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Justice to the Maimed Soldier: Nursing, Medical Care and
Welfare for Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Their Families
During the English Civil Wars and Interregnum, 1642-1660
(review)

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By the beginning of the war, the Scots had formed a strong connection with Protestant Germany through the Scottish princess, Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of King James VI and I of Great Britain. Elizabeth was married to Frederick V, the Elector of the Palatinate who became King of Bohemia in opposition to the Holy Roman Emperor in 1619. Frederick V and Elizabeth were forced to flee Bohemia and the Palatinate after the Battle of White Mountain in 1620. Thereafter, the Stuart monarchy sought the restoration of Frederick V and Elizabeth to their lands in the Palatinate. The contributors to this volume emphasize the devotion of Scottish diplomats and soldiers to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, and her family's cause against the Habsburgs.

The Scots played a key role in Stuart diplomacy during the war. In his essay, Steve Murdoch stresses the Stuart monarchy's reliance upon Scotsmen to conduct British diplomacy at the Danish and Swedish courts in support of Frederick V. These efforts led to alliances against the Habsburgs. On the other hand, David Worthington investigates the activities of Scottish exiles at the courts of the Spanish and Austrian Habsburgs. He argues that these Catholic Scotsmen were loyal to the House of Stuart and the cause of Elizabeth Stuart, despite her Protestant ways. John R. Young looks at Scottish foreign policy and the attempt to extend the Solemn League and Covenant to the European continent as a defense league for European Protestantism in the 1640s.

The most overwhelming involvement of the Scots in the Thirty Years' War was in the military sphere. Over 50,000 Scots fought on the continent during the conflict. In his essay, J. V. Polišenský shows that several thousand Scottish soldiers were deployed to the Palatinate in support of Frederick V in 1619–21. Matthew Glozier focuses on the 15,000 Scottish soldiers serving in the armies of France and the Dutch Republic in the struggle against the Habsburgs. Alexia Grosjean depicts the strong Scottish leadership role and the importance of the 25,000 Scots that served in the Swedish army in the anti-Habsburg war effort. Finally, Paul Dukes and Robert Frost address the Scottish forces serving in the armies of Muscovy and Poland-Lithuania.

These essays contribute significantly to our knowledge of Scottish military and diplomatic involvement in the Thirty Years' War. The study shows that the Scottish contribution to the conflict was more significant than previously believed. The study also makes a valuable contribution to the growing knowledge of warfare during the first half of the seventeenth century.

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Justice to the Maimed Soldier: Nursing, Medical Care and Welfare for Sick and Wounded Soldiers and Their Families During the English Civil Wars and Interregnum, 1642–1660. By Eric Gruber von Arni. Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate, 2001. ISBN 0-7546-0476-4. Maps. Illustrations. Tables. Appendixes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xv, 283. \$ 69.95.

The image of Florence Nightingale has been so dominant over the profession of nursing, and even more so the care of soldiers, that it is easy to assume that before the mid-nineteenth century there was little or no organised treatment of the casualties of war. This volume provides an important reminder that organised medical care has a much longer history. Taking the era between the outbreak of the First English Civil War and the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, this study deals with provision in both the royalist and parliamentary forces, before turning to the British dimension and the wars abroad that dominated towards the end of the era and finishing with an examination of diverse topics, including military hospitals and nursing personalities.

The author is highly successful in illuminating the differing natures of care in the opposing forces and finding the emergence of a more systematic organisation in the victorious army of Parliament that prefigured later developments. The study is based on a wide range of sources, all treated with considerable care and scholarship. These bring into sharp relief the neglected world of hospitals, surgeons and nurses, both on land and, much to the credit of the author, at sea.

It is rare these days that a work can genuinely be said to have opened up an almost unexplored aspect of early modern warfare, but this study manages to do so, and, in so doing, is a significant contribution to the histories of both medicine and warfare. Clearly written and without the hindrance of overcomplicated language, this is a well-constructed book, even if it occasionally betrays the author's less than total familiarity with the period. However, the work does not suffer significantly for that. The need to run through the course of the wars repeatedly from different perspectives is a little repetitive, but will be invaluable for increasing the comprehensibility of the work for those unfamiliar with the period. It is a pity that the relatively high cover price is likely to dissuade general readers from buying a copy of this work, but those who wish to understand the interaction of civil war and society in the seventeenth century could do a lot worse than to read this fascinating and illuminating study. For experts in the field the cover price may be an unavoidable expense.

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Military Migration and State Formation. By Mary Elizabeth Ailes. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2002. ISBN 0-8032-1060-4. Figures. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. 192. \$50.00.

This monograph, derived from a 1997 University of Minnesota doctoral thesis, charts the careers of 119 "British" (but mostly Scottish) officers who immigrated to Sweden from the late sixteenth century and links this migration to the rise of the centralised state in Sweden. Chapter 1 offers a cursory