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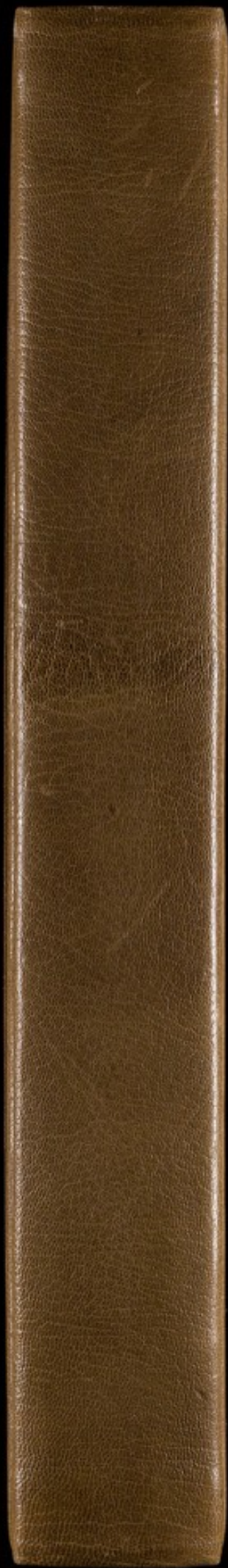
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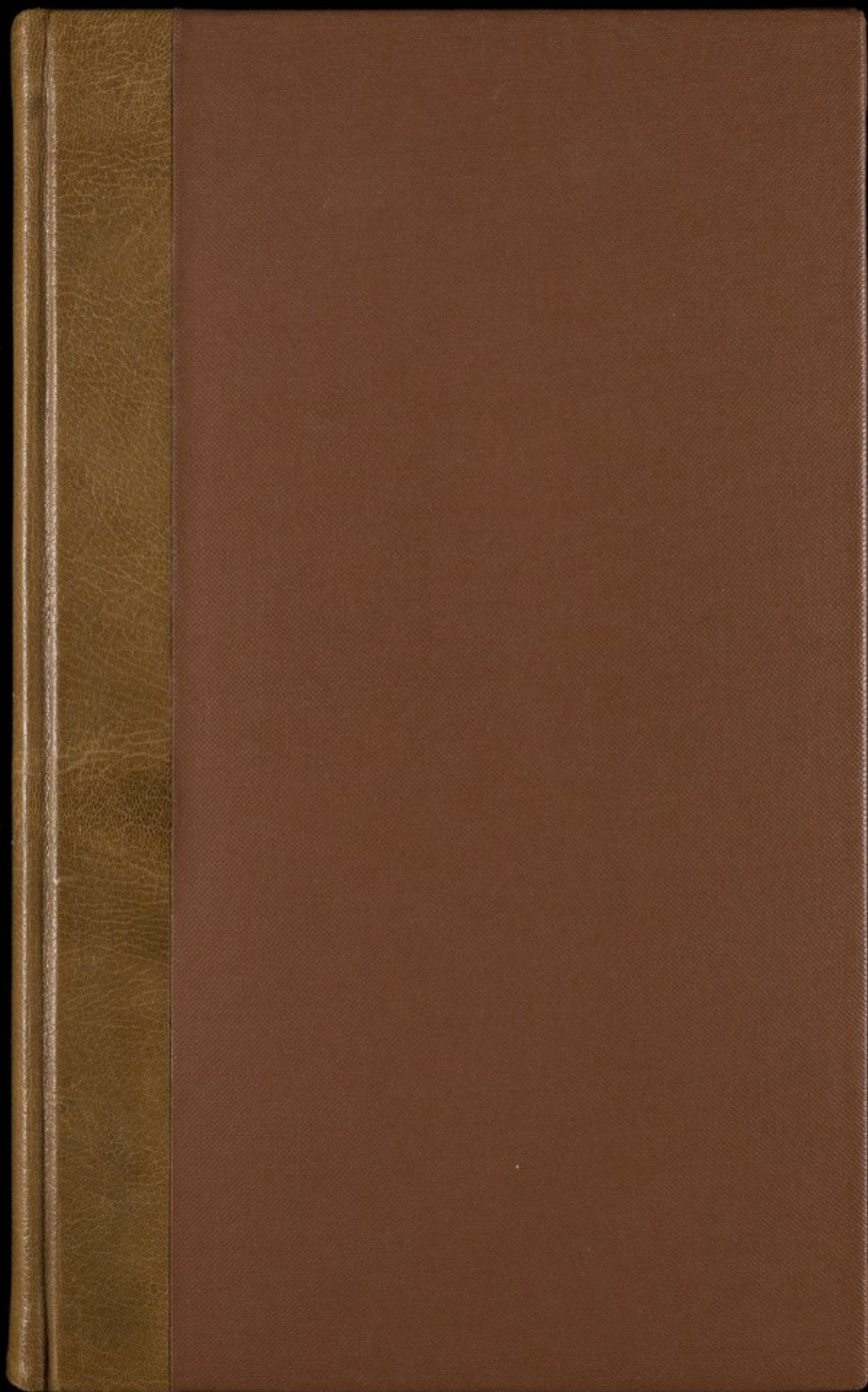
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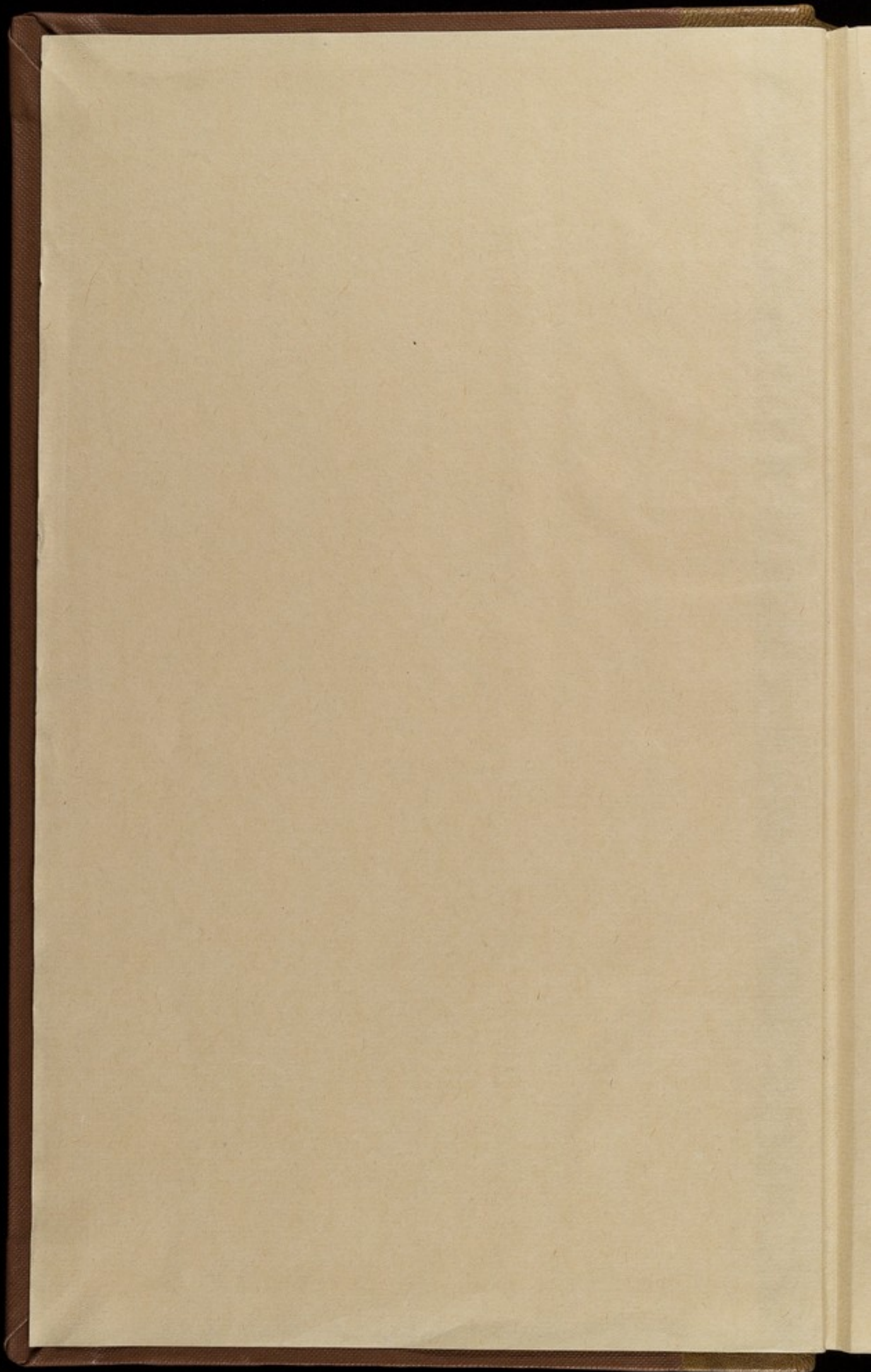
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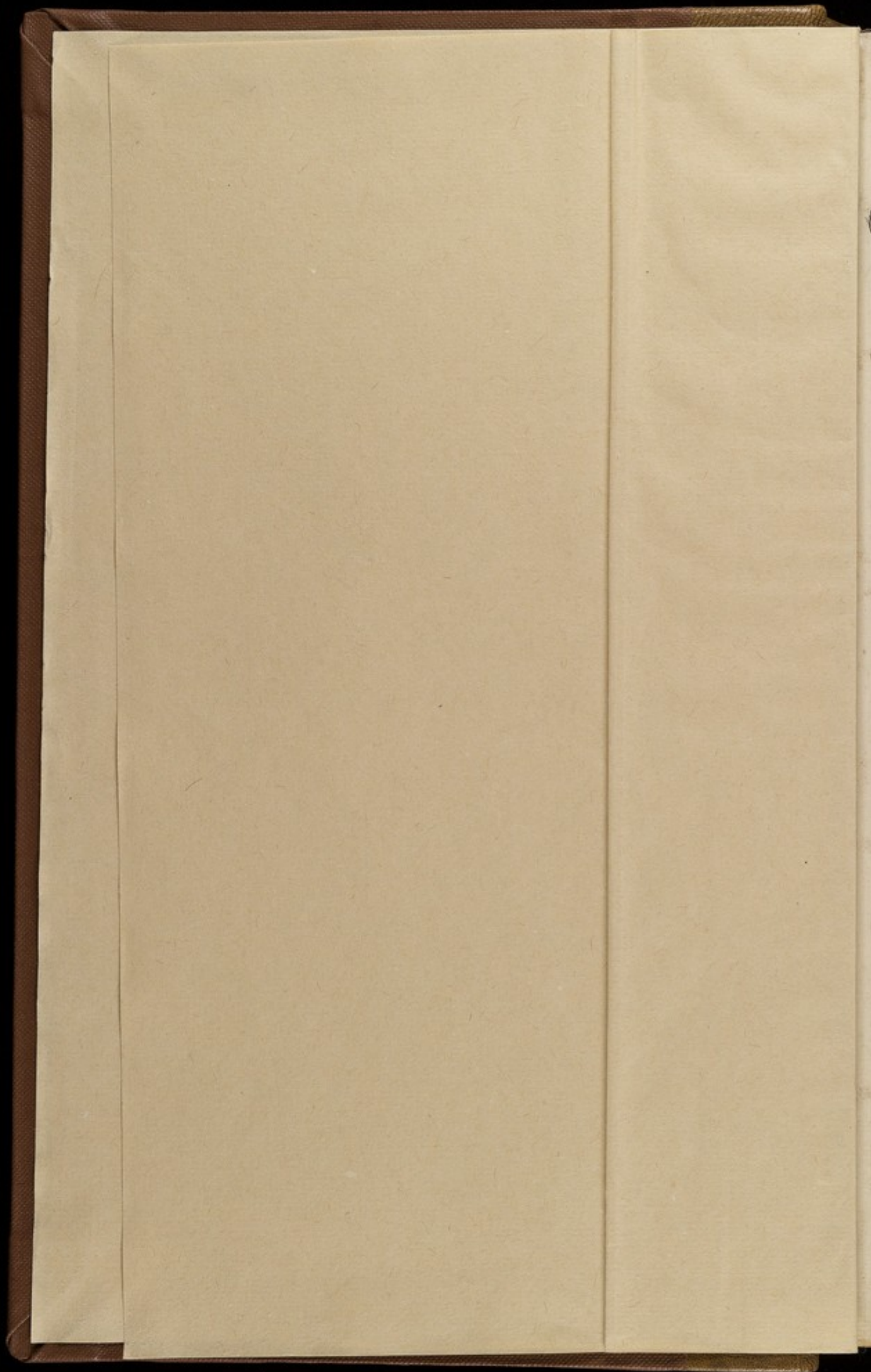
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RANC 210



Pymmaron

Sept. 11th 1915.

Card 4 -
4. 22 -

Mapoeja

From Col. Johnston, C. M. -

Maharaca

Maconny

Conje

Chrantan



F. 103.

for the 18th
The 1st of the 18th



Sir



Coimbra May 23rd 1811.

Having been only a few days in Coimbra I cannot from my own knowledge reply to the points concerning the Transport and treatment of the Portuguese Sick and wounded up the Country on which you have been directed to make inquiry by the Marshal Gen^l. Lord Wellington; but Dr. Halliday Surgeon to the Forces, who has resided here since the retreat of the French Army, has favoured me with the enclosed, which I herewith transmit for His Ex^{ty}'s information.

That report speaks for itself, but I must add that the misery therein depicted falls far short of the inconceivable wretchedness, which pervades all their Sick Concerns whenever left to themselves, and inevitably attend every Hospital movement that is not superintended by British officers under the immediate support of the Commander in Chief.

With the arrangements for the movement of the Sick in question I had nothing to do, as I was stationed on Duty at Lisbon, and was neither consulted nor communicated with in any manner on the Subject; but unless I had been present with every Wagon, that Circumstance would have made no difference, for tho' I have now held, for upwards of a year the Prince Regent's Commission, as Inspector General of Military Hospitals & may therefore be supposed to be the first health officer of the Army, yet I possess not even the shadow of authority beyond the personal influence which in the name of Marshal Beresford, and for the sake of the Sick I attempt to exert on the spot.

Where I may happen to be.

The Government has decreed that the Administration, responsibility and Direction of their Hospitals & Medical Department in all respects is to remain with the native Physician Genl., and they have not yet been persuaded upon, even at the intercession of Marshal Sir W.^m Carr Beresford, to modify or change the Decree, ~~or~~ to define my Station or assign to me any duties whatever.

But tho' my hands have been thus tied, I have not ceased, to be a volunteer in the service of the Sick - I have seen many thousands of brave men, whose lives, under a better System would certainly have been saved, perish miserably, when the finances of the State have been wasted to an incalculable amount thro' the malversation of the Hospitals - I have reported upon all these abuses as they arose to my knowledge & pointed out the remedy to the native Department, but with any other apparent effect than to excite their Contempt at the impotence of the Reformer and to put them better on their guard against allowing ^{him} ~~me~~ to make similar discoveries in future - I trust, however, that the time is now arrived when in Justice to my character and feelings I shall obtain a hearing & be permitted to lay the Documents I have collected before the Marshal Genl. & Marshal Sir W.^m Carr Beresford, in one fair point of view, and if it be found that I have ever attempted an interference with their laws, which was not imperiously called for by humanity & necessity, or proposed any measure for the welfare of the Sick that had not been sanctioned by the experience of other Services, or ever failed under any Circumstances however discouraging, to do my utmost

For the good of their Service, I shall be contented to suffer Dismissal from my Station as being unfit & unworthy to fill it.

The System, which I have been striving to reform is radically bad, and it is impossible for the Sick of an Army during a Campaign to be taken care of under it; as besides numberless defects, the General Staff of Hospitals is not disposable, and experience has shown that the Hospitals of an Army in time of war, can never be properly conducted by Medical Officers engaged in the professional practice of Civil life, who are not amenable to Martial Law, & cannot be removed from Station to Station according to the exigencies of the Service.

The Officers of the Department are moreover so miserably paid, that they must either neglect their public Duty altogether, and seek a Subsistence in ~~the~~ private practice, or if they do give up their time to the Sick, they have no resource against Starvation, unless thro' the corrupt perquisites of their place, while the Corruptions of the Hospitals are so inveterate & prejudicial so strong, that even if the System was changed, no immediate good could be expected unless a Competent British Medical Officer (of which there are only eight efficient now in the Service) with local or nominal Rank (but respectable in the ^{native Service}) to give him authority, were appointed to Superintend, at least for a time the Medical concerns of every Brigade & Hospital Station in the Country.

I regret that as all my papers have been left in Lisbon, I cannot now produce a great variety of Documents which would throw much light on all the foregoing. — I shall therefore say no more in this Stage of the business, unless to entreat which I do most earnestly that His Excellency in consideration of the

victims that have already been made and for the sake of the brave men who ~~will~~^{must} infallibly fall a sacrifice, if the present System remains unchanged, will be pleased to permit me to lay these Documents before him.

I request that you will forward this letter to Headquarters, and I have the honour to be

Yours
Dr Frank
Inspector of Hospitals.

Signed J. Wm Ferguson
J. G. of the P. M. H.

Sir.

Lisbon June 1891.

I have the honour to represent to you for the information of the Commander in Chief, that as I stated in my letter to Col. Arbuthnot of the 22nd Lmb. I directed every Surgeon that could be spared from the Hospitals here to proceed forthwith to Elvar for the succour of the wounded. One only of them, Jacinto Da Silva, Senior Surgeon of Brigade, with his assistant promptly obeyed my orders; the rest were detained here on pretence of the want of means of transport, but in fact awaiting the answer of the Physico-Mor, who it appears was according to custom consulted on the subject, as he uniformly is on all others wherein I give orders, the execution of which is generally eluded by some artifice or other till his decision can be obtained. He has sent the inclosed letter to Dr. Caldas, Director of Military Hospital here, which has of course put a stop to the intended journey of the Surgeons. I shall be delighted to find that my anxiety has been unnecessary, & that our wounded have not suffered; but if they had perished miserably for want of professionals

51

aid, or are ^{to} perish in any similar occasion, I trust His
Ex^{ty}. will see that, situated as I am, I cannot possibly help it.
I have the honour to be the

To
Lieut. Col. Mardinge
Military Secy.

Signed J. W^m Ferguson
Inspector G^l of Fortugues
Military Hospital

Sir -

Coimbra 10 June 1811

I have the honour to report that on my arrival
at Figueira, I immediately adopted, in obedience to y^r. Ex^{ty}.
desire every possible measure towards having that place put
into a proper state to receive sick troops, in the same manner
as was done last year for the troops, but as the orders I had
received from the Commander in Chief to proceed to Coimbra would
not permit my remaining in Figueira to see these measures put
in execution, I directed D^o Gourdão to attend to them during my
absence, & report to me for the information of y^r. Ex^{ty}. as soon
as the Town of Figueira should be brought into a fit state
for the reception of the sick & wounded of the army, in case
it should be found necessary to transport them thither at any
time during the Campaign. The inclosed letters will prove
to y^r. Ex^{ty}. that my Directions have ^{varied} not been, and are not
likely to be complied with by the Caracolas, who seem determined
not to give the necessary assistance, which I must consider
to be the more lamentable as the measures I suggested would
have been easy of execution & were calculated still more
to preserve the inhabitants from the contagion of the malignant
fever, which had committed such dismal ravages, than they
were for the preservation of the Troops. - I regret sincerely

6.
At being thus obliged to trespass on Your Ex^{ty}'s valuable time I
have the honor to be, Sir,

To His Ex^{ty}

D. Miguel Pereira Foyard
Secretary of State War Office.

Yr. S^{vt}.

Signed J. W^m Ferguson
J. G. of M. H.

Coinbra June 12th 1811.

The Sick Officers in the Hospital of S. Bento made a
Complaint yesterday respecting their rations, but on ^{its} being
examined into by the Inspector Gen^l. all (with the exception
of the Wine, which was sour) were found ^{to be} just in point
of measure, of good quality, & abundant in quantity.

The Inspector G^l. therefore directs that D^o Caldas
shall immediately dismiss from the Hospital any officer
of whatever rank who shall hereafter disturb the service by
making groundless complaints; but he is at the same time
to attend most carefully to all well founded representations
or do strict Justice.

The Inspector Gen^l. has further to Direct, that
no officer is to be admitted into the Hospital, with Common
Fever, or other trifling disease, that can be cured at the Quarters
of their Regiments, and that all of that description at present
in Hospital are to be discharged to the Depots forthwith.

Signed J. W^m Ferguson
J. G. of M. H.

My D^r Sir.

Coinbra June 14th 1811

I have received both your letters of the 7th of June
and in answer to which take the liberty of using the very official

Still, as giving greater facilities of explanation — Enclosed you will find the return, which at the Command of the Marshal I transmit of those Surgeons, who failed to obey my orders & proceed to Elvas. — In justice to them however I beg to remark that I believe them to have been only passive instruments in the hands of their Superior, and that under such Circumstances it may be that they could not help themselves —

With regard to the establishment of Hospitals at Celorico, Viseu, & Lamego, I am happy to find my opinion thereon supported by those of His Ex^{ty}. — That at Celorico, is no more than a pass Hospital to serve the purpose, which your letter points out, & had I ever been consulted, as I ought to have been, by the Physico Mor on the propriety of forming an Hospital at Viseu, remote from the Line of the Douro and its facilities of water carriage, I should have protested against it, as being equally unnecessary, unmanageable, and impeditious. It was only by chance I learnt from Dr. Caldeira that he had received orders from the Physico Mor to establish one, & then it only remained for me to prepare to perform my duty of Inspection.

The Hospital at Lamego from its past state, when Dr. Keating was Stationed there, & from the dreadful disorder in which patients have lately been carried to, or have left it, I believe to be a sink of every thing infamous; and I wish orders could be given for all the sick there to be transported down the Douro, to Oporto, & that it should be only considered as a pass Hospital & resting place hereafter for the sick in their way to Oporto, in the same manner as Celorico is for ^{those} coming to Coimbra, and ^{which} ~~each~~ answers every purpose — The Hospitals of Coimbra are not insufficient & can scarcely ever become so while the Town possesses so

many advantages in point of Situation and accommodations: but it would be desirable to disembarrass them of all the invalid and chronic sick, by establishing an Hospital at Figueira in the same manner as was done last year, from ^{whence} all the Invalids could be transported to Lisbon, & the Chronic Sick enjoy the benefit of sea air & sea bathing. M^r Morse, whose health is so much broken that I fear he will not be fit for the service of the field during the present Campaign, might be able to undertake the charge of this establishment with benefit to himself. I esteem him an excellent medical officer, and think it of consequence to preserve him in any way to the service; but if he should not be able to proceed to Figueira, D^r Halliday might then be able to give some assistance from Coimbra, in the way of establishing and superintending the Hospital.

I enclose the Copy of an order, which I found it necessary to give out respecting the officers in Hospital here. I have reason to believe that many had obtained admittance into them with ridiculously slight complaints, and thought it right to put a stop to such an abuse in Coimbra for the future, but I know it exists to a great degree in Lisbon, & at every other Hospital that I have seen.

The Hospitals here are at present nearly clear of them, from the necessity I found myself under of dismissing the greater part for irregularity in absconding them selves, and taking their pleasure in the town without leave.

I beg you will submit this letter to the Commander in Chief, and I have the honour to be &c

To
Lieut. Col. Harding
Secretary Military.
H. H.

Signed, W^m Fergusson
D. G. of P. M. H.

Coimbra June 14th 1811

Sir.

Understanding that the Almozariffe of the Hospital here declined to obey your orders upon a pressing requisition for the field Hospital of Celorico untill he could communicate thereupon with the Department in Lisbon, it is my positive orders for the ^{due} observance of which I shall hold you responsible, that you, as Director of the Hospital, do immediately commit to prison any Hospital officer of whatever Department or Description, who shall presume to act in a similar manner hereafter & then report to me, as the immediate Head of the Department, for further Instructions.

The principle of all Military Service and the rules of its discipline Direct, that every inferior officer is to obey implicitly the commands of his Superior, & I desire it may be communicated to the Almozariffe that I should now commit him to prison & report upon his conduct to the Commander in Chief, were it not for his former good character & the meritorious exertions I have seen him use in the Public Service, to which alone he is to attribute his escape from punishment on the present occasion -

I have farther to Direct that all Communications and reports upon the discipline of the Hospital and conduct of Officers employed in them are to be addressed in the first place to me, & not to the Fysico Mor, as long as I am in Coimbra, for while I hold the Prince Regent's Commission as Inspector G^l of Military Hospitals & am placed here by order of the Commander in Chief the Direction of the Hospitals is to be regulated by me

who are on the Spot, & therefore more Capable of Judging upon what is necessary to be done than any other can be at such a distance as Lisbon, in waiting for whose decision the Service may, as in the present case, be often materially impeded, & who cannot unless he was present on the Spot possess an equal degree of information - It will be your Duty however, in the second place to report fully upon all the Hospitals Concerns, and upon all the orders you receive to the Physico Mor, as well for your own Justification as for his guidance & information, but for no other purpose, as I cannot permit my Decisions to be ^{contravened} ~~contradicted~~ by any Authority, except that of the Commander in Chief & Government of the Country to which alone I owe obedience.

I have farther to direct that you submit to me ~~all~~ ^{all} official letters of whatever kind that you may receive on the Service of the Hospitals; that in like manner you submit to me whatever you ^{write} ~~wish~~ officially upon that Subject, & that nothing which relates to the public Service of the Department is to be ever concealed from me.

During my absence from Coimbra D.^r Halliday is to be considered as my representative in all respects & Head of the Department, having been sent here by the Commander in Chief for that purpose.

I

D.^r Caldas.

Director of Hospitals at Coimbra

Signed / W.^m Ferguson
J. G. of the P. M. H.

Coimbra T.^h July 1811.

Sir.

I have this day been honoured with y.^r Excellent letter of the 10th of June, enclosing some papers herewith.

Returned, that had been submitted by my Secretary M^r. Sequeira requesting to know if they were correct, as also thro what channel application could be made to ensure him redress.

I have looked them over & find them to be correct, with the exception that he has omitted a very material one in his own favour, being that which is alluded to in my letter of the 19th of February to Lieut. Col. Hardinge, as the Copy of a letter I had written on a former occasion to Lieut. Col. Arbuthnot, as soon as that shall be furnished by him, I think the business will be fully understood; but I know not how the prayer of his Memorial can be attended to, unless by soliciting the attention of the Commander in Chief once more to the Circumstances of the Case.

This as a Military Officer I consider myself precluded from doing, after the official Decision which my Commander in Chief has pronounced; but I could earnestly wish that His Excellency might be so far moved in the poor man's favour as to reverse that part of the Decision, as expressed in Col. Hardinge's letter, which conveys a retrospective ex post facto authority for reducing his pay during the two last months of the past year from 7/6. to 2/6. per diem.

The last mentioned Sum is certainly very inadequate and if it was consistent with Military propriety I should still submit to the Commander in Chief that M^r. Sequeira's Situation differs from that of other Military Clerks, who may be paid according to that rate in as much as they are Soldiers, or otherwise belong to the Army, while M^r. Sequeira holds no Military appointment whatever. - That he has acted not only as Clerk, but Confidential Interpreter and that without him, I could not thro want of language have conducted any ~~business~~ ^{business} whatever - That if his Situation be compared with the First Civil Clerk of the Physico Mori

It will be found to be inferior, as that last has upwards of 5 a day, besides other advantages, and lastly that his Situation again differs from the Clerks of other Civil Departments, who are permitted to increase their income by the receipt of acknowledged perquisites a practice, which can never in the smallest degree be tolerated to any clerk in any service acting under my orders.

I regret that silence in the way of direct Communication is thus imposed upon me for the reasons already stated but if your Excellency would have the goodness to intercede in Mr. Sequira's favour, I feel convinced that the Commander in Chief will, as soon as the public service can permit, attend to any claim that bears the character of being just & reasonable.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect
Your Excellency's Most obedient humble servant

Signed J. W. Ferguson

To
His Excellency
The Right Honble Charles Stuart
Envoy Extraordinary.

Hr. Br. Br.

x Sir. + Coimbra. 26th of June 1811

I have the honour to represent to you for the information of His Ex^{ty} the Commander in Chief, that in consequence of its coming by chance to my knowledge that the Brigade Surgeon who at the desire of Sir Bruce

Spencer was stationed in charge of the pass Hospital at Colerico had made repeated & urgent requisitions for bedding & other supplies which requisitions had never been reported to me nor noticed farther than ~~had been~~ referring them to the Hospital Departments in Lisbon, as also that the conduct of the first apothecary of the Hospitals here, (a most meritorious man) had been reported upon & reprehended from Lisbon without any communication of the Circumstance to me or Dr. Halliday, and farther finding that all knowledge of the affairs of the Department was systematically withheld from me, I addressed on the 15th Instant the accompanying letter to Dr. Carlos Director of the Hospitals, who has received the inclosed answer ^{from the Pharmacy} dated the 20. Inst. which discloses such novel & extraordinary views of my situation, that I feel, I ought not to lose a moment in submitting it to the notice of His Ex^{ty}. Sir W. Carr Beresford.

By that answer it would appear that I have never held any appointment in the Portuguese Army, nor possessed any authority to enter their Hospitals, unless as a British Surgeon to look after British Sick & that all my exertions have been illegal & unwarranted; in this point of view I need not be surprised at the disregard & unwillingness so long manifested by the native Medical Staff to receive orders or instructions from an unauthorised intruder, but I feel I have the justest reason to complain of the unfair concealment observed towards me by the Physico Mor^{al}, ^{stated} who untill the inclosed was brought to light, never once stake any open grounds of objection, but when he saw me commit my self in the manner I have done from believing that I was the Inspector Gen^l. of Portuguese Military Hospitals & equal in authority with him self, secretly defeated all my efforts by withholding his assistance, the sanction of which he knew to be indispensable towards their being carried into effect.

I ought here to acknowledge that when taking leave of the Secretary at War last month, preparatory to my setting

Off for Coimbra a paper of which I believe the enclosed
 to be a Copy, was put into my hands, but I was engaged
 with His Ex^{ty}'s conversation at the time, which did not permit
 me to take more than a cursory view of it and as I could
 neither read the hand, nor properly understand the language
 my attention was directed solely to that part which relates
 to the administration & responsibility remaining with the Physic
 M^o for which purposes alone I believed the letter to have been
 shown me and when I came away, I had not the least notice that
 I had thus been dismissed from the Portuguese Service - when
 I came to Coimbra therefore I certainly believed I was the Inspector
 Gen^l, because I had been so appointed in the general orders of
 the Army, and because I had received a notification to that effect
 in the name of the Government from D. Miguel Forgas - About
 the time of my name appearing in Orders as above, I was also
 informed by His Ex^{ty} the Commander in Chief that I was, in
 all respects to be equal to & possess the same authority as
 the Physic M^o, but according to the Royal Decree herewith
 transmitted I have nothing at all to do with the Portuguese
 Sick and am only to look after such British Sick as may
 happen to be in their Hospitals - At the time however this
 Decree, which goes to paralyze not only ^{all} my efforts, but those
 of every other British Medical Officer in the Service, was
 issued I verily believe there was not a single British
 Soldier in any Portuguese Hospital, for since I last came
 into the Country I can declare that I never knew or heard
 of any being so accommodated except three who were for a
 few days taken in by mistake at Figueira, which mistake
 as soon as known was quickly rectified by the British
 Inspector of Hospitals D. Franke.

Under the above Circumstances & being placed
 here to Superintend the Portuguese Hospitals by the Command
 in Chief I have most earnestly to entreat His Excellency

151

interference, for if I hold no rank or Commission except that of British Inspector of Hospitals to look after British Sick, where none exist or have existed since the Campaign of 1809. my appointment from home must have been as unnecessary as it is futile here, and it must therefore be impossible for me to enforce any point of service or to give orders to any Medical officer holding the Prince Regent's Commission - In justice however to Dr. Calder I ought to declare, that so far from hesitating, he has ever since receiving my letter of the 14th Inst. Shewn the readiest obedience to my orders & exposed to me, tho' evidently at the risk of giving offence to the Physico-Mor, the Hospital official papers which thro' his means I have thus been able for the first time to get sight of - I shall therefore since I find it can be done without disturbance to the Service remain in my post here & came every order I have given or may give out to be strictly obeyed until I am favoured with His Ex^{ty}'s answer to this letter. - I certainly think that some British Medical officer clothed with due Authority ought to reside in every Hospital Station as during Dr. Halliday's Superintendence assisted certainly by the best Dispositions on the part of Dr. Calder the Sick of the Hospital ^{here} tho' surrounded by pestilence in the worst shape have been in the best condition - The Discharges to Duty have been great beyond the usual proportion of the healthiest Armies, while the mortality has been trifling & the Contagion which has raged every where around has been unknown in the Military Hospitals. - Dr. Calder alone could not have effected this, as the laws by which he is bound give him no adequate power, he dare not go beyond the Regulamento which is only fit for a Civil Hospital, and in many points is so defective & unsuitable to a Military body that it is only by setting it aside, disease can be stopped & the Sick preserved - The same good effects that have thus been obtained here by Dr. Halliday my inferior officer Cost me infinitely more trouble in Lisbon, for there I find

A Dark & powerful opponent to struggle with, who conscious of the advantages which the enclosed Decree gave him & regardless of the principles of Service, clandestinely arraigned the inferior native Staff against me & opposed me in secret with the concealed weapon which is now brought to view. It was only by making representations which he could not parry, I shamed him ^{into} the observance of discipline & from the State to which the Hospitals were brought thro the reputations I compelled him to adopt I have a right to ask by the comparison of Peniche, Abrantes, Mafra ^{where I could not be} &c and which were left entirely to his management, what the Hospitals of Lisbon would have been if I had not been there.

While the enemy was in the Country, or while the armies were in his presence, it has been my earnest wish to abstain from disturbing His Ex^y with the differences between my Colleague & myself, tho' I endured contumelies which it became the character of British Officer I trusted the time was to arrive when all would be cleared up, but on the present occasion I must appeal, for according to the Physico Mor, I am to make no arrangement for the cure or comfort of the Sick of the Army - the preserving the wounded last year at Bussaco must have been illegal as having been done without his permission & if an action was to be fought at Celorico or at Coimbra before my face, I am not to presume to give Direction, but to wait the result of his pleasure from Lisbon as it may be expressed to D^r Caldas.

I enclose the Copy of an order which I found it necessary to give out respecting the officers in the Hospital of Coimbra &c. I have the honour to be &c

Co
Lieut. Col. Hardinge
Secret^y Military.

Signed J. W^m Ferguson

Copy & Translation of the D.^r Barretton's letter
to enclosure above alluded to.

Lisbon June 20th 1811.

To your letter of the 17th Inst. & the Copy of the letter annexed which was addressed to you by the Inspector of Military Hospitals, I have to answer to you with the Copy enclosed, by which you must be guided; and besides this I have to tell you that I judge your representation premature, altho' there might have been some reason for it, for having addressed me officially on the 16th of the month, you did not wait a decision by the return of the post which I sent you fully & effectually.

To
D.^r Caldas
Director of the Hospitals in Coimbra.
See ———

Signed J. Jose Carlos Barretton
Delegado of the Physico Med.

Copy of a Copy.

Considering that in the Military Hospitals of the Kingdom of Portugal we received & treated the Sick of the British Army, which at present exists there, & in Conformity to the recommendation of the Marshal of the Army W.^m Carr Beresford which the Governors of the Kingdom have laid before my Royal Presence & which they have approved of, I am pleased to nominate for Inspector of the Same Hospitals D.^r Ferguson, who shall not receive any pay whatever from our Royal Treasury & only that which shall be given by Great Britain, preserving however to the actual Physico Med. of the army the same responsibility & authority which he at present possesses. The Council

of War are to understand it, & in Conformity thereto will cause to be expedited the necessary Orders.

Dated at the Palace of Rio Janeiro August 8. 1806

Signed. By the Prince Regent

Department Orders for the Hospitals of Coimbra

- 1st No officer is ever to be received into Hospital with Sickness or any other Slight Complaint that can be cured at the Quarters of his Regiment, ^{or those at present in them under such circumstances as to be described forthwith}
- 2nd No Officer in any of the Hospitals is ever to be permitted to go out without a Special Written leave from the Medical Officers who attend him Countersigned by Dr Halliday, or in his absence by the first Physician of the Hospital, and that leave is never to be given unless for one hour in the evening before dark for the purpose of taking a walk in the environs out side of the Town.
- 3rd The Streets of Coimbra are the most improper of all places for a Sick officer to be seen in, and whoever abuses his liberty by frequenting them, is never to be permitted to go out again.
- 4th All officers that go out of the Hospitals without the above leave, either to walk, or for any other purpose, are immediately to be dismissed The Hospital, and their names reported to the Commander in Chief for irregularity.
- 5th Officers are to recollect that when in Hospital they are amenable to all the rules of its Discipline, and that it is incumbent on them to shew a good example to the other

patients as becomes their rank and not a bad one of irregularity they know that it is not permitted to the soldiers who are absent from the Colours of their Regiments on pretence of sickness to straggle about the streets, no more, therefore can any thing so disgraceful be permitted to them who are admitted into Hospital for the purpose of being speedily cured of their diseases and returning to their posts, and not for to take their pleasures and visit their friends. —

It is the Inspector General's positive order, that the following plain Directions be attended to at all times and practised in the cure of the Itch.

All patient with Itch are to be confined to bed in a separate ward allotted for the Treatment of that Disease, they are to lie without a shirt between Blankets, and the ointment is to be rubbed and smeared not only over the affected parts but over the whole body every morning and evening; No remedy but the ointment is in the smallest degree necessary and six smearings performed as above directed, in the course of three successive Days, are generally sufficient for the cure of the most inveterate Itch.

Every patient after being cured is to be thoroughly cleaned & purified with Soap and warm water previous to receiving back his Cloaths.

No patient with Itch is ever to have a higher rate of Diet than N^o 3. without wine — As a higher rate of Diet during ~~the~~ confinement to bed & under the use of an active remedy would prove heating and hurtful.

The Enormous of the Ward is to see that the patient himself applies the remedy to every part of the body that can conveniently be reached with his own hands and

he is further to see that the back and other parts ^{out} of reach are to be annointed reciprocally by the patients occupying contiguous beds.

The Oldest Blankets in the Hospital Stores are to be appropriated to the use of the Sick patients, they ought never to be mixed with other blankets of the Hospital ~~and they~~ ^{nor need they} be changed nor washed, because they promote the cure of the disease in proportion, as they are impregnated with the ointment from having been long in use. Until a regular Medical Staff shall be appointed to take care of the recruits, in Coimbra Dr. Caldas will Direct a Medical Officer to visit Daily every Barrack or place of Confinement where Military recruits are kept - not only for the purpose of selecting such cases of disease as it may be necessary to send to Hospital but also for reporting on the causes of those diseases as occasioned by the deficiency of Diet, Cloathing, Bedding and other accommodations - These reports are to be made in Writing & Submitted by Dr. Caldas to the Governor whenever necessary - Copies being preserved for the information of the Commander in Chief & Heads of the Medical Department.

The Inspector Genl. having received orders to quit Coimbra, feels it his duty in recording these orders & instructions to declare that the conduct of Dr. Caldas & that of all the Medical Staff & Empregados of Coimbra has been as honourable to themselves as it has been usefull to their Country - The Hospitals have been as perfect & beautiful as any in Europe, and that the duties of humanity have been fulfilled & discipline preserved will best appear

from their present healthy state from the records of members
discharged to duty & the small comparative mortality, & this
he will not fail to report in suitable terms of Just recomen-
dation, to the Commander in Chief

21.
Signed J. W^m Ferguson
S. G. of the P. M. H.

Outline of a Plan Submitted to His Ex^{ty}. Sir
W^m C. Beresford Marshal Commander in Chief
of the Portuguese Forces for the Regulation of its
Medical Department Lisbon July 14th 1811.

The Medical Department of the Portuguese Army
is here after to be regulated by a Board consisting
of the Inspector General of Army Hospitals, The
Delegado of the Physico Mor and the Contador
Fiscal, who are to meet upon the health concerns
of the Army whenever the Service requires it; but
whose respective Duties for which each is to be
held responsible, are the following. —

The Inspector General is to visit and
superintend all the Military Hospitals of the Kingdom,
making the necessary arrangements, and giving due
directions, according to Circumstances for their
regulation and discipline, and to have the uncon-
trolled Disposal of the Medical Staff belonging
to them, which he is to distribute as the Service
may require.

The Physico Mor is to continue to reside
in Lisbon for the purpose of regulating the appointments

And expediting Supplies for the Department as at present; conducting the General Correspondence and more particularly advising with the Physicians of the Army on the State of his ^{1st} health, whose correspondence on that subject is to be considered public property and always submitted to the Board thro' the Channel of the Physico Mor. The Department of Medicine is to be considered more especially under his Controul & Direction; and, in the Hospitals of the Corte, he is personally to watch over its practice; tho' this Officer's general Residence will be in Lisbon, he is to hold himself at all times in readiness to proceed to any part of the Army, where the prevalence of any unusual epidemic, or other Circumstance may induce the Commander in Chief to consider his presence necessary; and, wherever he may visit, he is to possess & exercise the same authority in the Hospitals as the Inspector General. +

+ And the Inspector General is in like manner to exercise Due Controul over the practice of Physic where necessary during his Inspections of the Hospitals.

The Contador Fiscal will continue to regulate his branch of the Department as at present but in no Case, is he to have the power of refusing the requisitions made to him by the Physico Mor; or, in any of the Health concerns of the Army, to have the power of opposing the determination of that Officer, or of the Inspector Genl: The province of the Contador Fiscal being exclusively confined to Accounts and Supplies, on which he is invariably to be consulted.

All Hospitals to be Considered as

Military Establishments; and all persons employed in them to be subject to Martial Law.

The British Medical Staff officers at present serving in the Portuguese Army to be Commissioned by the Government as Delegates of the Inspector General and to be obeyed as such.

The officers of the Department, in addition to the Medical Board are to consist of the following Classes.

Class	Rank &c.	Pay.
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	1st Lt Colonel	60000
Physician to the Army	Lieut. Colonel	50000. per month.
Staff Surgeon	Major	40000.
Regimental Dito	Captain	30000.
Regimental Apothecary	Lieutenant	20000.
Almoxarife	Captain	40000.
Apothecary to the Force	Lieut.	30000.
Assistant Surg. of Hospit.	Ensign	15000.
Escrivão of Dito	Dito	15000.
Escrepturarios	Sergeant	10000.
Enfermeiros Mos	Sergeant Major	15000.
Enfermeiros	Sergeant	10000.
Cook & Barber	Corporals	5000.
Servants		3000.

Staff Surgeons according to Seniority of Service to be equally eligible to the rank of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals to the Physicians

Here after there will be no distinction amongst Physicians but that of Seniority: all are to be disposable for any service under the Denomination of Physicians to the Army; and the Distinctions of Brigade Physicians 1st & 2^d Physician of Hospitals are to Cease. In like manner all Staff Surgeons whether of Brigades or Hospitals are to know, no difference of rank but Seniority in the Service

And they are all to be disposable wherever the service may require.

All Medical Officers whose services may be accepted on the present improved plan are to take rank in their respective classes according to the dates of their present commissions, and are to be employed in preference to those who have not already served; And all others, hereafter obtaining commissions will receive the same through the joint recommendation of the Inspector General and Delegates of the Physico Mori, who are to ^{consult in Board} ~~communicate~~ ^{and} agree upon the proper persons to be appointed. The Officers of the Fazienda to be appointed as heretofore by the Contador Fiscal.

No person to be eligible to any Medical or Surgical appointment until he shall have produced his Diploma from the University, or have undergone the necessary examinations by the Board of Medical Officers appointed for the purpose by His Ex^{ty} the Commander in Chief.

Signed J. W^m Ferguson
J. G. of the P. M. H.

July 19th 1811.

Supplementary Plan of Medical Rank referred for the Commander in Chief's consideration.

Class & Rank	Present Pay	Proposed rank	Proposed Pay
Physico Mori Col.	100. mil. rei.	Colonel	100. mil. rei.
Deputy Inspector	not fixed	1 st Lieut. Col.	60. —
1 st Physician	not paid	2 ^d Lieut. Col.	55. —
2 ^d Physician	not fixed	1 st Major	50. —

Class & Rank.	Present pay. -	Proposed rank	Proposed Pay
Staff Surgeon or Inspector of a Brigade	40. mil reis	2 ^d Major	40. mil reis monthly
Regimental Surgeon	30. " " "	Capt ⁿ	30. " " "
Regimental Assist ^t	20. " " "	Lieut.	20. " " "
Assist ^t Hospit ^l Surgeon	not fixed.	Ensign	15. " " "
P. S. Staff Surgeons according to Seniority & Service to be equally eligible to the rank of 2 ^d Inspector as the Physicians. —			

Lisbon July 22^d 1811

Sir

In consequence of orders received late last night from the Quarter Master Gen^l of the Army - which orders are herewith enclosed for your information - I have to request that you will be pleased to send to Aviz in Alentejo without delay. Hospital Stores of every kind to accommodate & assist 200 sick along with the proper officers for that number of Patients, excepting only the first Physician who has already been ordered from Crato. In the above Staff must be included a sufficient number of extra Informers or Assist^t Surgeons for the purpose of affording proper attendance to the sick on their passage from Aviz to Salvaterra - I have further to request, in consequence of the same orders, that you will be pleased to establish another Hospital at Salvaterra upon the same scale & plan precisely as the above at Aviz including in

† Vide the
P. S.

like manner in its staff a proper proportion
 of the Infermeiros or Asst. Surgeons to attend
 the sick in their passage weekly from Salvaterra
 to Lisbon. The Intendant General of Brazil
 has been ordered to provide rations according to
 the rules of the service for the above Hospitals,
 but he can do no more. — Amongst the hospital
 stores therefore sent from Lisbon must be
 included sugar or whatever articles of comfort
 the sick may require in addition to the common
 rations. — Medicines, of course, are considered
 as included in the Hospital stores that are to be
 sent.

As it has been ordered to provide from
 the Garrison of Achantes, an Hospital at
 Villa Belha with Hospital stores & staff for 100
 sick on the same plan and to serve the same
 purposes as the aforesaid Hospitals of Ariz
 & Salvaterra — it may therefore become necessary
 to renew the staff & stores that will thus be taken
 away from Achantes.

I have the honor to be
 Sir

Your most Obedt Serv^t
 (signed) Don Bernardino

Mrs. Mr. Dr. Jose Carlos Barreto
 Delagado do San Publico Mor.
 P. & C. V. L.

P.S. The Quarten Master General in his
 letter to me has written the following relative
 to the Physician at Coato. "The Physician
 now at Coato, which Hospital will exist

no longer than until the Troops march
 which has for their Cantonments: will according to
 already taken place Mr Wests Account, do admirably well for
 the charge of the Hosp. Hospital at. Hoiz
 so that you will have only one to send to
 Salvaterra.

Lisbon July 22-1811

Sir

The following order having been
 received by me late last night from the
 Quarter Master General of the Army - viz.
 "The Intendant of Vixeres will immediately
 establish a sufficient Depot of such
 Provisions as shall be pointed out to him
 by the Inspector General of Hospitals, both
 at Hoiz and Salvaterra to be at the disposal
 of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital
 of each respectively." I have to request that
 in consequence of the above Order you will as
 soon as possible provide Hospital rations
 of fresh meat, bread, wine & rice according
 to the rules of the Service for an establishment
 of 200 Sick both at Hoiz and Salvaterra &
 that you will continue that supply until
 further Orders

I have the honor to be
 Yr Vc Vc

(Signed) Wm Bergeffson
 In. Gen. of Hosp

Jose Domingos Inez Cardoso
 Intendente Geral
 Das Vixeres Vc
 Yc Vc Vc

Lisbon July 22nd 1811

Sir

In consequence of Orders received late last night from the Quarter-Master General of the Army directing me in concurrence with Your Excellency to establish an Hospital at Villa Velha for the sick and to make arrangements in as far as the medical Department is concerned for taking care of the sick during their passage from that place to Oporto. I have to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to command the first Physician of Hospitals under Your Orders to detain a proper medical Officer with a suitable Staff of Assistant Surgeons or experienced Infermiers as soon as possible to Villa Velha for the purpose of conducting that service. I would further beg leave to suggest to you the propriety of directing the medical Officer selected for that duty to establish his residence at Villa Velha in order that he may at all times be ready to receive and assist the sick coming from the Army & who may be detained there, as well as to appoint for them the proper attendance on their passages & it ought to be understood that the Infermiers or Asst^{ts} Surgeons who accompany the sick to Oporto are always to return to Villa Velha in order that they may be ready for the ^{next conveyance} ~~same service~~.

To His Highness

I have the honor to be
 the Governor of Oporto — signed — Don Francisco

Lisbon July 22nd 1811

29.

My Dear Mr

Will you inform the Marshal that late last night I received two Memoranda of General Orders on the Hospital Movements from what I suppose to be the two Head Quarters of the intended Cantonnements of the Army - viz Castella Branca & Portalegre, along with a circumstantial & explicit Letter on the subject from Genl D Urban, by which it appears that the sick of the first are to reach the Metropolis through Abrantes & of the last thro Salvaterra. a new Hospital being established at Villa Velha for the one & at Oporto for the other.

I have in consequence been engaged the whole of this day corresponding on the business with the Physico-Mor. the Intendant of Viveres V. and writing to the Governor of Abrantes; - but it is now I feel the want of British Medical Staff to take the direction of the new Hospitals & regulate these sick movements - I am sorry to say that Mr Logan has suffered within these few days a very severe attack of acute inflammation of the Liver & that Mr Morse - tho much better & much more willing than able, is only fit for Garrison Duty by reason of a chronic affection of the same organ - both under these circumstances however volunteered very handsomely to proceed to any quarter I might point out.

but it would have been unfair equally to the service & the individual to have accepted my offer, & I know that Morse is the climate of Montejó will speedily relapse into those stages of Disease from which he is now but partially recovered. — I have therefore directed the Physicians by virtue of the orders sent me by Genl. D'Urban to appoint Portuguese Faculty to the different Regt Hospitals for the present, but I would recommend Dr. Parker whose valuable services must in a great degree be thrown away with the small Brigade of Cavalry to which he is attached to be stationed at Salvaterra or Aizé & thereby superintend the Hospital business from the Cantonment of Pontalgre. — I have left fear for the other one from Castello Branco as I have much faith in the portions of the Governor of Alentejo for forwarding the sick. — They are accustomed to the business in that Quarter & the Governor seemed really to be in earnest & to be doing his utmost during my last visit to the Garrison.

I have had no conversation of the subject, nor have I heard any thing about the Hospital Establishment at Sagres now become so important as being the principal Depot for the young recruits. — The example of Poniche has made a very strong impression upon me & when ever I heard of Sagres being fired upon I wished Dr. Halliday to be stationed here — that is now impossible, but I know that Morse is in every way well qualified for the place I wished Halliday

36

to fill & I much fear that his health will
not permit him to execute with effect, any
other duties for the present; on these grounds
therefore I would recommend his being sent
home.

Have the goodness to communicate
the contents of this letter to the Commander in
Chief & believe me to be very faithfully
Truly Yours (signed) Wm Ferguson

Col. Hardinge
G. D. R.

Lisbon July 22-1811

Sir

I consider it my duty to report
for the information of the Commander in Chief
that on my inspection of the Hospital here on
the 18th Inst. I found the Hospital & clean here
in that of the Junqueira at Oporto with the
common sick without any proper means being
used for their recovery.

I should have made this
Report sooner but for a sudden attack of illness
which came upon me immediately subsequent to
my inspection of that Hospital & I am induced
to trouble His Excellency with it now as the circum-
stances bear the character not only of neglect
of duty on the part of the Faculty but also of
positive disobedience of orders constantly repeated
during a course of many months to the Physicians
here. All the Patients in question had

in Hospital for weeks, but instead of being confined to bed on the half diet list while using the Hot Blisters as directed they had the indulgence of the fullest Diet, were walking about in an irregular manner & doing nothing for their cure beyond taking some Phisians or Decoction of Herbs which I need scarcely say could not possibly cure the Hot.

I have been in the habit of addressing my observations on such subjects as this to the Physico Prior, but I find it is in vain any longer to attempt combatting alone against ignorance, prejudice & corruption, for when it is considered with what facilities Soldiers - such as those with slight Hot, who never should have left their Regts are received into the Portuguese Hosp^l & what difficulties are opposed to their leaving them. I feel convinced that this last term is not applied unfairly.

The number of Soldiers that are thus detained in Hospital for weeks & months with Hot who could easily be cured in a few days I calculate to be never less than 1000, of all whose services the country is in this manner improperly deprived. I have in every possible way - by writing, by explanation & otherwise endeavored thus the Physico Prior, to impress upon the Portuguese Faculty, the necessity of using more effective measures. but all in vain; & I believe they never will be induced to do so unless compelled by the authority of the Commander in Chief. I enclose a copy of the last Instructions.

I gave upon the subject at Coimbra which
 contain in a concentrated form all I have been
 toiling and labouring to inculcate — They
 were sent to the Physics Divⁿ at the time by
 Doctor Faldas, Director of the Hospital here
 but he (the Physics Divⁿ) seems determined to
 resist their introduction into the Hospitals of
 Portugal.

I have the honor to be
 Sir

Your most O^b. humble servant

Signed Robt. Ferguson

Col. Harding
 Military Secretary

My Dear Sir

Lisbon July 29th 1811.



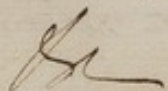
I enclose my Contingent acct. (two in number)
 up to the 24th of February the day on which it was
 notified to Mr. Leguina that his pay at 7/6. was
 to cease according to the Direction contained in
 your letter of the 22nd of that month — I can declare
 upon honour that no antecedent notification to that
 effect had ever been received; I heard thro' Mr.
 Robinson at the Military Secretary's office irregular
 rumours of His Ex^{cy}. being dissatisfied, but the only
 intelligible communication on that subject was the
 accompanying from Col. Arbuthnot, who when embarking
 for England about two months afterwards, farther
 told me verbally that he could give me no additional
 instructions, but desired me to refer the whole

again to the Marshal thro you, which I accordingly did, and which produced the decision conveyed in your letter above alluded to.

The other acct. up to the present date are not transmitted, because M.^r Aguirre will not remain with me for the pay of 2/6 per diem and I cannot compel him, ~~and~~ I have enquired & believe that a competent, or indeed any kind of trustworthy clerk, cannot be procured for that money; the consequence therefore must be, that I shall be left without a clerk altogether, at a time when I shall probably require additional assistance, and in that case it will be utterly impossible for me to get thro, with the business of the Department - I am already born down with impediments of every kind, and under these circumstances I have earnestly to beg that His Ex^{ty}. in consideration of the reasons I have formerly stated will be pleased to allow 5/ instead of 2/6 per diem. This rate is inferior to the pay of the Physico-Mat. Clerk, & as I said before I feel convinced that a proper person who is not Military cannot be engaged for less.

I beg you will submit this letter to the Commander in Chief and that you will believe me to be

Very truly & faithfully yr.


Lieut. Col. Hardinge
Military Secretary.
 

Signed W.^m Ferguson
Inspector G.^d of the P.
M. H.

Sir

Lisbon July 4th 1811.

On the 21st Ultimo late in the evening I was favoured with y^r. Letter of the 19th from Alouya de S. Alaya, inclosing the official instructions in the form of Memoranda for the movement of the Sick of the Portuguese Army from the proposed Cantonment to Lisbon, and in the following morning I addressed the inclosed letters marked N^o 1. 2. and 3. to the Governor of Abrantes, The Intendant of Viseu and Delegate of the Physico Med. respecting forwarding at the same time to the latter, a Copy of the Memoranda and also Copies of my letters to the Intendant of Viseu and Governor of Abrantes - The Messenger brought me back the receipt for the letter addressed to the Intendant of Viseu, but as no Notice whatever was taken of my communication to the Physico Med. I sent on the 3rd day afterwards to know whether it had been duly received and I ascertained that it had accordingly - Nothing farther was heard on the Subject till my return from Mafra on the evening of the 2nd inst. when I found a letter from D^r Barretto dated the 31st ult. requesting to have a Conference with me on the Subject, in consequence of a letter from Brigadier Genl. Lemos, which he inclosed, Conveying the pleasure of the Commander in Chief to that effect - We accordingly meet at 3. o Clock yesterday by his desire, when I found to my utter surprise that the business of providing for the Sick on their Journey from their Cantonment to Lisbon was only to begin from the date of our Conference, and that during 11. days no Steps whatever had been taken for carrying into execution

The Official orders of the 19th of July - Thus there was every probability of the same Melancholy scene being repeated in Alentejo which lately occurred in the North for there in like manner the Medical Department left the sick to their fate - Instead of being brought to the Hospital of Coimbra they were taken wherever it suited the convenience of waggons or Porters to carry them - They had neither provisions, Medicine, nor Medical assistance - All were weeks on the road under these circumstances and many were never heard of again - The Dead Carcasses of some that had died of hunger were brought to the Hospital as a Voucher for the delivery and others came so exhausted from the same cause, that they were received only to perish while the ^{living} bodies of the wounded thro putrefaction of their wounds, which had never been dressed from the time of their living the army, had literally become food for worms previous to dissection.

I have earnestly to beg that you will submit this letter as soon as possible to the Commander in chief because the same horrors will be must infallibly be repeated upon every movement of the Troops as long as the present system continues - It is to be feared that they may already in some degree have happened in Alentejo and it is evident that they would have occurred there to their fullest extent but for the letter of Brigadier G^l Lemos, which has obliged the Physico-Mor to give attention to, thus, late, to the orders of the Army.

I have the honor to be Sir

Col. D Urban
Quartermaster G^l
of the Portuguese Army.

Signed J. W^m Ferguson
J. G^l of the P. M. H.

Lisbon 7th August 1811.

Wrote to The Physico Mor that Staff Surgeon Morse has been directed by Command of the Commander in Chief to proceed to Mafra & take upon him the Medical Superintendence of that Depot.

Lisbon 16th August 1811

Calculation of an Hospital for 2000. Sick.

2000. Palliast Cases & Bolsters at 10/- each.....	£ 1000.
2000. Bedsteads of Boards & Trestles at 5/- each.....	500.
4000. Pair of Sheets at 10/- per pair.....	2000.
4000. Blankets or rugs at 7/- each.....	1400.
2000. Coarse Cotton Shirts at 5/- each.....	500.

£ 5400.

Fuel, Straw to fill the palliast, cooking utensils, eating & house utensils, Carriage of Stores, not included.

Expense of each Patient in Hospital including Medicine attendance, wine, washing &c. at 2/- per day £6000 per month.

B. The expense of Straw must be very great not less than 3/- each Bed.

Outline of a Plan for the Succour of the Portuguese Sick & distribution of the Charity, Submitted to the Consideration of Mr. Stuart. August 7th 1811

1st That the Establishment of Hospitals for the Sick in general is inexpedient, because the expence would far exceed the bounds of the Charity; because the Civil authorities could never be stirred up to make the necessary provision for the object within any reasonable time nor to administer afterwards with honesty & Justice & because the national propensity to filth is so inveterate & incurable that Contagion would certainly be generated by collecting a Crowd of Sick together even where none existed before. — In the Civil Hospitals of S. Jose in Lisbon & ⁱⁿ that of the University at Coimbra the mortality has been great beyond example

2nd That in every town or place where the fever rages, there should be established a house of reception for the destitute & vagrant Sick, but for those only — all others ought to receive Succour in their own houses

3rd That these houses of reception should be placed under the immediate Superintendence of the Magistracy, who are to have the power of Causing the Medical Practitioners under their Jurisdiction to attend in them as also to give regular attendance to the Sick inhabitants

in their own houses — The practitioners in both cases to be paid for their attendance.

- 4.th That the Parochial Clergy be at all times associated with the Magistracy & Medical practitioners of the place for the purpose of contributing their endeavours towards the due distribution of the Charity — Much may be expected from their aid, particularly in visiting the Sick inhabitants at their own houses.
- 5.th That there be appointed Inspectors of Districts not connected with the places where the Sick may happen to be, who are to visit every Station & to report Monthly or oftener for the information of the Government.
- 6.th That the Civil authorities be called upon by Government, to visit every house within their Jurisdiction & report in the number of Sick, particularly noting the number of vagrant Sick, which reports are to be repeated weekly for as long as they receive aid from the fund or the Sickness Continues, as without a specific nominal return of Sick no claim on the charity can be admitted.
- 7.th That the accounts of expenditure & distribution of the Charity are to be signed by the Civil Magistrates by the attending Physician & Parochial Clergy & after they have been examined by the Inspector of the District are to be transmitted thro the Capitan Moris, who are farther to be responsible for

the correctness of the acc^t.

- 8th That the Inspectors of the Districts are to submit to the government for honourable notice the names of the Magistrates, Clergy & Physicians who distinguish themselves by active humanity & it will be in like manner their duty to move Government for the punishment of the dishonest the inhumane & the negligent
- 9th That wherever a Misericordia is already established the destitute sick are to be carried there in preference to establishing other Hospitals for their reception and the managers of the Misericordia are to receive assistance from the fund in proportion to the number they relieve.
- 10th That there be established in Lisbon Magazines of the most useful Medicines, such as Bark, Opium, Camphor, Ether, Agua d' Inglaterra &c., from whence according to the returns of Sick received, Supplies are to be sent to the different Stations - also & for the same purpose Magazines of Hospital Comforts such as Sugar wine, Rice, Chocolate or tea, Soap &c. NB. English (with India Rum) when employed Medicinally & properly diluted or mixed tho' not equal to Port wine is always preferable to the sour wine of the Country.
- 11th That as the Sickness has been induced as much from

the want of the ordinary Comforts of life as from famine & Contagion & must continue untill these Comforts are restored, there should likewise be established in addition to the common article of Sustenance, Magazines of bedding Cloathing, Cooking utensils, the implements of husbandry with garden seeds, as also Carpenters tools, including nails, hinges, common door locks, latches &c to furnish the means of repairing the ruined houses.

12th That at present and untill the month of October when they will become most indispensable, Blankets need not be issued for bedding to the Sick.

13th That every pains should be taken to get all infected woollen articles of bedding or Cloathing destroyed & to induce the inhabitants to bring them forward for that purpose new ones of the same should be given them in exchange from the magazines - Assistance of extra Cloathing & preference to Employment or Labour to be given in the way of reward to such of the poor or Convalescent Sick as distinguish them selves by attention to personal Cleanliness & the hair of all receiving relief from the Fund is invariably to be cut short.

14th That facilities of whitewashing ought to be furnished to every house holder where the fever has existed & none to be considered as having any claim upon the Charity who do not comply with all the health Regulations

16. August 1811.

Signed W. Ferguson
J. Secy of the P. M. H.

42 Health Regulations founded on the foregoing "outline".

— Duties of the Magistracy. —

- 1 That in every town, where it shall appear by the Returns, that the Fever rages, the civil magistrate be empowered to command the services of the medical practitioners in the place for the benefit of the community; and that they be considered under his orders.
- 2 That he shall cause returns to be made to him of all in the place capable of labour, both men and women, from whom should be selected a sufficient number for the service of the sick; and for this employment, which is to be considered paramount to every other, they are to be paid at the highest rate of wages for daily labour, with other extra remunerations according to circumstances. The elderly women, as being less liable to suffer from contagion, should be employed as nurses, & younger as washerwomen, & the men as carriers of stores &c. or other suitable work. W.B. All wash to be paid for by the piece, and the same rule extend to every kind of work when practicable.
- 3 That he cause Returns to be made, and otherwise ascertain, by parochial visits, the number of persons within his jurisdiction, for whom, he should without delay direct medical attendance, empower the practitioners to give them the necessary succour from the fund; but the issue & appropriation of the succours are always to be verified by the other authorities. W.B. in order to ensure prompt medical aid, at the beginning of disease, it should be ordered that every household send intimation to the magistrate upon the appearance of any disease in his family.

That

4 That he keep a Register of the number of sick who may receive relief as above, subricated checked & avouched according to the usual forms, from which register the Inspector may make out his Returns, when he shall have duly examined it, and subscribed his name at the bottom of every page.

5 That he attend most strictly to the Police of the place in respect to cleanliness, as well in the houses as in the streets, and cause nuisances to be promptly removed.

6 That during the sickness, he cause all the inhabitants, without exception, to air their bedding, - by laying it out of doors for at least two hours every day in fine weather.

7 That he be answerable for having all the Flock mattresses, on which patients may have died, immediately destroyed, giving the proprietors an equivalent in bedding from the charity; and that the same change be insisted on with those who even recover from the fever, as flock beds admit of no purification: infected blankets may be brought again into use with safety after having been steeped in water for several days, then well washed with soap, and lastly exposed to the air, by night as well as by day, for a week, or longer according to circumstances.

8 That he cause all who claim assistance or relief, after recovery, to appear before him in a state of perfect personal cleanliness, previous to the issue of such relief or assistance.

That

- 9 That he give assistance, the inhabitants in whitewashing & otherwise purifying their infected dwellings, from the charity, when cannot be done at the public expense.
10. That he establish warehouses or magazines of quicklime for whitewashing, straw, fern, or heath, to fill paillasses &c.
- 11 That he superintend the Misericordia, & ascertain its magazines stores & funds; and be answerable that they are faithfully appropriated for the benefit & relief of the sick. Should the funds fall short, he may afford them relief from the charity, but never otherwise and, in every case, where assistance may be thus afforded, to the Governors of any Misericordia the deficiency in their own funds is to be specially certified by the Magistrate & Inspector without such certificates no such charge can ever be allowed.

Duties of the Physician.

- 1st — He is to visit all Patients at their own houses, whose names shall be sent to him by the Civil authorities, & consider himself responsible there-after for the care of them during their illness.
- 2^d He will make requisitions thro' the Magistrate for whatever succour of medicines & sustenance &c they may require.
- 3^d He is to attend, most particularly, to the cleanliness of their persons, and ventilation of their dwellings, during the disease.

He

- duties of the Inspector -
4th He is to make the most particular health inspections of all the Misericordias, in order to see that the Police of the establishment is good, and that the sick have justice done to them in points of good accommodation, food, medicine, attendance &c. All requisitions for money, or other assistance from the funds are to pass through him, but previous to sending them in, he is to ascertain & be answerable that the managers of the establishment have brought their own funds fairly into use, the charity being intended to aid & not to save these last.

4th He is to take care that the medicines he prescribes are faithfully & duly administered in respect to time quantity & quality.

5th He is to point out to the Magistrate, whatever measures appear to him to be necessary for the comfort of the sick, for preventing disease, and arresting the progress of contagion.

6th He is to correspond with the Inspector of the District & report to him regularly on the state of the sick - the state of the supplies for their relief - and the degree of support he receives from the civil authorities.

7. He is to recommend to them last the prompt removal of nuisances - the speedy burial of dead bodies - the opening facilities of ventilation in the streets - & supplying the means of water carriage to the houses - the whitewashing of infected apartments

ments the fumigation of the rooms where patients have died the destruction of their infected bedding, - the purification of bedding that can again be brought into use with safety, - the renewal of fresh wholesome bedding in the meantime from the stores of the Charity, - and the having at all times a supply of clean wash linen. N.B. the hair of every patient in the beginning of fever is to be cut off - this is the only means of ultimately preserving. Fumigation is to be conducted by filling a large dish with common salt, & pouring on it vitriolic acid, from time to time for as long as it continues to give out the muriatic fumes. No heat or any other apparatus is required, but the mixture should be stirred at the time the vitriolic acid is poured in. The group ought to be continued for 48 hours with the doors and windows close shut: and then all thrown open to the air for several days.

Lime should be thrown into all the necessaries to which the infected sick have had access, and upon the spots where any heaps of rubbish collected from them may have lain. The bedstead floors over of every Patient that dies, or recovers, from the fever, should be well scoured with hot water & then exposed to the open air.

1. He is as soon as possible to ascertain and report on the means & capabilities possessed by any station within his District for the care of their own sick.
2. He is to visit every station requiring aid from the fund once a week & report on the state of its health.
3. He is to examine & report upon the accounts and conduct of all that are employed by the fund in giving aid to the sick in their own houses.
4. He is to make the most particular health inspections of all the Misericordias, in order to see that the Police of the establishment is good, & that the sick have justice done to them, in point of food, accommodation, medicine, attendance, &c. All requisitions for money, or other assistance from the fund, are to pass through him, but, previous to sending them in, he is to ascertain, & be assured that the Managers of the establishment have brought their own funds fairly into use. The Charity being meant to aid & not to save these last.
5. He is to make his returns, of the number receiving relief, from the Register kept by the Magistrate, which register is to be examined by him, & signed at the bottom of every page.
6. All accounts are to be transmitted thro' him; and none can be received without his previous examination & approval.

~~London August 12th 1811~~
Sir

London August 12th 1811

I answer to the official letter addressed to me
by your order from Sir Patrick of your Department
suggesting to me the propriety of appointing as
soon as possible an efficient British Medical
Officer to superintend the General Hospital about
to be established at Genoa. I have the honor
to inform you that I have conferred with the Command
in Chief on the subject and His Excellency is of opinion
that no British Medical Officer should be appointed
to that Station & has so decided.

I have the honor to be Sir your Obedient Servant

Brigadier Genl. D. Wilson &c &c

London Sept 10th 1811
Sir In answer to your letter requesting my opinion for
the information of the Command in Chief on the length of
time & men may be confined by way of punishment in a diet
of bread & water I have to state that provided the bread be good
& in sufficient quantity & the water be pure & in sufficient
quantity for any length of time without injury
to his health but all prisoners ought to be under medical
observation & all unwell men in exception to be above
all I have the honor to be Sir your Obedient Servant

Dr. James Fordyce

Yours Obedient Servant
J. Fordyce

Memorandum Relative to the High Prevalence & Distribution
of the Malaria Characterized by the Miasm of Sept 3^d 1811

1st The Independent General Association having
reported that the contagion of the malarial fever
has ceased in the frontier & that the only disease
which now prevails amongst the peasants is the
Indurice intermittent fever or ague which over
the winter will prevail amongst them during
the autumnal months for as long as their soil
& climate remains unchanged it does not
therefore appear necessary to waste the funds
of the Society in supplying Medicinal succours
against a disease which can only be cured
effectually by the colder temperature of the ensuing
winter season —

2^d That the Medicinal application of the Society
should be considered admissible only under
extraordinary circumstances of disease such as
those lately seen because it would be utterly
unavailing the greater to any supposable extent
in reversing the course of the endemic & periodic
diseases of the Country

3^d That the best & only effectual mode of
enabling the constitutions of the inhabitants to

to resist the effect of these diseases would
be to extend to them a due proportion of the
comforts of life in point of food clothing
& habitations but should it be determined
in consideration of the distressed state of the
Country to supply medicines from the stores
these medicines should consist of the most
essential articles only which joined to the
other known means of curing diseases that are
within the reach of every village practitioner may
enable the inhabitants to contend with the
disease as usual with the Autumnal heats
to be kept away—

2^d The Medicines as above should be issued
on a given calculation of a certain quantity
for a given number of sick — The first issue
to be considered as final unless new circumstances
of disease should arise — They should be pre-
sented stored & signed by the Intendant General
of police according to the directions of the Inspector
General of Army Hospitals after they have been
previously examined & approved as well in
sample as in bulk ^{before the packing} after they are stored by
that last mentioned Officer

N. B. Druggists to send samples of the Medicines

wanted with the prices marked, for examination
which samples if approved are to remain with
the Inspector for after the purchase for the
purpose of being compared with the specimens
then laid in & no account are to be paid
until they have ^{been} examined & approved by him

Sir

London September 14th 1811

In compliance with the desire of Marshal Sir
H. F. Bessford to state officially to you my claim
to the Portuguese pay which has been granted to the
British Officers serving with the Portuguese Army
since the 1st of April 1810 I beg to represent that the
according to the official Circular Letter of May 13th 1810
that pay was granted "To reward the meritorious conduct
of the British Officers who on entering the Portuguese
Service received one step of British rank (which can
be precisely mine) & to enable them to support
credibly their situations as well well as to serve
as a proof of the opinion & sentiments entertained
by Lord Wellington & Marshal Sir H. F. Bessford
of the merits of the Officers in whose favour the
arrangement was to act" It has nevertheless
been withheld from me alone of all the Staff
with the exception of the General Officers commanding
Brigades and I am left to draw the mortifying con-
clusion that I have been deemed unworthy of what
has been granted for the purposes above mentioned

In various private letters addressed at different
times to you & to Col. Hardinge I have intreated
His Excellency's attention to my claim & endeavored
to explain the objection that Lord Cornwallis had been
raised of my ~~being~~ ranking with the General Brigades

of General Officers & where the Putnam pay was not allowed
by stating "that I was not a General Officer having neither
the rank nor emoluments allowed as such (the number
of Major Generals that I am allowed being only five) that
I never pretended to be one & that if I did I knew
that I would not be permitted to. A such explanation, never
was objected to but still I remain under the circumstances
of exclusion from the pay in question tho' according to the
terms of the official letter the rank holding, it certainly
implies a reproach which in my official capacity
I had not calculated upon meeting being at all con-
scious of having in any manner deserved all of
the service to which I had been

Under these impressions I trust that the
Governor will still give to my claim his favourable
consideration for I must feel as long as I live that
I have the same right to the gratification for the whole
time that it has been been granted as any other
officer receiving it & which I have been contributing
my utmost exertions for the good of the service I
hope I am not to be denied the common reward
rewards — I have the honor to be &c

Yrs. Truly
J. M. Putnam

The
Col. Robert Putnam

per me

Dear Sir

Dublin Sept 14/44

His Excellency, Sir P. J. Bunsford having directed me to transmit this your very claims or representations I had to make respecting my allowances & Department in order that they might be taken into consideration in the fair point of view I take the opportunity of recalling to His Excellency's attention the subject of my losses for cost of which according to the General Orders of the Army, I ought to be allowed Provisions but His Excellency was pleased to direct when I came into the Portuguese Service that I should only draw for food - This I naturally felt to be a degradation & hardship which I first endeavored to represent in private letters then the Lt. Colonel Goul & subsequently in an official letter dated April 5th/1840 addressed to you but I never was favoured with any reply unless further than your informing me verbally that His Excellency did not see how the determination that had been made could be altered

I am over to be under the receipts yesterday observing this business again had been placed at the head of a staff whose public interests are in his keeping and every circumstance of the kind standing as a precedent against the objection I feel that it is not permitted me to forego any other

allowance of my situation without making due representation
of what I am bound ^{& it respects} them representations whenever I can
be done with respect & propriety until redress be
obtained — I can only now repeat what I said
before that of Her Excellency with be pleased to put
me in the same footing in respect to fringe with other
Inspectors I pledge myself never to draw a Pension from
the Public Store unless for the Public Service

With regard to the Clerk I have now been nearly
a month without any assistance of the kind and
I believe that I am the only Inspector of Probates
that ever found himself in the same predicament

It was appear almost needless for me to say that
of a public functionary whose principal duty is
corresponding in a language which he himself cannot
write he refused the means of engaging a native writer
or so many clerks as the Service actually requires
he must stand as I do now literally oppressed
being without the capability of conducting
any business whatever

I hope that you will submit the letter to the
Commander (Chief) of the Bureau of
the Interior.

