In the eight hundred and sixty seventh issue of the second volume of the *British Medical Journal(BMJ)* printed in 1877 there is an article titled *War Hospitals*. This article addresses the needs for hospitals, even temporary ones, to exist in Britain and in South Africa, where the Boer War is happening. The discussion focuses greatly on sanitation, cost, and justifications for temporary hospitals in both peace and war times.

The article itself was found using JSTOR, though the full text is available online for free from *PubMed Central*, and the search restrictions on date of publication (1851-1902), journal of publication (*British Medical Journal*, et al.), and keyword search (“Boer war”). As a part of larger data collection the article was downloaded initially for its data, mainly word choice and order, but upon further inspection it represents the scholarly thought near the beginning of my selected parameters and provides important context for the medical perspective on the Boer War. The article deliberately chooses to specify certain people as important to the cause of temporary hospital creation, and this is important for understanding key figures that are influencing the scholarly works. The final reason for the selection of this article is that for the main research essay that this article will be used in this article plays two roles: this article will be examined by both a researcher and the computer as a way to understand the differences in gathered information from both sides.

This final reason for selection is important for its role in the secondary thesis within the research essay which is a defence of the methodology of data extraction, visualization, and presentation. If the articles that are examined by the researcher are compared with the articles examined by the computer and the conclusions drawn about them are similar enough that they could be said to provide the same information then the computer data mining methodology can be better justified, but if the conclusions are very different or that they somehow diverge in a major way then additional research and justifications must be made for the use of computer data mining and its efficacy in writing historical papers. In this way *War Hospitals* is unique because of the word choice and order that it contains. *War Hospitals* is instrumental in the final research essay and so had to be chosen for a deep reading.

While this article does not have a listed author, in fact neither the C19 Index nor the Wellesley Index could provide any information on the article; because the full text of the entire journal for that volume is available online additional context can be found within the other articles. With this information, though poorly copied with OCR (Object Character Recognition) software, I was able to determine that the editor for the *BMJ* was Ernest Abraham Hart, famous for his scathing editorials during his years as the editor. No authorship is given at anywhere in the article or in the entire volume, but it can be assumed to have been another physician of the time, probably a contemporary of Dr. Guy, given its content and its specifics in naming other physicians. In 1877 the *British Medical Journal* was written with the middle and upper classes in mind as the audience, which explains why Hart was writing scathing and self-congratulatory editorials. Reception of the *BMJ*, especially in this time period, was that if it was published therein then it must be absolute truth and fact. This meant that *War Hospitals* would have been received as the truth and that fresh air was a requirement for being healthy, but so too would this have meant there was an importance in sanitation.

I was also able to identify important persons listed in the article. Usually the person was listed as simply “Dr. <name>” but with additional reading it was possible to determine that ‘Dr. Guy’ was in fact ‘Dr. William Augustus Guy, FRCP,’ ‘Dr. Brocklesby’ was ‘Dr. Richard Brocklesby’ who died in 1797, but provided much of the necessary information for this article, ‘Mr. Adair’ was ‘Sir Robert Adair, GCB,’ ‘General Cornwallis’ was ‘Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis,’ and ‘Sir George Baker’ (whose name is the only one to appear in full) was ‘Sir George Baker, 1st Baronet, MD, FRS, FSA.’ The article names quite a few very important and popular names of the time, with Dr. William Augustus Guy being the one who is using the previous research of all of the others who are named, to write his work: *War in its Sanitary Aspects*.

The article discusses much in great depth, including methodology for the construction of temporary hospitals, the cost of the temporary hospitals at different tiers, and the importance of sanitation at temporary hospitals.