

**Regimental practice or A short history of diseases common to His Majesties own Royale Regiment of Horse Guards, commonly called the Blews, when abroad, account by Dr. John Buchanan of the Blues, of service at Ghent, Bruges and Antwerp, 1742-1746**

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Buchanan Regimental Practice

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With the compliments  
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Regimental Headquarters R.A.M.C.  
**A SHORT HISTORY OF DISEASES**  
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Regimental Practice:

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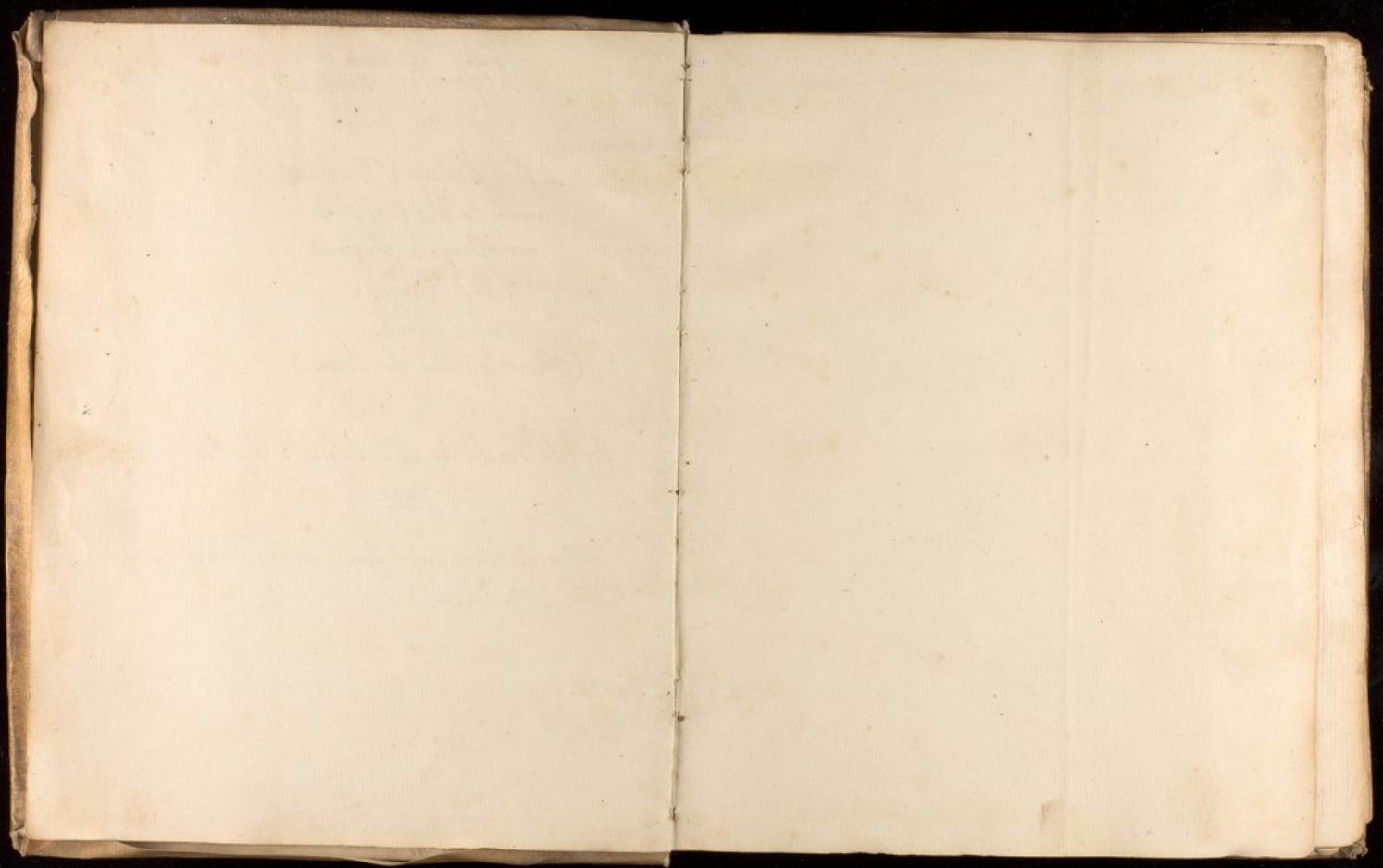
A Short History of Disorders  
common to His Majesty's  
own Royal Regiment  
of Foot Guards  
when abroad.

(Commonly called the Blues.)

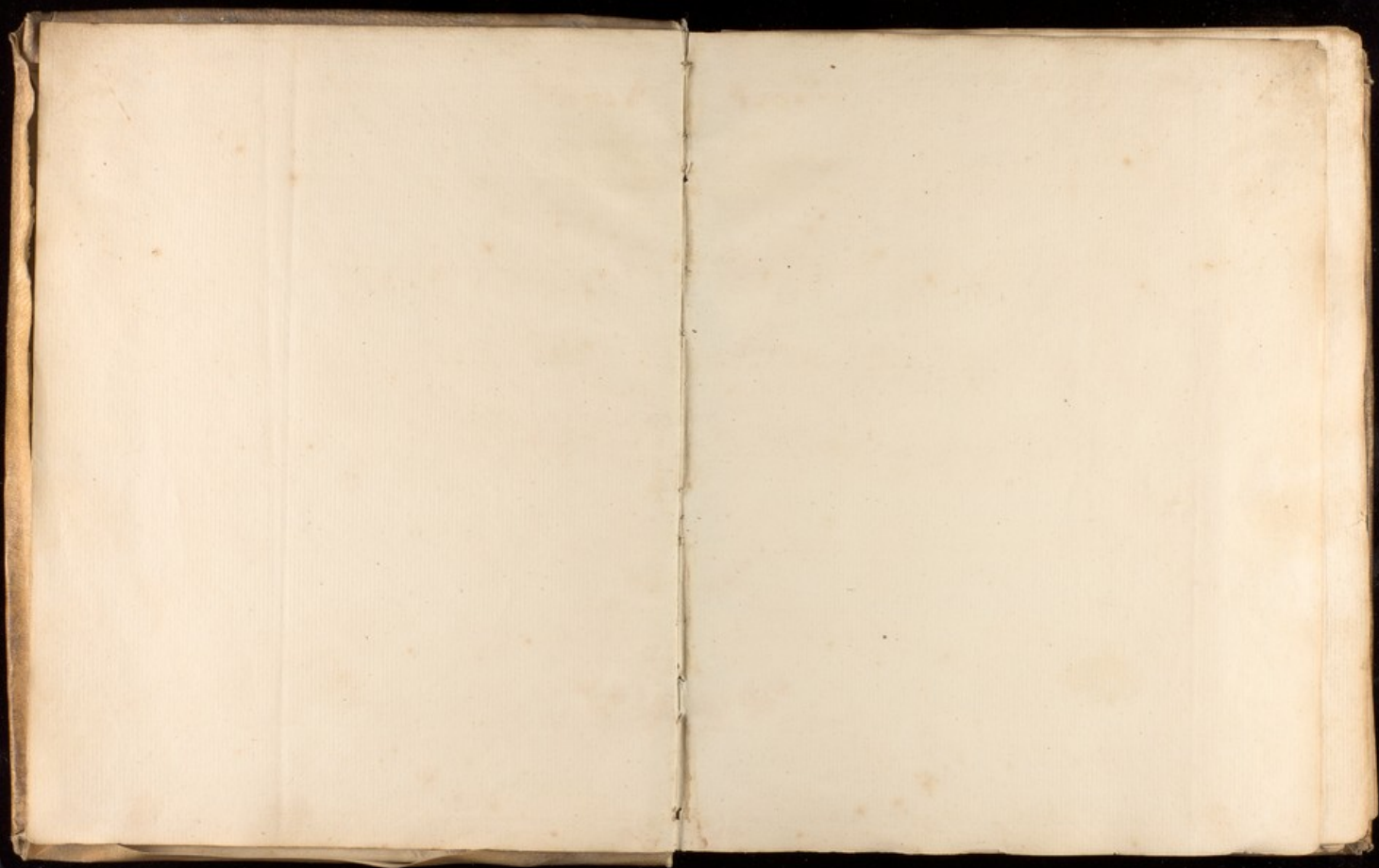
By John Buchanan M.D. Surgeon to the Regiment.

1746.

nillum est librum tam malum, ut non aliqua ex parte prodesset.  
Plin. Epist. lib. 9.

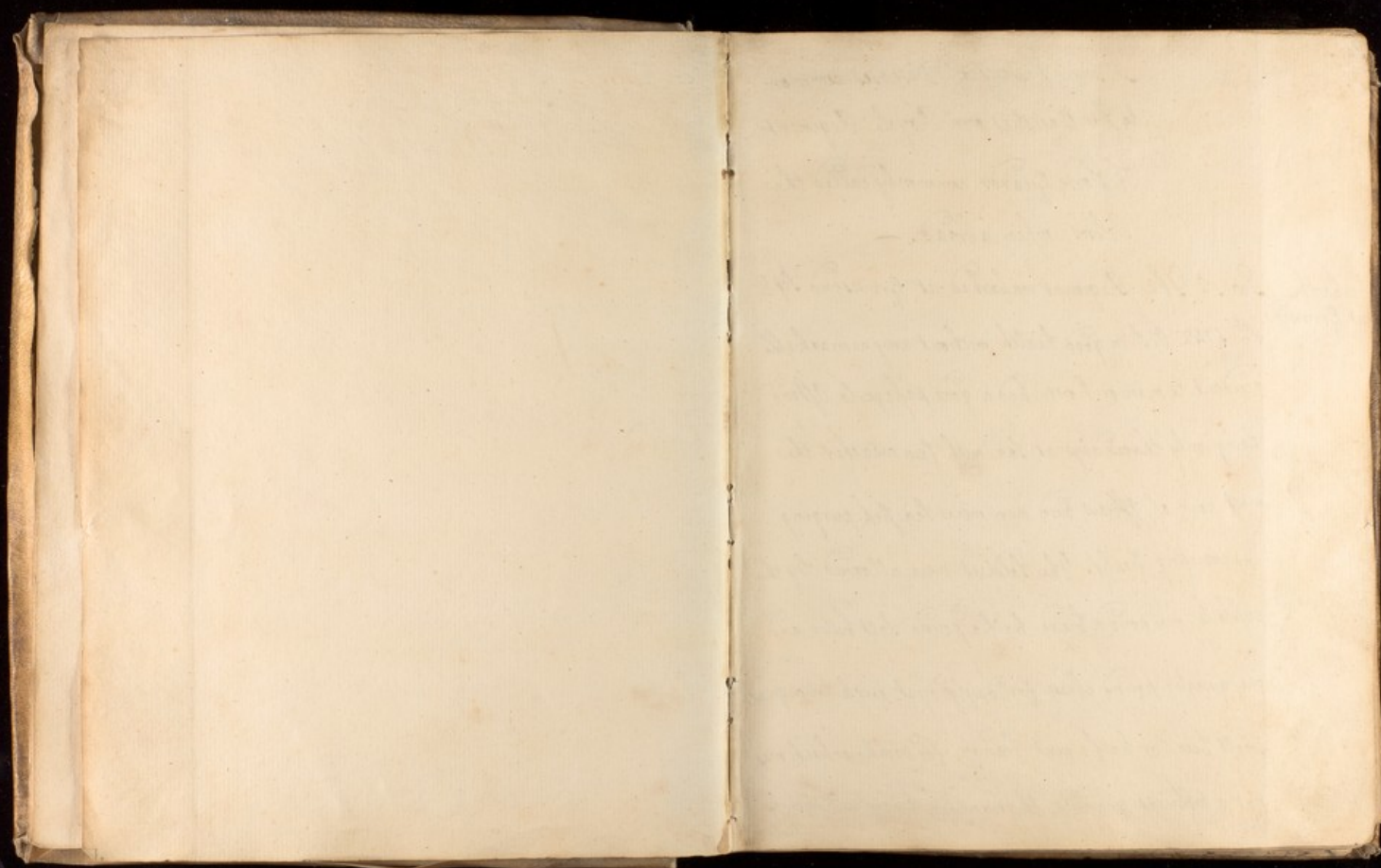












A Short History of Diseases common  
to His Majesties own Royale Regiment  
of Horse Guards, commonly called the  
Blues, when abroad. —

Embark  
at Gravesend. Par. 1<sup>st</sup> The Regiment embarked at Gravesend Sept<sup>r</sup>  
1<sup>st</sup> 1742. P.M. in good health, without any remarkable  
accident to man or horse, had a good passage to Offend,  
being only three days at sea with fair weather, the  
most part of Officers and men were sea-sick purging  
and vomiting freely. The Soldiers were allowed by the  
publick, one pound bread half a pound salt butter, and  
one quarter pound cheese for daily dyet with two quarts  
small Beer, or half a pint brandy, for drink; which was  
not a sufficient quantity, the weather being extremely  
hot

Officers & men  
are sea-sick

their dyet at  
sea



hot we found it necessary to give three quarts <sup>beer</sup> for which  
 extraordinary quart the commanding Officer gave his receipts  
 to the Master of the Ship. Officers servants had the same  
 allowance. Officers laid in their own fresh provisions and  
 had as much ship beer as they pleased. The ship air was  
 very warm and suffocating from heat of the weather and breath  
 of the horses, and brought was a general complaint. Such  
 as were not seasick were restless from their eyes & air.

did not offer  
 fed by the  
 com of the ship. Our horses were not in the least affected from the motion  
 of the ship, fed as usual, but were more greedy of  
 water, and such as were broken winded & were much  
 worse when some times aboard we opened the ship ports  
to cool and air them. we put our hay and corn well  
 uping at sea.

See Military orders & instructions for preserving the health of Soldiers when  
 on board Transports contained in a Pamphlet entitled, a journal of the  
 Campaign on the coast of France. 1758. p. 13. &c

which <sup>was</sup> refreshing and cooling to the horses: watered and  
 Fed three times a day, viz. at Six, at Noon, and at night,  
 which was three quarters a day. as the Government's al-  
 lowance is a peck, we saved the other quarter for the  
 life of our troops when a Thore. When a horse sickens  
 by heat, a little water cools and relieves him; if uneasy  
 at the head, tossing it backwards and forwards. Geling  
 and catching at the Manger or collar mine, then its  
 absolutely necessary to bleed him immediately, or the  
 consequence will be very bad; and some horses were  
 lost for want of this help: if he cannot be conveni-  
 ently bled at the neck, let him be bled in the  
 mouth, when he has lost a sufficient quantity, rub  
 the part with flower in order to stop it. horses can

method of treating  
sick horses

Bleeding of  
great use



to be often pulled, and heads nibed, which refreshes them greatly and takes off their phlegm. a quart blood should be taken away the first halting day after landing, as they stood some days on their own Dung and Stale, their hoofs were softer & mossier, and easily lost their shoes.

Desem bark Par. 2<sup>d</sup> Desem bark at Ostend Sept 4<sup>th</sup> free of acci:  
at Ostend - dents. Some troopers not being used to walk across  
Slight complaints at disembarking the ship ropes, broke their shoes, which they wash by washing with brandy; only two were so bad as to be under my care; was obliged to pullie, digeth in cam be such as had been sick at sea were now faint and weak, others over-heated themselves in disembarking the horses, all were obliged to lye on straw in an open warehouse, by their  
hoses

houses, having only ship allowance (Cor. 27) for provision,  
were obliged to eat such things as were easily got, viz:  
~~fish & fruits~~ Peas, Plumb, Grapes, &c. of which they  
were very fond, and eat heartily -  
jejunus Stomachus raro vulgaria tenet. For. Sat. 2 lib. 2. 37.  
and proved the beginning of many complaints -

— : quoniam vacuis committitur venis  
nil nisi bene deest. For. Sat. 6. lib. 2. 120. —

March to  
Bruges.

Cor. 3. Many complained next morning of catching cold,  
were quipped, for which they druck a pennyworth of  
gin or Brandewyne, and marched to Bruges that day

being cold & wet, were sheltered in publick houses, nei-  
ther <sup>privately</sup> great reference being made to the English  
or Scotch quarters; their dyet nor fire provided as in England, nor forage

for their horses, which they were obliged to bring on  
their backs from the Bylander in the net; were  
at great loss for want of the language, & obliged

to eat as (Par: 2<sup>d</sup>), now began to drink punch to keep them  
:skins warm - neque enim repente morbi hominibus contin:  
:quib. Sed paulatim collecti uervatum se produunt. Hipp: de  
vict. rat. lib. 1. Sect. 6.

March to  
Ghent:  
the legs fell on  
long marching

Par: 4. Next day had a long march to Ghent; many of  
the men had swelled legs, from being so long a horseback  
especially such as were fat & corpulent, which obliged  
them to stay in their barracks four days, & soon complain  
of gripes & looseness; as this increased their legs decreased,  
nor did I endeavour to stop it till they became faint and  
weak, and Pulv. Rhubarb. ʒij. with Pulv. Mach. h. l.  
repeated twice or thrice with Decoct: alb. cum Gum: Ana  
:hu: completed the cure, and living on mutton broth  
thickened with Sage. Such as had hurt their throats as  
in Par: 2<sup>d</sup> were now more than at first from the  
presure

2. in alijs perturbationibus et vomitionibus quae fronte erant, si qualia  
oportet purgare, conuenit et facilius leuant fin manis, contra vomit. libem  
et vomitum euacuatio, si qualis debet fiat conuenit et facile leuant fin manis,  
contra pl. adhibenda consideratis igitur et loci et tempestatis anni, et aetatis, et mor:  
:borum in quibus tunc fieri debent, raxa. lib: Aphorism. lib. 2. lib. 4. lib. 4.



13.

prepar of the foot, & long march, were easily cured by  
poultices of white bread and milk or turneps

In Barracks. Par. 5. All are now in Barracks ordered to boyle their  
at Ghent  
kettle and mess regularly, all provisions being as good &  
as cheap as at home, they may live well, their only com-  
-plaint is want of fire, having no more allowed by the  
-town than what is necessary to boyle the kettle; and that  
is not near sufficient to air the barracks, which have  
been empty houses sometimes of consequence are damp, es-  
-pecially such as are near the canals, all have been late-  
-ly white washed & are furnished w<sup>th</sup> two men beds in one  
bed on mattresses of coarse flax, are well enough covered,  
but have no curtains.

Defeats in Par. 6. The first distemper that was remarkable among  
Garrison the men was the Uch to which we were strangers when  
the Uch- at home (the dirty fellows caught) but was now com-  
mon

Ad. Rud. Hoffmanni Op. Med. Tom. 3. p. 363. De praestantia Remediorum Demonstrum.

x. non lignorum potantur pulvis / sapiam, aut minor illis castoreo fuppatur copia, nec fari-  
-tali enim nec copuliceni idoneus miter est, qui aliqua compellitur. Vegetius de re mil. lib.  
11. 2. 2.

*18. Disease in Garrison.*

common. The men being hurried in embarking their horses & taking care of them when aboard, frequently neglected to shift & keep themselves clean; our transports had carried over the foot & Dragoons and might be affected, & Dyet in (Par.) might produce this distemper, in curing of which the Mercu-

*Method of Cure.*

riale Ointment was the chief application, rubbing betwixt the fingers, nostrils & hands, such as were obstinate were bloodied & purged, taking as much 1/2 pound of Brimstone as would lay on a shelline in warm milk or common treacle every morning. It declined daily, having brought it with us, few or none breeding it here. None of the Officers had

None of the Officers, and only two of their servants, as they daily attended us have it, & only two of their their Mates, were obliged to keep themselves clean, the servants.

Disease might be prevented - This Disease is never to be not easily cured, rooted out, one man infects a whole barrack in winter Garrison, and his tent Mates in the summer. Some are cured

Mercurius in  
genere

cured sooner than others, and he who is last curing gives  
it first to his Comrades. Some are obstinate, requiring great  
Doses calomel, and afterwards purging it off. The Recruits  
often bring it with them, or breed it soon after coming. Some

the men use  
their own mercuri-  
cal water, which  
is dangerous.

men cure themselves with Mercurial water. Or: boiling two  
pennyworth Consive mercury in a quart Spring water into  
a pint, and washing the parts affected. This is too corrosive  
and often excoriates the parts, & sometimes raises blisters, fol-  
lowing the itch suddenly inward, whence proceed violent  
coughs and diseases of the breast. Brampton of Colchester  
Beake's Troop dyed consumptive from this method, as the  
inside of his thigh was much affected by this distemper, so  
the Scrotum & testicles were violently pruned from this ap-  
plication, & blistered. Unguentum nostrum ad Scabiam  
is not so dabbing as the Mercurial Ointment of the  
Shops.



20 Disease in Ships, and is thus made. *R. Argent. viv. ʒj extemp. cum  
Gambon*

*Ag. Fort. Pleni adas deung Lond. this M. S. A. this*  
was used freely the men walking aboard daily, keeping no  
regular regimen, yet never any had accident, or salivation.

this is more proper for the field, as not melting so soon  
from the heat of the weather. I blooded many frisky  
youngsters, yet never catched the distemper, so I know a Scotch

*Some constitutions  
not easily affected  
by the flux.*

gentleman who was never affected with it, tho he has had  
many an itchy bedfellow. See Hoffmanni Op. Med. Tom. 2. p. 126. de pustulis.  
34 et puriginis variis generis affectibus lulis.

*Epists and Purging.* Part 7. The complaints from epists & purging were very  
common soon after we came into Gambon, tho frequent not  
dangerous, were some days ill before they applied to me;

*Method of cure*

treating themselves with *Quint. Ess.* the method in Part 4  
always succeeded; there was never any blood, tho stool  
whitish, stymie & frothy, seldom attended with fever,  
of course no occasion for bleeding, tho stomach was  
seldom

2. *De causa  
in Garrison*

Seldom ~~is~~ seldom disordered therefore seldom used vomits,  
but if any squameshous the spaciocoon was ordered.

*Cramps often  
continue after  
the flux.*

Cramps often remained after the flux, a Dose Her. Andro.

:mash, &c. Drinking something warm was the best me-

dicine, or Opiales in large Doses. in England there's a  
universal prejudice against Opiales, in Lamp practice I

have used them more freely than any other medicines, &  
never observed any bad consequence attending them. First

Spring complaints of this nature were frequent & treated  
in the same manner with the same success. Upon asking

*Causa.*

what occasioned this Distemper, I was told by some, they be-

*from drinking  
white Beer*

lieved it proceeded from drinking white Beer, I advised them

to abstain from Beer & drink small milk punch.

— — . nam vine nil moro illius or Hor. Ep. 10. li. 0. 16.

upon byale all agreed it was a wholesome liquor, white

Beer white might promote the Depose by not being  
accustomed

vid. Gusham de Aere et morbi Epidemici. Lond. Vol. 1. 1782. Prolegom. p. 24.  
interponi vero si quid ego puto, debent recognoscere quaedam febrida, ad Colicam  
colluvem evacuatam; hoc sapa alma molitur natura, et tempore gravata, Diarrhae  
Cholerae seu Dysenteriae exultat, quibus autem temporaria Rheubarbari dosis, repetita  
prudenter, occurrent omnino, naturamque laevitent aquo —

Young on Opium, Lond. 1752. Sect. 4. of Effects of opium, in a Diarrhaea & vomiting, Sect. 7. of Opium  
Histor. Med. Chirurg. & Anatomical Observ. 1754. of the Bloody flux & Diarrhaea.



23 Diseases in accustomed to it. But sometime thereafter it became a uni:  
Garrison.

versal draught at meals, and almost as much esteemed as  
the small English table beer, especially when drunk with a  
most heated head & foraged Nutmeg. Some say it proceeds

from eating  
fruit or eating  
too on Duty

from eating fruits, & others from catching cold on Duty. The  
Distemper decreased as the fruits went out of season, tho the  
drinking of beer continued. The latter end of September &  
beginning of October were remarkably wet and cold, which  
no doubt promoted the distemper & of believe was the  
chief cause, especially as we came from a better quarter  
to a worse, and doing night Duty to which we were stran:  
gers at home. The sheets here are very flat, & when the  
rain falls it lies long, which makes the sheets wet tho  
not vily, the feet are always wet and damp, nor are the

None of the  
officers ill of it  
except these three.

German shoes & good as the English. None of the officers  
were ill of this distemper, and only three of their servants  
being

Some of our Spring recruits were troubled with Grips or purging, nor  
had they the Ague, they joined us when the weather was dry & warm.



2<sup>o</sup> Disease  
in Garrison.

being less exposed to the injuries of the weather, have  
good eyes, good noses, rivers and water for their common  
drink, good lodgings, good fires, (Caro) are warmer cloaths,  
than the men; plenty of ripe fruits of which they eat freely,  
nor do they seem to be unwholesome.

— — — — —: illa salubris  
estates paraget, qui nigri prandia mori  
finiet, ante primum que legunt ubi Solon. Hor. Sat. 1. 2. 221.

Aque.

Par. 2. Aque were contemporary with the above disease, &  
regular Quotidian, on the first complaint I order a Venial  
about an hour before the fit, by which it is often rendered  
Prolix, none withstood an ounce of the Bark given in  
Powder or Lin, taking a Dram every two or three hours, I  
give the Bark to the Grooper & he puts it into his Dram  
Bottle, without any formal preparation, taking it on Duty  
and it is a just observation of Abernethy de variatione  
pulsus

Method of  
cure.

X. Salmon in his Universal Traveller V. 1. p. 176 fol. observes, those that live well, & 226  
can afford good Antihydrophicis in unhealthfull Countries, come off better than the common  
Soldiers & poor people. it is very certain, says he, where good wine or punch, & good food  
are taken moderately, they contribute to preserve our health; in unwholesome Countries  
the heats of the Diseases in India where the English escape some Diseases which  
are common among the Natives, which some impute to providence, but he to their  
manner of living —

\* See Hoffman's Opus de Sanguine de rebus exoticis Chinensi in phibis intermittentibus.

27. Disease  
in Garrison

Sicut, Sect. 2. cum enim saniores pudici homines Medicum  
spectantem reputabunt, non qui magis remedium apponit.  
Sed qui paucissimis, isque tantum receperit morbum proflicum.  
only two were obstinate & were brought from England;  
in which case if the Bark failed, it was the Hospital pra-  
ctice to give half a Drachm crude Sal ammoniac, every  
third hour, with some bitters such as Decoct. Sibiric. com-  
puler: & I have often seen it succeed. It is a common

Ague not  
cured by the  
Bark.

notion that a sudden fright will cure the Ague. Jan'y  
14<sup>th</sup> 1763. A Company of Major Jenkinson's troops was almost  
recovered of an Ague, & that day sent a foraging, fell  
into the Scheld unexpectedly, was heartily ducked and  
frightned, yet the Ague returned at its usual time  
more violent than formerly, & was afterwards cured  
by the Bark, the same happened to our Sister ~~some~~

28  
Vanitas remedium ignorantis filia est. Viridum  
Nul equo Sanitatem apotantum impedit, quam remedium cetera mutato. Sen. Epist.

2. 22 Disease  
in the Garter

Servant, but instead of curing the Ague, occasioned a vis.

lent inflammatory fever. vid: Her. Sat. 14. lib. 4. P. 293.

there are many private receipts for the cure of an Ague,  
and every Body has his own favorite, & have been compli-  
mented with many, & it would be endless to mention them.

It needeth to enquire for a more certain remedy than the

Bark the  
most certain  
remedy.

Simple Bark, if the disease once form into a regular

Ague, I am certain it will cure and never for it fails.

I think it best in substance and whatever is added only

encreaseth its bulk but not its virtue unless it be to a very

near the stomach in order to make it fit easier. in very old.

mate cases I order thus. ℞. cort. peruvian. optima pulverulat. ʒij.

℞. Sat. Ann. ʒi. Camphir. ʒi. cons. absinth. q. s. ut f. bol.

42 quaque hora sumendus et superbibendus ʒiv. Decoct.

amar. Sulfur. supra dicitur upon recovery some of the  
men



31. Diseases  
in Garrison

men eat a Lemon with its skin on such days as they ex-

pect the fit. A woman of the Regt took an Ounce of the

a Woman takes  
one ounce of  
Bark at a Time

Bark in warm water over night instead of a vomit com-

plaining of weight at Stomach next morning, & finding out

the mistake, took her vomit & brought it up. had the

appearance of a slight jaundice but soon went off & the Ague

Ague local afterwards cured by the Bark. Agues are sometimes partial  
or partial

:al or local, seizing some particular part of the body, viz:

the face or head, at a certain hour & exactly resembling

an Ague, & cured by taking the Bark, & some apply plas-

:ters of the Bark to the part so that with success. See:

a horse has  
an ague disorder

Do, cured by  
the Bark

member to have seen a horse of Captain Ramboers have

an ague disorder, & cured by the Bark & drinking the

chalybeate water of Tuning hill well on Windsor forest  
it has been observed that part of the Garrison quar-

Agues more frequent quartered on the high ground of St Peter's hill in Ghent, in the lower part of Ghent has been less subject to this disease, than those who are than in the upper.

in the lower part of the town & near the canals the foot

more frequent more subject to it than the horse, being more exposed to the amongst the foot than horse, injuries of the weather in doing Duty, having no watch-

clothes, our Troopers have a good warm cloake & strong

boots, & less duty - Drinking Gin & Spirituous Liquors  
Agues not occa-  
sioned by spirit-  
uous liquors.

are said to occasion this distemper, our foot Guards are

remarkable for this trade, yet not much subject to the

disease, and all our Dutchen fellows have escaped the

distemper - it was almost universal with the garrison at

more frequent  
at Bruges than  
at Ghent.

Bruges, especially where their Barracks were moist &

old, thence their arms soon rusted, belts moulded & con-

trasted: that town is not so well inhabited as Ghent the

neighbourhood more watery, the air more damp, for none  
of

30. Disease in  
garrison.  
Agues cured  
by change of  
air only.

of fire, vid. Hipp: de aere, locis et aq: At part of Bruges  
garrison marched thro Ghent to Germany, some soldiers  
had been ill of agues upwards of twenty weeks, were sent  
to the Hospital, where some recovered without Bark or  
any other febrifuge medicines, which was entirely owing to  
a warmer & dryer air. I have observed the same in 1692  
when our Regt marched into Kent or Essex to escort his  
Majesty, the further we marched towards the marshy  
grounds, & the longer we stayed, Agues were the more fre-  
quent, & as we returned into Hertfordshire, some cured  
of themselves, especially if the weather was favorable.  
The same is observed by those who travel into the fens  
of Lincolnshire. None of the Officers have been ill of

No Officer or Ser-  
vant ill of this disease, nor any of their servants, a plain proof  
Agues.

that the air of this Country is not the only cause of  
the



37. Disease  
in Garrison.

Cause.

an Irish cure  
for an Ague.

an English cure

cause of the distemper, but that it rather proceeds from the  
Soldiers manner of life. few of the inhabitants were ill of  
this or Par: 7. this disease may proceed from the same cau:  
:ses as Par: 7. for both decreased about the same time, viz:  
by the latter end of November, & by this time our men were  
more healthy, being now more habituated to the climate,  
have put up Grates & keep good coale fires. Agues were com:  
:mon next Spring, chiefly quotidian, & cured as above. Our  
Irish additional attempted to cure themselves, by grating a  
penny Nutmeg, adding an equal quantity of common a:  
:lum & Sugar, divided into three equal parts, taking one  
in a Glass Vinegar just before the fit, but were often obli:  
:ged to have recourse to the Bark. Some of our Surgeons  
from Spea affirm that two Drams Groundell seed taken in  
warm water or Beer an hour before the Ague fit begins,  
proves a certain cure, making something warm & conti:  
:nuing in Bed to procure sweat, this I tryed but never  
with

30. De agna  
in Garmis

with success. it always occasioned nausea & sickness at the  
stomach, with inclination to vomit, & never had any sudorific  
quality more than what could be occasioned from the method

an agna cured  
by Hasleknep.

of keeping warm. I know an obstinate agna cured by force  
of Hasleknep, in going from England to Holland, was four days  
at sea in a violent storm, vomited violently; had taken  
large quantities of the Bark without success, but never had  
the least aguish disposition after landing. I caught this

my own case.

distemper June 1766. by lying under my Markie only, having  
neither tent nor curtains, the weather very wet & stormy,  
my bedding damp, so sometimes wet was forced every other  
day, the fever violent five or six hours, with severe shiver-  
ings, breaking out into violent sweats.

occupat obsequi fides mihi frigoris artus,  
unilaque cadunt toto de corpore gutta  
quaque pedem mori, manat laus, equa capillis  
nos cadit: et citius, quam nuntius facta enavo,  
in latres mutor. Ov. met. lib. 6. O. 632 — as soon as the  
sweat

Having an obstinate agna was advised to drink a bottle of Brandy as an  
infallible remedy; this pleasing his taste, sent immediately for a bottle, but by mistake  
a quart of Aniseed water was brought, which he finished in a few hours, got relief  
by drink, had a violent fever some days, the agna continued & was at last cured by  
the Bark

41. Dressed in  
Garnison. Sore throat appeared was instantly relieved; the first access  
of heavy blood many drops in the first sleep & not thick (retained) the character  
of the fever was so violent that I was blooded, vomited twice

took an ounce morning, took the Bark ad ʒij. ꝑ. die. in Strong Mountain  
Bark daily white wine, ʒij. ꝑ. doz. without any visible operation;  
the first ounce entirely prevented the return of the fit,  
& the second completed the cure; many feabs broke out  
about the mouth & lips, which was common with others  
& certain forerunner of recovery. Next morning after taking  
an ounce of the Bark I perceived the real taste of it in  
my mouth, having entered the blood & tinged the saliva.

relapsed July 20th the not so violent & imagined it pro-  
ceeded from catching cold on the 17th; having worked  
hard at pitching my tent & drying the ground &c. sweated  
much, afterwards lying upon my bed in my westcoat only,  
falling a sleep, the walls of the tent being tacked up &  
a strong draught of air, took the Bark with the same  
success as before, eating the pice of a Lemon in order



43  
S. B. Barber  
is sometimes  
sings

to take off the taste - I have heard of the purgative qua-  
lity of the Bark, but never saw it prove so excepting in one  
case, when it purged so violently that the gentleman was ob-  
liged to give over its use, if at any time he found himself  
reliev'd a small powder a gentle laxative; in this case Opiales  
are to be mixed with it - During the month of August 1768,  
we were encamped in low moist grounds, on the side of Long  
Island Canal, the Detritus & Pools of water full of green  
Moss, which gave disagreeable smells especially towards  
evening or after rains the Woods not be drunk by man or  
horse, had large dew & thick fogs every night, & rains  
were frequent - The latter end of this season we were  
encamped in Garrison at Antwerp; Rains were not so frequent as we  
expected from the report of the Inhabitants, probably were  
prevented from the dry body air, which continued during  
our stay there in Garrison. *See* Medical, Chirurgical & Ana-  
tomical Observations of the method of curing the Ague among the Indians -

Notes on them  
to be given with  
it -

Aqua frequent  
when encamped  
in wet low ground

Aqua not so  
frequent in Garrison  
at Antwerp  
as we expected

+ Sanctonius accounts for the bad effects of a moist Atmosphere. See, Arb. Vrij: in La-  
= nos / aca / prohibetur perspiratio, meatus implentur, sed non desantur, fibres lax-  
= cantur, non roborantur, et pondus perspirabilis retinetur, non fallitur.