Pol. leucostriatus

Dear Sir

Lisbon Sept 13th 1834

Will you have the goodness to submit to His
Excellency Sir W. C. Beresford the enclosed letter with
the accompanying papers from Staff Surgeon Lausni for
where I see to attest His Excellency's ^{which you will permit} protection
as it must be understood that the duties of his station
can never be performed of any Regimental Officer in
a question purely medical can take it upon him to
controvert his decisions

Then the same to be to the Staff Surgeon

To Brigadier Genl D. Lubbock
2nd Quarter Genl

Lisbon Sept 19th

Sir

I have been commanded by the Commanding in Chief
to direct that you will proceed forthwith to Lourenço for
the purpose of taking upon you the duties of Medical Officer
at that place — When there you will visit the
Hospitals daily or as often as may be necessary & cause all
the codes of the service to be observed but there will be
no occasion for your taking part in the ordinary detail
duties which are to be directed as usual by the Senior
Portuguese Physician — I enclose for your guidance
a copy of the last General Orders that have been issued
relative to the Hospital station of Lourenço from which
you will see the necessity of examining ^{attention} the most
particularly all ^{at your former} on their first coming in to & on their
leaving that place — I have the honor to be
To Staff Surgeon Griffiths

Lisbon Sept 28th 1844

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that Staff
Surgeon Griffiths has been directed by command of His
Excellency Sir M. C. Beresford to proceed to Funchal &
take upon him the duties of Medical Resident &
Superintendent of the Hospitals at that station
I am the honor to be &c &c
Yours faithfully
To Doctor Barretto Physician General

Lisbon Sept 28th

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed letter
which I have received from Doctor Robertson Surgeon
to the Forces requesting a prolongation of his leave of absence
I have to request that you will submit it to the Commandant
in Chief in order that His Excellency's pleasure may
be taken thereon

I am the honor to be &c &c

Yours faithfully
Mr. L. J. J. J.

To Lt. Col. Robertson

Military Secretary

&c &c &c

Sir

Larkin Sept 29th 1841

Having transmitted your letter requesting a pro-
longation of your leave of absence to Lord Raglan in
order that the pleasure of the Commander in Chief
might be taken thereon I have received this the Adjutant
General the following answer dated Las Palmas Sept 28th
"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this
date requesting me from Doctor Robertson requesting
"a prolongation of his leave of absence which having
been submitted to Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford I am
"pleased to observe that Doctor Robertson's leave accords
"to Doctor Keating's certificate expired on the 12th inst
"but as Doctor Robertson by his correspondence may
"wish to make it appear that his leave was to extend
"to the 30th of this month his Excellency will take the
"advantage of that circumstance that has only to direct
"that you will inform Doctor Robertson that if he
"does not join his brigade on that day his name will
"be submitted to Lord Wellington in order that it may be
"struck off the list as none but efficient officers can
"be permitted to remain on the staff of the Portuguese
"Army" — I am Sir your most obedient servant

Wm. Ferguson

To Doctor Robertson

Adjutant to the Forces

W. C. B.

~~My dear Sir~~
~~I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst.~~
~~and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.~~
~~I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.~~

Wm. H. H. H.

~~I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.~~

Sir

London 26th Aug 1861

In a reference to my letter books I find that on the
24th of August last I officially informed the Physician in Chief
by the Command of the Commander in Chief that
I had been directed to proceed to Chaffin's Station
upon him the Medical Superintendence of that Depot
I am the more so as I have been

To H. Col. Substant Military Secretary

In referring to the names of members, notably the
subject of a letter dated the 25th ult. from Doctor
Foster stating his inability to join his Brigade
it was not my intention to have reported his name
again as absent but as I have this morning
received the enclosed which appears to develop
fresh views sententia on the part of that Officer
I feel that after what has just been said regard to
him it would not be safe for me to pass it over
unnoticed

Yours ever

but the regard to his health is such that
he has been directed by the Secretary to refer to
me I can only state that he has been for many
months interrupted from his business on such leave
that during the last twelve months he has done only
a few weeks duty & that there is as little a
probability of his becoming official now than there
was last Christmas when he was here also on sick
leave

of local duties calculated for the care and
convenience of individuals. The Secretary has observed
the other day when speaking of Doctor Wharton that
his service could have nothing but it becomes
me here to expose the fallacy of that part of his
letter wherein he attempts to make it appear that
the Service has been made subservient to the ease &
tranquillity of Doctor Wharton & that he was removed
from his business on purpose to accommodate that last
mentioned officer - This is so far from being true
that at the very time he was ordered to quit London
Doctor Wharton was directed to repair to Bates from
London where he was subsequently employed in the
most active duties of the Department after the
departure of Barnes & was not recommended for his
present situation till some time after the above
took up its position in the lines

I need not here enter into the reasons why I recommended
Doctor Johnston removal from Dublin - His present
condition relates to his health alone & his medical
rank is the best judge whether his impaired state
during or long & time renders it advisable for to
retain him in the Staff of this Branching Army
where the services of efficient Officers are so much
wanted — I beg you will submit this
Letter to the Commanders in Chief and I have
the honor to be Sir your obedient servant
J. J. J. J.

The Lt. Col. Arthur Johnston
Military Secretary
J. J. J. J.

See

London Nov 1, 1811

I have the honor to report for the information of
Murch. Esq. W. (Barnard) that a distance after making
orders I duly proceeded to Maffra for the purpose of
mixing into all the real the concerns of that Depot
recommending such measures as might appear best
adapted for preserving the health of the young recruits.

I found the Hospital in excellent order but
somewhat crowded the extent of accommodation being
scarcely adequate for housing with comfort or great
a body nearly 700 of sick with their necessary attendants.

The prevailing indeed the only complaints worthy of
attention were fevers brought on by exposure to cold
which had proved fatal in some late instances and
amongst others those in Hospital were attended by
this inflammation of the lungs the severest and most
dangerous affection in which the human consti-
tution can be liable from the above mentioned cause.

The early invasion of this form of disease
shows what will certainly occur in the advanced
winter season at or cold & exposed a situation
as Maffra if timely means of prevention are
not adopted against it & from which appear
to me to be the best are the following

1st

To increase the extent of the hospital accommoda-
tion the necessary arrangements & Medical Staff so as
to receive at least 1000 Patients as it is probable that
the sick Returns during the four ensuing months will not
fall short of that number.

2^d

To supply the recruits either with pleasant shirts or great coats. The latter would be preferable as being more compatible with personal cleanliness & less likely to retain the seeds of contagious diseases should such at any future time as potentially be introduced amongst them

* Good Blankets already supplied & have not been used for the very reason of their being great coats to the troops which is not the case with the great coats which are not used at all.

To supply woollen socks or half stockings to every recruit as at present they have no covering of the hand nor any intermediate substance between the shoe & the foot

3rd

To supply two blankets to every man both of them of better quality than the one he at present has

* Blanket put which is sandy scents across & thin *

4th

To provide some kind of warm breakfast for them previous to their going to exercise in the morning as at present they have only their bread

a pint of rice meal or 3 of thin bread. Cooked with a piece of butter & seasoned with salt & garlic. or still better a soup made from the first & put in the second part of the first & second.

* which is generally bad & uneconomical & thereby saves money for the breakfast which is better.

5th

To change the Ration of army for one of ordnance points more particularly to the men on guard or night duty during wet & cold weather and at such times to encourage the smothering of clothes

* Blanket has already been sent

6th

To supply dry scrubbing brushes & scrapers for clearing the barrack floors in order that the harmful effects of moisture may be avoided as much as possible

7th

To fit up a receiving barrack room where all recruits on their first arrival are to remain several days or as long as the health

3th Officer may judge necessary for ascertaining
that they are in a safe & proper condition
to mix with the other Soldiers -

5th To supply additional fuel, the found for
allowed by government not being sufficient
for cooking the additional breakfast here
proposed or keeping up a fire during the night
to supply a warm meal to the men coming
off night duties - Also to renew the

* Large lanterns which
which still remain in
the passages but require
fresh glass

means formerly in use for lighting the passages
in the ~~house~~ to a certain hour in the night, as
there are no lights deserving the name & the
men are shut up in darkness as soon as the
day closes - This besides being unhealthy
as to discipline & proper their spirits &
consequently affects their health for they
have neither the necessary light to eat their
suppers nor to read after the manner of
the day before going to bed

* The only light is
from the smallest
sized lamp with a
single wick to light
about the yards of the passage
but which is insufficiently
glazed & whenever a
door or window
is opened to cause the
air a few are other
necessary for the

The cleanliness & discipline of the
barracks with all the arrangements for the
accommodation, mapping & comfort of the troops (con-
taining only the above deficiencies) are so excellent
that there exists little reason to apprehend
either the introduction or propagation of any
disease except those that result from the season
of the year & it is probable that the foregoing
precautions if timely adopted may avail con-
siderably in saving the young soldiers from their
attacks

To Lt Col
as barracks
children & children
in the

M. J. J. J.

Enclosure
Sir

Lisbon Nov 17th 1811

Having submitted to the Commander in Chief your
letter of the 8th inst requesting to be informed whether you might be
permitted to put the sick in Brigade or Regimental Hospitals
under stoppages in order that they might have a good & comfortable
rest as well as to defray the necessary expenses. His Excellency
has commanded me to observe to you as well for the information
of the Genl Officer commanding the Brigade as of the Officer
commanding the Regimental Hospitals that by the laws & usage
of the Portuguese Army the soldier when he goes into
Hospital is not entitled to any part of his pay, the
whole of it being stopped to defray his sick charges. That
the same rule must apply to Regimental or Brigade Hospitals
(which are to be considered as a relief & detached branch of
Regimental Hospitals) whenever the General Officer commanding
judges it for the good of the Service to form them, with
this difference that as the sick soldier can be maintained
for less expense in the Brigade or Regimental than in
the Genl Hospital, only such a proportion of his pay is
to be stopped as the Brigadier ^{or Genl commanding} for ^{or Genl commanding} your information
representation may consider expedient to be necessary for
his subsistence & comfort while sick

Yours faithfully
Wm Ferguson

Augustus West River
Surgeon to the 1st Brigade
Portuguese Infantry

Lisbon June 20th 1871

Sir

Having submitted your letter of Sept 27th to His Excellency Marshal Sir M. F. Buisson His Excellency has directed me to inform to you in respect to the leaves of absence granted to Staff Surgeons Tallander & Halliday that the former was sent to England for two months on account of his health by the decision of a Medical Board & that the latter obtained one month leave to go to England for urgent private reasons of or delicate a nature that His Excellency considered it would have been inhumanity to have refused him. The leave of both has long expired but it is presumed that they are detained by the extraordinary prevalence of contagious winds which has prevented even the packets from reaching Lisbon for a space of 50 days.

In respect to Staff Surgeon Thomas who from the nature of his original illness was supposed to have been unfitted for ever for active service & had been so reported upon in order that another more efficient might be supplied in his place His Excellency has desired me to say that he or who is expected his own having been sent out here again that he would not feel himself warranted in permitting him to draw pay on the Staff of the Portuguese Army for the time he was absent. He however returned to Lisbon about three months ago in consequence of a restoration of position ordered from the Medical Board & the War Office but being in a weakly state the perfectly willing to undertake that a Medical Board was directed by the Commander in Chief of the Portuguese Army to report on his case who found that he would not be able to perform his duties as proposed previously to the service he was sent up the frontier & the proper official representation

been accordingly made for having been disposed of more satisfactorily
than in this difficult situation, service when the most active exertions
of mind & body on the part of all the British officers are so much
required

With regard to Doctor Robertson who has been for upwards of
eight months uninterruptedly in Lisbon on sick leave & has done
but a few weeks duty for the last twelve months his Excellency
has directed me to state that tho' he has been so long ill, &
he from month to month grows weaker to believe that he was
soon to return to duty & therefore it appeared more advisable
to wait a short time for his recovery than to make official
application for another in his room from England - He
was awarded however on his ^{last obtaining} application for an extension
of leave that no further indulgence of the kind could be
granted to him after the 1st of Nov & as he still reported
himself unfit to join his Brigade on that day an official
application was made to the Marshal General Lord Wellington
for having him removed from the Staff of the Portuguese
Army in order that a more official officer might be
appointed in his place

His Excellency ^{having} further directed me to have sent to you
regular Monthly Returns of the numbers & distribution of
the British Medical Staff under my orders I herewith
forward the enclosed for the Month of Nov and I have
the honor to be with the greatest respect
Yr Obedt Servt

To John Mac Donnell Esq Director Genl

Dublin Nov 20th 1791

Sir

Having submitted your letter of Sept 27th to His Excellency Marshal Sir M. F. Bunsford His Excellency has directed me to inform to you in respect to the leaves of absence granted to Staff Surgeons Falkender & Halliday that the former was sent to England for two months on account of his health by the decision of a Medical Board & that the latter obtained one month leave to go to England for urgent private reasons of or delicate a nature that His Excellency considered it would have been inhumanity to have refused him. The leave of both has long expired but it is presumed that they are detained by the extraordinary prevalence of coughs & winds which has prevented even the packets from reaching Dublin for a space of 50 days.

In respect to Staff Surgeon Thomas who from the nature of his original illness was supposed to have been unfitted for ever for active service & had been so reported upon in order that another more efficient might be supplied in his place His Excellency has desired me to say that he or to be expected his own having been sent out here again that he would not feel himself warranted in permitting him to draw pay on the Staff of the Portuguese Army for the time he was absent. He however returned to Dublin about three months ago in consequence of as he stated of positive orders from the Medical Board & the War Office but being in a weak & sickly state the perfectly willing to undertake that a Medical Board was directed by the Commander in Chief of the Portuguese Army to report on his case & he found that he could not so be safely to himself or properly to the service on regard to the service he sent up the Quarter & the proper official representations

from accordingly made for having been disposed of more satisfactorily
than in this difficult service, service when the most active exertions
of mind & body on the part of all the British officers are so much
required

With regard to Doctor Robinson who has been for upwards of
eight months uninterruptedly in Lisbon on sick leave & has done
but a few weeks duty for the last twelve months his Excellency
has directed me to state that tho' he has been so long ill, &
he from month to month goes on to believe that he was
soon to return to duty & therefore it appeared more advisable
to wait a short time for his recovery than to make official
application for another in his room from England - He
was warned however in his ^{last obtaining} application for an extension
of leave that no further indulgence of the kind could be
granted to him after the 1st of Nov & as he still reported
himself unfit to join his Brigade on that day an official
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for having him removed from the Staff of the Portuguese
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His Excellency ^{having} further directed me to have sent to you
regular Monthly Returns of the numbers & distribution of
the British Medical Staff under my orders I herewith
forward the enclosed for the Month of Nov and I have
the honor to be with the greatest respect
Yours &c

To John Hall Esq. Secretary

Lisbon Nov 19th 1811

Sir

In justice to the character of a most correct & zealous
Military Officer I beg to submit to your Excellency's notice
the enclosed letter concerning different papers from the Staff Surgeon
Major of the Depot at Chaffin by which I trust it will
be seen that the above mentioned Officer has not demanded the
care concern conveyed in the official letter of the 9th of June
& that his conduct has been misrepresented to your Excellency

I have the Honour to be Sir
Your paper

To Your Excellency Desiré de Lorges

[Signature]

Sir

I beg to report to you as ^{Major} Quarter Master
of the Army that on my arrival here, which took
place on the afternoon of the 20th Inst. I presented
my passport at the Office of the Jui^r de Force &
requested a suitable billet for myself, two ants
and horses, then at the door of the Office one
was given me, which when I came to it, I found it
consist of a single bed room & that already occupied
by a Deputy Surgeon of Hospitals. On my returning

to the office to remonstrate, I was given to understand
that the person who gave the Billit was only a Clerk,
that a Regt. was expected on the next day. That the Jury
de Lora was upon account & that he (the Clerk) would not
change it. Insisted on the Jury de Lora being sent
for, who came & examined my pass port. Then told me
he knew of no rank that an Inspector General prof-
-essed beyond a Common Medico. That therefore I
was to put up with half a Roam Dmy Horns were
to go to the Common Estilagum, unless I showed him
my Patente, as he called it, in which case if it appeared
that I was entitled to better accommodations I should
have them. Finding that I only exposed myself to fur-
ther insult by attempting to reason with him, I waited
upon Governor ^{Adm}, who immediately ordered me a proper
Quater, but from the preceding conduct of the Jury, who
by the by treated me much in the same manner when
I was last ordered to Abbeville, it was not till a late hour
in the evening that I was able to get my Horns & pass-
port under cover. When only a Deputy Inspector of
Hospitals in the British Service, it was decided, or
rather it never was doubted, that while at the Head of
the Medical Department I was to take Quarters immedi-

ably after the Commissary General, having the pre-
cedence in point of choice before all Regimental of-
ficers whatever, I should think that I am intitled
to at least an equal privilege in my present situa-
-on. This however ought surely to be defined, &
Therefore I address my self to you as the proper
channel, for tho' the present case has been redressed
I have already experienced I am still liable to meet
similar intreatment; & if, while employed on the
Public service, I am to be insulted by such a person
a *Jury de Lora*, & the time, which ought to be devoted
to my Official duty, taken up in squabbles about
my Quarters, it must be evident that I cannot fulfill
as I ought, the duties of my Station.

Signed

William Ferguson

To
Brigadier Genl.
S. M. M.
S. M. M.

Abrantes Nov^r 28th 1811

I have the Honour to report for the information of Marshal Sir W. C. Piersford that I have this day finished my inspection of the Hospitals & Sick Corners of Abrantes, all of which I found to be in as good a state, indeed as perfect, as I believe they can be made under the present Regulations. The Number of sick is between six & seven Hundred, with few Serious, & no Contagious diseases amongst them. The Mortality not very considerable. The proportion of Attendants not unreasonable, Provisions excellent, & every other Comfort provided for the Sick, which Circumstances admit of being procured.

The Order of the Adjutant General transmitted thro' the Physician Major preceded me & in that Order directing my instructions to be followed in all things, an exception is expressly made with regard to the Hospitals of the Court. I am aware that this Circumstance has nothing to do with my Inspection of Abrantes, but I think it right to bring it now under his Excellency's notice in order that when I return to Lisbon the Service may not be disturbed from this fresh source of dissension & jar. In the Hospitals of Abrantes & in all the other Hospitals, there are Numbers of Chronic

Invalids that never can be fit for the Service, while
they remain a dead weight & heavy expense to the
Army. The Survey there has brought to my recollection
that I omitted all notice or provision with
respect to them in the New Regulations, which I
submitted some time ago, & of His Excellency's
Order of Opinion that they ought to be considered
in the Medical Code, a regulation with respect to
them might come properly in under the Head of the
Monthly Reports & Conferences, or that of the duties of the
Chief of the Hospital. Tomorrow morning I depart
setting out for Geneva, & from whence I shall, in due
time, transmit an Official Report, and I have the honor

to be, Sir, yours

most Obedient Servant

Signed / William Lazenby

Inspector General of British
Army Hospitals

L.

Colonel Robert not

Military Secretary

De L. L.

Good Day 8th Dec

Sir,

I have the Honour to report for the information of the Commander in Chief that I have this day finished my Inspection of the Hospital which concerns of this place. I found the whole in tolerably good Order, & they would, I doubt not, have been perfect if the Authority of Staff Surgeon Griffith had been acknowledged by the Portuguese Medical Faculty. This was far from being the Case, but I have now just given such Orders ~~as~~ as will put that point beyond a doubt, & until the new Regulations is given out, secure to the Service the benefit of his Experience.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir, your most Obedient Servant

Signed/ William Ferguson

Inspector General of Military Hospitals

To Colonel Sibbald:
not Military Secretary
in D. S.

Viney Dec. 16th 1844

Sir,

I beg to report for the information of
Marshall Sir W. C. Beresford that in consequence
of the information received from Major Carroll
at Gorea respecting the state of the sick in this
place, I caused Staff Surgeon Griffiths to accom-
pany me here, that he might carry into effect
such Regulations as I should direct for their bene-
fit.

I found nearly 100 sick in Hospital in
the same state of wretchedness, which ever cha-
racterises Portuguese management, when these mis-
erable beings are committed to the care of Civil
Stationers, without authority, who can know nothing
of the Service, & neglected as they always are, when
not under the superintendence of regular Staff
-~~gives~~ Officers, by the Health Departments in Lisbon.

They were in want of many of the most
essential Articles of Comfort, more particularly linen
and bedding, but had they even been supplied
with these in the fullest of time, the House des-
tined for the principal Hospital was in so ruinous

a State and so filled and surrounded with filth
in all directions, that no sick could possibly do well
in it.

The Mortality of late had been very Considera-
ble for the general Numbers in Hospital, & on enquir-
ing more minutely, I discovered that it had ^{been} con-
fined, almost entirely, to the recruits from the ge-
neral depot, & the depot for the 8th Regt line,
more particularly the first amongst whom it had
amounted to one in six for the month of Novem-
ber, besides nearly one in four that had been
discharged the Service altogether in order, as the
Physicians stated, that they might not die in
Hospital; & during the present month of Decr:
the proportion of deaths to that of admissions
from the same people has been about one in
three. Such an extraordinary mortality natu-
rally led me to look for a Cause beyond the
insufficiency of the Hospital accommodation,
and I found that at the Depot their ration
consisted of bread alone, without either meat or
wine in any shape, that they had no blankets
to cover them by night, nor adequate Cloathing
to protect them from the inclemency of the wea-
ther by day, & that they had remained in that

condition prisoners in the Depot, some of them
for as long a period as six months & almost all of
them for a considerable time.

A Soldier in the State I have just dis-
cussed, which much resembles that of every De-
pot I have seen, where there was no British Officer
to superintend them, can be considered in no
other light than a Warehouse of pestilence. The rays
of death, with which he is covered, are full of the
contagion of the worst kind of fever, which he
himself has deeply imbibed to break out at a
future day & infallibly propagate amongst all
with whom he is associated, even tho' he may
not appear to be infected at the time, for among
such a description of Subjects it often happens that
their Constitutions are so debilitated as to be im-
pable of assuming the active form of fever, until
a change of Air & more generous regimen shall have re-
stored the powers of life, & along with them the
natural susceptibility of health & disease.

The first Physician appears to be a hu-
manely well disposed man, but he has not been fur-
nished with the means of taking care of these
poor people, nor feeling himself since the month

of August, from such Chronic cases as have been
in Hospital, from the Commanding Officer of the
Regt. of Militia here refusing to give an escort, even
after the Cars were provided for carrying them to Lima
-ha, because he had no orders from the General of the
Province.

The Hospital of Lima has been called a
branch of that of Lauro, where the Almonariff
visits & makes necessary visit here ^{about} once a month.
But this will never do, if the establishment is to be
kept up at all, it is absolutely necessary that a Staff
& House complete in all respects for too sick be de-
-sired here without delay.

I have in the mean time directed Staff Surg.
Griffith to remain in the place, taking the whole un-
-der his inspection & direction, untill he has seen all
that can be removed with propriety, on the Coast to the
Hospital of Cuzco, & have pitched upon a building,
the Convento das Congregados do Beato, for a future
Hospital, in case the measure above suggested shall
be approved of. This building, which has at differ-
-ent times been used for an Hospital, is at present
occupied by some Friars of the above mentioned or-
-der, & I suppose it will be necessary to procure an
authority for placing the Sick there, which can be done
without materially incommoding them, there being

ample space within the walls, not only to separate them effectually from so small a number of sick, but also to form a convenient Hospital building.

An indisposition, which made it impossible for me to ride, & from which I am yet but imperfectly recovered, detained me awhile at London but I intend proceeding tomorrow for Cambridge shall get on, as well as I can, with the rest of the journey.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your
most Obedient Servant.

/ Signed /

William Ferguson

To

Colonel Crauthers.

not Military Secretary.

Certainly.

Dr Dr Dr

Inspector General of
Barracks Military Hospitals

Coinbra Swth 21th 1844

Sir

I have the Honour to report my arrival here on the 19th Inst^o, where I found the Hospitals & Sick concerns in the same state of good order that I left them in last July. (Doctor Halliday had arrived before me & had reported himself for duty, but I am not the smallest necessity at present for detaining him in Coimbra, & shall therefore direct his proceeding to La Lamego by the way of Viseu for the purpose of taking upon him the Medical Superintendence of the Hospitals at both these places. / establishing his Head Quarters at La Lamego, where I have reason to believe that the presence of a British Medical Officer is much required. Staff Surgeon Callander has also reported his arrival at Lisbon by letter & it is my wish that he should be attached to an Infantry Brigade, & more particularly (if His Excellency approve, to one of three Brigades that has not yet had the advantage of being attended by a British Staff Surgeon. It was my intention

to have taken Figuera in the course of my in-
spiring tour, but Doctor Caldas, who has just return-
ed from there, reports that there are no sick in the
place excepting four Invalids, who have been sent to
^{that} Station previously to their being otherwise disposed
of. I shall therefore proceed if only I hear by
next Monday's post that His Excellency, of whose
intended movements I am ignorant, be on his way
thither / to Lisbon, where a great accumulation of
Official Correspondence, greater than I can manage
without assistance, renders access to my papers very
inconvenient.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most Obedient
Servant.

To
Colonel Arbuthnot
not Military Sec
etary &c &c &c

Signed,
William Ferguson
Inspector General of
Portuguese Military Hos-
pitals

Lombard Dec 24th 1812

Sir

I have been commanded by the Commander
in Chief to inform you that Staff Surgeon Rathbone
has been directed to proceed to Bergamo by the way
of Brescia for the purpose of taking upon him the
direction & superintendence of the Hospitals at
both these places

I have the honor to be Sir your most
Obedient Servant

Wm. Lushington

To Doctor Borzatti
Physician General

J. J. J.

Sir

Mapra Feb^y 23^d 1812

Understanding from Staff Surgeon Major
Superintending the Depots here that Scurvy
had affected great numbers of the Troops & that
a Junta of Physicians attended by a Doctor
had been sent by the Government from Lisbon
to lay down a plan of Cure, who however were of
Opinion that the disease was not Scurvy, but only
^{local} a local affection of the Mouth & Gums, I have taken
the opportunity of an Inspecting Visit to the Ho-
spitals to examine the disease, & as I conceive the
above Opinion to be founded in error, which if acted
upon or left uncorrected might hereafter lead to
the worst Consequences, I feel it my duty as a pri-
ncipal Health Officer of the Army to respectfully
submit my Ideas on the subject thro' you to
the Commander in Chief.

The Disease in question is ^{the} Scurvy ^{time}
(a Diet of Salt fish without any ^{excess} of spirits)
cause the exciting causes, which infallibly produce
it have existed for a sufficient length of time at the
Depot. Because it exhibits in all the leading
many symptoms of bleeding Spongy gums, which

uniformly within in the disease, is the precursor
to the more advanced stages; because it is not pro-
bable that any other chronic disease of the mouth
could spread epidemically so as to affect many
hundreds of recruits with the above symptoms, which
appertains to the scurvy alone. The Junta of Phy-
sicians above mentioned decided that it was not
scurvy because they saw no cases in the advanced
stages. Some such however were there then & are
now in Hospital, few in number certainly, be-
cause by the attention & skill of the Medical fa-
culty of the Station the disease has been detected
at its first commencement, & proper means used
to arrest its progress; but the Junta might as well
have decided that the Venereal ~~disease~~ Patients
in the course of being cured for primary symptoms,
^{more} ~~were~~ not affected with Syphilis because it had not
extended to the bones as that the ~~stomach~~ spongy
gums of the recruits were not scorbutic because they
saw none in the more advanced stages with large bleed-
ing ulcers.

scurvy is certainly produced within
^{on} sea or land by the continued use of dry or cor-
rupt articles of food, which have lost their

nutritious juices. It is also produced by the want
of due variety in food; for the same articles however
succulent & nutritious they may be well become
insupportable if unchanged & cannot be ascertained
which is known by the stomach loathing or rejecting
them, & of this sign of the Constitution soliciting
variety be disregarded the body will not be duly
nourished & the scorbutic taint will be induced.
(Physicians have purposely & experimentally in-
duced the Scurvy upon themselves by pursuing
for several months in a diet of bread, Hogney &
green tea.) The foregoing are its only causes, but like
every other disease of man it is aggravated by
agitation, tho' more produced by disjection of mind
by confinement & by exposure to wet & cold. It
is prevented & cured most infallibly by the juices
of Acid fruits such as the lime & the Lemon & of the
subacid ones such as the Orange & the apple. It is
prevented & cured tho' not in the same degree by
the juices of salted herbs or every herb that can be
eaten raw amongst which ought to be included the
cane & the turnip. It is prevented & its cure of

sisted & symptoms alleviated in every stage by the use of fresh meat & the different pot herbs which our gardens produce. The farinaceous grain & dried pulses have not the same effect, for as soon as they have lost their native juices they cease to be antiscorbutic.

As fresh meat & vegetables cannot always be produced, it is fortunate that the first of the above mentioned (Lime or Lemon juice) with which this Country abounds & which can be preserved pure & unchanged for years in any climate, answers every purpose. Previous to this discovery the Navy of England had often been paralysed by the disease in question. Even the Channel Fleet could not

keep the sea for more than seven or eight weeks at a time, & ships on long voyages frequently buried one half or two thirds of their crews: but now under the protection of this simple remedy they navigate the most distant seas in perfect security & the Ravages of Scurvy are unknown. +

But which includes the juices of fruits being
more than the Cardinal Remedy & the accessory ^{aids} means

Vide An.
Long Voy.
age.

Vide Cook's
Voyage

of Medicine or Surgical Medicaments being required for the aggravated ^{complicated} scurvy cases only, Hospitals, & Physicians would appear to be totally wanted to cure the common scurvy as nature spontaneously presents the remedy, for which the ~~at an inconsiderable expense~~ ^{at an inconsiderable expense} of ~~Medicine~~ ^{Medicine} & Physicians had for ages been expended in vain. At the Depot of Malaga its progress has been arrested thro' the judicious means adopted by General Blunt on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty of the place, but will never more appear there if the Gardens, which have been planted by him & now in a considerable state of forwardness be kept up & their produce applied as it ought to be.

The state of health otherwise amongst the recruits thro' the admirable economy of the ~~Depot~~ Depot is far beyond what could have been looked for amongst such a body of men, & the arrangements & discipline of the Hospitals are such as would do honor to Portugal or any other Country.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, your most
Obedient Servant / Signed / William Fergusson

To Lt Col Arbuthnot Inspector General of Portuguese
Military Secretary Military Hospitals
Dr Dr Dr

Leban Feb^y 23^d 1812

Sir,

His Excellency the Commander in Chief
having commanded me to appoint British Staff
Surgeons to superintend the different Infantry
Brigades of the Portuguese Army I have to request
that you will be pleased to supply Surgical Band-
mors & Dressers for wounded Men to such of these
Brigades as have not yet been furnished with them.

The Brigades, which have never been sup-
plied or that are now deficient in the above equip-
ment I believe to be the following.

4 th Brigade	Staff Surg ^r	Taylor	Alentejo
5 th " "	Staff Surg ^r	Robson	Elvas
8 th " "	Staff Surg ^r	Barr	" "
12 th " "	Staff Surg ^r	Hughes	" "

I have the Honour to be

S^r S^r S^r

To
S^r Barretto (Signed) William Longman.
Physician Genl. Inspector General of Portuguese
Military Hospitals

Luton Feb. 23rd 1817

Sir/

I have to request that you will as soon as possible repair to the Head-Quarters of the 4th Brigade Portuguese Infantry & report yourself to Brigadier General Campbell or Officer Commanding for Duty.

I have the Honour to be your most Obedient Servant

William Ferguson

Inspector General of

For Messrs. Taylor

Portuguese Military Hos-
pitals.

cc cc cc

Cancelled / Lisbon Feb'y 28th 1812

Sir

Dr. Magrigo having signified to me
that unless it be notified to him, that
the Staff Surgeons at present employed
with the Portuguese Forces are not to
accept of Regimental Surgeoncies as
vacancies occur in the British Army
he will be under the necessity of complying
with his instructions from the Medical
Board at home "to consider them
as holding an intermediate step
between the Asst Surgeons and full
Surgeons of the British Army, and
nominate them in turn for Regimental
or Staff appointments as they occur"
I beg leave to point out that the above
arrangement if carried into effect will
very materially prejudice the Portuguese
Service by taking away from it those
Surgeons who from local experience and
knowledge have qualified themselves
to become useful; and otherwise be
productive of confusion to both Services
here from the circumstance of the Senior
Asst Surgeons in the British Service
after they have been appointed to the Portuguese
Staff remaining eligible for the above mentioned

~~vacancies, by which means
it may very often happen that after
they have been recommended for
Promotion in the Auxiliary army
they may be called away to fill
a British vacancy before they
can have joined, or immediately
after entering on the prior
appointment — I beg you will
submit this letter to the Command
in chief~~

~~I have the honor to be
Dear Sir
Signed W. Ferguson~~

~~To Col Arbuthnot~~

Lisbon Feb'y 29th 1812

Sir

Dr. McGregor having signified to me
that unless it be officially notified to
him that the Staff Surgeons at present
employed with the Portuguese Forces
are not to accept of Regimental
Surgeoncies as vacancies occur in the
British Army - he will be under the
necessity of immediately complying with
his Instructions from the Medical Board
at home and to nominate them for the
above appointments according to their
standing as Assistant Surgeons in
the British Service. They have to
represent as has already been done
by his Excellency Sir W. Carr
Berkeford that serious injury
must accrue to the Portuguese
Service if the Staff Surgeons who
have already served nearly three
years with the Native Army
and thereby qualified themselves to
become useful are thus to be
taken away from it; and to add that
the greatest confusion must arise
from this manner of disposing of
the British Medical Officers of the
Portuguese service army - because

now recently appointed if Senior in
General Service as Regimental Apts
will be made to take rank of the
others who have been serving
three years in the country as
Staff Surgeons - This is evidently
injust to the individuals concerned
without the chance of benefitting
the Native Service - because as
Seniors they just must be taken
away from it - and that too in
all probability in their first
entrance into their new appointments.

I beg you will submit this
letter to his Excellency the command
in Chief -

I have the honor to be
Your Most humble Servant
Signed - Wm Ferguson

To Col Arthur
Military Secretary

Leoben March 1st 1892

Sir

I have to request that you will lay the
inclosed copy of a letter from the Hon. Secy,
Secretary of the Government in Chief of the Portuguese
Army to which I wish to add that there are
now two vacancies in the British Medical Staff
attached to the Portuguese Army before the
Brazilian general and I have the honor to
be Sir
W. L. L. L.

J. J. Reed Secretary to the Medical Board

Leoben March 1st 1892

Sir I have the honor to inform you of the information of the Government
in Chief & Return of the Medical Staff of the Army my
order includes those newly appointed to the whole of the
Army & have already joined or are on the way to join their
respective Regiments with the exception of Staff Surgeon
Rendall the state of whose health renders him at
present unfit for field service & therefore I have
appointed him to the Cavalry Depot at Salvador

I am Sir
Yours faithfully

W. L. L. L.

To Col. Leoben

Libon 18th March
1812

Sir I have been commanded by Marshal
Sir W^m C. Beresford to inform you
that you are dismissed from the
Portuguese Service and that your
pay and allowances have ceased
from the 24th of last month, I
have therefore to direct that you
will report yourself forthwith
to the Director General of Army
Hospitals in England - You will
be pleased to acknowledge the
receipt of this letter

I am Sir
Yours faithfully
Wm. Ferguson
To D^r Robinson
Surgeon of the Army

Leban March 2nd
1872

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed
copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of the
Puerto Rican Army which I request you will lay
before the Director General & Medical Board
who will see from it that there is now another
vacancy in the Medical Staff attached
to the Puerto Rican Forces

The requisition of his Despatch has
been duly made to Staff Surgeon Robertson
who had been for a period of 6 years
without interruption in service totally
ineffective

I have the honor to be
Yours faithfully
J. M. S. P.

To J. Reed Esq. Secretary of the
Medical Board

Letter April 22/1812

Sir

I have been commanded by Marshal
the H. J. Buerford to direct that a suitable
source for furnishing you will go by the
way of Lima & I am very for the
purpose of making an inspection of the
hospitals at these two places & reporting
to me for the information of the Commander
in Chief of the State they are in

Very respectfully
Wm. Buerford

Wm. Buerford
Staff Surgeon General &c

Lisbon April 8th 1812

Sir

I have received your letter of the 5th Inst. conveying to me His Excellency's desire that I should repair to Evora for the purpose of Superintending the organisation of the Hospital which the Phisico Mor has been directed to establish at that Station. I shall accordingly proceed to Evora as soon as possible & when there report as usual direct to Head Quarters

I have the honour to be your most
Obedient humble Servant.

To Col. Arbuthnot
Military Secretary
V C & D

Wm Fergusson

Lisbon April 13th 1812.

Sir

Mr. Fergusson being unable to write on account of an Inflammation of his Eyes has directed me to inform you that by a report just received from Staff Surgeon Taylor that the Brigade composed of the Infantry Regiments N 4 & 10 remains unsupplied with Brigade Surgical Carriers & with Bearers for wounded Men.

I have the honour to be
Sir your most Obedt Servant
Edward Keating M D
Surgeon to the Forces

To D. Gore Carlos Baretto
Physician General

Sir

Lisbon April 16th 1812

I have been Commanded by the Commander in Chief; to direct that as soon as you have seen Major General Stewart comfortably settled in Lisbon you are to proceed to join the Brigade composed of the Regts N 9 & 28.

I have the honour to be your most humble servant

Co. Staff Surgeon
Srb-

Wm Ferguson
Inspector General of Portuguese
Military Hospital

Sir

Lisbon April 17th 1813

The official letter which was addressed to you some days ago by my order will have answered the last part of your letter relative to a Public order with regard to the Surgical & Medicinal Supplies for replenishing the Regimental Chests when exhausted you must draw upon the nearest General Hospital. This has hitherto been the custom of the Service & I know of no better, for it will be in vain from the want of conveyance & other circumstances to expect Supplies from Lisbon. I am surprised that the respective Regimental Surgeons have not given you this information as they know that it is their duty to present every two Months or at other regular periods according to the instruction they may receive from the Brigade Surgeon, their list of deficiencies for your approving signature in order that may be supplied as above. I have to desire that you will call immediately upon the Surgeon of the

10th Regiment to account for the bad state of his instruments
and if it shall appear in any degree that they have become
damaged thro his negligence you will cause them to be repaired
as soon as possible at his own expence.

I have the honour to be Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
Staff Surgeon
Explor Sec Portuguese Brigade
of Infantry, 2^d division of the Army
Wm Ferguson

Dublin April 15th

Sir I am concerned at being obliged to report myself
as being still in Dublin but Doctor Keatinge letter
which I directed him to write should have been well
have informed his Excellency of my then illness then
which proved out to be a smart attack of dyspepsia
& in my face with Ophthalmia & the accompanying
malaise with which I am now detained here
after having fixed my departure for yesterday morning
tho still so weak & imperfectly recovered from my
late indisposition

My servant who has lived with me for many years
& has the sole charge of my horses has not
yet been restored to me & I trust that his Excellency
will on the great kindness of the case can then
particularly & Medical Officers who cannot from
the formal orders of the War be allowed the
appearance of a soldier in our Chape & that he
will be pleased to give orders for protection & conveyance
similar arrangements in future

In obedience to the order of the Commander in Chief
which I received on the 15th inst. I duly directed
Staff Surgeon J. B. to repair to the Head Quarters
of the Brigade composed of the Regts 24 & 25 as
soon as he had seen the Jewish Chaplain
Messrs. Campbell settled in London and
Capt. Robertson having communicated to me
a message from Head Quarters last night directing
~~me~~ that the J. B. was to repair to Dover &
have given orders accordingly I shall proceed on my
original arrangement of station, Staff Surgeon
Frederick C. to the above Brigade as soon as he has
received at Salisbury by Staff Surgeon Clarke
upon which he will repair in about a fortnight
but night before I have will be able to execute
with effect that Stationer's Order
I have the honor to be

Yr. Obedt. Servant

J. A. C. Clarke
Military Secretary
J. A. C. Clarke

Sabon April 15th 1812

Sir

I have been directed by the Commander in
Chief to inform you that instead of proceeding to the
Barracks G. 21 as directed in my letter of the 11th but
you are to remain at home as soon as possible

I have the honour to be Sir
Wm Lushington

To Staff Surgeon J. B.

Sabon April 20th 1812

Sir

I have to direct that as soon as your sick leave is
expired you will proceed to Salterton for the purpose of
relieving Staff Surgeon Kendall & taking upon you the
charge of the Cavalry Depot there, the sick of which are
to be treated Regimentally, as well as superintending the General
Hospital of that Station, and reporting to me from time to time
according to circumstances for the information of the Commander
in Chief on its state.

I have the honour to be Sir

Your most humble servant

To Doctor Clarke
Surgeon to the Forces

Wm Lushington

Sir

Lisbon April 20 1812

I have to direct that as soon as you are relieved by Staff Surgeon Clarke in the Charge of the Cavalry Depot at Sabraterra, you will repair to the Head Quarters of the Infantry Brigade composed of the Regts 9 & 21. and report yourself to Brigadier General Champakimaud or Officer Commanding for duty.

I have the honour to be Sir
Your Most humble Servant
To Staff Surgeon
Randall at Sabraterra. Wm Ferguson

Sir

Lisbon April 20 1812

I have the honour to inform you that by Command of the Commander in Chief, Doctor Clarke Surgeon to the Forces has been appointed to superintend the Hospital Station of Sabraterra, and to report to me for the information of His Excellency on the State of the General Hospital there.

As Doctor Clarke has been further directed to take charge of the sick belonging to the Cavalry Depot at Sabraterra, whom he is to treat Regimentally, I have to request that the Depot may be furnished with Regimental Medical & Surgical Chests and 30 Sets of Bedding the same as for Regts and that you will further be pleased to give directions for the Hospital which he is to establish

on the Regimental Plan being assisted from the General Hospital
there, with such utensils and Hospital Stores, as can convenien-
tly be spared. I have the honour to be Sir

Your most humble Servant
To Doctor Jose Carlos
Caratto
Wm Ferguson

Evora April 27th 1812-

Sir

I have the honour to report my arrival here on the
25th Inst & that I have employed myself subsequently in making
a thorough examination of the Hospital which considering the
want of bedding through an alleged deficiency of the means
of transport, and the still greater want of Hospital Servants,
were in a state of good order and discipline, that was highly
creditable to all the health officers.

I have addressed myself to the Juiz de Fora & the
Commandant of the Ordenances on the subject of the last, who
I hope will immediately be supplied, and I am informed that
the bedding which has been detained as above at Alcacis do Sal,
may be expected up very soon.

The Service of the Hospital has hitherto gone on well,
the best proof of which is that there have been only 28 deaths
since its first establishment, two of whom were brought from
the Ambulance at Redondo. but to preserve the advantages which
have been attained it will be necessary to have a Couraless and
Hospital in aid of the General one and a Deposito to receive
and preserve the Men after they have been discharged altogether

from the Hospital Books. The first I hope to be able to establish with the assistance of the Civil & Medical Authorities here, but the latter will require the sanction of His Excellency's orders.

Having reason to believe that the Ambulancias or receiving Hospitals between Evora & Elvas, are but indifferently supplied with what they ought to have, I propose setting out to visit them as soon as I have seen every thing duly arranged & supplied here, leaving Mr Jebb. to conduct & superintend the duty in my absence.

I beg you will submit this letter to the Commander in Chief. I have the honour to be

Sir Your most obedient & humble

To
Colonel Robertson
Military Secretary
& C

Servant
Wm Ferguson

Evora April 27th 1812

Sir

Enclosed I transmit for the information of His Ex^{cy} the Commander in Chief the copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Medical Board in England, in answer to one from me respecting Doctor Robertson's dismissal from the Portuguese Service, in order that the vacancy might be filled, which I did by forwarding a copy of the official letter I had received on the subject. I have the honour to be Sir

Your most humble Obedient Servant

To
Colonel Robertson
Military Secretary

Wm Ferguson

Sir

Cora April 28th 1812

I have to report for the information of the Commander in Chief that in consequence of the number of Prisoners in Hospital here, I applied to the Military Officer Commanding for a Guard of regular Troops, but he stated his inability to comply with the request for the reasons given in the enclosed. The Guards are at present taken by the Ordnances but these appear scarcely fit to restrain the Patients & Servants from indiscipline & to guard the Prisoners.

I enclose a Return of the number of Prisoners and

Have the honour to be

Sir Your most humble Servant

Wm Ferguson

To
Colonel Arbuthnot
Military Secretary.
& & &

Cora 29th April 1812

Sir

I have the honour to enclose for the consideration of the Commander in Chief a letter from Staff Surgeon Griffiths requesting two Months leave of absence on account of the death of his eldest brother. Mr. Griffiths has proved himself to be so correct & meritorious a Medical Officer in all respects, ever since he came into this Country, that I consider him entitled to every favourable notice & indulgence which the circumstances of the Service can admit of being shewn to him.

To
Colonel Arbuthnot
Military Secretary.

I have the honour to be Sir

Your most humble Servant
Wm Ferguson

Mmo Senhor.

Tenho a honra de remetter a V.ª S.ª o Officio incluido do Doutor Manoel Proffrio de Souza, o qual se acha doente nesta Cidade e incapaz de fazer o Serviço, rogo a V.ª S.ª o que vier a presença de Sua Ex.ª, o Commandante em Chefe visto requerer-me humo conselho sobre a qual eu não tenho o poder de lhe dar decisão alguma.

D.ª P.ª S.ª

Quartel em Evora 29 Abril 1812.

Mmo Sr.

Manoel de Brito Noronha
Brigadeiro & Adj. G.

& & &

Wm Ferguson

Evora 30th April 1812

Sir

In obedience to the orders I received from Head Quarters, I directed Staff Surgeon Griffiths to make an inspection of the Hospitals at Kiseu & Lamego, & the enclosed are the reports I have received from these two Places which I herewith transmit for the information of His Ex.ª of the Commander in Chief, & I have the honour to be

Sir

To Colonel Arbuthnot
Military Secretary
& & &

Your most humble Obident
Servant

Wm Ferguson

Sir

Evora May 5th 1812

Whenever the Requisitions regularly made for Medicinal or other Hospital Supplies that are authorised by the rules of the Service meet with no attention, a representation should be made on the subject to the General Officer Commanding the Brigade with whom it will red to transmit your representation to the Commander in Chief all Supplies and appointments of every kind are made by the Physico-Mor & I can give you no assistance, because I possess no control or authority whatever in that branch of the Service. In the present case however I may remark that the requisitions for the articles required, ought to have been sent to the general Hospital at Evras when you were in that Quarter or should be sent now to the general Hospital at Abrantes, instead of Lisbon, from whence on account of the distance conveyance must be equally difficult and uncertain to a marching Brigade.

I have the honour to be Sir
to Staff Surgeon
Coates.

Your most humble servant.
Wm Ferguson

Sir

Evora May 10th 1812

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Commander in Chief that as every thing here is now in a state of very complete order & arrangement, I shall proceed tomorrow morning for Evras. It was my intention to have visited the Ambulancias of Alcedondo & Villa Rica, before now, but a notification was received from Evras about a fortnight ago, that no more sick were to be sent from thence for the present to Evras. As three Carts of wounded French Prisoners have however arrived here within these few days who did not receive the succours that ought to have been furnished them at the above Ambulancias,

I intend to make a strict examination into their Stationing,
Staff Surgeon Jebb and the Enfermeiros. Not of the Army, along with
me, in order that the latter may carry into execution, and the former
thoroughly understand the arrangements I may cause to be
adopted.

I have the honour to be Sir

To
Col. Ashburn
Military Secretary
G. S. & Co.

Your most humble servant
Wm Ferguson

M^{re} Subst.

Cenho a honra de informar a V.^{sa} para fazer
presente a sua Ex.^a o Commandante em Chefe, que tres
Comdats de Prisioneiros Franceses feridos, chegaram a qui nos
dias 5-7 e 9- de Corrente respectivamente, sem aviso anti-
cipado, ordem, quia, bacia ou relacao alguma de Elvas, os
quaes parecião estar em hum estado faminto e junco, sem
haver recebido segundò elles differão provisoes ou soccorro de
qualidade alguma no Caminho.

D. C. & S.

Quartel em Evora 10 de Mayo 1812

M.^{re} S.^{re} Manoel de Brito
Mozinho Brigadeiro e
Adjunct General.
G. S. & Co.

Guilherme Ferguson

Sir

Badajoz May 13th 1812

I have to request that you will consider the Ambulancia of Beidondo, as a Branch of the Hospital at Evora to which you will send one Field of Stores and Provisions, one Enfermeiro, and one Assistant Surgeon or such Hospital Officers as the Service may actually require. The whole to remain under your direction & responsibility in all respects. I enclose for your guidance the Copy of a letter I have written on this Subject to the Principal Physician at Otrab, by which you will see that in the event of Sick passing from Evora to Otrab by the way of Beidondo, you are to be charged with causing them to be victualled from that last mentioned place, as far as Villa Rieira.

I have the honour to be Sir

Your most humble serv^t
Wm. Ferguson

Co. Manuel Proferio de Sousa
Principal Medical Officer
& S^c & at
Evora.

Badajoz May 13th 1812

Sir

As it appears from the report of the Enfermeiro Major of the Army, that there are 25 Patients in the Mericordia of Villa Rieira and only 28 beds, and that the Governors of that Establishment otherwise profess themselves to be incapable of taking care of the Sick from Otrab on their passage to Evora, I have to request that you will immediately direct one Field of Stores and Provisions, one Enfermeiro, and one Assistant Surgeon to proceed to Villa Rieira without delay along with

the Enfermeria Mor of the Army, and occupy the house, which has already been pitched upon for an Ambulancia.

The Ambulancia of Villa Vicosa where there is a Feitor is to be considered as a branch of the Hospital at Elvas, & that Belem as a branch of the Hospital at Evora, that of Villa Vicosa being held responsible for victualling the sick as far as Belem on the way to Evora, while that of Belem in the event of sick passing from Evora to Elvas is to be charged with supplying them as far as Villa Vicosa. I have further to direct that you will not send any more sick from Elvas to Evora until the above Ambulancias be properly established & in every respect capable of succouring the sick upon the road, and that the law which directs the provisions to be made and warning to be given previous to the departure of a body of sick from one Hospital to another, be in all respects fully observed.

I have the honour to be Sir
Your most Obedient Servant
Wm Fergusson

To
Jose Antonio Banarella
Principal Medical Officer
& Co at
Elvas.

Badajoz May 23th 1812

Sir
I have received your letter of the 15th Inst. informing me, that I could not be allowed the travelling money charge in my last Contingent account, because the Service was different from that of England where such charges were paid, and I have to beg that you will represent to His Excellency, that I

have made no attempt to charge travelling expences, the same
as in England if I had the sum would have been very great,
but have only asked to be reimbursed the money I paid for
Rations which I should otherwise have received as my property
if I had not been travelling. I hope therefore His Ex^{cy} will
still have the goodness to consider my claim as I believe that
a certain sum for every horse is allowed by the Regulations
of the British Army, when no forage is to be had from the
Commissariat, & it must otherwise be a great hardship to
subsist servants & horses on such journeys as mine last winter
from my own pocket.

Believe me to be Sir
Your most humble servant
To Colonel
Adelphi Military
Secretary
& & & -
Wm Fergusson

Edin 27th May 1812

Sir

I have the honour to transmit a petition from Staff
Surgeon Jebb praying for leave of absence for two months
on account of his private affairs. The documents to which
he refers are not forwarded, but I have perused them & can
pledge myself for their proving a case of private distress, deserving
of His Ex^{cy}'s indulgence & compassion. I have only to add of Mr.
Jebb, in his official situation has ever been such as to intitle him
to any favourable notice or indulgence which the rules of the service
can admit of being shewn to him.

I have the honour to be Sir
Your most humble
Colonel Adelphi
Military Secretary
Wm Fergusson

Abantes June 10th 1812.

Dear Sir

May I beg that you would have the goodness to give any assistance in your power towards getting the Collegiate Sick that are accumulated in the great Hospital at Aixa, conveyed to this Place thro the means of the convoys that go upwards with Provisions or Stores returning empty to Abantes. The Hospital at Aix was established as a branch of that at Abantes with the view of giving succour to Sick in their road to the last mentioned Place, & no more but for want of means of transport the Sick have been permitted to accumulate there for two months.

I have the honour to be Sir. Your most humble
C. L. Dunmore Esq.
Deputy Commissary General
L & B.
J. Fergusson

Abantes 10th June 1812

Sir

I have the honour to report for the information of the Commander in Chief, that I arrived here on the 8th inst & that I found the Hospital in a very perfect state of order, discipline & arrangement. The migration of Sick from the Prisoners working upon the Fortifications I found to amount to considerably more than one third of the total number, and I learnt that it had lately been as high as one half. The change for the better may fairly be attributed the late supplies of bedding with which they have been furnished & Governor Lobo has assured me that they receive the same ration from the Agents as other Soldiers. This

however judging from the sick return would appear to be scarcely sufficient as they work harder than the soldier in ordinary duty & have not the same means of procuring fresh vegetables or other comforts for their Mess.

The Hospital at Nixa was excessively crowded, and the intention of its establishment as a glass hospital and branch of the Hospital at Mantes, seemed to have been entirely forgotten, no opportunity of transport having been afforded for the last two Months, & little communication held between them. I have directed the Principal Physician here to call for regular sick Returns from Nixa, & Governor Lobo on my representation has undertaken to send conveyances for relieving that Station from the press of sick, and also to make arrangements for preventing an accumulation of sick there in future, by having them removed to this Place thro the means of the convoys that go upwards with provisions returning empty to Mantes.

To morrow I propose setting out for Salvaterra from whence I shall report on the State of the general Hospital there, & I have the honour to be Sir

To Colonel
Robertson Military Secretary
& C. & C.

Your most humble
Servant
Wm Ferguson

Salvaterra June 12th 1842

Sir

I have the honour to report that I arrived here on the 11th Inst, & that I have inspected this day the Hospital establishment. In the General Hospital there are only

24 Patients, 21 of whom belong to the Cavalry Depot. The number of Hospital Officers & Servants, notwithstanding a late reduction & independant of the Medical Officers attached to the Depot amounts to 27. Such an establishment appears to be enormous & unnecessary because the Medical Officers belonging to the Depot are adequate to double or treble the charge on the Regimental Plan, without the smallest additional expence to the State, & because it is not likely under the present circumstances of the Army, that Salvaterra can be useful to it as a general Hospital Station, or even as a pass Hospital to accomodate sick in their passage to Lisbon. The Hospital itself was in the cleanest & most regular state, & the Soldiers of the Cavalry Depot have been remarkably healthy, but from the Situation of Salvaterra on the confines of the most marshy & unwholesome land of Alentejo, it is impossible that this healthy condition of the Troops can continue during the Summer & Autumn. The early season of the year & the prevalence of the Northerly winds from the sea have hitherto warded off disease, but when the winds blow from the Land as is usual in Autumn or even if calms prevail the Troops in proportion to the previous heat of the season will inevitably be affected with Fevers the same as in Walcheren, & every other Marshy Country.

It is my intention to proceed to morrow for Lisbon & from thence to make an early inspection of the Hospital of Maffra. I beg you will submit this letter to the Commander in Chief and I have the honour to be
To
Colonel Arbuthnot
Military Secretary &c.
Your most obedient
Servant
Wm Ferguson

Lisbon June 16th 1812

My Lord

I regret that my absence from Lisbon prevented my receiving your letter of the 21st of May with its enclosures untill my return here two days ago. I have duly communicated with Mr. Gumsan Surveyor to the Forces on the Subject who tells me that there is no reason to doubt the claim preferred by the Widow of Serjt Nutt being a perfectly just one, & accounts for its not being paid before, first thro a want of Money at the time this Detachment Hospital at Coimbra was broken up & secondly from the circumstance of Serjt Nutt having left the Country for which ^{at times} presented his claim being taken into consideration along with the other accounts of that Hospital.

As the charge is for services performed in a Detachment Hospital. Mr. Gumsan States that it cannot be included in the General Hospital accounts without a specific order from the Commander of the Forces after which he will pay the amount & enter the same into his general account of disbursements.

I have the honour to be My Lord

C. Lord Pitt Rivers
Somerset
Military Secretary
& & &

Your most humble
Servant
Wm Ferguson

Mapa June 20th 1812.

Sir

I have the honour to report my arrival here on the 18th Inst. and that I yesterday inspected the Hospitals of Mapa all of which and every thing connected with them I found in the highest conceivable state of good order and discipline.

+ As Col. Pennow was absent from Salvaterra at the time of my last visit to that quarter, I propose returning there very soon for the purpose of attempting to establish thro his assistance an Hospital for the sick of the Cavalry Depot on the Regimental Plan, under the direction of Doctor Clarke & the Cavalry Assistant Surgeon attached to the Depot, and thereby save to the Country the expensive and unnecessary Genl Hospital Establishment which I noticed in my last report from Salvaterra.

Previous to my departure for Evora in the month of April, I considered that the abovementioned intention was in the course of being realised as the P^{te} S^{te}is Mor when I spoke to him on the subject seemed to feel no objection whatever to issuing to Doctor Clarke for the use of the Depot, the same Medicine Chests and Hospital bedding as are directed by the orders of the Army to be supplied to Regts for establishing Regimental Hospitals, and I gave Doctor Clarke Instructions accordingly. I understood however from that last officer that the above Hospital equipment

have never been furnished, that an official order
has been sent from the Physic Mor to the First
Physician of the Gen. Hospital prohibiting him
from giving any supplies or assistance toward
establishing an Hospital on the Piquin Plan;
and further that tho' I directed him (Doctor
Clarke) to superintend the Cavalry Depot and
Hospitals of Salvaterra, he is not acknowledged
as he ought to be by the Faculty of the place.

As soon as the above Service is finished
I shall give my next attention to the Hospital
establishment of Cascaes which from the num-
ber of Wounds lately sent thither has become a
Depot of some importance. I beg you will sub-
mit this letter to the Commander in Chief, and

I have the Honour to be

Yr
Your most obedient humble Servant

Signed, Wm Ferguson

To Col. Subaltern
Military Secretary
or or.

Lisbon June 24th 1812.

Sir Doctor Clarke having reported to
me that the Cavalry Depot is about to be moved from
Salvaterra to Torres Novas and ^{that} they are totally destitute
of Instruments, Medicines, and Hospital Stores, I
have to request that the Medical and Surgical
Chests, with the Hospital bedding, which were ap-

applied for in my letter of the 20th of April may
now be furnished.

I have the honour to be

ac. oc. oc.
(Signed) Wm Fergusson

Dr. Jose Carlos Wauts
Physician General
oc oc oc

Dublin June 29th 1812.

Sir

I have received a letter from
Staff Surgeon Callander superintending the Hospital
at Almeida to inform me that additional Medical
and Surgical ~~assistance~~ assistance will be imme-
diately wanted for the sick of the Army at Sala-
manca who by order of Sir Wm Carr Beresford are
to be accommodated in that Garrison, and also
that ^{there} will be a great want of Hospital Stores for the
above sick unless the articles mentioned in the
enclosed Requisition which has been made out by
the first Physician for M. Callander's signature
are supplied without delay. As I am not
possessed of sufficient information to form
an opinion ~~on~~ the propriety of the above
requisition, I beg to leave the whole to your de-
termination and have the honour to be, Sir,

Dr. Jose Carlos Wauts
Delegado do Exército
Mon. oc oc oc

Your most obed. servant,

(Signed)

Wm Fergusson

Lisbon June 30th 1812

Sir

I have received the inclosed Requisitions for instruments & Hospital bedding from Doctor MacLaggan Staff Surgeon of the Brigade M 823 & request that you will have the goodness to give an order for these being received from Almeida or any other Hospital to which that Brigade may be near

I have the honour to be Sir

To Doctor Jose Carlos
Barreto Delegado do
Fisco Mor

Your most humble
Servant
Wm Fergusson

Lisbon July 1st 1812.

Sir

The inclosed Papers have been sent back to me by the Delegado of the Fisco Mor, because they were not approved ^{& signed} by the Commanding Officer in obedience to the General Order of the 8th November 1811.

I have the honour to be

To Doctor MacLaggan
Surgeon to the Forces
a. a. a.

a. a. a.
Wm Fergusson

Sibon July 8th 1812.

Sir, Staff Surgeon Wynn having requested me at the desire of the Commanders in Chief to report upon the health of Staff Surgeon Kindall, I beg to state, that I very lately approved of a sick Certificate for three weeks further leave of absence for that officer, who is at present far from well, but I am in hopes that his complaints may take a favorable turn on, or before the expiration of that period, & that he may soon thereafter be enabled to join his Brigade -

I have the Honor to be Sir
your most obedient Serv^t.
J. M. Abbott
Military Secretary
Wm Fergusson

Cascaes July 20th 1812.

Sir, I have the honor to report for the information of Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford that in consequence of communications from various quarters, I considered it my duty to make a Health Inspection of this Station.

The Recruits here have not been so healthy as those at Mapo, & the proportion of Absentees from duty on account of sickness (mostly fevers) is much greater than at the last mentioned place.

This may be accounted for from the greater heat
of the climate in the less elevated situation of Ascaras,
from the inferior accommodation of the quarters,
& the want of Mats for the Troops to lie upon
as at Mafra, and from the inferiority of the
Provisions in point of quantity thro' the com-
missary General declining to sanction the ex-
change of the Cation of Spirits for a portion
of Rice according to the custom at the great
Depot & from the deficiency of Hospital accom-
modation occasioning a considerable proportion
of the sick to be sent to Lisbon, when much
time must necessarily be lost in succouring
their diseases at the beginning before they can
be put in an Hospital, and from whence as
in all other General Hospitals remote from the
quarters they are difficultly brought back to
their Companies.

The Physicians here attribute the sickness
to the circumstance of the Men having had their
feet, hands, and face washed in the Sea on the
day after their arrival from Mafra, and to the
continuance of the same practice since, at an early
hour of the morning twice a week. So absurd
and childish an opinion arising out of rational
prejudice alone, I should not have alluded
in this letter, if I did not know that a clamour

of the same kind was universally excited against General Plant two years ago for causing the men to be purged in a similar manner at Peniche, in the hottest season of the year, previous to the month of October and were I not convinced from what I have heard at Cascaes that Col. Watling if he persists in a practice which is so conducive to the decencies of life, and essential to health, will be assailed in the same manner.

The Hospital at Cascaes is unfit for its purpose being so lumbered with partitions and fixtures of different kinds in the interior of the Chambers, that the air cannot possibly circulate thro' them, & it is absolutely necessary that the whole of these should be cleared away as soon as possible. Its capacity, ^{however} even then will not be adequate to the accommodation of the sick of 800 Troops under ordinary circumstances, and I would recommend that the Convent of the Marianos close to the Fort Gate which was formerly the Hospital, but was evacuated a short time ago, should be re-occupied in aid of the Hospital in the Fort, and the whole of the sick retained in the Hospital of the Depot instead of being sent to Lisbon.

The bomb proofs, where the Troops are quartered

can never be so wholesome as houses with doors and windows, even when they have ventilation, and without them they must be absolutely unwholesome.

If those at Cascar, only three have that advantage, which for the benefit of the present and future inhabitants, ought to be extended to all the others. The new ventilators however ought not to be cut as in the three above mentioned in the middle of the Apartment, but at the furthest extremity opposite the door for the sake of ^{ensuring} a current of air thro the whole.

During the hot and burning weather of the summer season in this climate, a ration of ardent spirits cannot be otherwise than poisonous to young recruits. Wine if any liquor is given should be substituted in lieu of it or still better an additional allowance of Rice as has been done at Mafra ever since the establishment of the Depot.

I beg you will submit this letter to the Commander in Chief, and I have the honour

To be Sir,

your most Obedient Servant

W. Fergusson

To Col. Arbuthnot
Military Secretary
8. 8. 30

Alfreda July 30th 1812

My dear Sir

In compliance with your letter of the 26th inst. soliciting me to prolong my stay in Madras for the purpose of examining into the causes of the extraordinary mortality of the present month more particularly as you could not obtain the necessary information from Mr. Mear the Director of the Hospital an account of his being prohibited from interfering with the practice of the Hospital. I have made the necessary examinations & have no hesitation to state on the evidence of the written prescriptions for those that have died that much of the fatality may justly be ascribed to the malpractice of the Physicians which in the healthiest month of the year at the high dry & cool situation of Madras, we no very unusual number of sick, nor any remarkable epidemic to contend with has caused the number of deaths to amount to 25 since the beginning of the month.

That I may not be supposed to make that charge on light grounds, I must request your attention to a few observations wherein I shall as much as possible avoid professional dissensions & endeavour to use the language & reasoning of common sense.

It is a rule of health even an instinct of nature as is evident from dogs eating grass when incommoded by costiveness in all climates more particularly in hot ones, that every human being under whatever circumstances should seek the natural evacuation of the bowels once in 24 hours. If this rule be applicable in a state of health which I suppose no one will deny, it must be still more so under disease when it is impossible that the offensive matter which could not be retained with impunity in health can be otherwise than highly injurious to the Sick. Such retention is in fact the cause of many diseases & the ~~only~~ aggravation of all, without any exception whatever, & it is the duty of every

Physician to remove it in the first place as soon as possible & to be most watchful that a similar accumulation never again occurs to his Patient. If he practices his profession with candor, he will see that many diseases which would otherwise prove serious, are cut short at the very beginning, by this removal, that none are ever aggravated & that all are benefited by it. In the Hospitals of Mafra however so far is this plain rule from being acknowledged & observed that out of the 56 cases of this month ending in death many of them from acute diseases most indispensably requiring this evacuation particularly at their beginning) as well during their progress scarcely any opening medicines have been prescribed for all the diseases collectively of these unfortunate people.

I shall say no more on this disgusting subject, but proceed to notice another wherein the rule of Medical practice as indicated by common sense ought to be equally evident, but which is overlooked & neglected in the same manner as the foregoing in the hospitals of Mafra. I mean inflammation of the lungs or parts connected with them, some of which have been so rapid & violent as to destroy the Patient, according to the evidence of the written documents before me within a very few days. In such diseases every owner of cattle should they break out in his stable, would extend to the sufferers the benefit of bloodletting: his common sense would lead him to the remedy in the first instance without seeking Superior advice, but scarcely a single lancet has been lifted during the last month to relieve the suffocating Patients who have perished thro' inflammation & obstruction of the lungs & the Sick Soldier in Hospital under the care of regular Physicians has in fact been denied those means & chances of safety which the Peasant never withholds from his cattle.

That the Physicians of Mafra have prescribed most conscientiously, I fully believe but that their judgement has been warped by the strongest prejudices & that these prejudices have caused the

deaths or at least prevented the lives of various Patients being saved thro the malpractice above mentioned. I unequivocally assert & I think further that these prejudices may justly be attributed to them as crimes as they for the most part obstinately refuse to be instructed even by the example of death or to communicate on the subject with the British Medical Officers, the comparison of whose practice with their own as founded on greater experience of Military diseases would in all probability dissipate errors to which they are so much attached.

In the present instance this aversion to communicate on professional points with Strangers may doubtless have been increased by the official letters of the Physician Major as registered in the Public Papers of the Hospital, for the guidance of all the Faculty, prohibiting Mr. Morse from interfering in the practice of the Hospital these letters I sincerely regret as they seem to have confirmed the natural faculty in the idea of Mr. Morse, because a Surgeon being an improper professional character, & a man unfit for the intellectual converse of Physicians in the treatment of Sick. An opinion erroneous in itself, because Mr. Morse has received the ordinary professional education of the Medical Faculty of ^{the British Army} great Britain, not even excepting the Members of the Medical Board & prejudicial at this time to the public service by preventing him showing the same example which assisted by the liberality of Doctor Cripps effected a striking, but temporary reform in the practice of ^{these} Hospitals during the prevalence of the inflammatory diseases of last winter.

There are still some other customs & practices amongst the Medical Faculty connected with the attendance upon & prescriptions for the Sick that ought to be brought under your notice as Military Governor because if Mr. Morse is not to be permitted to interfere it is not unlikely that you for the sake of the Sick, may think it necessary to make them the subject of Military Regulation. The evening visit to the Hospital is most unwillingly & imperfectly performed. It is attended to, I believe better by the

Faculty at Massé, than at any other Station I have seen, but
no where does it suit their habits nor coincide with their ideas of
the duty. They have another practice which I know not how to
reprobate in sufficiently strong terms that of omitting to administer
any remedy to the Patient in the first day of his admission or still
worse putting him under what they call observation for several days
together without doing any thing for him, tho' to say nothing of
the unfeelingness & indecency towards the Patient of such treat-
ment every person must know that the beginning of a disease is
the most critical & important period & that the best often the only
chances of doing good must be at that time. One of the cases
for example of this month who died under Doctor Lavier's care
after being 10 days in hospital was under observation the first
nine days - another who was received by the same Physician
for gastric fever (atome) & applied in Massé for too indiscriminately
in the beginning of all acute diseases) was ordered to take an emetic
on the following day, but he died in the evening without having
again been visited by the Physician or received any of the secours
which his dangerous state so pressingly required, & then his
disease was said to be apoplexy, altho' the Physician was neither
present at his death nor caused the head to be opened afterwards.

Even since I came here a Patient in fever has been lying
under his care for six days without any evacuation from his
bowels nor any means used to procure one the wholesome Regulation
of Doctor Bequeira, for every Enfermeiro to go round his Patients
in the evening with or without orders, & administer globes to all
who had been coctive the preceding 24 hours, having of late been
totally disregarded as well as the more liberal order issued by
yourself for consultation to be held with M^r Morse in all severe
& dangerous diseases, which as M^r Morse never interfered but
with delicacy & friendship was uniformly productive of the

best effects.
I have to beg that you will excuse me trespassing so
long upon your valuable time & that you will believe me
to remain

My dear Sir

Most Sincerely your

P.S. I think it fair to add that
in writing what may be construed into
a general censure of the Medical practice
here, I have always observed that Doctor
Quina to be less fettered with prejudice
in regard to the use of the lancet
than that of the rest.
Co General Blunt. &c

Wm Ferguson

Litton September 3^d 1812.

Sir,

I herewith transmit a letter I
have received from Staff Surgeon Griffiths enclosing
the Copy of a leave of absence until the 23th of Sept.
which I request you will lay before the Commandant
in Chief, and I have the honour to be, &c.

Wm Ferguson

The Military Secretary
Gen. &c. &c.

