

## **In Arduis Fidelis: Vol V: Campaigns**

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In Arduis Fidelis.

no 5.

Campaigns.

Wras by

J. L. Howell.

Majr Rame.

Printed 1909. Ser  
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## Egypt, 1801.

Notes from, "Journal of the late Campaign in Egypt," by  
Thomas Walah, Captain 93<sup>rd</sup> Regt., 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, London 4<sup>to</sup>, 1805

Temps was to Egypt by way of Sicily, Minorca, Malta, and  
Bay of Marmarice.

At Marmarice. - The sick were landed with great benefit.

Return of soldiers on board were improved. At this time  
soldiers on ships were only valued  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the value served to  
sailors because in a rule soldiers had no work on board.  
The troops practiced landing in boats. The wet weather  
in January led to much sickness.

At Bonk's Temps landed in boats under a hot fire from  
the French on 8<sup>th</sup> March 1801, British loss 652 killed, wounded,  
and missing. 9<sup>th</sup>. Well new day. Hats of bundles continued,  
there were no tents.

11<sup>th</sup> March. A detachment of Corsican Rangers with a lieutenant  
and Sergeant Smith were captured by the French.

12<sup>th</sup>. Two killed, 5 wounded.

Action of 13<sup>th</sup> March. British loss. - 1,300 killed or  
wounded. Most of the wounds were from the cannon shot and  
the few wounded who survived without being crippled,

Abercromby's Army 7<sup>th</sup> March

14,950 men. Sick from 750, sick about 900.

Battle strength - 14,000 men. On 16<sup>th</sup> March tents were raised at the rate of one for each 39 men instead of the regulation one for 15 men.

18<sup>th</sup> March. Skirmish 33 killed, wounded and taken.

Battle of 21<sup>st</sup> March. Abercromby received a bullet in his thigh which ran into his groin and became fixed in bone. (Died night of 25<sup>th</sup>) British loss, 1,464 killed and wounded.

Skirmish at Rahmanid, 20 killed & wounded.

Plague, broke out at Aboukir in May. Surgeon Allen died of the disease. Cases were isolated. Disease appeared later at Rosetta when Surgeon Halliday, 27<sup>th</sup> Regt, died of it. Ophthalmia also very prevalent.

Plague returns for epidemic -

General	Admitted	Died	Remains	Hosts	A.	Dio.	Remains
April	4	3		May 11		3	
Hospice at Aboukir	136	45	168	June 26	9	33	
June	160	83		Rosetta July 21	7		
July	18	19		Aug 4	4		
	318	150		62	23		6 Remains

Spies Thomas Young

Druggist General



Assist Surgeons of I.M.S. with Baird's Force.

T. Jordon	} Comd Bo. 1797	H. Waring (Bo. 1797)
H. Lander		A. Taylor (Bo. 1798)
E. Procter (Bo. 1799)		J. Broadale (Bo. 1798)
J. Stewart (Bo. 1801)		R. Hayes (Bo. 1799)
C. Wake (Bo. 1799)		J. R. Henderson (Bo. 1799)

Mr. Jordon rec'd a Special Commission <sup>from the Company</sup> as Superintendent Surgeon in addition to his King's Commission. Heftin was second in command.

I.G. Thos. Young was placed on l.p. on ~~the~~ 25 June 1802. He had been I.S. in Holland 1799-1800. Allowed to retire on special pension of £3 a day.

J. Taylor S. Staff. received medal for Egypt 1801. (List of Meritorious A.C. July 1852)

Medical Staff with Baird's force:

Inspectors of Hospitals, W. R. Sheftin.  
 Apothecary, A. L. Emerson.  
 Surgeon, John Foreman.  
 Hospital Doctor, W. J. Price  
 A. White  
 J. Rice.  
 Purvey to Hospitals, Rich. Mann  
 Assmt do. W. Hyman.

Medical Staff at Aboukir, 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1801

		Hospital Duties
Inspector General	Thomas Young.	
Inspectors of Hospitals	James French,	J. Smith (att. Garrison Surgeon)
Assmt do	Alex. Robertson	Carra (att. 1 <sup>st</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup> )
"	Alex. Jameson.	W. Reynolds (att. 2 <sup>nd</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> )
Physicians	Will. Forke (at Aboukir)	H. West (att. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Regts)
Inspectors of Field Hospitals	Ralph Green,	J. Sissiey (Aboukir)
Surgeons	John Webb (with 7 <sup>th</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup> )	R. Dakin (do)
	James Pitcairn	J. Allen (with 5 <sup>th</sup> 4 <sup>th</sup> )
	W. R. Morell.	Will. Brown
	Ely Crump	- Harris (att. 2 <sup>nd</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> )
	Alex Grant.	Tom Davis (with 2 <sup>nd</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup> att. 1801)
Apothecaries	J. H. Beaumont	Geo. Morrison
	Will. Fendley.	

Historical Notes (cont) Swinton Medley, (at Harpersburg & beyond)  
Sam. Steel

Sam. Stone died of plague June 1801 (Bentley  
1801) (see p. 1801)  
Douglas Whyte (att. Maltese Prison)

Hospital Ships - Harmony, Lady Julia Ann, Phoenix (at Philip)

Sd. Thomas Young  
D.S.

From personal records of medical officers at War  
Office I gather that for their services during the outbreak  
of plague in this Campaign several medical officers, received  
pensions for life. The list of those recommended was made  
out by Shapter. He left out the name of Andrew White  
who later on was also on plague duty in Cochin. This medical  
officer first found a claim to pension later on but apparently  
without result. He was H.M. 1799, A.S. 88<sup>c</sup> Fort 1803, S. 1805,  
S.S. 1810, D.I.H. 1817. 2. Pensioner at Telavon, Almeida,  
Bussaco, Torres Vedras. Siege of Turgona. Was in charge of hospital at  
Leyden during Siege of Louisa. On L. p. 1817. (W.O. Statement of Service)



Expedition against Wahabees in Persian Gulf  
1819, 1820, 1821.

Expedition consisted of 47<sup>th</sup>, 65<sup>th</sup>, Bombay Artillery and Sepoy regiments.

Ras el Khayma was taken. A detachment left at Kishorn was afterwards attacked by surprise by the Arabs. The commanding officer fled to Bombay leaving the remnant of men to be led to a place of safety by the medical officer.

(J. H. Sturgeson, Hist. of British Army)

Springaputan. - A surgeon's mate was wounded.

Springaputan. Asst. Surg. Peter Macarthur 94 Foot (formerly Regimental Date 1796) was severely wounded at the storm of Springaputan in 1799. He was afterwards A.S. 72 Foot, S. 60<sup>th</sup> F., S. 9<sup>th</sup> R. Vol. Bn., S. 6<sup>th</sup> Vol. Batt. 1811. S. 1<sup>st</sup> R. Vol. Batt. 1816. He retired in 1816 on full pay on account of the wound he had received.

EGYPT 1801

From "History of the British Expedition to Egypt"

By Robert Thomas Wilson, Lt. Col. of Cavalry in H.B.M.'s Service  
2<sup>nd</sup> Edition London 4<sup>th</sup> 1808

From "Instructions concerning disembarkation in boats," practised at  
Marmara.

A boat division under Capt. Apthorpe, R.N., was told off for the reception of wounded who were to be taken off to the Hospital Ships. After the troops were on shore Capt. Apthorpe was to land the stores belonging to the General Hospital.

"A proportion of the general hospital staff must be attached in the first instance to each Brigade, and will be allowed such ~~more~~ orderlies as are absolutely necessary from the Brigade. Regimental Surgeons are to be allowed one orderly each to carry the field case of instruments.

After the troops are landed the sick of each regiment as are embarked in transports are to be collected into one of the vessels assigned by the Corps, under the care of an assistant surgeon who will as soon as possible, report himself and the state of the men under his charge to the J. S. of H. on board H. M. S. Niger. In case of their being only one medical officer present with any regiment thus situated, this duty must be assigned to a careful M.C.O."

Regiments embarked on men-of-war left their sick under the care of the ship's surgeon who does so all round.

Mr. Giffin "Med. Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India"  
Murray, Lond. 1800

Under Jan. 1802 Mr Giffin writes

Mr. Price attacked by plague.

"On the 2<sup>nd</sup> symptoms of the plague was discovered in  
Dr. Whyte, who the day before had inoculated himself,  
and he died on the 9<sup>th</sup>."

"At a period of universal alarm and of real danger,  
when the plague was committing the greatest ravages, two  
gentlemen stepped forward, and generously volunteered  
their services in the pest houses." <sup>They were</sup> Dr. Buchan who had  
done duty at Aboukir Pest House in the previous year soon  
after Aboukir's landing and Mr. Price, a noted orient  
brigade. Both contracted the disease but recovered.

"Regiments that have women will employ nurses instead of orderly  
men."

At Rosetta. - When the plague raged at Rosetta in the autumn

Gen. Babinon S. <sup>after</sup> 1804, (styled B.M.S.) <sup>and Physician,</sup>  
3 E. 8<sup>th</sup>. 29 July 1795 <sup>d not be checked,</sup>  
res. 25 May 1808. <sup>of inoculation.</sup>  
Joined H. E. I. C. S. Bengal. in A. S. <sup>a matter from the</sup>  
16. IX. 1808. d. at Amoy <sup>et. A third inoculation,</sup>  
18 Nov. 1817. <sup>the symptoms</sup>  
Wounded in 1799 <sup>anted action</sup>  
<sup>intrepidly directed</sup>  
<sup>community."</sup>

S (after 1804 styled B.M.S.)  
1756-1782. Land station  
Ed. Welsh S. S. S. <sup>was</sup>  
at Copenhagen 1801. <sup>was (ad. ill. 1802)</sup> 1122 (including the  
Narrative of the Campaign - N. Holland <sup>at Hospital at Rosetta</sup>  
1799. Poems. <sup>left at the point of the Delta</sup>  
Metric & other poems <sup>838.</sup>  
Present to Comm. Genl. D.N.B. 73  
copied in Delhi University Magazine 1884 1

Remaining at Delta  $\frac{454}{838}$

Mr. Gair's "Med. Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India"  
Murray, Lond. 1806

Under Jan. 1802

Mr. Price a

"On the 2<sup>nd</sup> S

D. Whyte, who  
and he died

"At a period

when the plague  
governments

their services in

done duty as

after Abanomy

brigade. Both

"Regiments that have women will employ nurses instead of orderly men."

At Rosetta. — When the plague raged at Rosetta in the autumn and many sepoy's died "D. White, an English Physician, determined to discover if this malady could not be checked, or rendered less virulent, by the introduction of inoculation." He therefore inoculated himself twice with the matter from the buboes of an infected person without result. A third inoculation, however, proved fatal in three days after the symptoms appeared. So fell "a much-to-be-lamented aviator to a disinterested zeal, benevolently and intrepidly directed for the benefit and happiness of the community."

Return of the sick with the Egyptian Army: —

At the surrender of Cairo about 800, i.e., with their regiments 346, in the hospital encampment at the point of the Delta, under the direction of a field inspector 454. Left the army on its march to Cairo 1122 (including the above 454) and sent to the General Hospital at Rosetta at different times 284. Left at the point of the Delta when the Army went to Beja 838.

Heid at point of Delta 73

Resound and to duty 311

Remaining at Delta 454

838

French sick on surrender and on march down to Rosetta 2,350.  
Principal diseases: - Worms, fever, ophthalmia, dysentery,  
and a few cases of liver complaints.

Plague. (12<sup>th</sup> April to 26<sup>th</sup> August, 1801) 380, died 173, recovered 207.

"The deaths chiefly fell on the orderlies, nurses, and other  
servants of the hospitals. One Staff Apothecary, one Surgeon of  
the 1<sup>st</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, and 3 Hospital mates died of the disease."

Totally Blind 160, lost one eye about 200.

N.B. The whole sick of the army and those remaining at the  
Delta were sent down to Rosetta, previous to the army's  
returning to the encampment at El Hamid.

Thomas Young, D.D.

Killed, Wounded and Missing of British Army during Expedition.

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Officers	22	167	7
Drums	1	1	1
Sergeants	20	149	2
Drummers	2	17	1
Rank and file	505	2723	73
Totals	550	3066	84

April 8 1745.

from Flamborough and later, in company with part of the ship and embarked for England. I soon after landed in the perfect health. The rest were upon a board ship being delayed when out on board and then were brought to land at Newcastle,

opened for the sick that landed. It was free, is Scotland. The houses only to over-acting medical attendants were chosen of that place, with journeymen employed in the

St. John's Island landed 97 men & gave some of them 100 dead. The infection spread to the population of the island and 50 of them died or 1/2 of the inhabitants.

1801 Egypt.

S. A. Arnott 2, p. 20 P. marks  
P. 8 days.

Carnellieri F., M.D., Ag. A.S.  
Matta P. 10 days

Crombe C. Surg. h. p. Coll. A.S. P. 3 days

Dani, T. A.S. 23 days.

Gote, M.L. Surg. 1 L. fits P. 2 d.

J. R. Howe I.C. P. Comm. Barrosa  
M.D. Selman, M.D., P. 1, M.D.  
M.D. G. G. P. 1, P. 1

Medical History of the Rebellion of 1745.

Notes from Pringle.

Ten battalions were first brought from Flanders and later, in November the whole British Infantry with part of the Cavalry marched to Willemstadt and embarked for England. Three battalions of foot-guards and seven others landed in the South of England. They arrived in perfect health. The rest were embarked later and were kept longer on board ship being delayed by contrary winds. Jail fever broke out on board and there were cases of intermittent fever. These troops landed at Newcastle, Holy Island and Berwick.

At Newcastle a hospital was opened for the sick that landed there a severe and bad kind of jail fever is reported.

The fever became so infectious in this hospital owing to over-crowding that the names and names of the medical attendants were seized with it. Three of the apothecaries of that place, with four of their apprentices and two journey-men employed in the hospital, died of it.