46. The  
Smallpox

Par. 9. The small pox was epidemic at Ghent about  
 the time we marched into Ganison; many of the inhabitants  
 were seen in the streets with very fresh marks, & some with  
 perfect pustules were mostly children: are treated in the cool  
 method, the children often running about the house & sel-  
 dom confined to bed, are seldom mortal, nor are they  
 near so apprehensive of catching them as the English are:  
 one often that it's no extraordinary thing to have them  
 twice or thrice; w<sup>ch</sup> I have been assured of the same from their  
 Physicians. Mr. Stevenson Surgeon to Dumour's Regt. assured  
 me he attended one of his Soldiers twice for this distemper  
 since he came to Ghent. Some of our Troopers were seized  
 with them in the month of Dec. 1792. were of the distem-  
 per. I treat them after Sydenham's manner, only I  
 endeavour to procure a stool every 2<sup>d</sup> day, by diet or  
 Clyster, & by so doing many bad symptoms are prevented,  
 but would rather have it by Diet so as to empty the  
 whole

The German  
use the cool me-  
thod -

one often they have  
them two or three  
times

begin with us  
in December

Method of cure.

whole tube of the guts & for this purpose advise roasted  
apples, stewed pears, currant or Plumbe fruit, now & then  
a draught of whey &c. it's well known how failed it was  
after the body has been bound during the course of the Di-  
sease, which is often the case from the feeding on milk  
or eggs, the favorite diet of Nurses & the Patient is greatly  
relieved if at any time he has a natural Stool, & if ever  
ventures to give a few Drops Manna on purpose to open the  
Lungs, especially if there be an oppression at breast which  
is the effect of a trade of excrements rather than the Disease.

And sharp  
drinks agreeable  
to the Patient  
may drink freely  
of small Beer  
or may be in  
222

And sharp drinks are longed for the latter end of the Disease  
In the Patient may drink freely of small Beer or a little wine so  
to be a pleasant exercise, a glass small beer with a toast is  
wholly grateful & refreshing, a Physician can scarcely  
prescribe a draught more agreeable to his Patient, it gently  
excites & promotes to stool, sucking China Oranges  
keeps the mouth & throat clean, quench thirst, & keep  
the



4. Decease the Stomach in good order. Some Patients eat six or eight  
Garrison  
our men take 5 day. Some people are at great pains to use Syntments,  
no great pains  
to prevent pitting, what is to prevent pitting, this is not much minded with  
yet escape as well  
as their neighbours or Troopers, yet escape as well as their neighbours. I do:

advise them not to pick the Scabs off, but give them time to  
dry & fall off: Sometimes wash with warm milk, or Boyle  
Sweet flowers in milk: their nurses often use some grease.  
The only extraordinary covering which a Trooper has is his  
cloak for the first three or four days: but Gentlemen are

too much cover'd  
=ing or hot room  
and dangerous.

too apt to keep themselves too warm, for fear of the Disease  
Spreading inward. & often attended with dangerous conse:  
=quence: & the bad effects of too much heat is very evident  
upon some of their acquaintances coming to see them, it  
then common for the servant to help & stir up the fire, pro:  
=bably an extraordinary candle or two brought into the  
room, &c. I have <sup>observed</sup> the Patient change suddenly from being  
quiet & easy, become to pining & tumbling, sighing and  
shobling

St. James in  
Barren

gobbling & gasping for breath, but soon recover upon the Company  
going away, the room cooling, opening the curtains & moving  
the bedcloths: in the Hospital there was a room appointed  
for the small pox, it was small & narrow, too much crowded  
with beds & an open stove in the middle with sea-coals, these  
stoves are soon overheated, & make a suffocating air, & I am  
certain one of Colles Breach men was actually suffocated.

two men lay  
in an open room  
or with

Here this distemper disappeared next Spring. Next July  
two Troops were fixed with this distemper in Camp, & sent  
near to the neighbouring village, near distant of 4 or 5 miles,  
lay in an open barn & had a slight flux during the whole  
course of the Disease, with a water boiled with most of seeds  
was their common drink, adding a small quantity of Brandy  
& a lump Sugar. Decret. Diacrid: thus prepared was their  
common medicine. *R. Diacrid: ꝑ. coq. um ꝑ. q. ad lib. ad lib.  
ui turbidus addas. ꝑ. Lin: Gallic: dylograt. ꝑ. q. q. Lachryla.*

Kusham observes that the small pox in Plymouth 1760 1761 1762 among the  
Sailors, Soldiers & Prisoners had commonly the most evident symptoms of the malign-  
ant form with the small pox, which therefore proved exceeding fatal among them;  
whereas many persons in the neighbourhood, that had no communication with the  
Hospital, & were otherwise tolerably healthy, had a very favorable kind. It is  
certainly of the highest ill consequence to confine such putrid air, & the sick in it  
the absurd method of making a kind of hospital chamber in a house, & crowding  
up two, three, or more sick in it is a most dangerous practice, & I have often  
known it manifestly fatal. The stench, the groans, the cries of one disturb  
& offend the others: its rare that they sleep all together, but they are too often  
kept waking; its bad living by such neighbours. *HC. ind. Spay on the small-*  
*pox*



83 Disease  
in Garrison

The Hospital  
practice.

Women & chil:  
Men have them  
in the open field  
& do well.

More common  
in our Dutch  
Cantonment.

ad gratiam. cap: cochii  $\text{ij}$ . 3<sup>ta</sup> quaque hora, et pil: opiat: omni  
 noctu h. s. both did well. living on Rye bread & thin broth.  
 water quall acidulated with vinegar is their common drink in  
 the Hospital. stools promoted by Dyet or Clyster, Opiat pil at  
 bed time if retch'd, are purged for soon as they turn & blooded  
 if the second fever appers. we had only the above two this  
 Camp<sup>ts</sup>. Some of our Women & Children had them in Camp<sup>ts</sup>  
 1740. one walking abroad daily & doing her common business  
 of washing be: till the eighth day, not knowing what ailed her,  
 the pustules very large & flat. lying in a cold tent on wet  
 ground, was purged withenna & Opus, & kept a whey 3,  
 & sometimes. This year they were frequent in the Hospital of  
 the confluent kind, very mortal, few recovering: many of our  
 children had them in the open field & did well a whey dyet  
 was their only physick - they were common amongst the  
 country people in our Dutch Cantonment. the cool regimen  
 always used, nor are they afraid of infection: all our men  
 do well.

84

Waters Medical, Chirurgial & Anatomical ob. 1740. of the method of treating the  
 Soldiers having the smallpox orders for a bloody flux, & Agues, in the Hospital of  
 the Army.

Plebs magis libere a peste, quam divites, qui nullis medicamentis utuntur. Sarcotrus - S. 1. B. 139



of disease in  
 some countries  
 escaped; some children had them & did well - Mr Lupton  
 had them at Antwerp & the ill, came by water on board our  
 Brigage Rylanders to Willemstadt & did well; Several Germans  
 were on board who never had the distemper, nor did they  
 catch it. My Land lady at Bruppels never had the small  
 pox she has ten children & all have been ill of this dis-  
 temper except the youngest. She nursed all her children &  
 lay with them during their illness, yet never had the distemper.  
 The youngest is about three years of age, lay in the same  
 cradle & bed with its Brothers & Sisters, yet never had the  
 least sickness. I know many instances of this kind, some  
 Physicians & Apothecaries attend them daily, & I am told  
 never had them. In England this distemper is thought very in-  
 fectious, & many people avoid coming to market for fear  
 of catching it; the common custom is to carry a Nosegay of  
 Green Rue at which they often smell, & stuff some into the  
 nostrils.

which used to  
 prevent infection;

~~Some people have...~~  
 at my Lodging in Nottingham, a young Lady had the richest small pox, with five people  
 was in the same house who never had it - none were cured with the distemper at home.  
 I have often Lodged where the family never had it - but at York, a cholera attended this  
 disease & say, it never appeared in the family.  
 In 1700 they were epidemic at Oxford near two years & it was remarkable that  
 the Apothecaries family were amongst the last who had them.  
 They are said to be most infectious upon change of air, since a troop of St John Madants  
 Dragoons came to Oxford first when this disease was common, many of the men never  
 had them, nor was any of them taken ill; & next April the Regent was reviewed & they  
 continued twelve days in town, yet none were taken with the distemper.  
 Lord Alton 1701 often visited at Oxford when the small pox was epidemic in town  
 & County, but did not catch the distemper, but was seized with August 1701. when some new  
 matter in town not County & died of the confluent form after the form of an inflam-  
 mation of the Lung, to which his Lordship was naturally subject - his Brother lived  
 to the same age & was free of the same distemper, which had been always fatal to  
 the family, none ever recovering it.  
 In 1704 we had no small pox at Oxford but they were common at Newport's five next  
 to many villages with which we corresponded say, in 1700 we had them at Oxford  
 & not in the neighbouring villages -  
 I know two Mothers, nurse, & wife with their children when ill of the small pox &  
 neither of them caught the distemper, the than epidemic, but five years thereafter  
 was taken ill of this disease & died -  
 Mrs Clark's son had only one small pox on his back, large & a fine boy, & turned on  
 the next day; yet at first he was very sick, & it was thought he would have many - she knew  
 the like instance on a girl.

87. Diseases in  
Garnon

no falls; many go to London where the distemper always comes  
to prevent the infection of the Country, & others come from

Some imagine  
they are brought  
from change of  
air.

town into the country - others imagine they may be caught  
from change of air, viz. going from one place to another, yet

I never observed any thing remarkable of this, unless the distemper  
prevailed in the town as at Worcester 1737. where it greatly  
raged in town & County. Being chiefly confluent, was very mor-

tal, the Summer hot & dry - Some are frighted at the sight

Some imagine  
themselves infected  
from seeing an  
infected person

of a person lately recovered, & imagine themselves to be infect-

ed; go home with this notion, are uneasy & fretful, having

complaints the same as preceding the eruption, & should be

healed in the same manner; as if the pox were at hand.

As the pox do not appear at this time & the person recovers,

I have seen them come from thence for - Common Nurses use

Methods used  
by the Nurses  
in England -

kind of the hot method, keeping the sick always in bed with  
much covering the rooms close shut up & good fire greatly  
use

a Mother caught the distemper from her child which she suckled, when the child  
recovered the Mother was taken ill, & being but slightly indisposed, suckled the  
child, on its body were several large bores resembling small pox ripened Dec  
1760. the small pox in the neighbouring villages some months, & appeared at  
Worcester June - were Epidemick at Burton upon Trent, a Young man coming here  
to visit his friends looks out, & they begin to spread -

this I know happen to a Butcher's Boy, who being a person in market with flesh marks,  
was suddenly surpris'd, went home, sickness & broke out in a few days - a Girl seeing  
seeing a woman begging in the street, & a child in her arms with flesh marks of that  
small pox, was frighted, run home, telling her Mother she had caught the disease from  
a poor woman, & begged to give her a penny, which she did, & broke out the 3<sup>d</sup> day -

a servant maid seeing another in market just recovered with flesh marks, was suddenly  
surpris'd, frighted, went home & sickness, imagined she should have them, had a violent  
fever & died the 3<sup>d</sup> day without any eruption - N.B. she was plethorick & had an a-  
version to bleeding, the many live spots appeared on her body after death, when first  
she had 7 fluxes many very large -



82 Disease  
in Garrison.

use the Sapon bag, viz. Sapon tyed in a rag, forked in Sack  
& squeezed into their common drink, mixing also with their small  
beer giving a Glas Sack in order to bring them out; feeding and  
filling with milk pottage, apply a rasher of Salt Bacon round  
their throats, commonly put a red hot poker into their beer to  
prevent a sore throat, endeavour to keep the body bound &  
costive, breathe water their favorite cordials about the turn  
rub the face with Goosegrease. It is no rare thing to see full  
grown people & aged ill of this distemper in Scotland the

-in Scotland nurses use the cool regimen, always bleed on the first complaint  
 seldom confining to bed exceed the three or four first days, drink  
kins pence or hyssa, water gruel with currants, chylony  
with milk & Sugar, in which a small quantity of the bark  
is boyled: hands & feet daily bathed in warm milk & water,  
wrapping them in warm flannel, washing the mouth often with  
Honey of Marsh, jelly of Currants & green tea, a small tiff of  
flannel

62



6. Disease  
in Gambia

flannel round the neck; Spi. Diaco: much used when the complaints  
begin. Sack rhey or small Cinnamon water the chief drink. Rhonna  
the common purge or Spi. Rosar: cum Senno. the face rubbed with  
cream, it's rare to see full grown people ill of them, being almost  
confined to children & not near so mortal as in England - as it has

few days of the  
disease for and  
for recovery of  
the complaint

been my constant custom to keep an exact journal of: Regimental  
practices, I find eighteen cases of the Distinct for all parts of or be  
longing to the Gambia, and all recovered, one near from in oculi  
tion; of this complaint for there are seven cases and eight  
of them die

lingering fever.

Par: 10 about the beginning of Oct: 1742. a small lingering  
fever appeared which engaged the attention of Physicians and  
surgeons more from its being mortal than frequent: it always be-  
gan with gripes & purging, pain at stomach & bowels, tongue dry &  
furred, voice weak & hoarse, a deafness, the eyes staring, mouth  
always open, looks unnatural & stupid, skin dry & burning, pulse  
low & frequent, a universal stupor & weakness.

Salis ita melle flavo, nil Dent, nil adust  
rose quid fit utrum fit an non fit, De quibusdam, Latit: ad Locum  
the

keeping infused in black chery water, is a favorite with the Nurses, in order  
to bring them out.

Distinct: 1. 1. 1. 1.  
For fluxus: 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.  
Proculatun: 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

in Dec: 1742  
thin, so not  
weight or 9  
outfall the ve  
neces need  
ily found, the  
Rege: Hospital  
of the village  
the by met  
with ready  
ing with the  
med the tenth  
day thought his illness was occasioned by the fatigue of making  
of the Yellow fever  
up and  
its more  
method of cure  
is common  
out the  
the end  
as neces  
things  
righte looks play  
of the tendons, righte looks play  
in a carb. Haven of the Shipman  
the fatigue of making

Small pox Cases Sept<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1756 -

Distinct N<sup>o</sup>. 107. all recovered except one & that  
a sucking Child, teething, attended with looseness,  
Convulsions &c I was called the day before she dyed,  
the pox was favorable & came to maturity 8<sup>th</sup> day -

Confluent N<sup>o</sup>. 31 - 22 dyed, N. B. are mostly Adults.

Inoculation, N<sup>o</sup>. 27 - all distinct & do well, not one  
in danger -







6. Disease  
in Gambia

flannel round the neck. Syri. Diacod. much used when the complaint  
begin. Sack rubei or small Cinnamon water the chief cordial. Manna  
the common purge or Syri. Rosar. cum Tenna. the face rubbed with  
cream. its rare to see full grown people ill of them, being almost  
confined to children & not near so mortal as in England - as I have

few days of the  
disease for and  
for reasons of  
the constant fit

been my constant custom to keep an exact journal of the regimental  
practice, I find eighteen cases of the Distinct spiritus prole of or be-  
longing to the others, and all recovered, one died from insula-  
tion; of the constant fit there are eleven cases and eight  
of them die



lingering fever

Part. so about the beginning of Oct 24 1742. a small lingering  
fever appeared which engaged the attention of Physicians and  
supposed more from its being mortal than frequent. it always be-  
gan with gripes & purging, pain at stomach & bowels, tongue dry &  
furred, voice weak & hoarse, a deafness, the eyes staring, mouth  
always open, looks unnatural & stupid, skin dry & burning, pulse  
low & frequent, a universal stupor & weakness.

latit. ita meum flum. nil dent. nil auct  
lase qui fit utrum fit an non fit. id quod parit. latit. ad locum  
the

keeping infused in black cherry water, is a favorite with the Nurses, in order  
to bring them out.

62

in Diseases we had the yellow fever so called from the yellow colour of the Yellow fever  
skin, & was more contagious than frequent, the first complaints were sickness and  
weight at stomach with frequent retching to vomit, bleeding & faintness were  
suppld. the yellow colour appeared the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> day. then appeared labored  
breath, various medicines with Decoct. Filix. B. & 9<sup>th</sup> March at the day was common  
by the time, this proved sufficiently proving, there was a constant pain about the  
base of the lungs when pressed, & a hoarse cry by fomenting towards the latter end  
of the disease frequent vomiting were usual, but in some measure near  
the end, hiccups, male these were followed with laborious breathing  
with ready symptoms, viz. hiccups, starting of the tendons, cold look, play-  
ing with the bed clothes, & generally ended in death. Heaven of Chr. Thymon  
had the tenth day thought his illness was occasioned by the taking of many  
of these

Cause

Method of cure

for  
ill  
for  
the

Long

none of our men  
recovered.

no officer or servant  
ill of this fever.

the patients commonly complained of catching cold on Duty, perspira-  
tion seemed to be obstructed & to have fallen on the bowels & one  
of our Dutchen fellows called <sup>the</sup>. The method of cure was with Dia-  
-phoreticks, Cordials, Blister &c. they were seldom attended with  
any visible operation or good success. Blister never altering the  
pulse; refrigerating medicines were tried to as little purpose;  
warm fomentations were at last used & seemingly with good suc-  
-cess. pains in the bowels were eased, the tongue moistned, the  
skin cooled & softned; some sweated, which was promoted with  
Spon: Cet & Sal V. L. B. the Stops abated, & all things promised  
a cure but few recovered. few dyed under twenty days & many  
lived beyond thirty, never had a visible crisis: none of our Men  
recovered; none of the Officers or their servants were ill of it: it  
deceased about the end of Juny 1743. it appeared at Bruges  
by the end of July. Decoct. Serpent. was their chief medicine &  
Bleeding was thought hurtfull. Corporal Goodyear of 3<sup>rd</sup> Janes Chan-  
:berlains troop was taken ill 26<sup>th</sup> Juny to the Hospital  
December

a foot from Germany, overheating himself by catching cold. his urine was always  
high coloured, having nothing like that of a jaundice & his stools of a natural  
colour. never took any thing but medicines & always lay on his back. Al-  
-though of Lt. Winmar's of a copulent habit of body & Dr. Drammer, lived  
to the 20<sup>th</sup> day, was to all appearance in a fair way of recovery, but relapsed  
suddenly & dyed suddenly. Goodwin of the Major's, was treated as the above,  
he remained the open in great danger, & lingered for a long while & took  
Decoct. Serpent. many dyed at hand. Distina of Gent. Halley's report  
opened one of their men & found the membrana adosa full of yellow thin li-  
-quor; in their women, at least a quart of the same liquor within the  
-uterus, all the viscera of the same colour. the liver in its natural  
-state, no Stone or concrets in the Gall bladder or Duct. the Gall bladder  
-containing a black inspissated glutinous liquor, rather thicker than jelly.  
A large quantity of yellow liquor was contained in the thorax. the liver  
-weighed nine pounds. None of our Officers were ill of it & it disappeared  
with the month of Juny -



66  
in  
68 Disease  
in Garrison

Dec 17<sup>th</sup> was treated as above & dyed 27<sup>th</sup> he had a constant hic-

Dissection 99

cup which never yielded to medicines; I opened his body the parts:

: rectum was livid & black, quite mortified, the Omentum much wasted

& mortified, all the intestines black & mortified & in some parts ad-

: hering strongly to each other, a strong putrid smell; the stomach in-

-flamed & beginning to mortify, the Spleen much inflamed, its fibres

thicker than usual & the passage very narrow, the spleen of a whitish

colour & appeared as if it had been macerated sometimes in warm water,

the superior surface of the liver of its natural colour, but was hard

to the touch; the exterior membrane of the large Lobe separated

from its substance, & adhering to the inside of the ribs; many large

abscesses with good pus were found thro, the whole being a mass of cor-

ruption, the Gall bladder full of deep yellow bile, much yellow wa-

: ter in the pericardium. all other viscera found - N.B: during his ill-

: ness he never made any complaint about the Regio Hepatis, nor was

there any symptom of the liver being in this morbid state, nor any

thing of this kind suspected by the Physicians, was remarkable

for a man. Sergeant Clark of the second Regt of foot Guards,

treated

see a historical Dissertation concerning the malignant Epidemical fever of 1786 66  
with some account of the malignant Disease prevailing from the year 1709. as  
Epidemical, by James Johnstone M.D. 2<sup>o</sup>. Lond. 1752.

an Essay on Bilious fevers, or the history of Bilious Epidemical fever at  
Lausanne in the 1780. by J. A. D. Sifot M.D. Lond. 1789. 2<sup>o</sup>.

for  
with  
for  
the

long

p. 2.



61  
in  
Garrison

heated in the same manner as the above. about the latter end of  
 the distemper had a constant grinding of the teeth especially in the  
 night time & when a sleep. two days before he dyed a constant wa:  
 :ring for vitrials dyed Janry 3<sup>d</sup> the body opened next day, all  
 the intestines inflamed especially the small ones black & beginning  
 to mortifie the stomach the pores they were flie open in quest of  
 warmth but none found the strongly expected from grinding of the  
 teeth & wearing appetite the liver more relaxed than usual,  
 the left lob covering part of the spleen & adshing to it. the  
 Gallbladder full of very thick & black bile all other abdominal  
 viscera found in the thorax nothing remarkable only 1/2 p water  
 in the pericardium than I ever observed part of the left lung ad:  
 hering strongly to the Pleura. but never any complains in that  
 part - Durham a Soldier of the same Regt was taken ill Dec:  
 19<sup>th</sup> & dyed Janry 22<sup>d</sup> - stomach & intestines the same as the a:  
 :bove. the Bile thin of a yellow brown colour. the heart very  
 large & much water in pericardium, a thick white membranous  
 tubercle

for  
oil  
for  
the

long

103

6. Diagnosis  
in Dr. Devereux in  
Garrison

Substance three inches long contained in the heart; but not fixed  
to any part. the lungs full of blood & many black spots on them,  
but no rubea adhering to the Pleura. N.B. this Patient had  
always a tickling dry cough, & pectoral medicines never had any  
good effect. did it proceed from the largeness of the heart inter-  
rupting the motion of the Lungs? as all men have different com-  
plexions, features make the nature seem to have altered the  
same rule with regard to the inside for we observe great vari-  
ety as to its size from 12: hence probably different tempers possi-  
ble. - 1790 of the 4<sup>th</sup> Group of Guards died of this fever, only  
22<sup>d</sup> complaints were more moderate than the above three, upon  
opening the body the lungs adhered strongly to the Pleura, yet  
never any complaints in breathing, much fat about the heart &  
no water in the pericardium; stomach & intestines found but  
much distended with wind; the liver found, the Gall thin &  
of a brown colour, other viscera found & natural, only  
the neck of the bladder inflamed. The brain being dissected

see  
it  
for  
the

see  
p. 4.

71. *Severus in  
Garrison*

dissected, in the right ventricle was a large abscess, containing  
much thin green coloured pus, invading itself thro' the whole  
substance of the right hemisphere; the same found in the left  
hemisphere; the veins very large & turgid. in the cerebellum was  
an abscess of the same nature, & pus found as the Medulla papera  
thro' the former & weighed about four ounces. N.B. an abscess in  
this brain was never suspected & must have been some time before  
-ring; yet this person answered all questions very distinctly, had  
no involuntary motions till the day before death. viz. his jaw con-

Experiments  
on the Gall

-truded. The following experiments were made on his Gall. viz.  
Expt. 1<sup>st</sup>. Some Gall was dropt into common vinegar, sunk to the bot-  
tom & coagulated growing so tough as to be lifted up with my finger.  
there was no effervescence.

Expt. 2<sup>d</sup>. when juice of Lemon was dropt on a small quantity of the  
Gall, it was the same as in expt. 1<sup>st</sup>

Expt. 3<sup>d</sup>. oyle of vitriol being dropt on the Gall it coagulated  
presently, was harder than in 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> white, no effervescence  
expt. 4<sup>th</sup>



73 Disease in  
Gonorrhoea

Sept 4<sup>th</sup> of Ethiol being diluted with water, & mixing some Gall,  
it sink to bottom, coagulates, but not so hard as in expt 3. of a  
white colour of white & green resembling liquid Soap.

Expt 5<sup>th</sup> Gall being mixed with Sp. S. E. did not separate, nor coagu-  
late, nor change colour.

Expt 6<sup>th</sup> of H. L. was diluted in water, & adding some Gall, when going  
down with my Probe, there was a regular mixture & remained as  
a liquid Soap, no change of colour - See: Page 62.

for  
the  
the

Inflammatory Fevers - Inflammatory fevers were neither frequent or danger-

ous during the winter 1762. my method of treating them is bleeding

freely on the 1<sup>st</sup> if the pulse be full & strong, youthful or

anguine constitution, & sometimes requires to be repeated. Frequent

spitting with oppression at breast indicate bleeding, as frequent

rainings indicate Vomits. If any sickness at stomach, mouth

& tongue clammy, with crachings to vomit, vomiting is absolutely

necessary, I commonly use ipecacuan. Some people have a certain

propensity against vomits. I then order them to drink two or

three quart warm water in doses to wash the stomach, &

often

warm water a  
good vomit.

Hist. Medical, Chirurg. & anatomical etc. etc. etc. of the cure of Inflammatory fe-  
vers among the Fevers &  
omnes acutas febres per sanguinis missionem curare incipio. Bayl. Pract. Med.

often proves a good emetic: let the patient be never so sick he is  
 easily persuaded to drink warm water when suggested at the name  
 of a vomit. its operation is mild, promoting sweet & viscid, espe-  
 cially when assisted by an opiate which is my common practice;  
 & seldom fails of procuring a good night, & gentle sweating, especially  
 as the humours have been well diluted by the warm water & moved  
 by the shake of vomiting. I order them to bed so soon as the vomit  
 is over, take the opiate, drinking something warm, viz: warm beere  
 or small punch, & this often suffices expectation. *Spum autem*  
*selinum opota medicamenta hanc habent facultatem, ut corpus in*  
*concreta caliditate et frigida sit: hoc considerat neque praeter*  
*naturam inalebat neque assequatur. Hipp. de affect.* if sickness  
 at stomach yet continues & there be reason to think it is overdone  
 & proceeds from over eating, which is often the case; its then necessary  
 to repeat the vomits in order to bring up its contents; but our  
 men don't care to have it repeated a second time the absolute-  
 ly necessary. I then make them up in dispens-form, writing  
 this

for  
the  
the

require two or three  
vomits

*Q. Animum ut nix vas, quaecumque infundit accipit. Hipp. lib.*

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the stomach Cordiale etc: advising them to drink warm water  
if squamish or sick at stomach. vid: Ser. Sat. ii. lib. ij. C. 148. Vomitus  
one of the most universal operations, & being so much used are  
almost despised: one or two are thought sufficient for any disease  
but are not near sufficient in gross habits or foul feeders. It is  
cunque alij dolores per actum contingant: qui quidem ad tria  
Etena et cor fontur, a quam multam a quosam, auti bilibus qtu  
est feminis, lapidam propinat, et ubi modico tempore cum cor  
strenant, et igne et vellebus contractus fuerit, vomat quid si  
a vomite natus urpant, et frangulant, natus vomitum cisto  
aut multa calida lota abom subculo. Hipp: de affectu. Inoper

for  
the

longer time to be worked heartily, & so much the better if it operates up  
wardly & downward, & seldom blame a strong vomite but will  
absorb find fault with a weak one. I seldom succeed w<sup>th</sup> specer  
or tartar. Advising a glass wine after the operation. Cor  
diacum morbo unquam spem in vino certum est. Plin. lib. xxij.

speceran profi  
cable to tartar

I prefer the speceran to tartar, tho' I cannot say I ever saw any  
good effects from tartar providing they drink freely, but if they

et nec solum inilio, sed in quolibet mali potu eluendis est ventriculus, si urget vomam  
di conamen aut metatio bilion, olida et ingrata valde. Huschm. de acie et male epidemio.  
Lond. m. 172. p. 43. vid: Lib: lib. i. C. 3.



79. Diseases in  
Garrison.

do not; some remains & sticks to the coats of the stomach & occa:  
sion violent febrile some time thereafter, as was the case with Miss  
of Capt. Newman's was extremely febr. with violent vomit, thro:  
stantary stools convulsive motions in the stomach, but cured by  
drinking freely of warm water w. oyle, & then a large opiate. is  
seldom prescribed in this country — The morning after the vomit  
they often find themselves much better, being more lightsome as  
they express it. If then enquire into the state of their body, whether  
they go to stool or if their belly feel full, which if it does purging

purging medicines: necessary, ped. coc. min. answers the intention, but if the case  
require a sudden operation then Sal. cathart. amon. with Manna  
or Pulv. Jalap. worked off with water sweet or warm small beer.  
or the Quinine, & op. h. s. Infusion of Senne with mucus is a  
common medicine drinking a cupfull every hour till it purges.

objections against  
them. Some object against purging medicines saying, that nothing can  
them to work upon, having eat nothing these three days, may  
see daily good effects from a vomit, tho' the water come up as  
clear

St. Disease  
in Gastric

clear as when drunk, great advantages may be obtained from purg.  
:his occurs tho the stools are not uncommonly, there being  
a large discharge from the glands of the gutt. In a cold the  
head is greatly relieved by a large discharge of clear thin mucus,  
tho the notwith. tho no great paper - Drought is a constant  
attendant of fever & very troublesome to the patient.

Drought:

℞ libi nulla. ℞℥m finest copia Symplic  
narrare Medici. For Sp. ij. lib. ij℥. 146. — Our men commonly  
drink Sage tea from the universal custom of England to which  
I add the Juice of a Lemon or Orange & Sal Brunel: ℥j. to each  
quart. is a pleasant & gently purgative especially if a little more

also sharp drinks  
often wished for  
in this case.

added which is necessary as a Cordial. Acid sharp drinks are  
often ~~are~~ often wished for, & I know none so pleasant as the com-  
mon Sherbet made with Juice of Citrus the Juice of some  
herbs, tho he from dislikes all other drinks, a little Brandy or  
wine may be safely added to take off the wateriness as the  
men phrase it, is then a real cordial, & good diuretic. Pippa  
maler

quo febris magis ad statum venit, eo minus utendum est refrigerantibus, ne per ea  
Crisis impediatur. Baglio. Prae. Med. lib. 1. c. 13.

83. *Paracet*  
*to Ganion*

water is very agreeable, Decoct. Filix: B. G. is an excellent medicine  
 & a great form: if the body be cold, sweat with Manna the  
 Head of Agnes. Sal Suncel is the most universal medicine in  
 this case, mixed in all drinks or given in powder, is one of  
 the best febrifuges. Nigus is a favorite drink with our men of  
 which they drink freely with sp. Mbr. Dulc: q<sup>t</sup> xx. in each ounce,  
 having a pleasant smell, it's extremely agreeable to the sick  
 holding Lemnards in the mouth or sucking Oranges greatly quen-  
 ches thirst: the mouth should be often washed with common  
 drink in order to relax the glands: all drink to be drunk mo-  
 derately warm & freely, nature demands it. Fevers often at-  
 tempt to throw themselves off thro' the Pores of the skin, breaking  
 out in sweats, & if naturals, are of great service: often complain  
 thereof. when I perceive a natural inclination to sweat / en-  
 courage it by drinking freely of the above drinks, increasing  
 the quantity of wine & covering warm, which ought to be done

sweating.

Do not fallacious with medicine for fear of increasing the fever. Lap. c. 17. p. 17.



80. Scabies  
in Gonorrhoea

is much mixed in their diet or given in powder. If commonly use  
the Androm. is a fine mixt. Camphid is a large draught for all  
warm parts & generally succeeds well. is kept up by drinking  
plentifully water well sharpened with vinegar is an excellent  
medicine at this time if thin feel hot & burning, poultice and dry  
warm bathing would be the best medicines, but we have no con-

to be used with  
caution.

venience for it. One should be cautious of forcing meats at this  
time; the body should be washed with a sponge in warm water,  
especially under the arm pits, Groins etc: washing the palms of  
the hands in warm water, as also the feet: coming out of the  
meat, care should be taken to dry the body well, have feet

the men have the  
same front need  
care.

laxable: the men deal much in hot pots for this purpose, or  
boiled feet or salted ale: & no medicines if they  
are not made too strong, in slight complaints it is their common use  
to drink a pint cold water, when going into bed. The  
officers use sack whey & sp. L. E. seldom exceeding a tea spoon  
-full which is too small a dose.

Libro. Hoffmanni Op. Med. Tom. 3. De Scrophula usu interno. Scrophula et pustulae.