Lisbon September 22^d 1812

Sir

I have to request that you will minutely inspect my instructions again & you will find that I require from you not only a Monthly Sick Return whenever Brigade or Regimental Hospitals are established, but also an Inspection Report of the Instruments & Medical equipments of the Brigade, & a return of the Medical Staff under your orders whether present, absent or how employed. With this simple rule of ~~order~~ ^{arrangement} you have never duly complied, & I desire that it may strictly be observed in future. In the inspection report of the Surgical Equipments, you will particularly state the condition of your own Carriers. If the Mules destined to carry them, & the bearers for wounded men, are dead, & have not been removed for so long a time, I want to know what has become of these articles. I trust you will be able to make it appear when called upon, that the deficiency of transport for ^{Hospital Baggage} the failure to renew it, has not proceeded from any neglect & delay on your part. Copies of the official representations made by you on the subject, if proper ones, will justify you in the event of the wounded being sacrificed after an action thro want of Medical succours, but if you have not made these representations, the responsibility that must fall upon you will be heavy indeed.

I have the honour to be your most humble Servant.
Wm Fergusson

Staff Surgeon Mayben
Col. Ashworth's Brigade
of Portuguese Infantry
6813

Lisbon September 25th 1812

Sir

You must remain where you are until you are directed in the general Orders of the Army to report yourself to Marshal Sir Wm Carr Beresford.

With these orders you will then of course comply by repairing to his present Head Quarters at Lisbon for the purpose of receiving your Instructions from the Chief of the Medical Department in the event of the Marshals Head Quarters being changed in the mean time & of mine remaining fixed or being different from his you will repair in the first place to mine, wherever they may be unless you receive orders to the contrary from the Higher Authority

To I am Sir
G. A. Schettler, Esq.^r
Asst Surgeon 3^d Dragoon Guard

Your most humble
Obedient Servant
Wm Ferguson

Lisbon October 4th 1812.

Sir

I beg to inform you for the information of Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford that Asst Surgeon Jebb has this day reported himself to me on his return from leave of absence.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

To Captain Melloy
Actg. Asst. Secretary
8. 8. 88

W. Ferguson

Lisbon October 14th 1812.

Sir, I have just received the enclosed letter announcing the appointment of Staff Surgeon Griffiths to the Surgeny of the 15th Light Dragoons, which I herewith transmit to be laid before the Commander in Chief, & I have the honour to be

Sir
Your most obedient Servant

To Capt. M. Molloy
Milit. Secretary -
X. X.

Signed, W. M. Ferguson
Inspector Genl. Portuguese
Milit. Hospital

Lisbon 17 October 1812.

Sir

I have to direct that you will proceed to the head Quarters of Col. Ashworth's Brigade (6818-) for the purpose of receiving Staff Surgeon Murphy who has been obliged to quit the Brigade on account of ill health & report yourself to Colonel Ashworth or officer Commanding for duty.

I have the honour to be

Your most humble
Servant
W. M. Ferguson

To
Staff Surgeon Jebb
& Co.

Lisbon October 17th 1812.

Sir I beg to acquaint you for the information of His
Ex^{cy}, Sir Wm^o Beresford, that in obedience to the orders
I yesterday received for taking measures to fill up the vacancy
that has been caused in Col. Ashworth's Brigade, by the
sickness of Staff Surgeon Mapson, I have directed Staff
Surgeon Jebb to repair to the head Quarters of that Brigade
& report himself for duty.

I have the honour to be

Yours most humble servant
Wm^o Ferguson
To - Sir
Captain Mollay, Act
Military Secretary
& &

Lisbon October 26th 1812

Sir

I have the honour to submit for the information of Marshal
Sir Wm^o Beresford, the Copy of a letter addressed by Staff
Surgeon Mapson to Col. Ashworth Commanding the Brigade
6 & 18 of Portuguese Infantry, along with a memorial from
that Officer. The first praying for leave of absence & the
2^d for retirement on account of inability, thro' bad health
to perform the duties of his Station. <sup>also a certificate from Staff Surgeon Jebb
whom I directed to inspect & report upon the
health of that Memorialist</sup>

The prayer of that Memorialist for leave of absence
to go to England with the view of effecting an exchange
which I beg leave to second, it having been found that
Mr. Mapson does not possess sufficient bodily health
to be of any use in the Portuguese Service.

Venice)

I have the Honour to be Sir

Co
Captain Moller
Military Secretary
8-8-8-8

Your most humble servant
Wm Ferguson

Lisbon November 1st 1812.

Sir

I have the honour to submit most respectfully the result of my perusal of the proposed Regulations which your Excellency had the goodness to put into my hands, & I shall await the time when it may be convenient to favour me with an audience

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect
Your Excellency's Most obedient & most
Faithful Servant
Wm Ferguson

Co
His Excellency
Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford -

Memoranda Presented to His Excellency
4th November 1812

Physico-Mor

Side Regulation of Rank
Page 8 & 9

Side Page 2. art. 1. P. 12. art. 4. P. 19. art. 1.
& Passim.

Side P. 2. Art. 1. & Passim

Side Page 5. article 4.

Side P. 17. art. 1. P. 19. art. 1.
P. 20. art. 3. & 4.

Side P. 19. art. 1. P. 22. art. 2. & 3.

In the present Regulations the Physico-Mor
a Physician from Civil life is the Principal
Medical Officer in the Portuguese Army, with
the rank of Colonel.

He alone is to correspond with the Government
on the health of the Army.

He is Chief of the Junta,

He is to nominate the Directors of Hospitals

He is, exclusively, to give directions & instructions
to the Army on its health.

All reports are to be made to him, & he is
to regulate the whole Medical practice of the Army.

Inspector General
of Military Hospitals

Side Official Letter of
Col. Lubbock of 26th
January 1812.

The Inspector General of Hospitals
is a Military Medical Officer, having passed
his life in the service, obtaining in it the rank
of Brigadier General, as established by their Ex-
cellencies the Marquis of Wellington & Marshal
Sir M. C. Beresford, when they decided that for
that reason, he could not be permitted to resign
Portuguese pay.

In the service to which he belongs
his rank is that of the Chief Medical Officer of the
Army, he may be serving with to correspond with the
higher Authorities, & regulate & direct the whole
of his Department.

The Medical duties of the Portuguese
Army, being conducted inefficiently by Medical Officers
mostly from Civil life, unpractised & unacquainted
with the Medical duties of Armies, an Inspector

General & 12 Military Medical Officers, were sent from the British Service by their Government in consequence of a representation made to direct & conduct the Medical duties of the Army.

The Situation of Cirujiao Mor now proposed to this Officer in the Regulamento, does not correspond with the intention of directing & instructing practitioners from Civil life in the Medical duties & arrangements of Armies.

Being subordinate in Rank.

Having two prejudicial voices against his opinions in the Junta or Medical Board,

Being excluded from corresponding with the Government & forbidden except in Surgery, to give health instructions to the Army, which, as already stated, is the exclusive privilege of his Superior the Physico Mor.

Under these circumstances it must be evident that, if the Inspector General accepted the Office of Cirujiao Mor, the duties, principles & objects for which he was sent to this Country would be abandoned, & his professional Rank in the British Service injured if not destroyed.

The foregoing objections would be obviated by the proposals submitted last year to Mr. Col. the Comdr. in Chief & which are now again most respectfully transcribed viz
During that there shall be in the Portuguese Army an Inspector & of Military Hospitals to inspect & superintend every Branch of the Medical & Hospital Department.

This place would be best filled by a Medical Officer of great Military experience, well acquainted with the management of sick in Armies & who has done Military Service in various Countries & climates. He is to be considered as the first health Officer of the Army, & he is to be responsible to the Comdr. for the duties of this respective Department according to the Regulamento but he is not to interfere with or encroach upon the rights, functions or privileges of any branch further than to ascertain by the strictest examination & inspection, that all the duties are duly executed.

According to the above the Inspector General if desired by the Commander in Chief could execute along with his own duties those of Cirujiao Mor, or what would be still better (as bringing all powers of Cirujiao Mor might be appointed in the person of some intelligent native, such as the Surgeon Major who was educated in England & thereby have the full & sole execution of his own duty, that of being the Regulamento of the Prince & the orders of the Commander in Chief are duly observed & executed throughout the Army.

Additional Memoranda

Hospitals to be established
by the Physico-Mor

Hospitals

Vide D. 12. Art. 1st

1st It is ordered that the number & Situation of the General Hospitals shall be determined by the Physico-Mor who alone is to correspond with the Commander in Chief on the Subject, altho his duties are in Lisbon, not in the Field with the Army.

Regimental Hospitals
also.

Vide D. 12. Art. 1st & 2nd

Vide D. 67. Art. 4th

Vide D. 67. Art. 5th

Hospitals of the Corte.

2nd The Regimental Hospitals are restricted to the reception of slight diseases, they are to be established or broken up when the Physico-Mor from Lisbon shall determine, & he never served with a Regiment, he is made the sole judge of their wants in the Selection of Medicines, & Supply of Stores.

3rd The Patronage & Inspections of the Hospitals of the Corte, under the name of the Hospitals in Lisbon (when the idling Officers, malingerers, Soldiers & supernumerary useless Employed have for years been screened from service) is virtually secured to the Physico-Mor, by the laws which direct his Inspections to be confined principally to Lisbon, & those of the Convojado Mor to be in the Provinces.

Vide D. 12. Art. 2nd & 3rd

Personal Purification
dispensed with

Vide D. 73. Art. 2nd

4th The personal purification of Patients admitted into Hospital is dispensed with, under certain circumstances, when as no case can occur in which it may be imagined to cut off the communication & admission of filth vermin & contagion into the wards of an Hospital.

Patients allowed to go out
of Hospital

Vide D. 77. Art. 3rd

5th Patients previous to their final discharge

are permitted to go out of the Hospital
at the discretion of the Medical Officers under
directions for guarding them, which are almost
if not totally impracticable, as if consules-
cent Soldiers removed from the discipline
of their corps, could ever be allowed to pass
the gates of the Hospital yard (which is
generally sufficient for all the purposes of
recreating & taking the air) without their
committing disorder in the Streets, or still worse,
being employed as heretofore by the tradesmen
of the Town.

Directors

Surgeons not eligible to
be appointed Directors

Rule 10th art 2^d
if appointed not to
interfere in the practice
Rule 39th art 3 & 40th art 5th

The appointment of Director of
Hospitals according to these Regulations cannot
with propriety be held by a Surgeon because
his rank is subordinate to that of all the
Physicians; but in the event of being appointed
he is forbidden to interfere with the practice, even
of the Surgical Department, as the Surgical
Wards & all the concerns of Surgery are
placed under the direction of the first
Surgeon to the Hospital instead of the
Surgeons being responsible for their respective
wards, to the Director in the same manner
as the Physicians.

Neither the Director or even any Mem-
ber of the Medical Board, are permitted on
their own authority to correct any abuse
of diet, or improper practice, however urgent
the case.

Rule 10th art 4th

British Medical Officers
excluded from the practice
of Physic Rule 10th art 2^d

Surgeons The Rank of the oldest & most
experienced Army Surgeon is made inferior

vide 19th chap. Sect. of LaSalle's
Carabry Regulations in the selection
& duty of Regimental Surgeons -

vide P. 42. art. 3.^d

vide P. 5.th art. 1.st
vide P. 29. art. 3.^d

to that of any Physician, even a 2.^d Physi-
cian from Civil Life, & though the British
Medical Officers not being Portuguese Physicians
can at such take no part in the Medical
practice of the Hospitals. The British
Staff in this Service are not Surgeons alone
but Medical Officers, Medically educated
to perform Military Medical duties, as they
stand at present they are classed with the
native Surgeons who preceded the arrival
of the present Commander in Chief were
the Barbers of their Corps, & that they have
not since their risen to due estimation in
their profession, may be inferred from the
article of the Regulations now proposed
where it is deemed necessary to direct them
to be instructed in calling the Surgical
Instruments by their proper names. In
this State of the Case should any British
Medical Officer be appointed Director
of an Hospital (an event seldom likely
to happen while the recommendation of
Directors rests solely with the Chiefs)
Nor he is prohibited to interfere in
any manner with the practice, so that
the present treatment of Spleen without
Sulphur, of the Venereal Disease without
Mercury, of the Scurvy with tooth
brushes, the prejudices against opening
the bowels, & the use of the lancet
in acute diseases &c. will in all
probability continue unreformed. Even the

Side 17th art. 1.st Cirujano Mor is effectually excluded from all interference in the practice of Physic by the clause which restricts him to Surgery alone, as also by the clause which directs that the health instructions of the Army shall be given solely by the Physico Mor.

Side 17th art. 3.^d Corporal punishments 8th Slight Corporal punishments of the Enfermeiros & Servants of the Hospital at the discretion of the Director, but guarded by due limitation, are no where permitted, & therefore the negligent, the dishonest & the inhuman will almost always escape punishment, through the difficulty, delay & embarrassment to the Service of bringing them to a Court Marshal.

Almacariffes' responsibility to the Director not clearly defined

9th It is no where clearly defined that the Almacariff can have in the Hospital no Commanding Officer, but the Director, & that he is not to receive orders from any Authority, but through him - unless that be defined the Delegados of the Contadoria, will as at present exercise an authority over the Almacariff in the Hospital independent of its Chief & to the prejudice of its discipline.

Security for the Real Fazenda

10th Security for the Real Fazenda is no where exacted from the Almacariffes or Apothecaries previous to their appointments.

Contador holds a voice in the affairs of Medicine

Junta 11th At the Junta the Contador Fiscal holds a voice in the affairs of Medicine & Surgery, for which a professional education has not qualified him.

Cirurgião Mor not
to interfere in the
treatment of sick

Cirurgião Mor

12th The Inspector General holding
the place of Cirurgião Mor is disqualified
from interfering in the practice of Medicine
altho he has been educated in the first
Medical School of the World, & been
seeking during the whole of his sub-
sequent life through various Climates
& Countries a knowledge of the Medical
profession. His progress through the
gradations of rank, his education & profes-
sional degrees are the same with those
of the Medical Board in England the
highest Military Medical Tribunal,
& in his own Service, every British Physi-
cian is placed under his Control & direction
yet has he hitherto been treated in this
Country, as a person without profes-
sional Character or consideration, come to
sweep, to clean, & to ventilate the
Hospitals, & according to the present Regu-
laments will hereafter be placed in a
situation to be slighted & despised
by a Village Doctor of Portugal, who under
the title even of 2^d Physician, thinks
himself superior to any professor of Surgery
(degraded as it is in this Country) &
considers him unworthy to be consulted
in the treatment of sick.

Lisbon November 5th 1812.

Sir

With the permission ^{of his Excellency} of his Exc^y. Marshal Sir Wm Beresford, I transmit the accompanying observations upon a code of Hospital Regulations about to be issued to the Portuguese Army, & I have to request that you will favour me with your opinion on the propriety of the objections that have been started on as far as they concern my Rank or that of the British Medical Officers serving with the native Troops.

The Regulations themselves are not sent, because the only Copy I had, ~~has~~ has been returned to His Excellency but I pledge myself for the accuracy of the references as taken from the Copy in question.

I have the honour to be Sir

Your most obedient Servant
J. Jam. Ferquison

Co. Doctor
Mc Grigor
Inspector of Hospitals
Lisbon

Lisbon 9th November 1812.

Sir.

I have Received your letter of the 9th of October & in answer, have to inform you that I never possessed the power to order Medicines from your Shop without paying for them nor could I ever have given such an Authority to any one. The ap^t. Surgeon who bought your Medicines must have decided you in respect to my approving my Signature which if I gave it, only went to Sanction the propriety of the purchase & not to ensure the payment. If the requisition ever be presented to me I shall tell the ap^t. Surgeon that he is bound to pay you or make him send it back to you, in order that

you may have it in your power to seek the payment ^{thru}
the regular Channels

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most humble
Servant
Wm Ferguson
Co.
Pio Fernandes—
Apothecary, at Calamba
de La Reyna—

1st Lisbon November 15th 1812.

Sir I have to request you will explain
to Marshal Sir W. C. Beresford that my Clerk Mr. Maza
came to me in consequence of being hired at 25 mil Reas per
month according to the directions I repeatedly received from the
Excellency to observe the same rate with regard to pay as
that laid down for the Chief Clerk of the Physico-Mor.

That I had been previously for more than seven
months without a Clerk thro' the difficulty of procuring one
who could write English, at that rate.

That Mr. Maza agreed to leave the place he then
held at a month's warning to come to me.

That he came to me accordingly on the 11th April
That shortly afterwards Serjt. Lawrence of the 2^d
Regt. presented himself to me in consequence of an order which
I had been sent to the Regt.

That I inquired at the Military Secretary
Office concerning the Serjt. & found he was the man whom
Col. Mouton some months before told me he would apply for

but as I heard nothing whatever of him in the interim nor ever had any assurance of obtaining him I had no reason to suppose he would come to me.

That at the time he came I actually had occasion for both, being on the point of setting out for Evora, & requiring him to attend me there, while the other was left at Lisbon to arrange & copy the correspondence that had lain over for the seven months I had no Clerk, and I had every reason to believe from the Regulations that had long been sanctioned & prepared for publication by His Excellency, I should have had full occasion for the assistance of both or more.

That I lost no time in presenting my Contingent accounts up to the month of April, when the Clerk came to me in order that at the next period the accounts respecting them might be clear, but objections were raised and I ^{was obliged to give} called upon for explanations upon which I could obtain no decision till a short time ago.

That I lost no time after that in presenting my accounts in which the Clerks were included, but the state of Col. Sebastian's health, & circumstances of the Service which I could not help prevented them being submitted to His Excellency's Consideration till the other day.

That under these circumstances I trust His Excellency will not blame me for having had two Clerks, as the Staff when pay was fixed by Col. Sebastian was sent

to me without my knowledge, and as I received no Instructions with regard to him, I could not depend on his being continued in my Service.

I am sure His Excellency will have the goodness to consider that as a Principal Health Officer holding the Commission of Inspector Genl. of Hospitals I am entitled to such assistance as is never refused to any officer of any rank, viz: that which the Service may seem to require at the time, & that the assistance I procured, as well as that which was sent me, was actually wanted then & had every appearance of being wanted immediately afterwards in order to give effect to the New Regulations.

That I was not in fault, either for its not having been wanted subsequently, or for additional assistance having been sent me after I had provided myself in obedience to His Excellency's Instructions, and that under these circumstances, I trust His Excellency will be satisfied with striking off for the future, whatever may be deemed superfluous or improper without giving his decision a retrospective or pro facto operation to my prejudice, thereby inflict upon me a heavy pecuniary fine which I have not deserved.

That if the Service has been loaded with expense I, for the reasons above stated, could not help it, but it has not been so to any considerable degree as during the last

twelve months I have been without a Clerk for more than half the time, and the expense of the Two now charged for the last six months is not equal to that of one in the British Service, where the pay of a Clerk is 7/6, with different allowances, while the aggregate amount of both these in my employ, does not exceed 7s a day, without any allowance whatever, except the pay of a ration of the Regiment, Mr. Masra not having been allowed any ration whatever.

I beg you will submit this Letter to His Excellency & I have the honour to be,

your most obedient Servant

Signed, Wm Ferguson

To Capt. Molloy
Military Secretary
Lt. Col. M.

Dear Sir I have the Honour to return my acknowledgments made out according to the directions contained in your letter of this morning - I regret that His Excellency should have deemed it necessary to communicate to me his dissatisfaction at my having made a charge for two Clerks, the fault as explained by my letter of yesterday in reality not being mine & I can declare that I have ever endeavoured to confine the charges I made upon the public within the limits of those usually authorized for officers of my station in the Army.
I have the Honour to be and am Sir your most obedient Servant
To Capt. Molloy Military Secretary

5th

Lisbon November 17th 1812

Sir

In answer to your letter of this day, requiring me to state for the information of His Excellency the manner in which I propose that the Sijant ~~that~~ who has acted for the last six months, as my 2^d Clerk should be paid, I would respectfully suggest, as His Excellency has determined that his pay cannot be sanctioned in my Contingent acct. that he should be classed amongst the Staff Sijts. that are employed in the different Departments, & paid in the same manner as them.

I have the Honour to be
your most obed. Servant,
(Signed) W. M. Ferguson

To Captain Molloy

Military Secretary &c. &c. &c.

Lisbon Nov^r 19th 1812

Sir

I have received your letter conveying to me His Excellency's determination not to sanction the payment of my Contingent's accounts until my 2^d Clerk's claims are settled & as the Contingent's account is the only concern that keeps me here, I have submitted to what His Excellency orders rather than be detained longer in Lisbon. but I feel it most grievous to be obliged to pay from my own subsistence a Military Clerk, whom I never hired & who never was employed by me for a single moment otherwise than on the public service.

To Captain Molloy

Military Secy &c. &c. (Signed)

I have the Honour to be, Sir
your most obed. Servant
W. M. Ferguson

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

London 22nd December 1841
My dear Mr. Taylor
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. in relation to the proposed publication of a new edition of the "Principles of Political Economy" by Adam Smith. I am very glad to hear that you are so interested in the subject, and I am sure that your efforts will be successful. I have already written to Mr. Taylor, and I am sure that he will be very glad to hear from you. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. Taylor

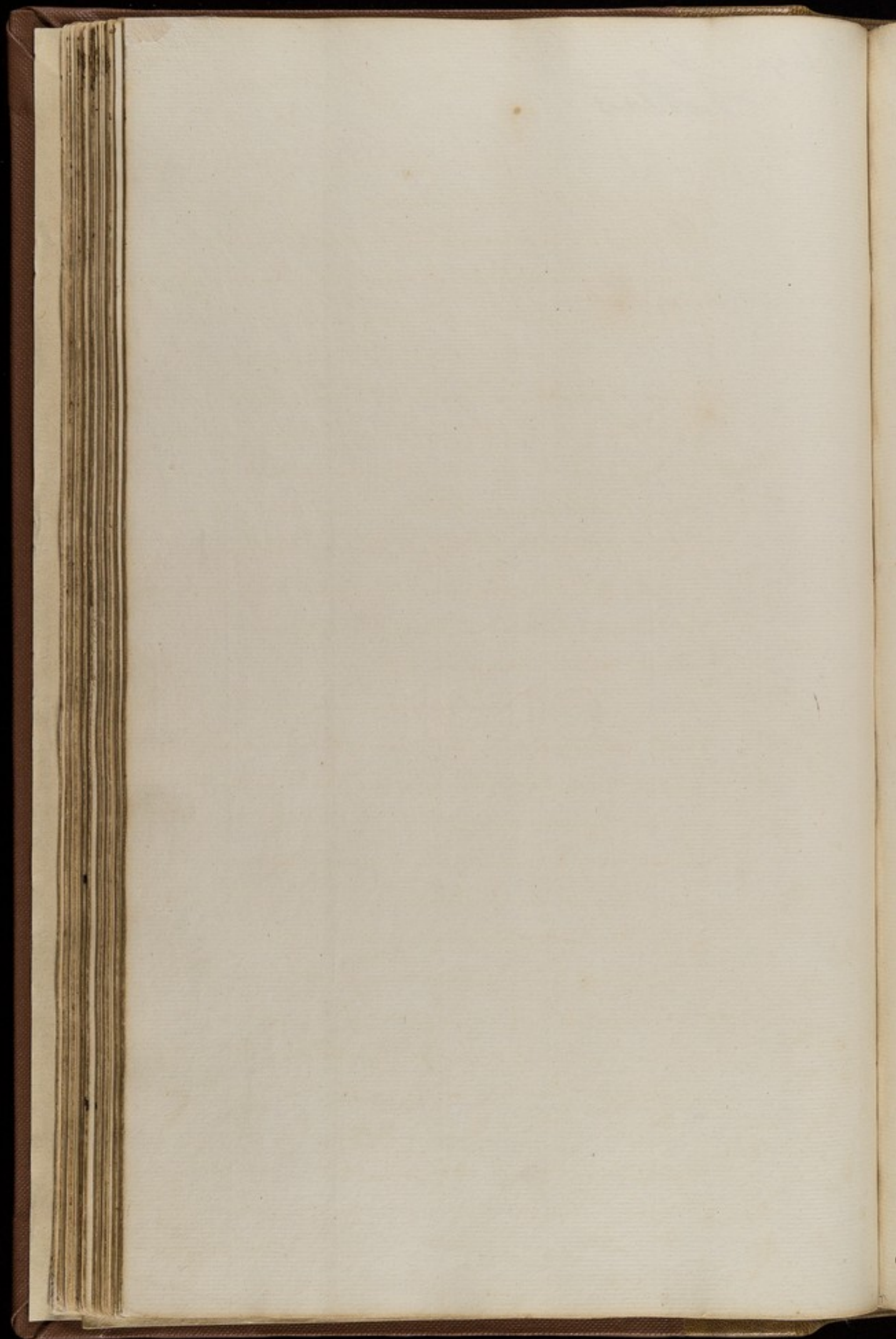
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Your obedient servant,
J. R. Taylor

To begin Letters



Sir,

Barbados 28th June 1815.

I have the honour most respectfully to represent to your Excellency that in consequence of the breaking out of Hostilities it will be necessary to put the Medical Staff of this Army on the proper War establishment before it can be calculated upon as being properly efficient for the ordinary purposes of active service.

At present there is a deficiency of one Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, one Physician to the Forces, one Deputy Purveyor, one Apothecary, two Staff Surgeons and eight Hospital Assistants; to fill up which I would in the first place respectfully recommend that Staff Surgeon Walker be appointed acting Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, A. Melville Surgeon to the 26th Reg^t, acting Physician to the Forces, Hospital Mate Barker acting Apothecary and Purveyor's Clerk Peirce, acting Deputy Purveyor to the Forces until His Majesty's pleasure can be known.

The above appointments I consider to be actually necessary as preparatory towards the organisation of an adequate Medical Staff for any species of active service that may occur. In recommending them to your Excellency, I have been guided mostly but not altogether by seniority, and where I found myself obliged to deviate from that rule, I have been influenced solely by the most conscientious regard to merit, experience, character and talents, as constituting fitness for the office, which I need scarcely say, is a point of the most vital and essential importance in the higher departments of the health establishment of an army serving in the West Indies.

The recommendations for the remaining appointments and for the vacancies in the Regimental Medical Staff which these will occasion, being of less immediate consequence, I have delayed submitting them to your Excellency, until

I have

I have made some necessary inquiries into the claims and merits of Individuals, which my own very recent arrival in these Colonies and the distance of the Stations, have yet prevented me from completing.

As soon as I have obtained your Excellency's sanction, I shall prepare for the Medical Board in England my official representation of the necessity of the above appointments, along with my requisition for an adequate number of qualified Hospital Assistants, as well as to complete the war establishment of that class of Medical Officers, as to fill up the places of those, whose services in this command have so justly entitled them beyond all others to whatever promotion may have become necessary within its limits.

His Excellency

For Sir, Leith, G.C.B.

fr.

fr.

fr.

I have &c. &c. Sir: Yr. S. H.

Sir,

Barbados - 14th July 1815.

I have the honour to represent to your Excellency

that thro' the want of Regimental or Barrack Hospitals here, the

* built to accommodate 200 Sick, General Hospital at St. Ann's* is already crowded to excess and
but now with the help of Marine
squads, which at this rainy season of the year are ill adapted
for Hospital purposes, having
Barbados, the greatest distress for want of Hospital accommo-
dation must inevitably ensue.
* This with one
Hospital for 50 at the Artillery
quarters, and another built
for 100 which altogether constitutes
the whole Hospital accommo-
dation of Barbados, by no
means sufficient for the star-
vation in times of war or for
more than its ordinary garrison.

Under ordinary circumstances there can

be little doubt, but that the General Hospital here would furnish
cover to any number of Sick which the garrisons of the island
might be supposed to produce, but whenever for ordinary purposes
of Service, an extraordinary concentration of the troops took place,
there would then be a great risk or rather a certainty, of the
same distressing predicament recurring from the same cause,
viz. The want of Barrack or Regimental Hospitals.

It is

It is a principle acknowledged and acted upon for the best reasons throughout all the British garrisons in Europe, that wherever barracks have been built for troops a certain portion of the accommodation has been set apart for the reception of the Sick under the form of a Regimental Hospital, or where that precaution had originally been overlooked in old barracks that were built before the above principle was understood and the nature of the site did not admit of a hospital being added, the first house that could be had in the neighbourhood, has always been taken in remedy as far as possible of the original fault.

It would be vain to seek for any such
* side note at the end of the ressource in the environs of St. Anne's * and therefore I would beg to recommend that barracks hospitals should as soon as possible be constructed for as many Regiments as the barracks are calculated to contain, for if they have been found essential to the welfare of the Sick and the upholding the effective strength of the army in Europe, they certainly must prove more so here, where the irruptions of tropical diseases have often been found so violent and where the timely and prompt applications of remedies must be of so great importance.

It is impossible that this last object can be so effectually accomplished in a General as a Regimental Hospital, however near and well administered the first may be; for some time must inevitably be lost in removing the patient from his Corps and observing the necessary forms of admission. The responsibility of his case besides is weakened, even if followed to the General Hospital by his own Surgeon, and attended by him, for neither the patient nor Surgeon can then be said to be under the eye of their Officers and in presence of their Corps, whilst the Sick soldier is apt to feel, as if sent away from his home and to be struck with despondency at seeing himself thrust into a
strange

strange place amidst a crowd of Sick, by the spectacle of death around him and by the apprehension of receiving less tender attention from stranger Hospital Servants than from his own comrades at his own Regimental Hospital. The connection between the Officers and the Soldier, which is ever of so much consequence to preserve, must moreover be weakened by this removal of him during sickness; and the Soldier himself may be supposed, while no longer under their inspection, to be more apt to fall into mislingering habits and to become more regardless of character, when exposed to the bad example which the bad subjects that are sure to flock into every General Hospital daily present to him.

A General Hospital is ever most necessary to any Army when concentrated for active service, and Barbados from its being the point of concentration for all expeditions as well as the Depot for hospital stores and succours for the whole of the Colonies; the rendezvous of Invalids and the first landing place of all armaments and detachments from Europe, most certainly requires to have at all times, both the General and Regimental Hospital establishment in as perfect a state as possible.

No establishment can be more useful and indispensable to the service than the present General Hospital at St. Anne's, but to serve the proper purposes of a General Hospital it ought to cease to be a garrison hospital for the ordinary Sick of the Regiments stationed here, and to be reserved, as elsewhere, for its own proper uses of receiving their Sick that are unable to accompany them when they march away, as well as of all detachments on their first arrival from Europe; of succouring them when overpowered by unusual pressure or visitation of sickness; of relieving them at all times

all times of their incurables and invalids; of enabling them to take and keep the field free from the incumbrances of sick; and of opening an asylum of Superior comforts and accommodation to the sufferers from active service in the field. - While it is made to answer such useful purposes as these, the expences of its establishment can never with justice be deemed wasteful to the country. nor the proper Hospital Officers needlessly employed (tho' they may not at all times be fully occupied) while remaining at their posts to be in readiness for such important duties. -

Before concluding the subject of Hospital accommodation, I would beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the too often destitute and pitiable condition of Sick Officers of the inferior ranks. - Officers of these classes are certainly entitled, as well as the soldiers, to hospital succours when placed in situations where they cannot procure them from their pay, and a stoppage of one half of their subsistence, being the same proportion as that which is levied upon the men, would in part liquidate the expence and probably obviate the repugnance they might otherwise feel at the idea of going into Hospital; for I understand that their prejudices on that head have on former occasions stood in the way of their benefitting by the intended indulgence. - The service would certainly be assisted by the adoption of the measure; for when living in the precincts of an hospital they cannot fail to be properly attended and subjected to regimen in all points, as much to the great benefit of their health, as to the diminution of the absentee list in the muster roll of the Regiment. - If these views meet your Excellency's approbation, I would propose that an addition should be made to the General Hospital here, of a ward for 12 beds, allowing a space for 9 feet or more for each, and to be separated by bulk heads or moveable painted canvas partitions, of 8 feet high from each other. -

The

The General Hospital here is at present, incomplete, for want of an operation room and some other minor conveniences connected with it, and I hope there will not be much difficulty and expence in constructing a third building that would include the whole of these just mentioned on such a plan in regard to the officers ward, that should it not be found to answer the intention, it could at any time, by the removal of the partitions become an appendage to the Hospital for particular cases of Surgery (which is much wanted) or other ordinary purposes. —

It may happen in peaceful times, that neither a sick quarter for 12 Officers nor such a surgical ward as that just described would be much wanted at Barbados, but if they are urgently wanted on the extraordinary occasions that must precede and follow all expeditions, it is surely a sufficient justification for incurring the expence. —

I think this plan better, as holding out two objects, than that of my predecessors Mr Jackson for building a distinct establishment for Officers alone at most of the Colonial stations. — As yet I have not visited any of these, except Barbados, but I understand from the papers he has left me, as well as from the reports that I have received from the Medical Officers since I took charge of the department, there is much to add, to reform, and repair at most of their Hospital establishments. — The providing cover for the sick soldier, ^{which} most assuredly to be his primary object, but I should hope in carrying this into effect, the providing also for sick officers, in the proportion of two for every 100 sick, on the same plan as that advised for this Station, would neither be found very difficult nor incompatible with due economy. —

The

* only one Medical Officer
in a corps is allowed a
house.

The Sick officer would then, instead of lan-
guishing at an out post where the Medical Officer may find it
difficult or impossible to attend him properly, be brought within
the reach of succour and be allowed the same chance of restora-
tion to health, thro' the benefits of Hospital comforts and regular
attendance, as the common soldier.

The sincerest Zeal for the interests of humanity
and the service, has alone induced me to trespass upon your Excell^{ty}'s
time at such length. I trust that the motive will plead my
excuse and that I shall be honoured with your Excellency's Com-
mands to proceed in furtherance of whatever part of the fore-
going, may meet with approbation.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect,

His Excellency

Sir Jas. Leith G. C. B.

per

per

per

W. T.

J. H.

* Note.

I understand that there was formerly a Regimental Hos-
pital in the Citadel of St. Ann's for a Black Corps, which was given
up to the Ordnance about three years ago, on condition that they
were to build another of the same at the expence of £1200, on the
high ground behind the new barracks which arrangement was
approved of by the Board of Ordnance.

When the foundation was on the point of being laid it was
found that the proposed building would cost more than the
£1200 agreed on - the matter was therefore referred home and
no more heard of - the aforesaid £1200 if laid out now in
improving some of the wooden huts in the low grounds below
the garrison, the only proper situation for black troops whether
Sick or healthy, would now I believe procure excellent hospital
accommodation for all the Black Corps on the Island, to the
great relief of the General Hospital establishment at
St. Ann's.

Sir,

Passeville Guadeloupe - 14th Aug^r 1815.

In the hope that your Excellency may have been satisfied with the exertions of the Medical Department in the service that has just been completed, I am now taking it upon me to obtrude a personal application in behalf of the chiefs.

As presiding over the health concerns of the troops, throughout many colonies in these dangerous climates, it is difficult to conceive any situation which a Medical Officer can hold more interesting to humanity, important to Medical Service and beneficial to the Military Service than his may be, if he be at all fit for the Office; yet the pay for performing its duties is little more than £600 Ann^l, a stipend which when compared with that of the heads of any of the other departments of the Army, civil or military, is certainly degrading to the holder, as marking the little value that is set upon his profession, and very inadequate to support his station in a suitable manner, or to meet the heavy expenses to which he may be exposed, when he visits, as he ought to do, the various colonies under his direction.

The foregoing was so strongly felt during the late Campaigns on the continent, that a special grant was made in favour of Dr. McGregor, the chief of the Medical department there, for an addition allowance of 20/- per diem, and the Medical Board, sensible of the propriety of extending the same to the other Inspectors, more particularly to him who then held the very expensive situation I am now in, recommended it to the Horse Guards, where, as I was informed by Mr. Leve the Director General, it was highly approved, but was afterwards thrown out by the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury on account of the expense.

It is

It is to be hoped however that those expenses which are necessary and proper, will be the more favourably considered, the oftener they are brought under review, and that through your Excellency's intercession I may be enabled to conduct the future duties of my station without difficulty or embarrassment, by obtaining a grant of the same kind as that which was made in favour of the Heads of the Departments on the continent.

I have the honor
 To be, Sir,
 Your obedient servant
 W. F.
 J. G.

His Excellency
 Sir Jas. Leith G. C. B.
 J. G.

Sir, Basseterre Guadeloupe - 14th August 1815.

My last letter from Barbados of the 31st July where I left Mr. Capt. & Inspector Forbes in charge of the Department, with instructions to forward the returns of the Colonies in my absence, would inform you of my intended departure for Guadeloupe.

I have now the satisfaction to report that in consequence of the surrender of that Colony to the British arms on the 10th Inst., the Sick and Wounded of the Army are safely and comfortably housed in this town and the neighbourhood. - Altho' the wounded are very few in number and the troops remarkably healthy, I have considered it my duty to open a General Hospital in the Town, as at this dangerous season of the year I felt it to be a point of the most vital importance to obviate the occurrence of crowded Regimental Hospitals as well as to give every aid to the Regiments, until their heavy Hospital baggage and equipments could be brought up after the forced marches they had been obliged to make.

I have much pleasure in stating that the zeal and exertions of all my staff have been most exemplary and

and that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to express to me his satisfaction at their conduct. — Many made great exertions to come up to the scene of Service from distant Colonies and there were no absentees amongst those that had been ordered, excepting Mr. Actg. Apothecary Barker who though he must have received his instructions before many of the rest, has not yet made his appearance, notwithstanding that there were various opportunities of Ships going to the Army where he was. —

His absence has occasioned much inconvenience by obliging me to employ the only Hospital Assistant I had, as Apothecary and if Mr. Barker cannot satisfactorily account for it, I shall request of the Commander of the Forces to recall the recommendation that has been forwarded for his promotion. —

In obedience to your instructions for transmitting to you copies of the communications I might submit to the Commander of the Forces, I now enclose you one relative to an increase of pay for the head of the Department here, towards the success of which, I am sure you will for the reasons given, be pleased to contribute your best assistance, and have the honour to be Sir

John Weir Esq^r
Director General

Yrs W^m F.
J. W.

Y^{rs} G.

15th Aug^r 1815

I am happy to report that Mr. Apothecary Barker arrived last night and accounts satisfactorily for his absence, from the Ship being 23 days on her passage, owing to contrary winds — I am now satisfied that no blame attaches to him, and shall employ him in his own duties where the presence of an Officer of his class is most indispensably required. —

Sir,

Basseterre Guadeloupe - 22nd Aug^r 1815.

In answer to your Letter of the 27th Ult^o requesting my decision on a question raised by Assist: Surgeon Dawson with regard to entering cases in his daily, I have to inform you, that all orders on this or any other point of Service, more particularly the orders of D^r Jackson and the Medical Board, on the matter in question, are to be strictly complied with until officially revoked by competent authority; and I hope I need not remark to you that the opinion or reports of an inferior Officer, with respects to other colonies is never to disarm your authority, when you have so plain a guide as the above to direct your conduct. Being willing to think well of all the Staff under my direction, I am much concerned to find that any inferior officer should have taken it upon him to set himself up in opposition to the immediate chiefs of his departments, on a plain question of Service that had been so often defined in public orders; but had it been even otherwise and there had existed no orders on the subject, your orders ought to have been quite sufficient for ensuring his immediate and implicit obedience; still more am I concerned to find that he should have pushed this matter to an appeal and rendered an ultimate reference to me necessary.

For such conduct there can be no excuse, unless that of want of time on account of the overwhelming duties of numerous sick lists; an excuse I know he cannot plead, and I therefore desire it may be intimated to him, that until I understand from you that he has attained more correct notions of service, I shall not permit his name to be submitted for any promotion or favourable notice while in this command.

I cannot however conclude without
remarking

remarking that as the Medical Chief of a colony, whom no inferior officer can ever for a moment be permitted to question on the propriety of his orders, you ought in this instance to have issued them officially, and then the reference to me would not have been for my decision on your rights to give them, but a report of the consequences to Mr Dawson for his disobedience.

To your failure in this respect you may justly attribute the trouble you have been put to, but this does not in any manner exculpate Mr Dawson, whose refusal to comply with so proper a desire on your part I must set down, until I know him better, to the ordinary causes of such conduct, viz: an idle disposition, a factious temper of mind, an indifference to medical improvements or a want of feeling for the Sick whom the chances of Service have thrown under his care.

I am ^{your}

W. F.
S. H.

Staff Surgeon Sharp
P. M. C. Surinam.

Sir,

Basseterre, Guadeloupe 22nd Aug^r 1815.

In obedience to your Excellency's orders I proceeded on the 14th Ins^t to make a health inspection of the Station of Point au Vitre where I found the Third West India Reg^t in the most perfect health, and the 68th with a list of 40 sick, but as yet shewing no serious or alarming diseases. ⁺

+ vide Note N^o 1.

The low humid sheltered and hot situation no matter how swampy have ever been found most congenial to the Blacks, but it is to be feared that this favourable condition of health in respects to the white troops cannot continue long, as Point au Vitre is for them — the most

* unwholesome

unwholesome situation, conceivable being ^{the} surrounded by pestilential =
= trial marshes, that no untainted breeze can ever blow upon the
town and the barracks, where both Corps are quartered, (which with
the corresponding Regimental Hospitals are in themselves good enough)
~~are~~ built on a small eminence immediately on the edge and con =
= siderably to leeward of an extensive field of the worst species of
Swamp. ~

I next examined the Stations of Fort Louis and
Fort fleur de pie, which are both from the same causes as unwhole =
= somely situated as Point au Petre. ~ The first from its delapidated
= ted and ruined state is luckily almost untenable as a quarter
for the troops, for there the marshes are so foul and putrid that
very few Europeans could exist for any length of time in the Forts,
and the latter is only better as being more to the seaward, from whence
healthy breezes may occasionally blow, while at the first the very
waters of the sea have become stagnant, putrid and offensive thro'
the means of the muddy banks and mangrove thickets by which
they are confined. ~ Both these places are situated upon eminences
of moderate elevation above the marshes, a circumstance, which
so far from saving them from the effects of the pestilential vapours
below, has been ascertained actually to add to their ^{own} agency: the
height or brow of a hill immediately above a swamp having been
always found a more dangerous habitation than the level of the
Swamp itself. ~

Lastly turned my attention to Hog Islands
on the other side the Harbour, opposite Point au Petre, which
from the circumstance of there being a good Hospital there for 50
Patients to which the Sick of the 63rd Reg^t were in the act of being
carried, and a very miserable bad barrack for a Company of
men I examined with great care. ~

The windward point or section of the
Islands

Island on which these are built comprising about 30 Acres belongs to Government and is composed of Shells and sand so strongly compacted together by the cementing power of water, that I could not penetrate into it to ascertain the foundation on which these had been washed from the sea, but the bottom near the shore, shewed it must have been a limestone or coral rock, than which no foundation more particularly when so covered can be more unobjectionable and salubrious. ~

Immediately beyond the line of separation of the Government property which runs across from sea to sea, a field of swamp extremely deep and for its extent of the worst quality begins, and runs thro' the centre of the island down to the further extremity but it is narrow and always to Leeward, the wind being scarcely ever known to blow from the West and therefore perfectly innocuous to the inhabitants of the Part belonging to government. ~

vide Note No. 2. ~

I took much pains during the short time I was there to obtain information respecting the Locals of Point à Pitre, and from all I could see or learn, this point of Moy Island which perfectly commands the entrance of the Harbour and is within a very short row of the town is the only spot in the neighbourhood that can be called healthy or that Europeans could inhabit with safety. ~ The nearest windward marshes are those of Fort Louis at the distance of a half or three quarters of a mile across the water and it has been distinctly ascertained that the poison emanating from swamps is condensed or loses its destructive powers, whenever it is made to pass over a surface of living water of the above or even of a much smaller extent. ~

The want of fresh water is an objection to Moy Island, that of the pits dug in the sand or the marshes being

being brackish or foul, but much rain water might be collected in tanks from the roofs of the barracks and hospital and what was wanted besides could be brought from the opposite shore. — It ought to be mentioned that wherever pits are dug the water arises within a few inches of the surface, a circumstance that would certainly render a barracks unwholesome tho' built on this salubrious point, unless attention be paid to laying a foundation of stone or brick, or still better, placing the building, if of wood, on independant separate stone pillars of a few feet in height, so as to enable the wind at all times to circulate upon the surface underneath and prevent any possibility of the accumulation of foul air or humidity. —

Three white families live upon the windward shores of the Island they are proprietors and cultivating the ground with such effect, as to promise to make even its most marshy surfaces in a short time habitable. — All of them are perfectly healthy and live unvisited by marsh diseases, tho' the owner of the habitation most to leeward had suffered so much from them at Point au Pitre, that he was obliged to fly from it with his family in order to avoid their influence. — Point au Pitre itself, so extensive are the swamps that surround it, can never by an exertions of man be rendered a wholesome place of residence, tho' much may be done to ameliorate the malignity of the climate, by clearing away the woods that cover the swamps and draining such of them as are capable of being converted into firm soil when well kept ditches and constant cultivation by opening the surface to the dissipation of every kind of exhalation might render it a country as wholesome as Demerara or the better parts of Surinam. —

Still more would be achieved after clearing away the woods, by boldly opening the banks and letting in the sea into those marshes that communicate with the shore

so as to restore the small conical hills on two of which Fort
Louis and Fort Fleuve de' ice have been built, to their
original condition of Islands or Peninsulas, for there can
scarcely be a doubt from the depth of the marshy bottoms
and the brackish quality of the waters, that the sea once cir-
-culated round them until the outermost line of the man-
-grove roots attracted an accumulation of mud sufficient
to form a bank and exclude its waters. —

There is no wholesome water at Point
au' Petre and such of the inhabitants as I had an opportunity
of conversing with attributed much of its unhealthiness to
that cause, but this is a vulgar error one meets with every
where, for however much bad waters may affect the
inhabitants of a town with obstructions, worms, or chronic
visceral ailments, it is impossible that they or any thing else
that a man may have in his power to eat and drink can ever
induce the acute fevers and dysenteries that since the begin-
-ning of the world have devastated armies whenever they
have been exposed to unwholesome situations in hot climates,
~~and~~ during the autumnal, that is the hot months of every
climate. — These depend entirely on the ^{qualities of} soil and climate,
for was it otherwise, the British Navy, which waters every
where without much regard to quality and seldom uses the
waters till they become putrid, instead of being the health-
-est kind of men in the world, would be annually exterminated
by the above diseases. —

I hope that your Excellency will not think
that I have persisted in this disquisition, which I shall pursue
no farther at present, to an irrelevant and improper length,
and if I have, that I shall be pardoned for the sake of the
motive, which was to point out as far as I was able, the
true

true causes of the calamities which have so often in these climates frustrated and rendered of no avail, the best directed efforts, being satisfied that the first step towards obviating future evil is to obtain a correct knowledge of the source.

His Excellency

Sir Sat. Leith G.C.B.

Commander of the Forces

I have the honour to be

Y^{rs} W. F.

J. H.

Notes. N^o 1.

The length of time which men can resist the effects of Marsh Miasmata must vary according to the circumstances of bodily condition, climate, exposure and the force or concentration of the poisonous exhalations. In general it can be withstood by healthy subjects who observe a generous regimen, for several weeks, but this cannot always be depended upon. In some situations men have been taken ill by remaining in the marshes for the short space of 12 hours, and it is known that travellers cannot remain with safety for a single night at any of the inns of the Pontine Marshes on the road to Rome. The safest residence in these unwholesome countries, is the centre of a large town, provided that centre be in respect elevated above the rest of the houses.

N^o 2.

It is probable however, that if white Troops who have for some time inhabited Point au Pître, be ever removed to Hog Island, there will be a considerable accession of sickness, under the same form of disease, soon after the first change; but this is no proof of equal unwholesomeness: on the contrary, it would not happen unless in a healthy situation, for the sickness then attacks those men only, who had previously imbibed its seeds, without strength of constitution to throw it out in the regular form: The change to better air restores this strength when the constitution is not too far undermined: without it they would have become such chronic Invalids, as the present West India Rangers now shew by hundreds, not exactly fit for hospital, but incapable of any service and certainly destined to an early grave.

Sir,

Baselonne Guadeloupe - 23rd Aug^r 1815.

I have duly received your three letters of the 27th & 30th July and 3rd of this month. All the Medical Officers from Demerara have come well up and the service is indebted to you for the promptness of your arrangements and your readiness to incur personal fatigue and inconvenience rather than demur to its calls.

I am perfectly aware that our Military Medical duties can never be properly conducted by private practitioners, but in the present instance we cannot help it, and have no choice but to use the only means in our power for taking care of the Sick, until we shall be supplied with regular Medical Staff.

This I have strongly represented to the Medical Board at home, and made my requisition for an adequate reinforcement of Hospital Assistants, for while I am at the Head of this Staff, I have resolved that the Medical Staff of Regiments shall never again be so scattered over distant Colonies, as to make it next to impossible to reassemble them for the duty of their own corps, when wanted for active service.

In regard to the pay of the civil practitioners employed in our Hospitals, if they are satisfied with a dollar per day and a ration, and the Commissary makes no objection to the issue of either, let it continue as it is. Being unacquainted with the West India Service, I am not sure that the sanction of General orders is requisite for this temporally employing a civil practitioner, but I shall make the necessary inquiries and act accordingly.

Mr Bell is at present at Point au Petre in this Island and as soon as he can be spared from that duty shall be

shall be sent back to Demerara to be employed by you in any manner, you may think proper until his resignation is accepted by the Commander in Chief. - I should recommend at Essequibo, where he means to settle, as in that case we may benefit by his military experience, if still obliged to employ a civil practitioner. - I do not however in any way recommend this measure as a favour to him but as a convenience to ourselves for I most highly disapprove of his having thus a second time made a convenience of the service, and shall not permit any recommendation to go in for his quitting it, that does not contain a clause to prevent his ever being received into it. *C. J. Smith*

I should hope that Mr Webster, from his experience of the climate would be perfectly competent to the ordinary duties of Barbice, and in the event of extraordinary accident or diseases occurring, a thing not very probable, he can resort to the advice of the Medical Gentlemen of the Colony, who I understand are liberal minded and well disposed. -

I shall not be ungrateful of your recommendation of Dr Johnston, Mr Melvin and the other gentlemen who have come from Demerara, all of them appear to do credit to your tuition, more particularly Dr Johnston. - He shall have a short leave of absence to return to Barbice on his private affairs, as soon as the sickly season here is past, but it will be impossible for me ever to think of detaching the Surgeon of the 25th Reg^t for the duty of a distant station. -

With the purchase of Bark I wish much you would furnish me with adequate official grounds for giving my sanction. - I believe that the Bark sent out is the best the Apothecaries Hall Company in London can produce, and the Medical Officers here agree in thinking its powers equal to every purpose for which bark is usually prescribed, I think therefore

Therefore that if the Bark at Demerara has been injured by Ketch
or otherwise, the same ought to be ascertained by a Medical Board,
or if positively found deficient in power on fair trial, the fact
should be verified, under such official forms as will justify
in rejecting the government material and preferring that of
the Colony. I am not pretending to decide on the accuracy
of an allegation in which I have had no means of judging.
I am only requesting, before I commit myself, to be armed
with regular documents of justification.

Mr. Dep^y Insp^t Forbes reports from
Barbados that the Medical Stores for Demerara are ready
packed, to be forwarded by the first opportunity. I hope they
will arrive in time to supply all your wants, and am &c

Staff Surgeon Dunkin,
Demerara.

(S)

W. F.
S. H.

Sir,

Barbados - 12th September 1815.

An African Corps having lately arrived here
in a most distressed and sickly condition, I feel it to be my duty,
in order to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, to
report to your Excellency, that it was without any Medical
attendance whatever on the passage from Sierra Leone.

A Surgeon it seems had been appointed,
but he fell ill previous to their sailing and in consequence they
sailed without him. This step however was scarcely justifi-
-able under any circumstances. They ought either to have waited
till the Surgeon recovered or till they could have procured another
in his place, for the result has been, that 52 out of 300, and 2
officers have perished on the passage, which was by no means
a very tedious one, upwards of 20 men have died since in
Barbados and 137 of the survivors are now in Hospital,
many of whom labour under fluxes, ulcers and other complaints
which

which it is much to be feared will now prove incurable from
having been so long neglected.

Fortunately there exists no reason to believe that
they have been afflicted with any contagious diseases and I attribute
the spreading of the Sickness and mortality, altogether to the want
of Medical succours, for the Transport that brought them over,
were visited by proper Medical Officers as soon as they came to
anchor, and were found to be clean and well arranged in all
respects, not overcrowded and amply supplied with provisions,
water, bedding and cloathing.

His Excellency
Genl. Pat. Leith 4. 8. 73
Jm Jm Jm

I have ^{your}
Yrs. W. J. J.

Circular.

Sir,

Barbados 19th September 1815.

As I have observed in some of the Returns of
Regimental Hospital Expenditure, that vegetables for Soup and other
articles are charged on the average of so much for head, you will
let it be known that such a practice is forbidden hereafter. The
Service can never acknowledge any thing in the shape of a contract
for even the minutest article with the Hospital Sergeant, who is
paid for his labour at a daily rate, but furnishes nothing at his
own risk. A contract of necessity implies a calculation of
profits to cover eventual loss, which must ultimately tend to
the prejudice of the patient and benefit of the contractor, for,
after the temptation is offered, it would be vain to look for a disregard
to self interest beyond the common, amongst the class of men that
compose the ordinary non commissioned Officers of the Army. I
wish it further to be known, that I have observed a culpable
indifference to the interests of the Sick, in not appropriating
the surpluses of the Hospital fund to the purchase of necessary
objects

objects for their comforts. —

This fund is the property of the Sick in as far as their actual wants may call for it, but some Regiments lately came upon service, in want of many things, immediately after they had paid away large savings, which ought to have been appropriated to the purchase of these necessary articles. —

Hereafter I have to desire that at every Half yearly period, previous to paying away the fund and putting it forever out of our power, you will make along with the Regimental Surgeon, a careful revision of all Regimental Stores and equipments and supply from it, even prospectively, every deficiency below the establishment, directed in the General Order of 18th Feb^y 1867, preferring of course, to purchase from the public Stores where any such exist in the colony, but otherwise resorting without further reference to the ordinary market, and charging the amount according to the rules of the service. —

During my late Inspections of Regimental Hospitals it was with pain I observed, that the registering of clinical cases was in some Regiments altogether neglected — many of the Surgeons kept them in a very creditable manner, but this was not universal, and I have to desire that you will let my sentiments on this head be fully understood by all who are now, or who may come, under your orders. —

There is no point of service that has been often directed by public orders of every kind, than the keeping of Medical journals, altho' such orders, if a proper desire for professional improvement had existed, ought to have been altogether unnecessary, but the British military service, is I believe, the only one in the world, where professional men have hesitated to comply with this essential primary point of their duty. — In the Navy the Surgeons are not permitted to draw their pay, until they produce this necessary proof of having deserved it. —

I regret

Sugrets that I have no power to enforce the same rule in our service, for I must consider the Keeping of clinical registers by every Medical Officer, with dissection reports and details of morbid appearances in the dead, to be due in the first place, as a matter of military obedience to orders, in the second as affording the proper proof of qualification in the performance of duty, and lastly, to be most essentially due and necessary to his own improvement and that of others, in professional knowledge. Whoever therefore fails hereafter to furnish the required proof of military obedience and professional and liberal education, will only have himself to blame when he is set aside, for having failed to prove qualification, in the recommendations which I may make to the Commander of the Forces for promotion, and in my reports of character to the Medical Board in England.

In regard to yourself, as Principal Medical Officer of a Colony, I must expect that to every Monthly Return of Sick, observations on the prevailing diseases are to be subjoined. It can scarcely ever happen but that some Medical fact or observation worthy of being noted must occur in the course of a month, but even in the improbable event of none such occurring, it may be fully as instructive and cannot surely be less gratifying, to explain the causes, by reference to the Medical topography of the country, the state of the atmosphere or moral discipline of Corps, thro' which health has been so effectually preserved and disease prevented. Such reports it will be your duty at all times to require from the Regimental Staff under your orders, and upon them in their approved state, after you have made them your own, I must depend for finding that necessary instruction and information, without which, I cannot correspond, as I ought to do with the Medical Board at home and which it must be impossible for me otherwise to acquire in respect to those Colonies, that I have not yet been able to visit.

Subjoined

as done at present
Camerara
Surinam
Gobago and
Dominico

Subjoined you will find some Department orders which I request you will carry into execution and have the honour to be

The Principal Medical Officers
of the Colonies.

W. F. F.

1st Every Medical Officer in charge of Patients is to keep two clinical books - one a diary of prescription, the other a journal of important cases with Medical observations, details of dissection after death, morbid appearances &c.

2nd All orders of the Inspector of Hospitals, whether in the shape of Letters or otherwise, must be entered according to date, and to commence from as far back as the records in possession of, in a Department, orderly book for the Station. - Surgeons of Regiments will immediately provide themselves with a book for that purpose, and the Principal Medical Officer of the Colony will charge himself with the responsibility of seeing it kept according to order at all times. - These books are to be considered public property and never removed from the Station or Corps - the originals only will belong to them to whom they are addressed.

3rd All official communication with the Head of the department is to be transmitted thro' the V. M. O. of the Station.

4th Until further orders, all letters to the Inspector of Hospitals are to be addressed to him Head Quarters Quade-loupe.

5th On all extraordinary occurrences, more particularly those of great sickness or mortality, a special report is to be made to the Inspector of Hospitals, without waiting for the period of the monthly Return.

6th It is requested that the V. M. O. will give along with the monthly Statement of prevailing diseases, a short

the only thing I have done only a short Meteorological Statement⁺ and that the State of health of the inhabitants may be enquired into and mentioned.

The important duty of preparing and compounding medicines is invariably to be performed by the Asst Surgeons of Corps. The servants of the hospitals are only to clean and prepare utensils, but they are never to attempt any Medical duty, more particularly that of dressing Surgical cases, beyond the application of a poultice or of plantain leaves to a blister.

Wm. F.
S. H.

Sir, Barbados 25th Sept 1815.

Having on my late Inspections seen reason to believe that the uses of the hospital fund were not rightly understood by the Medical Staff of Regiments - I have since my return to Barbados been issuing, as opportunities offered, the accompanying instruction to the respective Principal Medical Officers of Colonies.

The two first heads are those which I wish to submit to His Excellency before proceeding further, as in examining the different General Orders that have been given out respecting this fund, I find so much confusion and contradiction in them, that I feel somewhat in the same predicament as the Regimental Surgeon, and dread acting contrary to some order or other, if I give any directions respecting it.

Should His Excellency approve of what I have done, I shall have further to request his permission, for revising all the General Orders, that have been given out at various times, on this and other matters appertaining to the Hospital department, with the view of recalling to mind forgotten orders, striking out whatever has been found unapplicable and comprising the whole under one form for the guidance of all more particularly of those, who have but lately arrived in the Commands and can have no means of acquainting themselves with the scattered orders of so many orderly books.

Captain Grant
of Milb. Secy

I have the honor to be
Wm. F.
S. H.

Sir,

Barbados — 26th September 1815.

I have the honour to report to your Excellency that as soon as I heard of the garrison order for the embarkation of the Invalids, I directed a Medical board to assemble for the selection of the proper objects, and particularly instructed them in consideration of the advanced season of the year, to include no Pulmonic or Dysenteric cases in their return. The board made a selection of 170 and I then proceeded to inspect the Regalia transport which had been allotted to carry them to England, to see if she was fit for their reception. I found that she was one of those ships that had lately brought over the African recruits from Sierra Leone, and was apparently clean, roomy and well aired as could possibly be wished, but as the Mate then lay ill of an insipient fever of bad appearance and there were reports of her being an unhealthy ship, I thought it necessary to make an examination into the ^{the} preceding health of the crew, of which the enclosed is the result. ^{the} vide the end of this letter.

In collecting that evidence, I was assisted by Mr Dep^t Insp^t Forbes and Mr Mortimer of the Navy Hospital, and upon my communicating upon it with Mr Barker Agent for Transports, I returned along with him to the ship, for the purpose of again examining the Captain and Crew, and having ^{it} verified beyond a doubt. — This was done, and I think it must be evident, that ^{the} source of fever, which has now affected every white individual, exists in the ship beyond the reach of ordinary fumigations, ventilations and white washings, and that it would be unsafe to entrust our Invalids on board of her, for which reason, I have taken it upon myself to apprise the Agents of transports, that their embarkation would be suspended, until your Excellency's pleasure can be known.

The fever has been confined altogether to the whites and never affected the Blacks, whose disease has been

There was 32 inches of water in the well in the morning I was aboard and the Captain calculated the leakage at $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of water.

has been entirely Dysentery that run a very different course; from whence, as well as from its spreading so slowly, it may be inferred that it is not contagious from one person to another, but that it proceeds from some cause within the Ship, similar to those which on land have been found to give fever to Europeans, while coloured people remained exempt from it. The vapours arising from the green wood, that was laid in for fuel at Sierra Leone and the degree of leakage being such as to keep the ballast in the hold in a state of moisture, so as to give out exhalations, may both be suspected as sources of the evil, but these are no more than supposable causes, which in the present state of our knowledge cannot admit of proof, and all that our experience can warrant, is to pronounce the Ship unsafe for the reception of white troops in this climate, until she has been emptied of every particle of her ballast and stores, and in that empty state, undergone a thorough purification with charcoal fires, by which means she would unquestionably be restored to the same state of purity and safety, as when she was first built. This I have fully stated to the Agents of transports, and undertaken to proceed with the embarkation of the Invalids without further orders, in the event of the above being done, and that Iron or other hard ballast is laid in, but on no account otherwise.

From my own experience of Ships under similar circumstances, while serving with the St. Domingo Army in the first Revolutionary War, I can take upon me to say, that fevers ceases to appear among their crews, when they sail to the higher latitudes beyond the tropics, a presumptive proof, that it is caused by some emanation from within, which the cold condenses, and it is further my opinion that the Regalia would be perfectly safe for the conveyance of the Black troops, in as far as they were concerned, on short voyages to the other islands.

As the

As the above are the first yellow fevers that have come within my knowledge at Barbados, I have been thus particular in stating my opinions to your Excellency, with the view of obviating the impressions of panic should the idea of an imported contagion get abroad. from the very probable appearance at this advanced period of the sickly season of the annual autumnal fevers at Barbados. Such ideas, founded on similar circumstances, have often agitated the public mind in no small degree, to the great distress of individuals, who were deserted in extremity through dread of the contagion, and prejudice of the best interests of the community by exciting groundless terrors of one another amongst fellow citizens and diverting their attention from what may often in some degree be remedied - viz^t. The insalubrious situation or condition of the grounds where they inhabit.

His Excellency

Sir Jas. Leith G. C. B. Jⁿ

I have the Honour J^{rs}

Wm. F. G. 54

1st

That the crew on the coast of Africa was healthy till the Blacks were sent on board.

2nd

That about the same time that the Blacks embarked, a quantity of green wood was laid in for fuel.

3rd

That soon after the fever broke out, several were taken ill and two died the first day after sailing.

4th

That the crew continued to fall ill one after another on the passage, until all, with the exception of one boy, had suffered in attacks of fever, and five out of 21 had died before arriving at Barbados.

5th

That the Captain's wife sickened and died after making the Harbour, where the Ship remained four days; and that the Captain immediately after sickened and died on the passage to the Saintes.

6th

That

6th

That the Ship remained two days at the Saints, after which sailed for Antigua, where she remained for three days, before returning to Barbados, during which time, a Mate that had been shipped at Barbados from another of the African Ships, reported to be healthy, sickened and died. — Also a boy that had been taken at Barbados from the Lord Eldon, then a perfect healthy transport, fell ill and was sent to the hospital; and an apprentice of the Ship, the only individual that had hitherto escaped, for the first time took the fever. —

7th

That on her return to Barbados she shipped a new mate from a healthy Newfoundland Ship, who on the ninth morning of his being on board was found by me in a state of fever and sent to Hospital. —

8th

That during her passage from Sierra Leone, and the short voyages thro' the islands, she has been under a constant course of fumigations by fires and otherwise. — That she has now been fresh painted, and is at present, and according to every evidence that could be collected, has been, in as clean a state as possible. —

9th

That all who died were affected with vomiting and bleedings from the Nose, Mouth and other places. —

Sir

Barbados — 23rd September 1815.

Colonel Dolphin having favoured me with a perusal of the proceedings of the Board which sat here to investigate the causes of the disease among the African recruits lately arrived from Sierra Leone, I think the following fairly deducible from the evidence that has been collected. —

1st

That the disease took its rise from highly diseased subjects with ulcers and fluxes being most improperly sent from Hospital to the Ships. —

2nd That

2nd That it was much aggravated and in many cases rendered incurable from the want of Medical attendance. ~

3rd That it was further aggravated by the omission on boards some of the ships to substitute suitable farinaceous diet in room of the salt meat and by the omission at the place of embarkation, to supply the ordinary Medical Comforts (Tea, Wine, Soup, Sugar, Sago &c) and such other Articles of Vegetables Seasoning and diet as are known to be suited to the African Constitution. ~

4th That it does not appear that proper attention was paid by the Transport authorities at Sierra Leone to the supplying the vessels - only one of the ships having been provided with Lime Juice and only one of the others with Wind sails. ~

I think the foregoing quite sufficient to account for the loss of so many lives on the passage and the importation of the present fatal dysentery into our Hospitals. ~

Many have hitherto escaped the disease and as their future preservation must be an object of great interest I have to entreat Your Excellency's attention to some observations on the diet of our troops which the nature of my duties and my profession has led me to make. ~

According

According to the present regulations
all Black troops receive the same rations of Rum,
Salt meat &c. precisely as the white - Many of the
first are young Africans of tender years, who
have been used to a diet altogether vegetable;
and for them, I must think the ordinary sol-

Note. The Commanding Officers of West Ind. Reg^t : diets ration to be defective, pernicious and un-
have often with great humanity as is the case here - suitable. ^x

at Barbados, taken it upon themselves to exchange
the ration of spirits belonging to the boys, for
an additional supply of food, but this practice
is not universal, because it is not sanctioned
by any existing regulation and some Command-
ing Officers have thought it was right and pro-
per for the growing recruits to drink their
full allowances. ~

All sudden changes in the mode of
living, being contrary to nature are dangerous to
health, more particularly a change from a ve-
getable to one of animal nourish-
ment with ardent spirits, which must infal-
libly predispose the body to a variety of
inflammatory and even putrid disorders,
according to circumstances. ~

The African recruit like the peasantry
of most other countries who have not been accus-
tomed to animal food, besides nourishment,
requires the supports of bulk from his meal,
which our bread and meats, tho' they may be highly
nourishing are not calculated to give, and a
diseased condition of the organs of digestion is the
first effect of the change, terminating too often
in such incurable dysenteries as our hospitals
at present exhibit. ~ ^x It must be vain to
tell him and deceive ourselves with the belief
that our diet is better for him than his own,
for good living ^{all the world over} does not consist in eating any
particular articles, but in having whatever
the constitution has been accustomed to,
no matter what that may be, of the best
quality

Note. At Demerara, I am told that the allow-
ance for every negro is two bunches of plantains
fruits - these never weigh less than 50 lbs,
often a great deal more, and allowing one
half for waste on accounts of rind and stalks
there will remain to him upwards of 25 lbs
day of actual nourishment, in that article
alone. ~

quality, and above all in sufficient ^{quantity} abundance of the simple fare that he grows upon before he was made a soldier is all that he requires - a change can neither be expected nor agreeable, and if he has not that abundance, which is so essential to every young growing animal, he will either fall the victim of disease or his constitution will be prevented from attaining proper maturity and vigour. - I am convinced therefore, that so far from their health suffering injury, every description of Black troops would be much benefitted, provided the vegetable nourishment was proportionally increased by having the fresh ration reduced to one half, and the Salt to one third or even one fourth part, the only use of the last being to serve as a vehicle of Salt or seasoning to the vegetable meal.

+Note. They do not care for or rather they cannot be brought to use salt-meat in any other way, and all beyond that purpose when given to them is waste. - On board one of the transports that brought over the last African recruits, I was informed that when it was served to them, boiled in bulk, they uniformly threw it away and refused to taste it. - The pound of bread too is a very insufficient daily allowance for the stomach of a negro. - He requires something a great deal more bulky - it is besides a new article which therefore he does not like, and he never eats it, when he can procure the roots and fruits he has been accustomed to. - Of these the plantain, which combines in the most perfect manner the saccharine and farinaceous proportion of his favourite food. - To him it is the Staff of life and nature alone guides him right for whenever these abound he is found to be gigantic and muscled,

The foregoing, I believe to be unanswerable in respect to the comparative advantages of animal and vegetable food for our black soldiers. - With respect to the Regulation of Spirits that by the existing regulations is directed to be administered to all ages, I feel at a loss for language to express the cruelty and absurdity of the practice. - As an article of diet, it is most pernicious to every description of human beings before they have attained their full growth, and had the ingenuity of man been tasked to invent an article, exclusive of the acknowledged

as every

delivered

any one knows who has seen the Plantain
for Blacks of St. Domingo or Demerara. In
Barbados has been reckoned an unhealthy
quarter for Blacks. The air is said to be too
sharp for them thro' want of the shelter of woods,
but I am convinced that much of the unhealthy
life is also owing to the want of plantains,
which are very little cultivated in the Islands.
Even there however they do not eat their Meats
(and Bread unless when obliged by authority,
but exchange them for such vegetable articles
as they can procure, as any one may be satis-
fied of, who has an occasion to pass in a morn-
ing thro' the garrison market of St. Ann's.

pledged poisons, for the destruction of their health,
their strength and their faculties, one could
scarcely have been found more efficacious to-
wards the purpose than the Rum of the West
Indies. Happily for the young negroes it is
so abhorrent to the organs of many of them,
that they cannot be prevailed upon to taste
it, and thereby they escape the danger, which
however differently meant, is thus made to
benefit them, when they take their daily food.

To the young unseasoned white sol-
diers it is scarcely less pernicious. They
arrive in the West Indies under the most cri-
tical circumstances of health, on account
of the change to a climate so much hotter than
their own, and while they are every moment on
the point of falling into violent inflammatory
diseases, from the effect of a burning atmosphere,
the drink that is served to them at their meals
is three water grog and sometimes even pure
rum. The native and wondrous vigour of
their frames will often times enable them to with-
stand for a time, even this rude assault
upon their health, but if their lives are preserved
it is impossible that their morals can be, for
drunkenness is thus imposed upon them by
regulation, thro' the most unerring of all rules,
viz: the necessity of taking their daily meals.

Every unpractised subject who swallows
a portion of rum, derives from it a flow of spirits
a feeling of artificial strength and of
pleasurable energy that is gratifying to the
feelings.

Not. I have never heard of it being given to
any weaker than three waters, and this must
lead them rapidly into habits of drunkenness
for in a short time they find the ration rum, which
is odd, too weak for them. They seek for the
sweet and most unwholesome, because the
strongest, and even to that they sometimes in
morning they add red pepper. If they draught
liquorish thirsty 12 waters instead of 3 would
not be too great a dilution after a meal of a
pound of salt Meats, unsubdued or rendered
unsimilable by any kind of cooking except
boiling. It would be revolting to the prejudices
of English Soldiers to tell them that water, being
what God and Nature has provided for the
purpose.

purpose, is the fittest of all drinks and as these prejudices may be inseparable, it might be well, if the rum be taken away, to substitute for it, Spruce Beer or some other fermented liquor. I saw the Spruce tried with excellent effect, to heal the army of St. Domingo, only the effect might have been better, if it had been given in lieu of, instead of in addition to the rum.

+ Note. This may be made familiar to the comprehension of every one who has knowledge of the effects of opium when used habitually, which belongs to the same class of stimulants as Alcohol or the principle of ardent spirits, and is only more poisonous as being more concentrated in bulk. From the necessity of constantly and regularly increasing the dose, to sooth the feelings of those who take it, some idea may be formed of what the constitution would have come to require, and how soon and certainly the poison must have undermined it, had opium been served to them daily with their ordinary diet.

feelings at the time, but leaves him in a weak and depressed state as soon as the excitement is past, for which the soldier knows no remedy but a repetition of the dose. In a short time however, even the first effect is not to be attained by the same portion, nor without a progressive increase of the quantity, which if he cannot obtain, the above state of depression must continue unrelieved. This ration allowance implants the habit and prevents the possibility of the desire being extinguished or forgotten, until, from its repeated daily stimulation, the want becomes infinitely too impetuous to be resisted thro' the fear of punishment, the dread of death from disease, far less by moral restraint. This is and must be the inevitable effects of giving spirits as an article of daily diet, and hence the insanity of crime as resulting from drunkenness and the mania consequent upon it, which in the British Army so often calls for punishment and stains the national character.

Spirits, however, have their use if reserved for proper occasions. They may be made an excellent field allowance and when the soldier is exposed to cold and wet or to night duties, in damp unwholesome situations, nothing can be more medicinal and preservative of health, but to be of service then, it is indispensable that they should not necessarily have lost their effect.

effects (unless thro' means of a dose which the public stores could not afford to give) from previous daily use. - That daily use, it is much to be feared, is now too firmly established among the seasoned troops here, to be abolished, but the same necessity cannot exist for continuing the practice to those Regiments that may hereafter arrive from Europe. *

*Note. - When the water is supposed to be unwholesome or the food does not digest because the stomach is relaxed from the heat of the climate - Spirits are by no means the best correctors - the sure one is to be found in the varieties of the pepper tribe that everywhere abound, and Englishmen in tropical climates will be far healthier when they condescend to take a lesson from the diet and cookery of the natives on similar occasions. - It may be going too far to say that our soldiers should be fed in the East upon curries, and in the West on pepper pot, but in all their food they should borrow the seasoning principle of both, and if they did so, the ration of spirits in as far as the health of the stomach was concerned, would at all times be superfluous.