Two regiments which landed at Holy Island landed 97 cases of jail fever of whom 40 died. The infection spread to the population of the island and 50 of them died or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the inhabitants.

In the beginning of December 12 battalions of Infantry and three regiments of Cavalry assembled at Lichfield under the command of the Duke of Cumberland. The troops were fairly healthy. The Surgeons had made a forecast of flannel under-waistcoats for the men which was greatly appreciated. At the end of the month the troops went into quarters but the cavalry and 1000 foot went to Carlisle. The rest of this detachment was left in the town on the road to the care of local surgeons and were well treated. At Lichfield the workhouse was fitted up for an hospital and many sick were admitted with the usual results on a diet of jail fare. The prevailing disorders were the "autumnal remittent fever", coughs, pleurisy and rheumatism, with a few fluxes.

Carlisle was visited in January and soon fell. The besiegers had had 600 or 700 ill of whom not more than 40 died.

On 10<sup>th</sup> Feb. the army marched from Edinburgh to Perth.

It consisted of 14 battalions, they were in billets and 2 battalions were quartered in churches. Pulmonary complaints were very common. I think the troops marched to Montrose and Aberdeen.

They left 300 sick at Perth who were accommodated in the Corporation Hall or in private houses.

Till the end of March the army lay at Aberdeen but afterwards 9 battalions were cantoned at Inverurie and Strathlogie, 6 or more battalions cantoned at Aberdeen.



The health of the men suffered from the climatic conditions and inflammatory diseases continued. The officers being & good quarters kept healthy but Poynter notes that in the beginning of June "when the weather was very cold, a few were seized with gonorrhoea." The sick were well lodged in the town hospital at Aberdeen and when the army moved about 4000 sick were left behind at Aberdeen, Inverness and Strathburgie.

On 13<sup>th</sup> April the army encamped at Cullen and next day passed the Spey. On 17<sup>th</sup> after the battle of Culloden, they marched to Inverness and encamped on the South side of the town. About 700 sick had been left at home on the way. Pleurisy and Pneumonia were of common type.

At Inverness the wounded, in all 270, were accommodated in three malt barns. Several had several wounds from broad swords. These easily healed, as the openings were large in proportion to the depth. In addition two well aired houses were taken over for the sick. Regimental surgeons were ordered to find quarters for their sick only send the severe cases to the general hospital. Great care was taken to keep the hospitals and the jails clean in order to prevent infection. Prisoners were placed on board ships. At the end of May, however, four regiments landed at Inverness and joined the army. A few days after 12 men of one of these regiments (Strathburgie) were sent to

to hospitals and found to be suffering from ~~just~~ typhus. This  
regiment had been infected in this way. A French ship had been  
taken on board of which were some troops going to assist the rebels.  
Thirty six of these were despatched from our army in Flanders.  
They were cast in prison and later released and drafted into  
Stoughton's regiment. They brought the jail fever with them.

This regiment had 8 officers and with the disease at Namur and left  
80 sick there. At Dinan they sent 120 cases of the same disease  
to hospital. The disease then introduced soon spread in the  
hospitals and among the inhabitants of the town.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> June four regiments were left at Dinan and one with  
a regiment of horse marched to Fort Augustus being in the hospital  
about 600 sick besides the wounded. At Fort Augustus those being  
on others the troops were ordered to cut leather for bedding.

It was noted that those who changed their bedding most often  
were the least sickly. Dysentery now became common. The only  
accommodation for the sick was a few huts in the neighbourhood,  
many of the sick were therefore sent to Dinan. The first  
hospitals were soon overwhelmed and an outbreak of typhus  
followed. In the middle of August the camp broke up.  
Between 300 and 400 sick were left at Fort Augustus who were  
afterwards carried to Dinan.

From the middle of February, when the army crossed the Forth, to the

end of the campaign, there had been in the hospitals afterwards of 2000 men, including the wounded; of which number near 300 died, and principally of typhus fever.

South America 1807.

London Gazette April 12, 1807.

Despatches of Brig. Genl. Auchmuty.

Monte Video Feb. 6<sup>th</sup>.

"From the Heads of Corps and Departments, from the Genl. Staff of the Army, from the Medical and from my own <sup>personal</sup> Staff I have received the most prompt and cheerful assistance."

Wounded in the assault: -

38<sup>th</sup> Regt. Assut. Surg. Garnet (Garnet)

87<sup>th</sup> Regt. " " Wildair.

Gazette Sept 13<sup>th</sup>, 1807.

Despatches of Lt. Genl. Whitelocke dated.

Buenos Ayres, July 10<sup>th</sup>.

Attack on Buenos Ayres, July 10<sup>th</sup> (82)

Killed: - 88<sup>th</sup> Regt. Assut. Surgeon Ferguson.

Wounded: - 87<sup>th</sup> Regt. Assut. Surgeon Beaton, dangerously.

Missing: - 36<sup>th</sup> Regt. Surgeon Boyce, Gun Surgeon Reed.

Peninsular War.

A few surgeons and hospital orderlies were deserv'd the army during the war for brav'ry and devotion which had led to neglect of the wounded but not in a greater proportion than other branches of the army. (Orman)

Introduction to "Selected General Orders" (Summers 1837), describes the army on the march, billets, camping, &c. On former days the D. & I. M. G. went in advance followed by officers of the regiment with the camp-column men of each company to take care of the billets &c. On arrival in camp or billeting ground the position of the temporary division-hospital was pointed out to the surgeon, and C. G.

"At an appointed hour the sick reports were gathered from the companies, and the men paraded for the inspection of the surgeon: he reported to the Staff Surgeon, who, in his turn, reported to the General Commanding the division, sending his own report to the Inspector-General of Hospitals." One male was allowed per regiment for the surgeons' medical panniers.

From 1818 most officers in the army wore cocked hats. After 1811, only Generals and staff officers, engineers, medical officers, commissaries and drum-majors wore the cocked hat.

Pistols and hair powder went out in 1808 and trousers of blue-grey cloth replaced the old breeches and garters. The coat was short in front with small tails behind and with stiff collar and a leather stock.

In marching order the weight of a man's kit was 60 lbs. The British made transport waggon was found useless and was mainly used for carrying the sick and wounded. Some "Spring waggons" were attached to each brigade for the carriage of wounded, and the "Royal Wagon Train" in the later years of the war were especially treated as an ambulance corps.

The Medical Department was directed by an Inspector of Hospitals. Dr. Frank was I. S. of H. from the first landing <sup>in 1800</sup>, until he was recalled in 1811. He was succeeded by Sir James McEwen.

The Purveyors Department was independent of the medical, though it might well have been attached to it; the establishment was consisted of a Purveyor to the Forces, with assistants and assistants, who had charge of the hospitals and all the material and details required for them - from the dump for the sick to the burial expenses of the dead" (Orman: Wellington Army).

### Bergen op Zoon 1814

The attack on this plain by Lord Byron was unsuccessful. The wounded who could not be taken away were left in charge of General Bignon Willer: De Christe, 69<sup>th</sup> Foot. He was afterwards thanked by the C. in C. in several orders.

### Bunker's Hill. 17 June 1775

British soldiers attacking the heights carried a full knapsack, cartridge box, fire lock and ammunition, a total weight of 125 pounds.

Egypt 1857, Despatches of Major General Fane.

Alexandria captured 21<sup>st</sup> March 1857

Only officers killed Surgeon Catamgo  
At Rosetta, El Hamet

Missing Asst Surgeon Gibson, 20<sup>th</sup> Dragoon

" " Aley Laski 778<sup>th</sup> Foot.

(They were taken prisoner).

Notes from Crauford's "History of the I.M.S." (1914)

At Plassey: Sny. John Taylor ~~of~~ (M. 1749, B. 1754)  
Will: Fort and one in both of two John Karsesport's  
Janat. What about news of 34<sup>th</sup> Fort?

1<sup>st</sup> Mysore War. 1767 to 1769.

Sny. Will. Saxon (M. 1758) a prisoner of Haider Ali was  
dangerously wounded when trying to escape, near Palerncolta,  
and imprisoned in Seringapatam until peace was proclaimed.

2<sup>nd</sup> Mysore War, 1780 to 1784.

Colonel Baillie's force of 5 to 600 Europeans defeated  
and cut to pieces of Haider Ali at Perambakam 10.9.1780.  
From I.M.S. m. is Rains, Campbell, Wilson & Ogilvie present  
~~Wilson~~ Wilson killed and his head sent to Haider Ali.  
Rains wounded, Campbell severely wounded died of his  
wounds. Gen. Ogilvie a prisoner 4 years. Bani of 73<sup>rd</sup> High<sup>ly</sup>  
his capture. Baillie died in captivity. In 1782 Surgeon

James White (M. 1766) was taken prisoner at Badnur  
Somerset of Gen. Darnley and the Bombay Column, 30.3.1783  
3 yrs. taken prisoner. Murther & many other incidents  
A.S. Bufford, 100 F. were murdered by prison. Sny. Carmichael  
did in prison, A.S. James Childs prisoner till end of war.



Barris released 15 April 1784 (Calcutta Gazette Nov 84)

Barris, S 100<sup>th</sup> F. also taken from at Bedm. A  
name of Scambale also a prisoner. 3 M.S. men  
taken

Do not write on  
this margin.

to 1792.

Lord Cornwallis John Laird  
Colley Leases  
Also, Grant Clugstone -

his war: -

8) 2<sup>nd</sup> M. Cav. killed

C. Simpson, killed in same

- prisoner at Bangalore  
patrol, sent to death  
Surg. Math Poley, 71<sup>st</sup> F,  
captain.

Surg. H. Miller 1<sup>st</sup> Simpson  
- Wolke, 52 F.

99.

more Regt. was killed  
by and. Surg Math Leases

in the storm of Seringapatam

See also p. 6. Capt. Surg. Peter MacArthur. 94 Foot. wounded  
at Seringapatam

Briscoe released 15 April 1784 (Calcutta Gazette Aug 8th)

Thomas Farquharson

S. 42 F. L. p. 25 Dec. 1811

S. 42 F. 21 Mar. 1780

no. 7 Sept. 1784

Surg. Genl. during 2<sup>nd</sup> Mysore War  
(Bombay War) See Crauford

2 Mysore War.

Robert Anderson, S. Staff.  
E. India

Surg. Genl. King's Troops Second  
Mysore War. succeeded by Farquharson

Briscoe, S. 100<sup>th</sup> F. also taken prisoner at Bedmn. A  
m.o. named Scandale also a prisoner. 3 (M.S. men  
White, Corri, and King also prisoners

3rd. Mysore Campaign, 1790 to 1792.

Surg. General Grand Army under Lord Cornwallis John Laird

" Madras Troops, Colley Lucas

" Bombay Troops, Also, Grant Clugstone.

Three m.o. lost their lives in this war: -

A. Surg. St. Morris (M. 1788) 2<sup>nd</sup> M. Cav. killed  
in a skirmish at Pongar.

Surg. Mate Sutherland, 19th. Dragoon, killed in some  
skirmish.

Surg. A. Howe, 26 Fort, taken prisoner at Bangalore  
Sep. 1791, imprisoned at Seringapatam, sent to death  
before the fort was captured. Surg. Mate Paley, 71<sup>st</sup> F,  
was wounded at Siege of Seringapatam.

Tippu released a parole Surg. H. Miller 1<sup>st</sup> Dragoon  
Regt. (M. 1780) and Surg. Mate Wolke, 52 F.

4th. Mysore Campaign 1799.

Two names of officers of De Monro's Regt. were killed  
Dr. Paul Glasgow at Malavelly and. Surg. Mate Leeson  
in the storm of Seringapatam

See also p. 6. Capt. Surg. Peter MacArthur 94 Foot wounded  
at Seringapatam



Brig Doyle's despatches on Siege of Lucknow. -

Contd. A. Surg. Boyd, 32 F. and 8 I.M.S. Officers.

Sir Hugh Rose's despatches on Central India Campaign.

Surg. Sted, 86 F, shot dead at Storm of Jhansi.

Surg. Stuart, 14 L. Drs, and 5 I.M.S. Officers.

C.B. In May 1859 the following A.M.D. Officers received  
to C.B.

D.I.G. John Charles Graham Tice ~~AMM~~

D.I.G. Francis William Immo.

D.I.G. John Fraser

Surg. Charles Alexander Gordon, 10<sup>th</sup> Foot.

" James Gordon Doyle, 64<sup>th</sup> Foot.

" Joseph Jee, 78<sup>th</sup> Foot.

V.C. Surg. H.T. Reese, 61<sup>st</sup> Foot at Storm of Delhi 16.9.55,

Surg. Joseph Jee, 78<sup>th</sup> Foot, Ranthli Batta, at

1<sup>st</sup> relief of Lucknow. 25 Sept. 1857

Surg. Anthony Dickson Home, do.

C.B. Surg. Gen. T. Tarrant on 28 June 1907

D. J. Sen. S. M. Smilani — " —

### South America 1806-1807.

1806 June 28. Buenos Ayres taken by Sir Home Popham

1807 Feb. 2. Sir Samuel Auchmuty takes Monte Video.

July 7 General Whitebroke appointed at Buenos Ayres.

Medical Staff. - Charles Jordan, 1st Lt. Chief of the Med. Staff  
under the Command of General Whitebroke.

Alex. Thompson, D. J. H., C. M. S., under Brig Gen. Crauford.

Sgt. Rice Redmond, D. J. H., C. M. S. under Sir S. Auchmuty.

Physicians, ~~J. King~~ <sup>J. King</sup> Phelan. J. King (with Crauford), Chas. Tice  
(with Auchmuty)

Surgeons. Ely Camp (with Crauford), W. W. Chambers and  
John Lindsay (with Whitebroke)

Thos. Forbes (Passive in S. America)

Thos. Kidd.