87  
Headach-

Fever is often attended with violent headach; the patient complaining his head is so heavy that he cannot raise it from the pillow; often piddly as a goose, like to tumbled down, wif he stoops to buckle his shoe, cannot get up again, grows flunk eyes bloodshot eye lashes heavy, can hardly be kept open; the above method greatly contribute to remove it, but application should be made to the part affected. the nose is commonly stuck up & dry, with weight or pain about the eye bones, the head is greatly relieved if you can make the person, if order them to hold their heads above the steam of warm water or sage tea, sucking the vapour thro the mouth drawing thro the nostrills; there is a large discharge from the nostrills, corners of the eyes & glands of the mouth, & often times much clotted blood from the Nose as was the case of James Bramiden's son to the instant relief of the Patient; & should be repeated two or three times a day, taking care to keep warm & prevent catching

88

catching cold. the men at first despised this simple method  
 & when advised to bath their feet at bedtime in order to ease  
 their head, used to laugh at it as a childish thing. but seeing  
 its good effects became a common practice amongst them. See  
 this may be applied to the temples & forehead with effect of giving  
 ease if the headach yet continues with inclination to sneeze & stop  
 blisters are absolutely necessary to the nape of the neck or  
 behind the ears & should be kept open till all complaints  
 cease the only inconvenience attending them is the strangury  
 for which I order marshmallon tea. or Dissolve Gum Arabic in  
 their common drink. *Scum Capitis Dolens contingit in eo capite*  
*multis calidos lotiones. Quibus confert et stimulantibus excitato*  
*estulatum et mucus ducitur. Hipp. de affect. Deinde capite unione*  
*est. Sed per aures et nares fomentum admittit: vitare autem oportet*  
*est. lobum, ventos, ignem, fumum, ac res adus, a liq. id genus*  
*et quales ac molli videtur ratione ubi, venter inferior et vas.*  
*cum inunctione tuberculis esse videtur. de morb. lib. 9. Hipp.*



The Diet can hardly be too simple. I recommend that as in the  
 small pox: Part 9. I often consult the appetite & seldom forbid any  
 the Patient wishes for, unless it be something very much out of the  
 way; there is a natural aversion to all sorts of flesh, but this  
 looks with trilled head are proper, boyled turneps &c. Spinn  
 grapes. what I commonly order is the crumb of a penny loaf  
 boyled in a quart water over a gentle fire into a pint, adding  
 a full ounce when near boyled, seasoning with Cinamon, Nutmeg  
 & Clove, sweetning with Sugar, makes a good nourishment, & real  
 cordial, easily got & easily prepared. But men on recovering their  
 appetite are apt to indulge too much & return to their gross way  
 of feeding before the stomach be strong enough to digest it. be  
 come sick at stomach, & decline, must begin again with Condit  
 During they think to be light food & may eat freely, but  
 these are made of flowers & eggs, boyled very hard, & become  
 a tough paste not to be digested by a weak stomach; <sup>head</sup> Gg

92  
 In quibusdam appetit est gratificandum, velut est, ut mundi tum patet tum alius  
 paratur, tum etiam quoniam, sicut et singulis malis, sicut in aliis que gratificari oportet  
 que non magnam usum afferunt, aut que stultis forent, quod velut supra, ubi ea que est  
 in his etiam paratur, appetit se potum pro hunc convenit, quia sunt in potu, sicut in  
 appetit habitus, sicut in hunc, sicut et coact, sicut de malis, sicut de hunc.

cum quis cibos aut potiones plures sibi sumerit, nisi ut solus profecerit, sicut  
 cum appetitione regitur optimum est, sicut de appetit.

bead feeding; may be allowed. to small fish etc. Barish, Gudge:  
 mit. prolli. Rais. etc. with little butter & seasoned with salt &  
 Lemon. <sup>a</sup> piscis cocti et apati, ipsi per se et cum ceteris cibis sumpti  
 cave sint edulium Hipp. de aphel: - Si quid dera volis vinum refi:  
 cundorum gratia, alicam et plerumq. bibulam exhibeto - imbecilli  
 post fortiora cibum exhibeto, et vinum generosum superbibendo  
 dat - imbecilli cibaria et oporrea conficito et exhibeto, ex qui:  
 bus neq. flatul. sibi neq. nictus audus neq. tormina, et quo neq.  
 admodum per abrum demittantur, neq. admodum exsiccentur -  
 imbecilles sibi et levet. neq. ventriculum quidem neq. corpus me:  
 mbrum afficiunt, quin calefacti non intumescent, neq. implent. sed  
 cito emolluntur, et cocti per abrum secedunt. Hoc quod si felici  
 dulcet fortiora, farina aut milij utatur - si vero sibi exhibe  
 antur, pauci pomigralur, et oporrea per abrum secedentia. Hipp.  
 de intern. aphel: - post haec autem in praedictum cibis purus, et  
 ex oporrea valentiora ei exhibeto, et vinum bibat. Hic  
 Hic cibis etiam, Medicius fungus et omni  
 nuncis fungus, qui fugit, quora. Equina. rabe. no. rom. an. 1790

a - a regular dyer is of the greatest consequence in the navy, but  
 much neglected from our unsettled way of life, & works surprising  
 changes both on man & beast, of which I have an extraordinary  
 instance; having kept a young fox even in the field, & feeding him  
 daily with boyled or roasted meats, he became very tame & tractable,  
 as he was a great favorite with all the Regent, the would some  
 times treat him privately with a young Linn. Rabbit, or pigeon,  
 or give him some warm blood, next day he was wild as ever, and  
 would not suffer himself to be handled, tho at other times he  
 might be playd with as a young puppy, & required a crepula  
 dyer some days, before he returned to his mild & gentle temper.

Hic ubi defueta sibi in conca clauca  
 monstruosa fero et vultus posuere minaces  
 atque hominum diuina pati; si torde. parrus  
 venit in ora emor, redeunt rabies, furorque,  
 admonitaz timent gustoto sanguis fauos  
 feret et a rapido via abstrus ira Magis. Lucan. lib. 4.



Regimen

The same Regimen to be observed as in Par. 9. The patient not to  
always confined to bed, but suffered to sit up & let the bed out,  
he had better rest himself upon the bed, than be always confined  
in it. not am. of too frequent in forbidding company — in order  
to recover strength, a light nourishing diet is necessary, & a Glas.  
wine viz: a Gill per Day — *vina dulcia et auctora et mellita vitula*  
*ventem subducunt, maxime vinam movent et rubrum, neq. Sclera*  
*neq. tomata, neq. plenitudinem excitant. corpus enim vino calefactum*  
*calore excutit ea que a ubi et potibus, ac similibus insunt.*

Recovery

Hipp. de affect. — *Lixor Vitæ, et prope to riter the appetit.*  
but they should be carefull not to overeat, but in this they ex:

many relapses  
from error in diet

one day, Doct<sup>r</sup> of Capt<sup>r</sup> Marchant's had almost killed himself  
by eating too freely of a bullock's heart, & afterwards drinking  
near a quart strong Spanish Mountaine.

Poma magis ac magis helle

flagitat in moris refici: quin omnia malis  
quæcumque immundis fœmens allata, poris; Hipp. Gal. 4. lib. 9. 60.  
quæquæ quæritat, centis tomabat avoro Hipp. 10. lib. 1. 82. I never

ubi exuperio patet naturam cibis ingebis fruct, id morbum creat quod etiam curatio  
indicat Hipp. Aph. 2. 17. 2. 4.  
Jure Hoffmanni Op. Med. Tom. 2. p. 293. de benevolentia Naturæ, quæ impedimentis est Prædixio



27. Disease in  
Garrison

never allow above a pint wine in 24 hours. if any slight feverish  
chills or shiverings remain, the Bark in substance or in tincture

Riching of great  
fever

taken in wine removes it. I order the Trooper to ride his horse  
so soon as his strength permits; its needful to purge them after

wards with strong physic, for that keeps them long weaker;

but ill of service to keep the body laxative, & our Stomach

pills answer this purpose taking two or three as occasions require,

using gentle exercise. Deambulationes paucis primis faciendae, ne

Capitulos invadat - primum parum laborat, deinde paulo plus,

chunquam vero multum. Hic de intern. affect. - many complain

many complaints  
from bad nursing

of not being well nursed; when they have an appetite, & victuals

not ready at that time, the appetite is lost again; as we have

in regular nurses the sick are nursed by their Comrades; & it

cannot be expected that they are so carefull in giving their

Medicines, as they ought to be.

Temporibus medicina valet, data tempore morant.  
& Data non apto tempore vina nonant. Boerhaav. Ann. O. 151. when

38. Diseases  
in General

when the stomach is very weak & needs a large draught of  
with out this every morning. & have seen weak people recover  
strength wonderfully, & ascribe their recovery to this simple reme-  
dy, more than to all the Drugs they took - I have no great  
regard for critical days. by the above treatment this fe-  
ver terminated in five or six days. but may be continued  
longer by a different method; this was the most common  
fever during the winter & all did well none being so bad  
as to require the Hospital. - I seldom examine the Urine, some

Critical days

Urine seldom

inspection rather  
trusting the look  
voice & breathing  
than pulse or urine

they having no proper conveniency to keep it, & think I can form  
a better judgement from their voice, look & breathing, than from  
their pulse or Urine. Capt. Gage's pulse intermits every third stroke  
even in a good state of health. Capt. Wenman dyed the 16th day  
Pleuritic & asthmatick; his pulse & urine were always more fre-  
quable than his look & breathing. Jovatus scribit in peste De:

phica nonnullis probum pulum habuisse, et tamen motuos  
esse quod quoz apert Galenus vid. Dimerboeck de peste p. 21. 163. 22

Mr. Parkinson on the white of the left eye has a bloody speck & when  
it increases in bulk & spreads large, it is an undoubted sign that his body  
is then Plethoric, requires bleeding, or otherwise he is from purity & heat  
of the heart, is then suddenly seized with a pain in the left cheek & gum,  
face swells, especially from catching cold, any slight debauch, & then bleed-  
ing & purging are necessary. this is a family distemper, his sister is often af-  
fected in the same manner, & applies a Leech to the gum. he was formerly  
subject to dangerous inflammation of the Lungs, spilling blood: from  
which he has been free some years, & thinks it changed to that in his  
face. when his tent is damp & not he is sure to be troubled with wheezing  
coughs & bad breathing, but recovers in dry weather.



Pl. Devisio in  
Garrison

u Cor. Pto. lib. med. p. 227. Galij lib. p. 207. Gallis ceterior  
 ac liberior est arteriarum pulsus. Germanis rursus titubans  
 pulsus. Belgis languidior. in Anglis fortis, praesertim plerumq.  
 auctor. ceterum quous sub uulo aliter uena micat. qui mor-  
 tium pipa. aliter is qui aperta incolunt aquora. aut subjecta  
 montibus uallat aut loca etiam remota. Aberrantibus de varia  
 etone ac varietate Pulsus. quot tamen artes Apollineo Profeso.  
 uis repenas qui pulsum ex consuetudine cum agro. inuicunt. non  
 ex arte sed comia attrahunt. **Lectio 2.** The principal cause  
 of this fever is cold. all complaining they catch cold on Duty.  
 patrolling the Fleet in the night time; putting on a damp  
 shirt. lying in damp sheets: being wet after razing sea. few or  
 none acknowledging their own private debauches. & such as  
 have been sometime in the hole. are sure of it. with aching  
 pains in the bones & cured by plentiful sweating.

Pluuretick. Par. 12<sup>th</sup>. Pluuretick fevers did not appear till Decr 1742  
 fever.

Remotis quoq. et silenti habenda est ratio, et in ea oportet qua uelit ager,  
 ad id quod quibus uelut sermonibus, forte in aperi, an multi, an rari, aut fort.  
 de morbi uulq. lib. vi. l. vij. Mentis quoq. inlib. p. 16. uisone est ut per seipos con.  
 sit, ultra intumescit et res exteras an hilla, aut rariis, an uita, aut confertis, an  
 tra aut animi asperione latetur. Copus quoq. et actio in cons. derationem adhibe.  
 atus tunc uisio, auditio, tactus, uosus, lingua, et ratiocinatio. lib. vi. l. iij.  
 Cap. 14. quod uisus etiam maxime credimus. fides. p. 16. uis, qui sepe ita uentus colere,  
 uisus fuit, et actio, et facti, et capere ualida de

A fever of this sort now frequent after coming into Garrison 1743, seldom  
 falling above Cordons, were not dangerous, excepting to hard drinkers, who were  
 cured: they drank too freely with their Sea partners, talking of our Gen.  
 man's expedition. & seldom complained till it was too late. vid. G. uis. Hoffmanni  
 Op. Med. Gen. l. p. 24. Sect. 1. Cap. xi. de febribus Petechialibus uariis. et Vid. Cap.  
 de febribus Epidemicis, Exanthematicis, Catarrhalibus sine Petechiantibus.



103<sup>o</sup> De re  
in Glandis

and encreased toward Spring, they attack suddenly & there's  
no time to be lost in attempting a cure. *Febus hyeme exorta dicitur*

*lignenti cura observare oportet Hipp. de affect. & Horae well advise*

*si latus aut renes morbo lentius acuto*

*quora fugam morbi Ep. VI. lib. I. & in Cat. 14. lib. 4. V. 167*

*Medius multum calor utque fidelis, is non of the greatest use*

*& as Did advise rem. amor. P. si Opprima. dum rosa sunt pulvis*

*mala femina morbi - the general method of healing the above*

Method of cure fever will answer the intention here, bleeding is the chief reme.

Bleeding the <sup>dy</sup> & at first bleed the patient till he is almost ready to

chief remedy faint & sometimes file a small punch & more as I did with Ep

Nigel at Nottingham during the hard frost, sometimes stopping

the orifice with my thumb, then letting it bleed a fresh & ac.

peating it as the case requires, fomenting the part & rubbing

fomenting the <sup>part</sup> with Ung<sup>o</sup> Dialthi obacent: &c it's a prevailing custom with

the ven to apply to the part a bag of hot dats heated in the

the frying pan or a bag, salt or scalded bran, et qua parte  
Dolor detinet lapidamenta adhibeto. Hipp. de affect. Laponarum

Lapponarum  
pectoral medicine

medicines are of great service: pectorals useful, those of the  
Lapponarum. Decoct. pectoral. has many ingredients in proportion  
to the water & when boiled is too thick, should rather be pre-  
pared by infusion, is apt to pale the stomach, in all sicknesses  
it should be the principal care of a Physician to preserve  
the stomach in good order for when that fails, acids alone  
medicines, so it is often spoiled by drugs rather than by the dis-  
tempers. I order the men bran-tea viz. taking a handful of  
bran on which they pour a quart or two of boiling water,  
adding a few figs or raisins or dried Liquorice, this makes  
a pleasant drink & good pectoral, quenching thirst when sharp-  
ned with juice of Lemon or Orange. they often drink Linseed  
tea sweetned with Sugar candy, as a remedy for the cough,  
in the night time have a little Suce Liquirit in their  
mouth

107 De canis  
in canis

mouth to prevent the tickling cough, & keep the throat moist;  
this is one of the best pectorals, its only fault is that of being  
too common, & therefore by some despised. = or Grochis: Beck. Vig.

Multa viros natura docet, pars maxima aerum  
spandat, si non interna tegat. Po. art. Anat. lib. 11. P. 229.

infus: hispania: Suller: is an excellent medicine, all oily & greasy  
medicines spoils the stomach, should be gently dulcified and  
used with prudence. Lac Ammon: rich: Olymet: Suller: of  
great service in promoting expectoration. ut autem sputum

et per os pulmonibus siccum educatur, cavenda sunt in pot.  
medicamenta quibus pulmo humectatur, et per per superiora  
repurgatur. Hipp. de affect: ventrem vero subducere et refrigerari.  
: la elytra: elura: opata: cahibendus etiam potus et forbitio.

et potiones auidius propinandas, ut sputum de lateri per superiora  
educatur, ubi vero per repurgari cupit, qua lateri calidum  
erunt conferunt, et exteriori parte lateri admoventaque  
maturant. H. = a Blister applied to the part often removed

Blister:



169 Durae  
in Casibus

the skin; & when applied without forewarning the patient there  
 are no great complaints, but if you mention a blister, he will  
 plead an excuse, saying he is yet not so bad & begs to put it off  
 till to morrow, if you tell him of a pleister to the part he is well  
 pleased & applies it with pleasure, nor are his complaints trou-  
 -blesome. I have blistered a horse for listless complaints, for  
 mounted guard & discharged his Duty, without much pain,  
 but in pleuritic cases one days delay may cost the patients  
 life. *Opportunitates autem (ut Smeil dicit) multae sunt, in arte  
 et variis, velut et morbi et affectiones, eorum curationes ac celer-  
 citas quaedam sunt — et haec quaedam celeritas, neq. confus paulo post  
 cum pleriq. paulo postea moriuntur. Hipp. de morbi.*  
*Principis obito. pro medicina paratur  
 cum mala per longas convalescere moras,  
 pro prope, nec te ventura differet in horas,  
 qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus, est tu rem amolli*  
 all the men recovered excepting one viz. Christmas of 1698  
 Normani, an old Dragoon & good habit of body, & differ

115  
non Geniva

the ninth day, his blood extremely fierce & green coloured  
 onter autem hic morbus ex potu praecipue. Hipp. de affect. - he never  
 could be brought to expectorate - si pus ex lacte repurgatum  
 et per spulam rejectum fuerit, sanus evadit, si vero minime ca:  
 :puatur longius protrahitur. H. - I'm persuaded this disease is  
 often prevented by bleeding largely at the beginning & the  
 :ping a proper regimen, & the complaints are so violent as to ob:  
 :lige the patient to complain on the first attack - febri ardenti, phren:  
 :it, pulmonum inflammatio, angina, luss, lateris dolor, cito ad pu:  
 :dicationem perveniunt. Hipp. de morb. - hi quidem acuti vocantur,  
 et maximi quidem et vehementissimi hyeme oriuntur, de affect.  
 et hoc malo pauci evadunt. H. de morb. lib. 4 - Miss Spring  
 we marched to Bouffels, & arrived there July 27<sup>th</sup> O. S. &  
 quartered in Barracks rather better than at Ghent, being  
 all inhabited houses with good fires or stoves, the men took  
 for themselves as at Ghent, were no sooner arrived when  
 many

1755 January 16  
many men, some Officers & Servants complained of colds, fevers

about the breast cough, violent headach, eyes bloodshot,  
puls quick, required large bleeding & gentle purging &c. to:  
: King pit. pectoral: nostr: cum infus: Hispania: Suller: Some  
naturally inclined to sweat which was promoted with Sker:  
Androm: & Sal V: E. E. as they recovered Scab: broke out a:

but the mouth, lips & nose, this was very common tho  
not dangerous, all our men recovering in five or six days.

four of our officers were taken ill in one night, & two next mor:  
ning, few of our women & children escaped the distemper &  
all recovered, Sena Sea was their common medicine; it run

over the whole garrison. it was common with the inhabitants

especially amongst children, generally going thro the whole  
family & called la fièvre catarrhale. Bleeding & pulv: Hau:  
relie: of the tennis dispendatory was their universal medicine.

was Epidemick all over Europe by accounts from Hamb: pa:  
per: Dr Dingle was then at Aix la Chapelle with Lord



Dr. S. Denes  
in Garrison

Doit, wrote a short account of it in that place, begging the  
same from me; say of the few Officers there? he had more  
Patients than when at Ghent with that numerous Garrison,  
or could have had, had he been the only Physician: calls  
them colds in the shape of coughs, Pitches & slight inflamma-  
-tions, with a sort of half feverishness had himself for a  
Patient & blamed at first the stunk Situation & Sulphureous  
air. I imagined it was greatly promoted amongst our men  
from their being quartered in publick houses, the best much  
better than at Ghent, cheap & good measure, & they indulg-  
edly freely, filling much by the stoves we had pleasant  
Sunshine weather yet the air was cold, mornings frosty &  
winds N.E. the Officers dress more & change cloaths often  
than in last quarters, & therefore more subject to catch cold,  
the ramparts are very pleasant & evening walks were  
frequents had it not appeared Epidemical & universal. *Den*

117. *Dr. Keene*  
*in prison*

Dr. Keene & I would have remained satisfied with our own private theory.

fever with  
Eruptions.

Par. 13<sup>a</sup>. Slight fevers with a slight rash on the skin appeared about the beginning of 1763, resembling bug-bite, continued three or four days, going off without any dangerous symptoms, were treated in the cool regimen & scarcely require

Method of Cure.

medicines. If the fever threatened to be too high at first it was necessary to bleed, the men continued in bed with their usual covering only, drinking warm punch with <sup>lemon</sup> sugar. Laxatives to promote a breaking sweat. When the eruptions disappeared were purged with infus. Senn. &c.

neither common  
or dangerous.

this was not common, nor dangerous, all recovering. It was more common in Spring 1764, & with some Physicians bleeding was much in vogue, in a few days the Patients lost 60, 70, 80, 90 Pains, which was attended with bad success for few recovered. I seldom bled unless difficult breathing

more frequent  
in Spring 1766.

119 Disease  
in Garrison

breathing or this be forced me, & all my men did well, a  
gentle sweat was always good. the Patient often bleed from  
the nose a small quantity about the latter end of the De:  
case the blood very thin. When the pulse sinks from bleed  
ing too freely its not easily raised by medicines. this

at next Camp was frequent next Camp & treated in the same manner  
& same success tho in the field, all did well excepting  
one woman who had it to a great degree her whole bo:  
dy of a deep scarlet colour. lay in a cold damp tent; being  
wet weather & instead of drinking something warm would  
take nothing but cold green tea. dyed the 3<sup>d</sup> day Aug<sup>r</sup>.

in Spring 1768 28<sup>th</sup> - this was common in Spring 1768 tho not dangerous  
w<sup>th</sup> the same method succeeded.

Rheumatic Par. 14<sup>th</sup> FEVERS with Rheumatic complaints were fre-  
quent but neither dangerous nor difficult of cure the  
common method of treating fevers in general answered the



121. Over in the intention, if Rheumatic complaints continued (but never  
varies)

Method of Cure: Rheumatid. always removed them being repeated some nights  
with proper regimen. The men use Mountain flax seed in  
fused in boiling water, drinking a cup or two till it purges  
proves a rough purge & is often successful. fomenting the  
part & rubbing with Lin<sup>o</sup> Volatil n<sup>o</sup> 3. covering with flax  
seed or fur of Hare or Rabbits. a Spoonfull of Mustard  
seed bruised & taken in a Spoonfull of warm water at differ-  
ent times, was a good medicine. all did well, none require  
the hospital, nor were they tedious of cure, all blamed  
cold as the first cause -

Quinsies Par: 10<sup>th</sup> Quinsies were frequent but not dangerous, &  
treated as the above fevers. on the first complaint of blood  
Method of Cure: largely, even tho the pulse be not feverish. wash the mouth  
often with warm tooth or figlea. deinde fuit aqua decoqui:  
:o. Rhos liti parvam portionem hoc fruum Decocto maura:  
:o. 2oz q. propit ad Gargosium utatur, sin minus, os  
colluat

1285. Deasar  
in Glandis

colluat. Hip: de morb: lib: 4- I always used pub: ad extrahen  
salivam nris in order to make them flabbier & its surprising  
the great quantity of spittle discharged from the Glands of  
the mouth. if the Glands of the fauces appear very red &  
fremingly inflamed. I make small incisions with the point  
of my bistouri, in order to make them bleed, to the imme  
diate relief of the Patient & prevent a suppuration, & some  
times apply Leeches extemally, observing the good effects  
of Solister in the pleuritick stick, I apply one to the throat  
& seldom failed of success. if the Uvula be relaxed gargle  
with Brandy & Vinegar or Aq: Alum: Ne si fauces inflam  
matione tentantur, ovis collationibus utendum. si vero Gynge  
c:vo, aut pars quaedam sublingua inflammatione delineatur  
his que mundenantur utendum. si uva suspensa fuerit  
et suppurationem faciat, confectum quidem Gargariis ap  
paratis. Hip: de affect. Trospus nris often apply a warm  
distilled

124  
2. the parotid glands often swell from cold. I endeavour to disperse them  
by least Menstrual. Keeping warm milk, & brandy, the men do not desire they  
should suppurate: are afraid of scars by these parts.

128. Disease  
in Genitor

126.  
Dithelbath to the Throat. & sometimes a hot loaf. extension  
autem parte collo et maxillis cataplasma ex farina calida, in  
vino et oleo cocta imposito. et panes calidos admoveo. Hipp.  
de morb. lib. ij. pulling the warm stocking round the throat at  
bedtime is an old Scotch cure. they were very frequent in  
the Spring, & treated as above. this is one of the most common  
Camp diseases & the following is a favourite medicine with  
many of them. Gum. Guajac. pulv. sij. Rob. Sambuc. q. s. us. of hot  
h. l. Lumen. some make it up with Theriac. Anodim. —  
curatulum admoveo. deinde spongiam calida macerata  
cunni et maxillis apponito. aquam mulsam aquosam ad  
et collutorium exhibito, et plerumque succum forbesi rogeto  
Hipp. de morb. lib. ij. —

Coughs

Par. 16<sup>th</sup> Coughs were frequent & treated with Perorals as  
Method of Cure. in Par. 12<sup>th</sup>. Bals. Sulphur. Anidat. was the most universal &  
great favourite with the men. to which I often added a small  
quantity Laud. & it is a good medicine in old habitual  
coughs.



coughs. H. Lini is much esteemed by some, but is often so  
ranked & smells so strong, that few Stomachs can bear it, unless  
it be fresh & warm. the best common great Syde is often prefe-  
-rable to it. water Gruelle sweetned with honey is the best  
Supper & an excellent remedy. private Receipts are common  
& the following is a favorite with our Men. R. Lons: rosar:  
nely pulp: papular: major: aa. ℥ij. Bals: Sulphur Anisat: qd  
℥ss. M. cap. M. R. M. h. l. - Goshire: Beech: nigr: I often substitute  
:late in place of Linc: Liquint: which is so commonly known  
that it scarcely passes as a medicine. This is one of the most

one of the most  
common disease  
& often incurable

common Diseases & most difficult of cure in many cases. &  
people are persuaded we cannot cure a cold for which every  
Body has his own favorite medicine, but dissection often  
shows them to be incurable. Joyner of Capt: Wenman's was  
always subject to cough & pain at breast, & his Capt: was  
sorely affected & could not cure them, for he was seldom relieved by

129  
Disease  
in France

by medicine, of a florid complexion, could hardly walk being  
presently out of mind from the least exercise, was naturally  
pale & greatly Hypochondriack, was taken suddenly ill July  
11<sup>th</sup> 1764. with laborious breathing, pulse quick, ghastly counte-  
-nance, eyes fix'd & insensib<sup>l</sup> knew none of his Comrades &  
could not speak, stools & urine involuntary, was bled & c-  
bled to no purpose, continued till next day & dyed about  
noon. If had the curiosity to open the body, the left lung  
was entirely useless, nothing remaining but a membranous  
substance, thick & strongly adhering to the Pleura, could  
not be inflated, the right lung was large & in some parts  
adhering to the Pleura & Diaphragm, inflamed, the blood  
very thick & black, neither tubercles or ulcers the heart  
large & much water in pericardium, very red coloured; in  
the right Ventricle a large Polypus, bigger than a common  
Walnut, when washed was white & firm, of a doughy substance  
resembling

Defection  
No. 1

130

137. *De morbo  
in Genis*

resembling a common Ligament. the same substance was found  
 in the pulmonary Artery about eight inches long. & in the af-  
 cending Aorta was one of the same colour & substance as  
 any other piece of the same substance in other blood vessels. the  
 Spleen large & weighing three pounds & half, & some dont  
 weigh above four ounces. a Polypus of the same nature  
 was found in Wells of the Kings Troop. he dyed suddenly;  
 was always subject to a cough, & seldom relieved by medi-  
 cine; of a fine florid complexion & pure on the least mo-  
 tion - Aranthron's left lung adhered strongly to the Pleura  
 & was perfectly thinous, some parts gritty & could not be ex-  
 tended by blowing air, & adhered so strongly to the spine  
 that it could not be separated without tearing the substance.  
 the upper part of right lung adhered to Pleura & spine, was  
 become thinous & gritty. this man dyed suddenly & a  
 Polypus suspected, but no such thing found. all the re-  
 ma found.

138.

139.

134.  
132.

De Rebus etc. Med. Lib. 11. - Ser. 1. Jo. Jo. de Febre mota et morbo alio  
 casu a libris, et vitale lingua per Polypus intercepto usque, utis prudentes praecavendo -  
 Jo. Jo. de ven. anatomie in praesentia - Ser. 1. p. 221. de praecavendo Polypus generacione.

\* Medicinam ac circumscripta, ut longi certos limites contenta est, non ita temerari vel aut vel  
 profecto obviandum est, quoniam consensus imbecillum corpus atq. adjuvans, non novum reser-  
 Medici profectus Russell de Oeconomia Naturae in morbo acut et Chrono glandularum. Lond. 1719  
 p. 129.



1762  
Disease in  
Garrison  
Jaundice.

Par. 174 The Jaundice appeared in Decr. 1762. was neither

Method of cure

dangerous or frequent. Bleeding, vomiting, purging are necessary.

pil. coc. with calomel. much in use, & pil. Stomat. nobis

℞ ʒ. ʒ. ʒ. twice a day, washed down with tinct: Amar. & cont.

After some days always succeeded. the Decoction of Artichokes

leaves in common water or small beer, is by some esteemed a

specifick in this disorder, but I never had occasion to use. all

our men did well; none of the Officers had it. it was frequent

was frequent in  
Garrison 1766.

in Garrison 1766. were cured with pil. Stomat. nobis & drinking

enna teake. tinct: Myrrh. & aloes was a useful medicine

taking 30 or 40 drops in a Glas wine two or three times a day.

was never attended with any fever or dangerous symptoms.

these men were ill in one room, for which they could not

give any particular reason, having mixed with their com-

rades, probably from too gross feeding & little exercise; the

men are apt to indulge too much on coming into garrison.

135 / *Parasitis*  
*verruca*

as it were to make up for the fatigue of the field. this disease

Seldom or never happens in the field. & in Garrison / order all happens in the field.

the jaundiced men to ride daily, & that the most rough, hottest

now is it frequent among the *S. Lemich.* it's hardly known amongst the towns people, Dr Van

Belengen has seen but one these four years, they eat very

little meat, living much on vegetables. all our men recover

daily on marching - a melancholy sedentary life is natural

in this distemper & of bad consequence if the Patient indulge

it: as was the case with Weaver of Capt. Winmans being

fond of an old womans company would not stir abroad & use

exercise, I was obliged to send him to the Hospital in orders

get rid of her, & tho' this be a bad place for melancholick con-

sultions, yet he recovered with the same medicine. Some

blame the Bark occasioning this Disease if long persisted in,

Bark, it find  
to occasion the  
Jaundice.

I have had some complaints of this kind, but from my own

practice

136

præter never had occasion to persist so long in its use as to do  
: some any bad consequence from it. & I know a child take ʒʒ  
daily for three years, & never had the least appearance of  
a jaundice.

Gravelly & Par. 18<sup>th</sup> Gravelly complaints are common and Salt & Man

Method of Cure: : or Col. Laccari's note with Marshmallows tea is the common  
method. the body should always be kept open. diluting thin drinks  
are of great service viz. Green tea sweetned with honey, White  
Spirits are too forcing & of bad consequence Onions boiled &  
mashed are much esteemed. the Men often use old brandy in Gin,  
which is too hot occasioning bloody urines. Small Stones are  
often passed, after much pain & bloody urines, & that without the  
help of medicine. Truly of Coll. Beaker's paper fifteen on his  
march from England. having taken Col. Laccari's note. he passed one  
large as a horse bean, had great pain & bloody urines saying  
the bolus did him a deal of good. searching his bladder & pu  
suing the Stone from Day to Day. a foot Pedlar of Glyche River  
was sent from Bruges to the Hospital at Amstel to be cut for the



The Stone March 1764. of a robust constitution & about thirty years  
of age; endeavouring to urinate he could not introduce the catheter,  
there being an obstruction about the neck of the bladder. By  
introducing a finger into the Urethra perceived the bladder thicker  
than usual. His urine had a large purulent sediment, with  
many small phloes striking therein of a strong smell, & always  
much difficulty in making water. Died some days thereafter of a com-

Defection of  
mon fever. On dissecting the body there was a large abscess near  
the neck of the bladder externally, the part hard & swollen,  
the bladder much thicker than usual being almost calcified,  
& much contracted, containing a flat Stone, weighing 3℥. about  
as big as half a Crown, light in proportion to its bulk, of a brown  
: with colour, & some part covered with a nucleus. The right testis  
: very entirely rotted, only a thick membranous substance re-  
: maining, containing some pus. The left rib but one of that  
side had been fractured, the callus very large & pointing in-  
: wards, which has probably destroyed the kidney. The left  
kidney was very large, being three times bigger than the right.

141. De re  
in Gambr.

the peritoneum adoring strongly is it & very thick; the kidney  
 full of small abscesses containing much purulent pus & some in  
 the pelvis. the ureters & all the blood vessels of a prodigious  
 size. no stony concretions in kidney or gall bladder. the carnea  
 columns in the heart were cartilaginous & white coloured. In  
 promiscuous pills & lime water is a favorite with some such as  
 are subject to paralytick complaints are always worse from drink-  
 ing the strong brown beer, but better from the small  
 white beer which is soft & Diuretick. *Verum epithymis, aut*  
*Ammoniac radice aliquantulum purgata, eadem que strango-*  
*nia laboranti pelvis exhibita cumq; dolor delinuit laxafactoris*  
*potissimum loco dolenti admotis, copiose calida lavat, profer-*  
*tilioris farinam coctam a fove melle firmat, reliquaq; vitulus ma-*  
*ctone, quam maxime album pituitosum utatur, vinumq; bibat*  
*album Mincum, melle permixtum, aut aliud album piscosum*  
*quum probe dilutum, hic morbus non fere desinit si anni*  
*tempus ferat, forum et lac bibat, forum quidem ad purgata,*  
*etiam Hipp. de affectibus.*

142.

1703. a Scotch Hollander had a confirmed Stone which was plainly discern'd  
 by sounding & recommended him to the Hospital at Strensley to be cut, but from a  
 misapprehension he was cured with a lingering fever & dyed in a few weeks. the Surgeon per-  
 formed the operation on the dead body & found the Stone so strongly adhering to the  
 bladder that it was impossible to extract it without pulling out the bladder. it was  
 of a brown colour & flat, weigh'd one Ounce & Six Drams

Whittle on Lime water. & Par. 1702.







147. *Parasitum in Genitum*

twice a day, drinking the water &c. was four days in this man-  
ner & in danger of dying, but presently relieved by a Clyster of  
Tobacco smoke. quod si clysterum reusul fistula ad propionculum  
utriculi petiolum adligata, et inflata, multos flatus immittendo  
intestinos et ventris per flatum distento, detracta fistula confectus  
est clyster injuendus. Hipp. de affect. hum. et intus et extra hu.  
i. mectare oportet, et multa calida lavare. bibere quoque absum  
moveant et urinam doceant, et per infusum febriare. & ad:

*Aix la Chapelle  
Bath.*

mettet L. May 17<sup>th</sup> 1743. I went into this warm Bath & comb.  
-nued about 1/2<sup>h</sup> I had been much fatigued by walking in boots  
the day being very warm: upon bathing was greatly refreshed  
et non fundi sleep. hinc reparat vires & spag. membra novat. An.  
in Spitt. Berol. p. 4. V. 82. I inclined to sweat afterwards. but  
not encourage it being obliged to march in the evening. the water  
was warmer than new milked milk, of a milky colour, strong  
sulphureous taste & smell. Some say it is warm enough to harden  
an egg in 1/2<sup>h</sup>. hour, is gently purgative. Secretum & Diaphoretic.  
famous

188  
in London

fanous for their diseases aching pains Rheumatism & Gout &c.

Dichroa cyparissia nervis elidore morbum  
Sulfura. Her. Sp. 18. lib. 1. 1. 6-

Droopy.

Par: 20<sup>th</sup> Droopy's were seldom known amongst us, tho' they  
were some in the Hospital, the common method of cure attempted,  
but never succeeded, & I never saw a real Droopy cured tho' it  
may be palliated by medicines, tapping &c. Capt. Gray was the

Person or never  
cured.

Droopy's constitution in the Army, under which he had labored  
some time; so soon as we returned from Germany was re-  
markably bad, was formerly careful in taking daily exercise  
a horseback, but since coming into Garrison at Brompton is more  
sedentary, only indulging in some Divisions &c. forgetting Hume's  
advice: ut bipedum ferret, non exprospiciat.

Si nolis fanus, unum Hippocraticum Sp. 2<sup>o</sup> lib. 1.

causa indubitan flui venis Hydrops

ne filum pellit, nisi causa morbi

fugant venis et aqueus alba

corpae languet. Her. lib. 2. 1. 12

being put on a proper course of medicines with those success  
found

~~droopy~~ a Lunatic friend of mine has been ill of a deep jaundice for some time  
& for some in a Droopy, his belly legs & thighs greatly swelled, he is daily much & chiefly  
with him or could distilled acetic acid water. I advised his friends to remove him  
from town & board him with an honest farmer, forbidding all manner of stews  
liquors, & allowing only a certain quantity of ale, from this method with the assistance  
of a few Hydropic purges he recovered, & continues well.