*Note. - I believe there cannot be a doubt, but that all the young black soldiers would be thankful for the value of the rum in money, to purchase plantains or other food, and that probably some of the older soldiers would accept an equivalent for it, in tobacco, which would be infinitely less hurtful to their constitutions. - The English soldier is certainly worth both the tobacco and the money, and if he truly could be redeemed from rum, the measure would no doubt cost something, but would often times save the soldier to his country, whose average duration of life in the

These must contain many uncorrupted subjects upon whom it would be sinful, thus without option or retreat, I may say, to impose the institutions of drunkenness, and the numbers will from vice and bad example, when they receive an equivalent in money, use it only for the purchase of rum, many others may remain unvitiated. The depravity of the first, instead of being an national work, will then be purely their own and the punishment that follows in its train will be strictly just because no temptation that could justly have been withheld, will have been offered. x

I have thus, I hope with no unbecoming boldness, ventured to arraign some long established usages of the Service, because I believed I could prove them to be incompatible with the health and preservation of the troops and hostile alike to discipline and to morals, and if I have done so, I trust I may feel assured that in such cause

the West Indies, after he becomes a spirit
drinker, falls infinitely short of what it
would be under other circumstances.

The fact is comprehended under the com-
mon saying "of a man's living fast".
The wheels, or springs of life are so hurried
into undue action by the new impulse of
alcohol that they would stagnate or stand
still without it. The feelings of the drunkard
tell him so at every pause from the bottle
and make it impossible for him to stop
in his course, for life at last, however pre-
posterous it may seem, becomes supported
and supportable only thro' the destroying
power which is so rapidly propelling it to
a close.

a cause, Your Excellency, will pardon the
freedom of the language.

I have the Honour to be Sir

Yr
W^m L^t
J. H.

His Excellency,
Sir Jas^t Leith. G. C. B.
J^r J^r J^r

Sir, Barbados 23rd September 1815.

On my inspection of the Surgical Instru-
ments here, preparatory to the Expedition against Guadeloupe, I found
many of them injured by rust, tho' they never had been used and
scarcely any in that perfect state of order which a good and human
Surgeon would wish to see, when he proceeds to perform a capital
operation.

Nothing can be more revolting to Humanity
than a blunt surgical instrument and to save such a reproach
to ours, I procured the sanction of the Commander of the Force
of employing at the rate of £1.00 per day an Invalid of the Royal
West India Rangers, who had been originally a Cutler or Car-
penter at Shipfield, but His Excellency remarked in answer
to my representation of the necessity of the measure that, that
necessity ought to have been foreseen and obviated by the Medical
Board

Boards at home and tho' he consented, for the reasons I had given, he ought not to have been called upon to sanction such a charge in the extraordinaries of this army. —

That such an appointment is necessary, must be evident from the facts that no steel instrument, can be preserved in this country without the constant care of an artist, as well as from the number of Surgical Instruments, that tho' never used have been sent home unserviceable; among the papers of my office, I find that no less than 24 Cases of different kinds, were condemned in this manner by one Medical Board, and in the Apothecaries Stores at this moment, there are numbers of condemned cases, some of the instruments of which have been found recoverable even with such imperfect tools as we could purchase for the Cutler in Bridge Town, after they had for years been thrown by as useless. —

Many of the Regimental Surgeons Instruments are at all times unserviceable from there not being a single established Cutler in any of the British Settlements in the West Indies to repair them when necessary, and these we are obliged to supply from the public Stores on every exigency of service, altho' that class of officers is bound to be provided with serviceable Instruments, and most probably would be so at all times, but for the abovementioned reasons. —

A Cutler in the General Hospital at Barbados, besides keeping the Instruments for the colonies at all times in order, and repairing such of the Regimental Surgeons as may be found to require it at the Quarterly Inspections, ought to be capable of taking charge of the Electrical and galvanic apparatus (the ice machine when it arrives) or any other Instruments of science connected with the Hospital service. — The above are almost always out of repair

* The first of which has been useless for upwards of a year and the latter has been out of repair ever since my arrival in the command. —

repaid and useless, to the great discredit and embarrassment of the Service, and I will venture to say, that had such a person been in office, the expenses of his appointment, would already in a great degree have been saved to Government, by the preservation of valuable Instruments that cannot be run down from home, but at a great cost.

In peaceful times it may happen that even with all those employments, the person wanted may not at all times find full occupation. Every sinecure appointment must be worse than useless, the example would be pernicious, and to prevent the possibility of his proving such, he ought to be instructed to act besides as packer, under the orders of the Apothecary, an appointment nearly as much required as that of Butler for the Surgical Instruments.

John Weir Esq
Director General

I have the honour to be Sir
Yours
J. H.

Sir,

Basseterre, Guadeloupe - 13th Oct 1785.

The Staff Surgeon at Pointe à Pitre having reported to me the existence of two cases of Leprosy in the 6th Co. 5th R., which he is most desirous of having effectually separated from the rest of the troops, thro' fear of the infection being extended, by sending them to the island of Descaada, where he has heard that an establishment for that class of Sick has been made. I have to request that you will obtain the permission of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces for making an application to the Procureur de Roi, or other competent authority, in order that the existence and nature of the above establishment may be ascertained, and the wishes of the Staff Surgeon may be carried into effect.

Capt. Moody
Lieut. Supt

I have the honour to be Sir
Yours
J. H.

Sir,

Basseterre Guadeloupe 13th October 1815.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces having shown me a Copy of a Medical Staff establishment for this Command, dated 25th last August, which limits the numbers of the respective ranks to the lowest peace establishment, and in no manner acknowledges the increase I recommended when the army was preparing for the Field.

I beg to repeat in addition to what I formerly wrote on the subject, that the augmentation up to the ordinary war establishment was indispensably necessary at the time, that no adequate Medical Staff for the circumstances we were then in, could have been organized without it, and that the recommended Medical Officers have filled, and as will be seen by the returns of Staff are now filling their Acting appointments, wherein their services have been and still are indispensably required.

Under these circumstances I trust and earnestly beg that you will recommend their promotions to be confirmed, for however little such appointments may be necessary in times of peace, they have been actually wanted during war, and I am sure that I need not, indeed I cannot say more to impress the justice and propriety of withholding the recompence from these officers who have performed the duties.

John Weir Esq^r
Director General

I have the honor
to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
W. J. F.
J. H.

Sir,

Basseterre Guadeloupe 13th October 1815.

In transmitting the Monthly Return of Sick of this Station, up to the 25th last September. I have only to remark that the troops in general, considering the season of the year and the service on which they were engaged, have been much healthier than was to have been expected.

The

The febrile clud has been limited to the ordinary remittent and intermittent types, and no cases of concentrated yellow fever with hemorrhages and vomittings of coloured matter have as yet occurred in Guadeloupe. — Indeed, I have only seen two instances of the kind amongst the military here since I came to the West Indies. — (and these occurred to two Artillerymen who were quartered in the most unwholesome spot, of Fort Royal in Martinique. —

A very fatal dysentery, which our utmost endeavours with lime juice, Specacuanha and the mucilages and other approved remedies did nothing to arrest, was imported into our General Hospital at Barbados, by the much abused African recruits, on whom I have made divers special reports as will be seen by the Copies I have transmitted. —

It did not prove contagious in a single instance to any Medical Officer or attendant of the Hospital, and when I came away was dis-appearing, not by the cure but, I repeat to say, by the burial of nearly all those who have been originally sent from the ships to the Hospital. — While superintending the treatment of these people, I was led to an improvement in the Servants department of the hospital, which I shall do my utmost to establish on a permanent footing, I mean the introduction of black creole nurses, instead of white Soldier's orderlies or even Soldier's wives to attend on the Sick. — I was satisfied there were of great use latterly, in attending upon those of their own colour amongst the recruits that fell ill after they arrived at Barbados, and I am sure that in the white wards they will prove far better nurses than either of the two classes just mentioned. —

The General Hospital here has not been broken up by this time as I expected, nor do I see any prospect of its discontinuance before the 24th Dec^r if then. — It has been kept pretty full by the Regiments that were sent away after the Conquest —

conquest, leaving in its sick of their sick as could not with safety be moved, and from others being so scattered over a number of unhealthy posts, that they could not at one time form Regimental Hospitals establishment in Basseterre. — I certainly shall break it up as soon as it possibly can be done, for the situation of Basseterre has been found a very hot and unwholesome one, and unless we build a hospital on a better site, there is not, that I know of, any other in the Island that would at all suit our purpose. —

John Weir Esq^r
Director General

I have per^d
C. W. F.
J. H.

Sir,

Basseterre Guadeloupe ~ 10th Novem^r 1815.

Conceiving it probable from the date of the letters received by the last packet from the Horse Guards, that the circumstances which led to the recommendations for the late Acting Appointments on the Medical Staff of this Army, could not have been fully known or understood in England at the time they were written, I beg leave most respectfully to offer the following statements, in the hope for the reasons to be submitted, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief may still be induced to view them with favourable consideration. —

The Expedition against Guadeloupe was formed at the beginning and was carried into effect at the height of the sickly season. — The Medical Staff appointed to accompany it was on a more moderate scale in respect to numbers, than had been found necessary on the former conquests at the healthiest period of the year, or for similar services in the West Indies, and as there was a deficiency at the time, from the circumstance of the Army being on the peace establishment, of disposable officers to fill the appointments, a promotion of a Deputy Inspector, a Physician, an Apothecary and Deputy Purveyor was recommended from amongst the Seniors of the Medical Staff for these respective ranks. —

That

+ Dep^y Insp^r Blackwell,
Mullisberry and Burke.

+ Mr Burke

That the first (The Deputy Inspector) was necessary and that it had been customary in the Service to employ an officer of that rank on similar occasions, will I trust appear evident from the facts that no less than three⁺ accompanied the expedition for the reduction of Martinique in the year 1809, one of whom* (the other two having left the Command) proceeded along with the Inspector in the following year with the expedition against Guadeloupe; that immediately before the late service took place a Deputy Inspector of Hospitals had been recommended and subsequently confirmed for the more early expedition against Martinique; and that both Martinique and Guadeloupe had always been considered Stations for Medical Officers of the rank of Deputy Inspectors, not only during the conquest but afterwards up to the period of their final evacuation by the British Troops.

The propriety of appointing a Physician to attend the Army at such a period of the year, will I hope appear to have been equally essential and necessary. There was only one in this command and in recommending another, I did no more than fill up the Staff to the establishment directed by the War Office in the late order of the 3^d of last August, as it would have been improper for me, because contrary to His Majesty's regulations to have attempted to conduct a General Hospital or to do justice to the Sick of the Army without his aid.

With regard to the Apothecary there was also but one for the Windward and Leeward Station, and he having the charge of the Medical Depot at Barbados from whence the whole of the Colonies are supplied, could not have been removed from it without risking irreparable injury and confusion to the service. Another therefore was wanted to take charge of the Hospital stores for the field in the first instance and for the duty of the General Hospital afterwards. A second Apothecary has been employed with the former expedition against Guadeloupe and

and from conviction of the necessity I attempted to follow the same rule. —

For similar reasons another Deputy Purveyor was sought for and selected. There was one in the town and but he was most fully employed in the General Hospital at Barbados, and the the Purveyor of Hospitals accompanied me to Guadeloupe he had the same duties to perform in his departments at Barbados, with respect to the other Colonies as the Apothecary there, and I could not with propriety have detained him for the duties of the General Hospital in the new conquest which therefore devolved upon the new Deputy Purveyor that had been chosen. —

I hope this statement will set ^{the} prospective propriety or rather necessity of the measures I recommended in a just point of view. — It might have happened and from the melancholy records of former expeditions, it was even to be apprehended in the event of the troops continuing long in the field, that one third of them would have perished from disease and 56th been in Hospital before the close of the Sickly season, but this army, with the exception of one exhausted regiment, ^{is} has been healthy far beyond what could have been expected under any circumstances, and as a professional man it is not strictly presuming too much to say that this happy exemption may in a certain degree be attributed to the due provision of Medical and Hospital succours of every kind which by affording prompt and timely aid in every case of sickness and obviating all undue accumulation of Sick with their Regiments or in the Hospitals, did throughout the whole course of Service operate powerfully in arresting the epidemic currents of disease. —

The officers who have principally contributed to this work of preservation by the exemplary discharge of their duties are those whose claims I am now setting forth. — None of their appointments could have been unnecessary because

*the Regt. of West India
"Rang" who have been
many years in the
West Indies. —*

because all of them have performed and are now in the fullest sense of the word performing the duties. I therefore humbly hope that when in consideration of the Services that have actually been executed, these circumstances shall have been represented by your Excellency, His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief may still be pleased to confirm the Medical promotions that have been recommended for the army of Guadeloupe.

His Excellency
Sir Jas. Leith G. C. B.
Jm Jm Jm

I have the
hon^rble
W. F.
G. H.

Sir,

Basseterre, Guadeloupe - 10th Novem^r. 1815.

I have duly received your communication of the 16th Oct^r and feel obliged by the pains you have taken to render an explicit account of the Medical Department under your charge at Trinidad.

As I know that none of the African recruits lately arrived to the different West India Reg^{ts} in this colony have had the small pox, I have to desire that with every Monthly Return you will repeat your requisition for vaccine virus in the event of your not having any at hand - at present we have none that can be depended on, but strong representations have been sent to the Medical Board at home for having it supplied to the colonies at regular periods and as soon as you can procure any of good quality I must rely on your not allowing it to be lost thro' want of a succession of subjects until every person of every age, sex or description connected with the Regiment, is put beyond the reach of danger from the contagion of small pox.

With regard to the detachment General Hospital, act as you think best and most convenient for the service. This is a kind of power that I always wish to confide to the V. P. M. O. of Colonies, who from residing on the spot

must

must be better judges of expediency than the Inspector, more particularly if like me he has no local knowledge. — I however like the idea better of a detach^d Gen^l Hosp^l, conducted as you pointed out than a divided Regimental one. — Distribute your Staff in the manner you see best for the service. — Mr Griffith has been put in General Orders and returned for the current ^Q B^t & Forage. —

I approve much of your having Thermometers for every Medical Officer on the Station. — Unluckily we have not got them in sufficient numbers, but I desire you will make a requisition for one for your self and repeat it at every opportunity till you are supplied. — I shall apprise you as soon as we are in possession of sufficient numbers to supply the Regim^l Staff. —

When Men are ruptured and retained in the service, it is proper that they should have trusses; send me therefore a requisition for the number and description of those that you want, which I shall forward to the Apothecary at Barbados, to be issued to the Garrison Company at Trinidad. —

Your Meteorological Statement, practical remarks and dissection reports are very satisfactory and instructive, I beg you will continue them with every Monthly Return. — I spoke to the Adj^{nt} Gen^l on the subject of your last letter relative to the Hospital Surpluses — with regard to what is past, you can do nothing while the Gen^l Order stands in your way, but hereafter you must make it your study to anticipate in the manner directed by my Circular letter every inspection that can lead to deprive you of the uses of the funds before you have provided whatever you can want for every hospital for at least half a year prospectively. —

Staff Surgeon Safe
Trinidad D—

C. W. Y.
S. H.

Circular

Sir,

Basseterre Guadeloupe 15th Nov^r 1815

I have to request that you will state to me for the information of the Commander of the Forces, the result of your best observation and experience on the expediency, as connected with health, of supplying shoes to the African recruits.

His Excellency wishes particularly to know how their general health would most probably be affected by their going barefooted or otherwise; or what topical diseases or incapacities would be likely to result from the one or other practice? And whether the same free use of the feet in walking can be perfectly regained after the use of shoes has become habitual to the recruits as before they began to wear them.

It may further be considered as not irrelevant to the matter in question, to state whether you consider the health and efficiency of the seasoned formed African soldiers has been promoted or otherwise by their wearing shoes.

Surgeon of the

Bourbon Reg^t } Barbados
1st Lt. J. R. }
2^d Lt. } Trinidad
3^d Lt. } Antigua
4th Lt. } Guadeloupe
5th Lt. } Martinique

Wm F
J. H.

Circular

Sir

Basseterre Guadeloupe 14th Dec^r 1815.

In the event of the small pox breaking out amongst the African recruits at the station where you preside before you receive a supply of vaccine matter, I have to desire that you will take proper measures, thro' the regular authorities, for having the whole of those as well as every other coloured soldier who has not already been placed in state of security from the disease, effectually separated from the rest of the community and after due preparation inoculated with small pox. The previous antiplogistic preparation can scarcely be carried to far, not the separation be made too strict, as we can have no right in seeking the preservation of our soldiers, to endanger the health of the inhabitants.

Vaccine matter will be sent to all the Stations by the very first opportunity after it has been received from

from England, and in the mean time, I rely on your utmost individual exertions for seeking it out, if it exists, in the colony where you reside, and when discovered in preserving it in the living subject thro' well timed inoculations until every soldier has been effectually secured from the variolous contagion. ~

I have further to desire that you will cause every Regimental Surgeon under your orders, after the vaccine matter has been recovered to preserve a proper quantity of it in the form of the dried scabs, which it is to be hoped will obviate the distressing predicaments of the Colonies being ever again left destitute of the vaccine preservative. ~

The Principal Medical Officers
of Colonies.

W^m F. J.

Sir,

Basseterre Guadeloupe, 29th Dec^r 1816.

I have perused with any sentiments but those of satisfaction the voluminous correspondence you have submitted to me relative to Assist^t Surgeon Dawson. ~

Having once expressed a decided opinion on the affair it was my intention to have taken no further notice but left you to find your proper remedy in an appeal to the articles and usages of war, which can always be brought to bear sooner or later upon any officer who forgets his duty to his superior. ~ The second packet of the 1st Nov^r calls for a general reply in my own self defence and in order that you may know how to conduct yourself in respect to him when he returns again under your orders. ~

There can be no doubt that his correspondence and behaviour evince the spirit of faction, petulance, disrespect and insubordination to an inexcusable degree and that he was flagrantly in the wrong on every point of service at issue between you but such a spirit, according to my experience, is sure to be cherished rather than quelled by entering into a controversial correspondence, which you have done, I must say very improperly, for after having given him one fair warning you had only to wait (if he chose to persist) till he committed a breach that would bring him within the letter of the laws. ~ This according

according to the correspondence before me, he was any thing but shy of doing, and I much regret to say that when he did commit himself by impudently disobeying your orders and defying your authority, you then failed to vindicate and uphold the service in the manner that was to have been expected from the Senior Medical Officer of a Colony. —

When he failed to attend the Hospital in obedience to your orders, he was then under the Law, and you ought to have put him under an arrest; instead of which you wrote him a letter soliciting an excuse and at the same time help him to one, which as appears from a subsequent part of the correspondence you knew could not possibly be true. — It was for him from the plan of arrest to have offered the apologies, the humble apologies, that were due to the service and not for you to seek them before doing your duty. —

Every officer charged with the performance of even an ordinary routine duty, is bound to anticipate his absence from it, when prevented there^{by sickness}, by a report to the proper authority and most certainly you could have no right to dispense with this rule of service when the question related to a positive order issued by yourself specifying day and hour. — After an interval of several days, the time was past when it could have been possible for you to admit of an apology without first placing him in arrest, still less to put up with such a one as, according to the evidence of your own senses, you knew it at the time could not be true. —

The embarrassments resulting from the correspondence you complain of, you appear to me to have challenged at all hands. — Even Assist^t Surgeon Dealy is called upon to judge between you, a proceeding which strikes me to be as unmilitary, as I know it must be mischievous; for you certainly owed no account of your motives to either Assist^t Surgeon Dealy or Dawson, and in a matter of obedience to orders no service could ever be conducted if controversy on the point between the inferior and superior Officers were at all permitted. —

Chambers

Hereafter let your written communications with the Medical Staff at Surinam on these points be limited to orders as concise as brief as explicit; and let me add as rarely issued as possible and your correspondence with regard to them with your Head Quarters, to a report of arrest, whenever you can support the charge of wilful disobedience. You will thereby best promote your own peace and that of those who are connected with you in service, for I can assure you that I shall never again attempt to read such a correspondence on such a subject as that you have sent me, but leave every officer to find a remedy where he best can, for those embarrassments and annoyances he has brought upon himself by challenging instead of instantly putting down any thing that could ever bear the appearance of controversy with an inferior officer.

While I thus feel it my duty to censure your conduct throughout this business, I am the farthest in the world from justifying Assist. Surgeon Dawson. I shall not soon forget his exceeding affectation and impudence in stating to the General how he retired to his apartments on the 29th July, meditated on the case (of Prescott) during the 30th, and returning on the evening of the 31st to record the result of his meditations, found to his disappointment that the case book had been taken away, in which it does not appear that he had ever written one word from the time of his arrival in the Colony. Now tho' this may be calculated to excite nothing but laughter in the Medical reader, it does nevertheless cover a gross attempt at imposition when addressed to a Military Commander, who cannot be supposed to be conversant with Hospital Registers and it will be your duty to explain to the General, that all that the service required of Assist. Surgeon Dawson, in the shamefully neglected case of Prescott (which it would seem that neither a sense of duty nor the admonitions of his superior officers could induce him to attend to as he ought) was a very few seconds attention to the treatment and symptoms and a still fewer number of minutes to note these down as they appeared before him, which could only be done properly at the bedside of the patient.

That

He had even entered a protest against writing in it tho' the commanding officer

That man's head and heart must both
be at fault, who would first neglect a poor soldier that
fell under his care (I write from the evidence before me)
and then audaciously persist to justify it throughout
— a long course of correspondence. — This subsequent
part of his conduct is a great deal worse than the first
and until he professes himself to be fully sensible of
the impropriety, it is my order, that when he returns to
Swinemore he is not to be entrusted with the care of pati-
=ents in Hospital, but to be employed on the duty of
Convalescents or the out post.

Staff Surgeon: Sharp
Swinemore

W: F
J. H.

Sir,

Basseterre Guadeloupe 26th Janry 1816.

Having received the enclosed papers from the
Office of the Secretary of State, conveying to me the pleasure of
His Majesty's Government that a fair trial should be given to
certain Medicines invented by Dr. Salemi, I have, in compli-
=ance with the above supreme authority and at the desire of the
Commander of the Forces, to desire that you will cause these trials
to be made in the Military Hospitals of Guadeloupe after the
following manner.

You will direct the Surgeons of Regiments to
report to you as soon as they may have under their care a certain
number of ^{the} acute diseases (not less than six) mentioned by
Dr. Salemi, which have not yielded to the ordinary methods
of treatment.

These you will cause to be divided into
two equal proportions, giving to one half the new medicines to
the other the common remedies of our hospitals, by which means
you will probably, after due repetition of the trial, be able to
ascertain whether, the first do or do not possess any extraor-
=dinary virtues that could warrant their being used at
the beginning of the acute diseases of soldiers, in preference
to those that have been found efficacious in arresting their
progress. — In chronic diseases and surgical cases,
smaller

smaller comparative numbers may suffice for the same trial, but in all, care must be taken that the patients are in no shape prone to the experiments that is making upon them. —

This is all the length that, in the first instance and without further orders from Government, I can feel warranted to go, in making the British Soldier (who in our hospitals is never permitted to have a voice in regard to his own treatment) the subject of experiment. —

In treating Officers whose diseases may not have yielded to the common remedies and who offer themselves as subjects of the experiment greater latitude may be allowed, but in these cases the inferences, even after a successful result, can never be deemed equally conclusive, as many diseases are worn out by time alone and the imagination of the patients will lead him to interpret every transient improvement which changes of the seasons, weather, or place may ^{produce} ~~improve~~, into a miracle wrought by the secret medicine. —

As it is of importance that His Majesty's Government should not in any way be led into error, with regard to medicines which, the secrets, have been deemed of sufficient virtue to be tried on the soldiers of the country, I have to direct that in as far as your other duties can permit you will personally superintend the cases under treatment and instruct the respective Surgeons under your orders to be as clear and explicit as possible in their written reports in order that no doubt may remain on the subject. —

D^r Galemi offers his medicine, as a certain cure for the Venereal disease in all its stages, but here where we already possess the surest of all remedies for the first stages of venereal disorders, any trial of an unproved medicine would be most unfair to the sick soldier, as subjecting him to the risk of a constitutional disease, for there can be no doubt, that mercury, from the experience of ages, is in them a remedy efficacious and certain, far beyond any other in any disease that the history of medicine can produce. —

Mercury may however be given impro-
perly or

=perly or from peculiarity of constitution cannot be duly adminis-
tered and in such cases while the patient remains uncured,
and is not threatened with an immediate loss of parts, I see
no objection to a trial of the new medicines for the purpose
of collating their powers with those of Nitric Acid, Sarsa-
parilla &c. that under such circumstances have been resorted
to, in aid of the grand specific. —

In those diseases for which medicine fur-
nishes no remedy, such as Cancer, Leprosy and Elephantiasis
all trials are warrantable and empiricism, provided the inten-
tion be to benefit and not to rob the patient, is fair. — When
these occur therefore let Dr. Salemi's medicines have the fullest
trial. — If they succeed, the temptation of Money or the powers of
Chemistry may unfold the composition and our catalogue of
remedies will then be enriched with a valuable discovery. —

It is certainly much to be regretted that
these medicines, if they do possess virtue, should have been
presented in a form which the flagitious in all ages have used
to defraud the miserable by practicing on their fears and that
Dr. Salemi, instead of claiming those honours and rewards with
the applauses of mankind, that are never refused to useful
discoveries in medicine, should have issued his in mystery,
as if thro' a consciousness of imposture and as a cloak to
robbery; but with this we have at present nothing to do,
we have only to obey the orders that have been received
from the highest authority and to perform that obedience
with fidelity and candour. —

John Walker Esq.
A. D. & Son of St. Pierre
Guadeloupe. —

I am Dr.
Geo. W. F.
S. H.

Sir,

Basseterre Guadeloupe - 23 January 1816.

Having at your Excellency's desire addressed Circular Letters to the Surgeons of the different West-India Regts in this command requesting their opinion on the expediency as connected with health of supplying shoes to the African Soldiers, more particularly the recruits, I have now the honour of submitting the results of the enquiry.

All of them agree in expressing apprehension for reasons which they state with much apparent justice, of their feet not being greatly increased from ulcers on the feet and legs, if the soldiers went barefooted, and add, what is consistent with my own knowledge, that those ulcers which are occasioned on the feet of negroes by chigoes, cracks, thorns and stone bruises or abrasions are extremely obstinate and difficult of cure, to which they might still further have added that the blacks is much more liable to be attacked with the fatal lock jaw from such accidents than the white soldier.

These objections I consider to be fatal to the proposal of making the battalion soldier or any soldier who is under the necessity of marching in line where he cannot pick his steps go barefooted but on the other hand it must be admitted that the ordinary army shoes issued to West-India Regts, are any thing but suited to the foot of the negroe which is flat, thin and spread to a great degree, with toes that were they as long would often radiate wider than the outstretched fingers and that before his foot can be compressed into the shape of the common shoe he must till then be rendered nearly inefficient from lameness, besides being liable constantly to corns and blisterings from their pressure.

Amidst these conflicting reasons a middle course presents itself, that of having a survival made to the form of the foot which would give all necessary protection to the sole and freedom to the toes and at the same preserve unimpeded the motions of the ankle joint, which are lost to such a degree to the negroe when he first put on shoes, that he walks from the knee joint dragging the leg and foot like a dead weight, or as to be in constant danger of sprains and even dislocations.

In respect

In respect to general health, I can take it upon me to say, in which the Regimental Surgeons mostly agree with me, that the barefooted soldier in the West-Indies who has been accustomed from early life to go without shoes must be healthier than the shod one. — Nothing can be more likely to induce the bowel and breast complaints to which black soldiers are so subject, as cold applied to the feet where the circulation of the blood is at the weakest. — Their shoes, if they wear any, must often get wet, and moisture is the most hurtful because the most permanent application of cold — wet leather particularly retains this moisture, always generating fresh cold from evaporation for a long time, even for days, while if the soldier went barefooted, the skin, tho' it might be often wetted, would in this climate be dried again as soon as the ink on the paper where I now write. —

With the open sandal the steams that are retained and probably reabsorbed by the close texture of the tanned leather would escape better and therefore it is far preferable to the close shoe, but I have no hesitation to say that the negro, generally speaking, would be healthier without either the one or the other, nor am I inclined to attribute quite so much as the Regimental Surgeons have done (tho' I acknowledge their arguments to be conclusive against the experiment) to the topical dangers of going barefooted, as it is certain that a large portion of the Sepoy force in the East-Indies does so now, and it is consistent with my own knowledge, not only that the Bourbon Regiment now at Barbadoes follows the same practice without suffering in any remarkable manner from ulcers, but that the colonial coloured troops, whom I saw serving with our Army in the St. Domingo war, were not rendered ineffective from the want of shoes. —

The last however were mostly irregular troops that were not expected to act in line, and the case may therefore be considered different from that of our coloured troops here, who moreover, may have been led to consider the privilege of wearing shoes as a symbol of equality with their white comrades in the Army and a mark of superiority over
tho'

†† Those of Madras & Bombay — the native Bengal Army, understand from an Officer who has served with them, also went barefooted with a late occasion of severe service when their feet suffered so much from their being matted that sandals were ordered for them and they now wear them on all occasions. —

their black brethren in the plantations.

His Excellency

Sir James Leith B. C. T. B.
Commander of the Forces

I have the

hon^r W. F.

S. H.

To Field Marshal His Royal Highness The Duke of
York, Commander in Chief of the British Army per per per

The Memorial of W^m Ferguson, Inspector of Hospitals
Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialist has been 22 Years in the Army - That
he has gone thro' every gradation of Medical Ranks and served wherever
service offered in every climate of the Globe.

That during the last nine Years of the above total period
he has filled the higher offices of Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Hospi-
tals, has been three years at the head of the Medical Department of the
Portuguese Army as Inspector General and otherwise acted as Chief of
his Department with the British Army on various important oc-
=casions.

That for these reasons he humbly begs to put forth his claim
for filling the vacancy at the Medical Board caused by the retire-
=ment of Doctor Kerr and to express his hopes That your Royal
Highness will not permit any junior Officer who has not equally
served to be preferred before him.

All which is most humbly & respectfully sub-
=mitted by your Memorialist,

W^m F.

S. H.

Guadeloupe, Basseterre Sunday 29th 1816.

Circular

Sir

Basseterre Guadeloupe - 6th Feby 1816.

The Director-General having requested me to investigate
the subjects of Guinea worm and fish poison by means of Circular Queries ad-
=dressed to the Medical Staff of this Command, I herewith transmit the
enclosed and shall feel much obliged by your answers to them as
soon as you have duly communicated on the subject with the Staff
under your orders and made the necessary enquiries amongst
the Medical

the Medical Faculty and inhabitants of the place from whose local knowledge it is probable you may gain much useful information.

In regard to the elucidation of the nature and cause of fish poison, the Governor General, on account of some recent occurrences feels much interested, and has directed me to express his hopes of being enabled, thro' the assistance of his Medical Staff, to make regulations on the subject that may be useful to the community in the West-Indies.

To the Principal Medical Officers
of Colonies.

W. F. J. H.

Circulars

Queries, respecting the *Dracunculus* or Guinea Worm.

1st Its Natural History?

2^d When found in the human body whether do you consider it to have an exterior or interior origin there? Has it ever been seen in the water of wells used for the common drink or in ponds where Negroes and Soldiers wash and bathe? Have the white inhabitants of plantations using the same well water where the Negroes are afflicted with the Guinea worm suffered from it similarly to the blacks who alone frequented the ponds?

3^d Has it ever been seen like the Chigoe on the surface of the human body previously to making its way thro' the skin?

4th Has it ever been traced on dissection after death or has the tumour thro' which the head of the worm first makes its appearance in the human body been laid open as to discover its contents?

5th Has it ever been seen in any other animal?

6th What are the sites of its and in what proportion is it found in the feet, hands, head and body of Negroes or Soldiers?

7th Do any constitutional symptoms precede the appearance of the tumour containing a Guinea worm? are there

are there any means of obviating its formation or remedy for it when formed, except the ordinary one of extraction?

8th When discovered in waters that are used for drinking or bathing, Of what quality are these waters? In what species of soil are they collected and in what description of country?

Circulars *Queries*, respecting *Poisonous fish*.

1st What fish have you knowledge of as possessing when eaten a poisonous quality, in the West-Indies?

2nd Were these fishes poisonous in all places and seasons or only at particular times and in particular places? Did they prove poisonous to the majority of those who eat them or only to particular individuals?

3rd Did the other fishes inhabiting the same places exhibit when eaten more or less of the same poisonous quality, or was it found in only one or two particular species, or only in one or two individuals of the same species?

4th Can it be ascertained whether any species of food that fishes incidentally eat can communicate this poisonous quality?

5th It has been seen that fishes such as the King fish and the different kind of cavallos can be eaten with safety when of the ordinary size but become poisonous when they grow very large: What do you suppose can be the reason of this? Do these fish live on a different kind of food when arrived at this gross state from what they did when smaller? Does the poisonous quality reside in the fat that has accumulated under the skin or what is the change induced upon the fish in consequence of his increased bulk that renders him poisonous?

6th Are not fishes that are found to be poisonous generally in the highest season and of superior flavour?

7th Has any thing remarkable ever been detected in regard to the liver or other viscera of poisonous fishes or are there any marks by which they can at all be distinguished from others of healthy quality?

8th Is any

8th Is any faith due to the test of boiling a piece of Silver in the same pot with the suspected fish when cooked, and will not all fishes that abound with dark coloured fats under the skin imbue silver more particularly when long boiled with a taint of the same? Have not these fishes been eaten with impunity after they had stained the silver that had been used for the above test?

9th Has the existence of copper ore at the bottom of the sea, so as to constitute what is called a Copper bank in contact with the waters ever been ascertained, and if ascertained have the fishes caught proved more remarkably poisonous than in other places?

10th Do fishes eat any species of marine plants, weeds or mosses for food, and can any of these that fishes eat, have the effect of rendering them poisonous?

11th Are eels, mud fish and other species that ^{stationary, in a great degree} live amongst the weeds at the bottom of the sea ever poisonous or more remarkably so, than the other species that prey abroad throughout the waters?

12th The poison of the yellow billed sprat has been found particularly deadly in the month of May at the time ^{when} according to the vulgar saying of fishermen, coral is in blossom. Can it be ascertained what is the food of these fish at that time? What particular species of marine insects abound and sea plants flourish at that period in the places where he inhabits?

- N.B. - It is said that the yellow billed sprat can be eaten with impunity at all seasons when taken in the road of Basseterre Guadeloupe.

13th Is not all the larger fishes that are found to be poisonous prey upon the yellow billed sprat, in common with any other kind of smaller fish they can master? May not the larger fishes that prey directly upon the yellow billed sprats thereby acquire a highly poisonous quality, or one of less intensity by preying at a farther remove on these fishes that have done so. or is this disproved by the fact of the larger fishes of some species only, being poisonous, while the smaller of the same kind that may be supposed

supposed to prey more immediately on the yellow billed sparrow, can be eaten with impunity?

W.B. The poisonous quality of the Paracoota is in no respect modified by his size.

14th Fish of the larger kinds are never poisonous at Barbados and some other places: Is the yellow billed sparrow found on these Coasts?

15th Is any credit due to the common opinion that fish are rendered poisonous by eating the gally fish or stinging blubbers?

W.B. These blubbers are found in great quantity at Barbados and abound prodigiously on some of the Coasts of Europe where fish are never known to be poisonous.

16th What are the symptoms of fish poison? Do they bear any resemblance to those of the poison of coppers or other mineral poison or poison from the vegetable Kingdom? Is there any antidote against it that can be used at table, such as oil, lime juice, Vinegar, wine, spirits or species and what are the best remedies and mode of treatment after the poison has taken effect?

W.B. F.
S. H.

Circular to Sir,

Basseterre, Guadeloupe, 6th Feby 1816.

The following Queries having been received from the Director General with orders to me to circulate them throughout the Medical Staff of the different colonies of this Command preparatory to my making a report to him on the subject, founded on the information I may thereby receive, I have to request that you will give the subject every attention in your power and after duly communicating in the manner you may see best with the Medical Officers under your orders favour me with a reply to each of the queries in their respective order at your earliest convenience.

1st What is the proportion of deaths that arise from Phthisis Pulmonalis and other diseases of the lungs to the general mortality of the troops, distinguishing white from black in the colony where you preside? It is desired that your answers to this and the following Queries may comprehend the last five years or as far back

Far back as you can find any records commencing from the 25th Dec^r in one year and finishing upon the 24th Dec^r in the following.

What difference is there in the above proportion between troops that have been assimilated in the climate and such as have lately arrived, separating the white from the black?

What is the extent of Mortality among the inhabitants? and what the relative proportion of deaths from Malaria and other affections of the lungs to the general mortality, distinguishing white from coloured population?

What is the difference in the above proportion between Natives or those who have been some years resident in the Colony and new-comers, distinguishing white from coloured population?

What proportion do deaths arising from Epatitis (distinguishing between acute and chronic) bear to the general mortality of troops, separating the black from the white?

What difference is there in the above proportion in troops that have been long resident in the Colony and those that have lately arrived, distinguishing, as before?

What is the relative proportion of Deaths from Epatitis (distinguishing between acute and chronic) to the general Mortality of the Inhabitants of the Colony, the white to be separated from the Black and people of colour?

What is the difference in the above proportion between Natives or those who have been long resident in the Colony and new Settlers?

The Principal Medical Officers
of Colonies. —

I am per

Yr W. F. G.

Cum laud, Sir

Basseterre Guadeloupe 10th Feby 1816.

As it ^{must be} impossible for me during the short and transient visits I may have it in my power to make at the Colony where you preside, to acquire all the information I ought to have on the Medical topography of Stations, the soil, climate and meteorology of the Country in general, its natural history and peculiar diseases (if any) of the inhabitants, as well as the ordinary health

health of the different classes / coloured and white / at the different seasons of the Year, I have to request that you will favour me with a report, at your earliest convenience, on all these subjects and record a copy of the same in the official papers of your Department to serve as a guide to whatever stranger may succeed you in the duties of Principal Medical Officer.

From the local knowledge which your residence at _____ will have enabled you to acquire, I am sure that a recorded document of this kind must prove as useful and necessary to him, as I have no doubt, it will be instructive to me and my successors, who without it must ^{often} feel themselves at a loss professionally when corresponding, more especially in regard to colonies that they have never seen.

The Principal Medical Officers
of Colonies

Cy. W. F.
J. H.

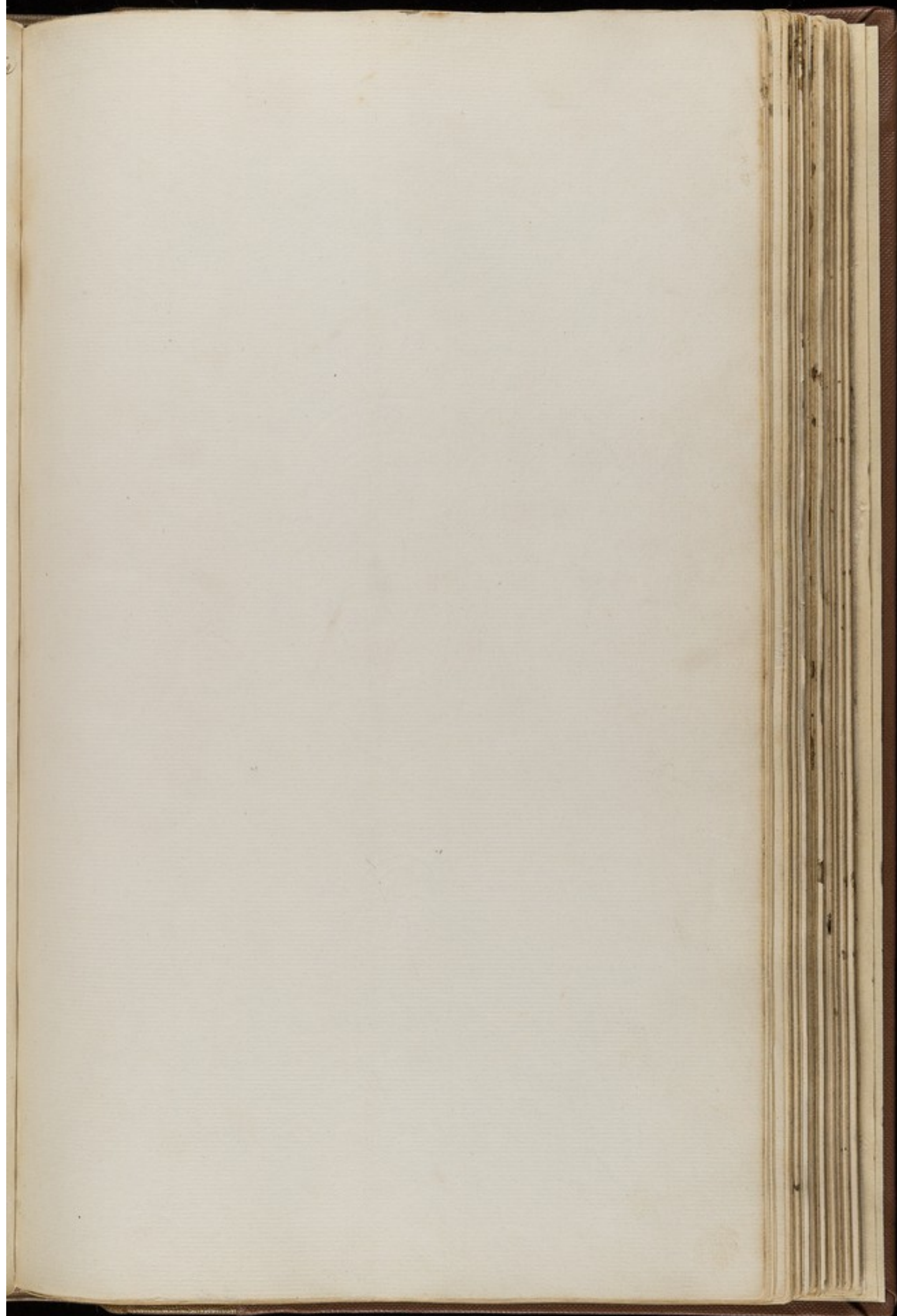
Sir,

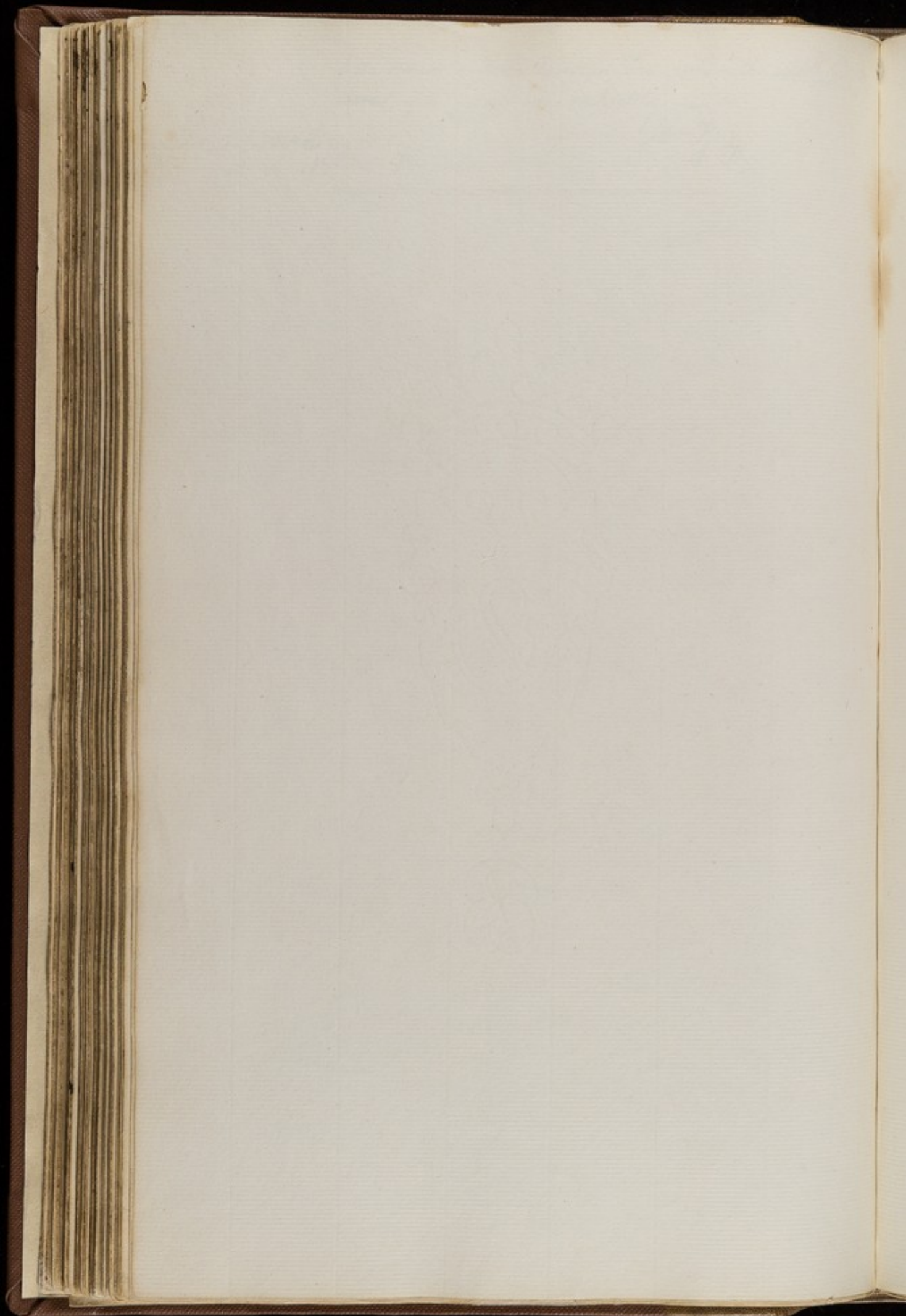
Basseterre Guadeloupe 18th Feby 1816.

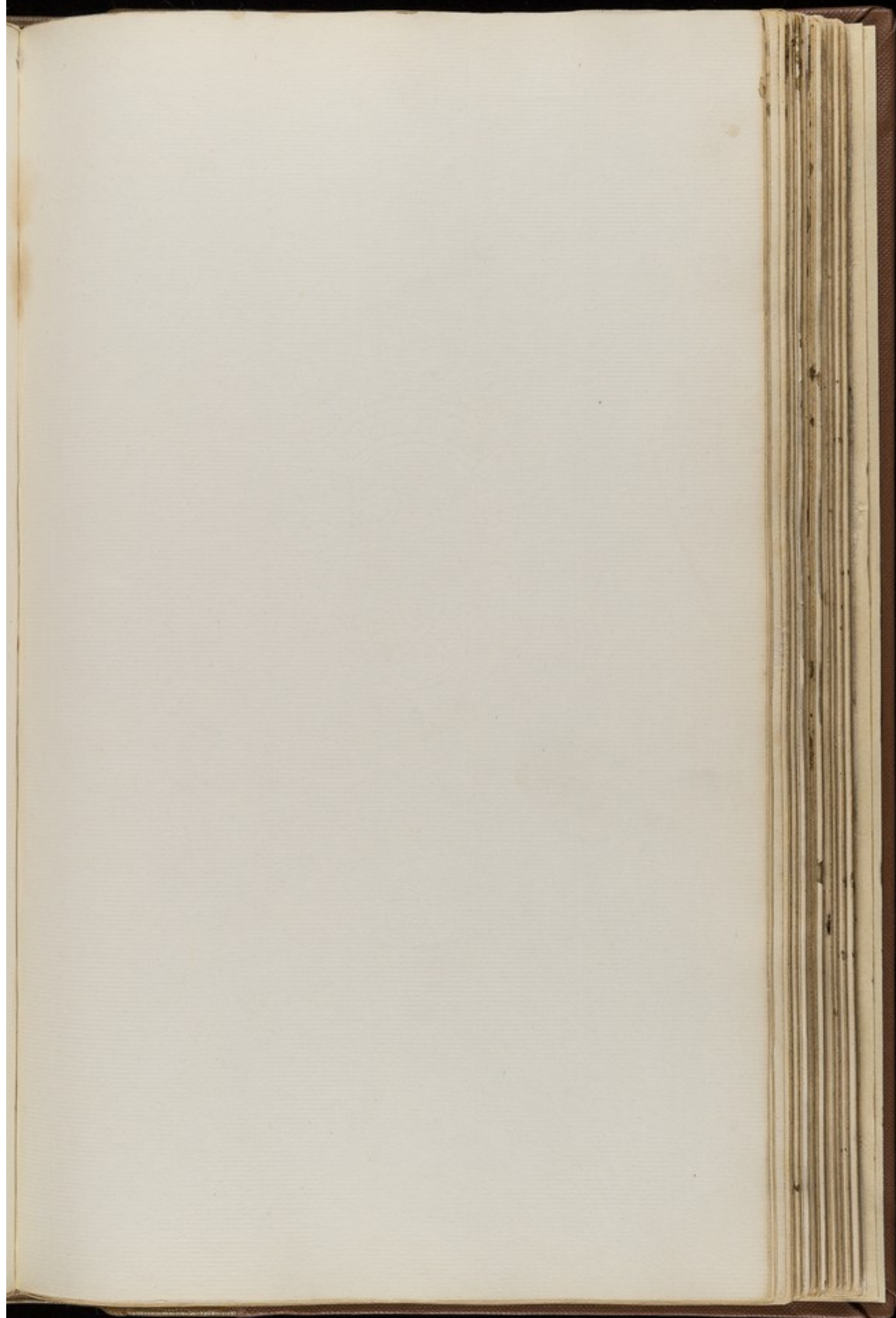
In reference to the discordance that has appeared between my two reports of the 12th & 26th of last Sept^r on the state of the transports that brought over recruits from the Coast of Africa, I feel it due to myself to explain that my first report was entirely founded on one that had been addressed to me in Guadeloupe (a copy of which is herewith enclosed) by the Principal Medical Officer at Barbados, Deputy Inspector Forbes.

The correctness of this report I had neither any reason whatever to doubt, nor means of investigating if I had doubted, after I myself returned to Barbados and wrote my Letter of the 12th Sept^r as the Regalia as well as the other transports had left the Island and when that first vessel returned to take on board the Invalids her appearance was so very clean and healthy, that if I had not chanced to observe the Chief mate ill of a bad fever, it would never have occurred to me, after the reports I had received to make any examination into the previous health of the crew.

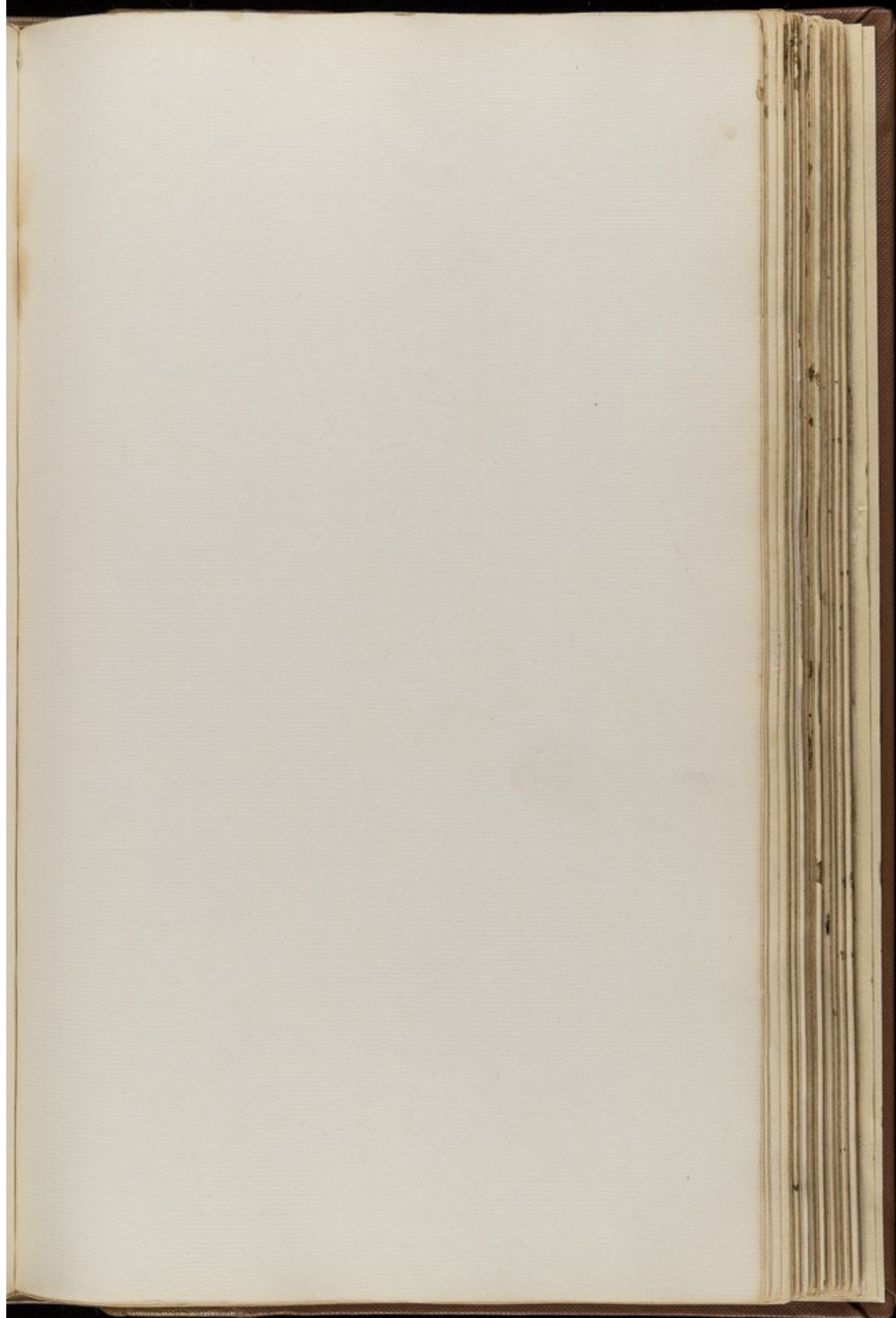
I think it proper to add, that the information which after that I did obtain was extracted not without difficulty, as there was evidently disinclination on the part both
of the







**A Number of Blank Pages Follow, which have
not been Photographed.**



Extract from the Report of Staff Surgeon Lewisworth O. M. O. Spencer
 on the state of the 16th Regt. on their arrival there from all outposts - dated 12th & 26th
 September 1816. -

"The 16th Regt. have brought with them about 90 men as hospital
 patients, and nearly half the Regt. as Convalescent in Barracks. I think
 I never saw a Corp more successfully cut up from gun, & musket
 & the Voluntary kind."

"The sick continued with a heavy sick list - and to judge
 from the appearance of the men of the 16th Regt. I apprehend it
 will be some time before they recover, or our numbers in hospital
 diminished - this day we have in hospital 144 - of that number
 98 are the 16th Regt. independent of a numerous Convalescent
 list in Barracks - even so debilitated are the men that
 the slightest exertion or fatigue brings on relapses, and send
 them into hospital - I have therefore thought it advisable to
 make a requisition for more, as the expenditure for some time
 will probably be great" - signed / J. A. St. Louisworth
 Surgeon to the force

Report from Assistant Surgeon Ralph of the 2^d or
 Queens Regiment on the difference of health between the upper
 lower stories of the barracks occupied by that Corps -

Appendix 10.

"By a calculation made from the above table it appears
 that in the month of August one case of fever presented itself
 in every twentieth man of those quartered on the ground
 - in each twentieth man of those on the upper floor -
 During that part of the month of Sept. which has
 elapsed each twentieth man was attacked with fever
 of those stationed in the upper rooms, and each fourth
 among those in the lower." - Signed Wm. J. Keble
 24th August 1816.

Appendix 11.

Comparative Sick Return of white soldiers employed
 as Gentles in the General Hospital at Portobello from 25 June to
 24th October 1816. -

Number of Gentles em- ployed during the month.	Number taken ill of fever	Number taken ill of fever who with leave of the number employed	Number taken ill of fever who with leave of the number employed	Number of Gentles employed with leave of the number employed	Number of Gentles employed with leave of the number employed
198	7	2	1 to 28	1 to 99	1 to 5

N.B. It is ascertained that of the Gentles discharged by the
 one division or for misconduct none came back as patients. - One of
 these returned as having died from fever was a very dangerous case
 signed Wm. J. Keble 24th Oct 1816.

Appendix 8

List of Persons who have lately died in Papineau's Quarters - May 1st till May 31st

James	Age	Disease	How long in the Island	ill	Having symptoms of disease
Wm. Dicks	23 ans	fever & dysentery	4 months	5 years that	Went to the hospital
Chapman	25 ans	idem	4 "	6 "	Went to the hospital
Mr. Bennett	11 ans & 2	idem	4 "	6 "	Went to the hospital
Emm	30 ans	idem	4 months	7 "	Went to the hospital
Barrow	35 ans	idem	4 "	6 1/2 "	Went to the hospital
Blanchard	20 ans	idem	4 "	7 "	Went to the hospital
Choudry	30 ans	idem	2 "	7 "	Went to the hospital
Landis	24 ans	idem	2 "	2 "	Went to the hospital
Wm. Bennett	10 ans	idem	11 "	4 "	Went to the hospital

Mr. David died in June at the New River - he was just arrived from England - three days illness - black vomiting - one feverish day three days of the same illness - seventeen days illness - 12 June -

Appendix 9

List of Persons who have died in July 1816 - Papineau's Quarters

James	Age	Disease	How long in the Island	How long ill	Having symptoms of disease
all ill					
Contaminated	30 ans	fever & dysentery	in an	6 years	Went to the hospital
Hayward	23 ans	fever & dysentery	4 months	60 hours	Went to the hospital
Thou	27 ans	fever & dysentery	4 months	4 years	Went to the hospital

The above returns have been furnished by Mr. Chivers a French doctor employed by the British Government in the Colonial duties of the Port of Papineau's Quarters - This department of information was limited, his practice not being extensive, but his education is good and he states that he had himself seen all the cases detailed - He calls the fever the European fever - the name commonly given to the yellow fever in Guadeloupe - The return for the month of June has been mistaken -

18 June 1816 - English
Inspector of Hospitals

Deputy Inspector Forbes' Statement of Admissions, deaths and discharges of the unattached African recruits.

Appendix 7th

at the village - and the apparent extent towards the mountains and more than a mile, at least before the river terminates. - I have not learnt that, to this place is unhealthy, - what it might prove to be comes I have some doubt: from analogy drawing from places similarly situated I should not consider healthy. - One of the streams takes a west and terminates in a sufficient pool of almost stagnant water close upon the village - The ground adjacent, except extent however, is low and swampy. - The former remarks that occur respecting the salubrity of this place, and being confined in its extent; surrounded with unproductive ground; having a partial swamp not inconsiderable comparison to the limits of the place: its being exposed to the oblique rays of the descending sun, more distant, keeps them the wettest or morning sun, on the shore at foot of the immense steep mountains, and these being with east almost directly to windward. -

(Signed) After enquiry on 24th Aug 1844

Admitted Discharge

From	To	Admitted	Discharge
24 August	26 August	49	6
27 " 2 days	18 "	18	4
3 days	15 "	15	2
10 "	16 "	8	8
17 "	23 "	7	6
24 "	30 "	4	4
1 October	7 October	1	4
8 "	14 "	3	3
15 "	21 "	4	4
22 "	24 "	1	5
Total		9	111

From	To	Admitted	Discharge
24 August	26 August	49	6
27 " 2 days	18 "	18	4
3 days	15 "	15	2
10 "	16 "	8	8
17 "	23 "	7	6
24 "	30 "	4	4
1 October	7 October	1	4
8 "	14 "	3	3
15 "	21 "	4	4
22 "	24 "	1	5
Total		9	111

The house, built of the same wood as the house to me to
 and the wind blowing the same course as at Cape of Good Hope
 has always that was into the sea upon each flank of the village
 good, and the sugar cane grows on a small scale. - There are
 there is a church and endowment for a clergyman; the soil seems
 suitable, is the village of San Pedro, built on the beach -
 On the face of these reasons, but by much the most con-

Extract from the same Report

Appendix 6th

the general situation of Port Edward in regard to the
 coast humidity after rains; and then independent of
 rock and from the transpiration of air to furnish and to
 well on the surface dampness both from the nature of the
 draught of air, except the partial air being attracted to, as
 of them, and no thoroughfare nor means of creating a
 rock end; a well of fifteen feet high directly to windward
 uncommon locality of them, there being a barrier gate at
 regarding the salubrity of them as a quarter for troops, and the
 the principal remarks that seem to offer
 the admission of light, and may create some ventilation,
 proposes leading to them, and air being cut particularly for
 them. There are at one end interior rooms with arched
 dormitories for the appearance of elevation of sand to make
 which under them damp. Some part of the rock above them
 there is an egress of water from the reef and sides anteriorly,
 seldom been excluded except during a surge. In rainy weather
 over the appearance of them was having been any; indeed they have
 they are neither paved nor plastered, and there are no hammock rails,
 height of the apartments is eight or nine feet, the breadth about twenty
 square plan, and as windows, somewhat higher - The
 canisters, the entrances are on a level with the road, and the
 the road, behind the gate and the third of them, the rock is of soft

Copy from the original

on by sleeping on deck and getting thoroughly wet and remaining
 the state without changing -
 signed J. S. Foster
 A. J.

Appendix 4

Report of Acting Staff Surgeon & Surgeon in a case of fever the
 termination fatally on board the Regalia transport. Regalia Ready July
 17. 1816
 Charles Gunderman July 17. 1816

Dear

In compliance with your request I beg leave to state to
 that I wrote the Transport ship "Regalia" on her arrival here from India
 I believe early in the month of last November. - I anticipate the
 over and found them perfectly healthy with the exception of one
 who I was told had been ill three or four days - he was a
 young man of a full habit. he complained of pain in the
 of his head, with sickness of stomach: the eyes were inflamed, the
 tongue coated, and there was a dingy yellowness about the
 the pulse was a little quickened, but not irregular or hard
 the skin moist with no very great degree of heat. - I should
 exactly ascertain what medicine he had taken, but I should
 the following to be given him immediately -

R/- Hydr. dulcor: gr x

Pulv. Jalapae ʒj - M to take -

this was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; the next morning
 was proceeding to the beach to go on board the ship I met the
 Captain of her who informed me the man had just before
 having previously vomited a quantity of black matter -

Dr. Doctor English

chymus & Mucosities

(Sign) A. S. Foster

very dangerous & the

Appendix 5

Extract of Inspection Report on the Island of Olanje by Doctor
 Olanje's Deputy Inspector & Mucosities -

The Postscript on excavations made in the rock the
 all the works are near the head of the sea. On the night of

Report of Dr. J. J. Fowler on a case of Fever belonging to the Hospital at Glasgow. -

James Chamberlain - one of fever which terminated fatally.

On Sunday he was seized with fever and continued rigor, increased by a short fever of heat, pain in the eyes, loins and lower extremities - belly entire - these symptoms subsided altogether and he remained well till the next day, when at 3 o'clock the evening day the same attack returned - He was received at the Hospital at noon this day: the belly continuing tender, purgatives were administered with such effect that in the evening he again continued himself well. - The following day his eyes became of a dark red, he complained of a dull aching pain in his head and accompanied by great increase of heat: there was then drawn from the arm and temporal artery - large doses of calomel were administered - also friction with mercurial ointment - Relief was applied to the head and symptoms to the gut - these symptoms continued until Wednesday when they became accompanied with constant vomiting - the pulse exhibited a coffee colour and latterly much affected with spasms - He died on this day at 2 o'clock P.M.

Dissection

The head and stomach exhibited great marks of inflammation. The right of the meninges were loaded with blood - the surface of the brain especially in the course of the longitudinal sinus very large - the outer coat of the stomach as though with a layer of blood and the inside surface in several parts of a mottled appearance and contained about half a pint of a dirty brown hue - the gall bladder was distended with fluid of the same appearance - the liver was spotted in various parts - the other part of the viscera did not exhibit any marks of disease. - The body was not in the least diseased after death.

This man had been ill for some days previous to his being sent to Hospital. and by the man's own account seems to have been brought

"We are born out in the opinion from the numerous
examples happening in our own practice a fear of which has been
instilled, and of others made known to us by men of intelligence
around - and of unprovoked piracy -"

"We have shown in the history of the Regalia transport, the
of continued piracy, chiefly during the several weeks the vessel
on the African Coast and with the ships a quantity of goods
were, cut down and brought on board on the same day - "We
how it is in fact, that from more its appearance seen afterwards -
that it proceeded with unobscured malignity on her arrival, it
discovery when it was ascertained she had captured in the prison
of black accounts a highly particular disease? -"

"We have it furthermore in evidence that whilst it
English Harbour she underwent punishment as ordered by Commission
hears without the last effect in arresting future attacks on the
fatality; and that it was not until after her arrival in Cadiz
Port when she was completely cleared of all her cargo and
her whole hull exposed to the concentrated heat of many fires - the
how could -"

That the courts exist in the Vigil and that they are
the most eloquent kind of evidence by their speedy effects on
every man engaged to remove the place of the one dead - and it is
the most invidious further proof was deemed necessary it might be
arises in its fatal operation on the coast of the ship (the man who
did buy a man upwards of 50 years old and the only one of the
original ship's crew who had up to the point of the change of
the hull, been exempted from disease? -"

I have particularly this ship, because she is not
only the most recent instance of the decided effects of various influ-
ences on the human constitution, but because to the authority of
weight of reputation from Doct. Ferguson Inspector of Army Regiments
may be attributed the prompt clearance of the Vigil, and it is
believe, therefore, the safety of many lives -"

Admiral, John Montagu

and drawings from the mouth now and then placed.

Appendix.

10th That the Regalia ship has thus just now about the time
the crew commenced the work of clearing her hold, one of whom
took the fever and was sent to hospital in Barbados and another
died at quarantine of the yellow fever on his passage thence.
11th That no yellow fever existed at that time in Barbados,
amongst the ships in the bay, or the troops in garrison - the
first case of yellow fever that was heard of in the town occur-
ing about the beginning of the preceding year in the person
of a youth a stranger from Europe belonging to one of the
mercantile houses, and that for more than twelve months
after the arrival of the Regalia ^{never} but inveterate sporadic
cases of that disease were known in Barbados.

Appendix. 2^d

Extract of a communication to the Commissioners for Diseases
on the supposed infectious property of yellow fever, so called, - by
the Assistant Surgeon General Naval Medical Officer at Barbados.

"We do not allow the fever of the West Indies commonly
called 'yellow fever' to be at all infectious in any of its forms or stages.
"We have never known of an instance of its communication
from a patient at the general Naval Hospital whilst under cure
for other complaints though such patients have never been introduced
on the contrary encourage to offer every additional aid for the greater
benefit of their suffering brethren."
We are of opinion in contradiction to that state to be
Dr. Baileys that various results from the holds of ships having
in them the commixture of various animal & vegetable substances
in a state of putrefaction are quite sufficient for the production
of the most kind of Malarial fever; - that to such efforts may
possibly be attributed much of the dyspepsia occurring amongst
sailing Europeans in tropical climates."

Extract of Inspector Report to the Commander of the Forces on the State of the Regalia Transport on the 26th April 1811 then appointed to carry them from the Regalia

1st - That the crew on the Coast of Africa was healthy till the 1st of

was sent on board.

2nd - That about the same time that the blacks embarked a quantity

of grain were was laid in for fuel.

3rd - That soon after, the grain broke out, several were taken ill and

two died the first day after sailing.

4th - That the crew continued to get ill one after another on the 4th

and five out of twenty now had died before arriving at Barbados

5th - That the Captain's wife sickened & died after making

the harbour, when the ship remained four days, and that

6th - Captain immediately after sickness and died on the 6th

to the death.

7th - That the ship remained 2 days at the death, after

which the order for Antigua where she remained 3 days before

adjoining to Barbados, during which time a mate that had

been sick at Barbados from another of the African

ships reported to be healthy sickness & died - also a boy

that had been taken at Barbados from the Lord Eldon, then

a perfectly healthy transport, fell ill and was sent to the

hospital, and an apprentice of the ship, the only indigenous

that had been taken to Barbados, for the first time took the

8th - That on her return to Barbados the ship was

now made from a healthy Newfoundland ship, who on the

9th - with the ship a state of fever and sent to hospital.

the ship voyager the island, she had been under

constant course of fumigations by fires & otherwise

that she has never been quite healthy and is at present

and according to every evidence that could be collected has been

in as clean a state as possible.

9th - That all who died were affected with vomiting

contagious: that this organ is always endow'd,
and that throughout the idea of them were being
propagated from infected contagion as shown
- real. - I cannot but be extremely sorry that
I have found this fault, for how few amongst
the new charging phenomenon of diseases must
of being subject to the rules of evidence - and
I am aware of how much I have been favoured
by circumstances and of what a different
interpretation the facts I have collected would
have borne had the present epidemic that
now affects the island broke out in the ordinary
course of the season a year earlier at the time
the organ was here - only talk would then
have been a much more difficult one for
this writer of sporting me to elicit the
truth in the manner they have done with in
that case been turned to the confirmation of
men and the justification of the delusion
in regard to infected contagion. -

contagious disease, but take him to a well
 regulated establishment and show him in its
 hospitals what every experienced medical
 officer has seen 1000 dysenteric patients
 attended by attendants without infecting one
 of the attendants he certainly would be said
 of the disease given. - In like manner
 when he comes to practice in a well fitted
 town he may find a yellow fever in an en-
 demic house if I may use the expression
 which in conformity to the above will at-
 tacks in succession all its inhabitants and
 from thence make his proclamation of
 contagion to the affected people but it
 is still to the neighbouring military ho-
 pital and saw the same description of
 patients mixed in every conceivable
 variety with the commonest, the original
 and the healthy yet infecting one, he
 could never after that, whatever he might
 say, believe it to be a contagious disease.
 Unfortunately these opportunities of obser-
 vation are not always sought for and as
 experience of yellow fever in civil life is often
 trifling, limited to particular seasons and
 circumstances of exposure in the subject he
 may find default of experience believe in
 his doubts of contagion to the end of
 his utmost to alarm the public, but the
 military medical officer who has once seen the
 disease in progress as it affects every article
 things here now can be deceived in respect
 to its noncontagious character, if his mind
 be capable of distinguishing truth from error
 and in fact never is, in these climates.