Geo. I. Arveling (with Crauford)

Titus Berry

Apothecaries. W. T. Price (with Auchmuty)

John Burnell (with Crauford)

Pharmacians. J. Kemp (with Whitebroke)

Deputy Pharmacians. W. H. James (with Auchmuty)

W. H. Walker (with Crauford)

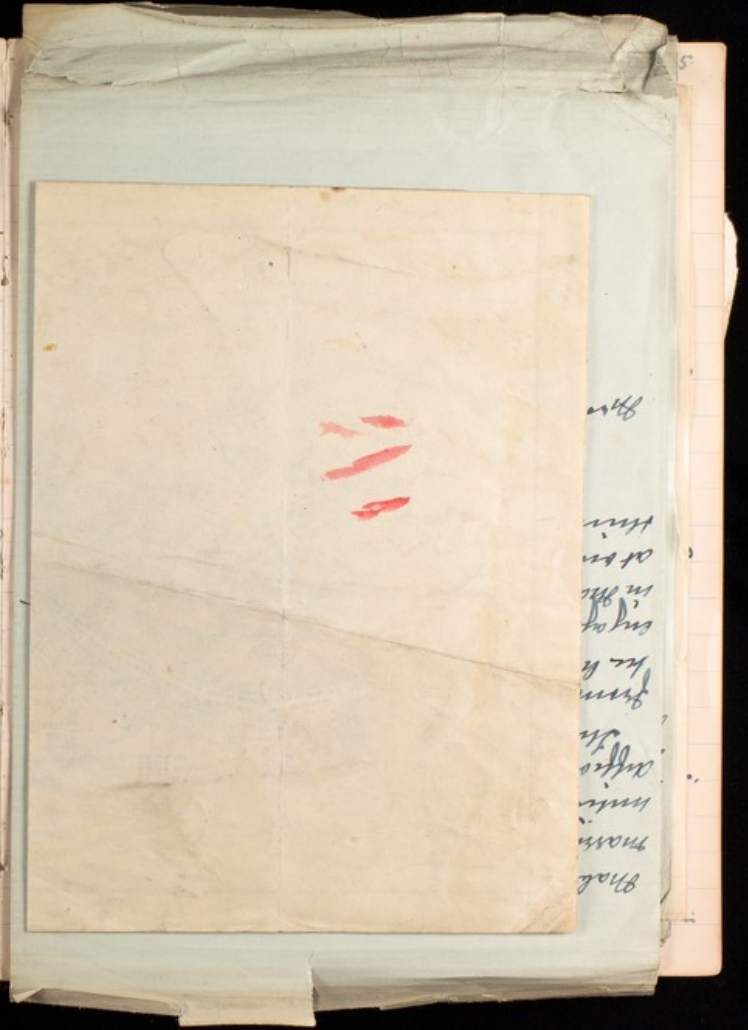
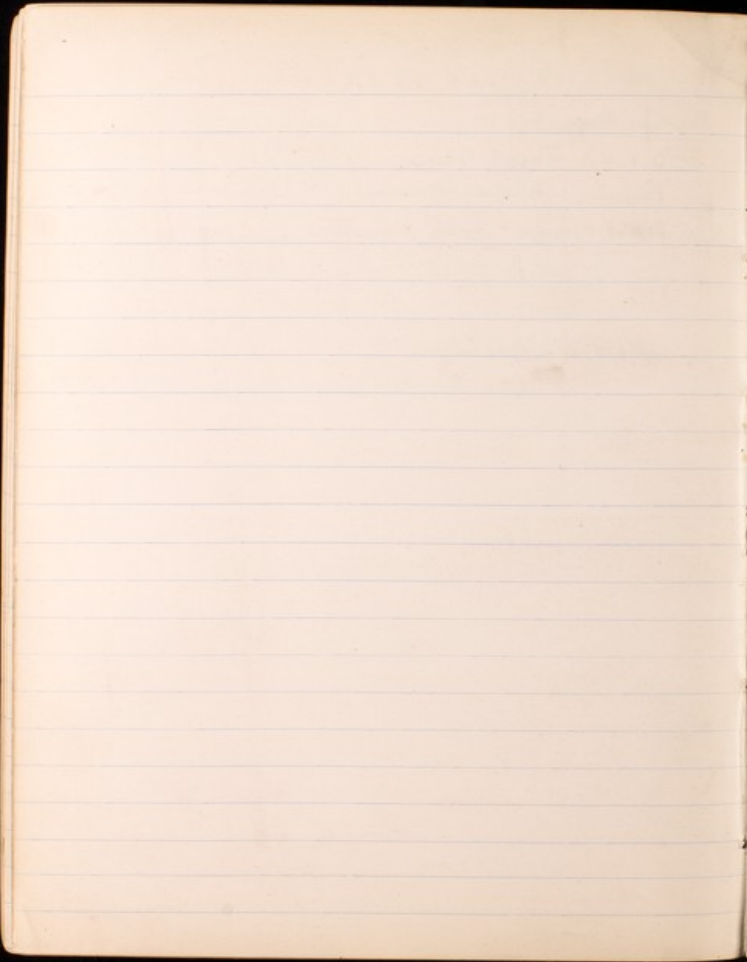
Egypt 1807.

Medical Staff. -

D. I. H. Ralph Green

Physician. William Moseley.

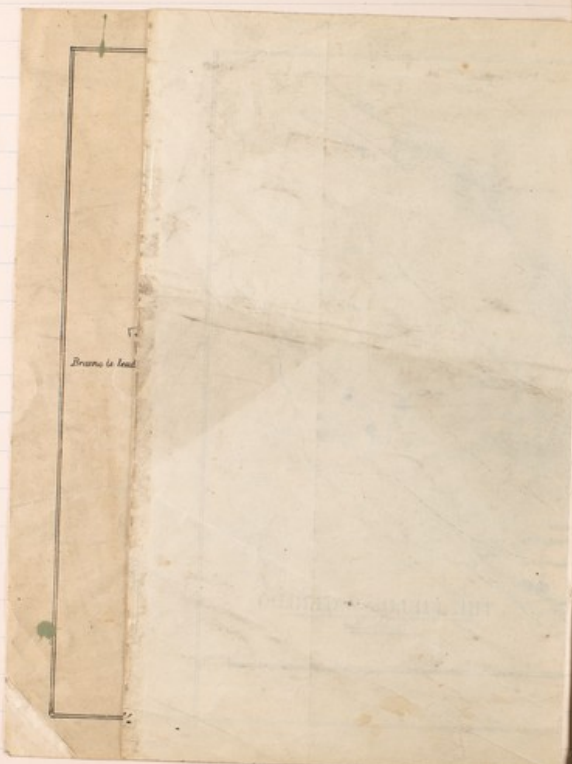
Surgeon. Purnoy. John Gunnison.



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Primo la lead

Mabel wrote to me saying that her marriage has had to be postponed until April 21<sup>st</sup> 1924, owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable house. This reminds me of a letter I got from Mr. Measures lately, saying that he had been given a three years engagement in Sydney, and is sailing in March 1924. Mabel should see him at once, as his home would be the thing she wants.

Mrs. Hamill  
Greeston, Halme  
Lincoln

Chronology of Waterloo Campaign p. 81 vol iii

Collecting Station for wounded Troops of the 1st. Div. p. 129 vol iii  
(Linnæus)

Orderlies for hospitals in Brussels.  
Wellington Jour. Order. 20<sup>th</sup> June 1815  
pp. p. 150 vol iii

- ✓ The R. of C.
  - ✓ The distribution of troops.
  - ✓ The concentration of Guards Brig & Waterloo.
- } Halliday } p 159 vol iii  
} Jones }

H.A. J. Davy's account of Brussels during & after battle,  
Newspaper Slips in vol 5.

British & Waterloo p. 22, 23, vol ii

Medical Officers who took part in the Waterloo

Campaign p. 70 vol ii p. 100 vol ii

Sir John Hall p. 79 vol ii

O.M.D. p. XLVI of Introduction & Roll

French losses. Oman in <sup>Suppl</sup> Hist. Review 1904 p. 102 (2)  
Smaller vol

Hougoumont. (Halliday page 101 (1) same note but.  
Cotton page 103 " . . .

Phabel has written to me, saying that  
her marriage has had to be postponed  
until April 21<sup>st</sup> 1924, owing to the  
difficulty of getting

U.S. Filings expressions during & after battle.

A Field Hospital established at Waterloo 30<sup>th</sup> after battle.

Vol. 5 Campaign

Capt. Hay's expedition.

Vol. 5 Campaign

The battle field the day after.

The road to the village of Waterloo

At the village of Waterloo

at Brussels.

Campaign sent to battlefields being in order to bring them refreshments

On 22<sup>nd</sup> wounded still lay on the field unattended

Behaviors of Prussians towards their own & French capt.

Diagnosis & medical arrangements in British Army in war. p. 141 History Vol. 1

Transport, Medical notes by Herman p. 141 Hist. Vol. 1

Med. Service in military medicine in Prussia & von p. 142 History Vol. 1

Gunners p. 143, 144, 149.

Royal Wagon Train 1822-33, p. 158 History Vol. 1.

Sir Charles Bell's letters. (after Waterloo) Vol. 5, p. 129.

Sutherland After Waterloo notes page 38 Vol. III

Thompson

Thompson's account of Waterloo after July 8<sup>th</sup> p. 60 Vol. III

Quaker Bross & Waterloo Cornelian App. p. 40 Vol. III

Personal Waterloo 1815. Sir J. Grant p. 60 Vol. III  
Gunning

1. Wellington Campaigns, Part III. p. 459 by Major James C.W. Robinson C.B. London 1908.
32. loc. cit. p. 475 42. Letter to Lord Stewart, 8<sup>th</sup> May 1815.
54. Robinson, p. 473.
65. Robinson, p. 484-486
- 76 Robinson, p. 688-691.
- 21a The Story of Waterloo, by Major James H.D. Hutchison, C.S.I., 1910.
87. A Memoir of the Campaign of 1815 by Sir Andrew Halliday, M.D.
- 9 See Introduction of "Roll of Commissioned Officers in the Medical Service of the British Army," by Colonel W. Johnston, C.B., edited by Lt. Col. Wm. L. Stewart, R.A.M.C., London 1917. as "5<sup>th</sup> Report of Military Surgeons, 1808." <sup>Society</sup>
- 8a. idem Paper by Mr. S. J. ... <sup>Society</sup>
109. ~~of Edinburgh to London~~ <sup>Society</sup> Med. Chir. Journal of Edinburgh.
- 11 10. A view of the Building Form of Great Britain. by Thomas De Witt 1822.
- 12 11. G.J. Guthrie "On Gunshot Wounds 1815" "Waterloo Roll Call" by Charles Bell 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. and Johnston "Roll."
- 13 12.
- 14 13. id., also, General Order of Wellington April 6 June 1815. and War Office Reports of Reserve Division of Medical Officers.

Capt. Hay

Dupin

Taunton

Mr. Griffin

Graves

Royal

Sir Ch

Sister

Thomson

Thomson

Personal

- 15 14. Manual of Ambulance Transport, G. Simpson, London, 1895.
  - 16 15. Observations ... in Military Surgery, 1895. by D. H. Johnstone 1898.
  - 17 16. The account of the battle at Quatre Bras & Waterloo in charge from Waterloo.
  - 18 17. "The Battle of Waterloo, described by Eyewitnesses, n." North, London 1852.
  - 19 18.
  - 20 19.
  - 21 20.
  - 22 21. "Holidays at Congress - Major's Letters" "A Voice from Waterloo" 23rd 1849.
  - 23 21. "Eighty Years Ago, Recollections of an Old Army Doctor," by the late Dr. Sidney of Cheltenham, London 1896.
  - 25 23. "The History of Lord Seabor's Regiment at the Battle of Waterloo," by Rev. William Leake, M.A. who carries the Regimental Colours at Waterloo.
  - 26 24. "A British Rifleman," by Major George Sumner, 1899. 1809-1815.
  - 27 25. "The Diary of a Cavalry Officer," by the late Lt. Col. Tomkinson, 1895.
  - 28 26. "Eyewitness"
  - 29 27. "Reminiscences, 1808 to 1815, under Wellington," by Capt. William Hay, C.B. London 1901
- Quatre Bras & Waterloo Campaign App. p. 40 vol III  
 Personal Works 319. St. J. front p. 60 vol III  
 Summary

From "Eighty Years Ago, Recollections of an Old Army Doctor," by the late

"Reminiscences"

Waterloo

at Waterloo

about Waterloo

on Waterloo

and Waterloo

the Waterloo

in Waterloo

at Waterloo

of Waterloo

the Waterloo

at Waterloo

of Waterloo

the Waterloo

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of Waterloo

the Waterloo

accounts of the day... wounded...  
 of the day... the worst...  
 ever remember having witnessed...  
 expected every minute to be massacred or taken...  
 prisoners. Once it was said that the French...  
 Dragoons were in the town, cutting down all...  
 before them, giving no quarter. The women...  
 rushed into our hospital in the hope of finding...  
 asylum, and for an hour complete consternation...  
 reigned, but the horrors of the scene gradually...  
 subsided, and the wounded were crowded to walk...  
 The report, which was false, gradually...  
 The wounded were soon in immense numbers; the...  
 place was occupied, so that it...  
 crowded with cavalry and waggon, all bearing...  
 usually but little respect. The churches in Flanders...  
 to look into one in passing. I had the curiosity...  
 in fervent devotion. It is a humiliating and...  
 that fear is the parent of national religion...  
 On the morning of the 19th a perfect...  
 and the news of our glorious victory arrived. I...  
 never saw so sudden a change; excessive joy took...  
 the place of despair; all was enraptured, and the...  
 faces of the people shone with pleasure, and the...  
 sky with light. But I should except the...  
 wounded. I trust that most of our soldiers...  
 on them became indifferent to life, and in my...  
 own high excitement little regard for self...  
 remained. The horrors of the hospital continued...  
 to increase. The cries of the wounded were...  
 terrible. The English in general bear pain...  
 heroically. The English in general bear pain...  
 difference between the French. I have seen little...  
 the same cannot be said of other troops—the...  
 Prussians, Hanoverians, seem to me deficient in...  
 fortitude. This day the streets and squares...  
 presented a curious sight. The shops were shut...  
 the people at their doors administering cordials...  
 and offering the tenderest care of them. The most delicate...  
 women and persons of all ranks were occupied...  
 in this way. Hundreds of wounded were to be...  
 seen in the streets, and every house was...  
 the appearance of the scene was increased by...  
 prisoners they guarded; the men and the French...  
 with mud and blood, and appeared half asleep...  
 as they stood. In a few days I shall start...  
 from Paris for St. Denis, where our hospital is...  
 —Believe me, dear Madam, with much...  
 respect and esteem, your obliged...  
 J. Davy

## A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

## WATERLOO DESCRIBED IN AN OLD LETTER.

[A correspondent has sent us the following account of the battle of Waterloo in a letter written to a Mrs. Fletcher by Dr. John Davy, only brother of Sir Humphry Davy. Dr. John Davy, who was twenty-one years old at the time, was acting as surgeon to the French. It is his granddaughter who sends us the letter.]