181. Disease in  
Genison

found himself less purg'd, but less swell'd above towards night  
& belly increase with hardness about the Regio Hypochondri-  
aca: mercurials & sponaceous were try'd but without success.  
Complaints encreasing dayly became weaker & low spirit'd, as  
jaundice black they began to swell went for England next  
Spring, hoping a cure from his ordinary Physicians, & being for  
some time under their care, without any relief began to despair  
be persw'd in his temper. (Fides spondens Medicis, in vasa amici) He  
Jan. 1661. then put himself under Dr. Witt's care to as little pro-  
:pore. his method was daily sweating twice warm Blankets, about  
the beginning of winter was oblig'd to be tapped; four Gallons  
were drawn off he dy'd Dec. from being a bulky man was  
reduced to a mere skeleton.

Denique pro vivo vitiatat sanguine venas  
Lympha subit: restatque nihil quod pendere possit. Combellus 1665.  
Luc. Porc. is greatly esteem'd by the Flemish, was given to  
Murray of the 3<sup>d</sup> Regmt of Guards, but had no visible opera-  
tion or good effect nor had any other medicines any good suc-  
cess

24  
182.

183  
Dysentery  
in  
pneumonia

upon opening the dead body, the viscera appeared as in other  
Inspection 182. Hypogrich; the liver swelled to an immense bulk, containing  
much water & upwards of three pints real pus & so large that the  
pus was taken out a pint pommer, extending itself upwards  
as far as the 3<sup>rd</sup> rib, pushing the Diaphragm along with it &  
forcing the lung almost under the clavicle, the lung much more  
of no use; the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> ribs carious, all the others were soft, the  
left lung natural, but much water contained, was about 3  
years of age & always fever, was ill about six months & always  
in the Hospital. the following is a favourable Hydragoga well  
known, ℞. tart. emetic. ℥ij. Mann: ℥ss. ℥ij. solute in ℥ij. ℥ss.  
cop. ℥ij. & q. s. q. s. hor. omne laxatur abies. One of Duncans was

182

182. Upon dying next day, the liver was of a white colour as if  
pale boiled, & so firm as to be almost gritty, cutting hard  
to the knife, the spleen very large of a dark brown colour,  
& so dry as to be ready to moulder into dust, a large quantity  
of water in the abdomen had a perpetual drought &

mark much. Dumq. Siliu. fedare cupat. fite altera. uerit. l. uerit.  
re. fite ut calidita fomit, quam uita, l. l. uerit. u. uerit. l. uerit.

no 3

a Sergeant of Royal Dragoons being some weeks in the Hospital  
 for an Anasarca, & treated in the common method. ℞ ℥ ʒ. Syr. de  
 Alham. ʒij. tartar emetic. ℥j. ℞. ℞. M. cap. coch. ij. 2<sup>o</sup> quæ  
 hodie ut laxetur abund. was ordered to eat Garlick, mustard, &c.  
 & the like. Loops were scarified & much water discharged. dyed  
 suddenly apoplectick upon being bled his blood was watrish &  
 thin. all the Bowells were found, no water in Abdomina; the  
 Gallbladder much distended & full of green coloured Bile; Bron-  
 chum much watery; no water in the thorax, contrary to expectation  
 for some imagined he had been suffocated by water in the breast  
 & very little in pericardium. the Lung full of blood & no adhesion  
 the Brain quite found. no inflammation, & not above a spoon-  
 full of water in the left ventricle, yet some said his death was  
 be from water in the brain. he was of a very large size as  
 were all the Bowells. excepting the Spleen. *viscus ratis*  
*in illius in ubi et potibus, laboribus et deambulationibus*  
*ex quibus gravitas et feces reddatur, comes vero quam valens*



validissimos a quibus morbus fuerat confectus, semel die cibum capere  
conducit et cibos et potus paucos quam repleri queant insumere, et  
laborem et deambulationibus conficere, et quam minima dormire  
Hipp. de affect.

Gout

Par. 21<sup>st</sup> - The Gout is not so common in this Country as in England  
& our Gouty Officers are more healthy here than at home. Captain  
Gilliers seldom escapes a fit every fall of the leaf, but had not  
the least gouty complaint till par. 25. 1763. O. S. & was then re-  
lieved by spraining the ankle, his method of cure is living spa-

Method of cure

cially, abstaining from meats & strong liquors  
liber ingenio  
vires atque animus canis respondet spiritus Hor. Sat. 7. lib. 2  
green tea & thinned milk his principale Diet, condemns the vulgar  
practice of strong cordials tho when in health he eats & drinks  
heartily. (canis est Romo donec se deterat atq. Hor. Ep.) wraps  
the part in flannel & sleeps warm, seldom goes into bed, rather sits  
in his great chair, his legs hanging down, saying the humours then  
fall more easily downwards, the parts swell & grow, becoming  
numb as it were, & pain ceases when the swelling decreases  
he

he takes three purges tinct. Sals. & Glia. Salut. aa. p. q. this fix  
 was much shorter than used to be. but more painful, which he  
 always bears with great patience. (fortem uide. Baumquell) he  
 had a slight fit near March & only held him four days. is often  
 subject to the bleeding pells, which were stop'd some times by  
 upon breaking open he recovered. April 20<sup>th</sup> 1700 James Chamberlayne  
 had a slight gout in wrists & ankles & had been often laid up for  
 weeks at home, here was only confined a few days & advised the  
 following medicine by way of prevention. ℞ Gum. Guaiac. pulv.  
 -rosat. ℞ Sal. S. oleos. ℞. M. extracto tinctura. per quadriduum  
 Sapius agitanda effundatur liquor clausus et uari seruetur. cap.  
 ℞ 6s. bis in die. schenck excepted this was sometimes made in  
 Rum for the same purpose. is said to be originally from B. Boer-  
 haave. both he & Capt. Gilbert say it does them good by keep-  
 ing the body open. the parts remained weaker some time.  
 (hae eliam enervat. debilitatque pedes) Some apply raw flesh  
 to the affected parts which eases pain. but acting as a repellent  
 is often attended with bad consequence. vid. Carl. Ross. ob. 1700  
 p. 22

a personalis medicina.

vid. Biograph. Joannus. An. Hist. rom. vol. 2. p. 779.

157 Diseases  
167 Diseases  
in general

pag. 398 Coll. Beake had it in the right foot about the heel &  
ankle. June 22 1743. has had it often & violently thinks it's occa-  
sioned from drinking the small Rhenish & Moselle wines, is sub-  
-ject to shaking of the hands which is worse since he came to  
this country. this held him only a few days & was slight, is  
his custom to purge with Puffin's Elixir & takes Gum. Guaiac.  
& Cal. M. (nos quoq. Junc. est aquam lenius obsequi Junc. has  
act. 3. Sen. 1. 11.) about the same time S<sup>r</sup> James had a slight  
rush in the right wrist, says, rubbing the part with common  
heale alleviates the pain but never tryed it. there's but one  
Soldier in the Regt troubled with this disease, viz: Campbell  
of Capt. Lloyd's troop, an Orlyshire man & is hereditary  
*tolere noxiam resit medicina dolorem*  
*ne formidantis auxiliator aqvis. Po: de Pont. lib. 1. c. 2. 27.*  
there's not a Regt in the Service without two or three Gouty Officers  
but it's rare to see a Gouty Soldier & they seldom or never bleed a  
vein. Buch. Sleg. ad Plemaum Lixium Salsum &c.: S<sup>r</sup> James  
had it in his feet feby 1746. & held him some weeks though

many Gouty Officers  
but few Soldiers

174  
162



163 Disease in  
Gout

It proceeded from lying cold the night we embarked for England  
his feet being wet. When at home our Gouty officers avoid drinking  
French wines for fear of giving them the Gout. but in the Low Countries  
it is the only wine they drink, particularly Burgundy, Homeiny  
& all acknowledge they never were so healthy, & in our Dutch  
confinement French claret was drunk daily & that freely  
I don't remember any Gouty complaints - Gouts from a Super  
of hard living in a Sanguine constitution require evacuations.

the Gout not occy  
: avoid from drinking  
French wines.

evacuations necessary  
in the Gout

Colo Lugo was laid up some days at Coventry & confined to his bed  
or chair his ankles swelld & so weak that he could not  
hold a small book. was briskly purged with Pil. coc. mixt & cal.  
on the purging day he could walk with pleasure & left a chair  
but next day was weak, but recovered always with purging.  
& that was my constant practice with Sr John Bennet, being  
of a Sanguine constitution & subject to fevers, have bled, & purg:  
- been & always succeeded. A Gentleman having the Gout in  
his great toe, & veard with pain, fearfid it with his purging,  
bled a small quantity to his present relief. *qui que magis  
lenuit*

*166*  
 Hæ. Dentes tenues venulas corporis plurimum nec sanas nempe et opa mult  
 ita ac crebra subient, eo sane tum pabilior morbus est tum  
 agonia prolixior. Hipp. de Affet. in podagricis doloribus tumore  
 critico leviter tuto aqua pibata, velut cataplasmate obacuta,  
 tribus diebus re lavata cum vero lavari, vultus nullo modo  
 i: he, cum pauco melle trito, eo velut semper utendum. H. de mor  
 mulier lib. i.

Consumptions Part. 22. Consumptive people are more healthy here than  
 at home; live much on vegetables, all garden herbs being  
 in great abundance & good of their kind, abstain from meat  
 Method of Cure liquor. Drinking wine & water are treated with pectorals, warm  
 milk & Cons. rosar. Cuc etiam bubulum indum, aqua melle 3<sup>o</sup>  
 admixta parte bibat per dies 40. una etiam admixto Organo; ex  
 morbus gravis, vadunt pauci. Hipp. de intern. Affet. Slight frigate  
 keep the patient very weak. The Bark the best remedy taken  
 with a slight bitter wine. Some men swallow two or three Young  
 frogs & snails in a morning without any sickness at Stomach  
 or any other effect. Hipp. Cordus's Sonant had practiced Dr. W.

Hospital practice in the Hospital frequent bleedings were tryed in small quantities

167 Diseases  
in Ganison

quantities viz: from ʒiv to ʒvi. prescribing Saponaceous medicines  
 in large quantities making Scabs in each Side of the breast a:  
 : Six inches below the nipples these Scabs discharge largely  
 & I have seen some recover to admiration, more formerly walking  
 skeletons now fat & plump & free from Cough, if the cough  
 prove at any time uneasy, Bleeding is immediately repeated.  
 Dr Bingle took to this method from observing the lungs of Consump-  
 : tives to be voided or weild from tubercles &c: & of consequence  
 not sufficient to ventilate the Lungs, therefore proposed opening  
 the map at different times, that the lungs might be able to  
 do their duty on the remaining part. Some were bledd near  
 : ten times in six weeks & I suspected these Scabs would prove  
 : venous, which never happened, for they always worked out  
 : more towards the skin. Consumptive & pthivichy people are always  
 : plethoric people better in field than in Ganison, providing their Duty be moderate, a  
 : plain proof of the benefit of horse exercise & much recommended  
 by Sydenham. three recovered in Egypt 1740. from milk dys-  
 : pty: pectoral. with gentle riding. one was attended with  
 : spitting of blood & recovered by frequent bleedings in small quantities

Consumptive &  
plethoric people better in field than in Ganison, providing their Duty be moderate, a  
plain proof of the benefit of horse exercise & much recommended  
by Sydenham.



167 Diseases  
169 Diseases  
in Garrison

quodlibet Cardo. Eomano de la Parte des Primes p. 365. hinc re-  
-ratum et lentis Decoctum profero. et quam plurimis cibis sati-  
-at. dum ab aeribus, canibus, cubulis, pulis et vitulis abstin-  
-at. exercitationibus paucis et deambulationibus utatur. non  
-illas vomitiones adhibeat venere abstinat. Hipp. de morb. Ho.  
Dr. M. Wilcox is Riding Master to the Regt naturally fat & co-  
-pulent during the winter grows fat & puny, big bellied, become  
-indolent for want of exercise. when our recruits horses are long  
-over next Spring he has then had exercise in leading young horse  
-teaching young men to ride, is daily a horse back, soon loses  
-his big belly, grows more active every day, & as he expresses it  
-is fit to jump over the moon & has a stomach to eat a piece of  
-a dead horse. & some of our men seem to be in the last stage of the  
-Distemper & incapable of Garrison Duty, looking more fit for the  
-hospital than a Lamp, yet recover wonderfully when in the field.

Richd. Mather

Venerable Des  
-pian.

Par. 23. It is a common notion that Venereal disorders are  
-more malignant here than at home, but I have not had suf-  
-ficient observation to form any just judgement. Some Buboes from  
-England were more virulent than one could well imagine,  
-having been twice fluxed in the hospital, & purgated with  
-nabars

Venereal cases were more malignant at Bampfilds than at Spout common-  
-ly appearing at first with thick excretions, Buboes, teste frælie, all  
-complaints violent. Venereal Ulcers were used more freely, to form than  
-men of it & never any bad conduct. they were more mild in Germany, be-  
-ing only simple gonorrhæas.

1078  
N. D. 1710

Cinnabaris get far from being well the Patient seems to be in a  
 good State of health. its a difficult task to cure the private  
 men of claps: when the part is suppurated, they neglect to  
 bring medicines till the morning continues till it turns to a flux  
 of pus: then they say they were not well cured. Others are more carefully  
 cured & that with the very same Medicines, being more care-  
 fully of health & keeping a proper regimen. The Gonorrhoea op-  
 press in the space of a week after infection, & may be caught by in-  
 jecting the parts only without coition as was the case of P. 2. &  
 P. 3. says he got it by going to the same Neapolitan house where  
 two of his clapped Comrades frequented. I commonly begin with  
 calomel purge & continue till the running grows thick & white.  
 the common purge is jalap & sal. purul &c. & for heat of urine  
 sal. purul & sahar: alb. aa. p. o. taken frequently in a glass of  
 water or rhenish marsh-mallow tea with Gum Arabic. Lint. vesicae  
 with sal. purul: be. Jaack on the disease about half cured when  
 the above complaints cease, when Oides pil. castor: nota or an  
 Electuary with ʒ. Guaiac. l. hab. with turp. Bast. ʒc. which  
 operate by urine & keep the body open towards the latter ʒc.

Gonorrhoea

Method of Cure

He caught it tho he had a natural Rheumatism with the urine very small,  
 that it was only sufficient to pass the urine. P. 2. from the woman's handling  
 the part only, thinks the mischief from matter brought from her own  
 body.  
 — — — & quae. re. pendet le  
 sine natione. sed puer. inde laboris  
 plus haurit: mali est quam ex re decore factus.  
 re magis hinc inter viros videtur. Capillus  
 P. 2. hinc hoc. Lymphaticum tamen est fons. aut non  
 vult. ut est in malis. per se. P. 2. hinc. P. 2. hinc.  
 Malum praeter fiam. nil comm. populi  
 litem. ut litem. ut demissa. ut litem. H. 4. 1710. P. 2. hinc.

1775  
1775  
never use opium

and advise the cold bath or washing with cold water. seldom or  
never use injections & never saw one of our men have a Gonorrhoea  
as well in six or seven weeks the very irregular as to regimen  
their breakfast is water gruel, with which they work of their  
heartily make, which procures a good appetite for dinner & eat freely  
of good food with their comrades & rarely abstain from drinking  
they love to be heartily worked & fatigue answers this purpose  
working busily & seldom attended with griefs, there is a vulgar  
unjust prejudice against it from being cheap & so much in practice  
Magnesia salts is the common method with these, giving calomel  
all over night repeated every other day, & with this only have  
made a cure in three weeks time but the men don't think this  
strong enough - the Eorde is one of the most troublesome con-  
=tractions, rubbing with Unga vaginal is of use, & dissolved in Milk or  
method of cure, with Ag. horre. & injected. I often prescribe thus. *℞ Turpeth. mineral.*  
*℞ Calomel. Composit. ℞i ℞i elect. Solutio. p. l. ut f. Sol. ℞i pur-*  
*gative. Seldom enutech, wif often repeated makes a good mouth. Merc-*  
*curial vomits are often given for this purpose, I often use them in*  
*several cases & never saw any thing dangerous attending them.*

the men are cured  
of gonorrhoea  
in 3 or 4 weeks  
heartily make

℞ Turpeth

method of cure



176 Diseases  
in Garrison.

is commonly reported. I once knew a violent Eorde relieved  
by accidental bleeding from the park & have always thought  
bleeding with a Leech would be of service, but none inclined to try.  
Sometimes after the running stops & the patient quite well, there  
remains a pain & heat round the os pubis greatly alarming the  
patient, the never of any bad consequence & easily removed by

Phimosis.  
Method of cure.

any lenient purge. — The Phimosis is often troublesome both to  
Patient & Surg<sup>r</sup>. fomentations are necessary, warm milk, rubbing  
w<sup>th</sup> menstrual or injecting as above. our men often use warm goat  
cheese & butter, & some fat both, & always leeches & milk poultices.  
Berger of Col. Beaker had it to a great degree & would not  
suffer any thing to be done being a farmer only m<sup>o</sup>id with the  
disease & continued for two years, laughing that he had now got a  
natural scabbard, & swearing he would never draw his sword.

Paraphimosis

was lately discharged — he had many in Garrison 1766. & some ac-  
quired the operation. — Paraphimosis more dangerous than the  
above, sometimes threatening a mortification, the gland swelling  
to a great size, pustules arise & contains a sharp matter, excoiating to  
the above method useful, yet the operation cannot be avoided  
in some cases. — or slight incisions where the Membr<sup>a</sup> is strong  
rubbing

157. Diseases  
177. Diseases  
in Genitor

the Glans with brandy & oyle; some use cold water & vinegar.  
 this often happens after recovering a Stricture being fond of pull-  
 ling the prepuce back before it is sufficiently relaxed, catches  
 the Glans suddenly, & sometimes so tight that the urine cannot  
 issue.

Swelled testicles & Scrophulous testicles are frequent & said to be occasioned from  
 astringent medicines & the Surgeon always blamed, but are  
 rather from catching cold, riding, immoderate drinking & private  
 debauches, & are very obstinate in bad venereal constitutions &  
 was with Charlier of St. James's, continued six weeks notwithstanding  
 a gentle sale. Bleeding as above are necessary  
 turpeth vomits of great use, when the swelling decreases the  
 part should be kept warm, wearing a truss of flannel &c. other-  
 wise it returns on the least cold. Small hard knotty lumps adhe-  
 ring to the testicle remain sometimes, & the strings are often  
 hard & as it were twisted, but of no dangerous consequence, warm  
 milk & honey is a favorite foundation with some, greatly abridges  
 pain. Shankers often appear without any other symptoms, are  
 taken off with Ligament cut down with Causticks Oil of Rom.  
 or Lint & ulcers covered with discharging them insensibly  
 without pain & have been often supposed at its good success.

Shankers.

I have seen the whole Gland covered like a cluster of grapes & cured without pain. great care should be taken in order to keep the neighbouring parts clean for the matter breeds others or may cause large excoriations. et neglecta solent in uindia summa uis. Hor. Ep. 16. lib. 1. Q. 80. Women often neglect them till they become filthy ulcers. *Thalorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat.* Ep. 16. lib. 1. Q. 24. internal medicines as above are usefull but our troops are careless & if the ulcer be healed, they never think of taking physick, but quite otherwise with officers. Patterson of the Kings had many ulcers & was a very dirty fellow, not keeping them clean nor puimer in the hole three day, & fed on bread & water only. on coming out the parts were quite clean the next day.

Palboes

Palboes often appear without any preceding symptom, sometimes sooner or later, our fellows are such dabbles that there's nothing certain to be learned from them. so soon as they appear I apply

Method of Cure.

Expt. Diachyl of Gum. allowing the fellow to live as usual and take his Port of Beer their custom is to drink Gin but that makes them drunk & does not answer the intention. some ripen of themselves without any application. some are kindly & do well and cause not much trouble. those of a healthy strong constitution ripen



107  
191. Disease  
in Garrison

but to fish as live well. Some fellows are drunkish every night.  
have told me it cost them a Ducate to nurse this pig & make it  
ready for the knife. when ripe open with the Lanet, cutting of  
the edge, dress with dry lint covering with digestive; if the edge  
grow hard & callous, rub with Ungt. mercurial. if proud flesh  
touch with Caustic: or Vitriol: Rem: if foul at bottom, sprinkle  
poultice of lint & yppine. when opened by Caustic: the business  
is done at once, seldom proud flesh or callous edges but the men  
have not patience for Caustic: some are faint & sick, as from bleeding  
others never mind it making no complaint: being daily, only lying  
by a day or two when near ripe, & some are so large that they  
cannot walke upright but crawl on their hands & feet. Some  
complain of so much pain as not suffer you to touch it, are even  
afraid if you look at it. & people of this constitution are a long  
a long time in curing. Paterson of the Kings is naturally of a  
Sulphur temper & most have repeated orders from his Coprator to  
for he does his Duty, the constitution of his Body is much the  
same with respect to physick, requiring almost double Dose  
to operate, is now fluxing & has double the quantity of Mor-  
tury that others have - I seldom attempt to disperse them.

108

184  
not always com-  
fined to the  
groin

an easier cure  
than it is

not to be opened  
etc.

they may happen in other parts of the body as well as in the groin.  
 & Crofield of Holt. Beaker had one on the 18 Pubis. Alice of Ma.  
 & Crofield in the arm pit & in another on the fore part of the  
 neck. I would rather undertake the cure of Bubo than that of  
 a clap, so long as they require dressing the men attend daily for  
 fear of being piced, & never pretend to cure themselves, but their  
 private receipts for claps are infinite. when the cure is comple-  
 ted they don't mind physick or any regimen, but return to their  
 old way, & if piced thereafter blame their surgeons. Some do not  
 heat kindly, continue curing from a small suppur & some have  
 small fissures of this kind, threatening to be fistulous. should be  
 laid open with Lanet or caustic applied, if compress & bandage  
 fails. I have imagined Bubo's might be opened by caustic  
 before they were quite ripe, & that the discharge after the 3<sup>d</sup> or  
 4<sup>th</sup> day would be sufficient, & by this method shorten the cure  
 waiting for suppuration; but then the gland remains undrained,  
 having never suppurated, it hard, proves tedious work to the  
 surgeon & great pain to the patient. exarolick powder must be  
 applied. viz. Angelic round the root of the gland, preparing the  
 Discharge

185. Disease  
in garden

Aspirings light towards the bottom in order to root it out & some cut  
it out for soon as they can get at it others waste with Caustic con-  
tinuing a course of internal mercurials. Physic of the Kings Troop  
had one on our March to Germany & promising to ripen, came away  
Dearly, at Marston we received ammoniac beads, & proved purgative  
at first. Being mixed with a large quantity of Sops; he was violently  
purged & the Bubo disappeared. his eyes was sore, freating much  
from the heat of weather & exercise, & never had other complaint.

General Erys.  
Sord.

General eruptions on the skin are common amongst us, & I have  
been often afraid to attempt a cure without faltering from the dis-  
tantly represented by Practical Authors, but our men have neither  
time nor patience for this method, & I have often thought of trying  
some uncommon mercurial preparation for this purpose. the best I know  
is a pill Mercurial made taking two morning & evening, consisting of the  
mouth or Gums from sore, & begin again when that goes off. been often  
surprised at their good success. two or three Dozen had done wonders  
& that without any visible operation, & some have taken thousands  
without the least sores of the mouth. mercurial oint should  
be used externally with prudence. I have tryed several mercurial prep-  
arations

186.



preparations, but never found any more effectual than the above.

Deflagrated Mercur: puzupit sub ʒij. with Brandy three times, being  
prepared in a marble mortar & formed into pills ad. ʒ. i. au. ij. are pro-  
-pulsive: making a slight sickness at Stomach, taking one morning &  
evening & sometimes raise a slight swelling; one man took twenty two  
in ten days without any remarkable operation, had many venereal  
blotches, shankes, aching pains in the bones & did well; was surpris-  
-ed to see so great an alteration from so small a pill. Bishop of Coll.  
Beaker his skin was covered over & of long standing, dry scales &c.  
Luvor. et aduerso mauclo sub pectore nigra.

pellucida duntaxat labia cavae nigant. Co. Amor. ʒ. i. j. c. ʒ. i. ʒ. i. &  
63. took them in our Dutch cantonment during the hard frost, with  
the same good effect. Quipeth. mineral: prepared in the same manner  
attained the same purpose. our men only find fault with them  
as being so small & having no violent operation, imagining medi-  
-cines can have no good effect unless they be rough in their operation.  
Small dose Salomel has the same effect continued some times & re-  
-solving a slight salivation, called a walking saliv: the men walk  
aboard daily, taking care to keep the factory, meaning two  
this

Dr. Druce  
in Garrison

Short, or flannel nextcoat, their cloake be. walking in the Sun in  
order to sweat all sweat largely in the night from sweating some-  
thing warm as Custard &c. their chief diet is water gruel with  
Lead in which they boyle Spring rattle &c. Beer &c. making  
Spring potage as in England, with which they wash the mouth fre-  
quently. Some require three or four Scapulas befor the mouth, for  
for, other Flux frequently with half that quantity, & some are  
always purged, & all attended with the same good effect, which is  
to be continued till all complaints cease, the skin should be rubb'd  
daily with a sponge & Rapa water, well rubb'd, warm bathing  
would be of great service, abstaining from salt or fat meats.  
Monsieur of St. James took thirty three pills a day, fluxed gently,  
his mouth never sore, & purged daily. Harding of Captain Gilbert  
took upwards of forty in March & April. many others were heal-  
ed in this manner & all succeeded. We have observed fewer  
relapses after this slow method than from higher Salivators,  
& the inbred rooms there has not been the least bad consequence  
but irregular fellows are not to be trusted in this manner, when  
the head is scabbed they rub the part too freely with Vinegar  
Mercurial from having its good effects on other parts, & sometimes  
themselves



191 Diseases in them themselves into a high salivation & before it can be checked the hair is obliged to be taken off, to the great grief of the patient. I have also used Mr. Pucup's method with the same success.

Neuronal pains are seldom alone, something Venereal appearing to the Eye, the some Doctors magnify complaints of this kind even after a regular salivation in hopes of being discharged, but have been frequently detected as impostors. are to be treated in the above manner, the salivation is their last recourse, which is at

ways in the Hospital & chiefly by unction. - News & Excessive venereal this Doctors unfit for Duty, cannot a foot be: & as he is likely to be so for a long time, it more proper for the Hospital than to require

the common practice is to apply cautery to the part, a large Scar is cast off, the bone rasped & chiseled, in order to take off all that is affected & unless you go to the bottom you are daily plagued with filthy purgic excrements, dress with pledges in Spiritus Martis. &c. covering with digestives, these cauteris require much time & give great pain & after all this much work for the Empire, I would therefore prefer the incision at first. Nodes wice: - those remaine after salivation, & should be incised in the

the method of fluxing in our Hospital is first to bleed, purge & bleed, the method of fluxing is in flannel resembling the dress of a Caputium confined to a narrow room, & always raised by unction with one Dr. Argem. Dr. Acary. Ocrea. rubring &c on legs & thighs &c. near night the same quantity on the arms then the lower extremities, & repeated every night till the swelling begins, which is commonly after the 10th or 12th night, amounting to three pots in 24 hours, each pot containing about a pint of water. Some require a turpeth vomit in order to raise it & it afterwards kept up by small doses of calomel, rubbing the parts of feet daily with Ungt. Mercurial, & continuing till the complaints are quite gone, sometimes it goes off by urine or sweat & attended with the same good effect as fluxing. if pains or purgings are troublesome Decret. Dissolv. v. p. in usis. Decret. albis Gum. Arab. three ordinary drink, this chief food is quite light bread pudding, &c. common drink barley water, water gruel, &c. when the salivation is finished they are put on a course of the most Decretora taking Gum Guaiac & Argem. in pills, & seldom fail of a cure. Some years ago this was looked on as the utmost danger & of the greatest consequence & called the grand cure, always under the care of Physicians of the greatest reputation now mostly under the Surgeons or their Masters & seldom attended with this consequence. yet one of our Men died at Bonfield being from London.

Neuronal pains.  
News & Excessive venereal.  
Nodes wice:

the method of fluxing  
in our Hospital is first to bleed, purge & bleed



193 Disease  
in Ganison.

De Venereal & much emaciated have recovered & able to do Duty  
 from this method being kept strictly to a long course of Mercurial  
 & nitrous Douches, others are walking skeletons for life:  
 fecit amor maerum: longaque iustitiora unum:  
 longa manus cervix: caput est a corpore longe. lo: nat: lo: nat: 193  
 Hiskinet Coll. Beakie, had a large excrescence on the upper lip  
 which almost obstructed his nostrills, & many long dry scabs came  
 off being an old Venereal. I treated with mercurials in small Douches  
 rubbing the part with the Opt. 4. Uniq. Mercurial. 3j. Sublim. Sennae  
 3℥. M. & dispersed daily. We have many Imaginary Venereal, when  
 one of a troop is fluxed for venereal complaints, if any of the old ban  
 -terians have the least aching pain in their bones from catching cold  
 or scabs on their skin from itch or sunny, presently reflecting on their  
 paper life conclude themselves pained & are not to be satisfied with  
 -out fluxing. Menials of the Meigs when confined from a broken  
 leg & lying in the ward next the salivating, & many Venereal Pa-  
 -tients being in the same rooms, & often relating their cases imagine  
 himself pained & could not be satisfied without a salivation, which  
 he had, tho' there was no appearance of any Venereal taint: & some  
 are persuaded on fluxing that they are fluxed from imagination  
 only.

Imaginary Ven-  
ereals.

Salomon ait a Malisum consuetudine peccat adolescentis refectura penna  
 iniquant, postquam comes fias concupiscent. Pons Co. Dixi. - voluptuosa  
 Prensit ule multam inuolat et ceteros deformat, et tunc per in  
 -genit. Co. Dixi. - non huc omnia huius est Adolescentis. For Ganison. 193.  
 incompens et libidinosa adolescentia, effatum corpus tradidit Senectuti.  
 Full de Senect.

Dr. Boerhaave  
Jan 1707

only as was the case of a Soldier in the first Regt of Guards  
 Dec: 1743. Imagining himself dead & waiting on a Salvation, upon  
 examination at the Hospital nothing appeared Venereal. Complaints  
 were Scorbutick & Rheumatick. but he would be fluzed & in order  
 to please them was put into the fluxing meth. viz. flannel sheet & Down  
 : with: order to keep very warm & take nothing that was cold, as  
 there was no Bed for him in the fluxing ward, was told he was to  
 be put under a Mercunial Course & have a walking stick in a pa-  
 : ter ward with all necessary care, begging him to be very cautious w-  
 : h eating & drinking &c. Course automony was given in form of an Oint-  
 : mented the mercurial Oint. which he took with great care &  
 : pleasure, expecting a fluxure, in a few days he began to spit imagi-  
 : nes his teeth loose & mouth for, & fluxed a good pint a day, was  
 : heavenly happy at the thought of going to well, & this Salvation  
 was lowered by degrees by leaving the house, & never was near  
 the Salivating ward. *vid. Gule: Obi. p. 30. 32. & Boerhaave's Opera C. 620.*  
*Morbing of Eyes Chap. XX.*  
*on the force of humors.*  
*Guinea's Hospital.*  
 milia mali spiritus, milia salutis erunt. *Boerhaave of My Genit.*  
 : not taking pit. peck note for a Cough, was persuaded by his Com-  
 :rades they were Mercunial, next day began to spit largely, not  
 : increased to a great degree, quiped at two parts a day, neither

Imaginary flux.

The Surgeons should not send trifling cases to an hospital, those who go for slight surgery, trifling cases  
 cases are in great danger of catching some distemper of the house, or fever, most remarkable  
 : was of Col: Shipman's having dislocated his collar bone attended with great conti-  
 : sion was sent to Seaman's hospital; got a shrew fever with great variety of complaints,  
 : took a distemper to the house from seeing so many disagreeable objects, continued in a  
 : long way some months, was at last brought to his quarters at Hospital the next  
 : had a good hospital there would not be persuaded to go it but chose to dye in his q-  
 : always thinking of what he had seen in the hospital. Some are naturally lazy & idle,  
 : these are much more so after being some time in the hospital. Some pretend to be  
 : sick of Lanes & incapable of duty, but can do some works in the hospital when im-  
 : ployed as Scouts, whose good wages, these are not easily detested, they sometimes dis-  
 : : ceived by making them drunk & carefully observing their motions, a stiff knee is a com-  
 : : mon complaint, but upon being fixed, can dance, jump, & cast capers, (quid non ebrius  
 : : desipit hoc se a lebo) Some prefer the pain to be bitterned, but have re-  
 : : ceived upon hearing the Surgeons' whistles that a red hot iron must be applied for  
 : : some mornings in order to remove that humor from the bone - a foot given by God,  
 : : a Soldier & Quartermaster was in the hospital for a flula in his, had good business  
 : : in his own trade, & was better pleased to continue there than go to the field, but the  
 : : flula being almost well, was told he must think of joining his Regt; but he contin-  
 : : ued a method to keep the flula always open by introducing a pea after the sur-  
 : : geon's dipping & taking it out next morning, but being drunk over night, the pea  
 : : found next morning than he expected, was discovered & lomed out - *vid. Rodovic.*  
 : : *Castro Medici: Politi. lib. 4. Cap. 2. de ratione Medicum simulantes deprehendi*  
 : : *quorum -*

186.  
to be sent to the  
hospital



197. Diseases  
in Garrison.

not given for, abstaining from the pills, salivation abated, not given  
or weak as from violent purging. When the men have been often so  
fast, they are more cautious in their intemperance.

caulus enim nituit foream Lupus, accipiterque  
susceperat laqueos, et oportum Nilus hamum. Hor. Ep. 16. lib. 2. 50.

Pro tractus pasci si popet bonus, habent  
hinc dapi, et ex multis minus inderuque. Vo. Ep. 12. lib. 1. 100.

Leucy.

PAR. 24<sup>th</sup> Scorbutic complaints are not so frequent as one  
would expect, as they are said to be predominant in every Euro-  
pean constitution, but rare amongst our troops, at first of age

Method of Cure

Menstrual purgatives, rubbing the spots with Ungt. Mercur. putting  
them under a course of Aethiops Mineral. Comet Ninton is of a  
Scorbutic habit, many red spots at the bending of the arms &  
cannot abate from scratching. Took Juice Antiscorbutic of chaly,  
was very regular in Dept, eating Spring Salads watercress &c  
abstaining from high fauce, rubbing the parts w<sup>th</sup> Ungt. Mercur. &  
Mercur. præcip. alb. ʒi. repeated daily, drinking whey afterwards  
every morning for some weeks. Capt. Marsham had it to the most  
violent degree several years, especially his thighs & forearms being cov-  
red with large dry hard blotches, which & burning hot, scaly  
thin like parchment & cracked as flint with my Lanet <sup>of the</sup>



1795 Dances  
in Genoa

bleeding, urine high coloured with a thick red sandy sediment,  
horrors of bed, making water often & in small quantity, rest less  
& taking in bed, great oppression at breast, was purg'd & put on  
a whey & vegetable Diet, drinking Scobutick juice. ℞. fol.  
Nasturt. Aquat. ℞. iij. Beccaburg. Coch. hor. ℞. iij. rad. ra.  
-phani. mistic. recent. ℞. i. exprime succum ℞. a. ujus cap. cochij.  
cum Lucc. Limon. coch. i. vitrol. mast. q. x. Vin. Rhonan. q. m.  
℞. omni mane, vacuo ventriculo et bibat ferri Lact. ℞. ℞. die.  
bathed the parts affected with fomentation of Scobutick plants  
rubbing with Ungt. L. chin. lived much on Spinnon Grap. & in q. m.  
extremely regular in Diet, recovered daily, & was thought a  
great cure, he had been Scobutick fourteen years, after the journey  
he drunk Lynnington well water in Warrickshire, a strong pur-  
gative water. the Decoction of Quicksilver is much esteem'd  
by some, & is thus made. ℞. Hydrogys. separat. ℞. x. aqua fontan.  
℞. ℞. coq. ad mediet. the quicksilver never loses weight nor  
changes colour, & I have fluxed with it after being several times  
used for this purpose. Some Gentlemen keep two or three pounds  
of it in their house trough, w<sup>ch</sup> water is reckon'd good to kill &

205.

