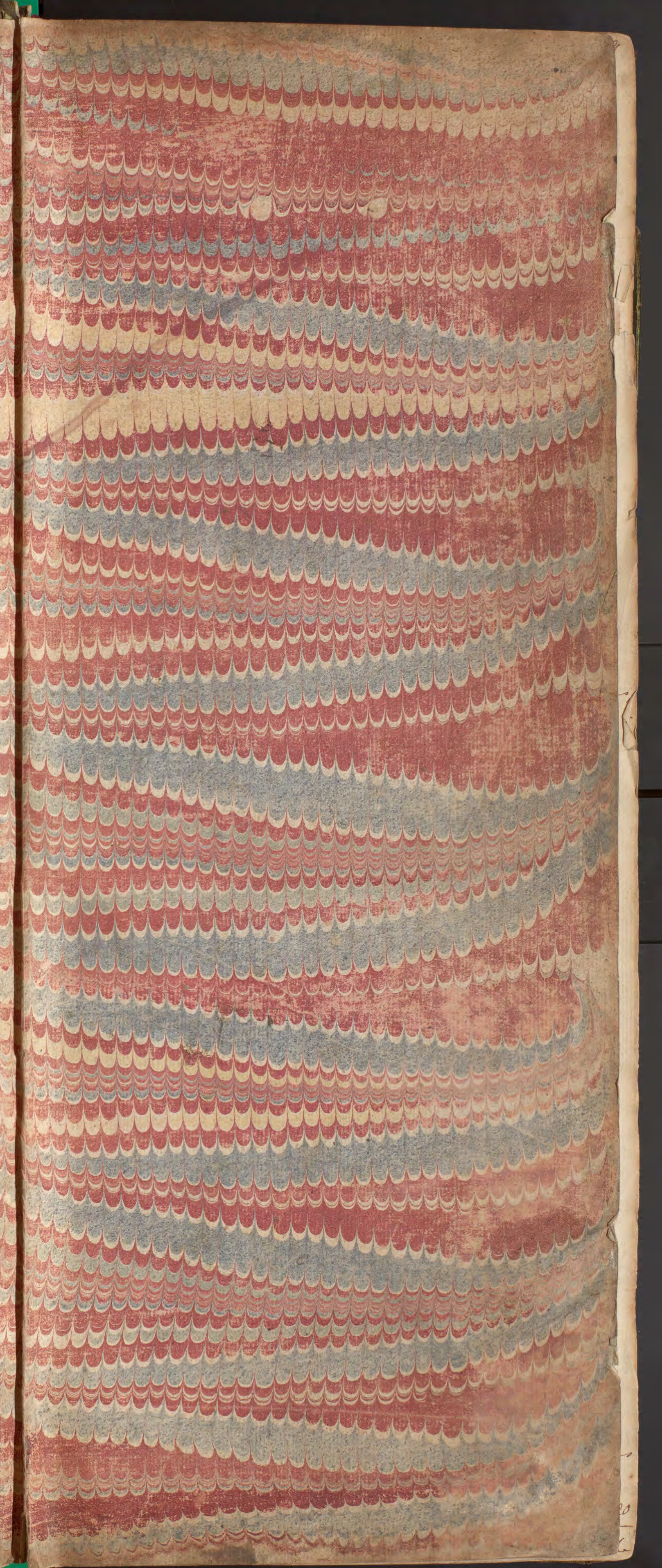


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They may likewise be employ'd with great
 advantage in those phagocenic ulcers of the
 glands, genitals, & of the groin, which may
 be clasp'd among the squalls of Syphilis.

Nitric &
 Nitrous Acids

4. The Nitric Acids & Nitrous. Have
 removed both the primary & secondary
 symptoms of Syphilis; and, in some instances,
 it seems, that the former have not occurred,
 nor have secondary symptoms ~~appeared~~,
 at the period they commonly show themselves,
 when the cure has been imperfect. But as
 far as my own experience extends, & that
 of many respectable Friends, who are
 connected with large Hospitals, a
 permanent cure has never been effected
 by these Acids, where secondary symptoms
 have been present. —

The same Acids, when exhibited with the
 utmost care & attention to many Patients
 who laboring under the ^{primary} ~~secondary~~
 symptoms of the Venereal Disease, and
 where they have agreed perfectly well with
 the stomach; have been overshelph, found
 inadequate to the cure of those symptoms.
 Indeed the failures which have occurred,
 both in my own practice & that of many
 of my surgical friends, have been so numerous
 that I do not think it eligible to rely on the
 Nitrous Acid, in the treatment of any
 one form of the Lues Venerea. But while
 I am oblig'd thus to detract from the supposed
 merits of Nitrous Acid as an antidote
 against Lues Venerea, I would by no
 means wish to see it employ'd as a medicine
 altogether useless in that Disease.

Where an impaired state of the
 Constitution renders the introduction of
 Mercury into the System inconvenient
 or evidently improper, the Nitrous Acid
 will be found capable of restraining the
 progress of the disease, while, at the
 same time, it will improve the health
 & strength of the Patient. On ~~the~~ some
 occasions, this Acid may be given in con-
 junction with a course of mercurial
 inunction; & it will be found to support
 the tone of the stomach; to promote the
 Appetite; to determine powerfully to
 the Throats, & to counteract in no
 considerable degree the effects of Mercury
 on the mouth & Gargles. These advantages
 are by no means unimportant; and
 certainly entitle the Gentlemen who
 have been active in promoting the
 introduction of this acid into general
 practice, to the gratitude of the Public

I will not presume, however, to
 assert, that we have yet learnt all
 that can be known, of the best mode
 of exhibiting this Medicine; nor will
 I suppose that we have arrived at the utmost
 ultra of its virtues. Yet, in the present
 state of our information on this subject,
 it would by no means be warrantable
 to substitute the or Nitrous Acid for in the

april 19
 The place of Mercury, for the cure of
 Venereal Complaints, nor to permit the
 knowledge we have gained respecting
 some useful qualities of the former,
 to induce us to reject what a long course
 of experience has taught us of the
 certain efficacy of the latter —

The first Psalm by G. Drayton.

1

The first Show Lord shall help the Man who keeps
 Psalm — From sinners counsels free.

Shuns their assembly & their ways
 And humbly walks with thee

2

Who make the righteous Law of God
 His guide & his delight
 Studies his will therein by day
 And meditates by night

3

Like a fair tree whose healthy roots
 Inhibits the briming tree
 So fruitful in its season proves
 The foul by Grace supply'd

4

And as a tree whose constant Leaf
 Shall never fade or die
 His undertakings shall be crown'd
 With rich prosperity.

5

Not so the ungodly & their ways
 Their light & evil minds
 Are carried by prevailing winds
 Like chaff before the winds

6

Such the approaching day of wrath
 Shall utterly consume
 Then midst the Saints they once despised
 They wail, but shall not come

7

The Lord approves the just Mans Path
 Preserver & guide him right
 But the dark ways of sin descend
 Swift to eternal night. 1800

On a Person whose Legs were
 very much burnt by sitting repeatedly
 too near the Fire —

Written by

G. B. O. 1802

There dwells a Man no matter where
 Who many Compounds doth prepare
 Loves them can joke & play at Whist
 A merrier Chap neer did exist
 He is so kind,

Can read a Poem every Line
 As well as layman or Divine
 To his own faults blind.

Quoth Charles with Arms a Simbo why
 Such common qualities have I
 And every fellow that can read
 From my groom to Coachman Ned
 These are the dregs
 Beasts both of our Genies and fire
 As much as you can well discern
 All in his Leg.