PARIS, July 26, 1815.

My Dear Madam.—Two days ago I had the pleasure of receiving your letter. The last two months have been the most interesting period of my life—now it appears like an astonishing dream of the past. As you request, I will now endeavour to give you a sketch of what I have seen—it will be very imperfect, for a sense of confusion scarcely allows of accurate observation, and those engaged are commonly those who know least—particulars occupy their attention—they know little or nothing of the general face of things. The war, you know, burst suddenly on us. On the evening of the 15th all was perfectly tranquil at Brussels. I remember walking in the park that evening. It was crowded with officers and ladies. I remember well the various conjectures that passed respecting the beginning of hostilities. In less than three hours the trumpets sounded. At midnight the troops marched, and in less than twelve hours were engaged, and the commencing was heard from the ramparts. Napoleon surprised the Allies, and was at the head of his army when supposed to be in Paris. He first encountered the strong advanced guard of the Prussians. The Prussians retreated with terrible loss—estimated to killed and wounded at 15,000, the first day. No troops but British could have withstood the determined and desperate charges of the French Guards. On the 16th they had the advantage, and even on the 17th, during the early part of the day the French gained ground, made dreadful havoc among our men, and took many prisoners. The Cuirassiers did wonders, and proved themselves worthy of the high confidence Napoleon placed in them. Hundreds perhaps of soldiers I have seen covered with wounds by them, and all speak of them with astonishment. They attacked our infantry, formed into squares, without hesitation repeatedly, and also our artillery—they came on sword in hand, without firing a shot, and received the fire of whole regiments. Our squares resisted them; some of the Belgian squares could not resist them, and were cut to pieces. The Cuirassiers were picked men—all at least six feet in height, of excellent character, and, moreover, had been ten years in the service. It is supposed that they numbered about 2,000, almost all of whom perished in the battle. You know on what the glorious event of the battle of the 16th depended, and how the victory was absolutely gained by the British. Until the evening there was no communication between the Allies—they knew nothing of the operations of the other. In the evening a junction was made; the Prussians appeared on the right of the French, threatening an attack. This was the critical moment. It might be said that the whole British line advanced; a panic seized the French, and confusion, rout, and destruction followed. The Prussians had been but little engaged, and followed close upon the French to the very gates of Paris—all the way, never more than three hours behind—they pushed on, thirsting for revenge and plunder. The English were fagged, and advanced more slowly—but I must not dwell on what I did not see and with which you are probably better acquainted than myself. The preceding particulars I learned from spectators.

I will now briefly relate what passed at Brussels during the three days of awful suspense when victory remained still undecided. During the 16th the firing was most distinctly heard, and the sound constantly approaching—it was like distant thunder, thousands were listening to it—it afforded a strong example of strong feeling, arising from association. On the 17th we were completely ignorant of what was passing till the evening, when the wounded began to come in, bringing with them the worst accounts of defeat and disaster. But the 18th was the terrible day at Brussels; at the very elements seemed to be at war! we had lightning, thunder, rain, and hail, in extent I scarcely ever remember having witnessed. The most alarming reports were spread and believed. We expected every minute to be massacred or taken prisoners. Once it was said that the French Dragons were in the town, cutting down all before them, giving no quarter. The women rushed into our hospital in hope of finding an asylum, and for an hour complete consternation reigned. The report, which was false, gradually subsided, but the horrors of the scene increased. The wounded came in in immense numbers; the hospital was soon full; they still continued to come; every place was occupied, so that it became difficult to walk even in the passages without treading on them. The streets were crowded with cavalry and waggons, all bearing the wounded. The churches in Flanders are usually but little frequented. I had the curiosity to look into one in passing—it was full of people in fervent devotion. It is a humiliating and painful reflection, but, I believe, perfectly correct, that fear is the parent of natural religion. On the morning of the 19th sunshine burst out, and the news of glorious victory arrived. I never saw so sudden a change; excessive joy took the place of despair, all was relieved, and the faces of the people shone with pleasure, as did the sky with light. But I should except the wounded. I trust that most of those attending on them became indifferent to life, and in my own high excitement little regard for self remained. The horrors of the hospital continued to increase. The cries of the wounded were terrible. The English in general bear pain heroically, as do the French. I have seen little difference between them in this respect; but the same cannot be said of other troops—the Prussians, Hanoverians, seem to me deficient in fortitude. This day the streets and squares presented a curious sight. The shops were shut, the people at their doors administering cordials and offering draughts to the wounded, taking the tenderest care of them. The most delicate women and persons of all ranks were occupied in this way. Hundreds of wounded were to be seen in the streets, and every house contained some. The effect of the scene was increased by the appearance of our Dragons and the French prisoners they guarded; the men and their horses seemed exhausted—they were covered with mud and blood, and appeared half asleep as they stood. . . . In a few days I shall start from Paris for St. Denis, where our hospital is. . . . Believe me, dear Madam, with much respect and esteem, your obliged  
J. Davy.

## ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

## THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS.

## SIR E. HENRY'S ADVICE.

Sir E. Henry, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, yesterday issued from New Scotland Yard the following warning:

New Scotland Yard, S.W.  
In all probability if an air raid is made it will take place at a time when most people are in bed. The only intimation the public are likely to get will be the reports of the anti-aircraft guns or the noise of falling bombs.

The public are advised not to go into the streets, where they might be struck by falling missiles; moreover, the streets being required for the passage of fire engines, etc., should not be obstructed by pedestrians.

In many houses there are no facilities for procuring water on the upper floors. It is suggested, therefore, that a supply of water and sand might be kept there, so that any fire breaking out on a small scale can at once be dealt with. Everyone should know the position of the fire alarm post nearest to his home.

All windows and doors on the lower floor should be closed to prevent the admission of noxious gases. An indication that poison gas is being used will be that a peculiar and irritating smell may be noticed following on the dropping of the bomb.

Many inquiries have been made as to the best respirator. To this question there is no really satisfactory answer, as until the specific poison used is known an antidote cannot be indicated. There are many forms of respirator on the market for which special advantages are claimed, but the Commissioner is advised by competent experts that in all probability a pad of cotton waste contained in gauze to tie round the head, and saturated with a strong solution of washing soda, would be effective as a filtering medium for noxious gases, and could be improvised at home at trifling cost. It should be damped when required for use, and must be large enough to protect the nose as well as the mouth, the gauze being so adjusted as to protect the eyes.

Gas should not be turned off at the meter at night, as this practice involves a risk of subsequent fire and of explosion from burners left on when the meter was shut off. This risk outweighs any advantage that might accrue from the gas being shut off at the time of a night raid by aircraft.

Persons purchasing portable chemical fire-extinguishers should require a written guarantee that they comply with the specifications of the Board of Trade, Office of Works, Metropolitan Police, or some approved fire prevention committee.

No bomb of any description should be handled unless it has shown itself to be of incendiary type. In this case it may be possible to remove it without undue risk. In all other cases a bomb should be left alone and the police informed.

## THE SCENE AT KARLSRUHE.

## A PANIC-STRIKEN CAPITAL.

AMSTERDAM, June 17.

The great air raid carried out by French aviators on Karlsruhe last Tuesday appears to have caused far more serious damage than has been admitted on the German side. The appearance of the machines seems to have been the signal for a display of blind panic among the population. The Karlsruhe correspondent of the Kölnische Volkszeitung, describing the raid, says:

"The first sign of an attack occurred at 6.30 in the morning, when a single airman appeared in the clear sky. He was seen by a passer-by, but no attention was paid to him. All of a sudden a humming and humming was heard on all sides, and more aeroplanes were seen approaching flying at high speed. Crowds had gathered by this time, and stared at the bodies of the aircraft glancing against the cloudless sky, but no one thought of danger, as the machines were assumed to be German. Soon, however, motor horns and steam whistles began to hoot out danger signals, anti-aircraft guns opened fire, and all electric cars were stopped where they stood.

"The fiery balls of the dropped bombs to creep closer and closer to the aeroplanes, which quickly got to work and dropped bomb after bomb on to the city, no part of which was spared. One nerve-shattering crash followed another, and the smother of the explosions began to rise north, south, east, and west. The inhabitants, seized with blind panic, took refuge in houses and cellars, leaving dead and wounded lying where they had fallen. Bombs were dropped quite close to the Grand Ducal Palace. Many projectiles also fell in the eastern and southern quarters of the city, but the greatest havoc of all was wrought near the Hotel Germania, in the Roedel Platz, and in the Karl Friedrichstrasse, where seven persons and several horses were killed.

"The aeroplanes disappeared at about eight o'clock. Slowly the inhabitants began to venture out of their houses again, and dense crowds gathered round the spots where people had been killed or where the explosions had done particularly serious damage."

The bombardment has brought home to the people of Karlsruhe that the Allies are able to reply in kind to the dropping of shells on defenceless British watering-places.—Reuter.

## BELGIAN COAST VISITED.

## GERMAN BATTERY DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, June 17.

Last night several Allied airmen appeared over the Belgian coast, and dropped bombs on the German positions at Zebrugg, Knocko, and Heyst. Considerable damage was done, one battery in the dunes being destroyed. The aviators returned without being hit.

Fighting in the Yser region continues, and the sound of cannonading is constantly heard on the Dutch frontier. It is believed the Germans will endeavour to resume the offensive.

## INTREPID BRITISH SEAMEN.

## SUBMARINE VICTIM BROUGHT TO PORT.

Yesterday morning a patrol boat brought into Milford Haven Captain Hughes and seven members of the crew of the Manchester collier *Trafalgar*, bound from Cork to Lydney, light and later on the London steamer *Trafalgar*, bound from Liverpool to New York, came in, disabled

6.5.52

Capt Hay

Dupin

Tranmont

Mr. Giff

Gracie

Royal

Sir Ch

Sutherland

Thomson

Thomson

Quater

Personal

15 14. Man accounts of defeat, mingling with them the wounded elements seemed to be at war; the 18th of thunder, rain, and hail, in extent I scarcely ever remember having witnessed. The very alarming reports were spread and believed. We expected every minute to be massacred or taken prisoners. Once it was said that the French Dragoons were in the town, cutting down all before them, giving no quarter. The French rushed into our hospital in quarter. The women asylum, and for an hour complete consternation reigned. The report, which was false, that the hospital was in the hands of the French, gradually came; every place was occupied, the wounded without treading on them, so that it became difficult to walk even in the passages crowded with cavalry and waggon, all bearing usually but little frequent. I had the curiosity to look into one in passing—it was full of people in painful devotion. It is a humiliating and rect, that fear is the parent of natural religion. On the morning of the 19th sunrise burst out, never saw so sudden a change. The place of despair, all was enraptured, excessive joy took the sky with light. But I should except the on them became indifferent to life, and in my own high excitement little regard for self remained. The crisis of the hospital continued to increase. The English in general were terribly, so do the French. I have seen pain difference between them in this respect; but the same cannot be said of other troops; but the Prussians, Hanoverians, seem to me deficient in fortitude. This day the streets and squares presented a curious sight. The shops were shut, and offering dresses to the wounded, taking the tenderest care of them. The most delicate women and persons of all ranks were occupied in this way. Hundreds of wounded were seen in the streets, and every house was occupied with the appearance of our Dragoons and the French prisoners they guarded; the men and their horses seemed exhausted; the men and their as mud and blood, and appeared half asleep from Paris for St. Denis, where our hospital is. Believe me, dear Madam, with much respect and esteem, your obliged

J. DAVY.

to 1815, under Wellington.

Hay, C.B. London 1901

W. 1815, under Wellington. Hay, C.B. London 1901

W. 1815, under Wellington. Hay, C.B. London 1901

W. 1815, under Wellington. Hay, C.B. London 1901

"Reminiscences, 1808 to 1815, under Wellington"

by Capt. William Hay, C.B.