2 M. Diseases  
in Garrison

& destroy worms. a Gentleman much afflicted with the Luny & having almost lost the use of his limbs, taken many medicines & drunk mineral waters to no purpose. observing his forty horses recover on being foyled with Hetchel imagined their juices would have the same effect on himself & took it without any success making him very sick at Stomach. at last followed an old Noman's advice taking two Spoonfulls of juice of roots Parsnips every morning in warm milke & recovered daily, continued near many Years. when Corbutike juices become disagreeable to the Stomach (for few can bear them a long time), I then substitute

Ag: Benedict & phil. mineral not <sup>the Corbutike Juice of Lead Dispensary</sup> <sub>1717. is aged the Juice of the same</sub>

Ulcers on the Part: 2<sup>o</sup> Ulcers on the legs are difficult of cure especially if of long standing, the edges callous &c. & tho they appear to the eye a mere trifle yet they are always tedious & sometimes never cured. a Surgeon gets no credit by them; the men will not keep a proper regimen, You can hardly persuade them to take a Dose or two phisicks the good effect of which is soon overballanced by the mist debauch. they are to be daily washed with something warm the callousy part of making small incisions round the circumference

et in magna ulcerum parte inferiorem alba purpura convolvitur etiam in tuberculosis capite, et vultu, et articulationum, tum in quibus partes corruptales immixtae stant in his quae putrem postulant et in his quae exsiccant et siccant. Topici ut in ulcere spongib. abstergentium, itaq. latium, Nicotian, et mundum ut de adhibenda, tam deum medicamentum quod ubi videtur impositum abstergentium, aut sine vinulo reliquorum in ulceris ulceribus, feritatem parte fuit, quae abstergentium in orlem siccisq. aut recte, quae de dundo vultu, quoniam hominis naturalem longitatem naturae oportet. Hipp: de ulcerib: lvi



circumference in order to make them unite & grow together. Sprinkling  
 prescript in order to bring on a digestion & resemble a fresh wound, is  
 :vening with Digestive. the callousity often returns, must be treated as  
 as first rubbing ungt Monuial. Constitutions are often pochie &  
 pel Monuial. Nosh: are of great use, when almost well its a diffire  
 task to skin them over, is Ungt Diapemphol. with a fine grains Hor  
 :ure Dule. is a good healer. When used they often break out from  
 the least trifling hurt, & great care should be taken to prevent them  
 from external injuries. the method is folding linen paper into many  
 doubles & wearing it under the stocking. some beat a lead bullet into  
 a thin plate, others have a plate of lime lined with soft leather  
 to keep off the pressure of the boot &c. Ulcers of long continuance be-  
 come natural spots, & being suddenly healed or dried up produce  
 bad symptoms viz: headachs, sickness at heart &c. & I have been  
 obliged to make a fresh jaw & water a more favorable opportu-  
 nity in order to cure them as was the case of Hans of the Lodge's  
 boop. amongst old women a poultice of Bayleaves boyled in milk  
 is an infallible remedy for old ulcers. Dr W. Wilcox tried it but not  
 succeeding was cured as above. The men die or walk daily, & sup-  
 -1719

at ulci oris ulcus committitur - colas, nubi capini folia es modo quo lobuleam  
 suspensio vel naturalium (caecidius dicitur) visum et linc' hanc entitatem committitur  
 In quop. linc' hanc vitia vides, et alumen meliorem, huc aucto memorato. Hic de ulcib.  
 46



205. Diseases  
in Garrison

requiring such small force to find fault with their Suffer for not curing  
them; these men when confined to the Hospital, are obliged to keep  
their heads & eye on Bed for many hours a day, as soon cured by  
this method. Ulcers of the Sternum & ribs are often attended with

Ulcers on the  
Sternum.

conous bones & seldom cured, are often the consequence of small ab-  
cesses in these parts. Venereal ulcers of the Urethra are difficult

in urethra.

of cure. Doctor of Coll. Beaker was six weeks in the Hospital &  
under a mercurial course all that time, & not the better, on coming  
to his quarters used an injection of Lapis medicamentosus, which Dyed  
the meaning in some measure but did not cure it.

broken thro.

Par. 26. Broken throats are very common amongst us, from licks by  
the horse falling thro' steps of the leather in going to the Haystack,  
or the flesh often tripped from the bone & laid bare some inches  
as was the case of Bump of Lt. Gilbert, his horse running against  
a post, the Ulna was bare three inches, the fleshy part hanging  
down being almost ready to drop off. Instances happen daily both  
to Soldiers & to Civilians. I commonly dress with Bals. Universal. care.

Method of cure.

being well digested, having first replaced the torn flesh into its natu-  
ral situation, if the neighbouring parts are much bruised, infla-  
med or painful, foment & poultice; if the surface of the bone be  
smooth

Ulcere autem uleri minima curantur, sed praesertim si in curae ulcus sit sine raga.  
Pedre, pag. ambulata. verum quis et omnium plurimum curantur: Hic de ulcere. Lvi.  
vid. Hoffmanni Op. Med. Sem. 2. p. 449. De omni generis ulceribus tam benignis quam malignis  
praesertim Lannoni.

Smooth & no splinters I prefer the flesh to cover as fast as possible, taking care not to wipe too hard for fear of retreating the growing flesh. in case of a rough surface or splinters I keep open with sponge, but & write their casting off: the edges grow hard & dry must be washed with something warm & quiet. the Stocking is a good & equal bandage, the leg to be raised up equal with the thigh, which is natural to the men as they sit or lye in their tents, must never ride or put on a boot. their Comrades think nothing of a broken skin, saying they have had as much at foot & lye cured with a leaf of tobacco, quidge doing duty for their Comrades & often obliging him to his duty before he is well. but in order to give him a certificate unfit for duty a horse back directed to his Officer. Instances I could give many, but its needless I have been often surpris'd at this success especially considering our manner of living & often walking abroad. I'm perswade many die here by their overcare in mopping, probing & often prolonging cure. Its commonly said that a wound on an Englishman's leg is not easily cured, but I don't think them so bad as reported, tho many are subject to fester'd legs being full of humours

*Et balnea autem admodum laxa tunc qui in extremis partibus existit primum impia debent et deinde ut magis fuerint semper tendere, ac nullo quidem modo comprimere, ut non ita aptari ut maxime ulani & sformata, minus autem reliquis partibus naturae huiusmodi fuerit - huiusmodi etiam quae die solent ac nullo deliquit emantit, fuit autem non appropinquat, ut magis etiam quae ante conquirentur & ubi abstinere*

*Et a huiusmodi tunc when nicked & felt, is commonly well in a fortnight time, the tendon be cut thro, & some part of it extracted, the fire dipping is turpentine & distilled with the yolk of an egg & some tincture of Myrrh, this is continued the first 4. or 5. days, then unlyed & suffered to fall off with the disposition, the wounds are then treated with a feather dips in turk Myrrh, or best Unaniacal, & that only every 3. or 4. day -*



209 Diseases  
in Garrison

and like their greave-killed horses, purge them never so much  
will always swell.

Emesis.

Par. 27<sup>th</sup> Emesis are common from the horse falling with his  
sides & so violent that blood is sometimes squeezed from the nose  
yet nothing broke nor dislocated. The part soon swells, turning black

Method of Cure.

Here, from painfull & stiff, the men rub immediately with burning  
& some use Sp. Vin. R. but it is dear here that it is not much in  
fashion. I use Liniment of white faking brown paper, keeps the  
part moist & supple, abating pain, dispersing the swelling, tho in  
some cases fomentations & poultices are necessary, & some use brandy  
& vinegar applied very hot, others Boyle's Dung in milk, flying  
& softening paper is an excellent poultice: Brandy & water mixt  
a good fomentation, & bread & milk the best poultice, tho very  
simple yet keeps in use. Bleeding is usefull especially if any  
swell about the breast, head &c. as in falls from horse backs, &  
so customary that on every slight fall or bruise the trooper thinks  
himself neglected if he is not bled, many are fond of fish  
kale in Spruce beer, which I never used, but often prescribe from  
a ʒ. sal. O. E. L. advising to live sparingly on barley & L. drink  
whey &c. Emesis on the elbow are often troublesome, forming abscesses  
in the head require large bleeding are frequent in large



2. Diseases  
in Equines

lime of heat from falls on the ice when learning to heat or in the field by falls with trapes of forage. Black eyes are common from blows & bruises, the men ask com. Hop. & are themselves some apply roasted rotten apples, & often foment with warm milk in which elder or Phomomile flowers are boyled. with some thin flux of iron veale is much esteemed to draw out the blackness, & may use amongst children. Iron paper baked in oyle & vinegar much, & others esteem fresh urine & soap, & not without good reason. Bruises to the feet are frequent from horses trampling on them, produce small abscesses & sweating the tops of the nails, spirituous ointings are of service here, viz: lin. Myrrh: val: oryza Vin: Gallie: aut Juniper. Blisters on the knee are very troublesome from the many membranes tendons. Ligaments &c.

Spains

Part 29<sup>th</sup>. Spains are common at the above, viz: anckles, wrists, fingers &c: continue neache a long while, the men are fond of 3<sup>rd</sup> Oils & of herbs. Let Oyl. note answer the purpose with proper bandage & cubi articuli suis pedibus elabuntur, aut vis illorū que circa ipsos sunt nervos partes interquētur: ea vinculis deliqua oportet. Vinculis splenis de tum etiam extēpione, frictions, directione. Hipp: de Spina. Pader: recommending rest, the men have a great regard for strengthening plasters, Venislocks & are never satisfied without them I have no esteem for them being persuaded there of the things are

Method of Cure

213. Devoies  
on Spains

too hard a constitution for the heat of the body to dispose any good  
quality from them. the French never use them. Brandy or spirit of wine  
with Bandage & compress being their universal medicine. with which  
many with some of our Surgeons make good strengthening plaisters  
out of the residue of all others. but their chief use is to rest them for  
weeks or as long as they strike on. & during that time the part recovers  
strength. they are universally used by the common people of Egypt  
& every private family has its own favorite searchcloth, & are apply'd  
to all aching pains, which we commonly call Spains, never dis-  
tinguishing betwixt an inflammatory Spick or Old Spain, as happened  
to Geline of St. Madons, his Lieut. apply'd his favorite searchcloth  
to a pleuritic Spick which he call'd a Spain or Rensch, & keep-  
ing it on some days, had almost cost the fellow his life for want  
of bleeding, cases of this kind I see daily, as Sticks often proceed  
from violent exercise, running, leaping, jumping, throwing stones  
the dealers in searchcloths name them Spains or Rensch, apply  
their never failing searchcloths neglecting bleeding to the irrepa-  
rable loss of the patient - the part continuing stiff & numb, is to  
be put into warm grains, or the paunch of a beast newly killed, keep-  
ing warm with flannel or fur warm soapsuds a good fomentation  
namour



nam que nerva est, eo maxime imprimis opolet, subleuanda quibus  
 lana molle, affectui accommodata, deligatione: autem ea utendum  
 que non amplius comprimat. Sed ita stabilimento fit, ut neque  
 relaxentur, neque conuulsantur. Hipp. de Spina Medici - Sprained back  
 is tedious & difficult of cure: several young gentlemen were  
 sent to Chelsea as incurables. all methods tried in the hospital  
 proving unsuccessful, were occasioned by falls from their tops of  
 rags, letting heavy weights &c. I'm persuaded many sprains  
 for Dislocations amongst the English Bonsettors & that they put  
 in my Bones which were never out, apply their infallible  
 cloths, & obtain great reputation by the person walking about  
 in a few days. Some Bonsettors come to the limping, saying their  
 knee was out, advising me it had been often so, & put in by a  
 famous Bonsettor in their country. Some I did not deceive, but made  
 a pretended reduction, applying their cloths &c. upon the least hurt  
 on the knee, they imagine the knee pan to be out or broke from  
 what they have heard from Bonsettors. It much disputed among  
 Officers whether Brandy or Rum is most preferable in this Case.  
 common people use Brandy as being the cheapest, but Surgeons  
 are indifferent which they take. Hippocrates much in etiam

Ruptures are occasioned at the same times by lifting heavy bodies. Ruptures -  
 Jack of Lem as happened to himself of Sir Mordaunt, says he heard  
 something crack in the left groin when he took up the sack, is reduc-  
 ed when he lies on his back, makes a rumbling noise, wears bandage  
 & was Duly. it was the same with Keroman of the ship, & some are  
 occasioned by kicks from horses as was the case with Comte Page.  
 had it in boots, & was unable of service, but people here than  
 at the naval, & bandage the only remedy. It surprising our hospital  
 is not supplied with bandages for this purpose

Sturpe autem est cum in omni arte, tempore in arte tradendi vel maxime, pro  
 multum calculationem, negotium, multum appetitum, multumq; & se excitate opinionem  
 tendunt nihil opus ad hunc Hipp. de Artibus. ignos autem multum sunt, et eorum  
 multa de hunc faciant, quod illis illa perspiratione inueniunt. 66-



Dislocation:

by the Officers for themselves & horses. Dislocations are always pain-  
-full in frosty weather. Dr. Poyner & Dr. of rina greatly extend.  
Part 29<sup>th</sup> Dislocations are not so frequent as one would ima-  
-gine, considering the many accidents to which our men are  
-daily exposed from falls &c. In 1711 I was convinced that some of the  
-best sprains been seen & examined by English horsemen, many  
-would have passed for Dislocations. *Dislocatione abunde facta, ope  
-quite componitur, et ad naturalem statum adducuntur, manuum  
-calor directa et convenienter aptata, composita autem ope, ex-  
-stanta facili deliquida. Hipp. de fract.* Sometimes bones are reduced  
-by the Men by pulling &c. as was Dr. Hudson's Elbow, both were  
-on the floor & his Lances heel under his armpit, pulling hard  
-the bone was heard to go into its place, the joint swelled not, pain  
-full: being rubb'd with Ungt. Ocul. noct. & proper bandage, & dress.  
Comat Hamilton catching a Lacquet ball, dislocated the first  
-joint of the little finger, was reduced, bandaged &c. Heels of  
-Capt Gilbert falling down, had dislocated the left Humerus the  
-head of the bone thrust into the armpit, being fat & fleshy  
-I expected it would be a hard task to reduce it, but was easi-  
-ly by taking a common broome-stick, wrapping a napkin round  
-the middle part pretty thick, & put under the arm in order to  
-raise it.

1. ut qui calce respone tentant in prope ad naturalem repositionem auctus  
-hominis quidem tumi supiora cecidit, cum qui reponit tumi sedea quem in  
-partem articuli excedit, oportet dante offensa manu suis manibus appropin-  
-quo, cum extensus, calce res sub aliam immittit, pedes quidem in dextram, hanc  
-in sinistra, in contrariam partem impellit. Hipp. de fract. hunc caput hunc  
-cum mollioribus manibus, tum aliqui & pede, quod calce confert, per se non movetur.

2. ut res ubi digitorum articuli excedit, fixe primus qui ad manum est, fixe  
-ferunt, proterius eadem et equalis per reponendi ratio. Hipp. de fract. l. vi.

22<sup>o</sup> Diseases  
in Garrison

raise the head of the horse, one man pulling the arm & two lift  
the Hubs at the same time, & grasping the Scapula downwards,  
was reduced in an instant: making a noise as it went into its  
place. the Bandage applied only to keep the arm from moving,  
he was much & scarcely Complained of pain. See Hipp. de Artibus

Fracturae

Par. 30<sup>a</sup> FRACTURAE happen rarely tho' one would expect  
them daily, from falls. Licks de. *scorum quoque suis pedibus exciderunt*  
*et fracta sunt. Medium quam rectissimas extensiones facere convenit.*  
*Id enim maxime secundum naturam rectum est = atque ubi dicitur*  
*et supra molle aliquid et equaliter deponere, ut nec in hanc nec*  
*illam partem poveritatur, aut in anteriorem aut in posteriorem par-*  
*tem inflectatur. Hipp. de Fractis =* *Case of Capt. Marham's fall on*  
*of the hayloaf & fractured the leg of, pelium about the middle,*  
*was put to bed in the most natural situation, the part being*  
*covered with thick muscles no reduction could be made, only*  
*applying Splint. Defining ordering him to lye quiet, but could*  
*not be persuaded to keep long enough in bed, getting up too soon*  
*continued lame, that thigh being longer than the other, & in walking*  
*is obliged to take hold of the crutchband of his breeches in order*  
*to pull it upwards, proving unfit for service was recomman-*  
*ded to Chelsea. Beckman of Sp<sup>t</sup> Gilbert took the left leg*  
*near.*

of the leg

Some cases are so obstinate as to require two strong men to pull with. Not his Head  
held round the arm, the patient lying on a bed, his arm round the Post to which a large  
Ball is tied in order to raise the head of the horse.

*a catinum hirsutum fermentum omnia esse inbecilliora, callo dicitur, nisi  
naturaliter partem raris florint, aut in eorum habitu immota permanserint: &c.*



221. Disease  
in Garrison

near the ankle, both bones transversely, by his horse falling  
with him; was easily reduced & common bandage applied, & did  
well: the ankle & instep being much swelled, were formed  
with Lin wool: but always remained thick & stiff  
could never put on a boot. N.B. two days before he broke his  
leg, a young puppy about six months old, at my Lodgings,  
broke its thigh about the middle, transversely, the callus was  
fairly formed in ten days time, & the bones adjoined, & that made  
out any external application or bandage, tho' daily in mo-  
tion. the ribs are often broke from bruises, &icks &c. & often  
do well without any formal reduction, & happened to Moor  
of St James, & Madoc's Wife of Capt. Lopez's wife alunde et va:  
ctus ratio medicinis, paulatim tamen vitu ad seumum inque  
dem utendum, praesertim cum ex toto quiescat, ac obnoxia liqui:  
da adhibenda, quo ventum modicum deducant, vino vero et can-  
cibus abstinentum, post haec paulatim reficiend: Hippo de fractis  
Colon Breakland broke his collar bone which he reduced with:  
out informing him of the fracture, applied the common bandage  
he went abroad daily & only wore the bandage ten days, because  
it hurt him under the arm pit, nor was the tumor larger than I  
have observed it after wearing the bandage six weeks: had he been  
informed of this fracture he would surely be blooded, gone to be

of the ribs.

of the collar bone

2. Colla vero ligata diebus callo firmatur, calenter namque huiusmodi callus obor-  
atur. Vena quae in cubito secunda, et quam maxime habentur obstantur. Hippo de Vita  
lib. 2. v.



225. Diseases  
in Genitor

Exclusion he had constant reaching to vomit, scarcely eating any  
thing & tho' of a good habite of body, never had the least flux of  
humours towards the wound, which was either revulsed by co-  
stings, or prevented by abstaining from victuals. he was three  
months in bed, this leg always shorter than the other, so was dis-  
charged as usual for duty June 1744. Dehinc maxime ad ea que  
maxima, crassissima, et aqualis et utraq; opa facta habund. Hip.  
de off. Medicis - it was much the same case with Marriot of Map.  
Parkinson breaking his left leg near the anckle, being very much  
swelled and fomented, poulticed &c. no bandage applyed till the 24  
day. tumour vers in poplite, cut piece, put alia quoriam parte, ex  
compressione sublata, mullis lavis prope capite, vino et oleo asper-  
sio, uncto sublato, deinde uncto fomentis, fitimentis, cito lau-  
cians. Hip. de fract.

Chilblains - Part 3.<sup>rd</sup> Chilblains were common amongst the men from  
being often out & catching cold on night duty, &c. are very pain-  
-full & troublesome. I ordered the feet to be bathed in warm  
Method of Cure - water or milk, some emollient fomentation, applying the common  
baths & milk poultice by which all complaints are often removed  
the sometimes they beset & run, become ugly sores & are treated  
as wounds or ulcers. the men rub with oil, &c. so far as they  
possibly

226. Diseases with a cold

227. Diseases in Garrison

perceive them. tho' looked upon as trifles yet are frequently of dangerous consequence & ought not to be neglected. Aids of Capt. Mar-  
sham had them to a violent degree, on his left foot from heel to  
toe. being drunk & falling a sleep in the stable, & sleeping some  
hours his feet being wet when awaked found them chill & cold, &  
hardly able to walk. I found large Blisters containing a sharp  
water & black at bottom & obliged to scarify deep before there ap-  
peared any florid blood. using a warm fomentation & dressing  
of herbs. He had much ado to prevent a mortification, ordered the  
Bark internally. & tho' he recovered this yet he lost the use of  
that ankle, the leg wasted the toes numb & useless could not  
move, but imagining to stir them made frequent attempts in  
vain, & several methods were tried to restore the parts but  
all to no purpose. It was discharged.

of the Boyles.

Method of Cure.

Pract. 32. Boyles happen daily on all parts of the body. if they  
tend to suppuration apply the bleed & with punctures or Empl.  
Diachyl. is best: then open with the Lancet, discharge with pres.  
& heal w/te: they are often about the back & render a Groove  
: for weeks a long time are painfull & tedious in coming to suppuration



22. Diseases  
in Genitor

Suppuration being deep seated, & seldom waits for suppuration  
but upon first seeing them plunge my Lancet into them, making  
a large incision, & suffering them to bleed freely, & void a large  
quantity of black blood, thick & clotied. Dress with presert and  
Digestive & so shorten the cure. Some are attended with trouble.  
Some Scrophles, are to be treated as occasion requires. are common  
on the feet & toes being pinched by too tight boots, & frequently  
where a corn has been, are often in the Gums & uired by compres-  
sion, washing with warm water & vinegar or Brandy. if on the  
face & much exposed to cold as in Lamp, sometimes threaten a mor-  
tification, should be preserved kept warm, dressing with warm  
Digestive: - often in the Ears attended with deafness & throbbing  
pain into which if introduced roasted Onions with a little fresh butter  
& when they break & discharge, all complaints cease. they are  
said to do good to children when they heal kindly, & its objec-  
tion they are more keatchie & sprightly afterwards. - Gitala

Gistula in ano. in Ano was rare, tho it is said to be a common distemper amongst bar-  
men, we had only one. Wm. Wickes of St James an old Verecord  
was treated & uired as last. Piles are troublesome & uired or a  
horseman unless if they appear tumid & large outwardly  
apolly

Et ante omnia ipsas cum epistoma: tabernulum felleum facereis ostium ad rectum  
intestinum suppuratis paroniat, cui dum quam calidissime ferare oportet. Hipp. de Fistulis.

C. in oculis dolere, lana nigra circumdatur, imponi calidum castella deinde vitæ  
mini manus rotas lana imposita, aut supposita, ut aliquid ipsi exire videatur, dein  
cepse in equum immittit, in quo tili ager ipse salandus est. Hipp. de morbi vulg. Beni. lvi.

Gistula quædam portum ex collibus portum ex tuberculis fuerit, orientur etiam, vel ex canis  
equatione, vel equitatione, collecta in natisque pueri. Idem sanguine Hipp. de fistulis. lvi.



apply two or three Leeches to the part keeping the body open  
with this Electuary. ℞. Elect. Lenitio. ℥j. flor. Sulphur. ℥ij.  
Diapir. ℥j. Syr de Rhamn. q. Suff. Elect. cap. M. R. M. Co. in die  
vel Mann. op. ℥j. Elect. Lenitio. ℥j. Lact. Sulphur. ℥ij. ut supra su.  
- sometimes they are so much pressed & hard outwardly as  
to threaten a Gangrene should then be cut off.

Worms

Part. 33. **WORMS** are seldom suspected of having worms, yet I  
have seen them pass upwards & downwards, dead & alive, chiefly  
of the earth kind, without any preceding symptom to facilitate  
them. our Author brought up red worms of the earth kind  
a quarter of a yard in length, & alive but never had any complaint  
indicating worms. Hubbs of 30 years often sick at Stomach with  
frequent reaching to vomit, voracious appetite, suppreling worms  
found a vomit, which operating kindly brought up many  
small short white worms alive: he was lately fluxed for an ob-  
-mate fever & some venereal complaints, & kindly purged after:  
-wards, & one would have thought the last remedy for this disor-  
-der. in sickness at Stomach & commonly vomit, & worms are some-  
times brought up, tho' I could not have ventured to prognosticate  
-some pass downwards for a common purge saltp. & has been highly  
-commended as an excellent worm powder, some crawl upwards  
-when

When the Horse is asleep, without any medicine so many pass down  
words imperceptibly. The Mamb. alb. is esteemed by some a spe-  
cific. they are suspected in horses when they do not thrive &  
have a voracious appetite, looking often towards their flanks,  
which they often pinch & bite, leaving their body cleave. are put  
on a course of Hipp. Mineral. or Crocus Metallor. Sabina or Box  
cut small amongst their oats is much esteemed. or the hairs of  
his mane or tails cut small. if worms are voided during the  
course of any medicine, it's always looked upon as a good Omen.

Cholick -

Par. 34. Cholicks with acarkings to vomit, are generally cured  
by making warm water & washing the Stomach giving opiate  
spawners in large Dose. R. Op. pur. ad gr.ij. or Laud. Liquid.  
ad ℥i. which procures a sound sleep & some hours rest; for fear the  
same complaints return I order mistur. Antispasmodic. with. tho the  
Patient seem to be in danger of present death, yet so soon as the  
opiate takes effect, all complaints cease, this disease greatly alarms  
the Bystanders, attacking suddenly, & often attended with severe  
convulsions, raving, beating the breast, grinding the teeth, exte-  
mitie cold, clammy sweat &c. next day complaints of jaund.

Kind of Cure at least & bowell & gentle purge of Rhab. with this mistur  
both

Causes

both or *Chylo Gnetis*, complet the *unus*. fermenting the parts, all  
 nourishment to be taken in small quantity for some times, least it  
 provoke vomiting. Cholicks are often occasioned from drinking too  
 freely of Beers, poves with small sharp notes, or bad Beers of which  
 are daily instances on marching. when Gouty people have the  
 bilious complaints & probably proceed from good living. If order  
*Crema Tom. rosi.* & warm purgatives *Cast. Sars & Scler. Solut.*  
 complaints of this kind are common about the end of Summers &  
 beginning of harvest from eating unripe fruits. *Grapes. Old Cucumbers*  
 & of fat luscious cels taken out of *Sigonia* ditches, or fat rye  
 Dukes or fresh fat pork when in too large quantities, as our men do  
 frequently after long marches & fasting. *Qui vero pirus canonicus*  
*Autrosi* *louis* *alium* *capiant*, *velut* *an* *quillo* *et* *reliqui* *id* *genus*, *gravi*  
*caus* *excitant*, *quod* *ab* *aqua* *est* *liba*, *et* *his* *qui* *illu* *producentur*  
*nutruntur*, *ex* *quibus* *etiam* *spiritus* *hauritur* *hominum* *levis* *ac* *appu*  
*ret* *Sp. de* *rect. nat. lib. 2.* *qui* *pinguedinem* *hominis* *naturis* *maxime*  
*inferum* *habent*. *lib. de* *relin. spirit.* *Historia* *of* *St James* *daily* *fulgura*  
 his complaints of this kind, often vomited without relief but always  
 cured by drinking warm water. lately drunk a large quantity  
 & vomiting briskly, brought up a bag about the size of a *pot*  
 - *lati*



pulled egg, resembling a hard boyled egg, & broke in coming up, it contained a green coloured Musc, better as Gall; he imagined it was his Gall bladder & was much alarmed. I put it into warm water, was of a thicke membranous substance, & seperated into flougs like the white of an egg when hard boyled; some part was yellow resembling the yolke of an egg, & at one end was the appearance of a stalk as if it had grown to the coats of the Stomach, there were two small bags of the same form & substance, containing a green coloured liquor. as I supposed some others might be in the Stomach, I order'd a strong vomit, which operat'd well, but brought up nothing. his dyet was abus'd the same as his Comrades. Some days thereafter Gould of the same troop brought up a bag of the same nature. A Minister of Ep'te Gilbert had often cholick complaints with sickness at Stomach, & often violent vomitings, brought up a white hard substance four inches long, so thicke that it could scarcely pass the gullet; there were many others of the same sort, but for he lives mostly on milk, which I suppose quelled on the Stomach & might lie there sometimes. his father lived in the same manner & was often subject to the same complaints, at last was choaked in vomiting up a substance of this kind, which was so long that

239. *Dentes* that it could not pass the Gullet. I have frequently observed sub-  
-stances of this kind amongst country people, who live chiefly on  
-*vid. Sulp. de med. p. 131.*

*Frans & Sals.* Par. 35. *BURNS & Scalds* are rare amongst us & there have been  
- only trifling accidents of this kind from Gunpowder. I cut the blisters  
- rubbing with *Lact. vol. nativ.* & heal with *corat. e. lap. Calaminar.*  
- oyle & Brandy is the common remedy amongst the men, & an ex-  
- -ceeding good medicine, & much better than spirits only, for without  
- the oyle the dressings are not easily removed.

*Whitlowes.* Par. 36. *Whitlowes* are common amongst the men & servants  
- from being pricked by thorns, thistles &c. in making up trapes of  
- forage, & are extremely painfull & swelling, & are mocked by their  
- -Countrymen for complaining so much for a fox-finger. are poulticed  
- with bread & milk, laid open, discharge a sharp matter, or bleed  
- -ing if hot, rarely good pus, dressed with *Bals. Scab. ll.* are very  
- common about the latter end of the Campaign. I often open them be-  
- -fore there is any appearance of suppuration, & by this method many  
- -times are cured. *S. Antonis fire* is treated much after  
- the same manner. I never saw it so bad as described by Authors.  
- *Si compellat foras diffusum in hoc restatur, malum. si vero intus q  
- - situm, foras restatur, bonum. Hipp. de mal. lib. 1*

Health more  
than at home

Par. 37. Our Officers now more healthie abroad than at home  
 such as were at great pains to take daily exercise a horseback  
 or walk an hour or two every forenoon, now scarcely take either  
 yet enjoy perfect health. Scurvy was scarcely known amongst  
 them during our stay in Garrison at Ghent. Maj. Jenkinson used  
 to bleed every six weeks or two months when in England, being  
 subject to inflammation of the Lungs. But now two or three times  
 a year is sufficient. & some Paletudinarians who could not live  
 in London are in good health here. inde videt apilem nocturnam  
 causa bella quentim. Dr. Anon. lib. 1. §. 4. 50. this proceed  
 from a lighter dyet; in England solid meats are most common  
 here a light soups is always the first dish. in place of malt  
 liquor, wine & water is drunk. nor are dressed suppers much in  
 fashion, nor any excess of drinking at Taverns. it being custom  
 only to retire to each others private Lodgings, & pass the evening  
 in a sober manner; here are no country rambles.

Causa

victus tenuis que quantaque ferum  
 apert. in primis valeat bene. nam variis res  
 ut nocent homini, ne dat memor illius & sic  
 que simplex olim tibi Jovis & Hor. Sat. 4. lib. 4. V. 69  
 videt ut



Cana deurgat dubia. H. - Lana brevis pivat Ep. 14. lib. 1.  
immane est vitium, dare millia tema macullo.

anquitque vapores piteas urgoe catino. H. Sat. 4. lib. 2. l. 76.

Light french wines are drunk daily instead of Strong Port.

tu lena tormentum ingenio admoveas

plenunquē duro: tu sapientium

cures et arcanum piceo

consilium retegis Ep. 100.

tu spem adreus mentibus anxii.

vinisque: et adis comua pauperi, Hor. Oe. 21. lib. 3.

Plays & other entertainments are never so late as in London.

the Gentlemen keep themselves warmer than at home, some

from prudence in preserving health, others from the custom of

the Country — pellibus et pitis ament mala frigora traxis

neque de hinc corpore pla. patet. Ov. bust. lib. 20. 62.

here is no coal smoke, nor strong malt liquor & no night vi-

dinge. & I never know our horses more healthy, very few are

ill than at home, which is imputed to feeding with hay being only 16

Sixteen pounds in 24 hours, riding in the dry streets, & being more

under the eye of the officer, nor are any colder than our stables

in Ghent were all of boards & so open that we would not

44  
Horse more healthy  
than that at home

et jactu piteas ut Calce. milites sua. felam unquam habet bene. in pitea. 10. 11.

245. Diseases  
in Cattle

like such in England. When quartered at Northampton our horses  
are daily walked in the dry market place, & watered in the  
house when wet weather so their legs are always dry, & were  
always more free from Grease than the neighbouring quarters  
where the roads are wet & dirty. Some horses had the cankers  
in their mouths, viz. many small ulcers about the root of the  
tongue & inside of the mouth, which easily cured by touching  
the part with the waters viz. water & Vinegar with allum &  
Vitriol. are occasioned from feeding with a particular sort of  
mush hay. The Irish coach horses are remarkably fat &  
in fine order & seldom eat above eight pounds of hay in  
24 hours; are mostly feed on chopped wheat than mixed  
with Bran & oats, always soaked in water, & often feed. I have  
heard some Gentlemen curious in horses say that a necessary  
house near the stable was dangerous for horses, that the smoke  
of it would break their wind. but here its customary to have  
them in a corner of the stable, & its rare to see a broken  
winded horse. after frost we commonly bleed our horses, especi-  
ally the fastest, we do the same in hot weather, & when the  
stables are warm & much wooded as we were at Boxhill, <sup>London</sup>

246.



247 Dease on the march to Germany. Some dyed suddenly for want of this preservation.

Dease on the march to Germany. PAR 38<sup>th</sup> - We marched from Amsterville April 20<sup>th</sup> 1743 P.M. to Louvain<sup>the</sup> the morning rainy & cold. Some sick men were carried on waggons & had slight Rheum. stick complaints that were

light Rheum. ring. had a gentle opiate drinking something warm. those who had complaints. But not suffered much from the jolting of the waggons on the pavement. our men had no Beds. were obliged to lay on straw in open rooms. covering themselves with their cloakes. the sick had Lodging. all were contented & in high spirits at this new way of life, & pleased with seeing a finer Country.