Acrostic^s Sixty Years past how few our days
 A And Life how small its greatest joys
 R Reflect poor Worms ye call Delays
 R Oh! Folly mark our Mind employs
 T Hurstep of the last dread Judgement
 of our Ways

W Depriv'd of Earthly bliss we prove
 R Religious ever soothing Power
 A And Jesus Love in Misery's hour
 Y You he supplies us from above
 T Till we behold him Face to Face
 O On him will live by Faith his Grace
 N Nor cease to own & praise him
 for his Love — fol 54

Extracts from Matt. 11

S
P
S
A
P
O
O
S
C
G
S
P
T

22 Cortyna A Purse value 500 Crowns: Purse

17 Delphinium Plantani folio, Haphisagria } Plants
afol: 21 dictum

18 Digitalis orientalis Sesamum dictum

Calyva — A Greek Ceremony over } Calyva
The Dead

Procutaracas Manians supposed to } Procutaracas
be papered with an evil spirit

Argentum

Milo 220 Oques value 66 French } Oque

Produces feathered Alum

Ephanta

19 Sapho Caryophyllum Gracis arborum } Plant
Senecioii folio pum ane

Antiparos Famous for its Grotto — } Grotto

Paros In repute for its Marble — } Marble

Poxia 20 Scrophularia glauca folia in amplas
lacinias diviso

- 35 In scrupulous habits Phlegm ^{In scrupulous}
always proves obstinate, & requires ^{Habits} ~~obstinate~~
more mercury than in habits far
from that complaint
- 36 Mercury may be given for any ^{Given}
length of time without curing of ^{in proper} ~~it~~
Lues, if it is not given in such ^{unavoiding}
away as to saturate of system.
- 37 Complaints ^{Complaints} ~~receding~~ ^{after} ~~to~~
venereal disease are not always
owing to that Malady, but to of
means used to suppress it
- 38 That Mercury lies in of bones, ^{Bones}
is denied by Mr John Hunter, &
is, I believe, a vulgar error.
- 39 That Mercury hurts the stomach ^{Stomach}
& bowels, when improperly used,
is, I am afraid, often too true
- 40 When impotency is the effect of ^{Impotency}
Lues venerea, it is generally owing,
either to the ignorance of of
Practitioner, or of irregularity of of
Patient
- 41 The greatest circumspection is in the ^{Choice of}
Lues in the choice of a ^{Nurse} ~~well~~
in & near great towns
- 42 A woman may have her health ^{Suckling}
ruined by giving suck to the infant
born of dissipated Parents
- 43 The Lues venerea, as well as of Lues
venerea, may be communicated by of
Mother or Nurse

Extracts from a Dissertation
on Milk by Dr Ferris

The greatest from the greatest from Residuum

1 Apes	40 Cows	1 Cows	44 Apes
2 Human	5 Goats	2 Goats	5 Maus
3 Maus	6 Cows	3 Cows	6 Human

Conclusions

Milk has
affinity
with
matter
I would now take a retrospective
view of such observations, & of such
results from the experiments citates,
as I consider to have the chief
weight in forming a general
conclusion, respecting the precise
nature of Milk

Milk, in its appearance, greatly
resembles an emulsion formed by
the juices oleose combined with
some farinaceous or mucilaginous
substance & water. Like such an
artificial emulsion, it give off a

april 25

considerable proportion of its
oil to the surface, & seems to differ
from it only in possessing a com-
pound part, which, in certain
circumstances & from certain additions
is exagutable. Yet from this
partial similitude, I think we
may be ~~led~~ led to conclude,
that milk possesses, in some
measure, an affinity to vegetable
Matter.

To Animal It spontaneously becoming
acid, & its affording sugar were
demonstrations of its alliance to
vegetable matter; for these
are properties peculiar to the
vegetable Kingdom. Its butter
or oily part, being a smooth
substance, readily soluble with
but little heat, & becoming rancid
on being kept for any length
of time, renders the analogy
of this part of milk to ^{ye} oil of vegetables, not entirely
unexceptionable. But the putrefactive
change of its chuse or mucilage,
must induce us to consider this
part, as partaking somewhat
of an animal nature.

contains
volatile
Alkali Peccarius was of opinion that Beccarius
both the residuum of Milk, & also
its serum, contain'd no inconsiderable
part of Volatile Alkali.

partakes
of both
vegetable
&
animal
Nature. I confess that I have not been
enabled to observe a grain of either
volatile or fix'd alkali in any
experiment which I have made
Indeed the opinion, which I have
been induc'd to form in regard
to the nature of milk, from my
observations & experiments, putates
in this attempt towards its
investigation, would not lead
me to the expectation of finding
either volatile or fix'd alkali
in the composition of Milk.

There appears to be nothing of
an absolutely animal nature;
nor indeed but a very small
proportion of what is most al-
lied to vegetable matter, (of the
saccharine part) in the composition
of Milk. Hence, I am inclin'd
upon the whole to conclude, that
Milk, in its aggregate, is neither
of a vegetable or animal nature;
but that it is intermediately
partaking somewhat of the nature
of Both.

Experiment made by these notes rec'd

Apr. 26

I would remark that if Cheese, which I submitted to a process of distillation, was never that which was absolutely decay'd by age. And hence perhaps arose that want of volatile Alkali in my experiments which Beccarius was led to think is always present, especially in the caseous part of Milk —

Madley himself

I always subjected to experiment that Cheese which I had made myself, & which I did not use till it had acquired a putrid smell & taste similar to that, which appears on what is call'd new or cream Cheese constantly acquires, on keeping, even a short time —

It is chuse unfair.

I considered the experiment of old chuse to be unfair; because we know, after a certain time, that that becomes a *viscus*, & a *populum* of myriads of *Animalcula*, thousands of which are undiscoverable, but by the assistance of Glasses. Here, *a priori*, we may expect to find volatile alkali; but this can by no means amount to a proof that volatile alkali exists as a component part of Milk, or of parts of Milk; after they have undergone every change, which of themselves they can undergo.

Father Eng's

He prosecutes his enquiries to determine the extent of analogy between Milk & Blood —

Comparative Experiments on Milk & Blood.

in

Their naturally compounded State

On their general component parts separated from each other.

Exp. on Milk & Blood

In order to render the comparison as clear as possible, I shall arrange the results of such experiments as are similar in opposite Pages: beginning with describing the effects which took place on the addition of various articles to milk & blood separately, in their naturally compounded state as they are taken from the animal, & pointing out the changes to which they are spontaneously subject.

Experiments

April 27

Milk.

No 1

Mineral
Acids

Mineral acids coagulate Milk
now is taken from of cow, wth se-
paration of its whey.

No 2

Rennet

Rennet, added to Milk newly
drawn, prevented that change,
which is common to milk at rest,
by presently producing that al-
teration, which spontaneously
acidity only can affect ma-
turally, after the milk has
been kept for some time -

No 3

Common
salt

Common salt, added to Milk,
did neither retard its usual se-
paration of cream; nor prevent
its becoming acid & coagulated
spontaneously -

No 4

Vinegar

Vinegar, added to Milk warm
from of cow, by coagulating its
caseous part, produced a separa-
tion of its whey -

No 5

Spontaneous
Changes

I caught about 60 of Milk
as it was drawn from of cow, & I
observed that a halitus or thin vapour
escaped from its surface: on stand-
ing at rest in a temperature of
about 50°, it gave off a thickish
cream to its surface, being retained
still longer, it became acid, & then,
& not until then, (in about 50 hours)
it coagulated. But no separation of
whey or serum succeeded, until this
coagulum was much divided by
force. The Milk first became acid,
as I have mentioned; & on being
kept, acquires, from of evaporation
of some of its aqueous part, a
firmer consistence, approaching
near to of appearance of cheese;
otherwise that sub-putrescent state,
to which cheese is subject, from being
kept for any length of time. -

of July 28

Experiments.

29

Blood

No 1

Mineral Acids

Mineral acids coagulated blood just drawn without separation of its serum —

No 2

Rennet

Rennet unwashed, when added to freshly drawn blood, neither produced any change, nor impeded that change which is natural to blood when placed at rest —

No 3

Common Salt

Common salt, added to blood newly drawn, prevented that coagulation to which blood unmix'd is spontaneously subject, notwithstanding it was exposed to y^e usual circumstances of Air Rest &c

No 4

Vinegar

Vinegar, added to blood newly drawn & in its usually fluid state, anticipated its natural coagulation, & prevented a division of its serum, by congealing y^e whole mass into y^e consistence of a Jelly —

No 5

Spontaneous Changes

I took likewise about 1/2 of blood just drawn from an Ox; & observed that a halitus, or thin vapour likewise escaped from its surface. I placed the blood at rest in a temperature also of about 55° to observe y^e spontaneous changes that it might undergo; & presently, as is usual, on its becoming cool, it began to coagulate uniformly. But, on standing still longer, the Crapamentum only coagulating part combined wth y^e particles began to give off in every direction y^e serum or aqueous part; & flying itself equally from all contact wth y^e vessel in w^{ch} it was contain'd, it was at length entirely suspended in this serum. The surface of y^e Crapamentum w^{as} of a florid red colour, but y^e mass was darkly red or black at y^e bottom, where it was secluded from y^e action of y^e air. The blood still kept in y^e same temperature, shew'd no sign of its having become acid; but, on y^e contrary, putrid, increasing in putridity, until it became very offensive, y^e whole being at length one putrid Mass —

v. d. 30

v. fol. 29

Milk -
No 6When
agitated

Rapidly agitated milk, w^t
as sticks, for a considerable time, w^t
it shew'd not of least disposition of
parting with any share of its co-
agutable part; but, when suffered
to be again at rest, it underwent
very change in of same manner as
did of milk which had not been agitated.