A remarkable instance of this lately
 occurred in the hospital of St. George's
 where in the last outbreak of 1854 there
 was an outbreak of cholera. The outbreak
 was confined to those who had been out of
 the hospital for 10 weeks previously
 at the end of that time and without
 any direct contact with the sick in the town
 but took the yellow fever and one of the
 rest of the black board.

contagious

apparent question that dysentery is a
contagious disease & hence concludes with much
evidence of witnesses in the subject
according to the degree of insensibility or
fall the with dysentery one after the other
inhabitants of a house & sometimes one from
during the autumnal season of Europe &
conclusions - All may see for instance,
and must be more liable to form erroneous
cases cannot have the same advantage
learning & stands as he sees only insensibility
civil life however sufficient he may be in
an contagious or not - The physician in
occasionally fail to know whether these diseases
cases & facts constantly before his eyes are
a particular kind of fever with insensibility
portion of an army afflicted with dysentery
diseases - Thus whenever has seen the great
disease in respect to the causes & properties &
stances that will produce conclusions can be
and comparisons made under different circumstances
is only from observations upon major & minor
I have detailed upon these diseases

from the theatre of fevers and from all the
healthy military part in the country with
which previously had been stationed at
military officers existing one who for fear
of fever has occurred in the person of any
of military in garrison, and that we can
proportion to numbers than any other of
comparisons and suffer less from fevers in
from the many have been healthy & vigorous
of yellow fever that even we can as land
engaged in attending many of the worst cases
accounts in the hospital at Havana the

* This remarkable exemption of the Hospital from
fever has been what has in other hospitals
been observed. The body of the soldiers
is found to be more healthy & more vigorous
than that of the civil population of the city
and the hospital, which is more crowded &
more exposed to the influence of the sun &
the wind. The soldiers are more healthy &
more vigorous than the civil population of
the city & the hospital, which is more
crowded & more exposed to the influence
of the sun & the wind. The soldiers are
more healthy & more vigorous than the
civil population of the city & the hospital,
which is more crowded & more exposed to
the influence of the sun & the wind.

x. Vide Appendix, No. 11

it always does when agitated as to
 become and continues with constant
 vomitings but resting in the 8 cases just
 mentioned none of them shows the diagnostic
 symptoms of the very highest grade which
 almost invariably were present when the
 that die in the town. - Also within
 any short space we see a number of
 them of course speaking as much as different
 in the form of the fever - a few are one
 however from which the inference is an-
 questionably that the type is the same
 hours the civilians were not on the same
 much but certainly within the same pale
 of morbid influence. - How long they
 and to pursue that station of health is
 doubtful for there are marks in abundance
 immediately to be seen of others
 which in slow cutting seasons like the
 present have produced amongst the
 nearly entire military the very worst de-
 grades of violent febrile fever - and has as
 marking the more shades of morbidness
 influence and the total absence of contagious
 it may not be uninteresting to remark
 that the Queen's exhibited a large
 banish in common with that of the
 well seasons 25th Regt and 60th Regt. They alone
 experience any difference of health between
 those that inhabit the ground floors and
 the upper story. - That no infection spread
 from their cases of black vomit amongst
 themselves or other members of the other Regts
 in the same barracks - That they have lost
 in hospital servants from their Yards
 scarcely any creek - That all the while

10
 10

fine a brown feeling from which he is not
 to be taken down. - How should average
 in the following order -
 1st That the yellow fever never begins and
 cannot continue to exist in a temperature of
 heat lower than the ordinary temperature
 of the tropics on the level of the sea which
 temperature is not the ordinary one of equatorial
 however much the soil may be but of unaltered
 and the highest grades of arid heat. -
 2nd That even within the tropics it is con-
 fined in all the islands to the seacoast &
 can only spread into the interior of conti-
 nents where the country is flat and low -
 3rd That the elevation above that level
 and the uniformity is more apt to cause
 and to spread when mountainous or what
 would constitute the elements of heat -
 constant and intermittent fevers in certain
 countries spring above. -
 4th That a comparatively high degree of
 hotly vapour and rigidity of fibres and
 as the young organism usually arrives
 European ordinarily brings with him to
 the West Indies in for the most part a
 natural towards the development of
 the disease. -
 5th That Europeans suffer in point of
 frequency and acuity of attack frequently
 in the degree that they possess the gene-
 ral vigour of constitution and that
 when attacked by long residence or
 other causes they become like the
 natives and capable of colour in a great
 degree exempt from its influences.
 The above I believe to be an
 insuperable

fine a brown feeling from which he is not
 to be taken down. - How should average
 in the following order -
 1st That the yellow fever never begins and
 cannot continue to exist in a temperature of
 heat lower than the ordinary temperature
 of the tropics on the level of the sea which
 temperature is not the ordinary one of equatorial
 however much the soil may be but of unaltered
 and the highest grades of arid heat. -
 2nd That even within the tropics it is con-
 fined in all the islands to the seacoast &
 can only spread into the interior of conti-
 nents where the country is flat and low -
 3rd That the elevation above that level
 and the uniformity is more apt to cause
 and to spread when mountainous or what
 would constitute the elements of heat -
 constant and intermittent fevers in certain
 countries spring above. -
 4th That a comparatively high degree of
 hotly vapour and rigidity of fibres and
 as the young organism usually arrives
 European ordinarily brings with him to
 the West Indies in for the most part a
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 ral vigour of constitution and that
 when attacked by long residence or
 other causes they become like the
 natives and capable of colour in a great
 degree exempt from its influences.
 The above I believe to be an
 insuperable

a given point - that they should all
be determined as functions and not be
attily overwhelmed and extinguished
by the violent natural action and spasm
pursues of the stomach that takes place
in aggravated yellow fever - as the
idea of a specific poison that would
over a regulated course according to nature
- says how it is to be drawn into high in-
flammation or phlogosis no longer
belonging to the original state and is
emanated from there later, so the
violent actions of the above given in-
flam and destroy the animal functions
by which its cure and recovery are
regulated or speedily rendered a more
disease, as now as the conversion of an
ordinary venereal chancre into a phlogosis
though thus the application of a stim-
ulant causing - I feel that this is a
most inevitable subject is abundant
greatly beyond my depth and I have
intended not only to show that the
difficulties of recovering the system
of humors with what has been called
yellow fever are not so great as what
has been ascribed our guests there
what exist in many other diseases in
suspecting the severity and origin of
which the same difficulties have not
been stated. -

It is fortunate that amidst the
complexity of conjectures in which the
medical enquirer finds himself bound
- that an undoubtedly some points
in regard to this fever which he will

*

concentrated forms of nutrient growth according
as their forms are regulated by the temperature
and amount of the water or of the subject
in particular under more or less favorable
circumstances of growing excitement &c.
This subject is not without difficulties
for it is certain that for years together there
existed a general opinion of growth as comparatively
harmless and that at other times new opinions
arose the worst attacks in places where it is
difficult even to imagine the existence of any
thing like much excitement. - Science of the
human mind in the last part of the century that
there are two forms of yellow fever organic
- being from different causes the one from the
marsh poison the other from excitement
in the changes of the body or perhaps like
that the most excitement cannot distin-
guish any difference, but this surely is
not more strange and unexpected than
that there is exactly the same in marsh
fever should originate in the death room
of hot countries and that the effects of the
marsh fever and I may add the venereal
fever are experienced in the most arid of the
new world cities where the violence of
insolation is certainly less demonstrable
than in 10th of the west India localities.
That the highest grade of concentration
existent in yellow fever should neither visit
our backs nor agree it seems sufficient
to imply that for any disease to obtain in
yellow fever it is necessary that the vital
organs affected should continue in a certain
degree of activity - that their functions
should only be suspended and not entirely

+ This note at the end of the page

and its early breaking of incombustible
 that type; but as has been said before
 it is not a common production however
 and abundant its sources may be in
 the low lands on or near the base of the
 where alone the yellow grain is found.
 It is very rare for instance to find it growing
 on the low marshy hills above the town
 on the elevation of less than 1000 feet it was
 very common indeed both amongst the
 officers and the soldiers while there command
 of the same corps in the barracks of the
 town suffered from the same complaint from
 of unwholesome grain alone. - The same way
 the said of nearly the whole of the west India
 towns - They are also so marshy that in
 other latitudes they could not possibly
 escape being infected with agues but these
 very soldiers suffered and are nearly unknown
 amongst them. - In this way it is common
 to hear the inhabitants of Barbadoes report
 that an ague cannot be found in them the
 although they have various marshes particularly
 near Bridgetown and during sickly seasons some
 in for their share of yellow fever. - The women
 is plain - there are very few negroes in Barbadoes
 of sufficient elevation to bring to the region of
 agues even supposing them sides to be marshy
 which they now are (they are of the district
 in the lowest levels of land and often there
 marshy; the malarious act upon the human
 body they produce the greater or less

influence and that it attacks with singular
freedom of action the robust the young
and the healthy in their first approach to
it alone. - Of those who graduate now I
think we may be able to explain from the
various confusions of soil, its elevations
asphalt and bitum as affecting especially the
lungs and during an uncommonly cold
season the influence of tropical heat
into the state of a marsh that grows out
nervous vapours and a marshy one of -
proceeding to dry up the nervous strength
may be made perfectly healthy from
the same abundant rains - why a dark
ravine impervious to the rays of the sun
and free current of the winds that has been a
water course or where water has stagnated in
the wet season may still after its surface appears
dried by the summer heat have retained
sufficient undry ground moisture to give
out the most dangerous species of mias-
ma - the most dangerous because the
more concentrated from having never been
disrupted by the winds - why in given the
acknowledges healthy and unhealthy soils
may under such circumstances always stand
in regard to health and localities in the north
- borders of each other under the same condi-
- tions of climate in very differently effects.
On the attempts that have been made
to establish the point of yellow fever being a new
disease and belonging altogether to a different
family from that of the intermittent and
remittent fevers much study has been laid on
it seldom occurring at the same time with

of these regulations of cleanliness and order
which all well governed communities take
pride in observing.
The settlements of the Planters in
the manner are formed not on the same
the mountain ridge from which the
quartz veins have washed away the soil
but in the alluvial grounds beneath
where his labour can with more certainty
be turned to profit. - How is it to be
wondered at under such circumstances
that a body of raw troops or young soldiers
are sent to settle in town or country
should be swept away by tropical diseases?
The wonder in fact ought to be why it does
not happen with more certainty certainly
for there are seasons and even years of
seasons when apparently similar circum-
stances of heat and moisture often visit
the deadly swamp which no one can
mistake is comparatively innocuous to
the men from Europe and still
more so to the second inhabitants of
the country. - This is the case in the young
settlements or hereditary villages of which
a fatal delusion of confidence which
is so often spread by the malignity
of the humors of disease and death
prevails because they have weaker
for a season, the men in fact
even change - It is the power that
applies the match which cannot
accurately be defined or distinguished.
On the result nature of these
mistakes and under what circumstances
these

+ 728. Jackson Heights of Idaho
27th March 1856

The opinions and deductions of numerous
 writers may have given them character
 and estimation in the world far beyond
 any thing I can boast of, it seems to
 me that I should state what I can
 give to be the service of the Indians
 from which I long to be ever separated
 and contiguous.

The generally of the land
 here towns and consequently of the
 portions for the troops are situated
 on the leeward shores of the country &
 the bottom of the deepest bays that
 be found as a protection to them from
 against the winds from the sea. - The
 soil in such localities must always
 alluvial and is often marshy. - The
 land of the towns are enclosed by
 high hills rising immediately behind
 them which exclude the breezes that
 in its natural course ought to reach
 them from the windward side of the
 country, and if we add to this that
 the elevation is generally little
 above the level of the sea, we shall
 have abundant reason for concluding
 that if the highest degrees of asthma
 tropical heat, depletion of nutrition
 and the insolation that exists in such
 soil or may be found in the land all-
 over and by heavy rains can produce
 aggregated venereal fever, it must
 happen under such circumstances that
 or far from being cured by an epidemic
 malpractice of towns are often found to
 immutual activity by the latter disease.

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 writers may have given them character
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 over and by heavy rains can produce
 aggregated venereal fever, it must
 happen under such circumstances that
 or far from being cured by an epidemic
 malpractice of towns are often found to
 immutual activity by the latter disease.

and have witnessed too, that one year in
the same person, when cut short by timely
medicines and not permitted to run their course,
terminating ultimately in black vomit,

A third writer of acknowledged talents
who has contributed his utmost during 20

years of years to learn and advance the public
mind on the subject of contagion has ex-

posed a justifiable such and an unwhol-

some forward turn of genius for the
fruition of an important contagion in the

years 1793 from whence the plague has
very often of which he could learn the name

and when he could not learn the name he
thinks it for granted that one must have

acted with a cargo of contagion (which
certainly never was imported and in all

probability never exists) for the enlighten-

ing citizens. - The other surely I never
fathomed it would have been to have

warned his fellow country men of the dan-

gers of living in an unwholesome town;

to have called their attention to the means
of making it more salutary by im-

proving the purity of the air
banking the burning shores of the creek
where their houses stand, draining and
cultivating the marsh on the opposite
of the town which would certainly be a
claim by their means alone, I do not say
a vigorous health police for all,
than to have terrified them with the
usual phantoms of an infectious plague
and left them more important vital
hygiene over to this day unaccomplished.

Having thus committed myself to

that to know me out in this question -
 I appeal to the evidence of every rational
 officer now serving in the land forces that
 has now had experience of the disease (as
 they may very probably be found contagious
 amongst them who now carry it) to say
 whether in their lives they ever met with
 a case of yellow fever that could with
 greater probability be traced to general
 communication with a subject labouring
 under the disease than to the ordinary
 natural causes from which it has been
 known to originate. -
 Another series of doctors has been
 promulgated from the writings of the author
 above alluded to - That the yellow fever
 cannot be received by the same outlet
 more than once - Of this we again the
 law amongst yellow fevers not only has
 nothing but we are it contradicted by
 the daily experience of our lives - We
 are aware that as it is particularly
 disease of the robust, the consequence
 and the rage in fever, he who has recovered
 from one serious attack is completely dis-
 qualified for a second in this climate
 until he can find the means of restoring
 the inflammatory diathesis by a course
 of the counteracting high grade living to the
 Englishman out of prison and we do not
 deny that the susceptibility towards it
 very acute diseases may be greatly heightened
 by the relaxation of that principle the
 the attack of such a one as yellow fever
 but all experienced officers have seen
 several attacks under those circumstances

for getting across the Indian word of mouth
of Cave Pilot from us being in the mouth of
river there is not one single spot at the lower
of the area on the whole I would think rather of
practising or quackery when a new system
could be introduced during the hot season without
being destroyed by tropical fevers and particularly
if, like the case in question, they had just come
from active service in the field - a practice in
which is very trying to the health of troops in
the hottest climates and the best quarters -
I presume it will not be denied that
those who would during the campaign have
when so many British troops practice must
have had some experience of yellow fever -
I am sure that like the last and now the work
of destruction completed. - At least every one
comes who the practice or otherwise has his hands
or should rather say has the germ of death
in contagion but with more did that pro-
prietor was unwise beyond the year. - It
remains infinitely as near as he can find
experience of the disease, and I can assure
that during the latter years of our exposure
thus with hundreds of cases daily before
our eyes and in every conceivable way
with the surgical, the conventional and
the healthy I must have had the idea of
and I would not a single precaution advice
or observation that acknowledges the existence of
contagion was being directed to the medical
staff of the army from any quarter. - I
appear to the writings of Doctor McClean, the
living evidence of Mr. West, Doctor Jackson,
Doctor Thomas Jackson, Dr. Lane, Dr. Jackson
Warren and all the medical officers who were
then

opinion. I do not pretend to say that
justification is complete I have not heard since
justice and even submitted to a dissent.

believe that I can declare that I now know
a single instance of any one, provided he
has experience of the disease, acting as if he
believe in its being contagious or taking any
of the precautions which the institution of law
or the smallest degree of common prudence
would in that case have dictated. - the way

condemned with noting himself contagious
just and never attempts to infect the
breath or to repose within the atmosphere
of the dying patient. - This question,
whether or how long being diseased that
it has lately been agitated in our common
degree by the workings of two men of rank
and talents in the profession, daily efforts
the place and involves the last interests of
society. - I know nothing of the facts
on which they have written for I have never
been at Gibraltar or Cadix but when one of
them ventures on excursions to the coast of
and publishes to the world that a quarrel

arrived agreement after a campaign general
the infection of yellow fever in the house
purge of St. Angelo, Madras and
affairs ^{connected} to the healthy village
of Case Point on the sea shore of the
myself as Principal health officer of the colony
calls upon to remove the gallery of the
institutions. - The reports of the Army

and my own inspection reports written before
ever I heard of any of the before mentioned
works indicate that the houses of

1846. and appended 175 716.
A Bill to amend the law relating to the
1846. and appended 175 716.

London

In regard to the contagion of
yellow fever, all those who have had
yellow fever are then the best qualified to
judge, that is to say, those who have had
their lives and deaths then survive in the
country's history the highest authorities
as often present, one of the same

has in London.

an infectious disease than those
stances of accommodation is no more
shall under all ordinary circumstances
Alas, however! is! depending
from and features of depending,
typhoid contagion under the body
and ventilation to prophylaxis is
taken of sick and neglect of cleanliness
it may be that are under accommo-
knows well that however practical
mould on any of the doors of England
has been in an actual state of
or danger of infection against the
dangerous who has seen a contagion
know very little, every argument
organised bodies of men they could
around in armies or large amongst
which in their prophylaxis actions
about the contagion of depending, it
of Europe have never for centuries
or example, for the the medical school
and any extraordinary precaution for
was necessary into our hospitals and
states during the voyage. - They
particularly were aware of this for
actions which on board the regular
wholly negligible to the ordinary the
dangerous change of diet from one
voyage, and the highly infectious

* Report to the Committee of the
House, founded on the evidence furnished
before the Military Board of Officers that
about 1840-1841, a copy of which
was sent to the Medical Board, and
28 September 1846.

for the establishment of negroes of Europe
 over that is commonly allowed for troops.
 He was excellently found in every species
 of preservation and even has discovered
 and clearing some contradictory.
 He said there was nothing in his own
 about him that could affect general, or
 permit the attention of individuals, of
 the matter of Typhus fever. The
 cause of disease was therefore I am clearly
 of opinion to be ascribed to the person
 were laid in at diverse hours operating
 along with the great ballast to human
 when incorporated with the gases arising
 from putrid sea water, mephitic mas-
 mata similar to those that on land
 arise from marshes when exposed to
 the influence of the higher degrees of
 atmospheric heat. - why this
 mephitic power operates differently on
 the blacks and the whites may be
 explained from the fact that the negro
 is very rarely amenable to these influ-
 ences that affect white men with
 inflammation, intermittent or yellow fever.
 If they operate at all they are on
 them they must have produced some
 other disease, but I see no reason to
 attribute the dysentery of the blacks
 from which so many perishes to
 other causes than those that have
 been known to exist. Yet the ordinary
 numbers from the hospitals of Vienna
 show to the ships will with that
 disease, the want of proper nursing
 and medical attendance during the

+ 148 These were common in the
 hospital of those that die in the
 hospital, 33 of whom were nearly in
 half of the hospital.

of her to supply the place of them the
 has purchase could spare or otherwise
 and from or destruction without being
 infectious I shall enter into it more
 at length than the categorical nature
 of the query No 3 permits me to do in
 the quantity of grain sent
 laid in at St. Louis seems on board the
 Argosy for fuel must have been very
 considerable for after she had been
 several weeks in the West Indies there was
 still as many tons of it left as in the
 market specimens would seem for a very
 up to Europe. The fuel cost her 100
 more than charges or shipped from the
 time she left England over for any
 conceivable time before. It was
 which is called shingle ballast - small
 stones with a considerable mixture of
 mud and other impurities, and when
 I examined it on board the Argosy
 it has been much fouled by leakage
 from the water casks. The ship
 in respect to leakage was far from
 being a dry ship and from that in-
 convenience might with little ballast
 (if even on large steam) have found
 very healthy one, but the absorption
 of sea water amongst foul ballast
 and grain would be equally fatal
 to those unfortunates. - In this
 respects the Argosy in all her ap-
 proach was uncommonly tight & sound
 and, and so far from being sound
 she has about double the tonnage

* She has 32 inches of water in the well
 at the time I examined it and according
 to the floating calculation the water
 is 1000 tons every hour.

on the arrival at Barbados was not
 put under any restriction or quarantine but
 communicated freely with the other parts of
 Barbados, the points, Antigua, St. Vincent,
 landing the severely ill or dying subjects
 of that disease amongst the inhabitants
 and at the hospitals of Barbados & Antigua
 without communicating any infection at
 any of these places, and finally, after
 having undergone a thorough purification,
 sailing from Guadeloupe for Europe, com-
 mencing a very quiet voyage with able French
 patients & their families from the ports
 under the most dangerous circumstances
 to health with a case of yellow fever
 actually dying on board the day before
 the left. Despite these losses but without
 communicating any such fever to the
 unfortunate passengers, leaving any
 behind him in Guadeloupe, or importing
 any at the ports the ultimately reached.
 In like manner it will be seen
 from the quays and the sick return of
 that fever that a most perfect man-
 nant dysentery was introduced into
 and killed our hospitals at Barbados in-
 from the progress that the yellow fever
 made, but that the disease did not
 in a single instance infect any other
 out attendant or servant employees in
 about the dock. ~
 As the question will not
 naturally arise how much & how far
 that which distinguishes so many of the
 cases of the yellow fever and attacks al-
 most every one that came on board

+ The epidemic of 1814.
 + These about from Barbados at the
 time the yellow fever was at its height
 when the epidemic was at its height
 and there only one day.
 * The first yellow fever from that time
 was there only one day.
 + The epidemic of 1814.
 + These about from Barbados at the
 time the epidemic was at its height
 and there only one day.
 * The first yellow fever from that time
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 + The epidemic of 1814.
 + These about from Barbados at the
 time the epidemic was at its height
 and there only one day.
 * The first yellow fever from that time
 was there only one day.

+ The epidemic of 1814.

+ The epidemic of 1814.

4. I beg to be informed of the result in the number landed at Barbados, and the present state of the detachment.

/Signed/ F. M. Guyer
Director General

9. The number that landed in Barbados in the course of 2 months from 24 August to 24 October was 40 - viz: 30 of English 5 of Negroes - 9 of Portuguese 1 of white and 24 of colour. The number that landed in Barbados during the same period was 10 - viz: 10 of English 1 of white and 24 of colour. The number that landed in Barbados during the same period was 10 - viz: 10 of English 1 of white and 24 of colour.

In replying to the foregoing queries I have confined myself entirely to the points which I was directed to answer but as the circumstances of health under which the crew and the inmates of the Royal Hospital arrived at Barbados present an interesting field of investigation in regard to the infectious nature of typhoid fever and depending I have considered it my duty to throw every light in my power on this long disputed and yet undetermined question.

I am the documents that will be furnished in an appendix to the conclusions of this paper it will be seen that the Royal Hospital arrived at Barbados in the month of August 1855 with the yellow fever on board from the coast of Guinea it is supposed - that the ship conveyed disease - that the ship

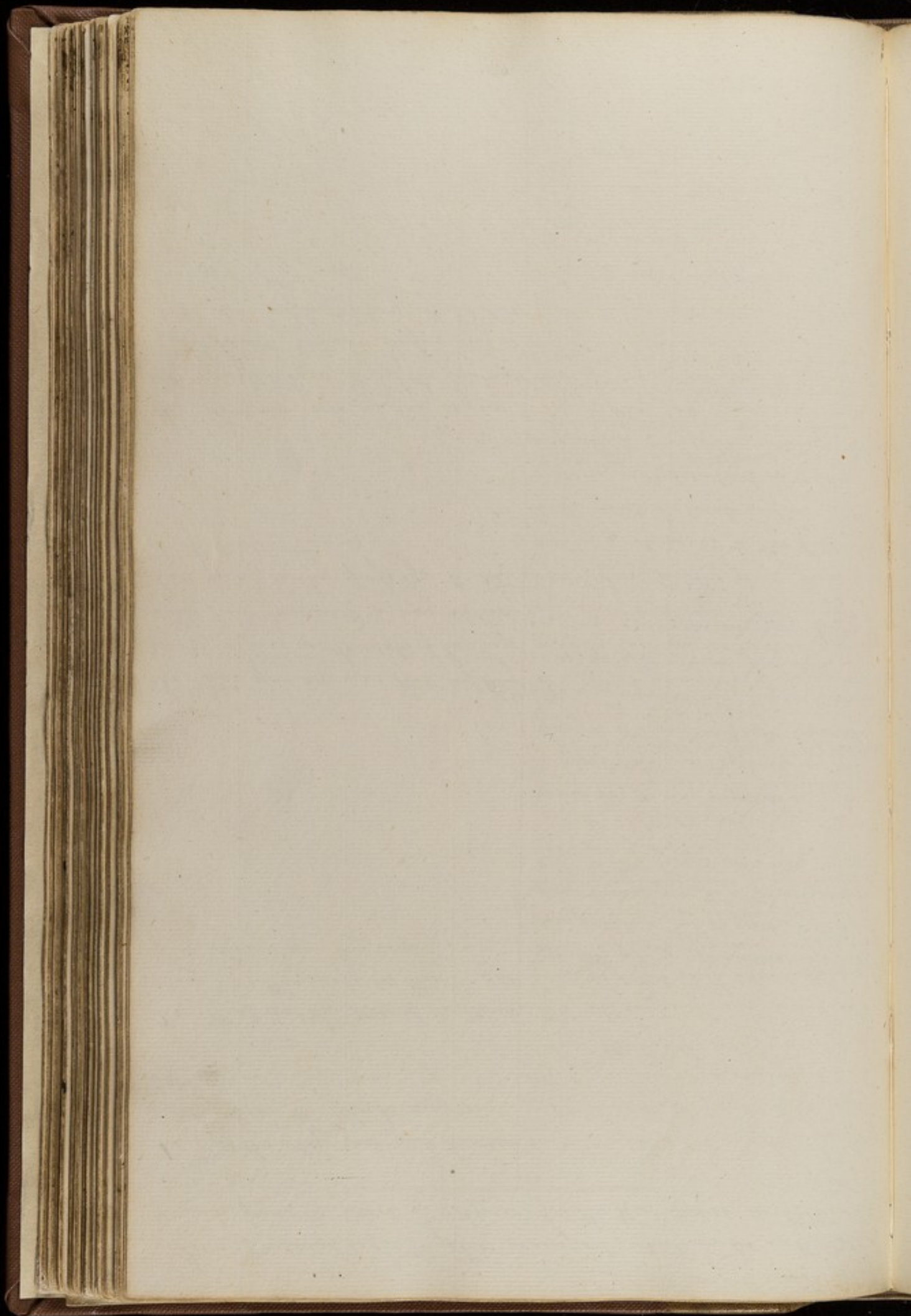
Papers relative to the Regalia Transported, which sailed with 1300
 men from the Coast of Africa for the West Indies in 1815.

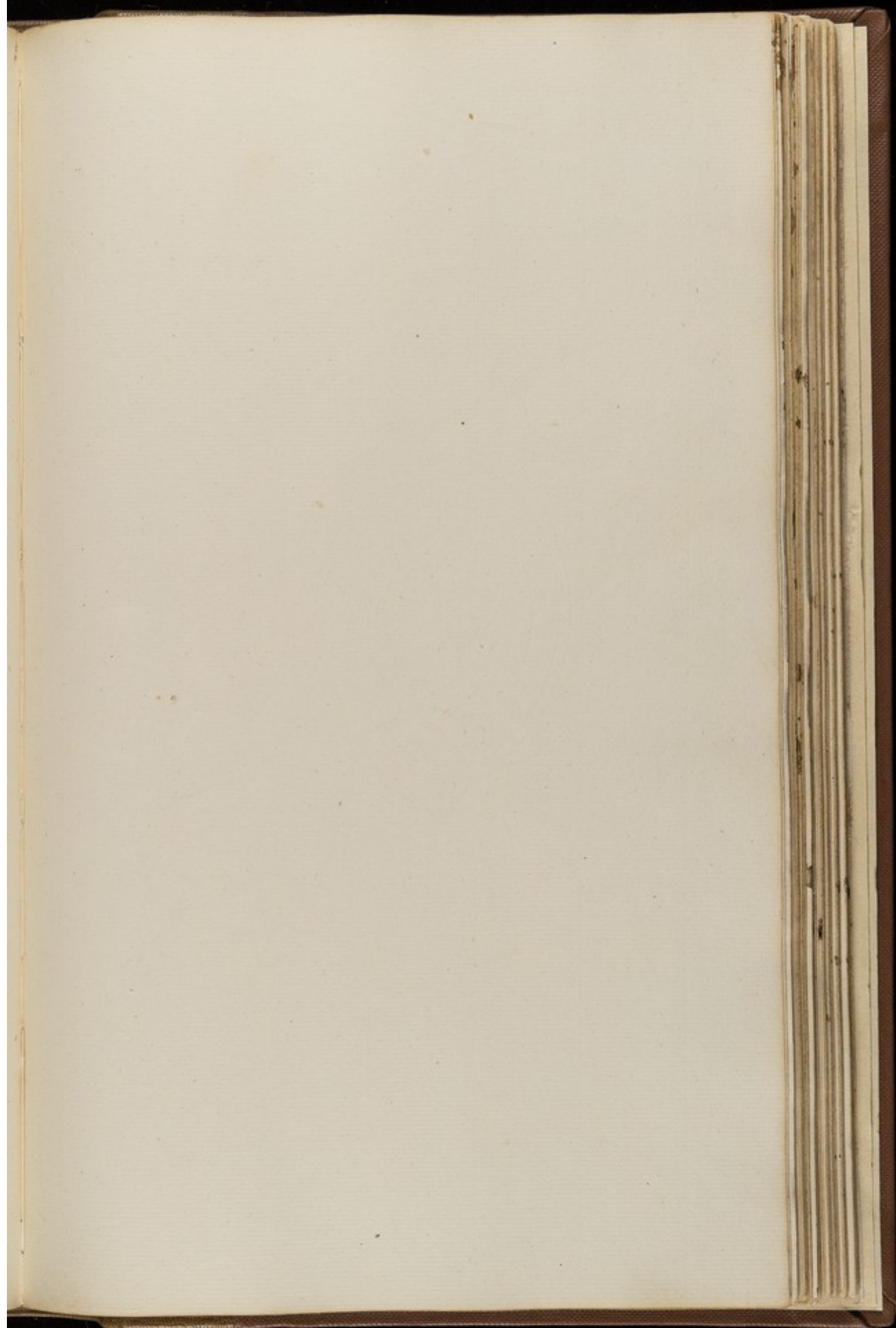
1. Was the ship sent and her crew
 healthy before the blacks were im-
 barbed? ~
 2. What was the state of the blacks
 on board? Who instructed them? and
 from whence did they come? ~
 3. What was the state of the blacks
 on board? Who instructed them? and
 from whence did they come? ~

3. Do you conceive that any thing
 in the ship, or in the state of her cargo
 could have produced a very serious
 time given on her voyage to the
 West Indies? ~
 4. Inform me, as far as you
 can yourself learn it, of the treatment
 of the black men on board and
 after their embarkation, their Diet,
 Exercise &c. ~

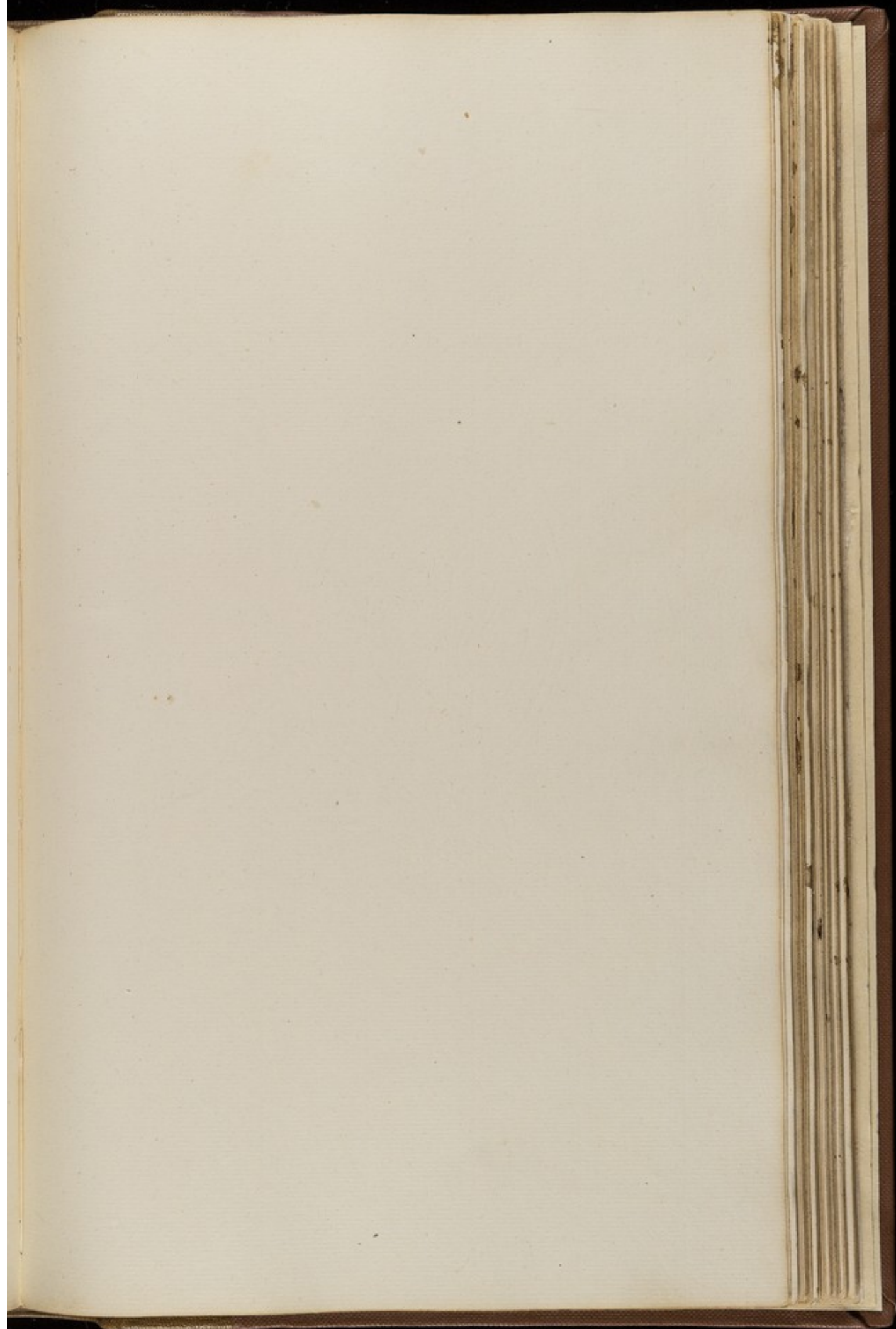
4. Inform me, as far as you
 can yourself learn it, of the treatment
 of the black men on board and
 after their embarkation, their Diet,
 Exercise &c. ~

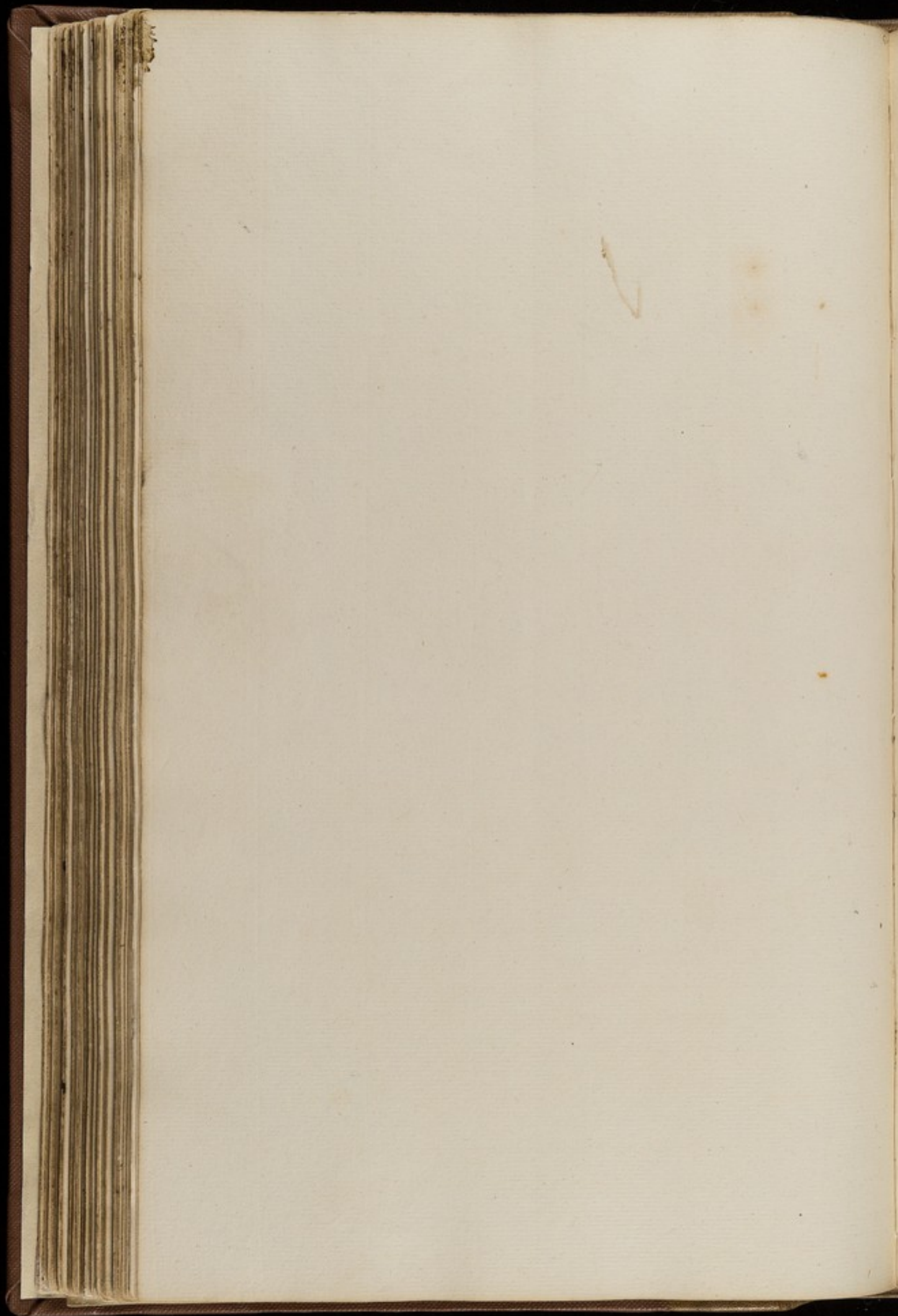
4. Inform me, as far as you
 can yourself learn it, of the treatment
 of the black men on board and
 after their embarkation, their Diet,
 Exercise &c. ~





**A Number of Blank Pages Follow, which have
not been Photographed.**





disputed by the winds and returning them till they have
acquired body, concentration and power; but beyond that
it is not power, in the ordinary, I think it may be disputed
that their participation has any effect.

Note ④ Calcutta a large village and large hunting grounds in the

country is seldom known to be untrapped till the autumn season.
when every person who has the means of making his escape flies the place
in this expectation from the probability of being shot. The country
there animals would be attracted with the power of light behind. The country
around is very low and flooded with water for days mostly of the grassland
the time of the harvest. It is much interestingly dry, and
greatly in proportion to the previous drought and consequently the
the quantity of birds. I have no idea of it upon these occasions and
found it the most perfect spot I ever saw. The house of the
miserable people that were left behind during the time of the
that obstructed the view with windows.

There is an extensive table land of several hundred acres directly upon the sea, but raised a little above it by a line of cliffs of moderate height which the waves nearly level, the winds and the spray from which prevent the growth of all underwoods and leaves as fine a turf as ever was seen. - It is a plain

where an army might encamp or erecting manure and once they were moved to the sea, I could almost taste it upon me to say that they would find Calicut as healthy as many a mountain as any in the world.

The great extent of this fine country has hitherto rendered it impracticable for me even to make a general survey, far less to qualify myself for reporting particularly on all the different localities. - So extensive and varied are the mountain districts, that the general or ordinary may in the course of a few hours journey, range from where the sugar cane and pine apple expand under a burning sun up to the region of the healthy, the pine and the massive where wood never grows, or in the intermediate stage choose a residence the best suited to his constitution and taste. - It is the most beautiful and magnificent island of the Antilles I have yet seen and where cultivation shall have restored its former long lost fertility, and ameliorated their climate by the reformation of the soil, Guadeloupe, in comparison with Barbados and other of the cleared cultivated colonies, may prove to be capable of supporting in comparative health and abundance, a million of inhabitants.

By M. J. G. J.

Note: Immediately at the base of the cliffs there is a considerable deposit

deposited there in form by the waves in perfect removal which may apparently and may be regarded as a source of power by those who in opposition to the violence of every damp heat in Europe, and in the West Indies believe in the agency of liquid fire, and the volcanic eruptions against the deposit of heat in the region.

-habitable, but those who live in the center of the town at a very short distance the constantly annoyed with the stench, have been nearly as healthy as the people of Baccatare and can scarcely be made to believe that their town is unwholesome. The distance to the north of point on the coast that connects Baccatare with Baccatare, the whole the water (salt) runs, flows to the superficial water many tempting situations of fine elevation, but none of them when examined turn out to be habitable as unwholesome; the lower grounds everywhere being swamps so deep that no culture have ever ventured to clear them, and these flank or surround all the highest at short distances.

The same description may be given of the whole country that includes the great bay of point on the extending nearly 30 miles from the town to the village of O'Mary's, comprehending the villages of Lamentin, West Point, etc. - It is not uniformly a flat country and in sailing along so as to view it from the sea, there appear different sections of red rocky cliffs that give promise of a healthy land, but these are only unstable spots. The swamps are sure to his behind. The mountains are at a great distance and the rivers for miles cease to run with currents, but spread out into foul bays, choked with sedges and aquatic plants of the Convolvulus tribe. The trees, that on the coast of the Bay were obliged to be contented there, have not yet recovered the effects of the pestiferous atmosphere. (Mr. Mungo not a doubt while he did not escape an attack of fever, and when I visited it in the month of November last, numbers of the natives returned people were similarly affected. After leaving O'Mary's, he proceeded along the windward coast, the streams we found to run with clear current over rocky channels to the beach.

The country assumes a more regular character of steep rising the mountains with fewer interruptions of swamps, and at Baccatare, the most considerable part of the island, it becomes as fine and healthy a land as can well be conceived. - immediately to the south of the town, after passing the river there is

miles distance, there is no reason to suppose that the people
have any of Bullant could affect them.

The hot bath of Agien within two miles

of Bullant, but in another day, had as much flame in former
times that the remains of extensive works of masonry for the

purpose of bathing are still to be seen. The springs rise out
of the side of a cliff to which people have been made immediately

upon the sea. - None of them range higher than 100 ft.

scarcely the number that the sources are numerous upon
a very short line of not more than 60 yards of the coast and

what is wonderful there are nearly as many cold springs as
hot ones, so that in the principal basin for water, which

still exists, the bathers could reach with his hand the cold
water that rises from the spring alongside. - The country

appears as healthy as any spot on a leeward shore is likely
to be and the ground is the property of government.

It is to be feared however from the measurements of the
sea, these baths will soon be unapproachable. - They have

undoubtedly been abandoned for that reason. - When clear of the
the sea, which has positively risen on all the leeward coasts

two feet since last October, placed to within a yard of them
(and some of the older fishermen declare that in their youth

section it has increased more than 100 yards, and that
bathing house is actually once stood, where now there is

sufficient water for them to cast their nets.

The town and neighbouring ports have

already been reported upon in my report of August 1816.

The marches that surround the town, if we were to judge
from the small alone, would certainly be pronounced to be

the most foul, putrid and pestiferous with the world, but
they are mostly covered deep with water and subsequent

observation has induced me to believe that from that
circumstance, they are less unwholesome than if they were

in a drier and less offensive state. - The inhabitants

upon the edge of the swamp suffer a good deal and the
rising grounds in their neighbourhood are nearly un-

=habitable

Worme and the

Nigron

admirable efficacy and its interior furnishes every variety and degree of the same power which it is possible for the climate to derive or make use of. For extent, practicality, variety in application, uniformity, and efficacy, in as far as the power of steam can go, the Great Steamboat offers advantages to the sufferer from Rheumatism, Gout, Nephritis, &c. far beyond any that art and labour aided by every conceivable command of fuel and the power of money could possibly procure him.

It is above all the undoubted advantages of this wonderful spot. It is the lament that there are no counterbalancing by the unsocial nature of the ground around Bristol.

The second point of Guadalupe from Point La Hoya to the point of Basa where more than 30 miles lie a line of volcanic mountains ranging from three to four thousand feet in height that run from north to south close to the shore and which exclude the breeze. Sometimes these terminate in precipices upon the sea but often in sandy plains of small extent which being uniformly banked in, by means of sand and stones which the sea has thrown up, are without exception extremely picturesque, although generally very dry superficially and on a transect view as little to be suspected of unsociality as any European shore would.

The small circumnavigated valley of Basa which may be called the expanded mouth of a ravine, is one of the deepest the most sheltered, from the nature of the high grounds that surround it, and therefore the most unhealthy of all the country. Even the coloured people, natives of the country, speak of it with dread and it would be made to think of building a barracks there for men to lodge and sleep in although there could be no danger whatever in their waiting it during the day or any hour after 8 o'clock for the purpose of taking the vapour baths, if proper sheds and accommodations were erected. On the hills near it and to surround them are various localities which are reported to be healthy and the within less than half a mile

could be formed without much difficulty. - (In the straits of the narrow, immediately opposite the warm source, there are various springs and wells of water perfectly cold which furnish a bath of medicinal heat at the points where they run into the main warm stream or a perfectly cold one in humulines at a very short distance.)

Regarding the springs above described, there are numerous others in the neighborhood, one in particular close by of the heat of 90° of Fahrenheit that sends out a steam sufficiently strong to turn the mill of the plantation from a fine clear basin large enough for the exercise of swimming. - The situation of Olla, the name on account of its elevation amongst the mountains (at least 1000 feet above the level of the sea) is by no means an unhealthy one and the advantage of the natural curative resources just mentioned are very great for many diseases. - The foundation and walls of the former barracks for our invalids still remain and in the mind of our returning the colony they could easily again be served in at a small expense for the reception of our Chinese sick.

Howillankie

The boiling springs of Howillankie on the head by land is almost impracticable - They consist of various bouchures of boiling water on the beach within the high water mark and of the effluve of the same that are occasionally seen within a short distance of less than 50 yards inland. - The beach in the angle of the bay where the springs are found, is a bank of loose sand and small stones deeper than could be ascertained by any means we had at us, elevated several yards, as is universal in all the low-land shores of Swadlow, and embayed throughout every part with hot water, the streams from which are of a feeble and even of moderate heat at and near the surface but become hotter in the ratios of depth from the surface till the heat again approximates the boiling point. - ^{Chap} The bank itself presents a bed of steam of uniform and admirable

aggravate ardent form that used to destroy the garments of Gent
matildos -

All barracks are upon the same line of
elevation as those of Valdivia and are also occasionally unhealthy
on account of the country being unalluviated and sand in many
instances with broken ill cleared water courses and bottoms

around them but they have no malarial disease name to affect them
like that in which the barracks of Valdivia stand and they are beyond
the reach of the upholding from the Boscawen swamp. - Having the
autumnal season, attacks of fever were nearly as frequent in
preparation to number amongst the details of the 25th Regt in 1860
Detail, as amongst those of the same Regt quartered in Chanco
de Maes Boscawen, but there was a marked difference in the
form of the fever, the latter being attacked almost uniformly
with the aggravaled, the former with the milder form of remittent
fever. -

The temperature both of Valdivia and Boscawen
is very cool and pleasant and when the country is well cultivated
does little to prevent the pest from becoming a perfectly healthy
station and the latter being much improved as the Boscawen swamp
can be drained without difficulty. - The barracks of both are
of wood calculated each to contain a complete Regiment -
been allowed a fair proportion of the accommodation -

A plantation belonging to government, down miles from
Boscawen on the southern coast and near to the extreme point each
point of the island, was formerly a considerable port for alluviation
and stagnant waters on account of its warm baths, the disease
of which almost cover the eastern side of a narrow steep bank
named called by the French La Plaine Chaude, where it terminates
in a rocky precipitous Escal de San, cut of which divide a lower
full stream of the same heat as the springs on the side of the
hill. - The heat of the water is near 100° of Fahrenheit thermometer
as they spring out of the ground and the disease are so variously
situated amongst rocks and steep ground or muddy bottoms, that
the stream, the eastern, even the lower and hot mud bath
could

Alam Detail

Detail, -

trees, they are sure to punish them, but the blacks have rarely any
 the south eastern face of the Fort at its shortest length and
 the barracks within the high as buildings, are built as low
 under the ramparts and are so placed close facing each other
 that little an artificial name they state that all currents of
 air, except those which dip and eddy down upon them when in
 times of storm the wind blow with fury thus the embankment
 over the walls. There is all probability are the reasons
 of its extreme unhealthiness, the there are several springs
 of water in the ditches that have also been blamed which is
 allowed to become stagnant and foul in their channels
 (which they need never be as there is sufficient descent by
 carry off the waters) would no doubt produce mischief. —
 The barracks of Bastia are situated on
 the Champ de Mars the highest best aired and driest of the
 locality. — On construction they are narrow, low roofed and
 bad, which must be the reason why the soldiers have generally
 suffered more disease in them than could have been
 looked for from natural causes. —
 Nearly three miles up the country, about
 800 feet above the level of the sea and standing on a fine white
 plane of gradual slope, are also unhealthy but the cause
 are more evident as they are placed on the bank of the river
 of the Gailion where it is much narrower, deeper and more
 encumbered with brushwood than at Fort Matilda and
 different small streams to surround and above them have
 been allowed to enbogue the neighbouring un cultivated country
 there are fields within less than half a miles distance of
 the land lies from the great marsh of Orme, however
 on the hills above and directly to landward. —
 consequence of all these, there affecting
 equally the officers and their families with the soldiers and
 the inhabitants of the neighbouring plantations, is either
 of any season absent from the barracks, but it is more
 of the intermittent or mild remittent type rarely fatal

Valley of the Gailion

The valley of the Gailion is a fine white
 plane of gradual slope, are also unhealthy but the cause
 are more evident as they are placed on the bank of the river
 of the Gailion where it is much narrower, deeper and more
 encumbered with brushwood than at Fort Matilda and
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Phaseltown

March 1816

The Capital of Guadeloupe is situated about six miles from Point à la Croix the South West point of the Island. The intervening land between the town and the mountains there is now much narrowed but the mountains are high and the sea breezes reaching it with difficulty, there is a shade in the hills by which the great high/road from Phaseltown to Point à la Croix is the great high/road. The town is built for beyond the generalty of English West-India towns with a hand-some esplanade planted with fine trees and well watered by streams that are made to run thro' the principal streets, is exceedingly hot and far from being wholesome. There is great more or less at all times of the year and during the healthy seasons there put on the worst form of yellow fever. The soil around Phaseltown may be called a healthy one, it is dry and rocky. There is nothing that can be termed swampy to be seen, but the ground is much better by the reason of numerous water courses that run upon and near the town, to which if we add its low level situation, it is impossible that Phaseltown can ever become a perfectly healthy quarter, but it may be made much more wholesome when the ruins, that in the quarter of the 17th century the ground and streets are cleared away and the desirable gardens and garden grounds of the neighbourhood are denuded of the rank weeds and underwoods that now choke them up. The water too of the street which in a hot climate cannot find under a proper notice to prove a source of health, delight and cleanliness to the inhabitants is too often polluted to escape from its channels and imbue the neighbouring grounds so as to convert them into temporary marsh.

At the bottom extremity of the town where the land is highest and direct toward Point à la Croix, on a slight rocky eminence which to the admiration of every one has always been an extremely unhealthy quarter. It is undoubtedly by which

Mendocino

Hyemuth,

The Capital is a cleaner and a better town than is commonly met with in the West Indies. The quarters of the troops consisting of three houses at a very short distance from each other close to the town on a dry open well watered hill have about 50 feet above the level of the sea are very pleasantly situated and the accommodation both for Officers and men are better than could have been expected from private houses when the storm of the occasion for temporary barracks. The men were healthy and of a healthy habit would continue so, as they are well quartered in a pure atmosphere, with abundant space for parade ground, exercise of arms, and are well supplied with every kind of good provisions. The hospital has not been established, and the house proposed for it was at a most inconvenient distance from the quarters, not on the same table of land, but at the bottom of the cliff in a very hot situation. It was besides too small by one half for the number of troops. These things were strongly represented to the External Regulation who satisfied me that there was no other house to be obtained on any terms except a small one in the neighbourhood, which was immediately taken in aid of the others and ordered to be fitted up accordingly. I think it probable that the troops will be very healthy and that little hospital room will be required, but if on the contrary they should come to suffer from some epidemic disease, I have the necessity of their building a complete hospital on the healthy spacious site of the quarters occupied by the detachment of the 63rd Regt.

Mendocino is one of the old day with cleared healthy islands of the West Indies. The small it possesses little mountains on the sides of which there are many residences of the people. In the interior I heard of no swampy ground. The rocky line of sea coast, the occasionally deformed with what called Roques, one of which has within two miles of Hyemuth is generally of very healthy character.

The bath of Charles Town with that place
 for preference for the purpose far beyond any other that has yet
 been recommended however equally warm the temperature and
 dry the air and the opportunity of profiting by them should not
 be lost, for it is certain that the miserable dysenteries are the
 most numerous, repulsive and incurable by far of all the sick
 that are treated in our hospitals and that so far from being
 restored they are for the most part quickly destroyed by those
 curative resources which the other stages of dysentery so often
 experience in our voyages to colder latitudes or removal within
 the tropics to the colder but no less deleterious atmosphere of the elevated
 country. The expense of making the expenditure is great and the
 destruction incurred almost certain, for even in tropical
 winter and the usual changes of the seasons from wet to dry
 in their ordinary bill quarters often prove fatal to them,
 and their remaining not a chance for their recovery but in the
 equal dry season of the older cleared estates which by
 judicious medical treatment and above all, when it can be
 done, as at Orono, by the use of the native warm bath. —
 The soil and climate of Orono may in general
 be said to be favorable to health. — The inland parts
 perfectly so, as they have all been cleared and drained, even
 extended in some districts by long cultivation. — The only
 exception to this rule are to be found on the lowland shores where
 there are occasional strips of swampy mangrove and the Capital
 of the Island, according to the inveterate custom of all West Indian
 Colonies, has laid claim to its fullest share of the evil, thus being
 one of those unwholesome bays, half a mile in length, actually
 at the town and another beginning at a short distance at the other end
 reaching the eastern extremity, and running northward for several
 miles. — The narrow their malignant influence on experience
 during all unwholesome seasons, and from, according to the evidence
 of a physician of great experience, uniformly makes its appearance
 from these two quarters spreading slowly and progressively
 along their line towards the middle of the town, which then
 is the best or rather the only place of safety. —

is not more than 300 yards off so that now the patients seeking relief from chronic disease or the convalescent willing to converge in his relaxed frame can enjoy bathing in all its locally adapted of temperature.

⊕ At Simsbury, Conn., has been made of the waters near what their chemical analysis shows not without any accurate analysis of temperature. They are evidently aluminum to the taste and there is no other hot sulphureous or a bare deposit of gravel exhibiting the bottom of one of the deep or rather steep of water, and wonderful to say without a mountain and without a crater, a short way up the country above them.

Almost all the best Indian Islands produce in some form or other of their own soil, most generally in their volcanic inaccessible districts, similar hot springs. The most valuable advantage of those of Neve consists of their being at once accessible from a secure landing place without further travelling or trouble, at a town that offers as many of the accommodations and comforts of life as can be expected in a colony of the West Indies. At the bath themselves a private individual has undertaken a matter of education to build a magnificent hotel for so bathing and the resort is at present more than two thirdly accomplished - the carrying out an establishment much to perfection should to be of great public importance in the community of the West Indies both civil & military. For the chronic sick of the last more especially the Rheumatic, Valence and Rheumatic, to whom the cold dressing air of the mountainous district, which so certainly restores the delicate convalescent from fever, would be extremely prejudicial. The advantages of hot bathing, while living in the warm equable temperature of the Sea Coast of Neve, must be inestimable and it is there we ought to think of forming, what has ever been so much wanted in the Command, a Convalescent Dispensary that description of sick, towards which the building the proposed hospital may give facilities that could not otherwise be procured.

This island has of late become an object of greater interest in a military point of view from its having been made a station for troops and from its possessing at the easy accessible landing place of Charles town, the Capital, hot medicinal springs of considerable power and variety. - The garrison consists of a detachment of the 65th Regt from Remounts Hill, 5th Regt, who are well quartered at the town in buildings in which there is little objection, except that of the situation affording them constant facilities for destroying their health by the abuse of them. - This has been strongly represented and there appears every disposition on the part of the external Legislature to build a further strong barrack at Charles Hill, a full half mile from the town, with barrack yard walls in and

made every way suitable for a garrison for 3000 men - Symonds the site and thence it will be seen - The elevation of the ground is at least 60 feet above the valley of the hot springs, the foundation is very rocky and the upward country behind is perfectly even and healthy and the only marshy ground near it, is a narrow strip of the sea margin at least 2 miles to seaward. There is a much finer table indeed a perfectly unobjectionable one in front of Heath, at Charles Hill, 5 miles from Charles town on the Eastern shore. It is at least 1000 feet high and is one of the finest situations in the West Indies, but the nearly landing is so unobscured by steep and bad that it would probably require a greater expense to make them practicable and to keep them dry than it would do to build the best barrack.

The battery within a few minutes walk of the town are at the foot of Charles Hill and the projected barrack will not be more than 2 a quarter of a mile from them. - The waters spring from various sources all within a very short distance of each other and their heat varies from 108 to 83 of Fahrenheit thermometer or indeed to that of ordinary river water, as a considerable frost that takes its rise from the cold springs of the hills and is never dry runs there the bed of the river which furnishes the hot waters. - The sea the

Charles town

the whole population and to such degree as they are increased in
 last 20 years that I may observe no one who has any thing
 no other way left, was now or was affected by it - that one age
 was enough with that was observed at the death that becoming
 eating - many young boys were brought to me extremely affected
 with the dysentery, it is not the least infectious & it
 is believed to be contagious, and is known to be communicable by
 any means yet discovered. - The cure alone, without any
 least is liable to be mistaken. - The disease and probably the cure
 from never has it, at least not till he has become entirely
 long, abundant, for amongst the many families of dysentery
 that have been brought to me last October, they then does not
 now with many others, before ever visible, a single case of the
 disease. -

* That the dysentery, notwithstanding the extraordinary great number of cases from the
 beginning of the year, passed on without any more of one kind or another
 almost every physician in the last winter who has had opportunity of seeing
 its progress. - The disease in many families no more - One day yesterday
 in the family of a gentleman of 10 years, so that the dysentery
 now was the wife of a physician husband, who is become ill, the
 son seems to be doing very well, with a few others, that of dysentery, yet the
 herself never had the same kind of the disease. - (Cousin of
 last summer, and with a few friends of her family, such lady now
 the disease was confirmed the first and last of her affected husband
 collecting with him until he died within the week, continuing to grow
 dysentery, some very much, and some with the same which only
 made known to the world with the view of diminishing the epidemic
 than in last. People are now made to suffer from being confined
 it danger to be avoided by with as if fresh remedies in themselves
 the treated remedy of the same kind as being proved after and
 that is altogether unnecessary in the last winter, but I will be
 mentioned has occurred as well in ordinary time as in such
 cases, by poisoning the fluids of the body, that there is not
 possibly may be found to cure the disease with fresh drugs, and if we
 remedy, it may be found in the first winter, that it will be
 me from the epidemic disease. -

at every season of the year.

The height of Canada of nearly the same elevation immediately behind the town of Passapatan and about two miles distant from it, as the bird flies, were also examined with the same view. On one aspect this summit would be a better situation than Spencer's level, as from being unconcerned with the great central ridge they would be less liable to miste and rain, but from the only swamps, (May day in 8 July, began at their base and extend along a margin of verdure each for at least 5 miles. The town of Passapatan itself is low, sandy, wet, dirty and ill suited in a very shameful degree besides being otherwise unfavorably situated from having a considerable field of swamp (about 140 acres) actually touching its Eastern extremity. (As a metaphor it is particularly unbecomingly of this fine highly cultivated country which abounds so remarkably with healthy situations, that it would be difficult to find any of a contrary character unless in the narrow strait where the Capital has so unluckily been placed. - Even allowing some - more) to have been the set edge of the fresh waters, a cool healthy town equally convenient for trade might have been built within the short distance of a mile to the North West on a projecting point of land called the bluff at present occupied as a battery for the defence of the anchorage, and if it were be deemed to allow a garden to Passapatan, the barracks ought unquestionably to be placed in this cool healthy and will be a valuable situation.

(20) W. 3. 34.

Note. It is certainly one of the direct of the islands - if one proceeds numerous streams but their channels are now dried of water unless during the periodical rains. - Observe that there are only two channels in the island which furnish water all the year round. - On this question and numerous doubts have been attributed the presence of the same Capitanensis which there is not confined to the same alone but attacks the whole coast - and it is not particularly the former - it is still however more confined to the latter.

diversion or depression has been made down to 1525 feet above the
level of the sea, by the fill on each side during and stopping
back with beautiful regularity so as to present a kind of dry
basin that may once have been a lake but is now a beautiful
pasture lawn. The extent of cleared ground is about 400 acres
and the exposures may be compared exactly to the course of an
inverted saddle with large slope held transversely, the bottom
strand being little more than 100 yards across where it breaks up
very abruptly at both ends into deep ravines which threaten to
meet in the middle some time or other from the falling in of
the soil at each end during the present rain. The
temperature, of which the average may be from 68° to 70° Fahrenheit
and there is a perpetual healthy breeze with current and abate
and shelter in different directions, if a site for barracks be
will chosen against tempestuous winds. The spot in respect
to its approach, which must be made by the way of the ravines,
obstructed, can be barred and made so completely that
it would be impracticable for the convicts under any degree
of military discipline to procure rum or to hold intercourse
communication with the plantations in the neighbourhood
which can however afford the most abundant supplies of
vegetables, fresh meat and milk, of every thing in fact
that can brighten the convicts' - such are the advantages
of this fine situation when viewed at the dry season of the
year. The objections to it are the difficulty of approach, the having
no good water nearer than half a mile in the ravine, but more
especially the soil being deep, soft and strong so that during
wet weather the proved of which in that elevated mountainous
situation must considerably exceed the ordinary three monthly
one of the low country on the coast of the convicts must
necessarily be wet under foot. For these reasons, notwith-
standing the before mentioned great advantages, cleared fields
against building the convicts out-ditch of the islands of
Chambers level, as I think that no situation ought to be chosen
for such a purpose that would not be perfectly habitable
at every

-probably it will be the only one in the colony it ought to be called.
 +
 dated for 1000 acres. The situation is so healthy that if such a
 building was constructed good use might be made of it in
 sending back those from the neighbouring islands for recovery,
 and the plan that has already been given in by my predecessor Mr
 Jackson cannot, I think be improved upon in any manner
 but by enlarging its scale.

Charles Fort

At the foot of the hill and a little to the left
 is the Colonel's fortification of Charles Fort close upon the water's edge
 with an excellent sea battery. It is walled in and spacious,
 but the interior is otherwise in disadaptation. The site is perfectly
 healthy and well ventilated and as it may be called a part of
 the works of St James's hill, I think it a pity that advantage
 should not be taken of its abundant space for building barracks
 to relieve the crowded quarters above. The situation would
 be particularly suitable in seasons troops were so probably
 than with the hill itself from being less exposed to piercing winds
 and vicissitudes of temperature and it opens to all the very best
 conveniences for sea bathing.

Spencer's level,

was examined with all the attention I was
 capable of on account of the recommendation of my predecessor
 Mr Jackson to establish here a General Convalescent depot for
 the Police. It is 11 miles from St James's hill by the more
 practicable road of the landward coast round the North end of
 the island and nine miles by the more difficult landward coast
 from Old Road, which is the only place either on the landward
 or seaward coast where troops going to Spencer's level can be
 landed with security or safety. The spot is most romantic and
 singular, but it has no right to the name of level as there is scarcely
 a square yard of level ground on its whole surface. It may
 be called the most central spot of the island being as nearly as
 possible equidistant from sea to sea in the very middle of the
 central ridge of mountains that runs like a wall thro' the
 mountain of St James from North to South. Some parts of this
 ridge are more than 3000 feet high, it is continuous and imbedded
 all with the exception of the charm of Spencer's where a natural
 depression

quite as many as they can be made to contain with safety and
propriety. - The only good one is the stone gallery one on the N. E.
side of the parade for 200 men called Barracks. The
of Fort George are 13 mud posts called for the same number
but I am sure they never can be made to contain so many as
any degree of safety to health. - The other bomb-proof behind
the Officers barracks on the parade are so built under a hill and
exposed to the elements even to the exclusion of the breeze, which
is inevitable. - Almost all the other barracks with the exception
of the Ordnance quarters are inferior narrow wooden buildings
that never were built either to the purpose of covering troops or
to the exposed situation and must soon decay altogether unless
which is more than probable, they are swept off the hill or
buried under its rubbish by the first hurricane. - Some of
them like those on the Peak called Mountain Hill are exposed as
held up to every blast, while the others like the original Hospital
are built under rocks without the chance of receiving a breath
of air in the ordinary course of the trade winds. -
The Hospital consists of five detached wooden
barracks, scattered and unconnected with each other. -
None of them are well situated nor do any of them provide the
accommodation and dimensions proper for a Hospital. - Of
the site had been well chosen the elevation of the principal and
about half way up the hill is very good but it has been placed
on a projecting windward angle where even the ordinary gales
strike with so much force that during one of these each night
one half of the building was blown away and the other well
have shared the same fate if it had not been held down by
cords. - There is in fact no military hospital on Bonaparte Hill
or in vicinity and it is full time that one was built, the last one
for which in my opinion will be on the terrace where the Hotel
field Officers quarters now stand. - The elevation is not above
300 feet from the base of the hill, the ventilation is good and the
exposure not too great. - Of built at all it ought to be of
masonry with all the necessary appliances for which
there is little room on the proposed site and as in all per-

= locality

and owing to the extraordinary features just detailed, our best chance of finding and preserving that bleeding, must be in its changes about on the lowest heights, as far removed as possible from the breezes of the sea.

Q

W. F. G. G.

S. J. G. G.

June 1816

Mountaine Hill

150 feet high and close to the sea gives promise

of being a very healthy quarter. It is an irregular shape made of mixed limestones. The limestones being perfectly pure at the bottom but mixed and covered towards the top with various layers of volcanic cinders and other matters that have at different times been thrown from the ridge of volcanic mountains immediately behind it. It stands like an outcrop in an open sandy plain before the N. West extremity of this ridge just within cannon shot and must originally have been an island round which the sea

circulated when it received the top coverings aforementioned. The surface presents an insupportable combination of rocks, hollow, fissures and protuberances, offering a great variety of aspect, shelter and exposure, that have in some instances been used judiciously; but in others very much the contrary for the erection of barracks and other military quarters. These according as they are placed often subject their inhabitants to piercing winds or to suffocating heat as reflected from the white rock without duty ventilation. Probably even to the nervous exhalations which all nervous generate more or less in tropical countries. It is certainly much to be regretted both in the view of health and defence that so little has been achieved in equalizing and building the surfaces of this fine spot, which would be well worth the labour every way as the hill is composed of very healthy materials and it stands in one of the most healthy dry and pleasant quarters of the West-Indies. The barracks considered as buildings and in general bad and when crowded to the degree that they have been at different times cannot be healthy. Cloning them altogether they are calculated for 850 men but 600 is quite

of the East India Company most highly cultivated and profitable in its commercial
aspect: prescriptive, sold, barren and inaccessible in the
ward. In the scale of health it does not stand very high
(and owing

This beautiful island differs from most other
Norman, unproductive, but healthy country. —
ward of the seaward border the character of a prescriptive, not
boundary of the island after which it assumes for the Norman
found in it (their graves) and until it fairly turns the seaward
side that were not there during the revolutionary war
another part of much soil even for almost all our European
wardward border for 15 miles further as far as the first station
The coast preserves this character of swampy

hardness. —
of all sorts would be the most proper as best depending the
— they called "St. John's Hill" at the farthest horn of the bay which
— it may probably be the outer boundary edge of the premises
put upon a habitable spot near it for another part
Troya in its neighbourhood nor do I conceive it possible in
of Greenville, nor the part which was once occupied by our
the best of us a more uncomfortable quarter than the village
became extremely foul and swampy. — I have scarcely seen in
of Greenville Bay on the windward shore where all the sailing
— I have many be called a very healthy one till within a few miles
South East extremely the country for nearly one half of its circumference
— in making the town of the island round the

— water species of yellow fever. —
more likely to generate under a tropical sun, the most agreeable
the elements and combinations of pestiferous diseases or spots
in a dark, it is difficult to conceive amidst this stagnation of
of a carriage, as does together as they could be supposed to do
outside of strutting all ventilation from laying after the manner
any movement from without and when the port is crowded with
at the anchorage, which from the shape of the harbour drives steadily
the charms of the hills can not fairly sweep the surface of the water
The winds but such as come in eddying gusts the

by having the protection of galleries for both the flying and main quarters
without which the interior of the apartments is constantly visited during
nocturnal hours, and the flying destroyed.
The hospital on Landingway might be calculated for
at least 60 sick, is a beautiful wooden one and will be one of the
most perfect of its kind, when the gallery that has been ordered
for both stores all around is completed. - The canvas is
hospital within the same premises is also good but it has no
galleries and requires some repairs both of which will be soon to be
seen as it can be ascertained that the Ordnance Board will finally
give to the hospital donor. - The situation of both is high and dry being
situated 50 feet above the level of the Landingway below.
To judge from the proportion of down diseases
(and consequent mortality) that occurs in the military quarters just
described of Trinidad, even the wings of Richmond Hill (the hill
is fully 100 feet above the level of the sea, more than a mile from
the North West point under Hospital Hill, and consequently remote
from the Swampy (the Landingway) can scarcely be considered as one
or two, in respect to health, with most of the other military stations
in the West Indies. - The base of the hill where it touches upon the
Landingway is foul and swampy so much so that, according to the
information of Staff Surgeon Lonsdale, the Artillery quarters
built there were obliged to be abandoned as uninhabitable and
the Landingway itself, from the pestiferous exhalations that
bore that name in the West Indies. - The channel winds for
about 900 yards round the base of it being so as to be invisible
from the sea. Still you are actually in it, when it presents an
oblong cut de sea, enclosed on every side, with the high grounds
of Hospital Hill and the Richmond Hill hanging directly over
it. - The main water Hospital Hill is within less than half a mile
on the North West. - The swampy margin of the lagoon as it is called
(a complete approach of the Landingway) but separated from it by a
reef under water) is within a short distance on the South East and
having in many places the muddy uncleaned banks of the
Landingway.

by Henry
decay. — Those of Fort Matthews would be much improved
strong perfectly healthy and to preserve the foundations from
and they all require covered side drains to make the lower
Fort Matthews and West-drum and smaller ones at Fort Adolphus.
has good compact stone barracks for 300 men at

which during the absence of strong protecting winds —
effects, would seem to be attractive to the top during calm or
most towards its base and the exhalations, to judge from that
of the hill in respect to its position, yet the marshy grounds at
quarried for the North West Swamp may be called to forward
one of these places where European soldiers ought never to be
= dead the barracks extremely uncomfortable. — It is decidedly
West-drum, the exhalations from which have always been
to be replaced on the hill stands immediately above the North
barracks are much out of repair and they ought certainly
at an elevation of more than 400 feet above the sea. —
round the town has wooden barracks on its summit for 150 men
one of the hills which form an irregular amphitheatre

offices or medical officers apartments —
and be quite clear to a good garden quarter with walls for
would be out of the way of the parade buildings, have a good site
300 feet outside the Citadel at its South Eastern angle, where it
by the road over very steep ground. — One ought to be built for
distance the hospital in Carthagena height is at least two miles
There is no hospital at Fort Berge and the

be little inferior to it. —
and a covered drain have been sunk according to the plan given in, viz.
excellent and the lower one after a further flooring has been made
a very good one for 200 men. — The upper barracks is particularly
so called from its having once been a Commodore's store, is also
The Commodore's barracks near the head
possibly be avoided.

and then, not even those of the West-drum flag when it can
them but a thin shingle roof, and there ought never to be quar-
few roofed guard stores, has no protection against the mud day
300 men, has ample space every day and is a very good one, only the

Dickinson Hill

Hospital Hill

It rained in May and on a brief during all the hot muggy months
from May till November.

The Spanish quarter of Otago, the only one that
we had an opportunity of examining must naturally have been a
very unhealthy country but the improving industry of man has
now rendered it more salubrious to the extent than other
colonies more favoured by nature. Take the hills of the gar-
dened quarter of Otago, those of Otago near Clearwater
used in a great degree separate and independent from a com-
mon base that has little descent towards the sea. The narrow
between them, generally both deep and narrow but they are cleared
and cultivated to the very bottom and the their waters more slowly
in clayey beds and are often dammed into ponds for the purposes
of husbandry they are never allowed to be checked with weedy
and brushwood. Under these circumstances the inhabitants
declare that they never produce any bad effects and that ap-
pearance supports them to be a healthy race of man.

W. G. F. J. G.

Grenada

April 1816.

So a fine town built on a declivity, not very
wholesomely situated, being sunk amongst hills and having marshy
grounds in its neighbourhood within a short distance in different
directions. The bluff promontory of Port George, 140 feet in height,
stands right before one part of it and interrupts or intercepts the
breeze in some degree from the whole. The atmosphere of this
town is consequently very hot.

The barracks of the fort, within the Citadel,
the two steeples high are very bad. The apartments are narrow
and low roofed, consequently all aired, without galleries or drains or
conveniences of any kind, and the lower story, the filled with
soldiers ought to be prevented unhealthily from being sunk
under ramparts and wells so close to them that they receive the
winds as much as they prevent all wholesome ventilation.

St George's

Port George

hospital. - How often similar repairs have been made by other
 is not known. - A new brick hospital in two stories enough
 certainly to be constructed for Otago and the best site for
 it is on the land where the house of solitary confinement
 stands, under the ramparts. - The particular spot as indicated
 by the last with the defences of the works to be fixed
 upon by the Engineer.

The Medical duties of Otago are most
 faithfully and ably performed by Staff Surgeon Lanting the
 Municipal Medical Officer and the whole garrison of the place
 are and have been most remarkably healthy for a series of
 years, notwithstanding the obvious cause of unhealthfulness
 that have been detailed in the foregoing. - From this
 we can only infer that the unknown combination of circumstances
 which gives activity to the seeds of Endemic disease
 has not of late taken place at Otago for all the elements
 of miasmata have still exist there in full force and till they
 are dissipated by draining the windward swamps it is
 certain that they will operate sooner or later to the destruc-
 tion of the European soldiers whover left it may be, to be
 them exposed to them.