Quo noscumque fert melior fortuna parente

ibimus O. Tacit. Comitesque

nil desperandum Deum Dux et auspici Deum. Hor. -

for eyes

next day we marched to Nivelon. the day dry & warm. many had inflamed eyes. & as we halted some days were blooded purg'd. bathing with warm milk in which Chamomile or Elder Flowers are boyled. I have no great dependence on the common eye waters. our Kamini receive much in them, are chiefly made of white Vitriol, & are too sharp, smarting, & making pain. when the eye Lashes are occasioned. They will heat them. this Lent was some time ago in great vogue at London & sold by the Apothecary at half a Guinea. H. Lap. calamon. Jul. pp. 100. 2/4

They became universal on the march. from dust & dry winds. washing with warm milk & water with a little brandy, was our only remedy. so soon as we came to our quarters, & had I concealed it as a natum it might have passed for a famous secret. - Pulverum dolas menipolis, aut solum, aut fomentum, aut rosea tecta, aut medicamentum purgans exhibitione. Hipp. Aph. 11. 31. 2. 6. - Pulverum dolas exhibite menipolis, et ignea aqua colata. Galen. vena tectura curata. 16. 11. 46. 57. 3. ad. Hippocratis Aph. Med. Gen. 2. p. 172. de morbis Perigonatum.



243 Decree of Viperax 24. M. it is a custom with some old travellers & sports-  
men when their eyes are hot & smarting, to wash with warm water

& a little brandy. Some had slight Pleuritic fevers & treated as  
in page 213. We were eighteen days on our March to Hochst &  
we encamped May 31<sup>st</sup> N. L. on the Banks of the Mayne. During  
the march the weather was very dry & warm, roads dusty.  
Men & horse good the march better than could be expected. only  
three men were so bad as to be left at the Hospital at Dussel

feverish  
complaints.

were inflammatory fevers. the chief complaints were feverish, but  
as our eyes was sore, a gentle sweat promoted by the heat & ac-  
-cise, & the body open from Ammoniac bread, there was no pro-  
-vocation for bleeding. Small bluish wine & water with Sal. Pe-  
-tel. was much used, with an opiate h. l. if we halted six-  
-day, a day rest was the best medicine, & the opiate the best  
-cordial, procuring a good night's rest, enabled them for the next  
-day's fatigue. I used Opium freely & from seeing its good effects,  
became a favorite medicine. Swelled legs were common from

swelled legs

hanging so long a horseback & walking in boots afterwards, were  
-relieved with Ungt. vol. Martz ordering the boots to be put off so  
-soon as possible, a halting day was of the greatest service in  
-this

2. vid. Sicut. Hoffmanni Op. Med. Tom. 2. p. 348 de Salubritate Vini Rhenani. de Pot. de praxialy.  
-ma. Ritu vitulae Medica.









200. Beverly No. mat. lib. s. V. 186. Three men near to bad of Pleuritic fever

in Camp  
for eyes

as to be sent to the hospital. for eyes were very frequent, the  
ground dry & sandy, hot winds & warm weather promoted the  
-temp. warm milk was not so easily had in Camp as on our  
march, but warm pot liquor was substituted in its place & proved an  
excellent fomentation. viz. the liquor in which the men boiled  
their fresh meat with green herbs & roots. & became an universal  
expit internum, modis est prode una salubris.

swelled legs

many had swelled legs were fomented with pot liquor & heated  
as above, some parts were poulticed with crumbs of Ammoniac

for lips

heads packed in pot liquor, were suppurated opened & siget  
many have sore lips, blistered & chapped, from wine with Sal.  
Lucatilis, if in the mouth are washed with alter water, or trea-  
-ched with the Linn. articulation with sp. Vitriol: many had

for feet

for feet from being excoriated with the wet, from hard & fre-  
-long are to wash & keep clean, dress with Cerat. e. Cap. calomel  
when the feet have long manures they wash their feet in wine

for with

for with various disorders from appeared, always attended with Vertigo  
& inclination to vomit, & slight Rheumatic complaints.

hic oculi ego nigra mihi Collyria Lippus  
illineret. Her. Tab. s. 66. 1. 130.

Remedia autem tanquam arma Medici sunt, quibus morbos aggreditur, et ut quis  
capitulum artis medicae ab Hippocrate potius, ita arma ista efficacissima tractare intelligit, Reg.  
et de Oeconomia Naturae in morb. Acut. et Chron. Glandulenum Lond. 1755. 8°. p. 133.

297. Disease  
in Camp

were cured by plentiful bleeding, & vomiting, & blisters were often necessary before the headach could be removed. great drought was the main complaint for which they much feely of Rhenish wine & water with salt barrel. all were sick & faint from being so much expos'd to the heat of the sun. The sun when it appears, declaring at its rising a memorable instrument, the work of the most high. at noon it parcheth the country, & no one can abide the burning heat thereof - breathing out fiery vapours, & sending forth bright beams, it dimmeth the eyes. no man can any one hide himself from its heat. Galienus de diet. chap. 43.

ut ubi me fepum Sol aenove Lavatur  
admittit fugio rubidi tempora Agri. For Gal. 6. lib. 10. p. 20.

air of the tent  
insupportable

the air of the tent is suffocating, should therefore be covered on the outside & opened at bottom in order to let in fresh air & brought of bees stuck round it to keep off the sun, & by this means some recovered without medicines. one can scarcely believe how disagreeably hot a tent is in a warm day, I have much ado to bear it whilst I ask a sick man how he does, being almost ready to faint they are changeable from heat to cold to a surprising degree, the perspiration is sometimes greatly promoted & then suddenly checked, the weather & day varying <sup>greatly</sup> in

which cometh forth as a Trisagium out of his chamber, & appears as a sign from his throne. it goeth forth from the uttermost part of the heaven, & moveth about unto the end of it again, & there is nothing hid from the face thereof. Psalm. 124. v. 8.



202 Disease degrees in one day, & we suffer more from the frequent change  
of weather than from real cold.

cum modo frigorebus premium, modo solimus esse,  
are non uto corpora languis habet. (C. 1. 1. amat. 1. 1. 31.)

but now of turbid elements the spots,  
from clear to cloudy hot, from hot to cold,  
and dry to moist, with inward eating change

our drooping days are dwindled down to naught. (Thorp. 1. 1. 31.)

our tents are scarce hot all day but cool at night, & espe-

cially the most tents being only single canvas, so that persons

whose medicines taken at bedtime seldom answer expectation,

rather create a burning heat, but sweat plentifully all day

if they drink their wine & water warm. Should be struck up

ten & cleaned at bottom, otherwise grass or some spring up &

make it damp, & the straw should be often changed, otherwise

remains it bed in abundance; it should always be burnt & not

used as litter to the horses. Many men now bite by Demons &

other insects, face & hands much swelled, eyes almost shut up, &

many red spots like flea bites, which & cannot forbear scratching,

all complaints ceases upon rubbing with ~~hot~~ Lint common hot &

& some men tho' in the same tent were never bite. Rheumatic

of Rheumatic  
complaints  
island.

complaints were common, & occasioned from catching cold by  
lying on the camp ground, or night dew, the men having the

+ meridiana temporibus calor, nocturnis atq; matutinis, simulq; etiam vesper-  
tibus frigus est: corpus ergo, subinde meridiana caloribus relaxatum, subito frigus  
exoritur. Cel. lib. 2. c. 1. — Janitor. medicus. Præter. Sect. 2. Aphor. 41.



261 Diseases in  
Camp

little covering in the night times, the much better provided than  
the foot on account of their clothes, books &c. in pitching tents  
Officers commonly assist their servants, in order to give them  
more time to take care of their horses, & have a particular  
pleasure in this kind of work, & work hard in dressing the  
ground &c. *vident viri glebas et saxa montem. Hor. Ep. 14. lib. 1. l. 33.* & You can scarcely imagine how soon one is freed:  
too violently, whilst confined to the inside of a tent in support-  
ing the poles, till the tent be fixed; are soon tired of this work  
& from the fatigue of the preceding march, naturally take to  
rest, & inadvertently sleep in the cool air, from hence proceed many  
camp diseases; the men sleeping on the cold ground for want of  
straw, & exposed to the injuries of the weather, & when warm  
at work drink sour milk, bad beer, sour wines, or bad wine,  
*plurimum enim momenti ad sanitatem conferat aqua, quae igilum  
sunt palustris, ac fabiles, et lacustris, eas per artem quidem  
calidas, crispas, et olidas esse recipere est, cum enim non perfluent,  
sed semper novo imbre accedente augentur, et a sole exu-  
cantur, eas decoloras esse ac pravas, et biliosas recipere est, per  
hyemem vero glaucas ac frigidas, et tum a nive, tum a gra-  
eciae returbat ad eosq. maxima pituitam gignunt et galle.*

262

— *inque pericula surgunt* —















271. Darius  
in Camp

Battle of  
Delphigae

proinde - illum nuncolo, sylvarum numina, lauri  
& Salpi frates, et tunc quoque clamor Olympus  
et Nymphis ferunt et quibus montibus illis  
Lanigerisque praegae, armentisq. buura parvit. Co. met. lib. 3.

When the action was over he encamped near to the field of battle. his  
violent rains for sixteen hours, & few tents pitched, many having  
lost their tent poles, tent pins &c. & no straw, were obliged to lay  
on the wet ground, many men were wet to the skin especially for  
as were on duty, he had no provision; some men had not taken  
head these eight & forty hours: the wounded were left in the field  
that night excepting a few taken up by the enemy. He was like  
the Roman army commanded by Fabius in Campania when defeated  
by the Samnites, viz. in the most unhappy & deplorable condition  
imaginable, without provision for the troops, remedied for the sick  
& wounded, or any means for supporting themselves, of which they  
were in so much want. the night passed amidst the groans of the  
dying, & the complaints of those who preserved them. Nothing then  
remained - Men & horses were greatly fatigued & could bear it no longer

jam tunc labor  
ullenis poteram: quin nunc quoque frigoris artus  
dum loquor, honor habet, partique est membra dolori Co. met. lib. 3.  
none of our officers were wounded. Lome Darius was thrown from his  
horse, much wounded being dragged & trampled, unne Woodgate, not  
blood

et filii & hater  
victus postea, sepans delectus aux. Co. met. lib. 4. c. 28.  
deficit ingem crevte p. abas atque  
loper accidit: Domacho p. lura. aux. Co. met. lib. 4. c. 28.

ut illum potuit ille inosom  
esceupinus tumum moribus vestes pulat Co. met. lib. 4. c. 28.



Wounded, He went to see la chapelas for the benefit of the warm  
 bath & recovered daily - He had many wounded as Countenoye  
 & such variety of cases that its impossible to narrate them  
*mirum difficile est quid morbus agerit illis*  
*quosque nec desois, quosque, quibus, moris laude Pote. 6. 40. 335.*  
 there were many contusions from spent Balls, at first slight and  
 small but soon spread, growing black & blue, should be fomented,  
 poulticed, scarified &c. Forcations of herbs fresh too strong in  
 heat. If the sores use milk & water adding some Brandy. Drought  
 is the most universal complaint from all the wounded, & Surgeons  
 would do better in filling their Chests with proper liquors for this  
 purpose, than stuffing them with Apothecaries Drugs, thus & needs  
 answers this intention. during the cure the body is to be kept open  
 by proper diet. *Lebricantibus aut accepto vulnere, alvus reserua.*  
*malum denunciat. Hipp. de morb. - curi Euripet* <sup>as Socrates</sup> *parat many live,*  
 during the action both body & mind are violently agitated, & require  
 some time to settle: here rest is to be indulged, & large bleedings  
 are necessary. Many are deeply concerned for the loss of the day  
*hinc cure Xolem*

*nam nigrum furexipe mihi. Hor. Sat. 3. lib. 1. O. 72.*  
 as many & melancholy, require cheerfull company & a glass  
 of wine

contusions from cannon balls seldom recover, tho at first they appear  
 to be healing, yet soon spread upwards & downwards, commonly atten-  
 ded with large Empyemas over the whole body, as happened to Cam-  
 pbell of Capt. Gilberts from a bullet on the outside side of the right  
 breast; face & body greatly swelled, his very eyes were shut up, & this  
 was the case with many. *Vulnusa omnia cum contusionis, scilicet pelage.*  
*Item ac putredin in capite, ut ut scissuralis, curata esse diffultima,*  
*ca. lres summa diligentia tractata, cum summo tamen chirurgorum doctis*  
*et persape lethalis fuisse, superveniente nimium inflammatione, ac*  
*postmodum gangrena, ut deus interdum suspitioni fuerit, hostes vixit*  
*plumbea glandes amase. Thoma. de morb. arif. cap. 42 - Gunshot*  
 wounds should be kept open a long time; in order to give passage to  
 extraneous humors, & when seemingly healed often break out again  
 from part of the cloaths being forced in with the bullet & not extra.

*Tempore ductus longo fortape cicatrix*  
*horrent admodum vulnere, quida manus*  
*non est in medio foras, reavelat ut eger.*  
*interdum extra plus valet arte malum. Do. de Poth. lib. 1. O. 247.*

Disease of siner, or to be employed in some new enterprise. Cost: Penuria  
 not much used, especially where the suppuration was large & at  
 tended with heat: est qui vulnera accipiunt fame confecto, et quae  
 in vent ex alio, vel per insulsum, vel per medicamentum deorsum pur-  
 gant exhibentur, sicut aqua vel aculum pelui exhibetur. Hipp.  
 de affect. gunshot wounds from being small at first grow dayly larger  
 from a large suppuration of the bruised parts, & are tedious  
 of curing — curandos sunt quidam majora in sinu vulnera. De de  
 Pont. lib. 3. v. 241 — they are not only confined to the day of battle,  
 are frequent from accidentals. That. Richard of Ept. Marchant  
 was shot by a Dutch Soldier in the street of Amstel the bullet  
 entering about the middle of the Penis took off one testicle &  
 bruised the other so much as to render it useless, entered the in-  
 crevice of the right thigh, passed thro & made its exit near the  
 Anus. there was no great haemorrhagic. the testicles were taken  
 out as in Bastonia: the Penis cut off about an inch from its ro-  
 ot. flushing a small artery. dried dry covering with digestive  
 blooded distilled minkig samarind & wine the parts constantly  
 fomented, there was from a good digestion. the wound healed  
 surprisingly well from this simple method & was thought  
 a remarkable cure. was naturally healthy & then healthy

a remarkable  
gunshot wound

of Ther: Androm: ʒij. pulv: cost: Penuria: ʒij. Ag: cassyphilia: q. s.  
 us & elut. cap: m. n. n. 362 quaz hola -



of body, bearing this misfortune with great patience his beard re-  
 grew afterwards, only a few hairs on the upper lip & round the  
 point of his chin, but not near so strong as formerly, his cheeks are  
 perfectly smooth. next Summer did Duty in the field, tho' not near  
 so strong & hearty as formerly, used to say he was not half the  
 man, & never had the least inclination to Venery, he grew daily  
 more effeminate & of a peevish temper, would cry like a child on the  
 smallest affront, & could not bear the least touch from any of his  
 comrades, was so troublesome in making frivolous complaints that  
 it was necessary to discharge him, - after the action we had many  
 swelled knees, inflamed & painfull from being squeezed in the ranks  
 during the action, & swelled legs were common from so much duty  
 a horseback. the wounded horses would not forsake their Regiments  
 they had lost their riders, & followed so long as they could  
 walk, so some had only three legs to stand on. he paraded in the  
 valley, & rejoiced in his strength, neither turned he back from the  
 front: Job: cap. 38. *Quid dicit Equus ad Mandat. Pallium, et de Equo*  
*Equus - post bellator equus postea insignitus est bon*  
*is carryman, quibusdam humeris grandibus ora. Virg. Georg. 3.*  
 but Garrison were strangers to Gunshot wounds, & I treated some  
 wounded horses much in the same manner as I did the men.

Gunshot wounds  
in the leg.

he afterwards enlisted into General Gouwerwood's Dragoons & was soon discharged  
 for the same reason was afterwards in Montpelier & wound out for the same  
 reason

Bello armantur equi, bellum haec armata minantur. Virg. Aen. 3. 540.



On extracting the bullet, digesting &c. the wounded are often neglected as to daily dressing, especially after a general action. *Comte* D'Artois of St James was not dressed for ten days after amputating his forearm, tho he was sent from camp to the Hospital, the part stunk abominably, the dressings were almost rotted, a large discharge of stinking matter, & a long bare stump, but did well with proper care. he often imagined he wanted to stir the fingers of that hand, & in the night times would often start as if something pinched them. It is the same with the foot after the amputation of the leg, they even complain of their arms aching, the *Comte* fainted at the beginning of the operation & did not know that he had lost his arm, till he observed

Diseases after the dressing. The day after the Battle of Dettingham we encamped near Hanau & Frankfurt on the Banks of the Rhayn, &

were well supplied with all sorts of provision. Many men complained of sickness & purging, saying they got cold the night of the battle as they have frequent reasonings to vomit. I order a Dose of *pecoran* & op. h. s. & a Dose of *Rhabarb* with *Nutmeg* next morning, repeating the operation, & continuing this method three or four days, completing the cure with *Diascord* & in burnt *Gin* every night at bed time. This was the most common distemper in our Hospital & treated much in the same manner, if this Disease continued some times the stool

\* Galienus memorant cum abunde membra  
saporis desulitis permixta esse calente,  
ut hinc in terra videatur ab artibus id quod  
decidit abudum cum mens sanos, atq. hominis in  
molitate mali non quib. feritur dolorem.  
et simul in pugna studio quod dedita mens est,  
coriae cum reliquo program, cadatq. pulvis. Secret. de venum natura. lib. 4. c. 63.

28. Disease grew bloody, attended with all the complaints of the bloody flux.

Bloody flux  
then ordered vitri. Cerat. Antimon. q. vi. Ister. Antimon. q. i. ut  
mucus of Scur. pil. man. Sumind. et pil. op. h. l. this being continued some days  
many recovered in Camp tho reduced to great weakness. this disease  
= weaded so much by the middle of July that five or six of a  
troop were ill at one time; the weather being dry favored their  
recovery. by the middle of August it was so common that I could  
not keep a list of the names or cases. the Vitri. cerat. Antim  
was the universal medicine & never failed to stop the bleeding  
excepting two cases, & Diastord in Bunt Gin seldom failed of removing  
the gripes. the gripes were always in the lower belly, near the Nave  
& or Pubis, the sickman commonly covering that part with his hand  
as he told his complaints. as the complaints were in the lower belly  
there was no occasion for vomit; there was seldom any fever &  
bleeding was never used in Camp. but in the Hospital many re-

ovening, fevered & dyed. Here our hospital was in great disorder as  
their baggage was not yet arrived from Glanders, the sick lying  
on straw only in Barns, Stables, outhouses, &c. there was commonly  
& Dunghill before the Door where all their Pots, Bedpans &c. were  
emptied, & stunk abominably in warm weather, & great swarms of  
vermin are daily produced; these Dunghills are lower situated  
than the street, & when raine falls the common Channel empty  
Wey

our hospital in  
great disorder.

our allies know nothing of this medicine so healed it with small Dicks  
Specerian & Shabarb. & some of our Surgeons do the same never making  
use of Vitri. Cerat. Antimon. & probably the good success from it may be in  
great measure owing to my persisting so much in it.

When the tenesmus is troublesome I have used cluston of burnt Lincet with Glyster  
with Antimon. with great good success. especially where the parts are weakened  
by the long continuance of the Disease, & the patient complaining when he stands  
upright that he perceiveth his Conscience, as it were leaning downwards. - they are  
seldom used amongst the men having a foolish aversion to them. in Young or Opium &c. &  
the effects of Opium in & tenesmus - P. Gual. Hoffman: Op. Med. Tom. 3. p. 151. de Dysenteria.

de Dys. Hoffmani Op. Med. Tom. 2. p. 202. de Venenis in Aera contentis Epidemionibus Marborum hauris -

ad



Went into those Ditch hills, camping much fells along with it & after  
since the flesh was almost insupportable. vid. Deperi hist. medic.  
Dyentem. Nihil tamen aqua morborum phalanges in Castra invenire  
prohibe dicendum, quam Castrorum foveas, et neglectam munditiam. 21.  
vino edito olim procelitis in latrone batur, ne intra Castra alvum  
facies audent deponere, sed extra ipsa. Deut. Cap. 23. cupis ve:  
ba hae sunt habebis locum extra Castrum, ad quem egredieris  
ad requista naturae, et habebis bacillum cum armis tuis, cumq;  
Feceris per circuitum, et egredere operis, quo celebratus es: Deus enim  
ambulabat in medio Castrorum. Samar. de morb. Artif. Cap. 42.

These fevers  
universal to every  
mortal.

fevers & fluxes were almost universal, & thought infectious, for  
Apothecaries or their Mates escaping one or other of those diseases  
& many dyed, the fluxes dyed so fast that private Soldiers were  
obliged to nurse their Comrades, We suffered more from this sickness  
than from the day of battle. it put me in mind of the plague in  
the Roman & Carthaginian Army at the Siege of Syracuse. We sat  
fast the distemper was moderate & occasioned only by the bad air &  
Reason, & towards communication with the Sick, & even the care for  
them, spread the contagion: from whence it happened that  
some, neglected & abandoned, dyed thro the malignity of the Disease  
others received help that became fatal to all that approach'd  
them, so that the eyes were continually struck with the sad sight  
of death, & of the funerals that followed it & the ears heard nothing  
but the

Non Domus apta salis, non hic cibis utilis ager.  
nullus Apollonia qui levis aere malum.  
Non qui solent, non qui labentia torde  
tempora nam ad saltat, amicus adat.  
Cagus in ceteris jaco populi que deique  
et subit offeso nunc mihi quicquid abest. Va. hist. lib. 14. 2111.

The day after the tents were sent to the breach camp in order to visit the wounded of  
our Army, their Surgeons went round the hospital carrying a tub of Urinary & Urine  
with which they washed the wounds, dressing with dry lint dips in Urinary & cer:  
ring with digitives. Such of their wounded as could be transported & requisite times  
to receive more sent to the nearest trench town, the wounded lay on the ground or lay  
in houses chunks, some dy: no man for the benefit bleed often & cut much - The Surgeons  
were had their hospital baggage in the field, their hospital was torn put into good order,  
their men in good times dy: on pallaces stuffed with straw, have good coverings, their  
dresses are very neat of iron but wounds cleaned with a fine sponge soaked in warm  
water & Urinary, use the cautery on the first appearance of proud flesh, their common Dye  
is this is best Urinary mixed with Oil. their hospital medicines are carried on a large ragg  
divided into many different partitions, & opening at many places, any portulac medicines  
may be easily got at, the whole easily packed & unpacked - one of their Physicians visit the  
wounded daily & examines the positions, their Regimental Surgeons charge what me:  
dicines they use & are payed by the publick, use many chemical preparations & great  
quantity of Opium & Medicum in cativ non adde rucem sibi, neque tam inopiam ut  
cuncte mictur eum Conipes ac acerrimum Distinct boni sibi, tam sibi capis positio medicis  
cum magna pharmaceutica populi dicitur magnisq; Operis conductis de sepe velint  
sunt in Urinary lilla Mechamum Medium ac celebrum chirurgum into spacio super sibi  
sunt, Samar. de morb. Artif. Cap. 42. - The Dutch seldom use prescripts in dressing wounds Dutch hospital  
thinking it too covetous, their is seldom good being much adulterated with Urinary & re:  
maines unalike like red lead, red thorn, their chief elegant touch, use white oil for  
but their common digestion fermenting chiefly with red waxen, when in position often  
open with the Iron hospital to take care of their men & provide eyes & medicines for the  
same day.



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Disease  
at Camp

night & day but the groans of the dying & of those who carried  
them. Roll. Rom. hist. - I attended the hospital daily, yet no  
one had the least complaint: when I suspected a beginning mor-  
tification of the Bonelli, or observed livid spots on the skins, I  
ordered extract. Bark Peruvian & often succeeded well. Rye gruel  
with cinnamon was their common drink, & Rye quill their  
chief diet. Small milk punch was common drink in Camp. Living  
on mutton broth with Rye or Barley. Some men eat a penny  
worth of <sup>Beef</sup> ~~Beef~~ <sup>or</sup> ~~or~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the <sup>best</sup> ~~best~~ <sup>meat</sup> ~~meat~~ every morning, & found them of great use  
in stopping the flux. it was common to all, even to such as did  
not eat fruits, nor drink beer, nor eat ammunition bread. Some  
think it occasioned amongst the men from eating their flesh meat  
too raw killed, but we did so long before the disease appeared:  
more probably from the bad provision before the battle & great fatigue  
& violent rains thereafter. Morbi egitur omnes orientur partim, quidem  
ex his qui in corpore sunt, pituita et bile, partim vero ex his qui extra ob-  
veniunt, laboribus et vulnibus, quin et a calore supra modum cal-  
e faucibus, et frigore supra modum refrigerante, et sicco plus aqua callican-  
te, et humido etiam plus humido humectante. Hipp. de Morb. lib. 1. et de  
vict. nat. lib. 3. at ubi caliditas corporis acrimia purgantur, et intestinum raditur  
et reulnretur, maneat per alvum dimittitur, hoc Dysenteria, hoc est inte-  
stinum diffusum appellatur, tum gravis, tum periculosus morbus. Many  
thought it infectious, of which I have no certain proof - it decreased a~~

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c. Some constitutions are proof against infection. Some by temperance & constant  
exercise in the virtuous habit of Martial exercises, acquired a constitution superior  
to the attacks of disease, for when an almost universal plague had seized upon  
the Camp, insomuch that seven hundred men were carried off by contagion in the  
Army of St. Peter, & others itself was half depopulated, he escaped in best place  
the malady, & was the only one in the Army that had not in some measure felt the  
severity of it. See the life of Constantine, by John Gillies Cooper, page 87. and 173. &c.

in miserabili enim milite, quo a ferro et igne ab exercitiis aliqua superstitio  
fuit, pro numero malorum incurrit, etiam raro, venit ut a maligna ali-  
qua epidemica acritate non decimetur. hinc celebris, seu potius infamis, fuit  
fides catholica, alij morbi catibales, et contagiosi hanc de morbo. 1047. 642

It was not known amongst the Sapiens nor Hanoverians, nor any other troops  
who were not at the battle, nor were any of the country people seized with it.  
per officios in hoc morbo magna ex parte moritur, cum febres longas, tum alij fluxiones  
putridas, cutitales, apoplexias et Anginas, per magnos autem fructus, saluberrimas,  
Lippitones, oculorum dolores, unius phlegmonis, et intestinum diffusum. Hipp. lib.  
10. 247.

about the end of Aug<sup>r</sup> only two of the Regmt<sup>s</sup> dyed viz. Lt<sup>r</sup> Master  
Barber, he had it to a violent degree, voiding pure pale blood with  
many white phlegms, on his last complaint never was better of any me-  
dicines of an unwholesome frothy complexion, thought he got cold  
foraging. Lieut<sup>r</sup> of Lt<sup>r</sup> James was the only private man, had been  
some time in the hospital under a mercurial course, upon coming to  
Camp caught cold, & dyed of this Distemper, nor was he in the least  
relieved by any medicines, fruits is always blamed as the principall  
cause of this disorder, especially grapes & Plumbs, yet none were large  
enough to be gathered when the disorder made its first appearance, & so  
as it declines when the fruits is in plenty, I have known a Soldier be-  
lieve the Bloody flux to a great degree, who never tasted fruits from a note-  
wile invasion. Officers eat much more fruits than private men, yet  
our German Camp only two of our Officers were ill of this Distemper,  
this Disease appeared in Camp<sup>r</sup> 1744 about the middle of Aug<sup>r</sup> the  
weather at that time was rainy, & was succeeded all summer by  
fright Drunken, the above method proved successful for none of the  
Regmt<sup>s</sup> dyed, it was peculiar to the Soldiers, none of the Officers being  
the least Dysenterick complaint, & only one Lt<sup>r</sup> Master, nor were any  
women, or children ill of it. We had fruits in abundance, the Plumbs  
were rotted by publique over, this flux was more obstinate than in  
many, tho the blood stops yet the scouring continued, probably from  
being so late in the season, & the best medicine was warm cloathing

fruits not to be  
gathered at the  
hospitals camp.

Bloody flux in  
Camp<sup>r</sup> 1744.

he was said to have almost starved himself by a poor diet these needs  
before. I recommend a good diet, warm cloathing, & good wines mixed  
cheerfull company as the best preservative.

there was but one Dysenterick in Windsor Camp 1740 viz. Hall of Captein a lady being  
with child, yet all sorts of pinner fruits were eat in great plenty, but we had  
little or no fatigue, nor night guard duty, the season dry & warm plenty of  
for the most part, the Regmt<sup>s</sup> remarkably healthy; some slight feverish com-  
plaints, Pleuritic or Rheumatick for the most, only one man dyed during  
that Camp<sup>r</sup> viz. Master of the Kings, of the dry belly ach, & swelling many  
did from eating too freely of salt Bacon nor well broyle, & swallowing many  
clams & trout of later, in Camp<sup>r</sup> 1745 Sept 23<sup>rd</sup> there was neither flux nor  
dysentery in the Regmt<sup>s</sup> tho we had plenty of fruits; there was neither  
This is the most universal Camp disease, it appeared in W<sup>m</sup> the Conquerors  
Army, which he himself was seized of he marched towards London after the  
Battle of Hastings and wrote quite hist. of Engl<sup>r</sup> Vol. lib. c. p. 291 fol.  
The English army in Ireland commanded by Marshall Shanbory, now encamped near  
Dundalk, which being marshy, caused some plagues, kept his troops from die of fluxes, &c  
Parker's memoirs of the military transactions in Ireland. c. p. 16.

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plenty of  
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was neither



288 Diseases  
in Camp

or Laurel must not mix the skin & soles on the feet. Dracord was given  
in brandy, the gin not being so good as in Germany, & the German  
gin seems more effectual.

quæcumque herba potius ad opem radicis medendi  
utilis in toto nascitur orbe, mea est. Cu. Ep. 11. 47.

Such Regret as came lately from England, were more subject to it than  
those who stood the Camp last year. We had many private Receipts as  
infallible, but I would rather trust good nursing than family medicines.  
nor do I think this disorder so dangerous as is commonly reported, people  
are alarmed at the very name of blood, & when they begin to be faint  
& weak, which is the consequence of all fluxes, they impute to the great  
loss of blood they have lost, tho' it may be, does not amount to a 1/100  
part of two. Nor does blood always appear at first, being rather the  
consequence of violent straining, as violent blowing the nose brings first  
some drops of blood & then a bleeding. it generally appears first among  
the foot; they have harder duty than the horse & not so well cloath'd.

Many men attempt curing themselves, by eating hard boiled eggs, old  
cheese, &c. but from gross fumes at Damath, complaining  
of weight & loads, retching to vomit, but bring up nothing, & I have  
often been obliged to give two or more vomits in order to remove  
these complaints. I have used Speacacan gr. vi. in a Glas of wine  
every fourth hour with good success it occasioned frequent retching  
but seldom vomited. In England the inner pyth of Walnuts was  
that

If the men have  
their own parti-  
cular method  
of cure.

A. Shomley Regmt had upwards of thirty men ill, about the beginning of  
Sept



291 Diseases  
in Camp

Bloody flux in  
Camp 1740

that which divides the kernel into four parts, is esteemed as infal-  
 -tible in this disorder, if taken in powder or steeped in Brandy & ad-  
 -d by way of Dram. M<sup>r</sup> Douglas Surge<sup>n</sup> to the Welch Militia, gave it  
 to some of his men, without any more effect than a Dram of plain  
 Brandy, to the taste it's gently astringent. This Disease appeared in  
 Camp 1740 about the middle of May, from catching cold during the  
 preceding wet weather, & fatigue at the battles of Fontenoy.  
 It was not universal, being confined to such troops only, as had more  
 fatigue. alarms were so frequent amongst our out parties, that at  
 there was scarce time to pitch tents, or untie cloaks, all lay on  
 the cold ground exposed to the open air, & tho' the days were warm  
 the nights were cold. they were not very obstinate; the dry weather  
 afterwards favoured their cure. the month of June was more like  
 winter than summer & many relapsed, the weather was so very  
 cold that medicines could not be given in Camp, all Dysentericks  
 were sent to the Hospital, & if they returned to camp before their  
 cure was well established, they were sure to relapse & be obliged to re-  
 -turn. Now flux is not blamed, there being at this season no such  
 thing; yet some irregularity must be charged to the poor Soldiers  
 for it is blamed; yet I have always observed the drunken Soldiers the  
 most healthy; but when seized with sickness, often attended with  
 great danger. the weather was dry & warm next Sept<sup>r</sup> & we had  
 no such disorder, tho' we had fruit in great plenty, but no great

The yolk of an egg beaten with a lump of powder, added a glass Brandy  
 is recommended as an infallible remedy. I often advise it to our men on this  
 account, as a nourishing cordial, taken in the morning before we march.

293. Dysentery in Camp. great fatigue from Camp. July. this disease has never been attended with that dangerous fever as in the hospital in Germany. I always imagined that fever proceeded chiefly from the bad air & stinking vapours of that nasty place: here is the same Disorder tho' not so frequent, a neat clean hospital, well aired & not much crowded, it was just the reverse in Germany & that in a violent hot Summer. Some Dysentericks had hard swelled bellies, & were more common with the foot than horse: were difficult of cure, Saponaceous & mineral medicines were prescribed, poultices & Issues cut in the thighs, few recovered, many dying Droopical. this was not known amongst our <sup>Proven</sup> men. Such Dysentericks as were deserv'd, their intestines from the Colon were mortified & remarkably so near the Anus, the bladder ready to mortify & so tender that it was easily torn to pieces tho' gently handled, the stomach in tolerable good order, the body had a strong putrid smell & the Dissector often imagined himself indispos'd next day, being sick to stomach & quivering pains in his bowels: fearing infection took a Course of Dose of Rhubarb. a slow fever appeared about the end of August in Camp 1743. attended with violent headach, watchfulness, faintness & universal weakness pulse so low that bleeding did not seem proper & without success, all drunk freely of Rhenish wine & water so found great benefit from the Op. pill. when given in large quantities viz. ʒij or ʒiij per: blisters behind the ears were of great Service Decemb. 1743. Jar: the chief medicine & Camphorated Colicis. those who recovered

Dysentery in Camp

Camp fever 1743

Method of cure

continue



continued faint & weak many days, greatly low spirited, & despairing of  
any well, & fearing being left behind which is always the case with  
sick & greatly prevents recovery, their Mind being never eased. I  
ordered a phlegm of 9i. to be given with a Glas strong name, & proved a good  
medicines & so was the Bracke infused in wine, this was very common  
& greatly resembling the Lening fever in Part. 10<sup>th</sup>. Rushworth of 17<sup>th</sup> June  
1741. In the hospital, all sorts of medicines were tryed but  
to no purpose, nor had they any visible effect. His looks were always  
natural but his voice faint & hoarse, would eat & drink such things  
as were offered but never called for any. Murks of Bapt. Thiomas  
dyed thro' each day, would neither eat nor drink nor take medicines,  
saying he was certain he must dye, & did dye in his tent our men had  
taken adw. like to the hospital, would rather suffer the injuries of the  
weather in the field, or think themselves happy if they got into a Camp  
with house & fire on them. Many nurses & children dyed w<sup>ch</sup> seemed to be  
more mortal with them than with the men. About the middle of July

Bleeding is  
judicial in  
some fevers

I had twelve men ill of this fever & all lay in houses adjoining our  
Camp, one insisted on being bled, which I did in order to please him  
he was more faint & weak than formerly, & longer in recovery than  
any of his Comrades. The Officers enquiring after their sicknesses  
among they had fevers, naturally asked if they had been bled, w<sup>ch</sup> upon  
answering in the negative, they seemed angry as if had neglected them  
vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit fieri ducunt. Hor. Ep. 1. lib. 2. Day  
they imagined bleeding was necessary in all fevers. This I have observed

when I found in some talk of that time your acquaintance, Dr. Whiston in vol. 10<sup>th</sup>  
Roman first observes of Strabo that he always himself to escape of the tables paper  
at night in smoking with his hands. By this Reason he soon inflammation the  
he was taken with a fever, which presently seized his head, with his abdomen, he vomit  
on nothing but the way with distended, he imagined that he had the common  
of the small pox, but more yellow & assumed the attitude of a man that fight,  
or of a general giving order, he vomit vomit was the paper, & finally had a  
taken root in his heart with which ambition & jealousy united had inspired him  
for that command - and our men after the battle of Landen were of several  
small batteries Depositions &c

Observamus in Xendochio; omnes fere ab oculis exsiccari, quorum sanguis resolutus  
extractis, intra alba atq; chylia super vesiculis; contra multos, quorum sanguis raris  
satis erat; fuit cum superficie nimium rubicunda. Bagl. Prae. Med. lib. 1. c. 13.  
Sicut in biliosis febribus. Does not approve of bleeding p. 180

quis faciem vest  
Denique non minus eadem infractis rursus Hor. Ep. 4. lib. 4. l. 37.