No 7

Separation
of its com-
parts

I separated very cautiously, in
in of neat place, of cream, of chuse,
of whey of milk, from each other.
By agitating of cream I formed butter;
I separated of chuse from of whey, by
of assistance of Rennet; & afterwards
I clarified of whey, by boiling it w^t
of white of eggs -

Experiments
on of parts
of
Milk.

Butter.

No 8.

Phos-
phate

Took a portion of Butter, & placed
it upon an iron plate heated to redness
& found it to be inflammable. Its fluid
part being dissipated, a black coal
residuum was left remaining. The
odour w^t it. This inflammation was
attended, was like that which is pro-
duced by burning chuse -

No 9

Nitrous
Acid

To another portion of Butter I added
of something nitrous acid, upon which
no violent action ensued. A sea-green
colour was produced upon its surface
which went off as soon as of fumes of
of acid escaped. The Butter was left
undissolved upon of surface of of
acid, of its natural colour or rather
whiter, in of form of a thick mucilage
or oil. The acid was perfectly clear
underneath it; neither was there
any decomposition or turbidness on
adding water to of acid; nor any change
of colour on of addition of alkalies.

When agitated

No 6

From a portion of blood, just drawn, I took, by stirring it wth a stick, as I had stirred y^e milk, y^e part which thus separated, is apparently fibrous, & is y^e spontaneous coagulating part of blood; thence call'd y^e coagulating or coagulable lymph. And by repeatedly washing this part wth water, I rendered it white, having freed it from all y^e red particles. The red part of y^e blood remained suspended, or rather sunk in y^e serum after this coagulating lymph was taken away, without y^e least tendency to coagulate.

No 7

From another portion of blood which I suffered to coagulate, & to form a spontaneous separation of its serum, I drew off, by means of cotton (used as a syphon, that I might not disturb y^e mass of crassamentum) a quantity of serum, which readily pass'd thro' y^e fitting paper folded double.

Experiments

on y^e 3 parts

of

Blood

Red particles

No 8.

I likewise took a quantity of y^e red particles of blood, & I exposed them in y^e same manner I had exposed y^e Butter, to y^e action of fire, & wth a similar result, except that y^e odour produced by y^e experiment was like y^e smell of burnt mutton.

No 9

I likewise added y^e smearing nitrous acid to another portion of y^e red particles of blood: a sea-green colour was immediately produced upon their surface; the action of y^e acid was particularly violent. The mixture at bottom was of a dark brown colour, & was covered thickly wth air bubbles. These y^e green colour disappeared wth y^e fumes of y^e acid, & there remained a solution of y^e red particles of a dark brown colour, which, on y^e addition of water was rendered of a lighter tinge & turbid; & some precipitation succeeded. On y^e addition of common fix'd alkali, y^e solution was again complicated, & of a bright colour, like mountain wine. The caustic fix'd alkali rather increased y^e decomposition, & did not alter y^e colour.

Separation of its constituent parts.

Nitrous Acid

fol 31
Muriatic
Acid

Bitter
No 10

From muriatic acid wth Butter
there shew'd no evident effect -

No 11

Nitric
Acid

Nitric acid dissolv'd butter
partially only, y^e solution being of
a reddish brown colour, some little
precipitation took place on y^e addⁿ
of water, but no change of colour,
nor re solution of Alkalies.

No 12

Alcohol

Alcohol produced no evident
change on Butter.

No 13

Ether

Ether did not make any
immediate change upon Butter; but,
after some time, a good deal divided
its particles -

No 14

Caustic
Alkali

Butter was rendered somewhat
of y^e appearance of dissolved Soap, wth
caustic alkali, forming a pretty
uniform white mixture

No 15

Common
fix'd
alkali

No evident change was produced
on butter by common fix'd alkali except
a division of its particles. The evolution
on adding nitric acid to this alkali,
after y^e butter had remain'd in it for
36 Hours, was not in y^e least more
violent than is common, nor did any
decomposition ensue.

Muriatic
Acid

Red particles, wth muriatic acid, produced no violent action, nor green colour, but there was a dark brown partial solution, having a kind of coagulum upon its surface. No precipitation or change took place upon y^e addⁿ of water or of alkalis —

No 10

Vitriolic
Acid

From red particles, wth vitriolic acid; no violent action but a dark brown colour was produced, y^e particles like a coagulum swimming in y^e middle at first, but these were afterwards more dissolved. There was some little decomposition when mixed with water, & a re solution wth mild or caustic alkali, but no change of colour —

No 12

Alcohol

Red particles, wth alcohol, formed a pretty uniform mixture of a red colour. The spirit evaporating a thick brown powder-like residuum was left, of y^e smell of strong Brandy

No 13

Ether.

From red particles wth ether, an immediate coagulation ensued —

No 14

Caustic
Alkali

Red particles, wth caustic alkali, formed a pretty uniform mixture of a bright red colour, becoming more & more of a fine deep brown. Wth eva-
porated, y^e residuum had somewhat y^e appearance of jelly

No 15

Common
Fix'd Alkali

The common fix'd alkali, mixing uniformly wth y^e red particles, rendered y^e mixture of a bright red colour. On y^e addition of water, still a bright red colour existed, but some darker red particles were precipitated. Vitriolic acid being added, a foamy decomposition immediately took place, wth violent ebullition. The foam remained still upon y^e surface, after the ebullition had ceased. and y^e colour was destroyed. This mixture of red particles in common fix'd alkali, fell in water to y^e bottom, in the form of a drop; but on a little agitation, mingled uniformly, producing a bright red colour; But, Draspe's into a mixture of vitriolic acid and water, it did not sink, but an ebullition & a gradual & partial mixing ensued, some dark red particles precipitating

3 345
ofol 33

Butter
No 16

Water Butter always rises to the sur-
face of Water —

Cheese

No 17

Nitrous
Acid Cheese, wt smearing nitrous
acid, formed a complete solution;
No decomposition took place wt
water & alkalis; but a greenish
yellow colour was produced —

No 18

Muriatic
Acid

Cheese in Muriatic Acid formed
a solution of a bluish cast; No de-
composition wt either Water or Alkalis,
nor any change of colour ensued

No 19

Nitric
Acid

A complete solution of Cheese
was formed in Nitric Acid, of a
reddish brown colour, but no pre-
cipitation nor decomposition nor
change of colour ensued upon ad-
dition of Water or Alkalis —

No 20

Ether

Cheese wt ether was rendered
somewhat tough

No 21

Alcohol

Cheese wt alcohol, was similarly
affected as by Ether

No 22

Caustic
Alkali

A division of particles, but not a
solution of Cheese, was produced by
caustic Alkali —

Whey

No 23

Heat

The clarified whey of Milk mig^t
always be evaporated wt, or w^{out} heat;
& in either way w^{out} coagulation, leaving
a saccharine residuum —

v. fol 35

Water.

Red particles mix'd freely with water, & sunk to y^e bottom when decomposed or separated —

~~No 16~~
Coagulable — Lymph

No 17

Nitrous Acid

The coagulum of Blood, w^h on making nitrous acid, occasioned at first ebullition & a few air bubbles, & immediately after a complete solution took place. This being mix'd with water, a decomposition ensued, & a very pale greenish colour was produced, which was not changed by caustic fix'd alkali, but y^e decomposition was increased, y^e separating part swimming on y^e surface, or being pretty generally diffused. With common fix'd alkali, a resolution took place, & y^e mixture was of a bright cinnamon colour —

No 18

Muriatic Acid

Muriatic Acid w^h y^e coagulum of blood, produced no violent action but a transparent solution of a ~~reddish~~ rather a purple colour. Decomposition & precipitation were the consequences of an addition of water, & a resolution ensued from adding either Caustic or common fix'd Alkali, but no change of colour —

No 19

Nitric Acid

The coagulum of Blood w^h Nitric Acid, occasioned no violent action, nor was it dissolved in that medium, but y^e coagulum became somewhat swelled & of a clear brown jelly, or candid appearance —

No 20

Ether

Coagulum w^h Ether was rendered only a little hardened & somewhat corrugated —

No 21

Alcohol.

Coagulum w^h alcohol was acted on in a somewhat similar manner as by Ether —

No 22

Caustic Alkali

Coagulum w^h caustic alkali formed a complete solution; a decomposition taking place on y^e addition of an acid.

SERUM.

No 23

Heat

The most pure serum of Blood, y^e I could collect, always coagulated w^h heat after y^e evaporation of a most trifling p^{ro}portion of its watery part: when it

April 35

No 24Nitrous
Acid.