London, Longman, Rees, 1901

Waterloo. — No mention of medical arrangements being taken at Louis's farm. Long after the battle we sent back to Brussels to see about wounded of 12th Light Dragoons and called Struffler. Pannis on a battlefield, he was "manus" and was a horse leaped together on a space of about a few hundred yards. This was when the heavy army had fought. "Many wounded men were lying on the ground." The doctors on each side of the road were lined with our wounded officers and soldiers who had been from their wounds in some measure from the field through fire. "Road to Waterloo in some measure with broken down cannon, waggon, baggage, men, and some horses, the whole baggage of the army on the scene." At Waterloo village "the wounded in hundreds, without any covering from the strong sun, lying on every spare piece of ground. These the medical men were attending, and fatigue parties commenced to appear from their different regiments; the former men quite worn out with the incessant duty they were called upon to perform for 3 successive nights, and still there appeared no end to their toil." Since the day, Col. Pannis and other officers were in the small cottage. At Brussels. — He found Capt. I was badly wounded and no one had seen by any medical officer; he found a man of a large house. "The long passages, corridors, yards, and every space of ground in and about the place, was covered with wounded soldiers, lying, sitting or reclining." In one long broad room, with a table down the centre on which were lying some 20 or 30

poor fellows, under the operation of the doctor's knives."  
 "Almost every private house had been converted into a receptacle for the wounded soldiers, - and to their excellent credit, I found not only the whole of the rooms in the houses of the best families occupied by the men of the British Army, but the ladies of the houses attending and dressing their wounds, and nursing them like their own children."  
 Many families saw carriage to the battlefield with reluctance for the wounded and to bring back wounded soldiers. "Too great a service could be expected of the citizens of Brussels, for their great attention and kindness on this occasion."  
 On 22<sup>d</sup> wounded still lay on the field scattered.  
 "On the ground were several salutes of Prussians shooting their own and the French wounded soldiers, who were beyond recovery."

Furn, "Eighty Years Ago, Recollections of an Old Army Doctor," by the late Dr. Gibney of Cheltenham. London 1896.  
 Gibney A.S. 15<sup>th</sup> Nov 1800.

Waterloo.

At first most of regts remained in positions occupied by regts at beginning of the battle and the wounded found their own way back to them. As these positions were exposed to the enemy's fire "we were directed to take up our quarters in the village of Mont St. Jean." They found their way there by following a broken road. The village was full of wounded. Gibney was ordered to return to the regt. and stayed in view of the broken road for a time and was then sent back to Mont St. Jean. "The three companies to Brussels was ordered to assist with our wounded and French divisions, shot and shall passing into them."  
 At 7 p.m. Gibney rejoined his regiment but was again sent back to the village. His wound was treated with a wound by requiring amputation. No medical plan could be found in Mont St. Jean for him so he was conveyed to Waterloo. Waterloo was crowded with wounded officers. There was no water and no provisions made for the wounded. Next day the regt. started in pursuit of the enemy, the Surgeon General accompanied the regt. the junior A.S. was sent in to Brussels and Gibney left in charge of the wounded of his

Personal Waterloo 1815 S. J. Fox p. 60 vol III  
 Gibney



regiment at Waterloo. Wounded men lying about indiscriminately on each side of the road, "the number was too considerable for even a fair proportion to receive relief." The French wounded were most neglected. "For three days I found full occupation. A Field Hospital had been established and the wounded were better attended to."

Belray then removed to Brussels with his Colonel.

"The inhabitants of Brussels vied with each other in caring for our wounded, houses were thrown open to all ranks of wounded. "On 25<sup>th</sup> June I received orders to join the main army without delay. There were plenty of doctors in Brussels, both civil and military, but a great panic of the population with the main army advancing on Paris.

Waterloo

Excerpt from

"The History of Lord Seaton's Regiment (52<sup>nd</sup> L.I.) at the Battle of Waterloo, by Rev. William Leake, M.A. who carried the Regiment's Colours at Waterloo."

17<sup>th</sup> June. On the march from Nivelles towards Waterloo the 52<sup>nd</sup>

halted for rest

"Whilst we were halted on this occasion, several regiments, with those wounded at Quatre Bras, passed along the main road towards Waterloo & Brussels."

Regiment in view in front of village of Marbois  
had some men killed and some wounded by cannon-shot.

"Wounded were taken to Marbois."

"The men of the band and some of the English gunners made themselves useful in attending to the wounded."  
Ground so soft from the rain of the night & day before that many shells went into the ground and failed to explode.

"Under a bank and hedge lay some 20 of our best wounded men covered by thin blankets while some of the poor fellows had got out of their blankets."

"Many of the wounded (of the 52<sup>nd</sup>), had not yet got into the village of Marbois or at the village of Waterloo."

Early next morning the 52<sup>nd</sup> sent out a strong party to collect their wounded & get them under shelter and in care of the surgeons.

Peninsular War: -

28

Corunna Campaign from Orense

Transport: - Local mules & country carts were for a few cents of the Royal Wagon Train which was found too heavy and had to be replaced by country carts. Moore was from Lugo and concentrated at Salamanca, then on Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1808 he had 20,000 men complete in all arms. Sick amounted <sup>to</sup> 4,000. Some had to Portugal a large convey on Dec 5<sup>th</sup> and a small convey ~~later~~. These carts had all that could be transported, probably more than 1500 mules <sup>at Salamanca to the sea</sup> (Orense). <sup>troops of the Army (6000)</sup>

On Dec. 26<sup>th</sup> Baird's army joined from Galicia from <sup>more</sup> 29,000. It left behind having 4,000 sick. ~~Some of the sick~~ at Salamanca or on convey to Portugal.

At Astorga: - Magazine of food & military equipment had been established by Baird who had also left his heavy baggage there. At Astorga the Portuguese Spanish Army joined. They were suffering severely from "a contagious fever". At Astorga Moore left 4,000 sick in hospital who fell into the hands of the French.

Granford's light brigade & Altieri's Brigade of the German Legion (3500 men) were detached & sent to Vigo where they embarked on the transports.

At Villafranca was a depot containing the days' rations for the whole army. The transport to them was destroyed.

More sick (about 200) were left at Villa Franca Hospital  
Rearguard action at Cacabellon. British loss 200 k. & v.  
General loss from privation during 50 miles march on Monte  
Cabrero. "It had been attempted to carry forward our  
sick and wounded: here (on Monte Cabrero) the best which  
dressed them failed, and they were left to in their wagons, to  
perish among the snow." (Adrian Paoli)

At large a defect of 4 or 5 days' supplies. Here joined  
by Keith's Brigade (1500 men). Army now numbered 19,000  
combatants. At Betanzos some stores left a destroyed.  
On 14<sup>th</sup> Jan Kingman arrived at Corunna & Moore  
began to feel on board his feet and wounded, his cavalry on  
snow. A few hundred sick, too ill to move, were  
left behind in the hospitals at Corunna. In the retreat  
5000 men had perished on their latter journey. At the  
Battle of Corunna Moore had about 15,000 men with 9 guns.  
British loss between 700 & 800 (hospitals)  
On return to England, 3000 wounded "racked with fever  
& dysentery, were sent into hospital.

Murray's Army :-	Effective strength	Disembarked	Deficiency
Total strength in Oct 1805	19,000	Sept 1805	
33,234	29,357	26,199	7,035
	not including 3,938 in hospital.		includes 2,184 sent to prison to France

From hundreds British Countenances, were returned by Galicia (arrived from France Captains and was back to Britain in the Spring of 1807.

General estimate 3,809 men perished in battle, by the sword, or in hospitals during the Campaign.

Peninsular War. Spain.

When Moore started for Salamanca and his Cornish campaign  
Oporto. He left in Portugal 7 British Infantry regts and 4 German  
Ctrops. These were joined by 2 more regts from England and the  
14<sup>th</sup> Lt. Bregm. In the time he was in Lisbon in Dec. 1808  
12,000 men had come to Lisbon and more than 10,000 were  
effective. Moore's sick and dead had from Salamanca over  
2,000 in number were decamping the hospitals at Alentejo  
and Lamego. Craudwell called back all troops to Lisbon  
and ordered them to the neighbourhood  
and there fought with them the sick from Alentejo & Lamego.  
In March Craudwell had 18,000 men. In April Sir John  
Wellesley took over command.

In March Soult had invaded Portugal from the North  
and took Oporto, leaving Ney in command in Galicia. The  
whole country side was in arms and neither Ney nor Soult could  
move except in strength. Soult was unable to find a to  
Lisbon. Wellesley asked for reinforcements to bring his  
force up to 30,000 men (including 4,000 cavalry). Wellesley  
decided to attack the French army in detail first going  
against Soult at Oporto. He had now 25,000 British and  
16,000 Portuguese. (21 Bred Bataillon & 2 regts of Cavalry with  
3 E. squadron). Beresford had taken over the Portuguese Army and  
with the assistance of British officers was training it, but  
4,500 men were detached to Alentejo to watch Marshal Victor and

(Brit 18,370)

with the rest of Wellington's concentrated at Coimbra, and then moved  
when Soult had 23,000 men.  
march towards Oporto. After a skirmish at Trigueiros the army reached  
the south bank of the Douro on the evening of the 11<sup>th</sup> May. Next day  
the British crossed the river and occupied Oporto the French retreating.  
British loss 23 K. 9 P. W. 2 missing. French loss 300 K. & W. and 900  
prisoners. 15 ~~000~~ French soldiers were captured in the hospitals  
in Oporto. Soult throwing away his equipments & guns retreated  
he had altogether about 4,000 men (left behind)  
and was driven north back into Galicia. The retreat was arduous  
and Soult's army was quite demoralized and owing to sickness and  
loss of equipment unable to march for some time. At the same  
time the remaining British and Portuguese troops also suffered greatly from  
bad weather, want of food, and worn out shoes.

ROMAN ARMY. *Scripsit quatuor Sarraceni,*

25-30 Cohorts Legion of 10 Cohorts

Legion = 6500, - 7000 men.

Each legion had a *medicus legionis*.

Each of the 9 praetorian cohorts, the 4 urban cohorts,  
the 7 cohorts of *Vigiles* (*Petii + Praemii*) had  
4 *medici cohortis*.

Each body of auxiliaries & each ship had a physician

The physicians were exempt from *onus* duties,  
fighting, or day labour and worked as *frumentarii* (N.C.O.'s)

In the praetorian and city cohorts they had 10

Roman citizens but others could be freed men or foreigners

*Medici Legionis* had no medical experience being

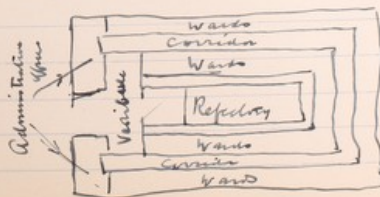
subordinate only to the *praefectus* of the cohorts

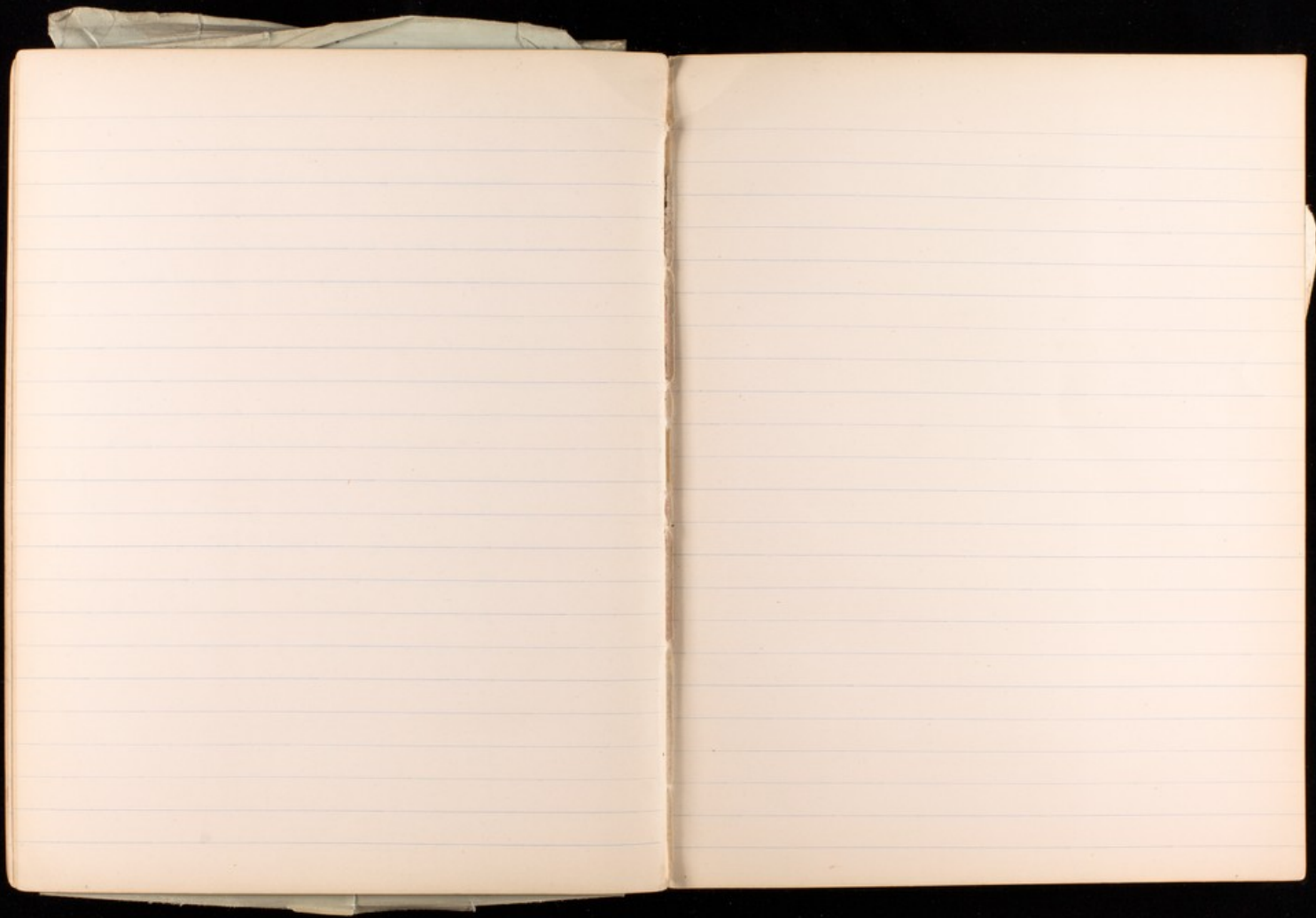
There were military hospitals at important strategic

points. Some have been excavated. The best explored

is at *Novesium* (near *Düsseldorf* on the Rhine) and

was founded about 100 A.D.