Plymouth,

in Zealand Bay on the outside of the island by
 a road of little more than five miles in nearly a straight line
 across the country is mainly a village connected with the author-
 ity of an excellent harbour. - There is a battery and a
 barracks for a company of men on the dry platform of rock
 where the battery has been placed but there are extensive deep
 swamps close by - so deep that alligators breed in them with
 impunity and invading lines of the same in every direction
 which makes it almost impracticable for any body to reach the
 barracks unimpeded with the seeds of disease. - This is a most
 dangerous place and the measures of war guarding while troops
 there cannot but be strongly appreciated. - If boats are alone
 calculated to have in it and otherwise the necessity exists
 for sending white troops there it ought only to be done
 under the regulation of changing them once a fortnight

from

covered with most foul stagnant waters for many acres. ^{shop}
 upon south of the valley is in cultivation but the ditches in a deep
 clayey bed are very unwholesome and thus plainly what the whole
 surface must have been before it was reclaimed ^{in means of a}
 flood gate at the extremity of the valley nearest the City, which
 was placed there by the Colony at considerable expense, but as
 no provision was made for preserving it efficient and in
 repair, it is now completely choked or rather covered over
 by the sands thrown in by the sea and instead of aiding to
 drain off the waters, has become a nucleus for the embankment
 that retards them. ^{Expenses having shown that this}
 swamp, which is now fast encroaching upon the cultivated
 lands, can be drained, it is essential that proper works should
 be constructed as soon as possible, as till then are done the
 King George can never be deemed a safe quarter for European
 troops. ^{the barracks of the City calculated to contain}
 450 men are with the exception of one old brick tenement, built
 of wood and are in a most miserable state of repair. ^{they}
 never deserved the name of barracks and some of them are now
 so rotten as to be entirely uninhabitable while the best of them
 are only fit to be pitched for private quarters until better
 can be constructed. ^{There are also barracks for two companies}
 outside the walls of better original construction but not in better
 repair. ^{The hospital also of wood requires a new roof with}
 as little delay as possible as it must otherwise become unwholesome
 habitable during the next rainy season. ^{It is calculated to}
 contain 35 beds. ^{It is miserably crowded and the dimensions}
 very good. ^{It is merely however a kind of barracks without}
 separate offices of any kind nor space for them in its neighbour-
 hood. ^{They are supplied by bringing off at one end as much}
 of the space belonging to the sick as serves the purpose of
 dunging, otherwise, the wards seem to be. ^{this hospital is}
 nearly 30 years old and has twice thoroughly repaired, or
 rather renewed, by the present Island Corporation at a greater
 expense than would have been required to build a perfect
 hospital

Scarlborough

The capital of the island, is situated on the side of the hill which forms the Eastern side of Rosilly Bay under which the shipping of the place exclusively lies at anchor. The immediate soil is good, the soil being loose and open on a bed of detritus rock where water rarely stagnates. The reputation of being healthier than a stranger would be apt to credit as it trends downwards as actually to touch upon one of the most unwholesome looking swamps in the West Indies. This swamp is not more than a few hundred yards from the highest quarters of the town, it is known it may be called, which is only a collection of houses scattered without plan, regularly or justice on the slope of a hill.

St George

March 1816

St George

There is a lower town still more irregular at the base of the upper in the bottom of the bay which is unwholesome. They are formed by the water of numerous swamps being thus embanked by the sands which the sea is constantly throwing up, so as to form deep lagoons in some points and foul marshes along the margin of the bay for several miles. For the reason just given they appear to be irreparable but they are likely to recede. It is difficult however to believe that any part of the town can be quite secure from the influence of noxious exhalations that issue from the swamps so immediately in its neighbourhood. It is situated on the summit or crown of the hill above the town stands on an apparently fine windward elevation of 100 feet above the sea. The approach to it from the town is by a somewhat steep but gradual ascent of half a mile. The temperature at the foot is pleasant but the summit of the Violet Bay is a mile directly to windward the exhalations from which issue to the garden and even beyond it to the town, as is evident from the offensive smell whenever the trade wind blows markedly more particularly during dry hot weather. The of this swamp nearest the sea is by far the most offensive. It is

nature for the last 12 miles of the approach and are inhabited only
 by the remains of a few Carib families. - From its vicinity to
 the great confusion it was delayed with the volcanic dust and
 under at the last eruption and its barriacks nearly destroyed
 but it still has the reputation of being a very healthy port and the
 detachment, tho' as badly quarrelled as it is possible for troops
 to be have nearly any diff. - From its being directly to leeward
 of St. Lucia within a very few hours sail it was, I understand,
 deemed a place of considerable military importance while
 that island was in possession of the enemy and when
 it may be deemed necessary to hold St. Lucia throughout in
 military possession I can take it upon me to say that a
 more healthy line of posts beginning from the demerary
 at Port Antonio and Berwickshire fully by the Vigie, Mount
 Young and Carra with the addition of a midway post of
 communication between the two last, for which there are many
 eligible sites is scarcely to be met with in any country. - Even
 the leeward shores of St. Lucia which for want of roads we
 could only partially survey present scarcely any of those unhealth-
 y ravines and bottom we are prepared to expect on that
 side of a tropical country. - The valleys for the most part are
 beautifully open and cultivated exhibiting the most healthy
 vigorous vegetation and their numerous streams descend
 from the mountains with free rapid current unobscured and
 unimpeded to the sea. - This distinguishing feature of a healthy
 land is to be seen throughout equally on the windward as the le-
 eward shores tho' there are certainly a few marshy unwholesome
 spots at St. Lucia such as that of Calligoe, I have no hesitation
 to say it would require almost as much vigilance to be
 put upon an unwholesome station there for the troops as
 it has called for circumnavigation in some of the other colonies
 to avoid the fatal influence of an unhealthy soil.

100
 101
 102

At the farther confine of the island, full twenty miles from
 the northern extremity of the island, full twenty miles from
 Mount Young and more than forty from Kingston is still
 occupied by a detachment of troops - there is a good
 road to it, the woods which remain in a state of
 nature

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 nature

The

Mount Young

Twenty miles from Kingston on the western
 coast where barracks formerly stood, is another of the fine
 healthy situations with which this island so remarkably
 abounds. - It is about as high as Gros Morne in Montserrat
 which my predecessor Mr. Jackson so justly recommended for
 being a proper spot to make a considerable establishment, and
 the ravines around it are more open and cultivated to the
 very bottom. - It has been found an excellent station for
 troops and in any other island would be valuable as a
 convenient post but its distance from Kingston and the
 long others fully as good nearer the principal quarters
 renders it unnecessary for that purpose at present. -

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 the northern extremity of the island, full twenty miles from
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 road to it, the woods which remain in a state of
 nature

The Vigor

The ridge of this name, between four and
 five miles from Kingston, which was formerly occupied as a
 station for our troops and the possession of which during the
 late intestine wars was often fought for by both parties, is
 if possible a finer and healthier station even than Roseau
 Hill. - It is not higher than the last and it may be called
 the dividing ridge between the windward and leeward quarters
 of the island with the advantage, while constantly enjoying
 the freshness of the trade wind to be far enough removed
 from the sea to have its force mitigated by passing over the
 intervening country. -

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 intervening country. -

ventilation and cooling is left exposed to the furious gusts of wind that sometimes sweep the top of the hill. The soil and surface of this tract as well as of the whole hill, which may be likened to a volcanic mound or mole thrown up by nature to compass the beautiful bay of Kingston is extremely healthy. It is so hard that no water can be absorbed deep into its substance nor remain in the crevices without being subjected to speedy evaporation and the soldier may live there nearly in security against the insidious attacks of malarial disease tho' on so high a situation he must ever in some degree be liable to suffer from those insidious and that result from suppressed perspiration by reason of strong chilling winds and sudden changes in the atmosphere.

Donetsburgh Hill.

The town is near 1000 feet high and appears to be perfectly unobstructed to the north is windward but considerably higher to the south is near 1000 feet high and appears to be perfectly unobstructed in point of situation, the country is windward and all around it being beautifully open, dry and healthy. The barracks in the separate western buildings, each calculated to contain 125 men, are on the highest crest of the ridge. The hospitals also in two separate buildings, each designed for 20 beds, are on a neck of the hill a little lower, but both barracks and hospitals are in so numerous state, that as a temporary reserve it has been determined to condemn one of each in order that the materials of the one may go to the repair of the other. As at Donetsburgh Hill there is no well or spring water at the foot, nor space on the narrow top ridge nor on the steep sides for men build-ings than are there at present and if it were should be deemed advisable to fortify and occupy in force this fine commanding situation the first labour of the Engineer must be to cut down the hill so as to make level for the necessary barracks and works. About three miles to windward from Kingston the steep isolated rock near 200 feet high is difficult to descend the excellent but much better harbour of Callaguan at the village of that name. It has barracks for 50 men on its summit which being upwards of a mile, as the boat flies, from the main body on the mainland and to windward of them in the course of the regular trade wind have been visited but little by the Committee.

Port Jervis.

They have central communication running the whole and all
 galleries for the purpose of ventilation and are the best buildings of
 this kind I have seen. Outside the fort are various old and
 most miserable wooden huts for staff and office barracks
 which ought to be condemned in the hands having been, even
 when new, unsuitable and bad besides being placed on a
 steep declivity far out of a more level site as to be in-
 convenient and dangerous.

The hospital at Obanone Point is placed
 on the outer projecting shoulder of the hill beyond the day 15th
 lower than Fort Charlotte. It consists of three separate buildings
 and is sufficiently extensive and commodious being calculated for
 between 500 with each having all the necessary appliances
 of dressing, dressing room, dispensary, room for that ought to belong
 to every hospital establishment but it has no galleries and being
 a thin wooden building is very unsuitable in many respects for
 exposure to a situation. A new hospital of brick or stone
 ought to be built as soon as possible for the present one will be
 decay beyond the possibility of repair and the repairing of it
 already required from Obanone entailed a greater expense
 than would have been necessary for the construction of a
 substantial hospital of the best materials. Obanone Point
 as well as Fort Charlotte, before under the great but immediately
 inconvenience of having no water but what is collected
 in tanks from the slopings on the roofs of the houses.

All the means being the lowest but more
 preserving and accessible points of the hill has wooden barracks
 for 200 men in a very miserable ruinous condition. It is by
 toward of the town and where the plain in which they are situated
 not so well drained as it is now the trees are reported to have
 suffered much from marsh fumes but there have been deep
 with the cause that produce them and I now consider this the
 the best situation for a barracks or 13 others full as it presents
 will cut into the sea has a better level than any other part
 of the hill for erecting the necessary buildings as well as for
 forwarding the troops and relief of sufficient strength to protect

ventilation

1st. The 1st building
 of the building is with
 of the building and danger in
 # 2nd. The 2nd building
 of the building and danger in
 # 3rd. The 3rd building
 of the building and danger in

by the thickets, and deep ravines, where the *Boa*, the
Aligador and all the numerous reptiles of the forest continue
 still, nature the sovereignty of the soil, that the most determined
 and overpowering have never yet been able to penetrate to its base.
 * On the 11th of March we were advised that one having been killed
 in the bar of the *Guantanamo* the day before we visited it. The man was
 + *Thoppe* (I have doubt of the *Guantanamo* more dangerous in account of the water
 - the nature and quality of the soil was killed in the *Provincia* 11 (not long)
 comes occasionally into the cultivated country as well as the smaller forests
 coral snakes and others. I have not heard that the dangerous species of
 of *Guantanamo* and *Mejico* has been seen in *Guantanamo*, but the abundance of
 the *Boa* and *Aligador* was manifested in a degree that rendered them
 more dangerous than the *Guantanamo* of the *Guantanamo* and the
 and the abundance of the *Guantanamo* was great during a very dry season.
 several years ago. This brought all to light from the *Guantanamo* and the *Guantanamo*
 in the best success, as marked by the burning of the *Guantanamo* and the
 came, were so numerous that the air was infected from the smoke with the
 smoke.

St Vincent's.

The capital and principal port of the island is *St Vincent*.

At the bottom of a moderately sized well formed bay in a low and
 merely rocky valley which is most highly cultivated down to the very precipitous
 of the town and the drains are so well kept that much of the moisture
 - *Guantanamo* inverts in all such situations is thereby corrected.
 The fertile nature of the town itself, like that of almost all the
 English West India towns, is extremely fertile and fertile and unhealthy
 port upon the beach. The streets are badly paved (consequently
 badly drained) or not paved at all and are badly permeated in
 many places to be in a much more impure state than any part
 of the adjacent fields.

St Vincent Hill,
 The principal defence immediately on the left of
 the town rising above the sea to the height of 600 feet by a very steep
 ascent towards the summit where the fortifications are placed has long
 barracks of *St Vincent* for 500 men in well constructed casemates
 not dug out of the rock but built of solid masonry upon a *dry*

them up to the height of a bush 30 ft. in the air and the shade
 of the vegetation being unapproachable within 3 ft. - Clear the
 forest and canopy another of precisely the same appearance and
 character, with only a narrow opening between the two. - This
 an extraordinary phenomenon indeed as the extreme dry
 neighbouring grounds of the cleared country, close to the
 rest of which stands the residence of all the characteristic
 a French, Maori, and we found them all (living only the
 exception) to preserve the same form and composition in all respects
 as those we had just quitted. - The platform and platform were
 easily distinguishable, the chimneys only were gone but small
 pits were left in their places, filled with mud, from which
 hills made were under ever observation and ever conducting the
 intelligent manager of the estate, told us that within three
 years in both waters a fresh eruption was to be apprehended.
 The general, and the ~~importance~~ ^{importance} of his machine, told
 us that the machine, which had been destroyed by one of the
 eruptions after a series of eruptions so long this we were
 informed of, and that the present eruption of the volcano
 that during the present the last level floor (14 years) this

Адрес: 1-й

Best in a much more
longer and shorter

nothing, the chemical disease, in which it proceeds from the
 action of the latent marsh poison on the constitution of those
 who have become debilitated by long exposure to its malarious
 and debilitating influence, as to be susceptible of assuming
 the form of hepatic fever, or the fevers and chancery of the young
 it off, by the chemical which nature has decreed, of acute disease
 the European medical Officer, if he has been
 conversant with the symptoms of this fever and thus to require in other
 matters, would I in viewing the results of a chemical crisis, for
 nature than to be generally affected with difficulty in its progress
 shape, many of them in its last, or remittent state is the following
 florid appearance of the countenance, the lividity of the lips
 and finally, whitened of the eye, and it is with surprise, his
 finds on dissection that the abdominal viscera are almost
 more than a secondarily affected, that the thorax is the primary
 seat of disease, where the heart is found to be enlarged
 pale, flaccid, inelastic, covered with fat, and a common
 in a pericardium filled with depressed effusion. - When
 these circumstances, when the ill prepared arterial blood depend of
 its pulsations can communicate neither density nor energy to the
 muscular fibre, the the muscular supply may, often be a long
 time, they are weak, even in the early stages of their attack, in the
 any other system. - The first time I saw the last stage of this
 march in quick time round the greatest process of the
 nothing had been called after a long respite in the
 to accompany the repetition against the lungs, they stopped
 drops and fell by degrees out of the vessels like men under
 murderous fire of musketry. - Gilly of them were in the
 ground before they had made a single round, so little was
 there a mark of those quivering lips and ghastly looks, and the
 - red, breaking forward a striking image of the mortality)

Note No 2

unaccountable. -
 I have been told that the
 of the first time I saw the last stage of this
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 - red, breaking forward a striking image of the mortality)

Note 1101.
 The word *temperance* may be called a negative virtue
 for a lust-disease corpus and considered that they have hitherto
 escaped better by passing through the regular forms of medicine
 it, even with all its success than if, as in other cases of more gradual
 of the advanced stages of Mal de Estomac or indigestion
 in women, without distinct type of disease and consequently without
 and light it would be more regular to apply a remedy.
 this term of illness, which in the most severe
 most invulnerable cases appears without preceding fever, as in the
 general primary disease, satisfying the persons of life and animal
 invigorate that some distinct intelligible operation is or common
 to the morbid humors, activity of stimulus at some time.
 - hence, in the sea coast, that it has been called *cholera*.

Impurities of the body
 (op. St. Foy's edition)
 they were in the bottom of the Gulf of Spain.
 undisturbed and be as much lost to the community as if
 value and that without them all efforts must remain literally
 to say that the cleared and cultivated lands are doubled in
 premises as the general prosperity, it is scarcely a hypothesis
 and improvement in which the vital sources of health is as much
 clear of the country. - but such admirable facilities of communication
 give a flattering account of the future health, prosperity and grain
 production, and near West of Spain are equal to those of any country
 now far superior to any thing that can be seen in our colonies of the
 the highways free of obstacles, which are already
 be called *perpetual*.
 state upon the recurrence of force to a certainty that might almost
 health and safety, although from great experience he had to calculate
 considerable material or to subject himself to a better justice of
 short distant independence of the West Indies he build with a late
 most fearful calamity / frequency of fire has never induced the
 almost ridiculous (if it can be allowed to apply such a term to his
 for me such advantage and when these are compared in terms, the

of the land arranged in a form nearly semicircular ending as they
 were with outstretched arms, at the point where the greater portion of
 the alluvies from the mouth of the mighty Amazon - the
 currents deeply charged with mud drive along the rocky sides
 of the northern ridge and the southern shore from which they were
 derived in their course to deposit their loadings at the foot of the mountains
 the gulch where the metropolis stands at the foot of the mountains
 the ridge which runs N.W. higher by several feet than in any
 other part of the best chert, flows muddy and foul, and
 eddies with clear waters, and at their eddies may be seen, at some
 distance from the shore, the muddy banks of mangrove
 roots, as if to mark the extent and outline of the next former
 then. In this way must West of Spain, like the ancient Coto
 that was built upon the sea, become one day an inland town
 and if the country continues to prosper in the water that way
 well governed fertile land may be supposed to do, the
 present metropolis may become the most inland of a line of
 towns, which to preserve a port must follow in succession,
 the distasteful waters, and the present hideous bays around in
 consequence of the lands that have been formed beneath them
 and subvert the culture of man, will then be the production
 of insupportable and health destroying history of the ancient metropolis
 the infant now presents a novel and most pleasing sight to
 the South American traveller when in visiting the other colonies of
 his country, may often look in vain among their western
 levels, and dairy lanes, and foul suburbs, for the church of his
 religion and the institutions of a christian land. - the
 inhabitant of the social machinery of West of Spain, while his health
 and comforts are less disturbed by the necessities of the external
 elements, will enjoy under it whether the best protection against
 the noxious influences of the neighbouring marshes, and an agree-
 -ation of the same diseases, similar to what many extensive city
 affords, has the effect of rendering their central parts compar-
 atively healthy, however pestiferous the surrounding country may
 be. - the dwellers in the western towns can lay claim

* In the opinion of some writers
 the fear of the cholera
 has been no small
 obstacle to the progress
 of the commerce of
 the coast.

of the land
 the metropolis

* Called by Columbus the
 islands and dangerous

an argillaceous loam and is extremely fertile, and the land generally
 rises in ridges of moderate height like the hills and dale of some
 of the counties in England. - However such ravines are seldom to be
 seen and where these do exist they are never great and marshy -
 The average temperature of the Provinces, is at least two degrees
 lower than the plain of Port of Spain and less rain falls, so that
 with regard to soil and climate it may truly be reckoned a land
 of a new country which is now perfectly healthy to the extreme extent, and
 I have no doubt will become as much so to the stranger and the set-
 tler, as any other country in a hot-tropical climate is capable of
 being, when thoroughly cultivated and cleared, towards which
 state it is making a rapid progress.

It is not with no place in America that seems
 so well adapted for ^{the} settlement both as the ground on the eastern
 quarter immediately above the landing place of the River, - ^{the} ~~the~~
 is a nuisance in the village caused by the waters of a great long
 allowed to stagnate near the beach which the English state can
 be easily removed, and the this might be avoided by occupying
 the Northern windward and higher ground at a greater distance
 from the River instead of the Southern one, yet still higher the
 latter as being farther removed from the stagnant water and un-
 cultivated savannah of the savanah, that implies deep into the
 sea about three miles to windward. - If any serious exhalations
 can arise from this source and be carried to such a distance they
 would strike directly on the windward mount of St. George, while
 the leeward, more fertile and lower one may be supposed to be safe
 from their influence, thus the interesting protection of the wind -
 would have been found in some of the rocky islands of the River
 as the influence of the gulf. - They are at a convenient distance
 from the seat of Government, and their primitive state give
 infinitely earnest of healthy air, but on examination no
 adequate accessible site could be found.

A general survey of the island as viewed
 from within the gulf of Para presents an alluvial country in
 an active state of formation - The primitive foundations
 of the

Guam

Further on upon the same road and with the
same view we also examined the settlement of Sumaper on the bank
of the river of that name, something more than 20 miles from the
of Sum. It did not appear very certainly than the last place
and might even be better, but the woods were not sufficiently clear
to enable us to form any just idea of the nature of the country.
The stations described in the foregoing and
all comprehended within the northern quarter of Sumatra.
None of them can be said to be healthy or likely soon to become so
as all are more or less connected with the great Eastern marsh
which may be likened to a sea of swamps, bounded to the sea,
inhabitable in many places, and consequently uninhabitable.
The interesting spirit of improvement and cultivation, guided
by an enlightened government will in the course of time operate
powerfully in ameliorating the climate by reforming the soil,
but in the mean time this quarter of the island must be
forevermore a very dangerous country to the unaccustomed
-dwellers or newly arrived Europeans.
On board of heat the temperature of Sumatra
compared with the other East-India Islands is moderate. -
The intensity of the solar rays, which is often so distressing and in-
-genious in tropical countries, is here generally taken off by an
interposing veil of clouds, and the rains which fall in almost
daily abundance, continually begin at 12 O'clock and continue
during the hotter hours of the day. - The impetuosity of the air
thus impregnated with moisture is extremely mild and agreeable,
the 'I do not pretend to say that it is more healthy on that account;
the country is rather to be inferred, from the marked, the sudden
and great degree of diminished temperature during the night
which is over a distinguishing sign of an unhealthy climate. -
The rice-growing country, about 30 miles from
the English to the Southward of Port of Spain, presents a very different
aspect, having neither mountains or swamps with the exception
of the lagoon which bounds it on the S. E. as a considerable
distance and a remarkable canal still immediately above
the village of Port of Spain on the sea. - The soil is

Mapoon

at least 20 days in the
the country is rather to be inferred, from the marked, the sudden
and great degree of diminished temperature during the night
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of the lagoon which bounds it on the S. E. as a considerable
distance and a remarkable canal still immediately above
the village of Port of Spain on the sea. - The soil is

as those of the married people at the observatory, have been more
 undisturbed than even those on the banks of the river, which is a
 clear limpid stream and I am inclined to attribute the intake
 -ibly to the general cause of a marshy country rather than to
 any local ones connected particularly with the situation.
 The hospital at St. George's, the of wood, is an
 excellent one in point of accommodation and dimensions. - It has
 only one apartment but that is so lofty, wide and well aired that
 60 patients may be accommodated in it, without, risk of con-
 -aminating the air, and it wounds nothing but gales from
 north or east. - It has been recommended when the barracks
 are abandoned, to convert the hospital into a quarters for a
 company of black troops, so as to preserve the military com-
 -munication with the interior.
 So an Indian village or mission as it is
 called, 1 1/2 miles from St. George's by the road passing through
 St. George's, on a similarly diverging line of ^{more} marked ascent above
 the mountains, towards the northern chain of hills, and it would
 examined with a view of ascertaining if any healthy con-
 -minant station could be found for the troops in that quarter.
 of St. George's. - It may be a degree better than St. George's,
 as being higher and further removed from the swamp in the
 lower grounds, the 'this is by no means certain, as the hills wherever
 they have been inhabited, have uniformly been found more un-
 healthy than the plain, the direct proof of the unwholesome
 nature of these lands, for primitive rocky mountains like those
 of the northern ridge of St. Vincent can produce nothing, producing
 in themselves, nor become so unless by deriving its fruits of
 attraction and concentration to the exhalations from below.
 The inhabitants of the quarter of Anna, other
 highly of its salubrity but no credit is due to their ignorance, which
 speaking of their own country almost any where, as they uniformly
 reckon endemic disease for nothing (their own observation
 never having led them to the knowledge of a country where there
 did not exist) and when they speak of diseases they only
 mean such as are new to them and incidental.

Anna.

as those
 or as that they may not be directly exposed to the sun in the month of any of the
 names of the hills. * I cannot tell upon me to day after the sun
 = names of the hills, that this barometer will prove healthy or
 even suitable to white troops. It is possible that a more con-
 trasted position in the center of the desert would remove from all
 the hills, which may be supposed to act by the agency of eddies
 winds, as conduits to the malarious from the Eastern quarter,
 might in some degree prove more refreshing, but this is only
 conjecture, for he would not be so dry not having the same
 proximity to the sea as the others. The eddies would be nearer
 the town, and have constant access to all its ramifications for dis-
 straying their health while the barometer would neither be
 under the protection of the fortifications nor the inhabitants
 for their defense. *

St. Joseph's.

the barracks of Fort George have been inhabited by white soldiers
 - men for one of black soldiers, and the living at a great and
 elevation might appear particularly favorable to the health of
 that description of troops, they have suffered no diseases in
 Fort George, but these incidental ones, and that in no uncommon
 degree, that result from cold and obstructed perspiration. I
 consider this fact to be conclusive in regard to the nature of the
 malarial influence that affects the whites, and it is highly interest-
 ing as leading to prove that malarial miasmata under certain
 circumstances of concentration and quantity can produce their
 specific effects at distances that were supposed to be far beyond
 the limits of their influence -

The distance of the great Eastern winds is it
 least to imply to windward, and I consider it can only be from there
 that the winds are derived, for the 'great winds' begin at
 the foot of the hill, it is no more than a narrow strip from which
 the wind seldom flows and the barracks are placed 1000 feet
 above it. The strata of the hill are all formation of the hardy
 and dust lands. There is no marsh whatever on its sides, the
 faces of the hill, but these the wind through the air of the
 hill up in a particular manner to the winds which pass them
 as dry as possible, unless where a few mountain streams run
 occasionally along the rocks at the bottom -

The site of the proposed new barracks the site
 much higher, will have more space and be better sheltered by the great
 above and behind them, than the black house below. They must of
 course be built of the most solid materials and within comfortable
 enough to prove a most healthy residence for European troops, at
 least if they do not it will be vain to look for any more likely
 to secure that purpose, in this part of Trinidad.

in the north-eastern
 breeze in the
 with rain and dust of
 muddy

materially

as the river. - Staff Surgeon J. C. O. declares that in no degree for a considerable time past, as well amongst the Officers as the men. - This narrative has been the case in a very remarkable manner. - It was scarcely to have been expected that the whole troops at such a height however as near the present

500 men at the height of 1200 feet above the level of the sea. - will make a beautiful commodious platform for a barracks to hold barracks on the higher part of the ridge and works are now in progress for building and cutting down the top, which when completed of these, at the elevation of 1000 feet, and the fortifications as to be eligible for the erection of Military works, and on the level of the surface, some parts of which are comparatively so flat it is composed of several ridges and round backed divisions with valleys. The hill bearing this name is 1600 feet high.

to form a part of the position under the protection of the batteries. which has been fixed at 2000 feet at the foot of the hill Fort George is deemed to be only temporary till others can be built, the site of exactly of the same materials as the hills. - These barracks are on the purpose, and it has therefore been recommended to build one hospital at Orange Grove near possibility of having a house for to those of brick or stone only as being less durable. - There is no against the necessities of the external temperature and is inferior all respects, like those of Orange Grove, gives perfect protection of the ground with wooden floors and of proper dimensions in of the fan backed palm. - Such a building when well raised and being thatched with a deep covering of the light dry leaves dry mud walls, like the cold walls of the cottages of Devonshire, or barracks, or any of the kind that can be built having thick are called, of the men are infinitely preferable to the former wood = usually in proportion to the situation, but white troops could never live there. - The hills, as they

Fort George

extremely where their elevation is the least, and sweeping round to the westward
rising as they go, terminate again near the end of the left portion of
St. George. The form of this plain which with the exception of
occasional breaks and charms in the hills, showing the mouths of various
or narrow valleys, is thus completely shut in, aside upon the line where
it borders upon the Gulf of Persia; strikes the observer forcibly with
that of a bay of the sea, that has been filled up or elevated by its waters
The town at its eastern extremity communicates

along the margin of the shore by a line of nearly formed alluvial
dunp with the great eastern marsh, at a very short distance, which is
fringed as measured by the eye, and on the level at a greater distance
it has the level dunp beginning at the foot of St. George's hill and
running westward for about a mile along the shore beyond the bank
of the plain as far as the valley of Roger's Mountain; but compared to the
great eastern dunp, the level is only a marginal line of low or the
humid spots in depth, that may be easily drowned and is now in per-
= quise towards being so. The plain or savannah of the town,
the indicated in all directions with most excellent roads, is by no means
clear and cultivated, and if allowed to remain long in its present state
must infallibly degenerate into swamp and add much to the marsh
commence gradually by the marshes above described.

Orange Grove

The banks of Orange Grove calculated from
complete segment, one so near the town that they almost may be called
one of its suburbs. There is much good ground about them, but not
so abundant of this, they are more unprofitably situated than the
to the mass water from the marsh, and close to the marsh
course of a half dried river -
It would have been difficult to push upon

more productive spots. At present they are filled with black
people (the 8th Ar. B. R.) who suffer no bad effects from the
situation,

being as at present assigned to the grave, or that worse than grave
of the service, the diminished but, with, as well as the health, the health
in quantity from disease, and from the fact as it is already
the strength ~~with~~ ^{may} become one of the healthiest states
in the West Indies. —

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jan'y 1816. —
J. J. J. J.

Note. The great alterations concerning, which is almost synonymous with health from its necessity
in living, regularity of eating, drinking, and activity, is dangerous, because the body is then
exposed to a morbid feeling, to the regular vapours of the night, and the sun, has
great power to dissipate them. — Of a thin habit of study may be made, and
induced to be dissipated, by going from one half, or other proper quantity of the system
allowance in a dream when he was, he followed us even as possible by his conduct,
and a full allowance to be desired during the night of proper intervals, when he
meets a guard. — For this reason, most of us additional amount in the public thing
as the other half of the system, allowance should be his standard for this error, and
every man who he takes his hour of night duty will thus get his error, with his
best of the day as at present, but at a more proper degree. —

Stomach were next the thing to be attended to, in many accounts for the best
and whole when devoted to night duty, in damp, unwholesome places, of
the & somewhat in barracks, but for night duty, in damp, unwholesome places, of
is not without preservation of health, and all night guards ought to provide in
themselves to be weary for the common only. — On this manner the details in
these of the day, which are given him in his mind, when they were placed with
from the addition of only one minute's duty to his necessities, and the whole will
instead of being most important and vexatious, as must be the case when he is
serving, and a day in it for a continuous, with, if the least attention be paid
to eating, and drinking, he must be found, as before, from one side of every corner.

Trinidad

March 1816.

West of Spain.

The capital and seat of Government is a beautiful

well built new town, exhibiting a degree of order, regularity, and

healthful feeling, that has never before been witnessed in the British

West Indies. — The new strike built at right angles are very spacious

and admirably planned and executed, the houses, constructed of solid ma-

sonry, on lofty and well aired, the under story being generally used

for offices, shops or store rooms. — It is situated within the bulk

of Puna at the eastern angle of an extensive flat savannah, some

what of a semicircular or other dotted form, containing between

between two and three thousand acres of land, which is bounded

for three parts of its circumference by a curved line of hills, that

rise from the sea immediately behind the town at its eastern

extremity

It is a platform on table land, of at least a square acre with water tanks nearly prepared and above the level of the best stone for building. - When this is accomplished and the marsh drained, the whole troops, instead of being

the top of the order Cabul. - available hospital on the most eligible site of the former ones at some points, by building a barracks for them with the preservation of the white troops whose duty calls them to make use of the knowledge which experience has made them to make use of and which can be completed, it is assumed by having of the present and until these measures

its operations necessary. - by a broad expanse of alluvial soil which must certainly render and the latter even if left unutilized, is separated from the ground the bathos, can be reclaimed by cultivation and clearing about of the Bay of some points, but the point, and by the drainage of deep margins of swampy undrained ground around the greater part the great hill to which we now or less swampy and there is one in the vicinity of some points. - According to it, the value of the marsh of the bathos is however not the only one

regardless of the fact. - - fairly have been achieved of the undertaking had there been only the remains of the original work, to show what would be and the swamp has released into nearly its primitive state leaving previous to investigation, the beneficial work was discontinued after that point, from circumstances that do not fall within my knowledge was fully for their accomplishment. - Undoubtedly however, contracted for, it was the opinion of our best military engineers that 1804 was attempted to be drained, with such effect that within the time this marsh so long ago believed as the best

the place can be rendered safe to the white, by the draining of the performed along the black troops until the atmosphere of the swamp can furnish the duty of some points and others are inestimable as quarters for European troops and covers the landing place, but all of them on account of their situation

at least 2 miles -
with the water

+ This has always been a considerable difference not only in the amount for the work on the bathos, the knowledge of the bathos was very extensive, by the knowledge of the bathos, the same dimensions in all respects is well known of the ground and the foundation - there is no dry and firm as

plus, from the barracks. - This is no necessary idea. The fact has been proven by actual experience as slight wooden barracks are often used till the last summer of 1813, when answering to the purpose of the barracks, the white details who were obliged to take the barracks guard upon the march, but no officer whose duties did not oblige him to sleep in these situations, nor any of the staff, nor any of the officers or military families were ever affected.

This fact is highly instructive as showing us to mark within precise boundaries of elevation and distance the extent to which the poisonous exhalations of marshes can extend. - Differences of elevation imperceptibly to the senses may be deduced from a survey of the heights described in a former report around English Spaworth and the collating a few more such marshes as in such situations are distinguished with accuracy the boundary of health and point out to the contrary the limits of danger.

Of the heights of some reports I have said nothing because there are in fact none in the garden. - Some most miserable single buildings have been allotted to the sick, but the best one of them where the fumes are thickest is only fit to hold 11 patients and a more undisturbed room would be scarcely to be compared, the old walls being very little more than 6 feet high and the width of the apartment only 14 feet. - The foundation of a regular hospital that was to have been built in the time of my predecessor, Dr. Barker is still to be seen in the valley between the two valleys. - Fortunately the were was suspended for it had been completely consumed with fire. - I have repeated any thing but simply from such a confused and un-
=ation and it could only have been used as a hospital or barracks for the best of India Regt. to whom every part of this children valley forms a residence as delightful and congenial as the best situation of the outer suburbs. The room of which gives light to the hospital would prevent the contrary by inducing upon them the heat and breath of the country to which they are so liable.

The barracks as buildings are very good particularly the block house barracks in the battery that covers

that for the singular way
will more immediately
propagated by situation, as
found to near the house
not being thick it must
be more to place it in
the more heat upon
the more heat upon

Our several years no attempt has been made
to lodge them here. The experiment was last made by 160 of the
1st div of the 6th Regt. All of whom were quickly taken ill with
fever and 100 of them are said to have perished. Off's now
for Black Tuesday only, and change is say they have uniformly enjoyed
in it the very best health. According to the evidence of physicians

death, (a man whose accuracy and scrupulousness is not to be doubted)
 who resided between three and four years at Pointe du Fort as a surgeon
 of the 1st Ar. & T^h, he never in all that time took into his hospital any
 amongst the black troops there, a single case of venereal disease, they
 think, whilst now commercial figures almost immediately following
 from those of the most oppressed desolation and that which gave
 rise, when they chance to be married, not uniformly the same, but
 the death of a man whose accuracy and scrupulousness is not to be doubted

has needed at different times, five years in some districts, and only conforming this statement, with the addition, that he never knew any one white man belonging to the Black Corps since after leaving in those barracks and he supposed those relations of the form that he contracted there which rendered him an invalid for a great part of time. - The white troops however have average and may enjoy the same good health as the blacks by occupying the highest points of the entire "cavalry" about 1000 yards, as the birds

has just been sent there, but the last one of about the same condition
= munity lost nearly one fourth of its numbers within the last half year.
Not a single Officer (11 numbered from the necessity of frequently
changing them) and only two soldiers during that time were killed.
the force, which has received a great proportion of the survivors, both
Officers and men, to the state of demoralization, from the effect of several
obstructions and extreme difficulties.

The fort is formed by two hills called the Cab-
= nels which are joined to the mainland by an isthmus, in a nearly
as possible the same parallel, of about 800 yards square.

The entire cabilla, removed from within the fort
= moon, is a round bluff promontory of a firm slope that terminates
in a steep precipice of about 5000 feet in height. The inner is a deep
irregular hill of about 400 feet in height on a narrow
base, with a strikingly regular even line of crest, which runs
directly across the promontory, and being of the same length as the
square of the isthmus, completely shuts it out and excludes it from
view. Between the two, runs a narrow valley also in a straight line
from base to sea and directly parallel to the crest of the inner hill, the
bottom of which valley, at its centre, may be about 80 feet above the level
of the sea, and 40 at either end within the fortress walls, and at their
ends, where from the narrowing at each extremity, it has in fact become
a narrow valley than a valley, have been placed one of the principal
barracks, the sick house, the officers quarters and the staff which =
= munity of the fortress.

The surface of the interior is very uneven clear
and clean as can well be conceived, the foundation of the soil being
everywhere a hard rock with never more than a few inches of fine
gravel mixed above it that furnishes drainage as delicate as the best
pasture uplands of Great Britain, so that it would be vain to look
there for any causes of disease except the comparatively unimportant
one, as with present appearance, of the low situation of the barracks.

The cause the inevitable from within, has or =
= toward to the government on the before mentioned conditions which
connects the Cabilla with the main land and is altogether a
surmount of the deepest and most picturesque kind. It is the

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately,
 but I have managed to find some time to write
 to you. I have been thinking of you very much
 lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I
 hope you are well and happy. I have been very
 busy lately, but I have managed to find some
 time to write to you. I have been thinking of
 you very much lately, and wondering how you
 are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

undisciplined quarters for Chinese troops in the last days
 of its present government consisting of 80 of the 2nd & 3rd Regts
 Key point
 About 25 miles from Hsiaoan is one of the

Yamen Suipeto,

never imbroglio the neighbouring lands.
 the rocks, and circulate thus waters the rocky channels that
 speak or hint of marsh to be seen, for the springs gush clear from
 high up the mountains. - It is well watered and there is not a
 of Hsiaoan is a well cultivated country. - Cultivation extends
 of Hsiaoan, Hsiaoan or Hsiaoan, (Hsiaoan) in the district
 cannot be considered otherwise than healthy. - Compared to
 quarter of Hsiaoan is very agreeable, and the to Hsiaoan

The aspect of the land throughout this
 the effect of the physical remains.
 the precipice, that its foundations may seem to be endangered the
 and the under one is at one of its extremities, at near the edge of
 by far both, which in no shape would have interference with the barracks,
 one of the buildings above the other, the there was a proper level due
 ground even possibly present, being on the lowest part of the slope,
 The situation of the hospital is as bad as the

aspect is much wanted.
 to rest the fleets and some kind of protection with a polished deck -
 =clusion of the breeze. - The rain that enters here has already begun
 the walls, so that they must be kept shut when it rains to the north is -
 shutting out rain. - The doors have no hinges and open directly into
 kind which often prevent a free circulation of air without effectually
 the hospital. - The windows ~~of the~~ are of the dripping front house
 been included, as they ought to have been, in the building contract for
 neither galleries nor polished windows have

to run to waste after falling the above mentioned measures.
 was lost to the barracks and the hospital, has ever since been allowed
 great damage in 1818 and the water, which would be of so much
 at the hospital, but the conduct that conveyed it was damaged by the
 and the victims that contained it remain still in great repair
 use. - There was formerly abundance of the most necessary article,

Province Rosseau

The town is situated at the mouth of a wide estuary, the river which the river Rosseau empties itself into the sea with considerable current by three mouths that form a shelter of small extent on the north of the town. It is hot, low and to toward the life unhealthy: some towns might be expected from its situation.

The ground becomes precipitous almost immediately on leaving the town and on the first tall land or rather in a round plain that occurs at an elevation of between 3 & 400 feet on the ascent towards the interior, stand the new barracks of Marine House - There sits on a dry rock thinly covered with pine trees is very eligible. The buildings are of stone, well divided, of proper dimensions and calculated to contain 400 men.

The hospital accommodation consisting of four wards in two separate well built stone buildings each of them fits in accommodate 40 patients, making 80 in all, is very ample and far as cover for the sick goes, but there are no offices or out houses except a kitchen and a mud & dry, the store room, surgery, dressing room and dead house have all been forgotten.

There are essential to the existence of any hospital, where sick material of healthy soldiers are quarantined. Another building of half the length (viz. 50 feet) of width of the other two but otherwise of the same dimensions, so as that it can be subdivided into four partitions, to serve the above office is therefore not required to complete the hospital establishment.

There is still another deficiency that of a building which until remedied must make it impossible to conduct a hospital properly, or to do justice to the sick. All the water used within in the barracks or hospital is brought from a reservoir about a quarter of a mile distant in ditches. Such a supply can scarcely ever be sufficient for the most perfect purposes of house-keeping, both to the sick and other accommodated.

+ which runs diagonally
 thro' the Island
 nearly its longest axis.

the island, midway on the road from English Harbour to St. John's
 and nearly equidistant from every point of the coast, presents a
 situation that can scarcely fail to insure healthy and congenial
 to every description of culture. It rises by a very gradual ascent
 in a fine open pasture country to about the same height as the
 summit of the Ridge, but the strong ebbing current of the trade
 wind which there is so apt to give heat and great discomfort
 or inflammation to the overexposed breast becomes tempered and
 mitigated by passing over the intervening country before it
 can reach Conception Hill. The foundation of the soil is
 hard rock near the surface and it is covered with turf nearly
 as fine as that on the Downs of Dorset.

Over several years Antigua has been full of
 healthy a station as any of the healthiest West-Indian Islands.
 at present the proportion of men absent from duty on account of
 sickness amounts to nearly the ordinary calculation of 10 in the
 100. - The total strength being very little short of 1200 and the
 actual sick 106. But there are affected with slight accidents dis-
 ease only another is nearly any mortality amongst the troops.
 Diseases however many and certainly will, as in former times,
 again prove unhealthy. - The garrison may be as full of
 troops as the barracks can possibly contain and then a
~~of the sick~~ of disease, will arise the question, looking to them
 and the low place of ventilation on Charley Bay and Montserrat Hill,
 that have been compared with the same, can contain only
 the very utmost only 374 Patients instead of 1200 - ^{allowing}
 it has been usual throughout the last half to consider the
 question of not when the troops have been housed and dis-
 posed as were, but under a humane and enlightened govern-
 -ment it is impossible that such apparently unpleasant
 influence to the worst of valuable lives and suffering
 of our brave soldiers, in these dangerous climates, could
 have arisen from any other reason than the want
 of proper information on the subject.

W. G. L. D.
 Antigua, December 1815.

Flat Island

At least 200 men in a still more ruinous condition than those of St. John's. - Until lately surrounded the situation

gives promise of something very eligible, being on a fine situation and connected with the main land at the eastern extremity of the town of St. John's by a narrow clear causeway of about a musket shot across. The lowest part of the town however and of the bay is extremely swampy and the 'depression' has been allowed to fall into a state that is highly dangerous to a civilized community. - Amongst the 'filthiest' nations it would be difficult to find with anything more disgusting than the dwellings of the colored people there amidst their own muck and the unvarnished cellars of the higher land in the neighborhood; and if it be possible for the best bred 'Whites' to dwell there to adduce a practical example of the character it is as likely to happen in this quarter of St. John's as in any other part of the harbor of Flat Island being doubly so.

The harbor of Flat Island being doubly so toward of the part of St. John's (even were they in perfect repair) are thereby rendered unsuitable as a quarter for British troops and magazines, which it might be hazardous too much to procure them the length of the above mentioned causeway, before they can reach Flat Island.

St. James's Fort - Moor Hill

At the point of the eastern extremity of the harbor is only a low point or promontory nearly insulated by a salt lagoon and marshes to windward and behind it and the fortification of Moor Hill at the fort of western extremity of the bay has an extensive salt pond and a large area of great deal to rear and too much to render it healthy of its being a healthy quarter.

From the foregoing it must be evident that more of the military quarters about St. John's can be inhabited with any degree of safety by white troops, tho' it is probable that all of them would agree perfectly well with black soldiers. - The exposed parts of English officers are extremely unsuited to their rank and are much better suited to the white troops. - If it were shown to be deemed proper to deposit contingents by an inland island (Cantonment) still in the center of the island.

S. Johns

S. Johns

the admirable health of the water and the clearing
away the shrubs and mangroves from the shores of the marshes
as he exposed them to the sun and at present as healthy as any
in the West Indies. Attention to these important points
would as formerly consign them to certain destruction, and I
perceive in the same early spring would not in time
convert their once picturesque bays into wharves and docks
convenient to the residents.

Also some barracks for a complete Regiment
originally of very good construction but allowed to fall into ruin as
as to be at present uninhabitable with any degree of safety or propriety
even by black troops in the dry climate of Antigua. The stone walls
alone remain unimpaired, all the wooden materials of roof, floors
and doors have long crumbled into rot and ruin.

The hospital is of the same description, and well
kept building originally, but now in the same state as they have
been. The situation is low and hot. The surrounding ground
is liable to be flooded in wet weather and there is a hollow
to be found between the barracks and the hospital where
ground has been made with water courses and drains, all of
which have become extremely foul, the want of attention
to keep them clear of aquatic weeds, and other impurities
there is besides an extensive marsh about half a mile to
windward which has been supposed to render the barracks
unhealthy, but without this last objection, which does not appear
to me very well founded, the marsh being perfectly bare of every
kind of vegetation and its bottom being that of a very hard sand
unfertilized ground that carries water only during wet weather,
there exists abundant reason in the high and barren lowlands
situation of S. Johns, at the bottom of a sunny bay with little
elevation above the level of the sea, to pronounce the barracks
now more fit for use, and an improvement for what it has
been. The health of the barracks would not apply or only in a
very inferior degree.

The barracks

not from the effects of a swamp directly to windward, and had they been placed under the shelter of the ridge, they might have come within the noxious influence of a ravine to leeward that runs high in the hill and runs into English Harbour.

It may be supposed that at such a height the influence of miasmata could not be felt, but the experience of unhealthiness has shown that, besides the insidious diseases arising from sudden chills and obstructed perspiration which our incautious soldiers, above all other classes of men, are sure to suffer from in all exposed situations, no part of the ridge is at these times altogether exempt from the insidious influence that generates the worst species of yellow fever.

Mount, hill stands higher than the ridge and the ravine being placed to leeward of the highest point of the rock are more elegantly situated. - The swamps of English Harbour, more or less to windward, come near to the base, but the elevation would seem to give it security against their exhalations, as Chinese medicine has always almost never been known to originate amongst the troops that still stand by in the garrison and the numerous sick of the 63rd Regt who came from lately from the 1st Division, with remittent and intermittent fevers have recovered very rapidly.

Middle Ground is about equidistant from and very considerably lower than any of the other points. - It is to windward of all the marshes of English Harbour and from being exposed in the form of the winds, it offers the most proper situation for convalescence. - The proposed hospital at the Ridge and Mounts are calculated, when built, must be crowded and have the necessity of having the ridge of a cove. - It is not for these occasions, independent of at all times offering the salutary advantages of change of air and scene for the chronic sick and lingering convalescents.

The Naval establishment and dwelling of the Fleet Harbour, surrounded by swamps, under a vertical sun and sunk amongst hills which exclude the winds, exhibit a repulsive proof of what may be done towards rendering the most unwholesome spots almost innocuous to their inhabitants - those of English Harbour, the 11th

half the expense

at present half the barracks accommodation is actually taken up by the sick, contrary to the rules of the division and propriety, for even when this accommodation can be extended to them / which it never can be when it must be most wanted - we: when the garrison is full / the want of a proper place of separation for those labouring under diseases cannot fail to prove detrimental to the sick and most annoying to the healthy

It is wooden barracks for 150 men but no hospital - The building allotted for that service being at present used as the Commanding Officers quarters. The situation of the barracks, about 100 feet below the barracks, is the best and most objectionable, in regard to salubrity, of any in the neighbourhood of English Harbour, being high, but at the same time sheltered on a dry site and to windward of all the marshes.

The hospital ought not to be given up until it be determined to make Middle Ground an inviolable or inviolable spot for 100 men. It would be an extremely proper one in all respects, and from the barracks being half hospital and half barracks would answer both purposes. It is conspicuous as a regular barracks it ought to have its regular hospital, as no provision is intended to be made in the proposed new hospital on the ridge for the sick of Middle Ground, and if there was, the distance and difficulty of the roads would be an insurmountable objection in a hot climate to their making by it.

The above four points constitute the defences and quarters of the old fort and English Harbour which they nearly encircle. The fort two / which may both be included under the name of the ridge / are immediately upon the sea and upwards of 400 feet above its level. Their barracks on the highest summit of a very steep ridge, cannot be said to be healthily situated in all respects, but this is the fault of the ground, which offers no sufficient level elsewhere, more than object of the plan. - Being on the highest top they possess no screen from the mounting and currents of the trade winds, which frequently blow upon them with force

Middle Ground

which must be occupied by the sick in the barracks

about the middle of the steep ground

Iniqua

English Harbour.

The Bridge

Shirley Heights

Has an excellent stone barracks for 250 men. The hospital is at Shirley Heights within a very short distance. Has wooden barracks for 300 men in good repair, also a wooden hospital capable of containing, if the lower gallery be taken in (which it never should be) 400 sick at the utmost without it 300. The present number is upwards of 60, for $\frac{1}{2}$ of whom accommodation has been ordered in barracks annexed to the hospital.

This building in no respect deserves the character of a barracks and of the convenience of a hospital, it is merely a barracks very improperly situated upon the highest point or summit of a black hill top. It is due to the service to provide a better one capable of containing 400 sick in the smallest calculation in tropical climates of 10 sick to every 100 men in barracks, and 15 extra beds for the surgeons, the Quarter and Barracks departments. The attendance on the sick quarters of a battery, company, or platoon. The situation pitched upon by Doctors is so poor one that can be found, but the plan is otherwise on foot limited a scale being calculated for only 50 sick.

Has wooden barracks for 300 men and a most miserable stone built hospital capable of accommodating about 140 sick. It possesses no office or conveniences of any kind except a kitchen. The roof is low and narrow and on the whole it bears more resemblance to a plantation sick house of an inferior design than for negroes than an hospital for British soldiers. - A larger and more commodious hospital for 350 sick (the present returns are - see that number) with the necessary appendages is absolutely indispensable and it could easily and promptly be built on the site of a large abandoned barracks which offers an abundance of the best ready quarries stone and would save at least one

+ the sick would be with more than 7 bushels.

Monte Hill

ing them home, it is impossible at this advanced season of the
 year, for the more numerous portions of them, the day's march and
 fulminant, to benefit by it. - Is there a wonder passages would be
 certain destruction, and their hospital condition renders it most
 desirable that a convalescent asylum, provided of an ample
 - where that affords a chance of ultimate recovery in some of
 the day's marches of the islands, should be prepared
 for this disposition of patients hereafter -
 My predecessor, Dr Jackson, wished for
 that of Spencer's level in the island of St Vincent for the
 purpose. - I have never seen it, but he examined it with much
 attention, and it was his opinion, as expressed in his report to the
 Commander of the Force that, if a proper guard for the troops
 - from of the Channel or Convalescent was prepared at that place,
 = the necessity of Voyages to Northern climates, would in a
 great degree be superseded. - There can be no doubt that
 there are many situations in the West Indies, so healthy that
 the above object can be fully attained, and I should think
 Spencer's level, from the description given by Dr Jackson,
 one of the most eligible. - When such a one is found and
 properly prepared, it will I am convinced, be the means of
 preserving many valuable lives and of saving much
 embarrassment to the public service. -

(290)
 Jackson's Sept 17 1816
 W. J.
 8.4.34

The hospital of this station are again crowded by
overflowing, altho' there have been no visit or demand whatever sent
from the army in the field, nor new concentration of troops from the
other islands, nor arrival of armaments from Europe. - That
any such taken place the district for hospital accommodation would
have been very great a true proof of the necessity for building all
the hospitals that were lately recommended even for the existing
forces in the colonies independent of placing the same person
out of the reach of being embarrassed for want of an asylum by
the sick. This can only be done in the first instance, by erecting
regimental hospitals in proportion to the extent of barracks accom-
modation, and in the second, by adding an additional wing
to the present General Hospital. - The present embarrassment
has arisen from the unexpected occurrence of one of those cir-
cumstances for which the station of Barbados ought never
to be unprepared - viz. - The arrival of two Corps, one from the
coast of Africa, and the other from the Isle of St. Vincent, but these
things may happen again even in the most peaceful times and
during war we ought always to lay our account with their occur-
ring even to a much greater extent. - The spread of these Corps (ship
African) concerning which a special report has been made, are
raised under most distressful circumstances. - By many of
them are in hospital and there has been and there will be con-
siderable mortality amongst them. - Fever has been found for
all, but it is the cover of beds, most unsuitable at this rainy
season of the year or of the next huts below the garrison, than
which it is impossible to conceive more improper hospital. -
This London Corps were lucky in a very healthy condition
when they arrived and sent very few to hospital. -
During the ensuing winter it is to be feared
we shall be greatly embarrassed at the General Hospital of St.
Vincent with the Grenada's that have been sent down from the
different colonies since the last departure of the same for
Europe. - Even if an opportunity should now occur for send-
ing

separated and unconnected, but as close together, that they form
 narrow deep ravines which no man can reach nor would probably
 and it is well known that such ravines in every hot country produce
 the most pestilential species of miasmata. - One of these
 hills has lately been dug out from the main land and forms
 a long island, about six miles from eastern end this, in as far
 as my observation went, I would call the only habitable spot
 for Europeans on the government side of the island. It is upwards of
 a mile across the water from the nearest swamp and has a beach of
 plain at the foot of the hill on the side next the main land with
 seventy acres for the erection of barracks with the necessary
 ground. - It has been used as a convenient post and there we
 western barracks spent now for several hundred men, occupied
 by the numerous men officers of the West Indians, which in
 that of the island were not an also objectionable than in the
 exposed ridge of the mountain. - The place is infinitely and very
 within itself no source of miasmata and after every
 inquiry, I could make amongst the medical staff who has
 long been acquainted with it, I could not discover that any
 cases of miasmata, intermittent or remittent had ever
 originated there - Indeed I should presume it to be as healthy
 a spot as any that could be found on the land of the island in
 any tropical climate, as healthy probably, as disease what
 heeps as any in the world and would certainly recommend
 that if ever a reserve of white troops, beyond the necessary
 duty of the force, should be deemed necessary at St. Lucia
 barracks might be erected for them on Virgin Island.

St. Lucia - 12th Sept. 1815.

Wm. L. G.

The priests of the Virgin and the Saints at the mouth
of the harbour, have gardens for a few men, and stand upon elevated
dry spots, but they are all so leeward of numerous swamps and
swampy grounds and are therefore unhealthy. Indeed the whole of
that side of the island ought to be pronounced as unfit for the habi-
tation of man, which no art or cultivation can ever render safe.

unlined roof of the same, that affords protection ^{against} against
the midday sun over the chilling atmosphere of the night. They
are covered by the perfect rains in their elevated regions and
become rotten and unserviceable in a very short space of time. Such
buildings are particularly improper for hospitals, and three of the
wards of them have been allotted to that service in former fortunes.
They are studs rather than houses, for only one of them has a gallery
that has most propitiously been placed to leeward, so that during
the storm and drifting rains that at this season of the year visit
them almost daily, the miserable sick in all conditions of disease,
are driven from their beds and huddled together like cattle under
the leeward walls. Such a state of things is surely most deplorable.
= talk to our country, unfair and unworthy as respecting the sick
^{the prisoners.} Soldier, who has lost his health in the service. In economy & is
equally false and mistaken, for no wooden building can endure
long on an exposed hill top, more particularly such a one as forms
fortunes, and instead of the miserable ground floor single inmates
that require annual repairs and frequent removal - such buildings
as are capable of withstanding the ordinary operations of the elements
should be erected in their place. It is above all inevitable that
any hospital in a climate where protection from the necessities
of the atmosphere are so essential to the recovery of many diseases,
should be built of other materials, than brick or stone, but the bar-
= work is no less a primary consideration, for a well built and well
right barrack, will often render the hospital in a great degree, un-
= sufficient.

Castles

13th ill

Morne Fortune

The principal town or the barracks at the foot of the Morne Fortune, with which the white troops are in constant and necessary communication is one of the most unwholesome in the world. It strikingly exhibits the features of almost all the West-India towns, not those of being built to leeward of the foot of mountains and in the bottom of the deepest bay that can be found, but exceeds them all in being so near unwholesome from being literally unwholesome in a manner few and from the number of marshy ravines that open upon the town and the harbour.

The high ridge of Morne Fortune, denuded and cleared to a considerable distance all around the top would strike a stranger to be a healthy quarter and it is with surprise he finds that there always prevails here and that in unhealthy seasons it has been as dreadfully fatal as in any other quarter of the West-Indies. This of course must be attributed to its being to leeward of many other hills of the same or greater elevation, covered with wood, the uncleared and ungrazed areas of which must be productive of marsh exhalations very great degree, but independent of that there exists a cause, I may say, within itself that ought certainly to be removed as soon as possible. The upper part of the hills has been cleared of wood, but the surface has not been drained and is, consequently, full of damp - on the lowlands shoulder of the hills immediately above the town, there is an extensive field of unimproved marsh. There is abundant descent to carry off the waters and it is the pressure of the Engineer to say how the water is to be done. I can only express my conviction that if the work was completed, and all the dialogue communication with the town conducted by the frequent news instead of the white troops, there would be less frequent and fatal in the morning.

The western barracks and hospital of Morne Fortune are very bad and unsuitable to such an exposed situation. They are built of thin shingles, with a single window

120 men in a dense formation, with as little delay as possible. The situation
 of the island, healthy and the circumstances when there, can be done,
 without difficulty, from the use of arms. —
 4th Do cause the military of every class in the barracks
 of Fort Gordon to work for one hour every day, which not employed
 upon other duties, in clearing away the brushwood and otherwise doing
 along the ground in the immediate vicinity of their quarters, preparing
 to clearing away the whole of the jungle from the face of the hill, on
 which the Fort stands, by the labour of the men or still better, when the
 weather becomes dry, by employing it with fire. —
 5th Do cause the banks of the canal by which
 Fort Royal is supplied to be cleaned as soon as possible and kept
 clear of all mangrove roots and other brushwood. — The canal
 has been of great service to the town in draining the swampy ground
 in the rear, but while the banks are left in their present state they are
 as bad as the worst species of swamp. —
 6th Do order a public walk to be at the disposal
 of the medical Officer who is to visit the artillery at Fort Louis for the
 purpose of conveying such of the artillery men as fall out, to the Regt.
 mental hospital of the 9th in Fort Gordon, instead of, to the mental
 — mental hospital of the 8th & 9th of R. when they are now accommodated.
 That hospital however is quite unsuitable as a hospital for
 black troops in any respect, except its inconvenient distance from
 the Fort. —
 7th Do cause the stream of water, which by some acci-
 dent has been obstructed, to be re-established into Fort Gordon, and thereby
 restore the means of washing and bathing to the troops in the Fort. —
 8th Do cause a wooden roof to be put in the back
 building in the Fort that was formerly provided for a Regimental
 or Garrison Hospital. — It would excellently suit the purpose, and
 the movement of the present one, is a great objection. —
 9th Do sanction the renewal of the contracts for sup-
 — plying water to the troops in the 8th & 9th, as at present, the men suffer
 much inconvenience from being obliged to fetch it at a considerable
 distance, during all weather in their small canteens, and in doing so, are
 exposed to the temptation of getting near rum from the sugar works
 that are on the road. —

There was no officer of the Engineer department

sitting at Montevideo, but Capt. Robert of the 2nd Regt. Genl. attended

me in substance to the General Order, during my visit there, till he

fell ill on our return from La Plata. The subsequent Memoranda

were submitted to the General Commanding for the purpose of being

acted upon by the colonial authorities in as far as they were con-

-sidered or could be brought to separate.

The shortness of the time allowed me and the

severity of the weather prevented me, as intended from visiting the

baths of La Ventana, El Encanto, which had been an object of

interest to my predecessors, as affording a chance of recovery to

some of our most hopelessly invalid cases - when I next visit

this station, I shall consider it my duty to give them a particular

examination.

(39)

Atm. Engstrom

Comdr. of Ship

Discharge - 12th Sept 1815.

Memoranda - submitted to the consideration of Major Genl. Melrose

Commanding H. M. Force at Montevideo.

To remove the Corps of Artillery from the middle

-some quarters of Fort Louis to the healthy magazine barracks of

Fort Buenos - leaving only as many of the first mentioned as may

be necessary for the duty of the garrison and relieving them

usually during the daily duties.

To lay wooden flooring on the ground story

of the Infantry barracks at Fort Buenos - the present one is of stone

and it has been ascertained by uniform experience that stone, brick,

even marble and flag ground floors are very unsuitable in

this climate.

3rd

To establish a Convalescent Hospital at Puy

Island and to visit for that service a wooden barracks for

of fresh or steam. The light wooden buildings eminently adapted for
 hospitals in the West Indies are most improper for every description of
 sick, because affording no due protection against the changes of
 temperature in the external atmosphere, and to the miserable dy-
 =entery they are particularly ruinous. Equality of temperature
 is his only safety, but in them he is suffocated with heat under
 the mercury sun or chilled by the damps of the morning, and
 every such chill must add to his disease and aggravate his
 small sufferings.

The troops (the companies of the 95 Reg^t)
 are quartered in a private house sufficiently large and commodi-
 =ous for that number, with excellent opportunity for sea bathing,
 and the hospital, another private house, is equally suitable.

They are tolerably healthy, tho' the men are much harassed by
 the duty of going to a considerable distance for water, he carries
 which, they had no vehicle but their small canoes.

My last inspection was of this post, situated in
 the Bay about six miles from Port Royal, which on account of its in-
 =convenient situation, easy accessibility by water, convenient distance from
 our garrison, wholesome air / or bare rock / and regular military
 establishment, I consider under present circumstances, to be the
 only proper station for our convalescents and for that reason have
 recommended to the General Commanding to call upon the colonial
 authorities to build an additional barracks there. It is so small, that
 it may be compared to a prison, and the the atmosphere of such a
 place cannot be said to promote the invigorating qualities of that of
 Bona Terre, it has nevertheless the constant sea breeze and is the
 only spot in or about Martinique, where to a certainty the convalescents

can be preserved from perishing themselves with the new men, which under
 ordinary circumstances, is all that is necessary towards their resto-
 =ration to health.

Virgin Island.

Building the new barracks, and the hospital, was by the engineer
 plan, when this was re-
 commended to the new
 men to follow the new
 plan, when this was re-
 commended to the new
 men to follow the new
 plan, when this was re-

It is only by the general
 of the new barracks
 of the new barracks
 of the new barracks

Alone

present interrupted, there are smaller ones which when filled, would
amply suffice for every purpose of washing, bathing, &c. in medicine.
No doubt that, bathing every morning in as far as purifying the
whole body goes, should be practised by every description of military
out of hospital in the best climate. No that degree, it cannot be
=ably prove harmful to any to any constitution, and it is much con-
=ducive to general health.

Deputed to examine this station with much
attention, on my way to La Junte, in account of its having been the
recommendation of my predecessor, Doctor Jackson, he established
there a hospital for Convalescents. The distance from Fort Royal
about 19 miles, this country intersected by many deep ravines is
a great objection, but it is difficult to conceive a more delicious va-
=lueous atmosphere than this station possesses. The soil
is of healthy quality and its elevation raised it far above even
the possibility of being from the only miasmata that the country
can produce in a plain narrow ravine that surround it.

Acceds may be had to it by the way of La Junte about 3 miles off,
to which the Convalescents from Fort Royal might
easily be transported by water, but before it can be a convalescent
it must first be made a military establishment. Convalescents
when removed from their camps are not very easily managed and
without the restraint of garrison bounds and military authority,
it is to be feared that health, discipline and morals would
all be sacrificed to their irregularities.

It was the wish of Dr. Jackson he got established
at La Junte a hospital for dysentery patients. Such an establish-
=ment in a proper situation is much wanted, for that description
of sick is the most numerous on the whole in all hot climates
and their cases, when once the disease is confirmed, one of
the most

Dr. Moore.

La Junte

freedom

west, and if the stream of the water be reversed, which is
most of the kind. The great water tank is a magnificent
and the basement the 'far inferior to them are better than
that the under story has a wooden flooring / and very good
been built off for that purpose. The barracks / provided
living or stores beyond the corner of the gallery which has
class of sick or bathing or receiving rooms or conveniences for
galvanized certainly, but without separation for the different
most of the hospitals in the West Indies, which are wooden buildings
and unventilated, the of the same kind and in better repair than
the hospitals of Antigua are inferior

+ the 13 Reg. engaged, of
understand, a great degree
it built for a long time
which built on a clean
portion of the hill.

if their residence and citadel.
the island may, without fear of the climate, venture to make
completed at Antigua, think that the office troops of
during the operations which they retained. When this weather
operate chemically, even after the combustion is spent, in nature
that cover the surface, and the churning of these must for a time
it will at least consume the grasses and smaller underwood
Indies, for if it be not effectual in destroying the larger timber
opportunity of dry weather in all the woody quarters of the land
most healthy, provided that enough be followed up at every
dry weather, the whole of the brushwood on the hill. This is a
the gardens, preparatory to consuming with fire, after the first
taken that they shall clear away the ground for a given space round

On the present General Hospital has under:
resisting the effects of cold.
= changing the ordinary course of disease, as it is, during sleep of
occupation, the body will be found to be as little capable of with-
to hold these are unburdened and relaxed the want of objects of
are essential to the healthy condition of the mind and the body.
allegiance upon black persons, but moderate labor and reward

The few of the head winds, suddenly chilling the body, often induces
severe colds, and they are not exempt from fevers of the
ordinary remittent type, such as arise from malarial exhalations.
Since I am now inclined to attribute to the state of the ground
immediately about the Forts, than to any cause derivable from distant
sources. The whole surface of the hill is nearly in the state, which
in India would be called jungle, being covered up to the very doors
of the barracks with the thickest true forest, so matted together as
to prevent the possibility of the wind ever circulating upon the surface
or the escape of the exhalations which the heavy rain must occasionally
produce. It is in this way that swamps are first formed on the
sides of hills, when from their declivity one would little expect to
meet them, and that soil under other circumstances undrinkable
may become extremely unwholesome. When General O'Hanlon

commanded at Madras, attempts were made to clear away the whole
of the jungle, but at present they are discontinued. General Bland
has however undertaken that they shall be removed, and I am satis-
fied that nothing could be so advantageous to the health of the unit
troops as employing them at proper hours and in suitable weather
in the easy labour of making their own parade or exercise grounds
and clearing away every species of rubbish from the neighbourhood
of their quarters. Every healthy colonial soldier is so ought to be
made capable of labouring under the malarial fever. If he can
not do that, and without practice it is not likely that he can, he
is unfit for any purpose of service, for in these climates there is no
military men procured to these places, scarcely even visiting
the person of man, from the influence of this ordinary malarial
the heavy duties of fatigue, must from the shelter of their quarters, with
out regard to weather and hours, must ever be destructive to him.
Indian soldiers, and a West India Army can never be properly
preserved, till arising from the state of the ground

at the back of the town has been discussed by means of a canal
 that runs behind it and communicates at both ends with the
 sea, so as to enable ^{the town} and this whole right stream, must have been
 of great service to health. ~~It~~ It never could save the town from
 other causes of malarial diseases that arise from different

surrounding ravines that open from the country upon the eastern
 extremity. These interrupt the course of the trade winds and by
 directing them into their own channels and thus not charged with
 fresh material malarial. The canal trade is now no longer a
 preservative against disease on account of the banks being suf-
 fered to become extremely foul with mangrove thickets and other
 brush wood which in that state absorb the waters and become the
 worst species of swamps.

The fort, from its slightly elevated posi-
 tion from being more directly exposed to the mouth of the
 few mountainous ravines and the foul banks at the bottom of
 the bays, as well as lying between the town and the great
 Lamentine swamp is a very unsatisfactory spot and never
 should be garrisoned by white troops when it is possible to send
 the black regiments which is their great merit is a very healthy one
 with the exception of the hot climate and exposure has shown
 that the duties of the place can be performed with impunity only
 by that description of troops. The barracks of the fort are good
 but there is no hospital and the Regiment has been under the
 necessity of hiring a house in the town at a very inconvenient
 distance.

The barracks at Fort Owen, on the hill
 appear to be healthy situated - the ground being high enough
 to be beyond the influence of the bad air from the ravine below
 and at too great a distance from the great Lamentine marsh
 to feel their effects - still they are not perfectly healthy.

Fort Owen
 at present occupied by
 the 96th Regt

Fort Owen formerly Fort
 Owen

Institution Reports.

Matins.

Stood first at the station but did not feel

warranted to enter the barracks or hospital as they were occupied by French troops. It was however, formerly acquainted with them in

the year 1796, and their external appearance detected that they

were all what I had then known them to be, well built, copaciously

and respectable, particularly the hospital, beyond what is much

with in a West India colony.

I could not discover that it differed in any thing

from the former character of being a very hot and insalubrious quarter,

where the worst form of dysentery disease frequently prevailed,

which may be accounted for, from its situation, completely to leeward

hemmed in close to the sea by some very steep rocky hills, which prevent

the approach of all regular moderate winds and admit only such as

sweep with violence down a deep ravine in the N. W. of the town or

an admitted three occasional storms in the rocks behind. The air

is otherwise dry and rocky with due delivery for the water to run off and

ought not to be production of grassy growth, but these do prevail occasionally

essentially notwithstanding, and should it ever be deemed necessary

to govern St. Pierre's permanently with other Danish troops they

certainly should not be quartered in the town barracks, but a more

favorable situation for a barracks should be sought on the table lands

behind the first line of hills that enclose the town, the soil of

which appears to be dry, open and healthy.