The whey of Milk & curdling
Nitrous Acid immediately united, as
fully as that acid & water; but no
evident effects —

No 25Muriatic
Acid

No change on whey took place
from addition of Muriatic Acid

No 26Nitric
Acid

No change ensued from
addition of Nitric Acid

No 27Caustic
Alkali

Caustic alkali did not alter
appearance of whey —

No 28Fix'd
Alkali

No change was effected on whey by
common fix'd alkali —

No 29

Alcohol

Alcohol produced no evident
effects on whey

No 30

Rennet

Rennet mix'd readily with whey
of Milk, without affecting any change;
nor by addition of rennet, alcohol,
of alkalis or of acids, was whey
deprived of its disposition to coa-
gulate, w^or w^out that —

No 31

Butter

Butter became rancid on keep-
ing it for any length of time.

No 32

Cheese

Cheese became harder, on
escape of its aqueous part, it had
not been sufficiently prep'd from
it when made; it likewise
became, in a manner, putrid,
from long keeping.

No 33

Whey

Whey acquired an acidity from
being kept too long —

afol 36

wore of appearance of a tough trans-
parent jelly; it was somewhat sweet-
ish or saline to y^e taste —

No 24

Smoking Nitrous Acid immediately
coagulated y^e pure serum of Blood,
rendered it opaque, & of a light yellow
colour —

No 25

Muriatic
Acid

Muriatic Acid immediately coagu-
lated y^e serum of Blood rendering it
opaque & white

No 26

Vitriolic
Acid

With Vitriolic Acid, exactly similar
effects were produced on serum as
by y^e Muriatic.

No 27

Caustic
Alkali

Caustic alkali effected no change
on y^e serum of Blood —

No 28

Fix'd
alkali

London fix'd alkali effected no
change on y^e serum of Blood —

No 29

Alcohol

An immediate turbidness & some
precipitation ensued from y^e addition
of alcohol to y^e serum of Blood —

No 30

Pinel

Some turbidness ensued upon
adding a portion of Pinel to y^e
serum of blood; but neither Pinel
alcohol, nor alkalis, impeded y^e
coagulation of serum w^h heat was
applied —

No 31

Red
Particls

The red particles of Blood became
putrid on being kept any length of time

No 32

Coagulum

The coagulum of Blood became
hard, dry, semi-transparent, & putrid
from being kept too long —

No 33

Serum

The serum of Blood became
putrid from long keeping —

April 27

conclusions In order to form a right judgement of the truth or fallacy of an Hypothesis, it is certainly the most candid way to ascertain what circumstances in the first place favour, & what circumstances can be urged against it, & then, by a comparison of the favourable & unfavourable circumstances, reason must determine us to fix some determinate conclusion.

Following this plan, I will now take a fair & candid view of the leading facts, which have occurred to me from the Experiments, which have been related. And perhaps I may be enabled from thence to form some conclusion respecting the analogy of Milk & Blood.

First, in respect to the circumstances in which they agree

Natural State

Milk & Blood appear to be homogeneous Fluids, when first taken from the Animal: while warm, they both give off from their surface a habitus or thin vapour.

Acids

Acids added to either, in this state, coagulate them.

Complex parts

They both contain three parts, which are easily separated from each other; one of which, coming from either fluid, is more inflammable than the two —

Nitrous Acid

Smoking nitrous Acid produces a green colour upon the surface of either Butter, or of the red Globules of Blood, which are of supposed analogous parts; which green colour goes off from both, as if fumes of Acid escape.

Vitriolic Acid

Vitriolic acid effects a partial solution of both Butter & red Globules, for the addition of water to either, some little decomposition takes place.

Caustic Alkali

A uniform mixture might be formed wth caustic alkali & either red Globules or Butter

Nitrous & Muscivorous Acids

The coagulum of Blood & Cheese are both completely soluble in smoking Nitrous Acid & in Muscivorous; both incline to putridity

Caustic
of alkali
of fol: 38

The serum of blood, nor of whey of
milk was affected by caustic, nor
by common fixed alkali

29
Serum
of
whey

The changes which take place
in common on application of heat,
in of serum of blood, & of whey of
milk, were not impeded in either
by addition of, Rennet, alcohol
or alkalis —

These are of chief circumstances
in which of experiments related
point out of similarity between
Blood & Milk —

Now, against a similarity,
it may be urged, that a habitus or
thin vapour ~~escape~~ escapes from
freshly made urine, between wh
& milk ~~of~~ great a similarity has
not been conjectured.

That altho' of serum of blood
be prevented from separating, by
of addition of acrimous acids &
of vinegar to blood, yet of addition
of those acids to milk produces
a separation of whey.

That altho' of natural change,
of spontaneous coagulation of of
blood be not prevented by of
addition of unaltered Rennet; yet
of natural change, of coagulation
of milk, is, by of addition of such
rennet greatly anticipated.

That altho' common salt pre-
vents of coagulation of blood,
when exposed to of common cause
of its coagulation; yet it neither
destrys of coagulating power,
of acids nor of Rennet upon milk,
nor its spontaneous coagulation.

That altho' Blood & Milk change
from of homogeneous appearance
spontaneously, yet their changes
bear no resemblance to each other:
for of first change of blood is coagu-
lation, which takes place as soon
as it becomes cold, while of most
nearly related natural change to
that in milk requires many hours:
nor can it depend upon of same cause,
since of change in milk is effected by
means of a prior change in of whole
fluid, the change to an acid state —

of fol: 40

That inflammability being a property of substances, between which, no one could suspect any other similitude, is not sufficient of itself to determine an analogy between butter & red globules of blood; especially as of difference of smell, from their inflammation, witness some difference in their nature.

That by agitation of Milk, in any state, no such collection of coagulable part ensues as from the agitation of new by drawn blood.

That the green colour produced by smearing Nitrous acid, upon both butter & red particles of blood; the partial solution of both in vitriolic acid; but uniform admixture of both wth caustic alkali can have but little weight; since a similar green colour is produced by mixing of same acid & water; since butter is not soluble in that acid like red particles; since no violent effect is produced by muriatic acid on butter, as on red globules; since if partial solution of butter in vitriolic acid, & compounded by water is not restored again by alkalis, as is a similar decomposition of red particles; since there is no violent change upon butter by alcohol, while the same menstruum mingles pretty freely wth red particles, & on being evaporated, leaves them changed from of appearance, wth they had before such mixture; since the action of ether is so different upon butter & red particles; & since butter, by swimming upon surface of Milk itself & upon water, together wth its appearance & functions feel, shows itself to be an oil; while of ready diffusibility of red globules thro water, & their sinking in water, when decomposed, determine them to be by no means an oil.

It may likewise be urged, that altho these & of coagulum of blood be similar, in respect to their solubility in smearing Nitrous acid, yet the decomposition of one only addition of water, & not of other, shows a difference in their nature; to which, the complete solution of these in vitriolic acid, while that acid produces no change on of coagulum of blood, add a proof; which is still strengthened by of complete solubility of of coagulum of blood in caustic alkali, while that menstruum only divides not dissolves of coagulum.

It may likewise be urged that altho' these two systems of blood be similar, in respect to their solution in smearing nitrous, & muriatic acid, &c &c &c

That if coagulation of pure serum of blood at all times upon heat being applied, & effects of mineral acids, & of alcohol upon serum of blood, being effects to which whey of milk is never liable from any applications; so much every idea of their relation be entirely subverted.

I would remark here indeed, that I am inclined to think that if spontaneous congelation of coagulating lymph of blood taking place as if blood be some cool, points out an essential difference between that part of coagulated lymph of serum which is congelated by heat —

The putridity of blood opposed to acidity of butter.

The putridity of serum of blood, opposed to acidity of whey of milk.

And likewise if putrid tendency of coagulum of blood, opposed to subsputridity of cheese, may all be urged against opinion of analogy.

Upon the whole, I am inclined to conclude, that there exists no further analogy, between milk & blood, than in divisibility of each, when reduced, into its three great component parts.

Such agreement is so accidental & particular, can by no means say in my humble opinion, vindicate if idea of their analogy, when we speak of their nature & properties.

Blood gives no proof of any, but of an animal, while milk is chiefly allied to a vegetable nature.

Had not my endeavours to obtain a sufficient quantity of chyle, or of whey of some entirely carnivorous animal been fruitless, I most certainly should have extended my investigation further than I have had it in my power to do without such acquisitions. I could never obtain any of the former, in a sufficient quant. for experiment, nor indeed of the latter

42 latter, except in so small a quantity
as obliged me to confine my Experiments
to too few in number, for
ascertaining any determinate
idea of its nature —

It is asserted that of milks of
such an animal is alkaline. If
of this from which I procured it
was fed wholly on flesh, is highly
probable, because she was of a
mastiff kind, & of property of a
butcher, who lived surrounded by
others of of same trade. I found
if her milk mix'd wth of syrup of
violets produced a greenish colour,
a test w^{ch} in general is esteemed suf-
ficient to prove its alkalinity.
But having rendered syrup of violets
red, by of addition of only one drop
of citric acid, I could only dilute,
not destroy of red colour, w^{ch} butchers
milks, altho' I add'd it in a greater
q^{ty} than double of of syrup of
violets. Had it been of an alkaline
nature, I should have expected, not
only of of red colour would have
been destroy'd, but of a green colour
would likewise have been produced.
Upon this single experiment how-
ever I would not presume to deny
of such milk is in some degree alkaline.
It certainly differs from of milks of
those animals, of milks of w^{ch} I had
before examined, as it is not im-
mediately coagulable on of addition
even of mineral acids, nor indeed
of runnet, nor even decomposed
by such additions except heat be
applied: it is of a disagreeable
flavour; it appears to be a
thick milk, & gives off rather a
considerable quantity of cream.