1775  
A fever of nature appeared at Stone in Staffordshire July 1702. & 3<sup>d</sup> day at  
was brought there by the Welch soldiers in marching from N. to S. some of their  
had more life here & continued in a long time for sometimes, the poor people  
where they were quartered from friends & more a long while afflicted with a fever,  
sneaking fever, their next neighbours caught it, & it soon became general amongst  
poor people, nor did the better sort of people escape it, nor was it confined to 3<sup>d</sup> day  
only, for it soon got into the neighbouring farmhouses, & at that time it very frequent  
fatal — see Regimental Practice N. H. p. 297 (March 29<sup>th</sup> 1703)

Nov. 1700 it appeared at Stafford among the poor people & many died  
without help — last summer it was in the neighbouring villages, & it was  
remarkable that four people died in one house — Dr James's powder has  
been tried sometimes in full doses, & sometimes in. James's powder & single  
reading. but seldom succeed — unless from Regt — it must be in  
April 1706. it continued at Stafford, chiefly confined to poor people  
& prisoners, workhouses — a sailor's wife died; James's powder was tried  
medicine, had no visible effect May 06 — the failed situation low & damp  
the justice at that meeting ordered the feverish prisoners to be removed from  
& Dungen to an upper room to have a bed & firing fire — winter next & open  
One woman recovered from any medicine; small quantity of Chamomile was  
has only drink & a blister ~~was~~ applied when very low Mrs. W. H. H. H.

April 1708. many are sick in jails, the justice ordered three hundred  
wt of loaves per week, & double quantity of them; the judge recommended  
Vital salts, & the thought to have an open Casement in each window

proferant, est ovum, est verum jama, magnam nobilita-  
tam putabant. Ball. in Bell. Lathia = Olim hinc exponitur juvenitatis, hinc  
voluptas oral, his artibus futurum Dux imbruitantur, certare cum fugati.

many thought this was a new distemper, the like being never known, but called  
read in Biograph. Britann. art. Spelman. he was seized with the Campden  
at Davern Hall College, which put an end to his life July 20<sup>th</sup> 1641.

at the siege of Agincourt they were greatly distressed both by famine & disease  
which are always the effect of it, & at the siege of Lillibourne they were forced to feed  
chiefly on horse flesh, & soon died in a short time. Roll. Ann. Hist. & Henry  
raised his army by relieving the siege of Rheims, during the winter, the winter of the  
season, & the six quarters of the county to which those places were not accustomed  
received many sicknesses, & particularly very painful cholera, which made great  
noise in the town. Roll. Ann. Hist. 1641. — see Reflections on the Causes of the  
Rise & Fall of the Roman Empire by M. D. C. Recondat. Lond. 1702. 3<sup>rd</sup> Chap. 2.  
of the manner of war as practiced by the Romans —

had med.  
never med.  
months illne  
ble that he  
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ied to the  
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climate,  
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Camp life  
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of, quam in ser  
non labor in:  
ut hodie formi  
ntamen inter ipso  
um tale faucus fo



with inflammation of the eyes. Lieut Powell died the 23<sup>d</sup> day at  
 Worms. was heated in the same manner at Rushworth, nor had made  
 since any better effect. was remarkably healthy & hardy, never made  
 use of a bedstead always laying on straw on the ground, & says  
 he got cold. Dr. M. Lambert died in the hospital after a months illness  
 exactly in the same manner as the Lieut. it was remarkable that he  
 & Dr. M. Barber always lay on straw <sup>the ground</sup> upon, & these three were  
 the only ones who died in this Camp. this fever continued to the  
 end of the Camp. all complained of catching cold. as this was our  
 first camp the men might be more easily affected. it is observed in  
 authors, that the Roman army which made war in so many climates,  
 perish seldom much with sickness, whereas it often happens now a days,  
 that armies without engaging, lie dead on the field. Roll. in his preface  
 to the Rom. Hist. but their youth were more accustomed to labours than  
 ships, & we were just come from good quarters & strangers to a Camp life.  
 Jampnum juvenis, simul ac belli patens erat, in casus per laborem  
 militiam dicebat, magis in decore armis, quam in ser-  
 vitiis, subdium habebat, igitur talibus viris non labor in-  
 videtur, non locus ullus asper aut arduus erat, non armatus hostis formi-  
 datus, virtus omnia domuerat. Sed gloria maximum certamen talis ipse  
 erat, Quisque hostem sperare, munus asendere, conspici dum tale facinus fo-  
 rant, properabat, ead diebus, eam bonam famam, magnamq; nobilita-  
 tem putabant. Roll. in Bell. Gallic. Olim hec experientia juvenitatis, hec  
 voluptas erat, his artibus fictum Dux imbrabantur, certare cum fugari.

many thought this was a new temper, the like being never known, but read  
 in Biograph. Britann. art. Spelman. he was seized with the Camp disease  
 at Oxenford College, which put an end to his life July 20<sup>th</sup> 1644.

at the siege of Agrippinum they were greatly distressed both by famine & disease  
 which are always the effect of it, & at the siege of Silchester they were forced to live  
 chiefly on horse flesh, & soon died in a short time. Roll. Rom. Hist. & says  
 that his army by relieving the siege of Bonna during the winter, the winter of the  
 season, & the six winters of the country to which those places were not accustomed  
 received many sicknesses, & particularly very painful cholera, which made great  
 work in the Army. Roll. Rom. Hist. 10<sup>th</sup>. See Reflections on the Causes of the  
 Rise & Fall of the Roman Empire by M. de Secondat. Lond. 1702. 3<sup>rd</sup> Chap. 2.  
 of the manner of war as practised by the Romans —

299  
in Camp

deus habebatur. filiosa campis mystica fororum, et obidiosa quaedam  
 laboratus agratum labor. Plin = Many men relapsed on their return  
 to camp, & being put too soon on Duty, when I order them to Camp, & give  
 a certificate excusing a week's Duty, especially from night guards or out posts,  
 quod si ex vehementi labore graciles evadant, de eorum vita et quietem  
 cogat. hic ubi convalescit, ad ventum ne celeriter evadat, neq in equum, neq  
 in curram consentiat, vitet autem clamorem et excoercentiam, penuriam  
 est ne redeat morbus, serm haec omnia vitanda sunt. = cum enim  
 quis curat aut spem factus fuerit, nisi huiusmodi habeant, plerumq  
 tunc morbus, initibus causam allulit. si quid enim laborant, aut in curram  
 aut in equum ascendit, aut humeris oneri supportis fatigant, periculum  
 est ne morbus rursus accendatur, quod si contingat, periculum est ne commo-  
 datur morbus enim, conversionem faciens, magis quam ab initio cogit ad  
 remissionem, quietem aperit, accommodatque cibis curatur. Hipp. de vitam. ap. p.

Comp Rheumatism

By the latter end of Sept 1713. Rheumatik Stiches with pain in Bones was  
 common, the limbs benumbed that they could scarcely move them in the  
 morning, from catching cold in the night time, tho the days were dry  
 & pleasant, yet the nights were cold & frosty air, winds often eastly.  
 I used to have ten or twelve complaining every morning, the pulse quick  
 Method of cure: & full, required bleeding. Bol: ad Rheumatismum. Boerh. rich sp. was  
 the chief medicine, I was needful to attempt sweating in tents at  
 this season, were sent to the neighbouring village, had warm rooms  
 with stoves, were sweated with success the stoves were often fuelled

300

see Hippocr. Op. Med. Gen. 3 p. 63. de Tempore anni Insalubribus: & p. 76 de Rhoism in Bos.  
 Boerh. humana influenza Rheuma-



Sol. Terebinth  
in Lamp

& kept much frosted, red & painful fomentations of great service, rubbing  
 with Clove Oil, rest, & covering with flannel. *Quia confort, cum dolor detinet*  
*baheis calidis et fomentis emollientibus quampung unius partem dolor forte*  
*decumbent, oblongo peducera, cumq; lapatus dolor fuerit, medicamentum*  
*infra purgans rehibere. Hip: de affect: ex hoc morbo multi clauoi evadunt*  
*Ab: de intem: apud quem Crispina inquit ratio utatur, morbus autem*  
 distipes et durioris est. He. Lafter of Epit. Gilbert was thirty days in  
 the hospital for an obstinate Rheumatism, never the better of any  
 medicine unless he sweated: was sweated one & twenty nights success-  
 fully sweated, but continued weak fomentions. Sap: castilion: pulvis  
 is used by some as a favorite medicine in this case, is powdered by heat-  
 ing before a gentle fire in a paper bag, & given ab ʒss. ad ʒj. in milk  
 whey or small beer. is much commended in the Gravel & jaundice, I  
 have often seen the good effects of a whey dyet in Rheumatics, but its  
 impossible to persuade a Soldier to continue it a sufficient time. Opium  
 now of the greatest service, especially when given in large doses ad ʒij.  
 or ʒij. with something warm, a good nights rest was always procured &  
 sweat promoted, & seldom or never observed any bad effects from this  
 free use of Opium, but am convinced its the most universal medicine  
 for Soldiers, it became a universal practice, & the pure Opium is equal  
 to any of its preparations, should be kept moist or beat up with Sap:  
 otherwise it grows dry & hard, passing thro the body without any  
 good effect. this became a great favorite with the men, all altho' for

303: Darius  
in Camp

the little black pill saying it was a deal of good & was worth its weight  
 in gold. None of the Officers had complaints of this kind, but it was com-  
 mon with their servants being more exposed to the injuries of the wea-  
 ther. Many men were seized on Duty viz. the grand Guard & this conti-  
 nued to the end of the Camp. & the above method seldom failed of  
 success. Ego quidem in casibus longe diuoriam spe medicum faciam, ab ea  
 quo in civitatibus visitur, et caeteram spe censebam, et cum quadam  
 lenitate sperant capienda remedia. hanc de morbo. Cotif. Cap. 42. sic  
 fructus enim latens vita brevis spe confertur, ita inibi artem medi-  
 cina non adeo longam spe debere existimabam, sed expectam, et fructu  
 necesse est praesertim, ut experimenta spe periculum, sicq. medicum alium  
 si vellet, ob inopinos casus et frequentem aethorum mutationem, praesertim  
 caetera non se posse opportuna facientem, neque pro ipsos multaq. praesertim  
 cillaris viros suo intempere, quibus a Medicis militaris Medicum, et  
 quoniam caeterum ignari, administrata sunt intempere remedia  
 ut vena sectiones et valida purgantia - in obstinate Rheumatismis  
 such good success that the Patients often desire to have them removed  
 in the hospital this form is much used as a Sudorifice, It. Per. Sui  
 linct. Antimon. Spt. h. h. aa. p. q. M. cap. q. ad. m. with warm p. p. p. p.  
 this Disease is the certain attendant of a late Camp. when the  
 Evenings grow long yet the weather may be pleasant, tho' cold, &  
 morn'g shine invite to walk abroad, rather than sit confined to

Leeches applied  
to the joints.



305. Dressed a small tent at this time the dew fell heavy, the grass is damp, & the summer cloaths are yet worn, & by this time our tents are now thin & bare, rain & damp passing closely thro' them. in the neighbourhood of our Camp in Germany was a famous warm Bath for Gouty & Rheumatick Limbs &c. viz. at Well Baden. The water comes smacking hot from the Spring with a strong Sulphureous smell, boiling like a Copper, so hot that I durst not keep my finger in it the least moment of time, nor touch it with my toes for fear of scalding, its said to be hot enough to harden an egg in five minutes, so will scald Apples &c. & taste of a strong sea salted Sulphur. it drunk to two pots in a morning & purges briskly, is said to be good for all diseases of old age, many Rheumatick & Gouty patients were bathing & curing w<sup>th</sup>. Some Officers & Soldiers bathed on account of stiff joints from gunshot wounds & received great benefit. *atque ita femineas partem foveantibus artus molliat aquis Du. Mar. libi. U. 228.* & here I received immediate relief for a swollen knee which had continued upwards of six weeks, & threatened a stiff joint, was occasioned by a horse falling with main the streets of Mayence. I was much refreshed by bathing, the water seems to be of a stronger body than that of Wells chapel, for my body could bear it. cold water is brought in by pipes to make it what heat you please - Many had Lumbago Rheumatica could not stand upright were rubed with Sicut vol. covering with flannel when in hospital were blistered, or issued out - We took the field May 29<sup>th</sup> 1744.

Well Baden bath -

Lumbago Rheumatica.

Substanti et frigora tum malum, tum caput, quocumque a flammis aut frigore, aut ventis spiritat. Sep. de vit. nat. lib. 2.

Dr. Philippus Wilhelmus, Pharmacop. W. C. Adensium descriptio. Oppenheimi 1672. 49

307 Disease  
in Camp  
Disease in Camp  
1744.

encamped on a wet Soyle amongst rank 10m; the weather cold & wet  
Aque & Quinits, with slight aching pains were frequent. at first he  
:ling the field ill common to have many sick from the horses, being  
then in great heat & full of play. Slight wounds do not suppurate  
so well as in Garrison, should be kept warmer with flannelle: On  
leaving Garrison the men & servants are apt to get drunk over night  
in taking leave of their Landlords. & we have many accidents, in  
day & much confusion in passing the Gales attended with many inconveni-  
: enes, carriages are overturned, booke down, men hurt & horses lam'd.

condemnatu Equi: et fallu in contraria fact  
colla pigo exculant abruptaque leua relinquant  
illu suena jacent, illu temore revolutu  
ocis in hac rariu fractorum parte rotarum:  
porsaque part late lauen vestigia curus. Co. met. lib. ij. p. 314.  
at Thucyd. volutur in princip. p. 322.

When the weather became dry & warm, the ground dry, Complaints  
were much the same as last Season. but having little or no fatigue,  
the weather not so excessive hot, they were neither so frequent nor so  
: ent. The men were more accustomed to a Camp life, were always  
supplied with plenty of good provision, a bundance of straw, lived  
& made huts to shed themselves from the sun which we never did in  
: many on account of frequent marching, nor did the Country afford  
such plenty of wood nor did we make fire with it as in Garrison  
ne



309  
Deaths in  
Camp

ho Catibus dulcis, etiam si ueris amens  
 in columnis tibi me present. Septembribus horis Hor. Ep. 16. lib. 1.  
 ---, multa Dominum perat umbra. H. Ep. 12. lib. 1.  
 --- ubi gratior aura  
 leniat et rabiam canis, et momenta Leonis  
 quum semel accepit solum funibundus oculum. Ep. 7. lib. 1.  
 hic. in reducta valle, canicula  
 vitibus alis. D. 17. lib. 1. C. 17. C.  
 te flagrantis atris hom. canicula  
 nitet languere. D. 13. lib. 3. C.

Historia de nobilitate sua, sed  
 de laudibus suis uult, nulla  
 proinde laudibus suis  
 proinde laudibus suis  
 proinde laudibus suis  
 proinde laudibus suis

the Regiment  
remarably  
healthier by  
Camp 1756.

Our men drunk freely, eating all sorts of Summer fruits in abundance,  
 yet there was not the least appearance of fluxes, the whole Army  
 remarkably healthier, July 30<sup>th</sup> the return of Gentle Lopez Regent of  
 Dragons amounted only to nine sick & lame & all Inflying Bats, the  
 first man sent to the hospital was Robinson of P. James, being lately  
 recovered a slight fever, & so weak that he was unfit to march, July 31<sup>st</sup>  
 when at Antwerp Camp the Hospital was set at Yemay, & preparation  
 being made for fifty sick, twenty were ordered to be sent from the  
 Cavalry & thirty from the infantry, the Cavalry sent consisted the  
 re were three Regts of horse, six of Dragoons, & three troops of horse  
 mums. Multos Castra purant, et lino tubo  
 permittit fontis, bellaque matribus  
 meliora, Hor. D. 1. lib. 1. 2.

about the latter end of August our duty began to be very hard and  
fatiguing

Disorder was the most prevailing distemper, & thought to proceed from the irra-  
 divity of our Army, all nations equally subject to it, but more especially the  
 Irish. it was not known among the Irish, their pay was too good to run away  
 from, nor was there any such thing among the Highlanders, being ashamed of this  
 kind of disorder on coming over, mild remedies were at first tried, viz. sleeping,  
 but not successful, & the disease growing daily more desperate, desperate  
 remedies must be put in practice, & hanging was the only specific - the de-  
 mons punished castration with great severity, C. Malenus had quitted the Army in France  
 without discharge, he was accused for this reason of the infection, & by their sentence  
 condemned to be whipped with the birch (or G. birch) on his back, & afterwards to be led  
 to the lowest prison (Palatio nummo, about three hours journey) at length of his execution  
 the means of saving this sentence was executed in the presence of the new raised  
 Troops the Consul was then buying, but don't know.

31.  
Dureau in  
Camp

Following from out parties, foraging &c. the covering party for foraging  
turning out by break of day & the foragers an hour or two therefor  
work hard all day in cutting corn, mowing grass, making hay &c. and  
don't return till evening. The old Grand Guard is often employed on  
this duty, are thirty or forty hours a horseback & often without  
forage, we sometimes went fifteen miles in search of forage, which  
at home would be reckoned a long march & return with heavy trunks  
the men mounted. Some parties were ordered out over night, in order  
to cover the foragers next day, were obliged to lie on their arms in the  
open field, stand to their arms all next day, & return to camp at night  
& often met to the skins & some accidents of gunshot wounds from this

the Regt. sickly missing with the Grenier out parties: then Richard began to Sept 6<sup>th</sup> my  
from much fatigue

return was Bloody fluxes three, Ague 6, heaves nine, Rheumatism ten,  
Paracels five, Surgery cases six, Sick & Lame in the hospital eight.

Officers healthy, the Officers all in good health, neither Sick nor Lame during this Camp

rec laborum dolor, nec tussis nec tarda. Poagra. Hor.  
Space dyet with good exercise & light wines seems to be the best pre-  
servative from most Disorders. their constant Dyet was Green  
tea with bread & butter for breakfast, soups with plain vegetables  
or roasted meats for Dinner, drinking Burgundy or Spanish mountain  
bead & chere or some light thing for Supper, with a Glas wine  
in moderation & were merry over their Cups. Many lose their bellies  
being obliged to shorten their girths & take in the next band

2. Feb 1791 account multas innotas diebus  
et longas partem et pluvialis Ague. In fact. Lib. 4. p. 100  
for per. uig. 1791.



Diseases in Camp.

of their breaths & think themselves some bones lighter, being one way more active & nimble.

attenuant juvenum vigilato corpora nodat, curaque. Ov. ast. amat. lib. 4. p. 737.

health or sickness <sup>greatly depends</sup> on the weather. During this Camp I kept an exact journal of the weather from a small Thermometer, as to heat or cold, wet or dry; & accordingly observed my return, of Sick & Lame, rise & fall like a weather glass. our horses were healthy eating all sorts of green forage, & that without any bad consequences, tho' some dyed, & said to be from over-eating. the men were carefull in feeding sparingly & mixing some dry forage with the green. feeding with hay when full in the ear gives a sore mouth, so that they can neither eat oates nor dry forage, the groom should be carefull in cleaning his mouth, as they had little or no fatigue they were exceedingly fat & in fine order. its surprizing how suddenly this creature is affected by the change of season.

most much affected by change of season. all were in fine order Sept 24<sup>th</sup> but that night being cold & stormy wind, their coats shined next morning as if it had been the middle of winter, which continued during this Camp. Many had sore backs being bruised from carrying heavy trunks; the common method of cure is applying warm Dung & covering with a thick horse cloth, some use blake soape & brandy. Some were sprained across the Loins, not able to walk, & never able to carry a weight, the cure is attempted by stretching plaister or charges first rubbing with warm oyle, some

the German servants make use of the pieces of the long leaved plantane if the skin was sore, covering the part with the leave, & pinned a good way and heals.

319.  
Diseases in  
Camp

The Deer  
Slight.

Backs broken

never with a sleep, their nearly taken from the heat; but it requires long time & much rest. Such as did not recover to carry burdens were employed as draught horses near Camp. Some were thought to sleep were blooded & oiled, & some recovered as troop horses, but did well enough to go at a good pace in a plough or cart. Complaints of this kind were frequent by the latter end of the Camp from the great fatigue of foraging. Some horses dyed on the roads, others had their backs broken & were shot as useless.

aur equus quondam, magnaque in pulvere fove,  
degenerat palmas, velut ungue oblitus honorem,  
ad prostrata perit morbo monitoris inerti.  
omnia languor habet, sibi quis, a quoque, cuique  
corpora feda jacent, vibrantur odoribus auro, Ov: met. lib. 7. C. 542.

hair curled up  
their huckle bones

Having the hair matted of their huckle bones & other parts from camping together. Mantica cui lumbae onera ulciscunt, et Equus armis Hor: sat. 9. lib. 1. This Ointment was recommended by my Lord Alle: mark in order to make the hair grow in 24 hours. It. hoc Lord to, Soporiferus, Aphrosinon, Uspafidon &c. make into an Ointment. Many have often marked it on their pocket books; but I never remember any thing of its good effect, it seems to be rather commanding than assisting Nature, & puts me in mind of what Dioscorides says of the Vitæ or Agnes Castus, vin: being held in the hand it prevents the rider from galling, which must have been a valuable Receipt, especially as Bridles were formerly in fashion in his time.

There is a great affinity betwixt the diseases of men & horses, but I don't know any disease betwixt the two, incident to the humane body resembling the maddening in horses unless it be the custom of children sucking their fingers, the horse takes a fancy to lick the Man's, picket or picket, pinching & squeezing with his teeth, making a quivering noise & straining hard with the muscles of his neck as if convulsed, by frequent biting they wear away the flesh, like often with their tongue & picks in mind as the same time filling their belly full that they are in a rage of biting, are in great pain & agony, the body being much swollen, rolling & tumbling about, the Man's blood in the mouth, & racking, quivering, & much of some warm feeds in order to break wind & loosen their bowels, this is infectious to the other. Celsus writes this was neighbour to do the same, He therefore make such horse stand by themselves, moving their picket so close to the ground, that they cannot catch hold of it, yet they often snap & catch hold of the collar, so that they often attempt even when some write a flaxen cord, or quinea wool to the manger or picket, so the horse does not touch it, & some lay a broad strap round the horse neck, as tight as he can bear it, which prevents their sucking mind & breaks them of that custom.



377-  
Decayed in  
Camp.

English horses  
much tormented  
by the flies for  
want of their tails.

English horses for want of their tails are greatly tormented with flies during the warm weather; fatigue themselves with kicking & stamping, near out their shoes, break & scrape the ground; tossing their heads backwards to beat off the flies, lose their forage; the fatigue is so much that it makes them sweat as they stand as the pike, & fall off their flesh. None of our Allies docke their horses & are allowed a smaller ration than ours, by two or three bounds of hay, yet are fatter & look better than ours by the late end of the Camp; their Masters are more carefull in cutting wheats straw & mixing with their oats, which fills their bellies & keeps them healthfull, whilst we throw the straw before our horses without, which is trampled into the ground & lost. Sept. 29<sup>th</sup> p. 1.

very bad weather  
at the end  
of Camp. 1744.

we decamped from Anstain camp, had violent rains, high winds, & cold weather during the remaining part of the Camp. *Malitina panum cautos jam frigora mordent.* Hor. Sat. 6. lib. 2. l. 48. & the encamped near Ghent we were in want of provision, the weather being so very bad, none of the inhabitants could come to Camp. Some tents were blown to pieces, & some could not be pitched on account of the high winds, the men & their accoutrements were so wet as to be unfit for duty. the horses starving with cold & hunger. *non hoc temper enim liminis aut aquae calidae patiens later.* Hor. Od. 16. lib. 4. l. 80.

During this weather the Officers sat in the Sublers tent night & day.

39. Disease day, the almost too to pieces & the ground wet under foot, yet none  
in Camp caught cold, all bearing well, laughing at each others misfortunes,  
taking a chearfull plea. *iniquumq; meo sub noctem corpus habento.*  
Hor. Sat. 1. lib. 1. v. 9.

modus aliter disingunt solitudines.  
quis post una gratia militiam aut prouisionem crepat?  
quis non te potius, Baucis pater, leges deus Venus?  
at ne quis modici transeat munera Silepti,  
centaurea monet cum Lapithis nica super mero  
debellata. Hor. De. 12. lib. 1. 3.

but in England had any of them lodged in a room lately washed,  
it must have been well aired, & the bed warmed; here were no  
complaints, all bearing their misfortunes with great patience.

obscuro vos, uenandi studium ac voluptas homines per uires ac prui:  
nas in montes Syluarum rapit: belli necessitatibus eam patientiam  
non adhibebimus, quam vel horus ac voluptas eluere solet. Sen.  
lib. 6. C. 1. Gilbert did not put off his cloathes for nineteen night  
alway lay in straw in his servants tent; yet had no complaint  
the delicate man. ——— contemnero honores

fortis, et in pispitibus tenet atq; rotundus Hor.  
The Dutch & Hanoverians kept the field ten days after us, the  
weather continuing not so cold, the whole country flooded, & tho'  
imagined we could stand it no longer, yet I don't remember to hear  
of any extraordinary sickness amongst them, its surprising what people  
can do when forced to; many tender women & young children march'd



321 Diseases in Camp

with us last year thro Germany, were never à horseback nor carried waggons. at Windsor New Camp, children of eight year old marched from Glasgow to that Camp immachis time. One of our Gropers wife in Germany marched 36 hours with the child in her arms, the fourth day after delivery.

*ingit. ficut puerum, qui nondum impleverat annum dulce forebat onus. Lepidique ope lactis forebat. De met. lib. 8. c. 392.*

Diseases in Camp 1748.

We took the field April 30<sup>th</sup> 11. 1748 encamping on good dry ground. tho a short march, we had much fatigue, were mounted at four in the morning but did not come to our ground till near sunset, & our baggage did not come up till ten at night. The beginning of May was not without Quinies & Rheumatick complaints, so grips threatening a flux, were common. as we approached near the Enemy, we had great fatigue from advancing. Pits, Grand Quindos &c. & complaints were much the same as before the battle of Dettingham. after the action of Fontenoy the sick & wounded were sent to the Hospital at Alth, the Soldiers barracks being fitted up for that purpose. & are the most commodious we have yet had, each apartment containing only six or seven beds, a proper fire place, are well aired, & each room separated by a wall. & our sick recovered well. It is a general fault in all hospitals, that the apartments are too large & contains too many flues, by which the air is infected, especially in warm weather, & when the house is crowded after an action. Pits, &c. was ordered to attend a party from Oxford to Mons, which continued fourteen days, tho we did not expect it would have lasted half that time, & of course

*... raris. hinc colligitur. & bene pulvis tempore ferimus est. &c.*

the men of most distinction of Philip of Macedonia's army were not permitted to make use of any carriages in their march either for themselves or for their baggage; which was allowed to be no more than their servants could carry: nor were the number of those permitted to be any greater than strict necessity required. - Saland's history of the life & reign of Philip King of Macedonia - one of his Officers was dismissed from his service for using warm baths & two others for entertaining a singing Girl. - H. D. 11<sup>th</sup> their wives were never suffered to attend his Officers.

A fewish complaints were common after the battle, the day was very hot & great fatigue, some being forty hours à horseback, large bleedings the last remedy, with cast & opiates. with some these fevers continued a long while, from the great concern of the mind only, so could they refrain from talking of the action, were sometimes delirious, & talked of Satyricones &c. Dispositions. Battories &c. I bleed & let urine in less than 24 hours time, & it was necessary to bleed his Royal Highness by way of prevention. *... castis turbatis perna bello quoniam non uti possunt. - Stauderus. presubit, sanque dedit per membra quiescit. Vig. - in: dicit de convenen la font des pines 11. pe. comen. - Impatis animos, signat fore conceptit iras &c.*

\* Some great reason for the fever, from some slight putrid matter, & says must have needed appropriate evacua. No.

328 *Exercitii  
in Camp.*

little or no preparation for such an expedition marching with as little baggage as possible we had great fatique, marching night & day, horses straddled three or four days, the men often without straw, & one night without their tents, having so much duty there was no time to provide victuals; ammunition bread was their chief food, & sometimes obliged to drink muddy water with their horses being always in boots, there were many swollen legs, the weather was cold, frosty, but dry, & there was no great sickness, slight rheumatiks & sore throats the chief complaints, few officers had any bleeding, & some never put off their cloaths, & shoes

great fatique  
in our parties.

what they could most easily find, were healthfull & cheerfull all the while.  
*Non est hiems, longaeque evi, fatigae dolores  
mollibus his castris, et labor omnis inest.*

*Super fies in hominem caelesti nube, solutum.  
Frigens et nuda super jacet humo. Ov. art. amat. lib. ij. v. 234.*  
The Highland Regt<sup>t</sup> marched in our front, some had sprained ankles, sore feet, they were in high spirits, & thro' the March well. The Poines & Waldeck's Regt<sup>t</sup> of grenadiers brought up the rear, a most beautiful Regt<sup>t</sup> & remarkable for their large size, were greatly fatigued, much ado to reach camp, many dropping on the March. *Quis regionum quaedam montanarum, asperarum, altarum, et aquis caentem incolunt, et annu temporum mutationes habent non modum differentes; illi hominum formas magnas spe per est, tum ad laborem, tum ad robur, a natura sepe optime comparatas, at agrestibus et ferinis moribus exercitari long non parum sunt praediti. Theophr. de Rea levis et agri - if we continue long*

*C. quid caesi alterna requie, durabile non est  
haec reparat vires, siccusque membra morat. Ov. Ep. 4. v. 98.*

*requiemus arbor lectis,  
nisi quae cum foliis praebuit herba toram. Ov. Ep. 8. v. 13.  
Sed non domus suavitibus hinc, et cubilia ferunt. Ov.  
Quisquis fugax animam feruere quo in otia natus,  
mollis et impotens ante laboris oram;  
ultima nunc patior, siccusque molis animos  
ham corpus ab illo  
accipit vires usque fronda tulit. Ovidius lib. 1. v. 31.*



322<sup>nd</sup> Disease long in one Camp out from lowy & windy. this <sup>from</sup> should be often cho  
 in Camp  
 some incontinenc  
 from encamping  
 too long in the  
 same ground -

ged, the old always burnt & not thrown as litter to the horses. the  
 men have much ado to keep their long hair free from vermines, w<sup>ch</sup> its a  
 custom with them to anoint their hair with Ungt. Mercurial. instead of  
 Pomatum, w<sup>ch</sup> kill vermines of all sorts. some use an Oint of red precipi  
 tate one penny worth mixed with butter, Aplice of L<sup>td</sup> Loyds used  
 it often. but catching cold in the wet weather in the latter end of  
 Camp<sup>1744</sup> got into a high salivation, w<sup>ch</sup> with difficulty was pu  
 ged off. if he remains a long time in the same Camp, there is an up  
 ly smell from the house Dung, w<sup>ch</sup> large swarms of flies become trouble  
 some especially in hot weather. if the ground be wetish, with many  
 dishes of spagmating water, fish ponds, &c. the water stinks in hot weather  
 & is useless being full of frogs spawn &c. so that the Roman General said  
 that it was not for the advantage of an army to continue always or  
 long in the same place: that marching & change rendered it fitter for action  
 & contributed to the health of the soldiers. Roll. Rom. Hist.  
 multandus locus est, et diversoria nota  
 materagionis equus Hor. Ep. 12. lib. 1. v. 10 -

The Dog says. people look for much sickness about the Dog days & expect excessive  
 heats, but I have not observed any particular sickness at this time.  
 et canis spanium dicunt quo fides motu  
 hosta fides bellu, precipiturque Seges Oo: sat. lib. 1. v. 939.

fainting fit. in hot weather the men are too much clothed, especially when fully  
 recruited & mounted with all their baggage, w<sup>ch</sup> some faint under the  
 burden

Briden, & others from real fatigue & long falling. common custom calls for  
 for bleeding immediately, & that without rhyme or reason. I order them  
 to have the free use of the cool refreshing air & to be laid at full length  
 giving a little wine by way of cordial. if from a Plethora, bleeding is  
 then necessary & a Glas of water the best Cordial. When the men find them-  
 selves faint & spent, they imagine bleeding might relieve them & beg to be  
 bled, but I rather advise them to compose themselves to rest, refresh  
 themselves with wine & bread rubbed with Rumex & Cardiacorum  
 to unitam spem in vino certum est. Plin: lib: 22. Cornuine fills  
 from capiens of the mind. Mones of Opt. Loyd is often subject to this  
 on being drunk or vexed; he has acted some time at Depulsi Corporales  
 expected being appointed full Colpel on the first vacancy, but was pro-  
 by, & really disappointed, fell into a violent fit, & continued near two hours  
 struggling so hard that four of his Comrades could scarcely hold him, he  
 endeavoured to bite every thing, his tongue often in danger, but was pre-  
 vented by putting a beehive in his mouth. I give Op. in large doses  
 to compose him to sleep. Smith of the Kings Troop, took Laud. Liquid of 120  
 & upon recovery found himself greatly refreshed, whereas at other times he al-  
 ways complained of great pressure about the breast, yeftard of Opt. Ship-  
 board is a very irregular fellow, often drunk, & is often ordered to be picket-  
 ted; but so soon as he is mounted, falls into violent convulsive fits, & by  
 this means escapes punishment. I have often given him four or five drops  
 of anis. Abstraxum acri  
 non alibet, nisi qui didicit dare. Hor. Ep. lib: 4. l. 111.

Comulive fills

has the & most men are daily subject to complaints of this kind, see  
 & nourishing eyes, the only medicine,  
 and die sanis curata hementibus ero  
 circumdant neque quam humoris, et inulta ferunt  
 singulis. Vir. Gen: 2. V. 202

Appetites are blunted largely, purged briskly, blunted &c. ordered to leave  
 sparingly & abstain from drinking. are most frequent on long marching & hot marches,  
 fatigues, & troops clearing are too scarce for the summer, especially when fully  
 recruited & mounted with all their baggage, some times under the sun, it com-  
 monly fits the third Appetite, fit carries off the Patient, but I have known sev-  
 eral of Opt. Gilberts have many, as also Maynards of the Kings

Soldiers



Melancholy.