The town is situated to leeward in a narrow

bottom or tongue of land at the foot of the hill on which Fort St. Pierre

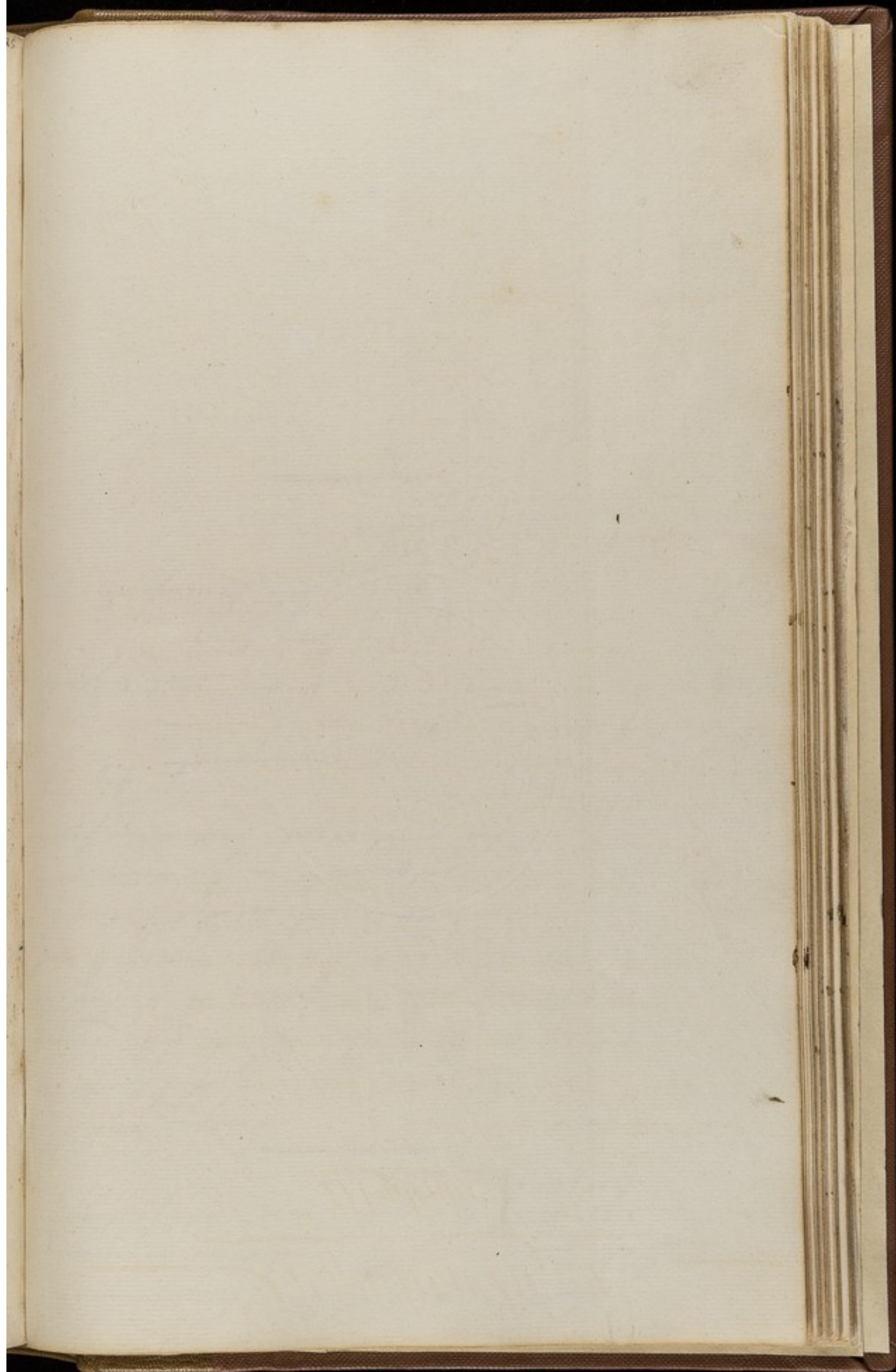
stands, bounded on the one side by the harbour and on the other

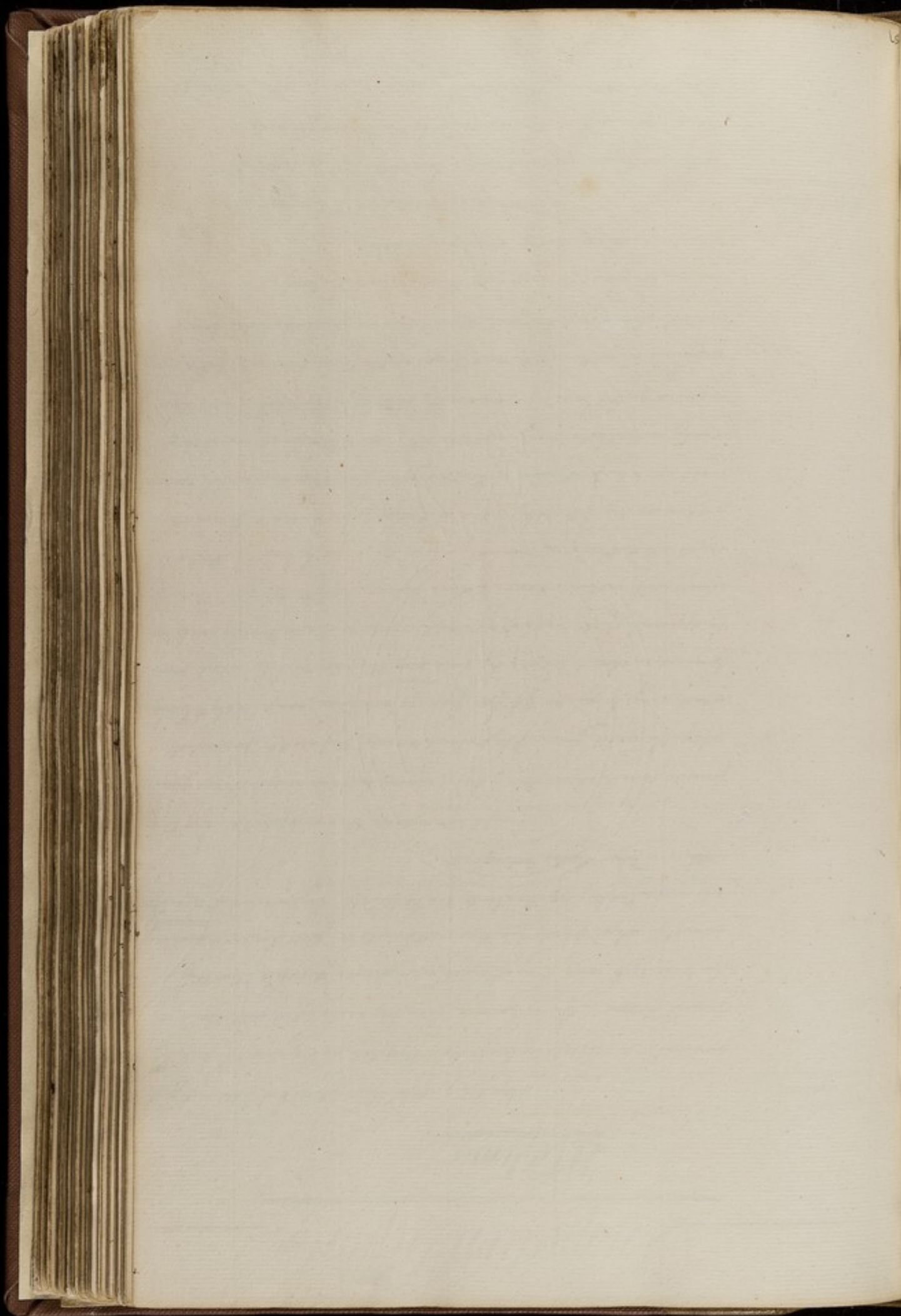
by a steep ravine, the which a river runs. The marshy ground

at the

Fort St. Pierre

St. Pierre.





perfectly ready to meet the suggestions of
all friends - The Committee unanimously
hope that the will prove satisfactory
to you & the Congress -

Brooklyn May 13: 1872
My dear Sir / In explanation of Mr. Phillips's
article in the official month of the Committee
of yesterday on Anti-Slavery - I thought
might have, and I thought myself I met
him in conversation when called to any of
the interesting points in the same way,
so of nothing important had been said
between us -
I beg you will communicate the letter
to the Committee with the same
Dear Sir with the greatest regard
very truly yours
Wm Lloyd Garrison -

Wm Lloyd Garrison -

with intention to the furtherance, or advocacy
of the establishment, and the feelings that have
arisen must be inseparable with the
work of American Liberty -

He has no other remark to make to
the Committee, which he deems of importance
to the matter in question - All understand
that the truth of the facts advanced & related
to in his letter of the 10th April has been
demonstrated - In that letter a charge is put on
which because it could be proven it was
by the evidence of the same person -

Mr. Ferguson is now ready, if required,
to address those who will convene before
the adjournment of Mr. Northall, and the whole
of the proceedings of which, when they come
to him with the gathering there, he has
uniformly drawn from his experience;
but of a similar character kind to that
related in his letter of the above date - So the
truth of these as related to him he will
pledge his word of honor & if necessary he
will confirm it by the testimony of his own

Exhibit from the first number of the Free
Press to the following dated July 4th 1825 -
That Mr. Galt is reported to write in 91
Ferguson's Exposition him in the name
of the Committee that Mr. Galt is unworthy
to believe that he has no intention of the
exhibition connected to him, that his
feelings were not such, and that he is

Doctor Ferguson has been daily harassed
 with the necessity of being by the side of
 the Committee of the House of Commons
 in the way of business he is
 obliged to have no business in his
 with the request of the Committee that he should
 inspect the publication of his letter of the 10th
 of April as also his determination to sign
 with the result of the great meeting held
 for Wednesday the 14th of April he has
 as the Department has applied to him
 most earnestly and respectfully in behalf
 of the Society, he will consent to take into
 consideration any explanation or apology
 which may be made to them, but he begs
 the Commission for the sake of the Society
 where, as his wish is that the matter
 have been fixed and irrevocable now
 agree to submit to the Commission which
 indignity has been done & indignity
 justified in -
 Dr. Ferguson might perhaps be
 your Council of the Commission, he certainly
 could advise them everything but
 suggestion, as he does not in after what
 his paper has shown can ever be
 conducted between him and Dr. O'Flaherty, who

Donegal May 15th 1828

it not for the bad spirit that had been manifested
and, I will say, the bad effects of that spirit on the
interests of the Charity - I have endured it so
long because when I came here a stranger I knew
that I could not possibly have given him any offence
unless he chose to consider an offence that some of
the poor people wished for the advice of their Physician
as well as his own, and I flattered myself that
through forbearance on my part so could I an
army might probably abide - In the spirit of
peace and for the sake of Charity I take I shall
always be able to bear a great deal, but when
forbearance had no effect except to generate and
confirm the worst professional feelings towards -
myself and offend it must then cease to be either
laudeworthy or beneficial -
I think it fair and proper to add that
it is my present intention to address a circular
Copy of this letter to every subscriber of the
Dispensary for I thought the office of their Consulting
Physician and as I never have been backward
in performing the duties in as far as I could be
permitted, it must be proper that every one should
know the reason why I have now been obliged
to abandon it -
I have the honor to be Sir with the greatest respect
Your most obedient humble servant
Wm. Berguison

I must at the same time acknowledge
that there is something so perfectly ridiculous in
this new predicament to which I have been forced
by the senior Surgeon of the Ordnance that I
could be heartily disposed to view it as a subject of
laughter and of scorn, rather than of anger, were

me, it shall be the last

that I bear - to resolve that in as far as depends upon
towards me, and I owe it to myself - to the Community
that such conduct in any Country had been attempted
- It is the first time in the course of my whole life -
to the official contempt and disrespect of the Army
I suspect that for two years I have thus been subjected
naturally, and in spite of myself, with acids which
and have been caused, some feelings of indignation
throughout almost every climate to which the British
a short one, had been spent in public service -
of the Country where nearly my whole life, now and
Community the highest medical rank in the Army
British Army and holding by his Majesty's -
As an Inspector of Hospitals in the -

Charitable Establishment -

ultimately being run upon this or any other -
any one and if circumstances were in all probability
do unduly; the operation of which cannot fail to
redemption and relaxation on the part of Congress
must inevitably give rise to the justest feelings of

In the affairs of private life the refusal of one
medical man to meet another for the consolation of any
patient can only be lamented as an additional nuisance
of that kind of partiality which has so often and so
deplorably disgraced the medical profession; but the case
is different when applied to the sick in a public
institution like you, who are not the private patients
of any one but a public trust. *Thy own Regulations* —
have provided for the service of the sick a Consulting
Physician and three Surgeons appointed and to —
withhold any part of that aid when wanted in the
doubtful difficult and fatal cases that are constantly
occurring, for the sake of gratifying personal feelings
of intolerance and exclusion, is equally a violation
of the rights of the poor and a breach of a positive duty;
for whatever may be the professional merits of the parties
concerned, or the individual estimation of them, the
poor patients before being consigned to their fate are
entitled to the consideration of knowing that all the
aid provided by the Institution have been put forth
for their recovery — that point can never be conceded to
any one as a matter of choice. It is one of official —
responsibility and Mr O'Reilly is not only bound to —
perform such consideration but it is his duty and
with proper feelings it would be his pride to seek it
and to meet it, comparing himself when so engaged
with the courtesy and respect which every member
of a liberal profession at all times owes to his
fellows. The refusal so to do, as it implies an
unwarrantable endorsement bearing of superiority,

cause the patient's name to be struck off the books
 if ever it was repeated to him —
 that the notices above mentioned must have
 been founded in some degree of truth will be abundantly
 shown, as well from the foregoing as from the fact
 that Mr O'Reilly had never designed to hold a personal
 communication with me in the case of any dyspepsia
 patient on his list — that many of these must have
 been proper objects of consultation will be equally
 self evident because a considerable number have died,
 and many more have recovered and I make no doubt
 require now to be treated at their own habitation,
 a duty which Mr O'Reilly has found most irregularly
 neglecting to see those confined at home for weeks
 and even months together while he has threatened
 the House Surgeon as above with his personal
 resentment for wishing to call upon them —
 assistance when in extremity —
 in like manner the patients that attend the
 Dispensary on Mr O'Reilly's receiving days are —
 often kept waiting or dismissed unless except by
 the House Surgeon — I am perfectly aware that a
 medical man engaged in a private practice
 cannot always give up his time to the patients of a
 Dispensary but your pointed regulations show —
 directed that when such an emergency occurred he
 any of the Surgeon should be asked to seek the aid
 of one of his colleagues — to that regulation Mr O'Reilly
 publicly declared at your Committee table at the
 last monthly meeting he would pay no attention —

Windsor April 10th 1893 -

To the President of the Committee of the

Royal Windsor Dispensary -

Sir I have to request that you will tender to

the Committee my resignation as Consulting Physician

of the Royal Windsor Dispensary - My motives for

taking this step I shall endeavour to state to the

Committee as briefly and clearly as I can -

It has long been a matter of notoriety amongst

the poor of this place that Mr O'Reilly not only declines

but violently and indiscriminately refuses all communication

with me on the cases of the patients of the Dispensary

- Disgracing reports to this effect have been in circulation

ever since I became your Physician - These I could

not always avoid hearing but I endeavoured to pay no

attention to them, and considered them as beneath

my notice. A specific instance of this unbecomable

behaviour, that can be officially authenticated, having

however lately come to my knowledge I feel it incumbent

upon me to take this public notice of it and to

declare that I can never again, in any manner,

belong to an Institution where Mr O'Reilly is to be

my Colleague -

The instances to which I allude is that of a

poor man to whom, when on his death bed, it was

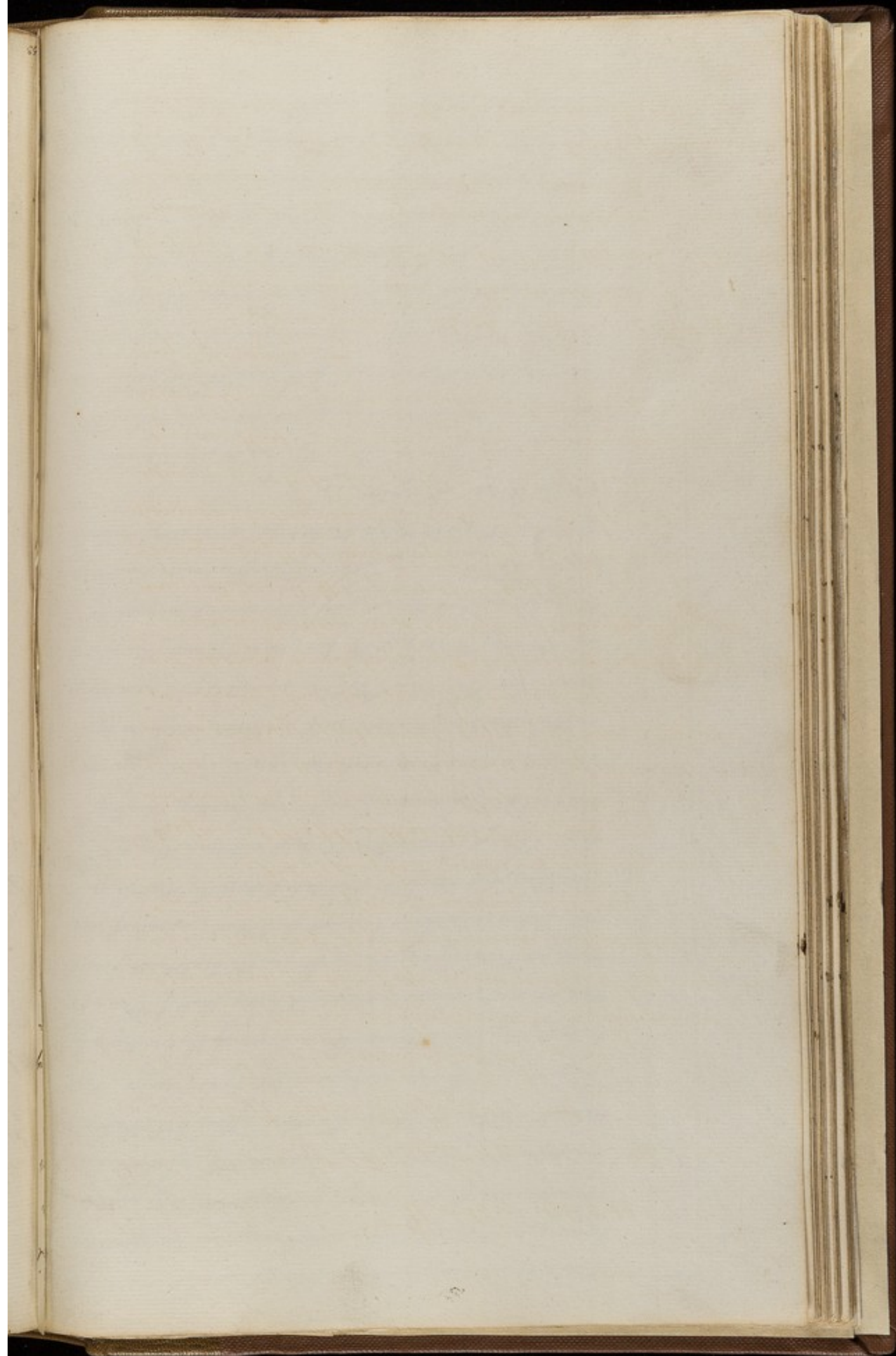
proposed to call me in, but Mr O'Reilly who, although

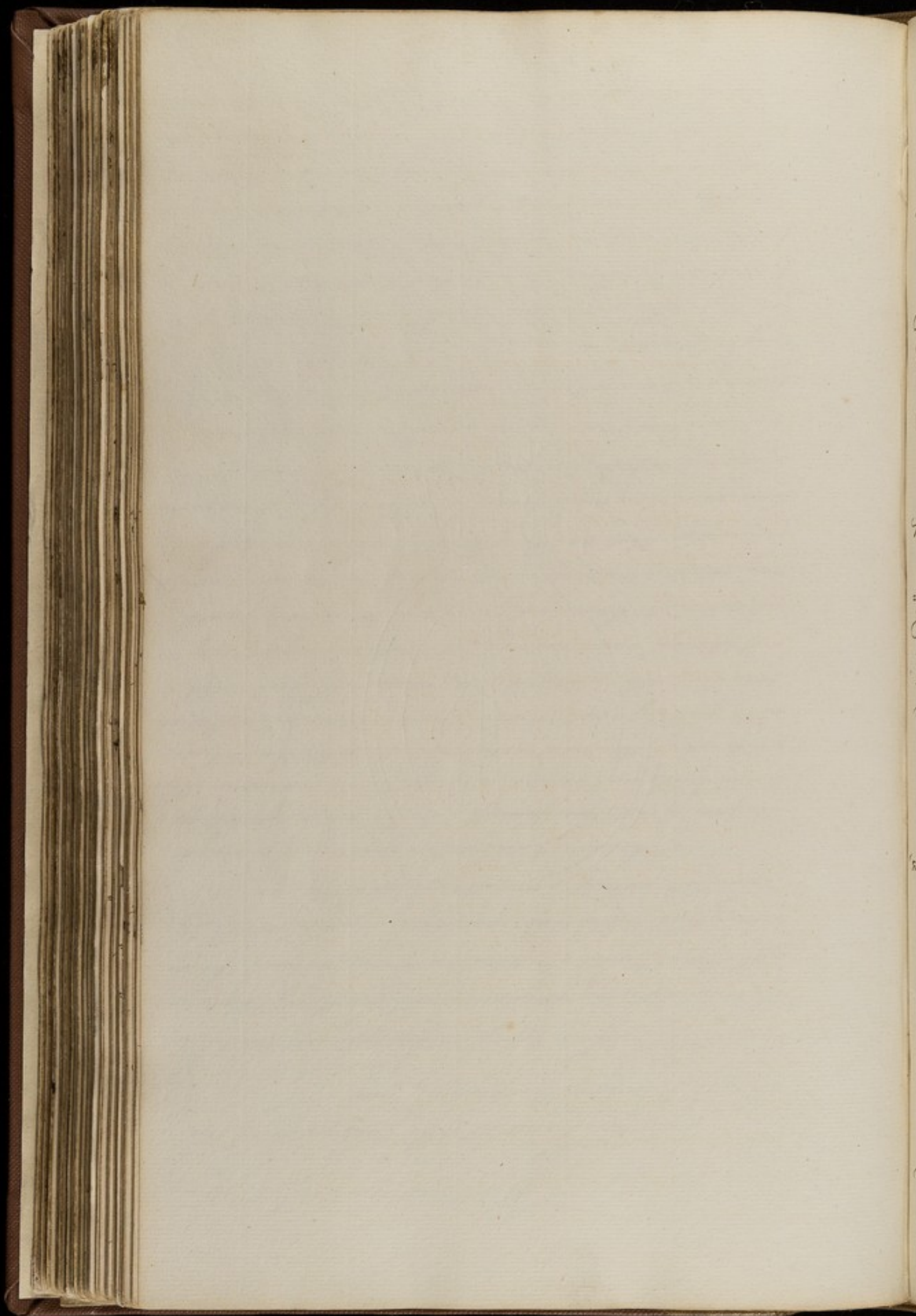
courteously and repeatedly requested, could never himself

find time to see the patient during the whole course of

his illness, treated the prostrate at a high offence, and

violently declines to the House Surgeon that he would





210
 211
 212

effective as a remedy, by reason of the hot insalubrious air of the
 building in the lower quarter of the town, which has led to the
 determination of abandoning it altogether, as seen as the disease
 will probably persist and must be peculiarly unfavorable to
 such a description of Chinese dwellers as those of the Great Indian
 Range. Of these can be supplied by any means, it must
 be by keeping them in the healthiest parts of the country and on
 those which of particularly examined today, that of New York
 seems particularly eligible. It is on the healthiest possible
 site. It has an excellent barometer for 5000 ft, capable of accom-
 modating well 100 of the Chinese sick of the Great Indian Range,
 and is well supplied with milk, Eggs and such other articles as
 Chinese sick may require from the neighbouring country. -
 There are quarters for the sick at the Chinese, one of whom can be
 an Assistant Surgeon, and such a selection could easily be made
 from the hospital at Victoria, as would give men capable
 of performing the duty of the sick, so as to permit the sick to
 the quarters to be taken in/under of the several hospital establishments
 at Victoria. I would therefore propose in the same
 place that New York should be made a regular convalescent
 station as soon as possible. -
 There is still another resource for these miserable
 cases, which on a former disease, I have heard did much good
 and might be tried again. - I mean the hot baths at
 at Ootie. The mountainous air of which, independent of
 the baths, cannot fail to prove restorative to health. -
 The temporary barometer which was there for 500

I think a quarter hour
 already which would seem
 to be a great deal, but I think it
 ought to be continued for a short
 time whose health may
 be improved from it over the hills

These are dangerous
 men, and possibly no man
 is to be trusted with them
 -
 Bussell.

leading in possession of the Hospital Surgeon ought to be sufficient
under almost any circumstances of field service for the purposes
of field hospitals, if attention and activity at the same time be
used in procuring, Plantain leaves or similar substitutes
for the patients to lie upon and to fill the Talcases.

It is recommended that cold spirituous lotions with
compresses and bandages should be applied to the wounds from
the mortality, more particularly in this climate and to wounds
of the extremities rather than relaxing hot fomentations.

When amputation after a common shot is made =
= immediately the operation should be performed as soon as the
patient appears to have recovered his senses and recollection
after the first shock of the accident. It performed before
that time experience has shown that the wound is almost always
unfavorable, and if delayed till the systematic amputation
phase arises the wound of that hour must first be decided to
the opportunity of early amputation will have been lost.

Wounds - 7th Aug - 1815.

Copy
N^o 1
J. J.

Wassenaar, Frederick - 27th Oct - 1815

The Duke of the down companies of the Regt. West-Indian

Wounds have increased considerably at Port-au-Prince.

Don't get well and the mortality is considerable / give

order of a week / at present the hospitals are a great deal less

much crowded, so much so, that I should think there was no more
of a putrid contagion being generated, unless they were speedily

disembarrassed of part of their sick. - This can be accomplished

in two ways - 1st by conveying them to the General Hospital

at Basseterre, but this would be inconvenient on account of the
distance, while it opened little chance of procuring permanently

effective

All Ophthalmic patients unless totally unable to see their way, to march along with their companies. —

(S) 21st 03
J. J. J.

On board of the "Albatross" at the Islands - Aug 6th 1815.

Mem^o for the Surgeons of 13 Regiments. —

10th 1st 03

While the regiments were moving, the Regimental Medical Staff should be separated as little as possible from their Centre, not be employed otherwise than as Regimental Officers in the stricken and of the war, but when the 13 Regiments are engaged in positions or after an affair has taken place, they are to form a collection body for mutual assistance and restoration, under the order of the Brigade Surgeon to be detached, left behind or employed in any manner he may think proper. —

2nd 1st 03

Every Brigade Surgeon having been completed with requisites for about a weeks service, it is at the same manner he would say if he had not Regimental Hospital he depend upon — He will use whatever cover the country affords for his field hospital, and distribute and appropriate the Medical Officers under his orders accordingly. — When beyond communication with the Surgeons of Hospitals he will if he has the means carry forward a small number of wounded rather than diminish his already reduced Medical Staff by leaving with them (which is invariably to be done) the necessary surgical attendance, and with the opportunity and support of the General Officer commanding the Brigade, he will secure the transport resources of the country for that purpose but a report must be made in that case to the Asst. Quarter Master General. —

3rd 1st 03

The absolute attention must be paid, when removed from their great coaks and blankets, which with the hospital or sick are transported to the rear, in the standing along with bedding.

as he reports himself fit for duty, or put in arrears and charges for =
 service against him if he fails to report himself after he has been
 declared unfit by competent Medical authority. - The Physician
 in the form he reads him daily and to give a written report; and you
 will further direct that while thus absent from his duties on pre-
 -sume of sickness he is on no account to quit his room unless
 sanctioned for so doing by the prescription of the Physician for
 taking exercise, the time and extent of which are to be specified
 in a written prescription. -

11. It is ordered that all Regimental Medical
 Officers who may come up to Barbados for the purpose of joining
 their regiments in obedience of the last General order on that
 subject.

Barbados - 30th July 1816.
 (Sgd.)
 W. J. J.
 J. J.

Item: for the consideration of the Commander of the Force.

It having been found impossible to furnish more than
 32 fivers to the Medical department in total of the 96 that were
 required and approved of by the Commander of the Force for the reasons
 shown by the Chief Magistrate of Barbados, the greater part of the necessary
 surgical stores for the field must either be left behind or carried
 forward by the different Brigades until some kind of conveyance
 can be found in the country.

It is probable that this will be found in the course of
 the first days march up the country and in the event of there being
 any thing like a serious action, the above stores will be actually
 necessary for the succouring and preserving the wounded in the
 field, the carrying forward which can be perfectly accomplished
 by the collecting, from every Brigade 13 carriers in addition to the
 fivers already furnished was found for the Staff Surgeon of
 the Brigade and the forming Hospital Surgeon.

all

Mem: for Mr. D. J. Hughes, Secy.

1st. I send up all Cathartic medicine to the Quants by the first opportunity.

2d. I send all the slightly purgative men by the same conveyance, fear of whom that should not have been left behind at all, are now very impudently in the Artillery Hospital.

3d. I forward all Reports and Returns from the bottom to England as usual and during my absence I conduct the official correspondence with the Medical Store.

4th. I send me regular reports of the Station of Barbadoes and a duplicate of all correspondence from the other Services that I believe me to know for my own information, and that of the Commander of the Force.

5th. I report to me without fail when circumstances arrive from Martinique, for my guidance, when I come down Barbadoes and returned from Guadeloupe.

6th. I send on board Dr. Williams's Instruments by Assistant Surgeon Allen for the use of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th duplicate receipts.

7th. I forward Apothecary Orders when he arrives with the least possible delay to Guadeloupe.

8th. I detain the first draft Surgeon that arrives at Barbadoes, no matter for what purpose, whether to give the expedition or not, and direct him to duty in the General Hospital.

9th. I transmit all official papers that require my signature or intervention, not otherwise, as during my absence you are to act for me, in my name, on all ordinary occasions.

10th. I keep a watchful eye over the conduct of the Assistant Surgeon Rogers and Assist. Surgeon Kelly of the 1st Artillery, the last is to be sent to his Regiment as soon as his

1st

On the occasion of a death of any Commissioned Officer you are to report particulars to the Surgeons of the Hospital by the first opportunity, and whenever an Officer is dangerously ill, it is to be stated opposite his name in the Return of Sick and Wounded Officers.

2^d

You are to report the deaths of and return to duty of all Medical Officers under your orders.

3^d

All communications from the Regimental Medical Staff of the Brigade, with the Head of the Department, are in the first instance to pass through you.

4th

You are to include Sick and Wounded prisoners of War under a separate column in the Weekly Return of Sick and Wounded where any such remain under your care.

5th

You are to keep or otherwise enter all orders from the Surgeon of the Hospital under which war ships they may come - and acknowledge the receipt of all communications from him; when received you will give over all these to your Director, or if not received by a Staff Surgeon to the Senior Regimental Medical Officer, by whom in that case all the duties of the Brigade as detailed in these orders are to be performed.

6th

You will report upon all extraordinary circumstances to the Head of the Head of the Department and advise in the field communicate with him by every opportunity, and whenever one occurs you will send him a daily state of the sick of the Brigade as it may be furnished you from the morning reports of the respective Regimental Surgeons.

of. 8th

9th

10th

Quarantine the returns marked No. 1, 2, 3 & 4, as well as the other returns, of which forms are enclosed, according to circumstances.

3rd

When the Brigadier is before the enemy you are to see all the Regt's, Batt's, & Co's are present on the same ground with their Corps, and that they are yourself continue in communication with the troops engaged until it becomes necessary to remove the wounded.

4th

When sick or wounded are present with their Regiments, you are to see that the Regimental Medical Staff provide a place of deposition for them in house, hut, tent, or elsewhere, however short the time may be that the Regt is continues in the place, but you are to make daily reports to the officer commanding of the number of sick requiring to be removed in order that no opportunity may be lost in sending them to the rear, on which occasions you are to see that they have previous attendance of every kind and that medical returns of Regiments and diseases are sent along with them from their Corps, the utmost attention being paid to the accuracy ascertaining of the patients names. All deaths occurring on the road are to be reported and accounted for by the Medical Officer in charge of the convey, to the P. M. O. of the Station to which they are sent, who is again to report to the Brigadier of Hospitals on the State in which they are delivered over to the Surgeon.

5th

Whenever circumstances permit you are to observe, perform, or direct others in making any all surgical operations, and whenever it can be done, that Regimental Medical Staff are to report to you before they proceed to operate.

6th

In all returns, returns are to be distinguished from those and the date of the ground on which is to be made in all nominal returns.

1st
We Surgeon of a Brigade in the field, I have
to request your observance of the following rules,
2nd
Now as to consider yourself the 3rd Me. Co. of the Brigade
to which you are attached, be as that the Regimental Medical
Staff under your entire control with all the regulations of the service,
to be responsible for all the health concerns of the Brigade and to
communicate regularly upon them with the General Officer
commanding and with the Head of the Medical Department—
3rd
You are to make regular inspections of the sick of the
Brigade, of the Hospital when formed, and of the hospital
equipments of every kind, and to transmit weekly to the

Lincoln, J. W.
Ag. collected on 30th July 1815.

Arguments of Vigorini provided they have in readiness the foregoing
 prohibition of Emittis, Vagatice per at all times in their households, and
 not to be restricted to the exact forms given out, but they may combine and
 open the articles according to their own ideas of practice.

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Sp. 2.
Sp. 3.
Sp. 4.
Sp. 5.
Sp. 6.
Sp. 7.
Sp. 8.
Sp. 9.
Sp. 10.
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Sp. 97.
Sp. 98.
Sp. 99.
Sp. 100.

R. pol. c/haec	at	habitat tel XII
" "	at	habitat tel XII
" c/ conf.	at	habitat tel XII
Salap.	at	habitat tel XII
" "	at	habitat tel XII
Bodanul gr v m	at	habitat tel XII
" "	at	habitat tel XII
Blingat tene 3 ^a m	at	at tel VI
Bodanul gr v	at	at tel VI

Contents of the Regimental Surgeon's Quarters.

March 1890

Wingate, of the household when formed; and of the household
equipments of every Rank, and to transmit weekly to the

Now one to consider yourself the V: M: C: of the Brigade
to which you are attached, he as that the Regimental Medical
Staff under your orders comply with all the regulations of the service;
he be responsible for all the health concerns of the Brigade and to
communicate regularly upon them with the General Officer
commanding and with the Head of the Medical Department—
You are to make regular inspections of the sick of the

As Surgeon of a Brigade in the field, I have
to request your observance of the following rules,

directions contained herein.

John W. G. G. G.

Thomas H. G. G. G.
Richard. 15. G. G. G.
Stately - 63
Myton - 37.2
Dougal - 37.2 R.
Green - 6
Allen

Gt. G. G. G.

Not of Menzies's *Spiraea Argemontal* Durroene -

2 Lamp. bottles - one in front the other - Woodman.
6 Quarts - 3 in. bottle - 6 Quarts - 1 Do. bottle.
1 3/4 quarts bottle - 1 Quart bottle with 1/2 gallon - 1 gallon
2 bottles with some deep - 3 1/2 of 1/2 gallon: Candles -

Shewen of a Noble Regiment of Medicine Chast of 100 bought for full

James D. which is to be posted on the inside of the Hall.

No.	Sp.	No.	Sp.
2	2	1	Ag. common
1	2	2	Edmond
1	2	3	Eva. Alb.
30	2	4	Camphor
6	4	5	Eva. fab. Col.
1	1	6	Eva. Acetab.
1	5	7	Engl. Aethusa
2	2	8	Camphor
1	5	9	Edm. Viticida
1	2	10	Al. ment. pup.
1	2	11	Yucca
6	2	12	Al. communis
1	1	13	Yucca
1	2	14	Needles
30	2	15	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	16	Needles
1	2	17	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	18	Needles
1	2	19	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	20	Needles
1	2	21	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	22	Needles
1	2	23	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	24	Needles
1	2	25	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	26	Needles
1	2	27	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	28	Needles
1	2	29	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
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1	2	31	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	32	Needles
1	2	33	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	34	Needles
1	2	35	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	36	Needles
1	2	37	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	38	Needles
1	2	39	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	40	Needles
1	2	41	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	42	Needles
1	2	43	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	44	Needles
1	2	45	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	46	Needles
1	2	47	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	48	Needles
1	2	49	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	50	Needles
1	2	51	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	52	Needles
1	2	53	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	54	Needles
1	2	55	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	56	Needles
1	2	57	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	58	Needles
1	2	59	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	60	Needles
1	2	61	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	62	Needles
1	2	63	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	64	Needles
1	2	65	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	66	Needles
1	2	67	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	68	Needles
1	2	69	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	70	Needles
1	2	71	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	72	Needles
1	2	73	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	74	Needles
1	2	75	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	76	Needles
1	2	77	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	78	Needles
1	2	79	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100
1	2	80	Needles
1	2	81	Needling paper 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-

Regimental Medical Staff

27 items

Gross total of items

96

94

with mangrove - 18 mos

Circular

Gen

Admiral - 21st July 1815

Enclosed are lists of articles which are to

constitute your field equipment, and which you are directed to

in readiness for actual service at the shortest notice. - Ship

attends and to be carefully packed up in a light and dry - Ship

regimental instruments and medicines are also to be contained in a

similar box with the same precautions. - Each box is to have a

lock and key, and to protect it from rain, must be covered with

a water proof or piece of painted canvas. - It is essential that

all your instruments of every kind be in perfect order. - Whether

of the packages is to exceed 40 lbs in weight. - The chief object of

these regulations is to prevent unnecessary inconvenience in the

field, and to render each package portable by one man, by

which means you will be enabled to move with facility for

any point where your assistance may be required, accompanied

by a non commissioned Officer and a private soldier for

heavy packages) of orderlies, privates, orderlies, with horses

filled with ready prepared medicines and dressings for immediate

use for every Medical Officer in the field, according to the

accompanying schedule, with this every very thing necessary for

the assistance of the wounded. - In the event of your not being

furnished with the same horses, you will provide them

immediately. - The expense of the field equipment is to be de-

-frayed out of the hospital fund and charged in your monthly

return. - The Regimental Medical Officers, clerks and hospital

stewards of every kind are invariably to be embarked with all

Regiments

If the service admits or rather requires further aid,
 relays of Wagoners drive the same loads, Cases of contents with
 manures of required, and properly prepared for field service,
 can be sent after the army according to circumstances, and for
 this purpose 20 Wagoners are to be attached to the Wagoners depot
 ment and 5 to the Apothecary's, with the aid can form an
 Hospital establishment of a larger description in the rear

when wanted.

The Regimental Medical Staff are to have their make-
 some chest and surgical equipments completed in the most perfect
 manner before sailing, but they will leave their heavy outfit
 at the Chate in the circumstances or at the Landing place, and

carry with them a box weighing 10 lbs, filled according to instructions
 with whatever can be wanted for weight on the days field
 service, and another of the same weight containing necessary

Hospital equipments, with a bundle of bandages for the wounded,
 requiring for each Surgeon three pounds. Besides this
 every Regimental Medical Officer will be attended by an orderly

(the Orderly) to attend the Surgeon, and the 2 hospital orderlies
 the assistants) with a household of surgical dressings and
 medicines in ready prepared doses according to a given order

shall for immediate use. Of the Wagoners, the 10 bands, the 10
 mounted Wagoners and other men combatants are duly equipped
 and placed under the orders of the Regt Surgeons there ought
 to be no occasion whatever for further Wagoners, still less for

General Abstract
Hospital Staff

6 Men Commissioned Officers
 32 Staff Gentles
 by 1000 Wagoners - if with Wagoners 400 without
 1000 tons of ship transport

Field Equipment 1815.

Memorandum for the Medical Department. 11th July.

General Medical Staff.

One Inspector of Hospitals —

One Deputy do —

One Physician in the Service —

One Apothecary —

One Deputy do —

One Surgeon —

One Deputy do —

One Apothecary —

One Deputy do —

One Surgeon —

One Deputy do —

One Apothecary —

One Deputy do —

One Surgeon —

One Deputy do —

One Apothecary —

One Deputy do —

One Surgeon —

One Deputy do —

One Apothecary —

One Deputy do —

One Surgeon —

One Deputy do —

One Apothecary —

One Deputy do —

One Surgeon —

One Deputy do —

One Apothecary —

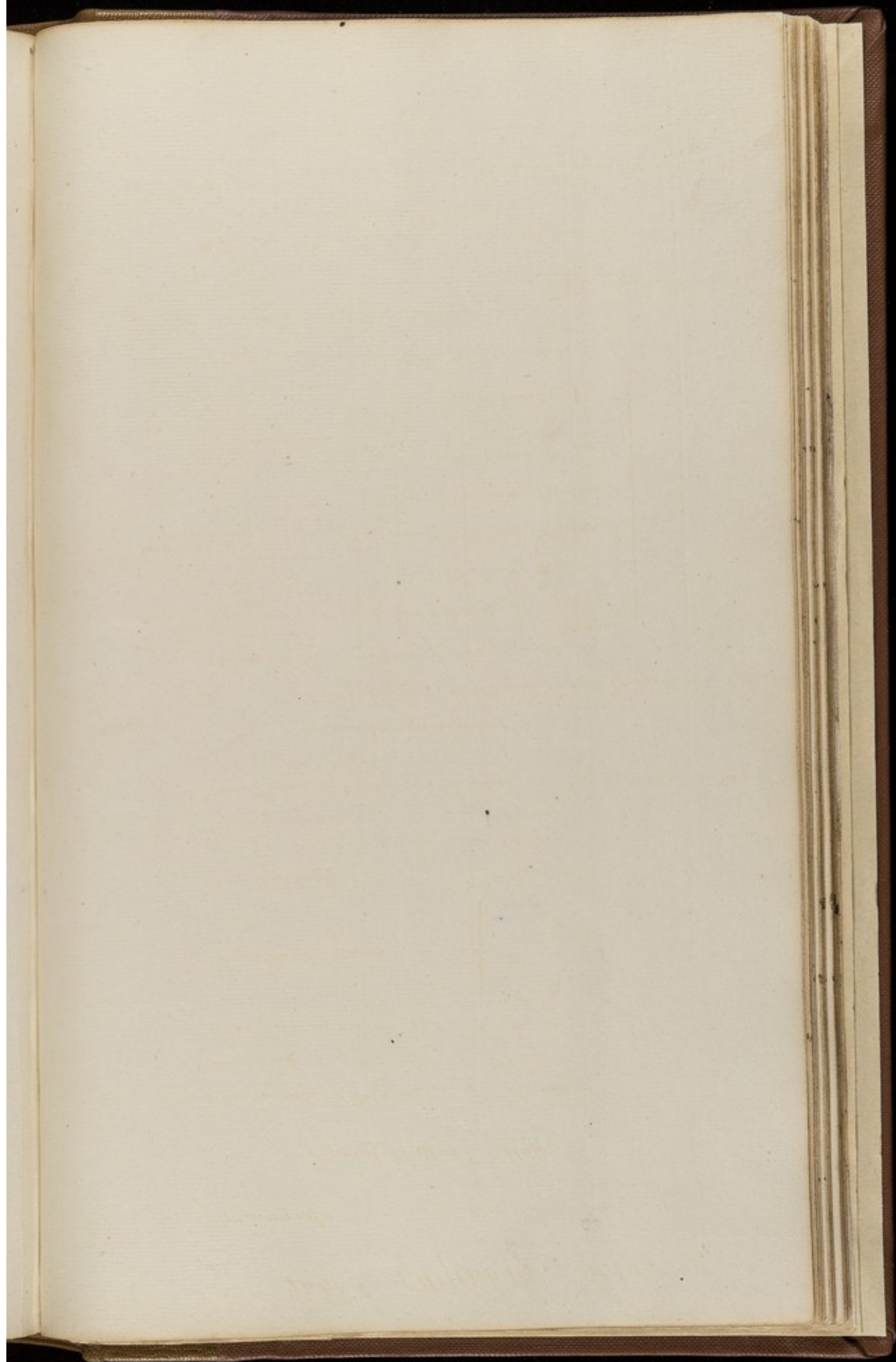
One Deputy do —

One Surgeon —

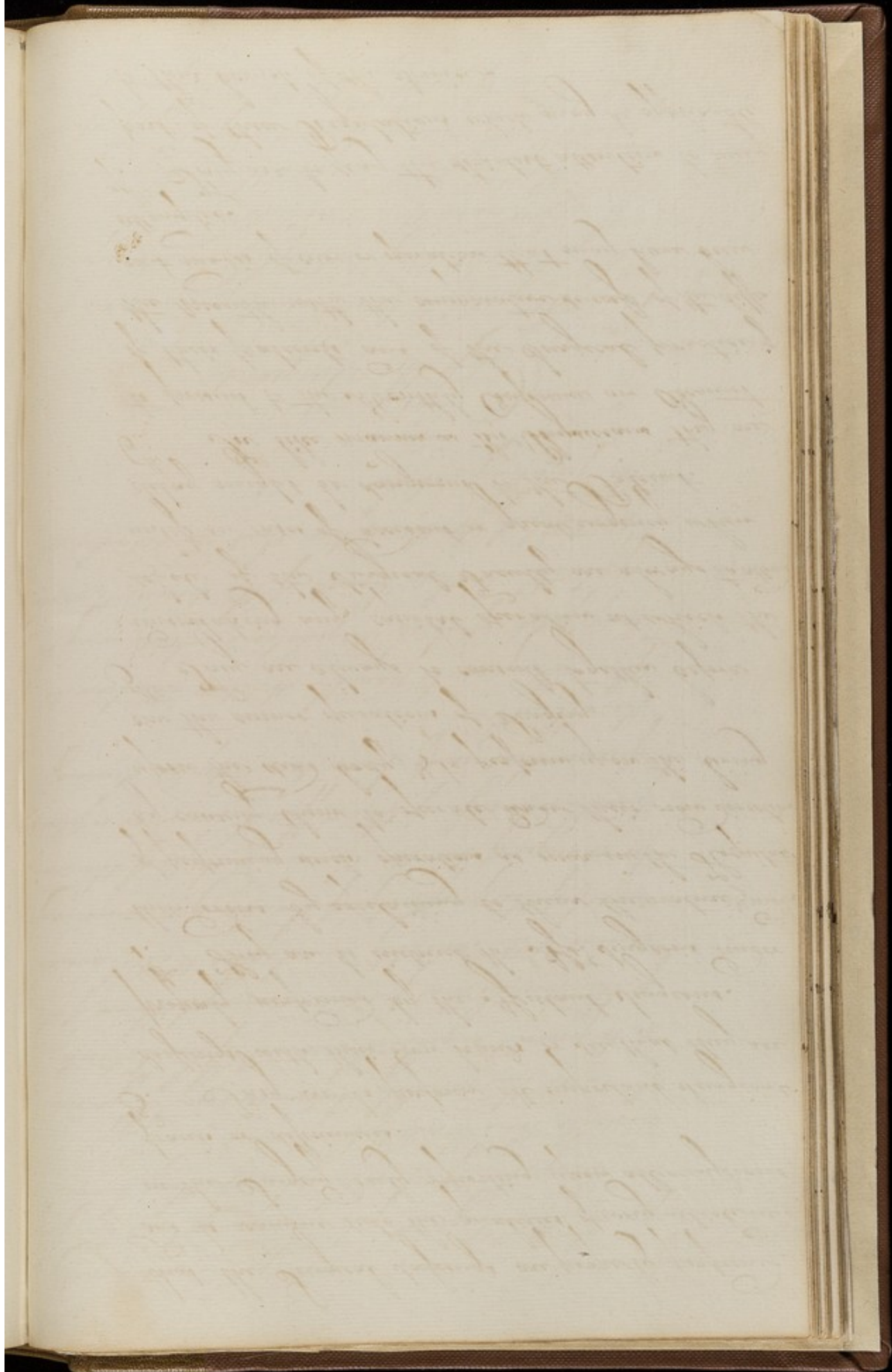
One Deputy do —

One Apothecary —

One Deputy do —



[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or letter.]



that the surgical dressings are properly performed,
and to examine into the qualities of every article used
in the surgery, & by reporting upon all consequences,
draws, or differences.
G^o They are to perform all important surgical
dressing with their own hands, so that they are
properly performed by the Assistant Surgeons.
H^o They are to instruct the App^o Surgeons under
their orders by explaining to them the nature & mode
of performing such operations as occur in the Hospital
by causing them to operate under their own direction
upon the dead body, & to perform upon the living
some the minor operations of surgery.
I^o They are always to consult together before
undertaking any capital operation at which the
whole of the surgical faculty are always to attend
unless in case of accident or great urgency when
delay might be dangerous to the patient.
J^o In like manner as the Physicians they are
to present to the Monthly Conference an Account
of their patients, and of the surgical practice of
the month with the comparative views of the dis-
tinct modes of cure or operation that may have been
attempted.
K^o They are to pay the strictest attention to every
part of these Regulations which may be applicable
to this branch of the service.

1st They are to be immediately responsible for the police, cleanliness & discipline in all respects the wards under their direction.
 2^d They are to be responsible for keeping the furniture & every apparatus of dressing at all times in the most perfect order. They are to see

Of the Surgeons.

the preceding article.
 particularly to the duties that are relative in applicable to their branch of the service, & more every part of these Regulations which may be 1st They are to pay the strictest attention to the wards.
 2^d Since that may have been adopted during previous views of the different medical systems for change of our the chronic sick & of the common, of the propriety of visiting or removing reasons of the mortality or relapses that have occurred of the disease that prevails amongst them, of the is to present a general account of the patients.
 3^d At the Monthly Dispensary every Physician is to be always to report on the progress they have made to the Monthly Conference.
 4th Of remarkable diseases & examining them occasionally upon the discharge they have acquired and they are always to report on the progress they have made to the Monthly Conference.

Supplementary of the Physicians & Surgeons of Military Hospitals.

Of the Physicians.

1st They are to be accountable for the discipline, regularity, cleanliness & good order in all respects of the sick wards under their direction.

2^d They are to watch incessantly in their respective wards over the diet and other articles furnished by the Stewards for the purpose of ascertaining that they are of good quality & in the quantity directed by the Diet tables immovably reporting to the Chief of the Hospital every omission or deficiency.

3^d They are in like manner to examine into the preparation & quality of every medicine which comes from the Apothecary & they for the Patients under their care & report upon all such.

4th They are to call consultations of their professional brethren upon all difficult & dangerous cases.

5th They are to consider it as a part of their duty to instruct the Staff in dangerous and

infirmities under their care by causing them to open in their presence the bodies of such as die

In their visits to the sick appointments their
demeanor should be marked by diligence, patience
and humanity, so that the servants of the sick should
may be still more engaged and formed to their duties
by example than driven to execute them by
Authority.

for dissections and for making anatomical preparations
ought to be furnished and the dead house so constructed
as to admit of the dead bodies being opened when
necessary with privacy & decency.
The same facilities ought to be given to the Department
of Medicine, whose officers of official competence
should also be accord of general consultation furnished with
galvanic and electrical apparatus, and duly supplied
with all the means of making such Anatomical
calculations and observations as may be connected with health
The free practice of mutual consultation on the
cases in Hospital while it denotes professional liberality
help must more equally conduce to the improvement
of Medical practice, and benefit of the sick, and it
obscure is to be considered as a duty by all surgeons
previous to their undertaking any important operation.
At the Medical Faculty are generally to give their
attention to whatever may affect the health or comfort
of the sick under their care in the general economy
or detail administration of the Hospital, such as the
purity of the Hospital, cleaning, bedding, accommodation
after-arrangement and outland, the ventilation of the
sick wards, and the lighting them by night, the
economy of the kitchen as furnishing the diet, the
burying of the dead without profane in private time, and
at due distance, the destruction and purification
of infected bedding, the removal of all sources of
contagion, more particularly that most common and distressing
there, one arising from the foul linen of the sick being
retained in heaps before it is sent away to wash, and
the removal of bedding & straw at proper intervals

and in the great government hospital accommodated
room furnished as above for the general hospital
operations of surgery performed. Also an operating
surgical. Medicaments are to be prepared, and the minor
on the requisition of the Principal Surgeon, where the
as well as a dispensary, to be furnished by the Pharmacopoeia
its duties, there is to be a dispensary in all hospitals
with due accommodations and facilities for attending
of the Hospital. Appointment should be provided
2. It is essential to the service that every branch
beginning.

should have proper accommodations for visiting and
admission and the house surgeon or surgeon of the day
officers of the hospital ought to be ample and commo-
officer must have a writing room to himself. The
responsible for consulting it. The Principal Medical
to the book all are to have access and all are to be
be issued by the Commander in Chief or Medical Board
general orders relative to the Department as may
by the Principal Medical Officer, as also of such
Orderly Book for the satisfaction of the order of the day
for every Hospital there must be a Department

General Concluding Observations

on the requisition of the Principal Medical Officer
General furnishing orders according to circumstances
with the other sick the commanding officer of the
acute diseases are to be treated in the Hospital along
must be organized, but all patients labouring under
to be, for the due custody of whom the officer on duty

officer and if approved by him, are to be transmitted to
the proper authorities in London in order that they may
be acted upon.

16th. All non-Commissioned Officers and servants belonging
to the Hospital are to be paid by the Admiralty in the
other manner officers are to be paid in the same manner
as the rest of the Army.

Of the Sword of Military Hospital

17th. There is to be a sword commanded by an officer at
every Military Hospital, who will furnish dentists with
different doors to the Hospital, to guard interest and
as many others as the Hospital Medical Officer
may require

2d. The duty of the Hospital door or gate will consist
the order of the Hospital in preventing any strangers
or visitors from entering the Hospital without a regular
permission, or any doctor from going out even to the garden
without the same. No person visiting the sick is
ever to be permitted to carry any thing into, or take
any thing out of the Hospital.

3d. The commanding officer of the Hospital is to take charge
of all prisoners that may be occasionally committed to him
by the Principal Medical Officer, and cause such prisoners
to be punished to be punished in them, as that officer
may determine. It is to be understood however that this
power of punishment shall extend without a Court Martial
is never to exceed ten fowls.

There is to be a prison in every Military Hospital
to receive prisoners or others. Military Hospitals with
Catholics or other slight diseases, not requiring confinement

number of circumstances. It is to have the agreement
of all the superior officers and demands of the Hospital
wherever there are not furnished by the Contador. But
but the Principal Medical Officer is to transmit Monthly
lists of them along with the other board at the time
of the Monthly Conference and to be held responsible
that none are employed unnecessarily.
4th The Almoxarife is never to make any purchases
of stores without the sanction of the Principal Medical
Officer and when he does make a purchase by pur-
chase he is to send to the Monthly board the certificate
of the responsibility that the articles are charged to the
four market price. The books of expenditures are to be
passed and signed by the Contador Fiscal or by the Principal
Medical Officer of the Hospital.
5th The Almoxarife is to give security or a given sum
for his place before he can obtain it, and all articles
of Hospital stores when first received are to be received
by the Almoxarife to the Principal Medical Officer
in order that they may be accounted by a Board in
the same manner as has been directed for them, before
going to the Expedientary and the Almoxarife is to be held
in like manner responsible for any loss or damage that
may occur if he fails to observe this regulation and
the same rule is that laid down for who the Hospital
is to be observed with regard to all supplies stored
4th The Almoxarife is to make his calculations of what
may be required of money, food &c for the service of
the Hospital from Month to month according to circumstances,
which are to be submitted to the Principal Medical

completing with whatever requisition he may receive daily
sanctioned by the Surgeon Medical Officer to whom he
will make his representation whenever there is an excess
of demands beyond the number granted out with regular
allowance or any undue waste of stores.
In every part and branch of the Hospital except
where the sick actually lie and the attendances
there is to be under the immediate direction of the
Surgeon Medical Officer subject to the authority of the Surgeon
Medical Officer, then whom he never can share and
other commanding officer in the Hospital, but he is not
on that account to be considered as absolved in any
manner from his responsibility in the face of his depart-
ment for the correctness of his accounts and for the
stores entrusted to his care.
Let all the titles and degrees of purchased of merit
Lieut. Surgeon, of Cavalry, Regent, and assistant
Surgeon of Arms &c. as possessing Rank or reputation
ability in the service are to be abolished. The allowances
will have as many superior officers under him with the
rank and pay of Lieutenants as to be
Surgical Medical Officer to be necessary for conducting
the service of the Hospital, to whom he will assign
their respective duties, and may call them what he
pleases, but to himself is to remain solely responsible
to the service for the whole expenditure of the Hospital
and for the proper care of all the stores of every description
in his office is to be asked by an Assistant under the
title of Lieutenant appointed by the Colonel and a major

as he may think proper according to the circumstances
of the service and to be finally under his command and
direction. The Director General is always with communicating
to the Secretary at War, the requisitions he receives from the
Medical Department and with obtaining his approbation
upon towards their being carried into effect, but his Deputies
with the Army are to comply immediately with whatever
they may be required to do by the Principal Medical
Authority in the name of the Commander in Chief duly
reporting to the head of their Department in London
for the information of the Secretary at War.
3rd The Ambassadors form another branch of his Deputies
and are his Deputies in Ambassadors where they are
to superintend under the direction of the Principal Medical
Officer and be responsible for the due care, distribution
details of the stores and supplies intrusted to them.
4th The Ambassadors has besides another duty to perform
which is that of having stores forwarded to the most
interior economy of the Hospital more particularly
in regard to provisions and stores and to take the orders
and disposal of the Hospital Officers and demands of the
going to the above. This last authority however is never
to extend to the demands in attendance upon the sick
and sick ward, which are altogether with whatever
belong to them to be under the direction of their respective
Medical Officers. The Ambassadors not being a Medical
Officer has only to furnish the provisions and comforts
directed in the diet table, and is never to interfere there
beyond supplying the demands in the first instance
replacing them by others when found unfit and

1st The Department of the Commander Fiscal is one of
 Accounts that are required. It forms a substantial part
 of the Hospital Corp. It is required with the inferior and
 subordinate to the Medical, in all points of duty and
 service, holding the same Relation with respect
 to this last as the Medical does to the Military, in
 general service, when whatever may be the sumary
 relative graduation of the Medical Officer, he never can
 take the Command of the Military, nor, however inferior
 the last may be in General Rank.

Section 3. Of the Department of the Commander

measure, well-crook and of good quality.
 2nd It being consisting of all the Medical Officers in charge
 of Patients of which the Chief of the Hospital is always to
 be present, is to sit weekly for the purpose of comparing
 the Accounts of Books of expenditure with that due
 to the Hospital at the term of the Monthly confer-
 ence to examine the general expenditure of the Hospital
 when all the disbursements accounts and receipts are to be
 strictly examined and his books signed by the President
 of House correct.

that of the soldier, but N 3 is to have a breakfast of chocolate and some good meat for dinner & N 4 is to have in addition to the breakfast some good meat both for dinner and supper along with any fruit if the doctor, in moderate quantity.

gilt The Commissary ought to have a fresh meat whenever it can be procured and may be included according to circumstances with any other vegetables which the market offers. The hour of dinner is to be at 11th in all the great towns, the hour of supper to be at five in the winter and six in the summer.

gilt All non Commissioned officers and servants residing in the Hospital are to have the Ration as is, but all Commissioned Medical officers are to draw the Ration of their rank in the same manner as other Military officers from the Commissary. If ever the Commissary should be obliged to supply these last with Rations from the circumstances of there being no Commissary in the place he is not to give them the Hospital Ration but the ordinary ration of the Army and the portion given or returning more is to be deemed quality of provision and purchased accordingly.

N 4th The Commissary is never to give off at a part of the Ration, and he is to be altogether responsible for the supply of all the weights and measures used in the Hospital.

gilt The Director of the Hospital and all the Medical officers in charge of Patients ought to visit the Kitchen frequently at the hour of distribution the meat for the purpose of ascertaining if they are put in form of

Dr. The Officers & others of N 182. will be the same as
the common Hospital & others, but an extra article of

of diet, and this is never to be considered as a great of
absolute necessity for reforming, he do require an article
foods are never to be given unless when there exists an
Choccolate, at the discretion of the Medical Officer
that are to have a breakfast of rice or barley meal or
they may give sugar, and all kinds not using, as
of the common diet such as calves feet, Choccolate, &c.
prescribe any article of diet along with or in lieu
The Medical Officers in charge of Patients are to
Barley meal or Vegetables according to the circumstances

as a part of their Diet. The broth is to be made with
meat is to be distributed amongst the latter, and reckoned
is to be allowed for each Patient of the first, but the
that made for the diet N 3 & 4. half pound of meat
The broth for diet N 182. is to be separated from
both for dinner and Supper

two pint pots to have the broth made from the meat
two ounces of rice for dinner and one for Supper, the
half for dinner and the other half for Supper with
N 1. of 16 ounces of meat, and 20 of bread, one
half for dinner, and the other half for Supper
Supper, 2 ounces of Rice & ten ounces of Oatmeal, one
N 3. of eight ounces of meat, 3 for dinner and 3 for
with broth for Supper

ounces of Oatmeal for dinner, and 2 ounces of bread
N 2. of the same broth with an ounce of rice and 3
taken, whenever the Patient may desire it
well or Mutton broth, with four ounces of bread to be

by the number 1. 2. 3. 4. -
N. A. with the number of days for weak

3. There are the four stages of diet distinguished
are to have the diet N. 2

stage of diet, others under the same circumstances
has been made out are to be given in the lowest

2. Mr. Sebel will inform the Hospital after the return
of the patient.

Abstinence may have time to make the necessary
made out on the preceding evening in order that the

1st. The general daily ration is always to be
of the Diet and Ration of the Sick

of the Diet and Ration of the Sick

2nd Little

requiring a special treatment

100 Patients and one Hospital Surgeon for every 30.

every Hospital one Physician or Surgeon for every
directed for the attendance for the sick there to be in

1st Besides the Surgeons and attendants already
further newly brought to, or actually exhibiting the Hospital

be called as soon as possible to visit in each ward, and
3rd Medical Officer in charge of Patients are always

Duty Officer.
one of the members of the Medical Board or other

to be at the call of the Principal Medical Officer
evidence of the nature of the prevailing disease is always

officer there upon. This Book as affording the basis
with the amended use, and observation of the Medical

care of any importance in its use, progress and termination

Little Of the Sights to the Sick

1st The morning visit is to be made at 9 in the morning during the summer weather and 10 in the winter, the evening visit to be always made at 4 o'clock.

2^d All the beds are to be numbered and are to have bands, a paper or ticket at every bed end on which is to be marked the Regiment, Name, disease and day of admission of the Patient, also the rate of diet and prescription according the numbers which the Patient is to use daily, this paper is always to remain until the Patient is either removed or discharged.

3. All prescriptions for diet or Medicines are to be made in the Latin language, and a regular diet Card signed by the Medical Officer certifying the number of each rate of diet prescribed, as marked in the tickets, with the extra articles prescribed, is to be carried by the Ensigns of every room immediately after the visit to the Ensigns. Nor, in order that he may make out the general daily Return, all the separate diet Cards are then to be deposited in the Administrative Office as a voucher for the accuracy of the Ensigns. Nor Physicians are not only permitted but they are directed to prescribe some suitable diet for every Patient confined to bed with acute disease.

4. Every Medical Officer must keep two books one a diary of prescription according to numbered pages and signed by the Surgeon, the other a Chief of Hospital. The other is to be a clinical Register detailing the History of every

as being at the risk by carrying and making the
they are to be answerable for keeping the ward under
their charge in a state of perfect cleanliness at all
times as well as for the conduct of the servants
under their orders.
As when sick they are to be taken care of in the
Hospital, but they are not to receive pay during their
absence, this rule is equally applicable to all the
junior officers and servants of the Hospital.
The Surgeon or Surgeon General is to be kept out of
the Hospital, or to go out during the day without leave
of the Medical Officer of his division.
All candidates for the Hospital Surgeons of an
Hospital are to be examined in Medicine as well
as in Surgery, and after they have passed they
are to do duty as well in the Medical as the Surgical
Ward. The general or house Surgeon of the day is to be
one of the Assistant Surgeons of the Hospital, who
must continue on duty for 24 hours, receiving all
sick that may be brought to the Hospital, and
giving assistance in the absence of the Surgeon
Medical Officer to any Assistant that may be in
urgency. When on duty he is on no account to leave
the Hospital either by night or by day, until
referred by his superior in the most daily relation
and the Surgeon is to provide him with an officer
to act for that day.

ordinarily only are to be born in the books as having a
right to pay and extend.
3. In the first ward there is to be an Ensign and
two servants for every twenty sick in the other wards
there is to be the same number for every 10 sick
As it is his duty of the Ensigns. After as the Medical
of distribution and communication between the Ensigns
and the servants servants of the Hospital, to
receive from the Ensigns and distribute to the Ensigns
ward all the bedding, towels & linen which they may
require in their respective wards. The Ensigns shall
being responsible to the Ensigns and the Ensigns
to him for whatever may be given and he will
keep such books and return, and pass such receipts
as the Ensigns may direct
also as to the
responsible to the Ensigns for all the duties of the Hospital
The Ensigns shall as the Chief of the Ensigns is
to be obeyed by them in all things that he may direct
under the direction of the Ensigns. Medical Officer
in charge of patients and he is to watch over their
conduct by night and by day during the absence of the
Medical Officer. It is further his duty to pick out from
their respective sick books after they have been signed by
the different Medical Officers, the general Ensigns and
of the day.
3. It is the duty of the Ensigns, assisted by the
Ensigns to distribute the diet, Medicines & drinks
according to the direction they may receive while they
attend which they are always to do the Medical
Officer to the bed of every patient under their care

number of Examiners. Not. Assistant Surgeon, and
Examiner admitted in the important service of the
Hospital, and as they ought also to be devoid of
prejudice. Moreover where the above class of officers
may acquire a proper knowledge of their profession, there
for the promotion to an Assistant Surgeon of a
Surgeon is always to be made in preference from
such of the Hospital Assistant Surgeons as are able
to grasp the necessary examination. The Assistant
Surgeons of Hospitals are in like manner to be chosen
from amongst the Examiners whenever are found qualified
the candidates for the Surgeoncy Assistant of a Regiment
must acquire before the Junta at Lisbon but an Assistant
Court consisting of three Medical Officers, the President
being always a Physician is to sit at every hospital
under the direction of the Principal Medical Officer
for the examination of any Examiners, who may
offer themselves for the place of Hospital Assistant
Surgeon who are to be appointed without delay to the
Surgeon General of a Regiment by the Board of Examiners
from Assistant Surgeons of Hospitals are further to be
chosen after due examination from such qualified
Students of Surgery as may offer.
2. The Assistant Surgeon of Regiments that have been
found incapable of passing their examination before
the Junta at Lisbon are eligible to do, and may
at all times be ordered to serve as Examiners.
The Examiners. Not is always to be chosen from
amongst the most meritorious intelligent of the
Assistant Surgeons or Examiners of the Hospital.
They are to be no superfluous Examiners of the

Sir, As our Military Obligations ought to be so arranged as to
 leave as well in time of peace, as in war a sufficient

Of the Ensigns of the Military Knights

away when fitted at the time directed by the Apothecary
thereby avoiding all confusion or interference with the
other division.

In every division of the Hospital the Medical
Officer in charge is further to fit up a small room
where every thing belonging to the dispensary duty
that is not actually in use at the bed side of the sick
is to be kept under his own eye in perfect order
The Assistant Medical Officer wishes to see a Medicine
that is not contained in the General formulary for
must apply to the Principal Medical Officer who will
direct the Apothecary to purchase it.

10th The Apothecary is to be permitted to take apothecaries
or Veterinary Assistants from Civil life, who may wish to
learn the business they will receive a Letter from the
Magistrate, but must be under Medical Law and when fit
to pass their examination, shall have just as long as
and be permitted in their Department in preference
to any others who have not served in the Hospitals
Some who are to be recommended for promotion
before they have served at least three years and have
been examined as above by a Board of three Physicians
the Chief of the Hospital when the Candidate has
served during through the Hospital

for whatever was contained in the original invoice
The Apothecary is never on any account and what
ever to make any purchase of drugs without the previous
sanction of the Director of the Hospital and when
purchased they are to be examined in above manner by
a Board of Medical Officers who are to certify upon
the fairness of the price as well as the purity quality
of the drugs purchased.

5th The prescriptions of the Medical Officers in charge
of Patients are always to be prepared by the Apothecary
without delay and to be considered paramount to every
other duty. The Physicians are themselves to attend daily
after the morning visit at the Dispensary as well to
give any directions they may think proper relative
to the performance of the Medicines as to sign after
daily comparing in the Apothecary Register the list
of prescriptions which in their Apothecary is to
abstract actually from their respective prescriptions books
5th The Apothecary besides being answerable for
the due arrangement and purity care of all his
stores is further to prepare regularly in the Dispensary
of prescriptions by signing the Dispensary of each
division of sick according to a regular order or
due direction.

6th The Apothecary ought to be gratified
into corresponding division daily marked numbers
where the Dispensary are to deposit the articles
designed to receive the Medicines and take them

Without the receipt of the goods by whom the issue has been made
at the general Depot of Medicines, Materials and Instruments
Libon under the immediate direction of the first Surgeon
General of the Army with suitable Assistant Surgeons
directed by the Physician and Surgeon General as already
the supply of the army are made for the purchase
of drugs direct the general issues and make the accounts
previous to their being submitted to the Secretary of War
and the first Surgeon of the Army are to be submitted
according to the circumstances of the Army in the Military
Hospital under the direction of the Surgeon General of the
establishment determined by the first Surgeon
and Master of the Monthly conference should a defect
ever exist out of Libon deposits and instruments
is to make regular Monthly Returns in the manner
of the Military Hospital, the Surgeon General in charge
to make as directed in a letter to the Physician, Libon in
Libon

The Master an Assistant of Medicines arrived at and
directed the Surgeon General to report the same to the
first Surgeon, who will direct a Board of Medical
Officers to examine the invoices and bills of parcels for
the purpose of ascertaining if they correspond exactly with
the articles received. The result of which examination is
to be transmitted to the Physician, Libon by the Surgeon
General the above, no claim from him on account of deficiency
from non-delivery or loss or damage during conveyance,
can ever be admitted and he will be made amenable

many. I submit as the Director of the Hospital shall
show the necessity in every Military Hospital and
another of the same order as above to every Depot
or Magazine of Ammunition, but these Depots whatever
it is practicable ought to be in the Military Hospitals
The Assistant Surgeons to have the same Rank and
pay as Lieutenants and the place of being Surgeons to
be abolished.
2^d The Physician General is never to move and on
for the place of Surgeon, who does not possess the
legal qualification and there are always two prefer-
red who have studied at the University of Coimbra
3. All Surgeons before receiving their appointments
and being introduced with the Government must be
to find security for a given sum of money which
money is to be forfeited if ever they are convicted of any
dishonesty.
4. Every Surgeon is to present his Monthly
account of receipts & disbursements & stock in hand
to the Monthly Conference which there it has been
examined and approved by all the Medical Officers in
charge of Patients is to be signed by the Director of
the Hospital and transmitted to the Medical Board and also
such things as in many Depots become improper
use which are to be examined, without delay by the
same Board and nothing in their presence of absence concerning
No Surgeon is ever to make any issue of
Medicine or Drugs out of the Hospital without the
direction of the Director of the Hospital nor

and free from swarms of any kind, and that it had a
 free water-curtain and chimney or pipes such as they
 that water cannot stagnate upon it. That the windows
 are kept perfectly clean and that quick lime be thrown
 into them whenever they are opened as also that the
 ground house-linen or bed-linen are always in a
 washable state.

21st We are invariably told the President of the Monthly
 Conference and of all Board of Medical Officers upon
 accounts & there and all correspondence relative to the affairs
 of the Hospital is to be conducted through him, but he is
 never to refuse to transact any correspondence regularly
 presented to him.

22nd He is to make the Board of the different Departments
 in the Hospital altogether responsible for the conduct of the
 Hospital Officers and servants and minor details of
 duty in their respective branches. He is to designate their
 Authority whenever they report any delinquency and to
 recommend them to the Medical Board as unfit for their
 stations if they fail in that essential part of their duty.

23rd He is never to grant leave of absence for more than
 one day to any Medical or Hospital Officer, without
 regarding upon the circumstance and obtaining the permis-
 sion of the Medical Board, nor is he to absent himself
 from his duty without the same permission and whenever
 sick or absent all his duties in every respect are
 to be executed by the Senior Medical Officer of the
 establishment.

5th Little

Of the Symplicities of Military Hospitals

1st Where shall be a competent Symplicities, with

to absorb the humidity.

20. It is to attend to the cleanliness and good order of the bed, bedstead and every thing belonging to, and around them to see that they are not lumbered, with

personal clothing, and that no racks and or accounts

demands are suffered to remain in the sick room and that there are found ready furnished to every bed and

first cloth made of old blankets for the comfort of the patient when he is obliged to step out of bed.

21. It is to see that the cooking is performed at the proper time so as always to suit the prescribed

regular hours of meals. That the provisions are well prepared of good quality and not deficient in quantity

as also that the number of servants is duly proportioned to the nature of their duties. That the kitchen is

properly managed and that the necessary orders are given to the cookhouse there, never permitting an accumulation

of servants, but during those of the regular sick ward in regular division.

It is to see that the kitchen during the night is kept always to the height of preparing drinks or other in convenient place for preparing drinks or other

the means and facilities of nursing, dressing & linen and that every patient under ordinary circumstances has

a clean sheet once a week and clean sheet once a fortnight and that the strictest personal cleanliness

is required to showy combing, washing, hair hands and feet is observed by all.

22. It is to see that the necessary daily dispatch is given to the abundance of water is indispensably

23. It is to see that the slightest part is kept clean

of their account and report, whatever concerns their health
 to the Military Officer commanding.
 13. In every part of the Hospital under his charge, he is
 to enforce thorough and perfect ventilation for half an
 hour, more or less according to the temperature of the atmosphere
 by opening all the doors and windows at intervals of
 every morning at the time of dressing out the ward
 in any otherwise draught of air. The draught of
 a sick apartment can never be perfectly changed, unless
 a current of air be made to sweep the lower strata on
 the floor from one end of the room to the other.
 14. He is to enforce ^{the practice of} ventilation whenever there is reason
 to suspect the presence of contagion, but this may be
 only to be considered as in aid of, and never to supersede
 ventilation, N. B. retic acid and common salt
 furnish the easiest and most practicable means of ventilation
 15. He is to arrange the Hospital accommodation in such a
 manner as to have spare ward (whenever practicable)
 for the purpose of evacuating the different sick apart-
 ments in succession in order that they may be thoroughly
 cleaned and white washed.
 16. He is to study the local situation of every Hospital
 and when it cannot be changed if immutability to contend
 into these several parts of the apartment as are more
 particularly exposed to unhealthy exhalation.
 17. He is to see that the floors of the sick apartments
 are always to be washed when dirty during hot and dry
 weather that never during cold and wet weather, as which
 fine clay, doubling alone is to be used. Whenever the
 floors are washed they ought to be covered with dung or
 straw dust, for half an hour, (never longer) in order

the most careful examination, and sending into the usual
unusual numbers, from these establishments he is to make
descent - 2 days, relays, and return to Hospital in
14. When then that have been discharged to the house
or twice a week.