Les Requêtes de
Diable Boiteux

Maximilien.

J'vous annonce une Nouvelle
Edition du diable boiteux. Malgré
l'ancienne rumeur que nous con-
servons depuis le piché original
contre la gent diabolique, tout
le monde aime Armand; on le
lit, on le copie; jamais Diable
n'a été si fêté

afel 48

Dont la fin est assez plaisante: 49
L'une avait trouvé la mort dans
la bonne chère, l'autre avait crevé
subitement de dépit, au début d'une
nouvelle actrice applaudie par la
parterre, & la troisième était morte
d'une fausse-couche derrière le théâtre,
en venant de jouer sur la scène le rôle
d'une vestale. Je doute fort que les
médecins approuvaissent les peintures
qu'Asmodée fait ensuite remarquer
à l'Ecclésiaste sur les ailes de la mort,
qu'il leur rend visible. Il faut avoir une
imagination diabolique pour avoir
de jeunes médecins qui se font recevoir
docteurs en présence de la mort, qui
leur donne le bonnet. Je ne conseillerois
pas à ces hommes malades de parler
de la médecine avec tant d'irrévérence.

Admirez, monsieur, l'adresse d'Asmodée
pour effacer de l'esprit de l'Ecclésiaste les
tristes images des tombeaux & de la
mort: il fait venir d'une histoire dont
la force de l'amitié fait le sujet; elle
est aussi bien écrite que les amours
du comte de Belflor: cependant, à cause
du tragique qu'elle contient, je suis bien
aise de la voir suivie du chapitre des
Songes. Le Boiteux les explique d'une
manière qui approche souvent de la vérité:
son exemple, ceux d'un procureur & de sa
femme ^{1^{er}} sont pas bien éloignés, le mari
rêve qu'il va à l'hôpital visiter & apiter
de ses propres deniers un de ses clients qu'il
a ruiné. Et la procureuse songe que son
mari a fait un grand clerc, dont il est
devenu jaloux. Et cette femme titrée,
en rêvant que Jupiter est devenu amoureux
d'elle, et qu'il se met à son service sous
la forme d'un grand page ou mieux d'écuyer,
ne fait peut-être pas un rêve si extravagant.

Je finis, monsieur; je ne vous dirai
rien des observations que continue Asmodée
sur les mouvements de Madrid & sur
les captifs rachetés. C'est toujours
Asmodée qui parle & qui peint avec le
même esprit & la même sollicité.
Le tableau est achevé comme il avait
été commencé, & les lecteurs judicieux
y trouveront jusqu'à la fin des coups
des Bequilles, dont ils feront bien de
profiter

J'ai l'honneur d'être de

Opium

Lecture upon it by Mr Field

Lecture 1.st

Students should be acquainted wth
Diseases & Remedies proper for their
cure

Gathered from *Papaver Somniferum*:
from the Capsule when very young
by making five longitudinal Incisions
on the one side of it one Day Even^g.
& repeating the Operation on the other
side the succeeding Day with Instruments
formed for that purpose early the
following Mornings, it is scraped
off with a sort of Comb, kneaded, put
into Receivers for that purpose &
dried in the Sun when sufficiently
evaporated the Matrices form it into
cakes of a circular Form & flat
generally of a Pound weight each.
covering them with Tobacco leaf
or some other to prevent them
adhering to each other when exposed
— A Prize given by the Society of
for encouraging the Arts &c for the
largest Quantity of Opium of
english Growth & Manufacture
was obtained by a Mr Pale some
Years since.

Name derived from the Greeks

Οπιον.

Similar in several other Languages.

Not known by Hippocrates.

Noticed by Pliny.

Not the Nephenthe of Homer.

Used by the Turks because their
Religion forbids them the use of
fermented liquors.

About 600,000 L^{ts} 10⁺ are
annually imported into Europe.

After informing us when it was
first employ'd, when drop'd, & when
us'd in Practice; the Class to w^{ch}
Papaver somniferum belongs; its
form; the Nature also of the Seeds;
observing that the *Materia Medica*
was divided into Vegetable, Mineral,
& Animal Substances; again sub-
divided into Emetics, Cathartics. Su-
dorifics &c according to their Action

on the Human Frame: he concluded by saying
that he had lectured the full time allotted 20th & by leave
to defer the consideration of its Virtues to a future Day —

Lecture 2.

Its Action upon the Body is
 vaporific, sedative, restraining,
 diaphoretic, by some asserted to be
 diuretic; tho' Mr Fild doubted of its
 Operation upon the Kidneys narcotic,
 taken in large Doses fatal: it
 suppresses all the Secretions & Excretions
 Perspiration excepted; its Effects on
 the Mind as observed among the Turks
 are similar to those of Spirits with us
 and used with the same Intent; Wines
 &c being forbid by their Religion;
 at first it greatly exhilarates almost
 to Intoxication but when its Operation
 has ceased leaves extreme Languor &
 Debility; here he introduced an
 Anecdote from De totos Travels the
 Singularity of which will best shew
 the Properties of this Drug.

There is in Turkey at the Entrance
 of one of the Mosques a Range of
 Shops call'd the Markets of Opium.
 before each Door is placed a Sofa for
 the Accommodation of Customers: so put
 as not to incommode Passengers:
 at a stated Period of the Day generally
 in the Evening People are seen journeying
 from all Parts of the City to this central
 Position, who from their emaciated
 Appearance pity did they not as they
 advance make such Grimaces: some
 with their Hands to their Heads others
 with their Heads hanging upon their
 Shoulders some with crooked Backs
 Legs trailing & numerous other laughable
 Postures calculated to produce
 Rivivility in every Spectator:
 being arriv'd at the Goal each receives
 his accustomed Opium Pile the
 largest of which is about the Size
 of an Olive the greatest Number;
 four: having swallowed them they
 wait patiently for their Action which
 usually takes Place about an half
 an Hour or an Hour at most
 procuring to these miserable Things
 a pleasing Rapture; at this Moment
 they have attained to the Summit of
 their Happiness & every one thinking
 himself in Possession of what he most
 desires, experiences a Sensation unequalled

perhaps by the Reality; you now see them departing to their Homes in ~~the~~ state the most burlesque & laughable from the Manner in which they behave; this Dose lasts till the next Evening —

Mr F. observed that some good might arise to Society from investigating which was most destructive to animal Life Opium or Spirits

The Menstrua employ'd for its Solution are Acids, Alcohol, Spirit Water, & Spirit & Water: Proof Spirit he thought to be the most proper its component Parts by Experiments being found to consist nearly of equal Quantities of Resin & Gum besides a large insoluble Residuum: it contains also an essential Salt differing in no respect from that of other Vegetables

Authors are divided in Opinion wherein the Virtue of Opium exists while some affirm it to be in of Resin others maintain the Gum to possess the valuable Portion & others declare certain volatile Particles are only worthy of Notice: if the latter Idea obtains Mr F. properly remarked that the less Heat is used in its Depuration the better

He introduced several foreign Compositions amongst these the German was conspicuous. Their Method is to dissolve crude Opium in the Juice of Quinces & to add a Portion of Sugar leaving it to ferment for several Months.

He express'd a Wish that the Efficacy of this Preparation could be ascertained as it is supposed to be very similar to the famous Empirical Medicine now vending in London under the Title of the Black Drop.

Opium allays Hunger & was purchased for that purpose during of Famines in India & with Effect —

afel 52

The several Preparations of ⁵³
London & Edinburgh Pharmacopias
with the Mode of administering
them came last in Review of these
Pyrus Papaveris albi contains
grs ij in ℥j.

Extractum Papaveris albi
Dose indeterminate.

Tinctura Opii grs i. 15 in ℥j.

Tinctura Opii camphorata
grs ij in ℥j.

Pulvis Doveri gr. j in gr. ℥.

Pulvis creta compositus cum
Opio gr. j in ℥ij gr. 10.

Pulvis Opiatus grs ij in gr. ℥.

Pilula Opii grs ij in gr. 10.

Confectio opiata grs ij in gr. xaxvj.

Electuarium catechu grs ij in ℥ij grs ij.