Dumbells

Very new. In the course of  
the previous. In fact, the  
contents like some thin bit & plaster  
for winds

Many of the old - light weight &  
small Belfair was a great height.  
has been prepared but some half to  
one inch to the end of the rope.

Many of the old in the big flour bags  
filled with coarse material & lines  
over a board.

Weight 500 lbs to 5000 lbs

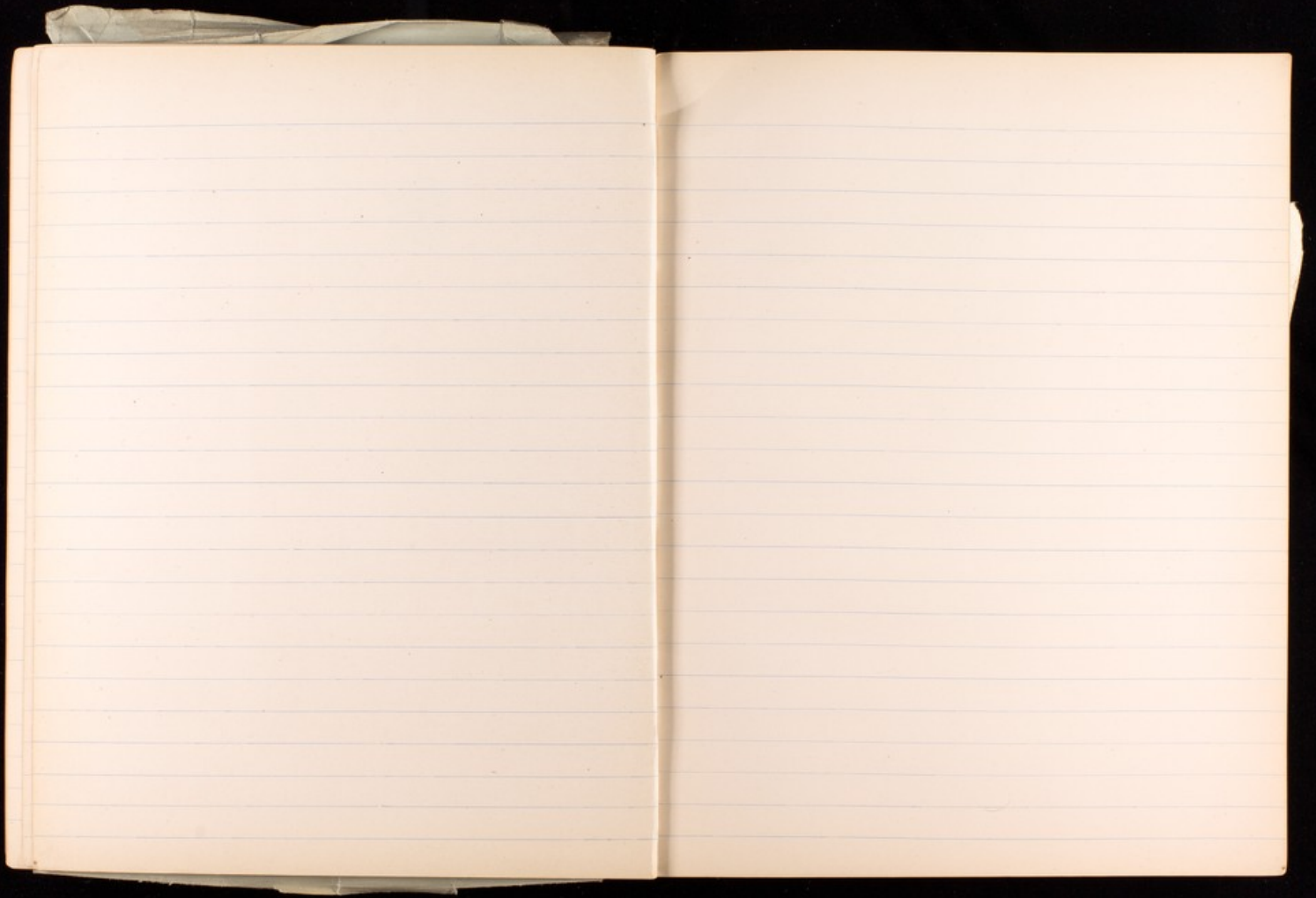
Did 1000 lbs & 1000 lbs  
to 1000 lbs. ~~the~~ the old and in  
many cases a thin bit is used in  
the middle. 6000 lbs in the  
Belfair a row a row


William, 1693

36 000 lbs (15 1/2 lbs weight)  
Cable of Dumbells









**A number of blank pages follow  
and have not been photographed.**

Slaves F.

See John Dineen's trial to King of Rome,  
with him to Brevity, Duke of Montecassino and  
at Sighele. Roman Kings: 560. to Rome  
to under John of Capua. Filled out the point  
of Rome has nothing to know in comparison to  
Carmine to effect release. Post. 1665.  
Thomas Tompkins has before in Court. Rome to  
Rialto to Venice. M. S. Dec. 1 when to Carmine.  
Proscribed King David's party. 560. with to 8 a year  
John to when opposite King: 560. with to 8 a year  
King has been in on King to King 7. doing to war.  
and made King Carmine's.

Carmine.

David's F.

Ed. i. Patent Rolls 1.7.1285 for Master Phillip  
the King's Surgeon for taking 2 books of the Forest &  
Whyslecombe."

Ed. ii Had a surgeon named Peter who held a grant of  
2 licenses in Bread Street

Ed. iii Ardene.

Elizabeth. Clotens + Fordeum (Will) 1585 in her  
writings when Clotens says neither had a single  
case altho. other surgeons "slew more than the  
cranes did."

Charles I. Sir John Winton joined the King at York, was  
with him to Beverley, Hull + Nottingham and was  
at Edgehill. Brought Phys. to Ed. + Paris  
of books when at Ox. Followed the King  
when he returned to London was imprisoned by  
Cromwell but after release. Kent. 1665.

Cromwell. Thomas Trephern his Surgeon in Chief. Present at  
Battle of Worcester. M.B. Ox. 1570. 1/2 Master of Cromwell.  
Preserved King Charles's body.

Charles II. John Winton appointed Surg. in Chief. was £5 a year  
having less than in his time as Chir. Surg. to the King  
and much during Commonwealth.

Some British Army Surgeons by J. D. Clippingsdale  
M.D., F.R.C.S.  
in London I should forget.

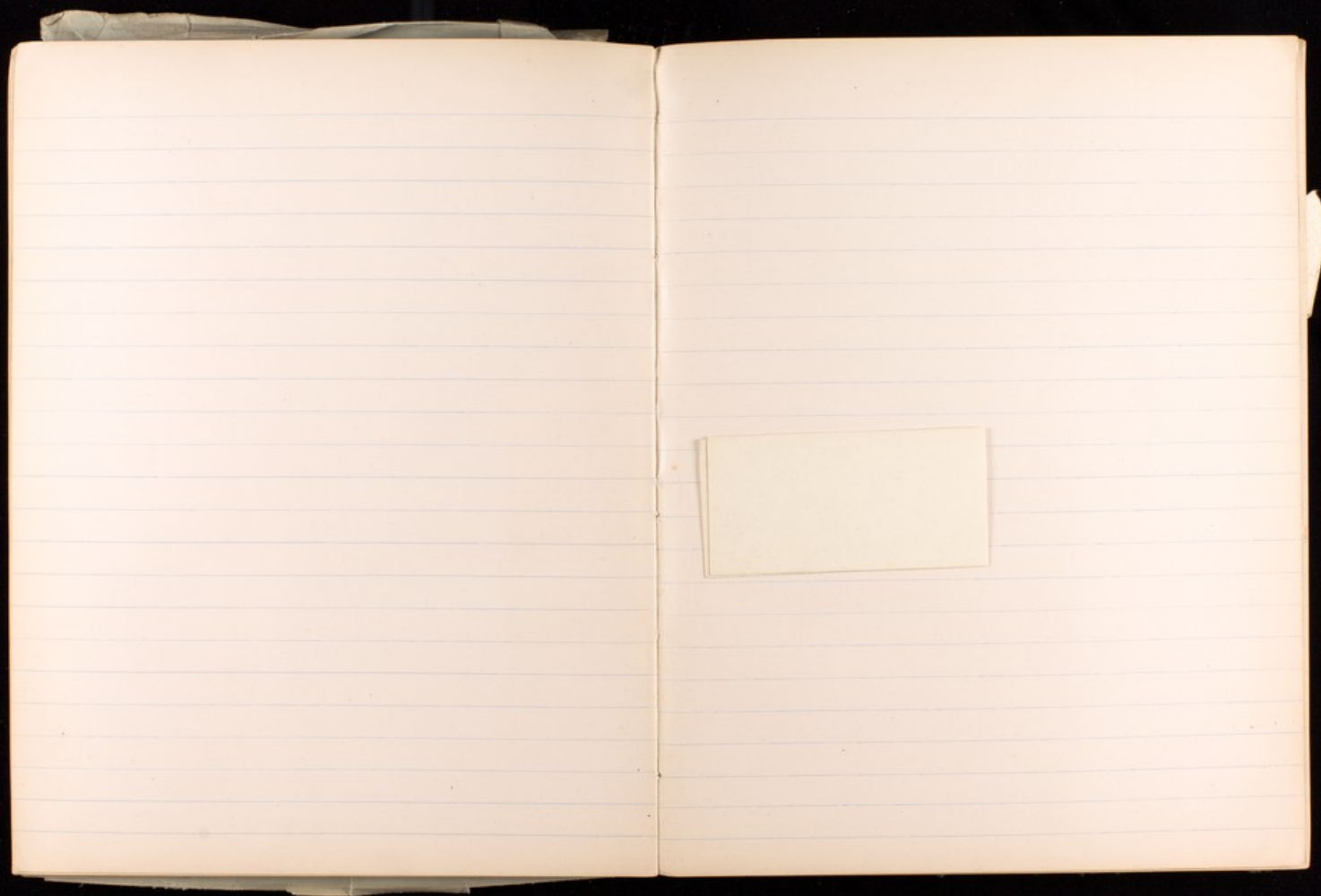
Henry II Henry de Bellomont (the "King's Physician")  
accompanied the King to sea & was drowned in 1170.

Master Thomas and Master Richard Thomas  
"King's Physician" accompanied Hen. II on his  
last and fatal voyage to France.

Richard I. When he died, his fatal wound he was  
attended by a Captain ~~Marchadieu~~  
Marchadieu (Roi de Normandy's Latin  
Chronicler) Remains across his legs had  
fallen. His left eye was removed by a certain  
vintner. King died of blood poisoning on the  
13<sup>th</sup> day. Marchadieu was killed for  
his unskillfulness 2 days after the King's death.

Henry III King's Surgeon = Thomas of Wexham.  
King's Surgeon Surgeon = Henry de Saxby.  
Mr. D'Ang Ponce Hubs de Saxby was the  
father of the Surgeon Surgeon.  
Both went to Germany with the King. On their  
return Saxby was granted a pension of 10 a  
year and Wexham a patent allowing him to  
mint coins in the realm.

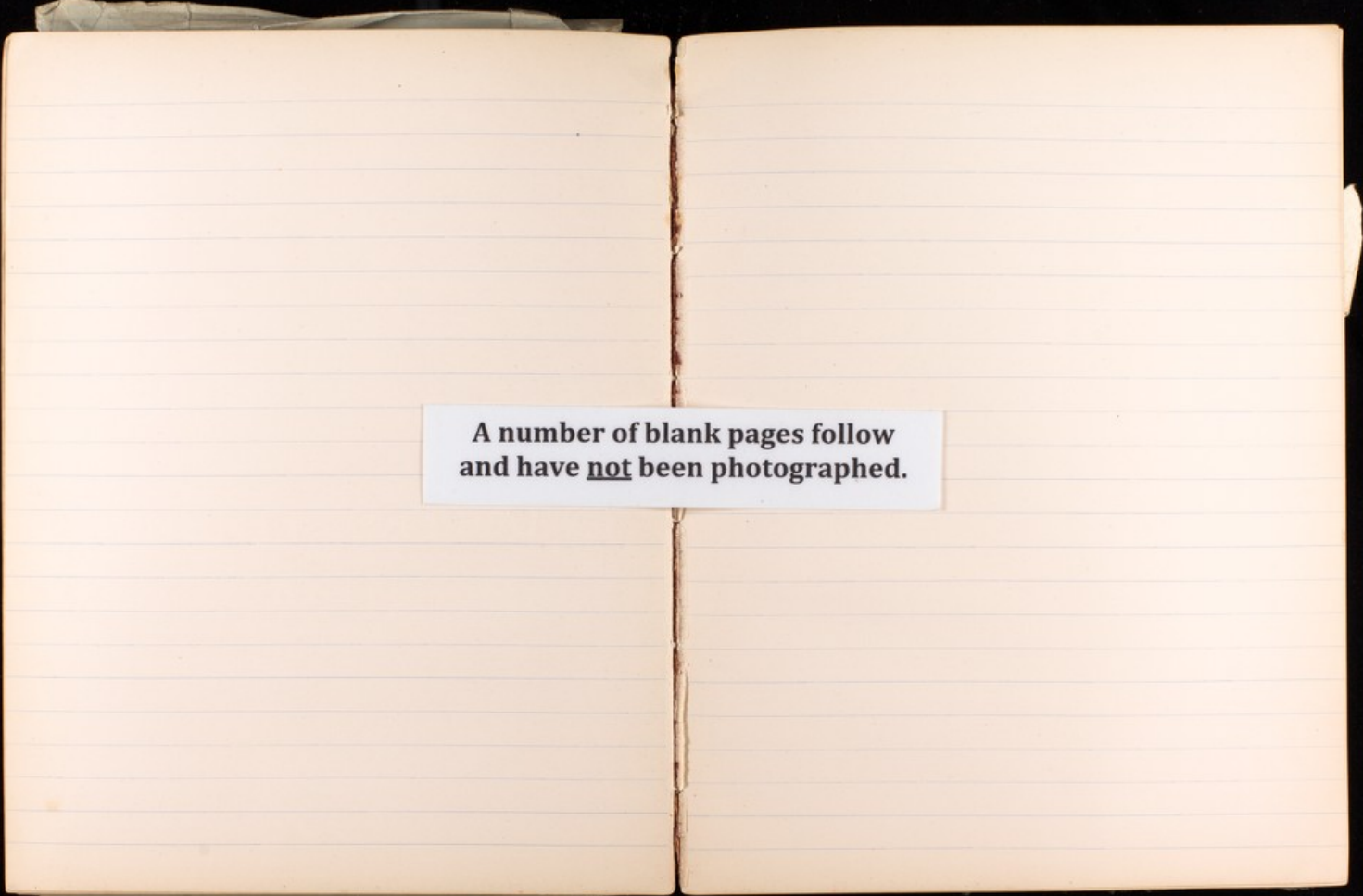




~~Major Knoll~~  
~~for a det. + ...~~  
~~Com. Captain A. W. Gibson~~  
Royal Army Medical Corps



Rev. E. F. Mepherson.  
Chaplain to the Forces.