Get down a fresh meal should be allowed them once
All convalescents are to be on a full diet, and in the
convalescent back to the Hospital from where he came
it again his bed during the day, for if sick he is to
the convalescent is sent on any account to be seen in,
and cleaning of his bed and the utensils belonging to it
take care of himself and be answerable for the regularity
13. He is to make every patient in the convalescent Hospital
to take the gates.

not - any other class of patients on any account whatever
received in the Hospital year, but never to permit them
evening that class of patients to take the air and
weather, and at the same time, to permit it rather to
allow for two or more hours every morning during fine
12. It is to cause the bedding of the convalescents to be
offered in charge of them.

be in urgency during the absence of the Medical
day might by day to succour any patient that may
regular and in bed, and holding himself in readiness
particularly at night in the evening to see that all are
by going thro all the ward frequently, but more
day in night in which he may happen to be on duty
that he performs his other duties of house surgeon for the
of course combi brushes, sponges and clean linen, and
duty provided with bedding beds, towels, soap, water,
the. It is necessary to fit up a private receiving room

Patients are duly registered with their names, and that the intervals
 belonging to them are kept in proper order, and that they
 appoint regular watches of ceremonies and observances
 in the first round and round of operation.
 It is to be seen that surgical operations are properly per-
 formed and that surgery is conducted on the most improved
 scientific principles, that the surgeons and their assistants
 keep their Patients with their own hands and never
 entrust that duty to the Hospital servants whom interference
 is not to extend beyond the dressing of a blister or application
 of a Poultice, that their operations for dressing and opening
 ulcers in all kinds in perfect order and that the surgical
 Supplies are adequate to the circumstances of the service.
 It is to attend particularly to the classification of diseases
 in seeing the convalescents separated from the actually sick
 and placed in a separate building if possible, in having
 the surgical separated from the Medical Patients, in
 having all cases of contagious diseases removed from com-
 munication with the other sick, and having separate wards
 for the reception of such cases. In having separate wards
 for Patients with the flesh and venereal diseases which
 diseases are always to be treated by the Surgical Department
 and, and in seeing that the Medical Officer appoints
 to receive the Patients on their first entrance, sends
 every one in to his proper place in the round allotted for the
 different classes of disease.
 It is to see that the Medical Officer on duty strictly
 fulfills his other obligation when occurring (stands of duty)
 performing during morning, evening, and noon enough
 by on inspection into the Hospital to enable him to do which

morning and evening, with for the regularity of their
prescription books for their keeping, Clinical registers
of all remarkable cases. It is to check all undue
expenditure of diet which the nature of the disease
does not actually warrant, and ascertain that the
Medical Officers cause the duty of dispensing Medicines
to be properly performed, so that the Patients properly
receive the Medicines prescribed for them. It is never
to refuse but in the contrary to offer himself at all
times for consultation with the Medical Officers in charge
of Patients, and it is to be always in his opinion to take
one or more sick ward under his own charge in order
that this may serve to the other as a pattern of economy
diligence and Medical practice.

gth. When a Medical Officer prescribes he is to explain
to the Informer in attendance the nature and need
of administering the remedy, and to the Patient himself
the nature, measure and quantity of the diet he is to use
and to be answerable that both the diet and Medicines
are actually administered at the proper time. —

No Patient is to be in bed during the day, unless
he labours under some symptom or consequence of acute
disease and no Patient confined to bed is ever to have a
higher rate of diet than No. 3, but the Medical
Officers may prescribe for diet No. 1 and 2 breakfasts
or any other extra articles which their cases actually
require. It is to see that the Medical Officers in charge
of Patients have proper drink distributed to the nature
of Patients on duty supplied with them, that the

is always to be done in the evening of the same day, and
is to be considered as the unimpaired authority for the de-
bution and execution of the war.
He is also to be responsible for seeing that the thir-
ty-six Books of evidence, discharges, deaths and numbers
received, is kept most accurately correct.
It is when soldiers in perfect health quit their Regiments
and come to the General Hospital having obtained a
Certificate, that the First Physician as soon as he has
ascertained the fact of the discharge being false is to commit
them to prison as counterfeit and discharges, in order that they
may not again be permitted to re-enlist at the
same time the Discharge by which they so improperly
obtained admittance to the Army General Hospital and medical
-under in Chief to judge of their conduct, and medical
of those who had signed them. The house surgeon
who receives the sick on admittance is in the first place
to be held responsible for immediately reporting all
subjects of the above description to the First Physician
and Medical Officer in charge of Admission into the General
admittance into the sick ward.
3rd Whenever diseases of doubtful type prevail he is to
report on the Medical Officer immediately, the medical hy-
giene of the discharge in the books of those that die
it is to hold the Medical Officer in charge of Admission
responsible for the order cleanliness and discipline of
their respective wards, for the correctness of their discharge
and Admission Returns, for their regular attendance at the

unwisdom to submit the list before it is sent to the
Secretary, who is then to consider the list a regular
review, & enter it on his book accordingly as on
an authority for the day

1st The Committee

of the Duties of the Director or Principal
Medical Officer in a Military Hospital

1st It is the responsibility for causing the Regulations
to be observed in every article for preventing disease,
obeying to all their respective duties and discharging
all in their respective places.
2nd It is to examine into the condition, the accounts
and management of every branch or department, in the
Hospital, and when any good complaint has been
brought to him against the superior servants, or when
he himself observes any omission or error by which
the sick have been distressed, & injured, or the public
stores being diminished, he will take measures for remedying
the same to assist a suitable government
There is always to be provided separately, but
the measure of this government without a Court
Martial is not to cause the loss of labor, judgment
or any to the sick in any manner on the part of the
Hospital. It is to keep the administrative General duty
of the different Medical Officers in charge of sick
cases. Return after he has compared it with the returns

be at variance with the principles of those regulations
to be obeyed by all inferior officers, and they are
to supply according to circumstances what ever may have
been imposed upon, and unprovided for in this code of military
laws. The Staff of Magistrates are further to direct in the
daily orderly Books of their Magistrate the execution of such
duties as are too unimportant to be detailed in the regulations
and or that local and casual circumstances may have
rendered necessary.

19th May will reside at the Head Quarters for the
purpose of receiving the orders of the Commander in Chief
and of distributing the Staff and Clerk and regulating
the details of their respective Departments according
to the exigencies and circumstances of the service pertaining
the Clerk forming regulations, receiving the orders and
conducting the correspondence of the Army in the field, or
behalf of the Medical Department in the first instance of
whom they are to be considered as the representatives
All the Books in which Medical Officers records are
to be signed and signed by the Physician General in
London or by the first Physician of the Hospital, and
every Medical Officer as soon as he has written his
prescriptions of the day according to their numbers, is

who is further to examine & certify when found
correct all their accounts & Receipts.

15th. As it has hitherto been the custom for the Faculty
at the different Hospitals to compose a Formulary
of Medicine of their own use & thereby having a distinct
Pharmacopoeia for every Hospital thus creating both
multiplicity expense and confusion in Medical practice.

16th. Physicians General will call the whole of them in
and consulting by the experience which has thus been
obtained will in comparison with the Surgeon General
digest and prepare from the whole a General Formulary
to be observed throughout the Army. In doing this they
will duly consider the Material resources of the Hospitals
and Colonies studying equally economy and efficiency
on the selection of drugs.

They are annually to make a review of the Formulary
given out and introduce such changes as they may
judge proper but always observing the customs now in
use by which prescription is so much regulated of
numbering the formulae.

17th. The Physician General and Surgeon General
as taken and the Faculty at the different Hospitals
throughout the Kingdom will at the Monthly confer-
ences take such steps as they may find expedient
for instructing the Surgeons Medical Officers in their
profession concerning to themselves the use of professional
books and getting by the list of experiments the Medical

decreased or improvement of the day.
18th. The Physician and Surgeon General are empowered
under their responsibility to the Commander in Chief to
give particular orders and instructions even tho they may

12th. At the end of every month the Faculty of every
Hospital in the Kingdom are to hold a conference for
the purpose of ascertaining from the General report of
each in their respective Departments, if the service of
the Hospital has been conducted regularly in all its
branches and more particularly of enquiring into the
conduct of all the inferior officers employed, in order
that the good may be rewarded and the bad punished.
At this conference they are always to take into consideration
the state of the Medical & Surgical practice the condition
of the Hospital sick who may require to be invalided or
to change the air with the object of the present journey
and probably grounds for the ensuing Month, as also to
examine the Medical Officers in charge of Patients for
serving the Society, the Amputated and Amputated ac-
counts for the past month and the state of their stores, and
the result of their conference is to be transmitted to the
Medical Board at Eton in order that it may be registered
along with the Monthly Return.

13th. The Physician-General and Surgeon-General are
never to propose for removal any individual who
had once been dismissed from service, nor to recommend
any one for a Medical appointment who has does not
possess the legal qualifications.

14th. All accounts of purchase or sale on the part of the
Contract-Surgeon or Apothecary General in Eton, must
be examined and approved by Physician-General.
before they are submitted to the Secretary at War, and
in the different Hospitals under the Amputated and
Amputated accounts of the Contract Medical Officer
previous sanction of the Contract Medical Officer

They are to establish in every Hospital the order
discipline and order directed in these Regulations
and they are further to advise the Magistrate on
the interior health, police and cleanliness of the town
where Hospitals are situated or troops are quartered
The Chief will present Monthly such Returns of all
number in Chief and Secondary as War, and prepare
lets to be submitted to the Secretary at War, of whatever
may be wanted for the service of the sick, according
to their own calculations, and the Returns and requisitions
they may receive from the different Regiments
of the Monthly sick Returns from the Secretary at War
regulate Hospitals are to conduct their own observations
in the probable cause and leading phenomena of the more
prevailing diseases with detailed accounts of the mode
of cure and general treatment, and these Returns are
necessarily to be registered in the Medical Board Office +
The same that the Physicians General, and Surgeon General
will visit. Monthly the General Depot of the Reports
from the various Hospitals & Regiments in London and
part on annual report on their Secretary at War, each having
that is, the report and works for that of his own Regiments
they are to provide at the communication of all
Candidates for Medical appointments in the Army
and to pass only such as are found fully qualified.
They are also to provide at the communication of all
Officers requiring sick leave or discharge from the service
on account of sickness or wounds.

Surgeon thus temporarily employed as the assistant as
 holding any rank in the Medical Department. Their
 business is only to prescribe for such they will be
 paid during the time they are employed, such a
 sum as may be deemed reasonable and the amount
 to draw advanced or & added in any change beyond that
 part. The Physician General will from time to time
 according to the situation of the Army and circumstances
 of the War prepare general instruction upon Military
 health for the organization of the Command in
 Chief and secondary at that in order that under
 their high direction they may be placed as General
 over to the Army.

+ and the Army. It belongs to the Surgeon General alone at the Chief
 of the surgical Department to fill up all the surgical
 appointments according to necessity of service and profess
 ional qualifications, and he is to be responsible for
 the supply, the expenditure the place and good condition
 of all the surgical staff as well as of the general
 distribution of all the surgical Officers in the Army.
 It is the duty of the Physician & Surgeon General
 to visit all the Military Hospitals to examine with
 the greatest care and attention their situation, extent
 of accommodation &c and to make every possible
 investigation as well during their own functions, as by
 correspondence with the Faculty of the Army forward
 obtaining the most accurate knowledge of the Medical
 Topography of the Country and whatever concerns the
 Medical Department and the health of the Army.

3^d Little

Of the Physician General and
Surgeon General of the Army

1st No Physician can be promoted to the place of
Physician General of the Army without having claims
from long Military service during which he must
have given decisive proofs of real intelligence, dis-
tinctness and probity. The same is to be understood
of the Surgeon who aspires to be Surgeon General of
the Army

2^d Every thing relative to the health of the Army is
to be under the inspection and responsibility of the Physi-
cian General and Surgeon General of the Army in
their respective Departments. They will endeavour
always to act in harmony in order to insure the
economy the preservation of health amongst the
troops and the advancement of Medical Science

3rd The Physician General as the immediate Chief
of all the Physicians and Apothecaries of the Army
is to fill up all the appointments in that line. He
must, but when he recommends a Physician for that
first commission, he is to prepare with preference
those who shall be Doctors of the University of
Cambridge, and amongst them those who during
their studies at the University have been distinguished
by the honorary Government.

4th He is to become necessary to employ Physicians
from civil life in the Military Hospitals there are
to be preferred who in addition to the foregoing advantages
have also served in the Army, but no Physician is to

direct, I shall top a Month's pay, for the second time
he will be exempted from the service

2. (Ltr)
of the Inspector General of Military
Hospitals

1st I am very glad that there shall be an Inspector General
of Military Hospitals who is to inspect and superintend
every branch of the Medical and Hospital Department
2d The place ought to be filled by a Medical Officer
of great Military experience well acquainted with the
movement of sick in China and who has done
Military Service in various climates & countries
3th He is to be considered for the time that he acts as the
first Health Officer in the Kingdom to whom all
others are to be subordinate and he is to be responsible
for seeing that they perform the duties of their
respective Departments according to the Regulations
but he is not to interfere upon the rights and jurisdiction of
any branch, further than to advise by the direction
induction and communication that all the duties are
duly executed.

4th It is to be the business of the Medical Board where
as holding the first rank in the Health service of the
Army he is invariably consulted upon them, and all
proposals relative to the establishment of Hospitals
or other changes or improvements in the Department
must receive his sanction previous to their being submitted
to the Commander in Chief or Secretary at War.
5th During the absence of the present Surgeon General at the
Councils all what are to be performed by the
Inspector General.

of the Civil Hospital

1st The accounts sent by the Stewards of the Accommodation
 Hospitals shall be given them by order of the Accommodation
 Hospitals being approved by the Surgeon Major
 2nd All Sick in Civil Hospitals are to be transferred
 to as soon as possible and influence it can be
 down to the Military Hospital.
 3rd All Civil Hospitals in which Sick Soldiers
 may be treated are to be given to Military Hospital

Second Section

First Article of the Hospital of the Military Hospitals

The Chaplain will administer the Sacrament to
 all the Sick labouring under acute diseases as soon
 as they are received into the ward, if they are able to
 receive them; they will likewise administer the Sacra-
 ment to any other Sick who may require them;
 or to those for whom the Faculty may order them;
 they will assist the dying to the last instant with
 real patience and exemplary charity.

2^d It is also their duty to comfort all patient employees
 in the Hospital, to whom they will incessantly recom-
 mend all care and humankind towards the Sick.
 3rd On Sundays and Holidays they will say Mass at
 such an hour that all the servants in the Hospital
 may be present without neglecting their several duties.
 4th The Chaplain shall have the Officers full Relations,
 if they fall sick, they are to be cured at the Hospital
 expense, but they are not to receive pay for the time
 they are sick.

5th The Chaplain who will fast once to his

Sick may have the use of the empty containers.
 The conveyance of sick in boats when possible is to be
 preferred. The Ammunition of the Hospital from whence
 the sick come is to give notice to the Ammunition of the
 Hospital to which they are going that the requisite
 provision may be made for their accommodation.
 When a party of sick arrived at any Hospital the Ammu-
 nition of the Hospital will register them accor-
 ding to the several things present which register of reception
 is to be countersigned by the Surgeon Medical Officer
 as soon as he has satisfied himself of its correctness.
 of the Civil Hospital, where
 Military may be treated.

1st When any soldier is under the necessity of being recei-
 ved into a Civil Hospital the form must be signed by
 the Surgeon Medical Officer of the Place or wherever acts
 for him and the above certified by the Physician or
 Surgeon of the Place.

2^d If from him the amount of which is to be admitted
 by the Surgeon in accordance to the average expense of such
 Patient in the Military Hospital, is to be allowed to them
 Civil Hospital for the maintenance of the Military
 sick and no charge beyond that sum is ever to be admitted.
 3^d To have a claim to his allowance, the Governor of the
 Hospital must send an exact Return of the Military
 sick to the Surgeon Major and transmit to the Surgeon
 Major the form which shall be sent by the Physician
 & the last by the Ammunition of

for securing substances and other uses for the sick

on the journey.
3rd On the removal of sick from the Army or from one Hospital to another, they are to be attended wherever practicable by the same number of the Medical Officers and servants as is ordered from them in Hospital.

4th The sick are to be accompanied by 2 Military, 2 Civil servants as is ordered from them in Hospital.
in the proportion of one servant and three men for every 30. one Subaltern one servant & four men for every 50. & one Captain one servant & 10. Men when the number amounted 100 sick.

5th When the sick and wounded can go in a single day to the appointed Hospital they will receive their provisions and all things necessary from the Accompaniments of the Hospital out of which they are to come, but when two days are required for the journey a depot (containing every thing necessary for the sick) is to be formed midway by the Accompaniments of the Hospital to which the sick are sent. Sick who are likely to recover easily or in a few days are not to be transferred from the temporary Hospital near the Army, neither are those to be removed unless in cases of necessity who are likely to suffer from the journey. It is the duty of the Quarter Master General's Department to furnish the means of conveying the sick in the requisition of the proper Medical Authorities and the Medical Department are in order as is possible to adapt and time their requisitions so as to conform with the regulated arrival & return of convoys being provided to the Army in order that the

1st The Physician and Surgeon in charge at
the Hospital nearest to the Army will make out a
nominal list of the sick and wounded who are to be
transferred, specifying those who must be carried, and
those who can walk. In this list they will make
the necessary remarks on the diseases and the Medicines
prescribed, so that the Medical Officers of the other Hos-
pitals may be properly informed.
2^d The necessary preparations for the transfer of the sick,
must be made on the evening before, in order that they may
depart next day at the hour appointed. The Ammunition
will be carried in three depots and will be carried by

of the transfer of sick or wounded
from one Hospital to another when an
order is received

To the
Quarters of the Regiment.
The Medical Officers of the Hospital who attend them, are
to be made up by the Apothecary of the Hospital and daily
reported in the same manner as those for the sick in Hospital
to and change either for the Medicines or attendance
The proportion of servants for the sick Officer will be
double that allotted for the other sick. sick Officers are
always to have a separate Ward for themselves, with medicines
instead of their Valises and such other luggage as accom-
pany them in bed (beds &c) as the Hospital can afford.
No Officer is in any account to be sent into Hospital
with common sick or other slight complaint that can be
cured at the Quarters of the Regiment.

follow the Army and take situated at least of 20 around-
thence will admit.

Mr. Officer a Captain comes to Hospital the Order will
immediately summon the House Surgeon, who having
examined the Patient will write his disease upon his

book. The House Surgeon will then see the Patient daily
regarding, bathing, purging, diet and send to the proper ward

he is to prescribe for him and in the prescription admits
there unless it be an extraordinary or dangerous disease
in which case he will immediately summon the Medical

Officer of the Ward to which the Patient has been sent.
The Surgeon shall be presented to the Medical Officer at the
first visit for his signature without which it shall be of

no value. The Principal Ward Master will daily go to
the House Surgeon a Section of the Civil Ward in each ward

Mr. Officer under the Rank of Field Officer when sick
are to be received and treated in Hospital. They are to have
the accommodation and Section which the Regulations

prescribe as being due to their Rank, but in every other
request they are to be subject to the same rules of discipline

generally as the other Patients.
Officers holding the Rank of Sub Officer, or others of
inferior Rank for whom suitable accommodation cannot

be found in Hospital are to be visited and treated at their
own house by the Medical Faculty of the Army on their
requesting themselves to the Principal Medical Officer of

the Station, and they are to be held responsible for so
doing immediately on their arriving from the Army on the
sick list. The duty of attending sick Officers in Quarters

is to be considered secondary, and the performance after the
duties of the Hospital are finished.

Some injuries the disease its beginning and the removal of

ready admission.

3rd The Certificate for Carlians employed in the service of
the Army are to be signed by their respective Chiefs

It is in case any of the Militia or Detachments should
be taken off on the road and be unable to get a Certificate

according to the prescribed form he will require a Certificate
from the Magistrate of the Place or his Deputy who will

immediately inform the Regiment. The Physician or Surgeon
of the Place after examination will certify the disease.

3rd It being incompatible with the promissory nature of
a day of action, to use formal Certificates, the wounds are

to be secured without them, but the Surgeons or their
Deputies will endeavour to obtain the necessary information

respecting those admitted & require accurate Records.

The Surgeons of war must be treated with the same care
and humanity as the other sick and wounded, and the forms

of admission already specified observed as nearly as possible

3rd The commanding Officers of Regiments will send to the
Hospital in the course of the first 3 or 4 days after an action

competent Officers to receive their respective sick wounded
and to give them the proper certificates.

3rd The Certificates of the Surgeons of War are to be signed
by the Commandant of the Force or by the Officer com-

manding the Division.

3rd During active operations no sick or wounded are to be
received into the temporary movable Hospitals when they can

be transferred with safety to a permanent or General Hospital.

No the first temporary movable Hospital which commands
the spot for the extraordinary Ambulance is always to

of the thing, but of being, owned by each Regiment of Surgeons, the Regimental Medical and Surgical Chests and the Litters and bearers of the Company Surgeons from whom the Regimental Surgeons of each Company are to receive orders, the whole is to be under the direction of the Principal Medical Officer actually in the Field. The above equipments are next on any account to be kept beside, equipment having shown that they are the least or rather the only means of preserving the wounded in the day of a battle.

2^d The extraordinary assistance is to consist of the Hospital Staff and Ward, indicated in Article 1st of the First and First Section, which are to follow the Army and always to be kept as near it as possible.

3rd Section

of the Reception of Sick & Wounded into the General Hospital

1st No Patient shall be received into the Military Hospital without a Certificate containing his name, surname, rank, or Employment, place of nativity and District of Country, with the name or No. of his Regiment and Company, also a list of all that he brings with him from the Regiment whether arms equipments accoutrements or money, in order that the same may be restored to him when he goes out, or regularly accounted for if he dies the above list is always to be verified in his the Patient's presence, and he is to sign it when practicable.

2^d This Certificate must be signed by the Officer Commanding the Company or Detachment and by the Principal Surgeon who will state summarily on the

of the Reception of Sick & Wounded into the General Hospital

3rd Section

and always to be kept as near it as possible.

1st Section

of the Reception of Sick & Wounded into the General Hospital

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2^d This Certificate must be signed by the Officer Commanding the Company or Detachment and by the Principal Surgeon who will state summarily on the

Third Section of the Furniture Required for Sick

1. Every Communit Hospital shall have a certain number
of Bedsteads proportioned to the size of the Ward.
2. In the Communit Hospital the bed must never be made
on the floor, some intermediate is always to be used to
prevent humidity.

3. In both Communit and Communit Hospitals
each bed must have a Pillow and Cushion, one Blanket in
Summer and two in winter.
4. Besides this there shall be a certain number of Mattresses
for the severely wounded, or other Patients requiring that
indulgence.

5. In the Communit Hospital there shall be for each bed
two pairs of Sheets, and for each Patient three Sheets, three
Caps, and a night gown. In the Communit Hospital
three pairs of Sheets for each bed, four Sheets, four caps,
and a night gown for each Patient.
6. The Medical Ward shall have a bathing tub for every
fifty sick, and three for the sick and several closets for bathing
tubs for the same number.
7. Lin, Linen, Fork, Plates, and Spoons, with water buckets
mugs, brushes, and every article necessary for ensuring cleanliness
are to be furnished to all Hospitals.

Fourth Section of Communit Hospital their Division & Subdivision.

1. The ordinary Ambulance of an Army, is to consist

and Convalescent, distinct from each other, but at the same
time temporary Hospital Patients whose separate buildings cannot
be procured, the Hospital ought to be so arranged and
divided as to separate effectually the above three classes
of sick. In the surgical Division there should be
sick and the venereal disease are to be allowed no communica-
tion with the other Patients and in the Medical Division
there must be separate rooms on a small scale for the
reception of dangerously contagious diseases.
If the Convalescent must always be isolated or built on the
out side of the Wall of the house, they must have
free ventilation and ought to be constructed as to be
easily cleaned, and they are to be built with two doors
and a vestibule between them.
If when the Medical Faculty shall judge it necessary
for the well fare of the sick to make any alteration in the
Hospital the Emperor on the Station will send in his
Plan to the Minister at War
If however any alteration, or repair is wanted in the
temporary Hospital the Emperor will permit
the Plan to the Commander in Chief who after consulting
the Principal Medical Officers will give the necessary
directions.
The Medical Faculty will report on the necessity
of keeping up the force General Hospital, but no
Government Hospital shall be broken up without an
Order from the Minister at War. The temporary
Hospital shall be broken up by the Order of the
Commander in Chief whenever he may think it
necessary to the Military Operations, or when over the
Principal Medical Officers shall agree for that
purpose.

will be formed the 2^d report of Hospital Stores. Hospitals
and Surgical Instruments for the Service of the 2^d and
which in addition to the ordinary Staff of the Hospitals are
to be accompanied by an Extra Staff of Medical
and Surgical Officers as well as Officers of the same in
such numbers as the Chief of the Medical Department
may think fit.

3^d The permanent Hospitals are to be situated in
healthy places secure from the Enemy, and possessing
sufficient markets, for obtaining the situation for the
temporary ones, not only the whole strength of the place
and extent of its accommodation must be considered, but also
the facilities of transport and communication with the
main Hospital in the rear and Army in the front.
Places in the vicinity of the great Roads or of navigable
rivers are always to be preferred if within a reasonable
distance from the Army.

Of the choice of situation and interior Division of Hospitals. 2^d Section

1st The Surgeon General and Physician General, will
point out to the Director of War, and Commander in
Chief the most healthy and convenient places for the
establishment of the permanent Hospitals.
2^d The situation for the temporary Military Hospitals
will be pointed out in writing to the Commander in Chief
by the Principal Medical Officer of the Army, who on agree-
ing the recommendation will order the necessary works to be
made under the direction of the first Medical Officer.
3^d At every permanent Hospital situation, the Hospitals are
to be separated into three divisions of Medical Surgical

agree upon the proper person to be appointed as defender by the
of the same to be appointed as defender by the
consider that
No person to be eligible to any Medical or Surgical
appointment until he shall have produced his
Diploma from the University, or from any person the
recognition and recommendation by the Board of Medical Officers
appointed for the purpose by and for the Commander
in Chief.

Regulations for Military Hospitals Section 1.

Of the Establishment, Classification and Location of
Military Hospitals.

1st The Hospitals allotted for the treatment of troops,
shall be either General or Regimental.

2^d The General Hospitals are to be of two kinds,
General or Temporary. Those established in the
Camp or in great encampment shall be consid-
ered as Permanent.

3. Every a Camp shall contain a certain number of Temporary
Hospitals are to be formed according to the number of the
Army their number and position will be determined by
the Commander in Chief of the Army, to whom the
Principal Medical Officer in the field will report,
and from whom he will receive orders on the subject
1st The Temporary Hospitals are always to be
considered as movable and in those nearest the Army

will be in. When he is to hold himself at all times
in readiness to proceed to any part of the Army where
the prevalence of any unusual epidemic or other circum-
stances may induce the Commander in Chief to consider
his presence necessary, and whenever he may visit, he is
to possess & exercise the same Authority in the Hospitals
as the Inspector General, and the Inspector General
is in like manner to exercise due control over the practice
of Hygiene when necessary during his inspection of
the Hospitals.

The Inspector General will continue to regulate
his branch of the Department as at present, but in
no case, is he to have the power of refusing the request
from made to him by the Inspector, or in any of the
Health concerns of the Army, to have the power of appointing
the determination of that officer, or of the Inspector
General. The revenue of the Inspector General being exclud-
edly confined to accounts and supplies, in which he
is invariably to be consulted.

Mr. Secretary to be considered as Military Sec-
retary, and all persons employed in them to be
subjected to Military Law.

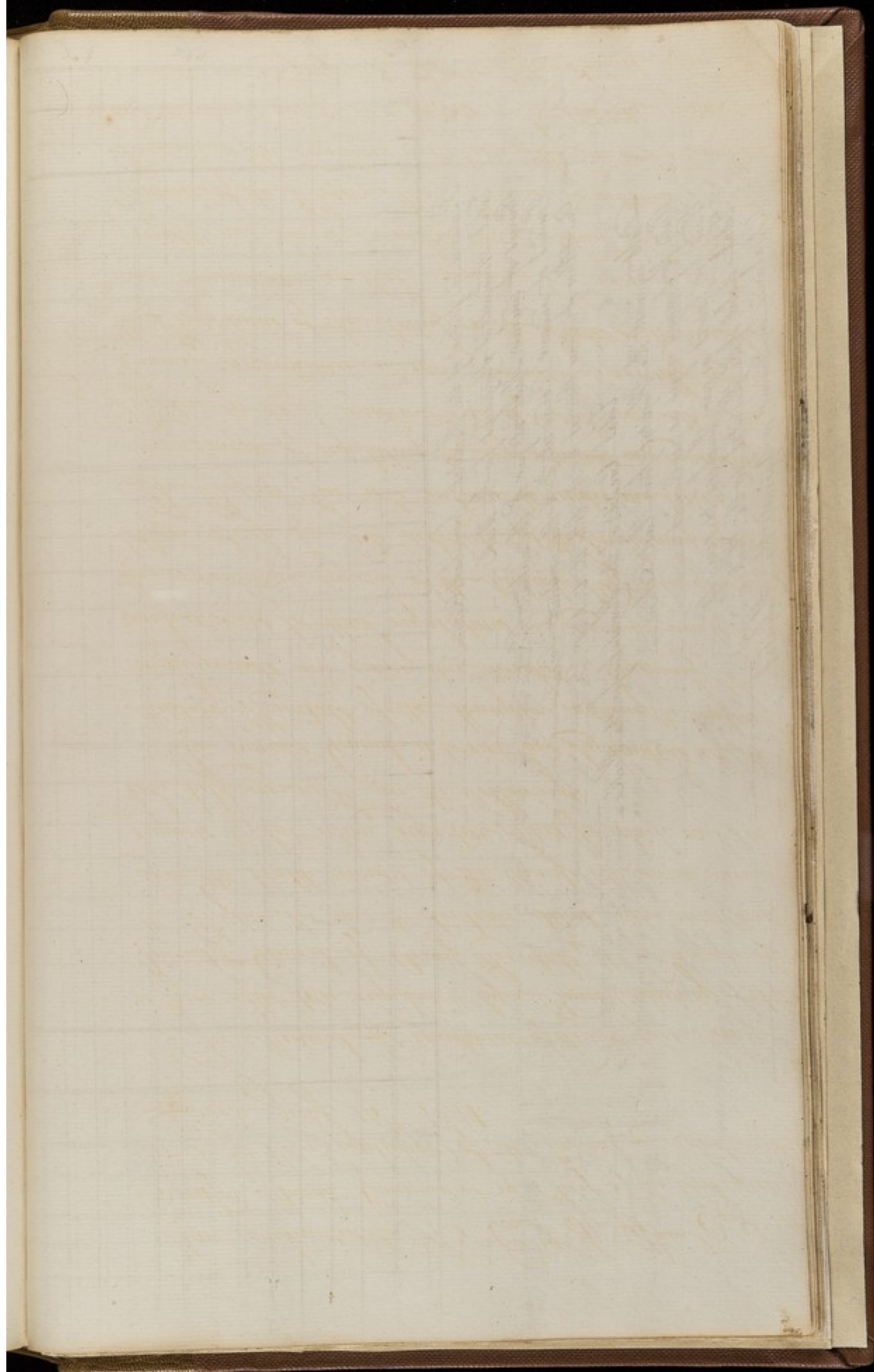
The British Medical Staff Officers at present
serving in the Contingent Army to be commissioned by the
Government as Delegates of the Inspector General
and to be styled as such.

The Officers of the Department in addition to the
Medical Board are to consist of the following classes

Classes
Rank
Inspector of Hospitals - Colonel
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals - Lieutenant Colonel
50000 pounds
500000 d.

Now submitted to His Excellency J. A. Williamson
Colonel for the Regulation of the Medical Department
London July 14th 1871.

The Medical Department of the Continental Army
is here after to be regulated by a Board, consisting of the
Inspector General of Army Hospitals, the Delegate of
the Physico-Mat and the Contract-Serial, who are to meet
upon the health concerns of the Army, whenever the service
requires it, but whose regular duties for which each is
to be held responsible are the following.
The Inspector General is to visit and superintend all the
Military Hospitals of the Kingdom, making the necessary
arrangements, and giving due direction, according to
circumstances for their regulation and discipline, and to have
the unaccounted disposal of the Medical Staff belonging
to them which he is to distribute as the service may require.
The Physico-Mat is to continue to reside in London
for the purpose of regulating the appointments and regulating the
duties for the Department as at present, conducting the
General correspondence and more particularly advising with
the Physicians of the Army on the state of its health
when correspondence on that subject is the ordinary public
property and always submitting to the Board the
Journal of the Physico-Mat. The Department of
Medicine is to be considered more especially under his command
and direction, and in the absence of the latter, he is personally
to meet over the matter. The Officer General Reserve



Balance in favor of the Hospital from last Return -----
 Total amount of discharges for the Week -----
 Amount of unknown Males ad per to the contract price -----
 Amount of unknown Males ad per to the contract price -----
 Quantity of unknown Males at the Quarters the contract price -----
 Total Credit of the Hospital for the Week -----
 Debt against the Hospital from last Return -----
 Due for servants wages as per Receipt -----
 Due for board as per Invoices & Receipt -----
 Total debit of the Hospital for the Week ending -----
 Balance in favor or against the Hospital -----

Weekly Diet and Balance Return with the ^{Adj.} ^{giving} Commissary for the Regimental Hospital of the Regiment of ^{from} ^{to the} 1812

Day of Week
Date of Diet
N^o of each diet

Provisions Received and actually served to the sick					Provisions which the sick are entitled to receive from the Commissary, but are not actually purchased by the sick				
Bread	Meat	Rice	Wine		Bread	Meat	Rice	Wine	Sugar Chocolate Eggs
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings	Shillings
Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence

Expense of Extras in diet or L. S. d.

Daily amount of Hospital

Amount of provisions Received	
Bread	Meat Rice
£	£
Shillings	Shillings
Pence	Pence

1.
2.
3.
4.

2.

3.

4.

Costal...

Hospital
Establishment
during the Week

Weekly Return of the Regimental Hospital of the Regiment of
Quartered at from to the 1879.

Surgeon
Assistant Surgeon
Sergeant Major
Sergeant Clerk
Orderlies

Remarks

Return of the Number of Sick admitted discharged, cured or transferred during the Week.

Sick	No. remaining in Hospital at the last day of the Week	No. admitted during the Week	No. discharged	No. transferred to other hospitals	Remarks
	Admitted	Discharged	Transferred	Remarks	

Hyg. 2. 4.

Immigration for the purpose

cut half an ounce of vitric acid into a crucible or into a glass, or china cup, or deep saucer warm this over a lamp, or in heated sand, adding to it from time to time some other or common salt. These salts should be placed at twenty or thirty feet distance from each other, according to the height of the ceiling, or vaulth of the condagion. In the middle or behind the lamps or vessels, condagion heated sand may be placed on the floor, the fumigating lamps of glass must be employed for this purpose, although they would answer much better if the saucer was deeper, and if instead of a glass for a lamp, there was a deep jar for condagion hot sand, in which the saucer might be placed, as fumigating with vitric acid is attended with no inconvenience, and as the process is so simple, and the material so cheap, it should, as a means of prevention be employed for some heat every day in the month of January, or in crowded hospitals, and if there is any appearance of contagion, the fumigation should be executed with more care and attention, and the saucer confined for several hours at some fumigating vessel or lamp should also be placed contiguous to the fumigating vessel or bed of patient affected with any contagious or putrid distemper, whether sent or dyed, its the quantity of saucer depend in some measure on the distance it is better to have the vitric acid put in a number of small vessels, than in one or two large ones, besides, in this way it has the advantage of being diffuse more readily in any given place

Hyderabad No 5
General of the Brigade Cavalry

1. Set of common socket instruments
2. Handkerchiefs to bandage the throat
2. Bag trusses
2. Bandages for the nose
2. P. for the face
1. P. for the trunk
2. T. Bandages
4. Eighthen pointed Bandages
8. Ribs Bandages (for blunty)
12. Circular Bandages
3. Linen Bandages
2. Dressing Bandages
6. Compressed
2. Quilted Linen
2. Common Splints
6. # of Linen
1. Set of gown, dolls and nightg
1. Sheet of old Linen
1. Case of Ivory Jaws
1. P. narrow P.
1. Needle case with Needles
1/2. a Bag of Linen
1. Case of brass for ligatured
a piece of rug Linen

III	Alum.
II	Cenr acat.
X	Sap. Calamin.
VI	Liquor: Vitæ.
VII	Imment: Japon: Comp:
III	of Turbiths:

1 Gall. of Cyperus. *Instrument*

2 Cyperus

1 glass for Cyperus

2 Cyperus glassed

1 Quire of Cyperus paper

2 d. for the Cyperus paper

1 Cyperus for the Cyperus paper

1 Cyperus

1 Cyperus

2 Cyperus

1 Cyperus

1 half Cyperus

1 Cyperus

1 Cyperus

1 Cyperus

1 Cyperus

1 Cyperus

1 Cyperus

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with ~~Booth~~ for ~~dinner~~.
 1. 3. of eight ~~meat~~ of meat. 5 for dinner and 3 for
 dinner. 2 ~~meat~~ of Rice and 1 ~~meat~~ of ~~Rice~~ one
 half for dinner, the other half for ~~dinner~~.
 1. 2. of ~~seven~~ ~~meat~~ of meat, one third ~~meat~~
 of ~~Rice~~, one half for dinner, the other half for ~~dinner~~,
 with two ~~meat~~ of Rice for dinner and one for ~~dinner~~.
 The two last ~~meat~~ to have the ~~Booth~~ ~~meat~~ from the
 meat both for dinner and ~~dinner~~.

Alexander A. L.
 Surgeon of the Regimental Medical and
 Surgical Staff.

311	Al. Mutha sup
311	Campyhora
311	Ing. Arina fave
311	Cere
311	Calomelanos
311	Wolfram. Nichte Rubin
311	Sp. Nite dule
311	Acid. dulchur
311	Liquor. Solut. Cornu Cervi
311	Inf. Sm. Quercu
311	of Zerebith
311	Albur. ritrol
311	Emplicat. Lanthan
311	Emplicat. Sphagnum
311	Emplicat. adhaere
311	Alumun
311	Gum. Ammon
311	Gum. Arabic
311	Cule. deffic
311	Offen. dylphur lch
311	Cule. Salay. Lemys
311	Cule. pincas

ounce of Cocoa for dinner, and the ounces of Cocoa
No. 2. of the same kind, with an ounce of Rice and three
be taken whenever the Patient may desire it.

Tea or Indian Corn with four ounces of Cocoa to
No. 1. is the compound Symply of Beef, Tea or weak
by the number 1-2-3-4-

3rd There are to be four degrees of Diet distinguished
efford under the same circumstances are to have diet No. 2.
has been made out, are to be put on the lowest rate of diet
No. 2. All Seditious containing the Symply after the return
may have time to make the necessary preparations.

make out, on the preceding evening in order that the Annals
No. 2. The general daily Ration of Diet is always to be

of the Diet and Rations of the Sick Symptoms No. 3.

parts that were out of their own reach
bed are especially to avoid for each other those
found, and then the Patient occupying contiguous
of the Body which can be reached with their own
desire, to rub and move with the outward every part
the Patient in Symply as under the suggestion of the
Symptoms, or from the Magistrate of London.
when it is possible to move other from the face
of Regiments are never to be used in the House
3rd The Patient belonging to the Symply Regiments
for Patients confined to bed under cure.
or No. 3. of the Regiments, No. 2. is to be had
1st The diet for all Patients with Weak the half diet

ward, or from the action of the vacuum tube, which even when dry and in contact with it, has a tendency in a little time, to produce it; therefore the preservation of vacuum tubes upon a lancet, beyond the period of a few days, should never be attempted.

Lymphædia. § 2. Treatment of the Feet.

1st Men with Feet are immediately to be conducted to the

Hospital by a Noncommissioned Officer, who is to wait until they are put to bed, and bring away the whole of their clothes, not excepting even the shirt, all the linen articles of dress are to be sent to wash, the rest of the clothing is to be exposed to the air: by night and by day until the Patient is reported cured, when the Noncommissioned Officer who is sent for him will carry back his clothes.

2^d If a Patient the Patient is to be without a shirt, below even Blankets, and the Linen under wear is to be rubbed and drenched over the whole body morning and evening. Six dressings performed in three days are generally sufficient for the cure of the most inveterate Feet, and every Patient previous to receiving back his clothes is to be thoroughly dry, purified in a warm bath.

3^d It is seldom necessary to change the bedding for Patients with Feet, no other class of Patients, are on any account to be admitted into the same ward, nor are the Blankets ever to be mixed with the other Hospital stores, the same Blankets, if not worn too thin should be exposed to the fresh Air.

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M. D. 1783.
Vol. II. p. 22 IV
M. D. 1783.
Vol. II. p. 22 IV
M. D. 1783.
Vol. II. p. 22 IV
M. D. 1783.
Vol. II. p. 22 IV

a degree of heat capable of decomposing it, is very different
In this instance, it begins with a greenish, dead, of a gray
brown or amber colour, making a long and slow progress,
and sometimes going through its course without any
perceptible effluence. The eggs are commonly elevated,
and often, in being punctured, a lymphous fluid
is little puncta in vacuum inoculation, attracted
concocted, myself on the same the just character of the
vacuum puncta, there fore when a deviation arises, of what
ever kind it may be, common-prudence points out the
necessity of re-inoculation, and under circumstances of
unsuccessful inoculation the injection of virus cannot be
too often repeated until the condition has been totally
perfectly unsuitable of the absorption.

When any constitutional dyspepsia occur in inoculated
cow-pox, they are commonly first perceptible (usually
in children) on the fourth or fifth day. They appear
again, and sometimes in adults, not unlike a mild attack
from the inoculated small-pox, on the eighth month or
tenth day. The former arise from the general effect of the
virus on the habit, the latter from the irritation of the puncta
If the effluence of the small-pox have been received
into the habit previously to the inoculation of the vaccine
virus, the vaccine inoculation will not always be found
to stop its progress, although the puncta may make
the common without intervention.

The vaccine used for inoculation should always
be perfectly clean. After each puncture, it is proper
to dip it into water, and wipe it dry. The practitioner
should be particularly cautious in observing that the
point be free from rust, either contracted by common

of glass. Nothing more is necessary for its preservation
than wrapping it in clean smother paper.
The virus, thus preserved, when wanted for the purpose
of inoculation, may easily be ordered to its fluid state,
by dissolving it in a small portion of cold water, taken
up in the point of a lancet. It may then be used in the
same manner as when just taken from a pustule.
The vaccine fluid is liable, from causes apparently trifling,
to undergo a decomposition. In that state it deteriorates
so much that what has been demonstrated the dysentery pustule,
that is, a pustule, or an appearance on the arm and spreading
the characteristic marks of the genuine pustule. When mixed,
admixing different fluids, may be excited, according to the
quantity of the virus applied, or the state of the system
involved; but by far the most frequent remedy, or derivation
from the perfect pustule, is that which arrives at maturity,
and finishes its progress much within the time limited by
the law. Its commencement is marked by a troublesome
itching; and it throws out a premature effluence, sometimes
extensive, but seldom circumscript, or of so wide and as
that which determines the pustule completely organized; and
(which is more characteristic of its degeneracy than the other
symptoms) it appears more like a common festering, produces
by a thorn, or any other small extraneous body, sticking
in the skin, than a pustule excited by the vaccine fluid.
It is generally of a brown colour, and when punctured, instead
of that colour, presents a bloody fluid of the perfect pustule,
its contents are found to be opaque. What deviation from
the common character of the pustule, arising from
vacuum virus which has been previously exposed to a

the junction may take effect, it will be prudent to inoculate
in both arms, or to make two punctures in the same arm,
about an inch and a half apart, except in very early
infection, when there is a great susceptibility of local irritation.
If the effluence surrounding the puncture should be
cohesive, and occasion much local heat upon the arm,
it may be cooled by the repeated application of pieces of
folded linen, dipped in cold water, or still more capriciously
by a strong solution of the aqua hydragryi acetatis, in-
water, an ounce, for example, of the former in four or six
of the latter.

If the last should a any time be prematurely
rubbed off, and not succeeded by another within twenty-four
hours, the part may be occasionally touched with the
undiluted aqua hydragryi acetatis.

Vaccine virus, taken from a pustule and inserted

immediately in its place, that is, is preferable to that which
has been previously dried, but as it is not always practi-
cable to obtain it in this state, we are compelled to seek
for some mode of preserving it. I have now have I am
suggested, but from the first of long experience, it may be
advised, that preserving it between two plates of glass is
the most eligible. Let a piece of common window glass
be cut into squares of about an inch each, so that they
shall be smooth when placed upon each other, let
the collected vaccine fluid be confined to a small spot
(about the size of a split pea) upon the centre of one
of these glass, which should be suffered to dry in the
common heat of the atmosphere, without exposure to
the heat of fire or sun. When dry, it should be

immediately secured by placing over it the other piece

Appendix. N. 1.

on Vacc. Inoculation. Over Britain

Regulation

Let the vaccine fluid be taken for the purpose of inoculation from a pustule that is making its progress regularly, and which possesses the true vaccine character, on any day from the fifth to the eighth, or even a day or two later, provided the effluence be not then formed around it. When the effluence is formed, it is always more prevalent to derive from taking any more of the virus from that pustule. To obtain the fluid, let the edge of the pustule be gently punctured with a lancet in several points. It will gradually come out, and should be inserted upon the arm about midway between the shoulder and the elbow, either by means of a very slight scratch, not exceeding the eighth part of an inch, or a very small oblique puncture.

It will be soon well apparent on the punctured part in the third day, if the operation succeed, which on the fourth of fifth becomes perceptibly resorbed. It goes on increasing till the tenth day, when it is generally surrounded by a rose coloured effluence, which remains nearly stationary for a day or two. The effluence then fades away, and the pustule is gradually converted into a hard glossy scab, of a dark mahogany colour. This progression stages of the pustule are commonly completed in fifteen or seventeen days. A single pustule is sufficient to secure the constitution from the small pox, but as we are not always certain

present, that none of them remain without employment.
Mr. He is to report to the Commanding Officer upon any
men that may appear to him to have become unfit
for service.
13th He is to be responsible for giving timely notice to
the Company Surgeon when any Member on his List
is likely to fall short in order that the due requisition
for a fresh supply may be made in time, or to obtain
that officer's sanction for the purchase from the Hospital
fund; but he is never to purchase any Medicine
whenever, without being duly authorized.

8th I must a case denounce fatally, he is to make a
particular report on the eve, progress, and termination
of the disease as well as of the agreeableness of situation
(wherever that last can be done) to the Brigade Surgeon
for the information of the Surgeon General.
When a dissection takes place all the Assistant Surgeons
are necessarily to be present.
9th It is never to perform any important operation without
the concurrence and approbation of his Superior Officer,
the Brigade Surgeon who is further to be consulted in
all cases of severe and difficult disease.
10th Besides the regular morning and evening visits the
Surgeon is to visit the Hospital at unregular hours of the
day and night, as well to see a patient requiring more
than ordinary attention, as to ascertain that the service is
conducted with perfect regularity at all times. Visits at
unregular hours are particularly called for at the Surgeon
will be held responsible for the results for the measures
as well as for the quantity and quality of all the
Patient provided.
The order and distribution of the small and whether
relates to the inferior discipline of the sick is under the
immediate management of the Surgeon, but the Surgeon
will make of their Hospital day or otherwise, must
according to the offence any of the servants who may
be guilty of crime or neglect of duty, the way to
punish to be credited to the Hospital fund.
11th It is to point out their respective duties to the different
Assistant Surgeons of his Regiment who are to obey him
in all things, and to be careful in as far as circumstances

provided in their Quarters, as soon as the Carrier is furnished
while the others are to be marched off to the Hospital to
receive the Accused that may be required for their complaints
but every man unfit for duty is to be taken into the Hospital
The Surgeons of Congress are further to be held
responsible for unfitness regarding any man who may
unavoidably be taken ill at his quarters instead of reaching
for the next Regimental Camp, and the Surgeon in like
manner is to be held responsible for sending him without
delay. He is to be held altogether responsible for the correctness
of all the Hospital Returns, Books and Day Lists, the
Clerk and Surgeons being only his clerks.
He is to consider the health of the women & Children,
servants, or servants with the Regiment to be equally
under his care as that of the Soldier for as long as
they are permitted to belong to it.
He is to be answerable for the proper care of the
Medical and Surgical Chests, and Hospital Stands
as well as the Medicines granted by Government to carry
them, and when these are lost, damaged, or abused in
any manner through his negligence, he is to make
good the loss, and during marches or actual service
before the enemy, he is further to be answerable for
having in addition to the Med. Medical and Surgical
chests proper amounts of Medicines, dressings,
and Surgical Materials ready prepared for immediate
use and service by an orderly or otherwise near his
own person. He is further to see that every Assistant
Surgeon under his order is furnished with proper
equipments of the above kind.

the general disease, are to be sent forthwith to the Regimental Hospital.

2d. It is of consequence that the Surgeon should as soon as possible make himself acquainted with the Medical and Education of every Man in the Regiment he is to examine every recruit that comes to it, no matter by whom previously passed, as well for the purpose of ascertaining that he is in health on his arrival, as that he is otherwise fit for a Soldier, and if he finds that he has not the free use of all his limbs, or labour under any defect of his eyes or ears, or of a bad constitution, thro being narrow chested, or other malformation, or that he is affected with Scrophula, or other disease, more particularly of bearing the least of weight on the legs, that have at some former period of life affected the Limb Bone, he is to make a report on the subject to the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

3d. He is to perform all surgical dressings with his own hand, or so that they are done by one of his Assistants, as this important professional duty is never to be entrusted to the Surgeant or servants of the Hospital, and he is further to do that the Assistant he himself instructing by the hands of his Assistants, he himself instructing that in that necessary part of their duty, if they are not sufficiently skilled in it and requiring them as much for their education of they appear or require to be instructed.

4th. It shall report from each Company in the Regiment is to be brought to him every morning at the hour of parade, at which time the Surgeant who makes the report is to bring to the rear of the Company every Man capable of walking out, those who are unable to walk out are to be

1st. He who make a health inspection of the Regiment at
least once a week for the detection of flesh, and sore legs, when
the men are the paraded, even legged with their coats
drawn down up. Should any appear otherwise unwell
they are to fall out for the purpose of undergoing a more
minute inspection, and all who are found to have any
dyspepsia of illuse, more particularly if affected with

Instructions for the Regimental Surgeon.

to the Surgeon General.

1st. All applications for leave of absence to any of the
Regimental Medical Staff, are to pass thro him, and
he must previously certify that the health of the Troops
can admit of the leave being granted, a report of which
certificate is to be furnished with the first Monthly Return.
2nd. All applications for leave of absence to any of the
Regimental Medical Staff, are to pass thro him, and
he must previously certify that the health of the Troops
can admit of the leave being granted, a report of which
certificate is to be furnished with the first Monthly Return.

3rd. All applications for leave of absence to any of the

4th. As a health precaution and to ensure thorough personal
cleanliness he will recommend the practice of bathing for
the Troops whenever circumstances and the season of the
year will permit.
5th. As a health precaution and to ensure thorough personal
cleanliness he will recommend the practice of bathing for
the Troops whenever circumstances and the season of the
year will permit.

6th. During the health inspection of the Barracks or
cantonments, he will not only see that there are free
from impurities within their walls, or vicinities without.
Such as bags of filth that can be removed or displaced
without that can be drawn off, but he will advise with
and instruct the Magazines on the interior health
Office and cleanliness of the Town or Place where the
Troops under his care may be quartered.

7th. As a health precaution and to ensure thorough personal
cleanliness he will recommend the practice of bathing for
the Troops whenever circumstances and the season of the
year will permit.

It is when an operation is to be performed he will call upon
one of the Regimental Staff who has never operated to perform
it, but under his own guidance and direction, & that the
Patient cannot possibly receive any harm, and continue the
practice until all under him have had opportunities of using
the knife. Should any decline the operation, or be found
incapable of performing it they are not to be allowed to
continue in the Regiment even tho they may have passed
their examination before he finds in Eden.
The Staff he is to be that all the Regimental Medical
Staff are present on the same ground and that they remain
in communication with the Brigade until it becomes
necessary to remove the wounded. He is also to be respon-
sible for their having proper surgical equipment, and
dressing adapted to the circumstances of the service, and
to make arrangements with the General Officer Command-
ing the Brigade for having Ammunition, Medicines,
and other non-effected, attached to the Medical Staff
during an action for the purpose of conveying or other-
wise assisting the wounded.
It is to be observed, and more particularly when directed
that he is to examine most minutely into the whole economy
of the Brigade in as far as their health may appear
to be concerned. He will particularly enquire into the mode,
and regularity of their marching, the sheltering and dis-
position of their provisions, the ventilation, cleanliness,
and extent of accommodation in their Quarters, the sufficiency
of their personal clothing, covering during the night, the
quality of the soil, climate, and situation, as affecting
the troops while exposed to their influence during the season

immediately correct any malpractice which he may commit,
 regarding to the Hospital General on the circumstances of
 the case. He is in like manner to inspect the diet table
 in order to ascertain that the Patients have justice
 done to them on the one hand, and that there is no waste
 made or improper exhibition of food on the other, as
 also the Master Cooks Accounts, Books, Orders, &c.
 of the Hospital in order to correct errors,
 and punish fraud.
 During the above inspection he will attend in a
 particular manner to the classification of diseases in the
 due separation of the Medical, Surgical, and Venereal
 classes from each other, and the separation of contagious
 diseases in the Medical division from the other diseases.
 In the Surgical division he will see that the same
 rule of separation is observed in regard to Patients
 with the Scurvy, venereal disease, or contagious ulcers,
 dysentery, the drying of wounds, and other the practice
 of Surgery to be conducted in the most improved principles
 &c. He will inspect monthly the Medical Instruments
 and Hospital equipment of the Hospital and make
 a report thereof to the Hospital General, and on a
 month he is to be answerable that the Medical grounds
 for the purpose of carrying the Public Store of the Hospital
 are not loaded with private baggage but strictly appropriate
 to this their proper use.
 He will furnish a Monthly numerical sick Return
 of the Hospital to the Hospital General, with due statement
 tend on the prevailing diseases and ~~other~~ health concerns,
 also a Return of the Medical Staff belonging to the Hospital
 whether present absent or how employed.

is to be a weekly inspection of all the men by the Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, who should then weekly examination be confined to the same alone, as it is of consequence by frequent inspection to make early detection of venereal complaints. See Appendix A. 2.

No Lacks &c to be permitted to hang up, or lay in the wind, the uncommenced Officer attending the Hospital is required in the admission of the Patient to take charge of his medical, and is to be responsible for them. The Lacks should be regularly ticketed, and on no occasion is a Patient to have access to his Lacks, without the knowledge and permission of the Surgeon. The Hospital is never to be crowded, every man to have at least the space of five feet allotted to his bed and each man asked to himself. The foregoing Instructions are to be strictly observed by the Regimental Surgeon, and are equally to govern the conduct of Medical Staff Officers, in charge of Regimental or Company Hospitals.

Duties of the Brigade Surgeon.

1st He is to consider himself the Imperial Health Officer of the Brigade to which he belongs, to be responsible for all its health concerns, and to see that the Regimental Medical Staff under him comply with all the regulations. 2^d He is to visit the Regimental Hospital daily, or as often as circumstances may render it necessary, as well to give orders and precise directions, as that the Regimental Medical Staff may have opportunity of consulting him at all times.

3rd He is to inspect their prescription Book, and in-

Whenever the Staff present in a Regiment there

should be present.

All General Orders are to be confined to the

be present.

He should not in a plain shirt and the object he has now
body be made extremely clean with warm water and soap
of the Medical Staff of the Regiment, and his whole
should (if possible) be previously inspected by one
Every Officer on his campaign into the Hospital

Regiment N. 1.

trial of the Law, after the manner directed in the
the mark of the small box, should be subjected to the
in all circumstances. Every Man who does not bear
the inoculation of the Law, should be subjected
disputed out of his pay by the Lawmaster of the Regiment
open or did not, must fall upon himself and be
regiment changed and not received by the Staff but
must take care to preserve the did rolls, as any
Staff Officer not be present, the Regiment at large
the Surgeon from that responsibility, but should the
correct will sign the discharge, Book which records
one a week by the Staff Surgeon, who if he find them
The did roll and Surgeon's Book are to be examined
in the did roll and Surgeon's Book.

can be altered in the account which is not specified
rather allowed his case may require, no change
be entered opposite his name, as well as any
by the Surgeon in his Book for each Patient is to
a did roll in which the date of death is entered
Surgeon N. 2) is to be running up in each war, and also
It did take according to the amount from (Side by)

The Surgeon is never to quit the Hospital without leave, and
to be responsible for the cleanliness, good order, and proper
conduct of all the Hospital servants and Patients.
The Secretary is to be under the direction and orders
of the Surgeon, to keep all the Hospital accounts,
make out all sick returns, to keep regular accounts
of discharges, returns, and all disbursements, and every five
days is to make out for the Captain of each company
a company account according to the number of men in
Hospital of which a general account is also to be sent
to the Commanding Officer signed by the Surgeon.
The Secretary is to see that the sick list is an regular
ly filled up, and that a ticket be placed at the head of
every man's bed on his entering Hospital, on which is to
be entered his name, disease, date of admission, company,
and number in the Co. etc. He is also to keep the Surgeon
on all occasions, and in his absence on any district of
the Hospital, to supply his place with the same attention
& responsibility.

The duties of the Secretary are to attend the sick,
administer Medicines, and comforts, keep the wards clean, and
on all occasions obey the orders of their Physicians and
directly observe the orders of the Hospital.
The Commanding Officer should be applied to
for a Guard in order to furnish dentists to the Hospital
Hospital which dentists should be directed to admit no
person but the staff, the officers of the Regiment, and
those immediately employed in the Hospital. They are
to be careful in preventing liquor, or any other articles
being carried into Hospital without the Surgeon's permit
den, not are they to allow any Patient to go out except
to the necessary, without a ticket of leave from the Surgeon.

I repeat, the Deponent is to take care that every duty
 be performed with the least possible noise and that at
 night the house be perfectly quiet. Every man must
 be in bed by eight o'clock in winter and nine in summer.
 All gaming is to be strictly prohibited.
 Every Patient taken into the Hospital should
 bring with him a lot of the necessaries he may bring
 with him of which the Hospital Deponent is to take charge.
 He is then to be well washed with warm water and soap,
 to put on a clean shirt and immediately be reported to
 the Senior Medical Officer.
 Patients in Hospital to be shaved at least three
 a week and all other possible cleanliness observed, for
 which the Deponent is in particular manner to be held
 responsible. The same contained in the Catalogue of every Patient
 that dies to be invariably attended, and the State of the
 others to be removed monthly, often according to circumstances
 after the Death of a Patient the whole of the
 Bedding is to be changed in water for several days, well
 washed, and exposed to the Sun before it can be either
 used again or put into the Hospital stores, and the
 Deponent is frequently to inspect and put out to air
 any spare bedding or stores for the care and good
 condition of all which he is to be particularly responsible
 whenever a Patient is suggested to have died of a
 contagious disease, not only the bedding, but the bedstead
 is to be thoroughly removed for the purpose of being
 purified by washing and exposure to the air, and the
 place where the Patient lay to be well secured with lime
 or dung, and further to be fumigated for at least six
 hours with nitrous acid, and common salt, or other
 the manner directed in the Dispensary N. 1.

the department is to take charge of the dead, and all other hospital stores, and is to be answered him-
self to the Surgeon who of course is responsible to the
General for any damage or loss.
This non-commissioned officer should be very
active and of good character. He should be selected by
the Surgeon with the approbation of the Commanding
Officer and be exempted from other Military duties; nor
should he be removed except in cases of misconduct
or inefficiency. He is to go round at night, fixed by
the Surgeon for communicating Medicines and nursing
round, and to see and be responsible that the orderly
Men, immediately give to the sick what may have been
ordered by the Surgeon, to observe that the ward are
kept clean and that every nuisance be removed as soon
as possible. He is to see that every patient has his hands
and face washed, and his hair combed and cleaned every
morning before the Surgeon visits the Hospital, to cause
all men who are able to sit up, regularly to fold up their
bedding, and to sweep under and around their beds
every morning by dry stool in summer, and swept in
winter, and in fine weather to separate their bedding
and expose it to the sun, and fresh air as often as possible.
He is not only to superintend the cleaning of the Ward
every morning, but also as frequently during the day as
circumstances may render necessary.
He is to call a roll every morning and evening
and immediately to report to the Surgeon the absence
of any patient as well as any irregularity of breach
of good order.
His quarters and rest are absolutely required in

Surgeon 185 9 d
 Clerk or Secretary 80 6 d
 Cook 60 4 d
 Orderlies each 40 3 d

shall be as follows.

to consist of a Surgeon, a Secretary, a Cook, and one
 orderly for each so sick, where extra pay from the fund
 The establishment for each Regimental Hospital
 or Ambulance.

no further charge for the half year can ever be allowed
 After this half yearly settlement of the accounts
 to the Commander in Chief, and to the Secretary at War
 the Comptroller by the Surgeon General, and presented
 will make two abstracts of the general state of the fund,
 one (in each year) the Treasurer of Regimental Hospitals
 and should be on the 21st June and 21st of Decem-

shall have had which as nearly as circumstances will
 within one month after the half yearly Board
 signature of the Surgeon General of Army Hospitals
 as soon as it shall have obtained the approval and
 Hospital, and the reports of his Board to be final
 half yearly Board, with the Treasurer of Regimental
 Hospitals, a settlement must be made of it by the
 When a surplus shall exist in the hands of the
 of Regimental Hospitals.

staff Surgeon & not in such case from the Treasurer
 drawn from it vouched by the Commanding Officer and
 must at Registrar all the extra expenditure is to be
 and when such a fund exists in the hands of the Regi-
 and be accountable to the half yearly Board for the amount.
 must at Registrar who will give receipts for the same
 to the fund once a month into the hands of the Regi-
 Regimental Surgeons will generally be the case, it is

in charge of Regimental Headquarters are to take care of
any casual sick of any other Regiment or Detachment
other than Quarters may be at a distance
It is probable that the strength of 20 (see portion)
from the pay of each soldier in Regimental Headquarters
will be adequate, with the addition to cover every expense
of diet, clothing, storage, etc., etc., etc.
The Contingent Fund will act as Treasurer for Regimental
Headquarters, receiving the half yearly surplus or deficit
along the increased expense as the circumstances of the case
may require, from the fund of the General Headquarters
It half yearly turn a Court consisting of the
Commanding Officers of half companies of Company, and
Regimental Surgeon will appoint to examine into the
Regimental Accounts when the balance must be finally
settled with the Treasurer for Regimental Headquarters.
The same Court must also be monthly to examine
and sign the Quarterly Books and Accounts, but the
general abstract for the Commander in Chief, and direct
Staff, at War, will only be made every six months at
already specified.

circumstances may render an immediate advance of
money necessary during the interval of three half yearly
periods, in that case the Surgeon of the Regiment may
draw on the Treasurer for the sum wanted, having first
obtained the approval and signatures of the Staff Surgeon,
by whom it will then be forwarded to the Commander in
Chief, and having his signature will be sufficient for the
Treasurer to honor the Draft.
But when the Drafts required produce a surplus
which will pay some and remaining in the part of the

them be taught to look up to, and depend upon, his official
position in all situations
This is exactly the Commander in Chief having
been placed to approve of the Establishment of Regimental
Hospitals, in such situations and under such circumstances
as will best be justified out, it becomes the duty
of the Inspector General of Army Hospitals to introduce
such rules and regulations for the interior economy of
the same and for the general conduct of the Medical
Officers, as may best provide for the health and comfort
of the sick and thereby supply the effective strength
of the Royal Force.
The experience of other services and of the long and
invaluable experience, has shown the great advantage
and economy of Regimental Hospitals to receive the
sick in the first instance when the Regiment may be in
Quarters, instead of sending all sick into a
General Hospital at a distance, by accom-
modating, slight and trifling cases of illness they obviate
the necessity in many instances of sending them to the
rear at all, and by giving opportunity to try the effect
of first remedies in cases of acute disease without delay
they may often be the means of doing much more
in that ultimate recovery and restoration to the service, of
not of saving many valuable lives, which might otherwise
be lost for want of such prompt and early assistance
Joining the actual movement of troops, or when
before an enemy it must be impossible to establish Regi-
mental Hospitals, and even if possible should not be
available for service reasons. The class character of each
Division or Brigade will therefore always result with

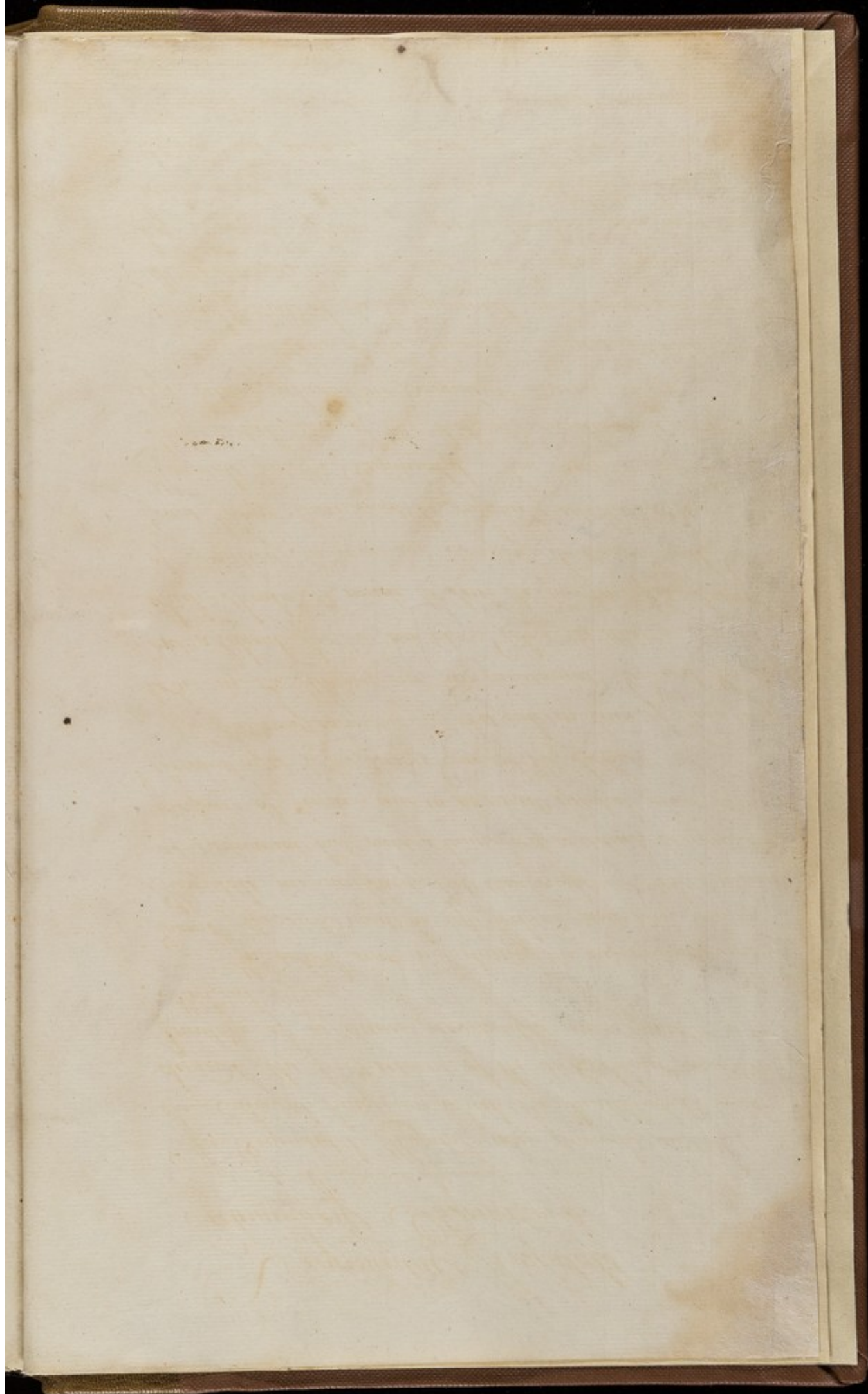
the present day is, some of the most
the delay is induced by the presence of many sick, the
quarrel of death, around him, and the less he is able
which he is apprehensive of meeting, and how often does not
why meet, at the hand of the fatal disease, who are
unknown to and therefore feel little interest in him.
Instead of collecting the sick of an army into one
place, it ought to be a rule to separate them as much as
possible. This prevents the generation of fresh contagion
from the only source, and accumulation of human effluvia,
more particularly from bodies under a state of decay, and
accelerates recovery by returning in a lighter degree the
overburden of ventilation, clothing, exercise and attention.
It is of still greater consequence generally to separate the
convalescent from the diseased.

According to the present system of the Continental
Army, the Regimental Medical Staff, though numerous
for beyond what is found in other services are of little
immunity to the disease, and must ultimately become
alloyed that lost to their position and the service through
want of employment, and if the General Staff, who
are to continue to receive the sick, one
Medical Officer instead of seven, would be more than
sufficient for the really great impediment, the sick might
be dismissed, and the command of their appointments
bared to the state.

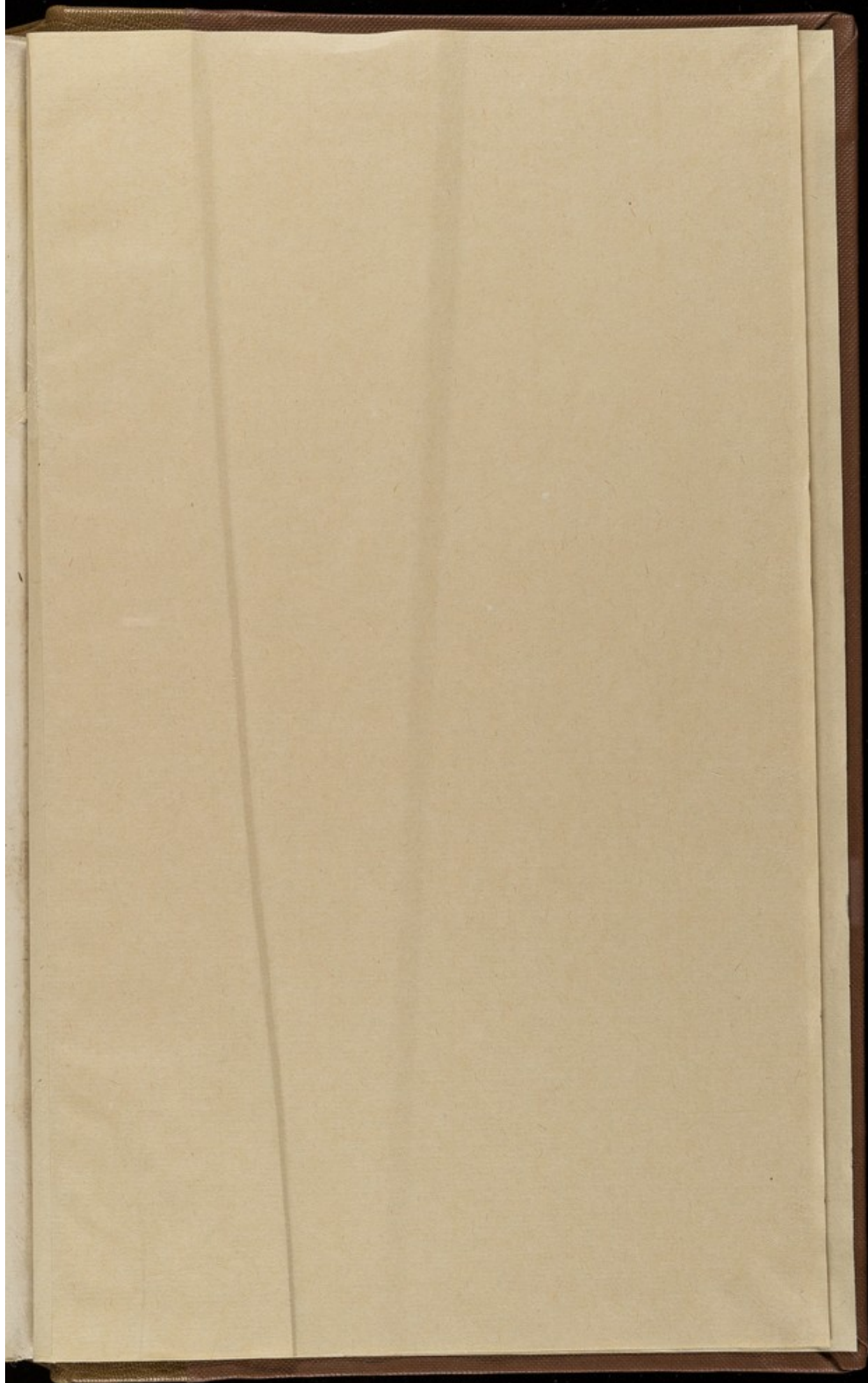
To conclude: Here a Plan of Regimental treatment
generally accepted amongst the Continental troops, it would
by cutting off the disease afford a rational remedy to the
abuse and pecuniary which have so long prevailed in the
fixed Hospitals of the Country, improve the professional
character of the Medical Staff and strengthen the
connection between the Officer and the Soldier, who would

Rechnung der Ausgaben
Rechnung der Einnahmen.

[illegible]



210



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