Electuarium opiatum grs ij in ℥j

Trochisci Glycyrrhiza cum
opio gr. j in ℥j.

Tinctura Opii ammoniata
grs ij in ℥j gr viij.

Linimentum Opiatum grs ij in ℥xxj.

By Distillation Opium gives
out its Smell but none of its other
Properties

Physicians said he when they order
thirty Drops imagine that they prescribe
half a Drachm of the Tincture this
is truly erroneous so great is the
Difference of Drops when Drop'd from
the Mouths of common Phials the useful
Invention of Drop Glases he add'd
are well calculated to remedy this
Uncertainty — here addressing
himself to the Inventor Timothy
Lane Esq. F. R. S. he paid him
a neat & well timed compliment.
I concluded —

1
 O Lord unto thy Servants Words
 In Mercy lend an Ear
 And of thy Goodness mi'er respect
 The humble Sinner's Pray'r

2
 Attend to thy Disciples Song
 My God & heavenly King
 My Pray'r to thee will I direct
 And thy Salvation sing.

3
 Soon as the Sun strikes pulses the Day
 Thy wondrous Pow'r displays
 With Heart & Lips I will unite
 To sing thy Love & Praise.

4
 To thee with Patience I'll look up
 Till thou dost hear my Pray'r
 Or in thy Mercy dost reject
 My weak & vain Desire.

5
 For thou delightest not in them
 Who gain'd the Law's rebel
 Sin shall not find a resting Place
 Where thou art pleas'd to dwell.

6
 The Fool who follows worldly Ways
 Who in thy Word unwise
 In all Iniquity delights
 Thou justly will despise.

7
 He who in Blood does take Delight
 Thou ever will deny
 And utterly destroy the Souls
 Of them who Sin & die.

8
 But I will come into thy House
 Permitted by thy Grace
 And in thy Hear I'll worship thee
 In thy most holy Place.

9
 Make plain O God thy righteous Way
 Because of all my foes
 Who seek thy Gospel to subvert
 In which the Just repose

10
 They are unfaithful & deceive
 They flatter & betray
 Their Hearts desert the Paths of Truth
 And choose the Sinner's Way.

11
 By their own Counsels let them fall
 And die by thy Decree
 For their accumulated Sins
 As Rebels against thee.

12
 But let all those who love thy Word
 With lively Joy rejoice
 And bless the God of their Defence
 With unfeign'd Heart & Voice.

13
 For thou O Lord wilt bless the just
 Who on thy Grace depend
 Shelter'd by thee they'll dwell secure
 Preserv'd unto the End.

Adverture upon it by W. Woodcock

Lecture 1st

The Chief of his Information, he obtained, as he said from a french Author of the Name of Coudamine who relates that the first Knowledge of the Efficacy of Bark was from a Peruvian, who, to allay his Thirst, being affected with an Ague drank largely of a Pool strongly impregnated with the Bark of a Tree call'd in that Country Quina, & was cured. This Bark gave rise to its partial Use with them; partial at first because like all new Discoveries however beneficial, it had to combat the strong Prejudices of the medical Tribe of that Day.

It grows plentifully in the Province of Quita in America & South Latitude.

Also in Loxa a more Northern Situation

Its Height in general 15^{ft} & what is remarkable is in leaf & flower the whole Year through

Coudamines Travels to 1738.

The Course of its Appearance in European Practice was thro' the conquest of America in 1530 by Pizarro a Spanish Chief who committed unheard of cruelties in the Subjugation of an unhappy People: The Abhorrence which his Barbarities created in the Minds of the Nations induced them to conceal this valuable Remedy until the Wife of one of their Rulers was afflicted with a tertian intermittent & a Peruvian disclosed the Secret & her Ladyship was in consequence restored to Health.

Sebastian Badros a subsequent Governor of Lima being presented by the reigning Pope with a Cardinal's Hat & quitting his Government in America to fill his Seat in the Conclave taking wth him large Quantities of this Drug & distributing it gratis at a Jubilee which occurred at Rome about a Year afterwards.

The Faculty were as usual much divided in regard to its Properties

Dr Galieno was its Champion

Its strenuous Opposers the Disciples & Followers of y^e un sound Doctrines of Galen.

Upon the decrease of its Fame it fell entirely into the Hands of the Jesuits who continued to use it wth good Success.

56
of Feb 55

Leopold, Duke of Austria was cured of a Fever by taking the Cinchona, but happening to relapse about a Month after, he, disappointed in its Effects, ordered his Physicians to write against it: this he did wth the greatest readiness & Alacrity.

The Use of it nevertheless continued & the great Impatation together wth of Negligence of y^e Nations in omitting to plant best Trees in the Room of those destroyed contributed to render it so scarce that it was only to be found in Possession of the Rich indeed so enormous was its Price at that Time that it could wth Difficulty be procured at its Weight in Silver.

It was first introduced into London in 1655 & experienced every Obstacle from the Prejudices of our departed Brethren, & even Sydenham, of English Flippancies, declared himself averse to its Application. Here he remarked that medical Men whose Office it is to analyse & fairly appreciate the Value of every Article of y^e Materia Medica ought not to be biass'd in their Opinions.

Galien in y^e Reign of K^g Charles the second gained great Reputation by a composition of his useful in Fevers: his Liberty, or Liberality, in not publishing his Receipt subjected him to the Odium of his Contemporaries: the Court however protected him & he was knighted, his Fame reached France he was invited by that Government to take up his Residence amongst them: he complied & at his Death their Monarch purchased his Receipt "Pro bono Publico": it proved to be nothing more than a stronger Mode of preparing the Decoction: much the same as we now employ.

The Names of this Drug are numerous

Cinchona from the faintness of Cinquin who was cured by it.

Jesuits Bark from its use by that Body.

Quina, Quinquina or Quina-Quina, Quina in India signifying a Garment & so figuratively applied to Bark & doubly repeated to denote its superior Efficacy
Gana-priso.

of Feb 57

Santepe

Cortex thomae.

_____ albus

_____ flavus

_____ ruber

_____ microcarpus

_____ Peruanus

_____ Angustura

_____ Peruvianus

et _____ pro usu Regis

These take their Distinguishing Character
 either from of Country producing them,
 the Demonstration of their Colour or
 of Person for whom ~~they~~ designed
 the King of Spain; who ordered as many
 Sorts as could be procured, of the best
 Quality to be sent to him from his
 trans Atlantic Dominions; his Com^{ds}
 were obey'd as far as his Subjects c^d
 execute ofⁿ for they were ship'd together
 wth many rare Curiosities on Board
 the St Jago Frigate a Gallion: but
 on her voyage she was attack'd &
 taken by an english Sefell & proved
 to be one of the richest single Prizes
 ever captured several of the Barkes
 found on Board of her were shew'd to
 us. There were ten different Ap-
 pearances of of true Bark & sixteen
 Varieties

The brown vnaile quile Bark is
 prefer'd in Britain

By the Italians the White.

The Germans are attach'd to y^e large
 & strong Sort.

The Dutch use every kind indifferently.

It comes to us in Chests or Serongs.
 of these from 12 to 15,000 are annually
 imported & generally contain three
 varieties

The best call'd Quile from its
 smallness & Quill-like resemblance
 from 6 to 8 Shillings a Pound whole^{le}

The sec^d. Description is in Sorts &
 usually fetches as high as 5/

The third Kind is woody & very
 small & in request for all Purposes:
 we saw some wth. sold as low as 1/8 y^e p^o
 Stigmatised by D^r Bunge's whose curious
 Collection was exhibited Cortex vilipimus

Another was shew'd call'd Cortex
 foemineus or original red because of
 first of y^e Colour known & of only one
 of tried value: the whole of it when
 imported was purchased by a Friend of V. fol 58

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fol 57

of Mr Huxtable's & by him employ'd
with such Success as to induce Dr
Saunders who witness'd its Efficacy to
write a Treatise upon it ~~15~~ 6 lb of this
produces 25th of Extract the present Corti-
sub: only yields 14th out of y^e same
Quantity

In purchasing Extracts in foreign
Markets of Merchants seldom obtains
it genuine as they substitute one
made from *Eculus hippocastanum*
& the Spanish Apothecaries frequently
prescribe of the one for the other wth great
Effect

From y^e present high Price of Bark
Government have recommended y^e
Faculty to make Experiments upon
y^e Willow Bark & y^e of other Trees
indigenous in this Kingdom

Oct 3. 1803

On Duelling.