Soldiers sometimes take a melancholy turn, become love-sick, & are  
 -loft & childish, avoid company, cry or mutter to themselves, love to be alone  
 -ny. upon asking their ease, they tell long stories about their past & present  
 -vent condition, are in great fear of being some way or other lost; such  
 -as make hasty resolutions of abstaining from all sorts of strong liquors,  
 -h which they were formerly accustomed, are most subject to this com-  
 -plaint; & those who have had disappointed of their due promotion, or  
 -at there any end of their complaints & of the injustice done them after  
 -h long service. Vomits & exorise are the chief medicines, but a head  
 -bottle gives present relief. *hant-ur be et voces quibus hunc lenire dolent*  
 -Vor. sp. lib. & to make it more medicinal I order put *Abapelia* to help.  
 -then two or three times a day, & washed down with a glass of wine so  
 -advice cheerfull company. *huti, eris si solus eris.*  
*huc fuge colloquium. nec sit tibi janua clausa.*  
*me tenebris vultus flebilis adoretur. Ov. asm. Am. li. 1. 188.*  
 -some are so morose & sulke in their tempers that they will not be persua-  
 -ded to take any thing, much ado to prevail on them to eat or drink;  
 -I endeavour to make them merry by putting wine into their soups &  
 -Eloquique vinum molisiva pimentum  
 -mollit, aut aliqua prouocet calidus arte. Ov. met. li. 13. v. 322. vid  
 -I' *Clayne de Lyonesse*. The Drunken fellows have been remarkably  
 -healthie since we came aboard, the same was observed in the late  
 -northward expedition, the Drunken fellows only lived to come home.  
 -but

Deafnes.

Many complain of deafnes from catching cold by lying on the wet ground, or on being  
 long confined at the *Boards*, the ears are sponged in hopes of bringing out some  
 wax, after being first pruned in, in order to soften or loosen it, the common method  
 of sponging the ears with a small sponge is good for nothing, there not being a  
 sufficient quantity of water inputed at one time to soften the wax, therefore use  
 a large eldred sponge, nor does there appear any danger in heating that sponge  
 being tryed as much force as could be applied to this sponge in injecting the  
 ear of a dead person yet the Tympanum not in the least hurt, Soap & water is my  
 injection, & has often succeeded in bringing out hard wax or some cotton which was  
 introduced some years ago, & become hard as a Stone, this method was tryed with  
 William of Marjendivrie, but without any good effect; his deafnes was suspected  
 by his humours, as a prelude to obtaine his discharge & had the desired effect  
 & they they say, he recovered his hearing as he returned home.

*Abduendus etiam nunquam animus est. Ad alia. Audis, Sollicitudines, curas,  
 negotia, huiusmodi mutationes, hancquam agroti non conualescentes, sepe curantur  
 est. Et: huiusmodi huiusmodi animi non mediocri sed alio postquam intra sepe  
 in eum et per sepe huiusmodi et lecta. Marston. Sect. Aph. 46.*

331. *Duress* but when taken ill, their distempers are more violent, w<sup>ch</sup> some say *fit* in  
 in *Emp.* *fit*: *vid.* *ham* *Spitt*: *Medic*: *114*. Chapman of *Essex* *fell* ill *dyed* *fit* in  
 in the hospital, as he was recovering a violent fever, w<sup>ch</sup> was ready to  
 be discharged, but was suddenly seized with an acute pain in the  
 per<sup>one</sup> v<sup>ice</sup> of the left thigh, saying it came like the shot of a gun, so  
 that it was so violent that it would certainly kill him; the part was  
 neither swelled nor discoloured, nor any thing observable to the touch  
 tho' pressed & pulled, found no relief; continued in great agony thro'  
 night, next morning said he could bear it no longer, that he was forced  
 to cry, much & with the *per* v<sup>ice</sup> generally. The thigh swelled a little  
 by next morning, was of a livid colour, in the affected part there was  
 much ichth<sup>ous</sup>-gelatinous jelly, & the appearance of a beginning m<sup>o</sup>  
 :fication, tho' no deeper than the cellular substance. Quon<sup>iam</sup> *me* was this  
 an attempt of nature to form a critical abscess here. *22* would be sufficient  
 with warm impositions been of any use. Upon dissecting the body all the  
 cartilages of the ribs were firmly ossified, none cut with chisel & made  
 all the bones remarkably found & in good order, no dry or burnt  
 liver as it said to be the case with *Drunkards*, w<sup>ch</sup> was probably  
 owing to his drinking most liquors rather than gin - After coming  
 into *garnon* many have coughs & feverish distempers with aching  
 pains &c. from catching cold in the latter end of the *East*, as  
 are treated accordingly. It observed many people fall ill on their  
 coming from *Spain* & some Officers who are careless of preserving

Dissection of  
 Drunkard

Duress on  
 coming into  
 Garnon

332.  
 + *figu*dem *etiam* *spit* *frustratur*, *et* *monitur* *aliquis*, *de* *quo* *medicus* *scimus* *primum*  
*fact.* *quaque* *medendi* *causa* *reperita* *sunt* *nonnunquam* *in* *pagis* *aliquibus* *rusticis*  
*neq.* *id* *curata* *humana* *imbecillitas* *in* *santa* *varietate* *corporum* *potest*. *Cell.*  
*lib.* *2* *l.* *vi.*

*Piper* on bilious fevers. has much just another case of a young fellow, afflicted with a  
 most violent pain in the left arm, p. 109.



Debauch health endeavours to live at their first coming into Garrison, in the same manner they did in Camp, or as near to it as possible, the a fire in the room they seldom sit near it, nor do they air a shirt, walk a foot in the dirty street, those who are of a sedentary disposition we must expect to be taken ill; they were healthier during the Camp<sup>m</sup> from being much on their legs & moving about, by the latter end of the season the fields began to be typhoid to them & rather heartily for winter quarters, where they shut themselves up in their rooms, indulging in bed or loitering in an easy chair, taking to their beds & being not coming to stir abroad, saying they have had enough of that lately, from this sudden change they become heavy & dull, loquacious, their appetite fails, grow peevish & uneasy, then bleed, vomit, & take bilious, & unjustly blame the cold they caught last Camp<sup>m</sup>. It to be wished our young gentlemen would take to some wholesome exercise in Garrison, riding the great horse would be of great service, fencing, playing at tennis &c. that of doing Garrison duty is a mere trifle & scarcely deserves the name of exercise. Their common way of life is making a visit or two in the forenoon, & that in a coach, sleeping, & sitting down to dinner at two, & there continue till four or five in the evening, then take coach to the Coffeehouse; drink Coffee or tea, playing Billiards, Draughts, or Bagatelle, tho' this be a long

Manner of living  
in Garrison

Deinde ad dormitum, non felicitas, mihi quod erat  
surgendum sit manus. Hor. Sat. 6 lib. 1. V. 9.

Cooperation on the Olympic Games, G. W. W. & T. Alexander broke his horse  
Bucephalus - see Lynceus love of hunting, in Xenophon's Cyropaedia - Henry the 4<sup>th</sup> of  
France was fond of horses & dogs - so was King W<sup>m</sup> of hunting & horse-racing &c.

333. Dehans health endeavours to live

333. Dehans in Garrison, a large room, the air is unwholesome from a disagreeable heat from a stove in which sea coals is burnt; all complain of this especially Phisical constitutions yet cannot refrain going to it & from hence retire amongst themselves or go to the Tavern, or Play-houses going to the course in fine weather is a favorite diversion, all sit in coaches, coming to each other en passant, & with some this is the only carriage; few care to get a horseback or ride out for pleasure. many are fond of Concerts, Masquerades Balls

decepte in cute curanda plus aequo operata juventus  
cui pulchrum fuit in medicis dormire dies, et  
ad thepitem citharis cepatum ducere curam. Hor. Ep. ij. l. i.  
num tibi cinibus, num est quarsa tragadis. Id. Ep. ij. l. ij.  
vorum Equites proque jam migravit ab aure voluptas  
omnes ad in arces oculos et caudra vana. Ho-  
pugna nocet cithare neque Venusque pivano.  
tutus et javuibe too, tenuis po puellam.  
Gheisiam dignis inrequisbe tyram.  
quam manibus elyptos, et acuto cuspideo hastam,  
et palem praepa sustinuisse coma. Id. Ep. 3. l. 116.

first proposal a nobis juvenes ut fama, comiti. Ho. Ep. 4. l. 78.  
felle gurgulit. Postillat. comiti. Id. Ep. 13. l. 84. 2.  
how much good this derives from Superst behaviour in winter quarters  
when only twenty seven years of age. et juvenis et Lalibis et  
for. sup. Hollin. he passes the winter not in idleness & inaction  
not in eating, drinking, & gaming but to inform himself here

Mons  
in Gars



337. Dehaer of all that related to the enterprize he meditated, & without noise to prepare all that could contribute to the success of it he had taken Carthage & continued there in garrison he daily exercised his troops by sea & land, by which he enured both their bodies & minds to real battles, by which the Romans were rendered indefatigable, & accustomed to observe in all times & places the military discipline with the utmost exactness. *nam tum mihi in salubris militum disciplinae Capua, instrumento omnium voluptatum delictis militum animos avertit a memoria Patriae. Liv. 10.*

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of Nov. 1740 we embarked in the neighbourhood of Antwerp the Officers in good habitations, which have been inhabited formerly & are unpurified, (expecting the army to march this way) are matted round with water & consequently are damp, its therefore necessary to keep good fires, which all do, the men are quartered with the Peasants have good beds, & plenty of fire; the first complaints were sore throats from catching colds at night; it was a custom to pass the evening by visiting at our Country seats, returning home late, in a thick fog, which is natural to this Country many were fond of fishing or sailing in the Meets, so often got cold, bleeding & keeping warm proved a certain cure; the Regt. could not be healthy; slight feverish complaints from colds were the only complaints. Genl. Honeywoods Regt. came from Camp duell into their quarters in Garrison at Antwerp, & were more healthy than

Memo:  
in Garrison

On his arrival in Africa his first care was to re-establish discipline among the troops which he found entirely ruined, they had neither order, subordination nor obedience, their first care was to plunder, eat, drink & divert themselves, he made all the ways strictly guard the camp, regulated the species of provisions the soldiers were to buy, & made rules now that what was simple & military, industriously banishing all that tended to luxury & voluptuousness, which cost him neither much time nor pains because he set others the example in his own person. *Art. Rom. Hist. 10.*

*plenumque potu periculis vici,  
mundaque prope sub laevae pauperum  
cave, fac, cullae et ovis.  
Ipsorum copiosae fontem. Hic. Dr. 22. lib. 25.  
Frequentius cenam quam Coctra visentis. Justin. 4. 21.*

3339 *De morbo in garrison*

When we in our Country quarters, our men lived sober & board  
 with their Landlords, which prevented debauches. So soon as our  
 ranks were prepared for us, we marched into Garrison, the jaundice  
 die soon appeared & some slight fevers from private debauches  
 the weather was frosty & cold, we had many coughs with pleuritic  
 tick fits. We were only a few weeks in garrison when we were  
 ordered for England, such men as were sick were greatly concern'd  
 in mind, for fear of being left behind in the hospital; which  
 is always the case with Soldiers, none coming to leave their Regiments  
 even when marching to attack the Enemy. When we march'd  
 to relieve Gournay, some sick & lame were carried in waggons  
 upon hearing an alarm of engaging the Enemy, many quitted  
 waggons & mounted their horses. *populæa quod est quedam ex*  
*inhalatio, atq; alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, que fluit*  
*proprie inauditur. hanc non reprimere sed augere Imperator*  
*debet. Jul. Cesar - divisa inter exercitum Ducumq; munia, mi-*  
*culis cupios rugandi convenit. Ducis promissiones, consultant*  
*et profunde. Tac. Hist. lib. 3. cap. 20 - Vobis arma et animus sicut michi com-*  
*clum et virtutes vestro regimen relinquere. id. lib. 1. cap. 24 -*  
 the mind is so greatly concern'd, the body is soon affected, grows  
 - *Sp. purpureus*, being v. lumbing in bed, nor have medicines that  
 - *bellin. de pur. lib. 1. cap. 10.*  
 - *Sp. sicut* whether given internally or applied externally, nor do  
 - *moand.* appropriate & kindly in this condition. *Lesi tunc*

*Morbo in garrison*

*intenti expectant signum, exultantque haerit*  
*cora. paros pulsant. Laudumque amicta cupios. Virg. An. 2. 11. 137*

*I remember. Hist. Libum of Capts Mador's troop ill of the small pox & likely to*  
*to well, yet died suddenly in the 9th day. As the troop march'd out of town that mor-*  
*ning, leaving the trumpet found at that paper his wounds, you greatly concern'd, some*  
*of the soldiers, the pustules flatned, his face became of a deep florid colour, still with*  
*his eyes raised & dy'd that night: the body soon swelled & was buried in the day*  
*- Bellamy's Comrade was it at the same time & dy'd in the same manner.*



341 Dehau in Garrison

Quilinet ut sua fit requis fletu delectat illam;  
ille Machaonid. vix opus sanus erit. Ovum an. 1740  
Quantum erat o magni pentulo parare Divi  
ut fallam patris contumelioser humo. Ov. hist. lib. 3. v. 142  
tam procul ignotis igitur moriemur in oris  
et fient ipso luctu fata loco. H. V. 143. 60

Dec. 22. 1740 we marched out of Garrison for Williamsstad to find  
men at noon unfit for marching were sent to the hospital yesterday  
& three died last night unexpectedly, all being greatly concerned  
at the thoughts of being left behind, & telling their Comrades they  
should certainly die. all earnestly wished to return home, yet  
died. qui patriam quaerit, mortem invenit. Rhamaz. de morb. 1741. 143

Disease in our  
Dutch Canton, the frost preventing our embarking at W<sup>m</sup> Stad. many of the men  
count.

Dec. 20. we halted at Glen & cantoned amongst the Dutch  
lay upon straw in barns & out houses, w<sup>th</sup> the weather was  
cold they bore it with great patience in hopes of seeing old England  
soon. These were belleted in the best houses & contented, tho' badly  
lodged. all were remarkably healthier, much more so than in Gar-  
-rison, few complaining of catching cold; they were much in the open  
air little or no duty, & free from town debauches, many board  
their Landlords for seven Shyvers p<sup>r</sup> day beer included, live mod-  
-erately & are sober. all the dirty fellows have the Itch, & say  
they catch it from the Boones who live much on salt pork  
beer

Mans  
in Garrison

beif, Octaber 11. We had many scalded feet & toes from sitting  
 near the hearth & not accustomed to the heat of turf ashes. Thomas  
 of Castle Lundy was slightly scalded on the inside of the right leg,  
 & so much debilitated as to be to bed 4 days & long in the same posture  
 : low that the outside of that ankle mortified, attended with  
 fever & dyed. from the first day he was greatly concerned & afraid  
 of the Regmt marching & leaving him behind them. our Exer-  
 : ment is pretty noisy & the Sikes in some cases are neglected both  
 to medicine & nursing; nor do the men incline to complaines hoping  
 to get aboard soon & recover at sea from sea sickness. The Officers are  
 healthier, tho their rooms are cold & fowles, either door or window  
 must be open, yet none complaines. we much abound, taking care  
 provisions, as heating, shoaling, & live soberly. we had some acci-  
 dents from shooting by the piece bursting in the hand, & some from  
 : lands forward lost his hand. our horses improved daily, being fed  
 at large, not confined to weights & the hay remarkably good  
 to from at the foot hoke we were ordered to prepare for embarking  
 as our horses were in good order. bleeding was thought absolutely  
 necessary. some bleed the whole troop, taking three pints from the  
 fattest horses & a quart from the others, but this depends more on  
 the opinion of the Officer than judgement of the carrier, who is  
 for bleeding the fattest only, thinking it neede up to bleed the  
 others on account of the cold weather. Tho all were bled at

Preparations  
 for embarking  
 our horses.

Mares  
 in gear



333 Deba's health endeavours to live

348 our coming over. & by 22<sup>d</sup> N. S. we had a long & dirty march to the  
Embark at Port & embarked that evening, had scarcely time to clean our horses  
William's Port.

*o folis pejorae papi  
meum papa vini, pure vino pellite uras  
was ingens liberalimus equis. Hor.*

the men had the same allowance as in Port. the weather being cold  
we had no occasion to open the Port-holes to air & cool the horses in  
small & narrow sties, after being some days aboard, they began to be  
hot & sweat it was then necessary to open the Port-holes & remove  
the boat of the hatch-way. & the men were healthier, only some  
kinds pleuritics & rheumatics, leading the chief remedy, small  
punch with Sal. Brunel. their universal drink. after some days it  
began to be hot & sulcating board-deck, & the men were more  
subject to catch cold when upon decks, few inclined to take re-  
medies, expecting to find an infallible cure from sea sickness  
when we sailed all were seasick, as also the greatest part of the  
sailors, which they imputed to their lying six weeks in fresh water  
& within Land: lying quiet & still is reckoned the best reason-  
:ture against this disorder. Some drink three chicken or mutton legs  
in order to promote vomiting with the greater ease. One of our men  
was delivered of a child the night before we sailed, having violent  
gripping pains, I ordered a mixture with a large quantity of  
Danum, of which she took frequently, & was not in the least  
stirred

Marine  
in 1677

in 1629. a grand supply was sent from England, but by ill management, the forces  
were kept so long on board the transports, that an Epidemick distemper broke out  
amongst them, which differed very little from the Plague, & carried off the greatest  
part. Biograph. Brit. annie. 113. p. 1679. Art. Devesaux Earl of Essex -

333 Dehans health endeavours to improve it

347. Like during the passage, tho it blew a hard gale & run a very rough sea, our men lived mostly on fresh provision, which they daily brought ashore, whilst we remained wind bound at Helvoet. We disembarked at Gornem. - 4th March 2. O. S. 1746. we arrived at Gornem in high spirits & well pleased with being in England.

Cum pecul obtusus colles humilique videmus  
Galiam Galiam primum conilamat abhatis.  
Galiam lato totii clamore salutarit. Virg. En. 3. 4. 222.  
I remember our horses in poor condition, having lost hair by accident whilst aboard, as it blew hard during our passage, & tho we were but one night at sea, many were sick at landing, tho soon recovered as usual, when landed could scarcely walk, their legs being numb & stiff, but recovered by gentle exercise & rubbing. Some troops were twenty two days on board - Many men suffered from hives & this kind as in Paris were much inflamed from being so long aboard & wanting postures as sea sickness was their only cure, they could not make postures of the limbs, therefore the meals ought to be kept in readiness, washing with warm water & brandy was their common fomentation, rubbing with brandy was their universal medicine, to which a small quantity of opium should always be added, otherwise the rag dies too soon & falls into the sea.

More in 927



333. Dehant health endeavours to live

340.

See, Unto Death, much used in rubbing the fore parts. Many  
were sick, as they lay amongst the dirty hay, & seldom kept  
wash & keep clean. Next day marched for Country quarters.  
Hic quis excep. Sept date. Septa camp.  
centurimus Postum, que milturatus erat. C. v. ann. anno. 1787.

Finis —

Mons  
in 907

333 Delay health endeavours

34.

of Man  
in Ga.



333 *Delaware health Department*

34

*Man  
in ga*

333 De laire health endowment

34

7/1/1880  
in ga

*[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right page]*



A. J. Beille, Le Parfait Chirurgien d'armée, et Traité des Playes d'Arquebutade. 8. Par. 1696. *His Navy Surgeon - 1737. 2.*

B. Prandi / Paul de Dyentonia Casboni. ex tab. ac. Haf. Vbl. c. 17. 31.  
Borlus de Vlnenibus a bellico fulmine illatis Germani. 1693. 4.  
Bottatus / Lembs de Silepatione Vlnenibus. Ven. 1662. 9. 1693. 3. - Transf. 1672. 4. Lugd. 1672. 12.  
Borchley (B.) Oeconomical & Medical Observations. 8. London to the Army in Germany. 1758.

C. Chama / de la Bue des Arquebutades, Lyon 1768. (L'œuvre) a profitable & necessary book of Orders, for all those who are burnt with the flame of Gun powder &c. 1697. 4.  
L'opon Observations Medicae Bostroniensis Hungar. Nicom. Helms. 1690. 4.  
Craugus de Silepatione Vlnenibus. Ana. 1698. 4.  
Cultrius de Vlnenibus. 1736. 8.

D. D'ran / Hons / Traité ou réflexions sur les playes d'armes à feu. Par. 1737. 3.  
D'willers / Traité de vlnenibus ab armis ignivomis inflatis. Par. 1694. 12.  
Traité des Playes d'armes à feu, par M. Despret, 1711.

E. Eomius / Alphonse de Silepatione Vlnenibus Rom. 1712.  
Einkenau / Traité de Vlnenibus Silepatione Rom. 1712.  
Eomica / Ant. de Epidemia febrii graupante in exercitu Regis Balthasi in infirmiti Palatinus anno 1672. 2. 1681. Michlin. 1693. 4.

F. Fehemaffani / Abrab. de Medicina et Chirurgia Bostroniensis Hamb. 1694. 12. Germani.  
Fem - Miles Argentor. 1690. Germani.  
Feyff / Hans Vint. Chirurgia Bostroniensis Argent. 1697. 4. Germani.

G. Gendras / Ant. de febre Epidemica in Montis Albani. 1672. 8.  
Goach / Sotomus / Ob. on inflammations of the eyes, Vlnenibus, & gunshot wounds. 1766. 12.

H. Heilmus / de vlnenibus Machinarum ignivomorum Helms. 1744. 4.  
Hidomus / Sabo / Quis de partu Coarcto et Vlnenibus Silepiti. Oppach. 1694.  
Hem. Cista Militaris Basil. 1693. 8.  
Hem. Nova Chirurgia Bostroniensis, et Armamentaria cum Bostroni; in quo praecipue de Sangrana et Spha-celo, de Vlnenibus Silepatione, Angina et Dyent. tena agitatur. Basil. 1610. Germani.  
Hoffmann / Traité de Vlnenibus, ou de l'usage des Vlnes en Camp. Op. Méd. Tom. 2. p. 196. 2. Bostroni - fol. 6. 1711.

I. Kupperhoidt / Traité de morbis Praeternaturalibus, quos in insidiosa Romalium Expeditione bellica 1712. observare licuit. Basil. 1712. 4.  
Kupperhoidt / Traité de morbis Praeternaturalibus, quos in insidiosa Romalium Expeditione bellica 1712. observare licuit. Basil. 1712. 4.  
Kupperhoidt / Traité de morbis Praeternaturalibus, quos in insidiosa Romalium Expeditione bellica 1712. observare licuit. Basil. 1712. 4.  
Kupperhoidt / Traité de morbis Praeternaturalibus, quos in insidiosa Romalium Expeditione bellica 1712. observare licuit. Basil. 1712. 4.

L. Leffel / Traité de Vlnenibus, quae Silepatione & Ceteris inflati solent, eorumque Curatione. Lips. 1696. 4.

M. Meppius / Barthol. de vlnenibus Silepatione et Bombardatione Curatione. Rom. 1692. 8.  
Mem. de Vlnenibus Silepatione fol. in Siphon Siphonibus optimis chirurgis. Siqui. 1809.  
Middereus / Raynund / Medicina Mechanica cum Notis Cordiluij. Rom. 12. 1679. Germani.  
Mys / Traité de l'usage de l'officio Medici praesidis, et morbis ab urbe recuperata graupantibus Bone E dani, orribulis variis Praeternaturalibus et medicis. L. B. 1764. 8.  
Mentis tempore obidionis in praesidio pro Militibus praesumptis. Praga. 1690. 4.  
Moyles / Leo / Surgeon. 1692. 3.  
La Medicina de Romia, par M. de Meppius. 1712. 2.  
Mons / Donald / praesese in the British Hospital. 1712.

P. Pons / Traité des Arquebutades. Lyon. 1681.  
Pechlinus / Jo. de vlnenibus Silepatione Helms. 1674.  
Piazomus / Traité de vlnenibus Silepatione. Helms. 1679.  
Poli / Traité de Vlnenibus in Campis Sanitate tuenda. Neap. 1723. 3.  
Pungles / Observations on the Diseases of the Army. Lond. 1702. 2.  
Purmannus / Mach. Grouff / de vlnenibus Silepatione. Traic. 1703. 8. Germani.

Q. Quercetanus / Joseph / de vlnenibus Silepatione. Lugd. 1676. 8.

R. Ranby / on Gunshot Wounds. Lond. 1743. 8.  
Rombus / Traité de Militari Medicinae conditione. Neap.  
Rotal / Traité de Sementatione vlnenibus natura et Curatione. Rom. 1690. 4.  
Roupeff / Lidor / Traité de morbis Militarij. L. B. 1764. 8.

S. Sotomus / Traité de morbo militari, seu Bostroni. Bombarga. 1681. fol.  
Sotomus / Dionys / Ant. de Chirurgia Bostroniensis. Ven. 1708. Italia.  
Schmid / Traité de Chirurgia Militaris. Traic. 1664. Germani.  
Schrogerus / Ant. de bona militum valetudine conservanda. Bostroni. 1664. 8.

O.

Horcius / De Milleto morbo Hispani et Præm.  
: Burgi 1730 et Germaniæ / Latis Hala 1729 4to

De Jussu / De morbo Chinerie militare ou L'art de  
guérir les playes d'arquebutades Par. 1688. 8o

Willius / Joh. Valens de morbo Cochinchinensi inter.  
: ni. Romæ. 1666. 4to  
Verburg / Joh. Chirurgia terrestri et Navalis. 8o  
Amst. 1704. Belgicæ  
Van Swieten. Maladies de l'armée Russe. 1761.

X

Y

Z

Zwingen / Rhodori de morbo Chelanthum Basil.  
1718. 4to

but only small only w/ Remonitæta for some weeks, with the help of a Moleby 20 no.  
April 1768 Many Physicians were sick w/ could not take their Regale at the Army of  
Spain (see 202) in the summer of 1768. The sickness was very epidemic & was  
spread by the Physicians by attending them these kind of patients were  
The fear of Moleby the w/ of Moleby & could quickly of them - Venetians have been re-  
commended, or having an open Regiment in each army - our former opinion  
as not weak, & there is not one general opinion, nor do I know of any in town -  
the fever has raged greatly at Constantinople from years, appeared as first among  
the working people at the sick pits; from amongst the infected was brought home  
with the sick, it was very mortal, (Mediterranean, surgeons, & such as: 202). & from of the  
principal soldiers - from soldiers left the place for fear of infection - it was common  
among the officers at Moleby from. (Bosham & Moleby, especially with the former part - nor do the  
letters yet receive it. The sickness of Moleby from 202 after the week 1768 -  
Spring 1768. it appeared at Leeds amongst the members of Moleby & sick w/ not em-  
found in them only, was thought to be imported with these commodities. It increased among  
summers in August 1768. Further on of the day manufacturers had two fine in one week.



34. Berchiusi J. de Millium morbis Hispani et Navar.  
: Burgi. 1730. 2. Germanià & Leticia. 1729. 1/2

6.  
Jofius Jofephus Chirurgia militaria ou L'art de  
guérir les playes & les ulcères. Par. 1688. 2.

8.  
Willius Jof. Valent de morbis Castronicis vider.  
: in Hofm. 1616. 2.  
Petrus Jof. Chirurgia leucis et Naval. 2.  
Amst. 1704. Belgia.  
Van Swieten, Maladies de l'armée. Paris. 1761.

x

y

z  
Zwingenii Phedof de morbis Praetantium Basil.  
1718. 1/2

7. Mar  
17. ga

149  
171  
217  
244  
277  
263  
321  
307  
333

Our Regimental Surgeons from the beginning are generally well educated, whether they are to profess Physick or Surgery have of same education, first forming an apprenticeship are instructed in all the particular branches of medicine & surgery by proper Professors, attending the lectures two or three years, & for further improvement travel to foreign universities & attend hospitals, of which Paris & Leyden have been the most remarkable; some go to Montpellier making a tour of Italy, afterwards many take to the Army in order to pass some years, & then appropriate as Physicians, Surgeon & Apothecary; the young Practitioners are full of practice, & improve by experience; supposing equal capacities of advancement most very considerable. The Author charges with using dangerous & poisonous medicines, such as Mercury, Sublimed Corrosive, & to boot weight or measure, & says it is our common practice to give Arsenick inordinately in order to cure intermitting fevers. I'm intimately acquainted with the greatest part of the Regimental Surgeons of our Army, & can positively affirm that no such medicines are used by us; We have a weekly publick consultation, & all are welcome to please to come, & chief subject of conversation relates to our own business, it being a standing rule of us, that if any thing remarkable happens during the last weeks practice, it is to be made publick for the good of the Society; by which means we know the practice of the whole army during the Campaign, & visit the quarters of the Regiment of Genison, where we have an opportunity of attending the hospital. All talks freely, nor can I perceive any reservedness, or fondness for secret medicines, or a private method of practice; some are regular bred Physicians. I take the practice of the whole to be far from that, free from the superfluity of non-practice.

our is common, especially such as are natural, & good to the stomach; as also not to be afraid of casting the distemper, & says the chief cause of it is within our selves, & but so feble, if it escapes our senses, & begins of something Acid, caustic, & corrosive, irritates the Stomach & Guts; after endeavouring to expell it in a more easie & plain manner, & has been customary to Physicians, & attempting to avoid cramp words, at last ends in saying it was of an Arsenick quality, & says the method of cure was universally of same in both sexes, all Ages & constitutions, & beginning with a vomit of the secretum, tho' in many cases it was not absolutely necessary, & for some of the Arabick immediately repeated it at any time, & if it did not relief so much, in powder as in time, this powder according to the refined method, viz. Alheriz, Sal tartar ʒi. A. of Blebeor. Mashed, or any of distilled water ʒv. ordering a Spoonfull, every four or six hours according to the Constitution, & says on the dependence of it the Domfield, if the flux continues cold; this powder was boiled in ʒij. of A. q. ad ʒij. of drinking ʒi. or ʒij. every 30th hours till melt. If it deceaith, tho' of above method, continuing from a lax habit of body, & he us gentle cathartics, viz. Elix. Casacilly, & Elix. Casticum, - such as had violent gripings he gave sweet oyle as much as the Patient could take, & following the Arabick or Traquacanth in Decant. Amantib; giving elliptical exolution, & he prefers to all of oyle, & suspects Opium, & says they ought to be given with great caution, & in case of Wanting a few drops Bals. Sulphur pravi, & a little foreign complaints were taken with gentle Cathartics, - ticks & absorbents, - then plaisters or a crusta, & a







N. B. a fever of this kind appeared at Stone in Staffordshire, Feby 1752. & was brought here by the Welch Dragoons in marching from N. to S. Some of their sick were left here and continued in a lingering condition for sometimes the poor family where they were quartered soon sickened & were a long while afflicted with a slow lingering fever, their next neighbours caught it, & it soon became general among the poor people, & many dyed without any help. nor was it confined to the town only, for it soon got into the neighbouring farm houses, nor did the better sort escape it, & is at this time very frequent & mortal. —  
March 29. 1753. & in this neighbourhood known by the name of the Stone fever

Nov. 1755. it appeared at Stafford among the poor people & many dyed; last summer it was in the neighbouring villages, & it was remarkable that four people died in one house — it is much in Eccleshall workhouse.

April 1756. it continued at Stafford but chiefly confined to poor people & Prisoners, the Jailors wife died, & some Prisoners — the Jail's situation low & damp, winter next cold, so many Prisoners sick that the Apothary was afraid to attend them — The Justices at their last meeting were so humane to the unhappy Prisoners as to order the sick in the Dungeon to be removed to an upper room to be allowed a Bed & firing for which the County made the duty Straw to be burnt, & a greater quantity of flesh allowed weekly — an allowance of 5<sup>th</sup> p. week, & many recovered without much medicine — a poor woman took only small whey & Camomile tea for some weeks, with the help of a Blister did not

April 1758 Many Prisoners were sick & could not take their tyale at the Spring <sup>3</sup> poor folks dyed in one house in <sup>the</sup> forepart. & the Judges were cautious, for fear of infection. The Justices at East Sepions granted indulges to the Prisoners by allowing them three hundred weight of Coals weekly from the first of Oct to the 31<sup>st</sup> of May, & double quantity of Straw — Ventilators have been recommended, <sup>or put up</sup> or having an open Casement in each room — our Summer Apices are next week, & there is not one feverish Prisoner, nor do I know of any in town —

this fever has raged greatly at Congleton some years, appeared at first among the working folks at the Silk mill; some imagined the infection was brought home with the silk, it was very mortal, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Nurses &c. dyed. & some of the principal inhabitants — some families left the place for fear of infection — it was common among the Cotters at Henley Green, Boslem & Stoke, especially with the poorer sort, nor did the better sort escape it. M<sup>r</sup>. Decline of Henley Green died July 20<sup>th</sup> — after two weeks illness —

Spring 1758. it appeared at Leek amongst the workers of Moyhair & Silk & was confined to them only, was thought to be imported with those commodities, it increased towards Summer, in Aug<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Jackson one of the chief Manufacturers lost two sons in one week.



I had twenty seven workmen ill of this fever, & another. Workman had sixteen of his  
servants down of it at the same time - they generally dye about the Eleventh day  
have red, black & blue spots on their skins; such as come to suppuration have  
a chance to recover.

Winter 1709. it was much at Eccleshall, Young Mr. Garmson laboured under it upwards  
of six weeks & recovered to the surprize of all his neighbours, it was thought infec-  
tious as others of the family were seized & it as also some of his Nurses; it run through  
the Apothecaries family

Summer 1760 it appeared in Mr. Dickinson's Boarding School at Stafford, few of the  
children escaped it, was said to be occasioned from eating fruit, they are allowed to walk  
& play in the adjoining orchard, & are entitled to the fallen fruit, of which there is great  
plenty, especially pears, sickness at stomach their first complaint with reaching to vomit  
& soon after loose stools, frothy & fetid - Emetics & cathartics were always used &  
at first were successful & often put an end to all complaints - some laboured under it  
many days, were treated with mild acerbic drinks, Rhubarb in small doses, gentle cordials

about the latter end of July 1761. it was very common at Stafford & only among  
the poor people & such as live near the river & damp places, viz: the broad eyes, &

St. Lane, the Green &c. whole families are down, three in a bed, are miserably poor,  
having scarcely the common necessaries of life, no fire - Emetics with Camomile tea  
& vinegar they are the universal medicines, infusions of makeroot, is a poor <sup>now</sup> was given  
by way of Elixer with immediate good effect - many die - last summer was remarkably dry &  
warm & so was the harvest, but suddenly changed to wet & cold - its common in the woods,  
at Newport, where many die - at Stafford the better sort of people generously collected in  
order to support the poor with good nursing is proved the best medicine - towards Xmas  
it decreased as the weather became dry & frothy - Dr. James's powder was only given  
to one poor woman & she died -