A number of blank pages follow  
and have not been photographed.

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.  
ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.  
QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S I.M.S.  
QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S M.E.N.S.  
ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS.  
ARMY EDUCATIONAL CORPS.  
STAFF COLLEGE.  
INSPECTION AND EXPERIMENTAL STAFF.  
MEDICAL COLLEGE.  
MEMORANDA.  
REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS.  
CAVALRY RESERVE LIST.

RESERVE OF A.F. OFFICERS.  
CLASS A - The following are granted continuation of rank in the Reserve of A.F. Officers: ...

NURSING SERVICE.  
MEMORANDUM.  
DRUG VICTIM.  
Coroner and a Doctor's Prescription.

The inquest was held at Westminster yesterday of Harry Allan, 36 of Independent means, formerly a medical student, who was found dead in an office at 283, Strand. Evidence of identification was given by a brother-in-law, Mr. Ralph King, a merchant that Allan, a single man, lived at Springfield, West Hampstead, who stated that Allan was due to verbal communication with Dr. Thomas Ross, police surgeon, deposed by Hill, Crickwood, stated that Allan had complained in January of insomnia, but was quite cheerful. He said that he was unable to sleep, and asked that he should be given rather a foolish thing to eat, but Allan said that he would not take more, but Allan said that he was absolutely sane, that one witness in March, and the deceased was well he was still usual.

of life  
one knows who



to the favourable statistical go-  
expected that there will be any  
in price. The production of coffee  
enormously. At the present its  
containing more Brazilian coffee  
Indian, and it is the hope and  
Brazilian Administration that  
near future should be as important  
as coffee has been. The export  
1921 was 19,000 tons, representing  
\$6,000,000. For 1922 it is  
21,000 tons, of a value of 103  
growing has made record crops  
of Sao Paulo and Rio Grande  
crop is looked for this year, and  
will be available for export.

Even rubber is moving again  
export having been last  
against \$1,251,000 in 1921, I  
doubt whether over a period  
rubber will again hold its  
plantation rubber of the Es  
and Manaus the shipments of  
growing and profitable trade,  
exceed the shipments of rubber.

**FINANCES OF BRAZIL**  
The present Federal Administration  
hard on the balancing of its  
ture has been out shown in a  
ment, a committee such as  
this country having been  
with the economy act, at  
the late Government, when  
do so, have been cancelled,  
to make up, however, is  
mediate results of its policy.  
President Derogues has a  
tion to face, but he is fat  
and ability, and I feel sure  
will at the end of his first  
a very considerable improvement.  
Budget. Our latest advertisement  
of an encouraging nature  
been showing a decided  
provement, and it is being  
maintained, and it is wanted  
ment in exchange to make  
use almost exhausted  
change buy.

to go. Powell & Bishop  
also Haycock are with  
4<sup>th</sup> Lt. Col. Colchester  
Warkins & Joz. Scaturro  
Army Brentwood. From  
Brazil have reverted to  
help pay

We cannot complain  
we filled up a job, man  
there are plenty of un-  
active service men available  
naturally they will be  
paid on help pay to keep  
retired fellows in Brazil.

I've made out your ration  
form for 8 days March &  
sent it to A.S.C. for  
signature the A.D.S.T. here  
will sign as British usual  
to, it will come on to you  
in two or three days, all  
1<sup>st</sup> Army drew up to date  
of leaving.

I suppose your former  
Bruce Hamilton is here  
as G.O.C. with Carden  
who is a kind of cross  
between A.M.S. & A.D.C.  
I fancy their shipment of

roads  
Growth  
the Brazil  
crop even lower than 11,000,000  
to the favourable statistical  
expected that there will be an  
in price. The production of coffee  
enormously. At the present it  
contains more Brazilian coffee  
Indian, and it is the hope and  
Brazilian Administration that  
near future should be as important  
as coffee has been. The export  
1921 was 19,000 tons, representing  
46,000 contos. For 1922 it is  
21,000 tons, of a value of 105  
growing has made record crops  
of Sao Paulo and Rio Grande  
crop is looked for this year, at  
will be available for export.

Even rubber is moving as  
export having been last  
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doubt whether over a period  
rubber will again hold its  
plantation rubber of the East  
and Malacca the shipments are  
growing and profitable trade  
exceed the shipments of rubber.

**FINANCES OF BRAZIL**  
The present Federal Administration  
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the late Government, when  
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to make up, however, is ve  
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and ability, and I feel sure  
will at the end of his first  
a very considerable impact  
Budget. Our latest advice  
of an encouraging nature  
been showing a decided  
provement, and it is belie  
maintained, and it wants  
ment in exchange to make  
one almost exhausted  
change buy

You was part of a job  
which was wrong a bit  
when Dewar was moved  
from here but they've  
righted it by getting him  
back.

Sincerely yours

H.F. Morley White

## JOYNSON Drawing Paper.

Chief Office:—St. Mary Cray, Kent.

London: 203, Upper Thames St.

Paris: 8, Rue St. Augustin.

Berlin: 144, Alte Jacob Strasse.

Vienna: 6/2, Gumpendorfer Strasse.

reach  
Greece,  
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crop even lower than 11,000,  
to the favorable statistical  
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in price. The production of  
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Brazilian Administration for  
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Even rubber is moving  
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**FINANCES OF**

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to the Government, the Brazilian crop even lower than 11,000 tons, to the favourable statistical expected that there will be in price. The production of enormously. At the present containing more Brazilian Indian, and it is the hope of Brazilian Administration for near future should be as it as coffee has been. The 1921 was 19,000 tons, worth \$6,000,000. For 1922 it 21,000 tons, of a value of growing has made record of Sao Paulo and Rio Grand crop is looked for this year, will be available for export

Even rubber is moving export having been in against \$1,251,000 in 1921, doubt whether over a period rubber will again hold its plantation rubber of the I and Manaus the shipments crossing and profitable trade exceed the shipments of rubber.

**FINANCES OF**  
The present Federal Administration has been out down in a committee such as this country having been wield the economy axe, the late Government, who do so, have been careless to make up, however, is a disate results of its policy President Bernardes has tion to face, but he is full and ability, and I feel so will at the end of his first a very considerable improvement. Our latest Budget. Our latest Budget has been showing a decided improvement, and it is well maintained, and it is well ment in exchange to maintain almost exhausted, and change buyers only



rejoice the Japan seems of military forces would achieve a is an out- is an Inter- faces small sed; in both ition when

The two brothers were born at Farley, near Salisbury, "of virtuous parents, distinguished from their neighbours by their orderly and pious living." John (1616-1691) became Closet-keeper to Prince Charles through the recommendation, evidently, of Dr. Mason, "Dean of Sarum," the Prince's tutor. He accompanied his master to the Continent, as subsequently on

in the old at that she your

Restoration his services were regarded as indispensable. He aspired to the post of Cofferer upon the King's return to England, but the reversion had already been granted by Charles I. to William Ashmole, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He had done that great work without the help

trade  
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**FINANCES OF**  
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the late Government, who  
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III. I like

The two brothers were born at Farley, near Salisbury, "of virtuous parents, distinguished from their neighbours by their orderly and pious living." John (1616-1691) became Closet-keeper to Prince Charles through the recommendation, evidently, of Dr. Mason, "Dean of Sarum," the Prince's tutor. He accompanied his master to the Continent, as subsequently on his various expeditions to England, and was present at the battle of Worcester. The remainder of his life was spent on an estate he had purchased at Avebury, in Wiltshire. Stephen (1627-1716) first took service under his brother at Court at the age of 13. He became page to Lady Sunderland, and, after her husband's death at the battle of Newbury, to her father, Robert, Earl of Leicester. Later he found permanent employment with Lord Percy, Prince Charles's Master of the Horse. After the execution of King Charles I. in 1649 he accompanied the new King to Brussels and Paris, and when Charles went to Scotland in 1650 was left in France with his Majesty's horses and carriages. Soon after the battle of Worcester he returned to England, and there married. In 1653 he was again called to France by King Charles. "He chose me to be his Maitre d'Hotel," are his words, i.e., his Cofferer, under the title of Clerk of his Majesty's Kitchen. The appointment, Fox always believed, was due to the suggestion of Clarendon.

#### A GOOD MANAGER

The Court was living mostly in Flanders at that time, and was constantly in sad straits for money; but Stephen's good management seems to have ensured comfort and good cheer, and at times even accomplished valuable savings. It is not remarkable, therefore, that he won his way to his master's heart, and that at the Restoration his services were regarded as indispensable. He aspired to the post of Cofferer upon the King's return to England, but the reversion had already been granted by Charles I. to William Ashmole, who, however, had done that great work without the help







# Army Lists.

## Staff Pay

### Staff Officers + Officers of the Hospitals.

1776.

1784 1785.

#### In the Low Countries.

Master Surgeon of the Hospitals. Sec. Lawman  
of the late Garrin at Lomburg.

Master Surgeon John Cherrington ... .. id.  
of the late Expedition under Lord Castlet.

Surgeon Thomas Malie ... .. id.

#### In Great Britain.

Phys. to the Hospitals Richard Brinkley ... .. id. id.

#### In Germany.

J. G. + Chief Director of the Hospitals ... Philip Buntin ... id. id.

Physicians ... John Armstrong ... .. -

Thomas Brooke ... .. -

Robert Knox ... .. -

Robert Miller ... .. id. id.

Donat Munro ... .. -

William Muschett ... .. id. id.

Surgeons.

John Ranker ... .. id. } id.

Charles Cannon ... .. id. }

Gilbert Elliott ... .. id. }

Abraham Saxon ... .. id. }

William Pearson ... .. id. }

George Paterson ... .. id. }

Richard Turner ... .. id. }

Francis Sturges ... .. id. }

Abraham Sotfrey ... .. id. }

William Bryant ... .. id. }

Apoth.

John Clarke ... .. } id. } id.

John Harcourt ... .. }

Richard Ingham ... .. }

John Rogers ... .. }

Thomas Randall ... .. }

Geo. Fred. Boyd ... .. }

Joseph Colburn ... .. }

James G. Jones ... .. }

Alexander Trench ... .. }

#### In PORTUGAL

Director of the Hospitals William Young ... .. id. id.

Physicians William Cadogan ... .. id. id.

Richard Huch ... .. id. id.

Surge. John Hunter ... .. id. id.

Francis Tomlyn ... .. id. }

William Maddox ... .. id. }

John Howell ... .. id. }

Apoth. Walter Hamilton ... .. id.

#### At Guernsey.

Surge. to the Forces John Bolger ... .. id. id.

At the Havannah

1784

1785

Dep. Director <sup>the</sup> of Hospitals James Hopkins  
 Physician Hugh Kennedy  
 Surgeon William Adair  
 Thomas Wilkin  
 James Baddely  
 Matthew Wilcox  
 William Young  
 Apoth. Dan Manderille  
 Robert Walsh

id id  
 — —  
 id id  
 id id  
 — —  
 id id  
 — —  
 id id  
 id id

At Martinique

Director of the Hospitals John Adair  
 On the late Expedition to Guadeloupe  
 Surgeon of the Hospitals Serge Lomax  
 Of the late Jamaica at Guadeloupe  
 Surgeon of the Hospitals Peter Wolfe

id id  
 — —  
 id id

In North America

J. S. & C. Director of Hospitals James Napier  
 Surgeon Fr. Russell  
 Colley Annes  
 W. Barr  
 Serge Mome  
 Apoth. Serge Lyle  
 Arthur Nicholson  
 Robert Barr

James Napier M.T.  
 Michael Mome  
 Phys. Reil. Veil  
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 id  
 id  
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 id  
 id

In the West Indies  
 J. John Ruyling

At Senegal

Surg. John ~~Boon~~ Boon  
 at Belleisle  
 Physician to the Forces Edward Blithe

id  
 William Bishop  
 apth. Pat. Wengoo  
 id

At Canada

J. S. Robert Knox  
 Hugh Kennedy  
 apth. David Caldwell

Superannuated Surgeons & Regts.