Introduction

The Man that wishes to found his
Reputation on y^e Estimation of the good &
virtuous Part of Mankind, & who is anxious
above all to be guided by the immutable
Dictates of Religion, will find the following
Letter highly worth his Perusal. It was
written by D. Woodward, the present Bishop
of Hereford. The Purity of that learned Prelate's
Character, & the exalted Office which he now so
worthily fills, cannot fail to add a due weight
to y^e Reasoning w^{ch} he has advanced against a
Practice, founded in gothic Ignorance, &
justly reprobated by Men who have winced
y^e greatest Courage in the Day of Battle, & on
other proper Occasions, but would rather
violate y^e barbarous Laws of what is falsely
call'd Honour than violate y^e express
Command of God.

The following Letter was written by y^e
then Bishop of ——— to y^e Earl of
Bellamont, after his Duel with Lord
Townsend in 1773.

My Lord,

Though I presume to address myself
to your Lordship, on a subject in which you
are unfortunately too much interested, it is
not my Intention by any Means to wound
y^e Sensibility of your Temper, or to question
the Benevolence of your Heart. I am
sure you are a brave Man, & that you are

fol: 59

as good a Man as any to be found among
 the Youth of Quality in this Kingdom; yet,
 pardon me, my Lord, if I say, that our Youth
 of Condition, do not want Advice upon any
 Point so much as upon of Point of Honour,
 with which they fancy themselves too intimately
 acquainted; I let me inform you, a Father
 of y^e Church now begs your serious Attention;
 thro' your Lordship he may communicate
 a few Observations to y^e World, no less im-
 portant to maintain y^e Laws of his Country,
 than to enforce the Commandments of his God.

Be not, however, terrified, my Lord, thro'
 an odd Man, & that Man of some ecclesiastical
 consequence too, breaks thus abruptly
 upon your Retirement; He will talk to
 you as fastidiously, as tho' he did not
 think religiously, & make (the better
 to answer his Purpose) a serious Question
 in Morals, an Object of polite Investigation.
 To drop the third Person, my Lord, I know
 experimentally what the Passions are at
 your Time of Life; young Men prefer
 any Commotions with which Meaness is
 not connected, to the slightest Idea of
 Dishonour; they do not fear to commit a
 flagitious Action, so much as to be concerned
 in a foolish one; & there are particular
 Crimes, such as Duelling, for Instance;
 in which Custom has made it a glory, not
 only to sacrifice every Dictate of our Reason,
 but every Impulse of our Humanity.

I have said, my Lord, that I know experimentally
 with what a Vehemence the Passions, especially
 when the Point of Honour is concerned, rage
 in the Bosom of a young Man. In the early
 Part of Life, I received an Insult which
 I thought myself indispensably bound to
 resent; & of Course either a Submission
 or a Meeting in y^e Field, became the only
 alternative which I could propose to the
 Party by whom I supposed myself injured.
 He chose the latter; & your Lordship can
 easily conceive my Affliction. My own
 personal Safety was no more than an
 Atom in the Scale of Consideration;
 but I agonised at the Supposition of the
 Ruin which I was probably going to pull
 down upon my own Family, as well as
 upon the Family of my Antagonist.
 I was an only Son, the sole Heir of an
 ancient House, & in a Fortnight to
 marry a Woman on whom I devoted to
 Disobedience. The Man whom I challenged,
 besides, was circumstanced almost si-
 milarly, & had lived with me in an
 uninterrupted Course of Friendship for
 Years. These Reflections occurred to me
 incessantly; yet my Pride, (your Lordship
 will excuse me) started me against the
 salutary Counsel they suggested.
 Reason, no less than Religion, pointed out
 the various Horrors of my Situation, in
 the

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fol: 59

the most forcible Light; my Pride,
however, taught me to oppose the Influence
of both; & I determined to act like a
Man of Spirit, let the consequence be
never so fatal either to my temporal
Peace, or to my eternal Felicity.

Not to trespass unreasonably upon
your Lordship's Patience, I repaired wth a
heavy Heart to the Place of Appointment...
& waited scarce a Second for the Appearance
of my Enemy. — His Look sufficiently
betray'd the Anguish of his Mind; but
he was equally biggled wth myself wth of
Mersey of that Malick, Modern Honour
& equally resolv'd to withstand him wth
Blood. We could both as, I am confident,
have embraced wth utmost Cordiality;
yet, to behave spiritedly, it was indis-
pensibly required to attack each other's
Lives: Our Courage might be suspected
if we hesitated, even a Moment, at a
fashionable Murder, & we therefore
fired, to purchase the good Opinion
of y^e World, tho' at the absolute expense
of our own — My Ball, thanks to
the Mersey of God did no Mischief;
my Antagonist's was more effectual;
I rec'd so violent a wound in the Breast
as to be in the greatest State of Danger
for three Months; & in less than twelve,
saw the Father whom I revered, &
of whom I adored, carried to
the Grave, in Consequence of what
they suffered during the affecting
Interval of my Cure. Oh, my Lord,
the Scorn of a thousand Worlds w^d.
have been Elixer to what I felt
upon that dreadful Occasion! How
often did I wish, that Nature had
formed me with a Disposition the
most wasterly that ever felt of
Loss of her meanest Sense! If I
flung to Reason for Comfort, she
told me that I despis'd her best Advice;
if I turned to Religion, she bid me
remember how I had trampled on
her gravest Admonitions — Pride
only appear'd wth a gleam of seeming
consolation; she told me that I
had acted as became a Man of
Honour, & had spiritedly demand'd
Satisfaction for an unpardonable
affront. It was true I had demand'd
Satisfaction: yet what Satisfaction
had I receiv'd? If I was grossly in-
jured at first, I was now irreparably
injured, & clearly saw, that tho' I
might

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might have behaved very gallantly, 61
the Behaviour was nevertheless
Madness, which could think lasting
Misery an effectual Remedy for
imaginary Disgrace.

In the superstitious Ages of
World, my Lord, when Men absurdly
supposed that Providence interposed in
favour of the Party injured, a Decision
of a Dispute by Personal Combat
was not altogether ridiculous; but
in these more enlighten'd Times, w^h
the Sun of Science has happily dispel'd
the clouds of Enthusiasm, a continuation
of so Gothic a custom is a Scandal
upon human Understanding.
No supernatural Interposition
is now expected to give a certain
Triumph to the Person wrong'd;
no, my Lord, the Aggressor & the Aggravated
are upon equal Terms; & as in your
own Case, no less than in mine, if
latter has after the most melancholy
Cause to be disappointed, where he
is even indulg'd wth most honorable
Satisfaction — It is justly observed by
every celebrated writer, that tho' Men
may live Fools, they cannot die Fools;
your Lordship & I have been both on the
Serge of Eternity; & therefore, wth respect
to y^e Point of Honour at least, we
may be supposed to possess a little
Share of Understanding. Give me
leave, therefore, to ask you seriously,
whether any Thing can be so absurd as
the fashionable Practice of Duelling?
We receive an Assault, & we endanger
our Lives; we expose the long List
of our Friends to Distress; we hazard
all the ^{glorious} Expectation of our tenderest
social Ties, all our dearest Prospects
in this World, & all our greatest in
the next, to — to do what? — I blush,
my Lord, at my own Question — to
punish some Act of Iniquity that
should excite our Contempt, or some
Disrespect w^h is wholly below our
Indignation — The Man who is not
ready to apologise for any Offence
he offers to another, does not deserve
to be considered as a Gentleman; y^t,
supposing the Case otherwise, the Offence
ought, indeed, to be deadly, which in
duces us to take away a Life. His
of such Magnitude as to require a
bloody Expiation, it ought to be left
tast

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to the Laws; & if it is not, we surely
rebel against the Majesties of our
own Hearts, where we endeavour to
wipe it away wth Blood

In what ever Light we look upon
Dueling, my Lord, I am persuaded you
will concur with me in thinking it is far
wth us in Folly than in Barbarity.
When we are wth the Victors, what is
our Triumph? A Triumph over Humanity,
a Triumph over Justice, a Triumph
over our Families, our Country, our
God. — Your Reason therefore, is
not alarmed at the various Dangers
attending this horrible Custom, our
Pride should be roused at the charge
of Treachery, to which it exposes our
Characters. Two who go into the
Field have any Wish to destroy the
Life of an Adversary; yet all must
unavoidably expose their own: Our
universal Study is to set a just
Value upon this Pleasing; yet our
universal Practice is to treat it as
an Object of the slightest Consideration.
A frow^{ing} Look, an haughty Aspect,
or an abrupt Reply, are wth us
Matters enough to take so loose
a Life at any time; in fact of
Life of an English Gentleman is of
only thing in which he seems to
have of least Property; make an
Attempt upon his Estates, & he seeks
a judicial Remedy; set fire to his
House & he seeks a judicial Remedy
also; but if you tread upon his Toe,
or doubt his Persecution, no Law can give
him Redress; his Life must be
instantly hazarded to procure satis-
faction, & the Moment another becomes
Ours, he is obliged to be desperate.
Thus situated he meets his Adversary
(as every feeling Man must meet
an Adversary) wth an infinitely greater
Share of Apprehension for Consequences,
than of a Passion for Revenge: tho'
he wants Fortitude to do what he wishes,
yet he musters up Courage to do
what he abhors, & is brave enough to
kille perhaps his dearest Friend,
because his Conscience is too scrupulous
to oppose the ridiculous Tyranny
of a despicable Custom.