William Bayley  
 David Hawkins  
 Henry Paternall  
 Richard Stroud  
 Henry Sealey

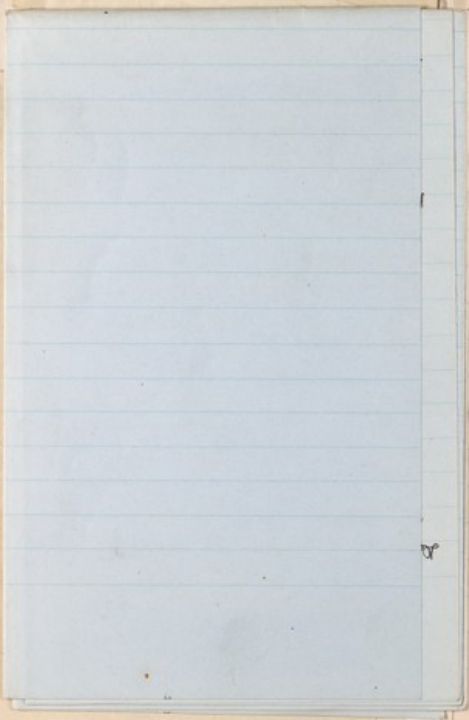
Staff Officers of Jamaica

Tobago. Surg. William Sabin  
 Montille Surg. John Milligan

Surgeon to die of 16 a year

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The Victoria Cross of the 70<sup>th</sup>

The Victoria Cross was conferred on the Regiment  
as a body, for its conduct at the Relief of Lucknow,  
during the Indian Mutiny, September 1857. To enable  
it to be worn, the Regiment had to nominate one  
individual to wear it, as its representative. A vote  
was taken, and it was almost unanimously  
agreed that it should be given to Assistant Surgeon  
The Master, upon whom accordingly it was  
conferred "for the intrepidity with which he  
exposed himself to the fire of the enemy in  
bringing in, and attending to the wounded, on  
the 25<sup>th</sup> September 1857, at Lucknow.

Portrait - a cabinet photo in Sept  
years of British.



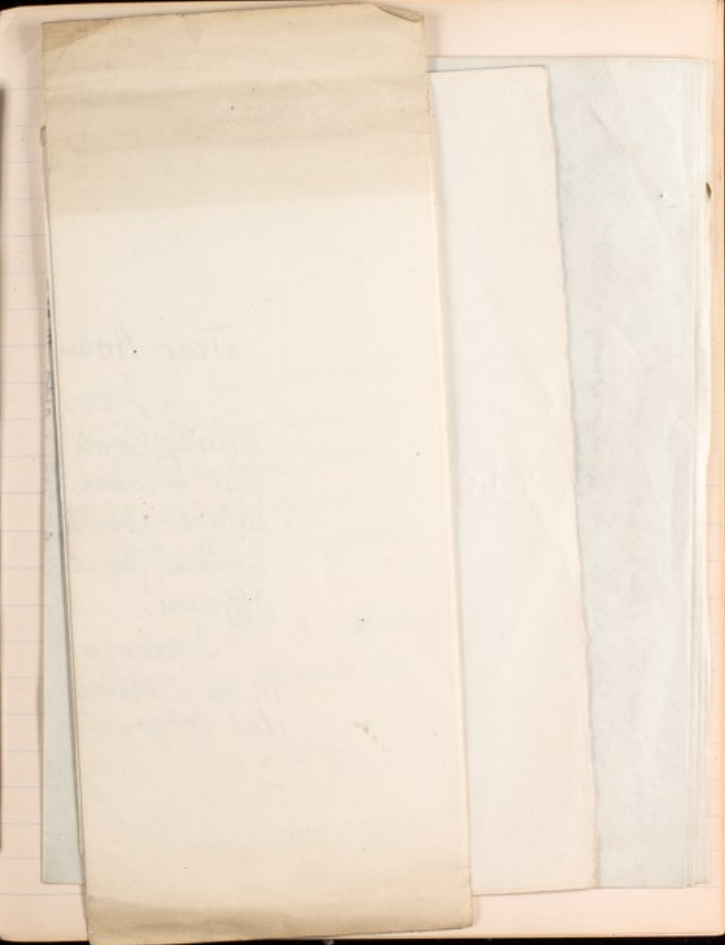
Green

the Brazil crop even lower than 14.3 to the favourable state expected that there will be in price. The production is enormous. At the present time containing more Brazil Indian, and it is the hope of the Brazilian Administration that the near future should be as coffee has been. In 1921 was 19,000 tons, 48,000 centos. For 1922 51,000 tons, of a value growing has made Rio de Janeiro and Rio de Janeiro crop is looked for this will be available for a few years. Even rubber is not expected having been against 11,251,000 it doubt whether our rubber will again plantations rubber of and Manaus the still increasing and profits exceed the shipment.

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Royal Army Medical College

(University of London),

Grosvenor Road,

London, S.W.

11.3.14.

Dear Howell.

I wonder if you would  
kindly look through the enclosed  
list & mark with red those names  
which you think should come  
within the category of "distinguished  
officers".

I recognize only the 3 marked  
# as "distinguished"; & should be  
glad of your opinion.

Yours sincerely,

B. Skinner.

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2. The Cloisters.  
 Westminster Abbe.

May 30. 1916.

My dear Sir.

Thank you very much for  
 the pamphlet. It is somewhat  
 curious that no book on Westminster  
 that I have come across mentions  
 the "Artillery Hospital". I have tried  
 Mainland, Chamberlain, Bessant, both  
 the Smiths, Bennett & others but  
 they neither mention a Hospital of  
 that name nor do they refer to  
 any hospital for maimed soldiers.

But it seems to me possible  
 that you may be able to identify  
 it with "The Duke's Hospital", which  
 I find on an old map of 1767 in  
 my possession.

The title note that the Hospital  
 fits the description exactly. It is

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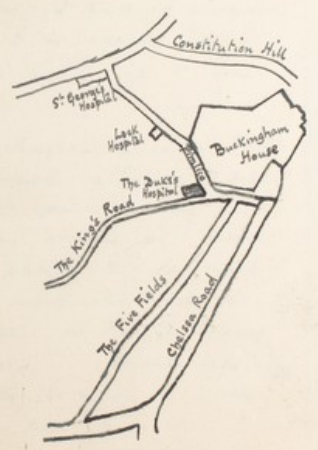
at the back of Buckingham House  
 and in 'Pinkie' - which seems  
 in the map to be only a street  
 and not a district.

The name 'Pinkie' is printed  
 between the lines of the street  
 as in the enclosed map tracing.

I have not so far been able  
 to track out more about the  
 'Duke's Hospital', but having got  
 at its existence the remainder  
 should not be hard.

I was at first inclined to  
 think that one of the old  
 post-houses in the neighborhood  
 of Artillery Fields was the site,

42022  
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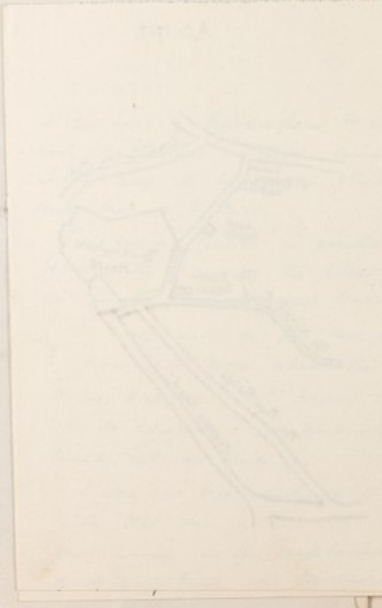
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but that will not fit your  
description at all. However except  
in one instance the descr. houses  
were not, I think, of a character  
likely to be adapted into a  
hospital looking up to your  
date.

Buckingham of course fought  
at Worcester and had, I believe,  
a high opinion of his own  
military abilities & it seems  
quite probable that he would  
have inaugurated such a  
foundation as that for named  
soldiers. However more will  
probably turn up & I will  
let you know if it does.  
Yours very truly  
H. F. Woodhead



The List of the Army raised under the command  
of his Excellency, Robert Earle of Essex and Ewe . . .  
London, printed for John Partridge, 1642  
Portrait of Essex + 11 leaves 46

His Excellencies Regiment

Physitian to the Train & Person Dr John Saunt: John

Chirurgion " " " Lawr. Lowe

To the Regiment William Parkes

Sir John Merricks Regiment

Chirurgion John Woodward

Earle of Straffords Regiment

Major Chirurgion John Rice

Lord Whartons Reg.

Ch. lo. Broughton

Lord Saunt-Johns Reg.

Ch. William Roberts

Lord Brooks Reg

Ch. John Cleare

Lord Mandeviles Reg.

Ch. William Stannard

Lord Roberts Reg.

Ch. Edw. Corke

Colonell Bamfields Reg.

Ch. Richard Searle

Sir William Constables Regiment

Ch. Nath. Harris

Sir William Fairfax his Reg.

Ch. James Winter

Colonell Charles Essex his Reg.  
Ch. lo: Browne

The List of the Troops of Horse under the Command  
of William Earle of Bedford: each Troop of 60 horse.

Colonells & their Officers

Colonell William Earle of Bedford  
Major \_\_\_\_\_  
Chirurgian Hugh Ward

Col. Sir William Balfour  
Chir. James Swright

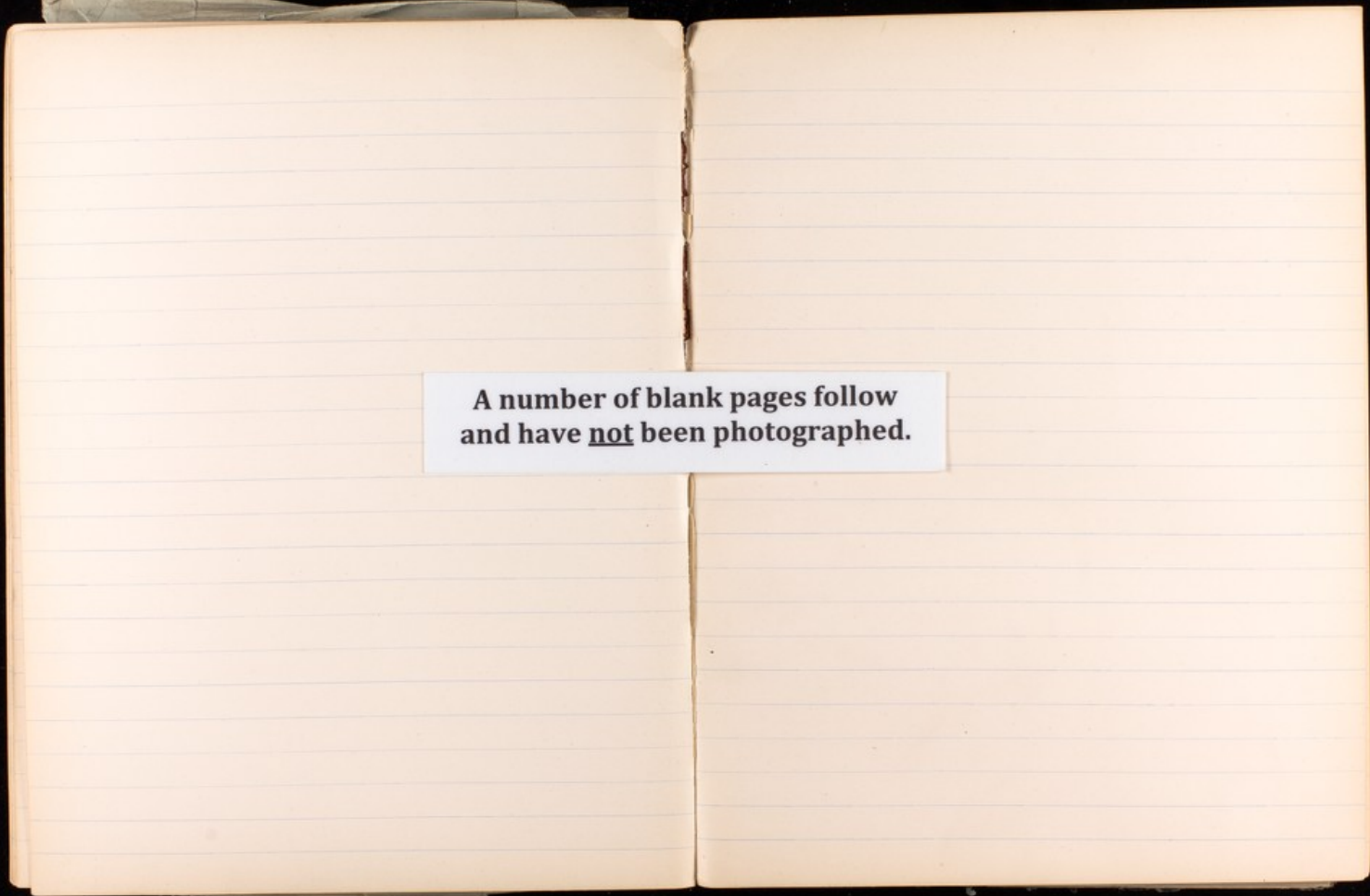
~~Col. Bazill Lord Fielding~~

Col. Sir William Waller  
Chir. James Bricknell

Col. Edwin Sands  
Chir. John Anthony

Dragooners. Chir. James Heithley.





A number of blank pages follow  
and have not been photographed.

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Dr. H. A. J. Huxley, C.M.G.  
via Mr. J. A. M. C. G. H. S.  
1871

Mosquito within blood + parents. Blood + parents go to middle intestine  
then the R.T.O.s break up, the amebulae escape. The male  
becomes flagellated. Flagella come off + fertilise  
microgametes. a fertilised micro-gamete = zygote.  
Zygote fuses to wall of gut (7-8µ) acquires a definite  
signal at 8-12 Zygote-mere and then each  
zygote becomes a <sup>spherically</sup> blastophore and each  
blastophore develops on its surface a no. of  
radially placed bodies, - zygote-blasts.  
Later the blastophore disappears + leaves  
zygote chock full of zygote-blasts, Caponle  
rupture + zygote-blasts enter body cavity of  
mosquito. Zygote-blasts 12-16µ long, lacking nucleus  
accumulate in salivary glands + so to blood of  
man again. (Sporozoite = mosquito)

Mr. J. A. M. C. Graves, N.S.  
via by Mr. Davis  
Care of H. A. L. Knice, C. M. G.