Sincerely, my Lord, is of good

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Opinion of y^e World with enjoying upon conditions like these? In my Opinion, it is not; & if Honour is something that must be gratified at y^e Expense either of Justice or Humanity, I am convinced that it is not very honorable. We all acknowledge the Propriety of this Reasoning, yet we all continue the abject Slaves of a Custom we detest. — What a glory would it, therefore, be to your Lordship, whose Character for personal Bravery is so thoroughly established, if you associated wth a few sensible young Men of Quality, to rescue us from a Tyranny so barbarous! You owe your Country much for risking so valuable a Life as your own, & this w^o be an exalted Method of Discharging y^e Obligation.

I know, my Lord, that many elegant Writers are apprehensive, that if Duelling was once abolished, a custom additionally dangerous would be immediately adopted in its Room. — The judicious Author, particularly, who has obliged y^e World wth y^e Principles of penal Law asks, in his Chapter upon Duelling, "Whether it is not to be feared, that the Propensity of our Nature to Revenge w^o substitute y^e more fatal, & the more odious Practice of Assassination? To my Part, I think not; & for the very Reason which he himself assigns to shew the inefficacy of declaiming against Duelling. "Of little avail (says he) is it to the Object, that true Honour depends not only of Prejudices of y^e People, but hath its source in y^e Heart; that it is more courageous to resist y^e absurd Tyranny of Custom, than to submit to it; that the Defence of Honour is not placed in occasional Appeals to y^e Sword & Pistol, but in a life of Integrity & Virtue; that w^h a Fencing-school is made of fault of Justice, there is no Law but M^r v. fol 64
"olence, no Argument but Murder.
"All these Apertions (concludes our Author) may be true; but the most solid Reasoning is

64 " is received as mere Declamation, wth
fol 63 " opposed to the impetuosity of Rapier,
" or the Fear of Shame — When Shame
(says he, in another Place) is the
" Consequence of Obedience to Law,
" the Sword of Justice looses its
" Terrors — Hence the Duellist kills
" his Friend whom he loaves, & the Judge
" condemns y^e Duellist, while he scarcely
" knows how in his own Heart to dis-
" approve his Behaviour." Surely, my
Lord, if Shame is so very irresistible as
to force us into Duelling, it would be
equally powerful to keep us from
Assassination; if Shame is necessary to
make us subs^t for honorable Reparation,
it would certainly be sufficient to save
us from y^e Infamy of a dastardly Revenge —
It would unquestionably be as efficacious
on the Side of Law, Prudence, & Humanity,
as upon the Side of Injustice, Absurdity,
& Blood; nothing, therefore, is wanting,
my Lord, but a generous Association
among a few young Men of Rank to
root out the Custom of Duelling. If
such an Association was once established,
if the Members only made it publicly
known that they would never admit
any Man into their Company, who
either refused to apologise for an offence
he had given, or required the Life of
a fellow-creature, as an atonement
for an affront, the most salutary
consequences would speedily result
to Society — It is better, my Lord, if
there should be no Redress at all for
Insults, than to adopt a Mode of
Redress, if Redress it may be called,
which accumulates the Injuries of y^e
Party insulted. Many are y^e
Associations to improve the Opera,
to encourage Race-Horses, & to preserve
the Game — For the Love of Heaven,
my Lord, let there be one Association
to preserve y^e human Species; to
save the poor Father from falling
a victim ^{ye Pleurisy of} to his slaughtered Son, to
prevent the doating Mother's agonising
Scries, to snatch the tender Wife from
unutterable Despair, & to continue a
Parent to a helpless Brood of Innocents. fol: 65

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I cannot proceed, my Lord, on this affecting Subject: my Heart is too full; & I have already trespass'd sufficiently upon your Patience; I shall therefore only observe, that as the other Associations just now mentioned, have either been distinguished by royal or parliamentary Protection, the one I recommend could not fail of being worthily encouraged by both, as an Institution noble, honorable to the Kingdom; than delightful to God. May that God take your Lordship into his particular Care, & lead you seriously to weigh this Donation from your Lordship's true well-wisher, C.

Nov^r 8. 3

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

Sir.

Error & Prejudice are of so inveterate a Nature, that few Persons are able to free themselves from their malignant Influence; or completely to emancipate themselves from their Dominion. In common Cases it is of small consequence what Sentiments are held by the Generality; but when mistaken Opinions are allowed such a currency as to be likely to sway in the great concerns of Life & Death, it becomes necessary to press on the public Mind those Considerations which will, doubtless ever to have weight with the Humane & Considerate. Reading in a Newspaper lately that a female in a neighbouring County had been convicted on grounds long since shewn to be uncertain & fallacious, I was prompted to hope, for the Good of Mankind, that you would find Room in your Magazine for a few Extracts from a Paper on the Uncertainty of the Signs of Murder in the Case of Bastard Child, written by that eminent Anatomist Dr. Wm Hunter, & published in the Medical Observations & Inquiries; a Paper which cannot be too maturely considered by those who may be call'd upon to sit in Judgment upon the Lives of their fellow-Creatures.

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April 65

Dr Hunter begins his
Dissertation in the following
Manner;

"In the Course of the present Year (1783), one of our Friends, distinguished by Rank, Fortune, Science, came to me upon the following Occasion; - In the Country (he said) a young Woman was taken up, & committed to Jail to take her Trial, for the supposed Murder of her bastard Child. According to the Information he had received, he was inclined to believe, from the Circumstances, that she was innocent; yet, understanding that the Minds of the People in that Part of the Country were much exasperated against her, by the popular Cry of a cruel unnatural Murder, he feared, tho' Innocent, she might fall a Victim to Prejudice & blind Zeal. What he wished, he said, was to procure an unprejudiced Enquiry. He had been informed that it was a Subject which I had considered in my Lectures, & made some Remarks upon it, which were not perhaps sufficiently known, or enough attended to; His Visit to me was to know what these Remarks were. I told him what I had commonly said upon that Subject. He thought some of the Observations so material, that he imagined they might sometimes be the Means of saving an innocent Life: & if they could upon the present Occasion do so, which he thought very possible, he was sure I would willingly take the Trouble of putting them upon Paper. Next Day I sent them to him in a Letter. which I said he was at Liberty to use as he thought proper. Some Time afterwards he told me that he had great Pleasure in thanking me for the Letter, & telling me the Trial was over; that the unfortunate Woman was acquitted, & that he had Reason to believe my Letter had been instrumental. This having been the Subject of some Conversation, ^{One Evening} at our medical Meeting, you remember, Gentlemen, that you thought the Subject interesting, & desired me to give you a Paper upon it. I now obey your Command.

In those unhappy Cases of the Death
of bastard Children, as in every Action indeed
that is either criminal or suspicious, Reason
& Justice demand an Enquiry into all the
Circumstances; & particularly to find
out from what Views & Motives the Act
proceeded. For, as nothing can be so cri-
minal, but that Circumstances might
be added by the Imagination to make
it worse; so nothing can be conceived so
wicked & offensive to the Feelings of a
good Mind, & as not to be ^{somewhat} softened or
extenuated by Circumstances & Motives.
In making up a just Estimation of any
human Action, much will depend
upon the State of the Agents Mind at
the Time; & therefore the Laws of all
Countries make ample Allowance
for Insanity. The Insane are not
held to be responsible for their Actions.
The World will give me credit, surely,
for having had sufficient Opportunities
of knowing a good Deal of female
Character. I have seen private as well
as public Virtues, the private as well
as the more public Fraillies of Women
in all Ranks of Life. I have been in
their Secrets, their Counsellor & Adviser
in Moments of their greatest Distress
both of Body & Mind. I have been a Witness
to their private Conduct when ^{4th proverbial} preparing
themselves to meet Danger, & have
heard their last & most serious Re-
flections, when they were certain they
had but a few Hours to live. That
Knowledge of Women has enabled me
to say, tho' no doubt there will be
many Exceptions to the general Rule,
that Women who are pregnant, w^out
daring to avow their Situation, are
commonly Objects of the greatest Com-
passion, & generally are less criminal
than the World imagine. In most
of these Cases the Father of the Child
is really criminal, often cruelly so;
the Mother is weak, credulous & deluded.
Having obtained Gratification, he thinks
no more of his Promises; she finds
herself abused, disappointed of his
Affections & Support, & left to struggle
as she can, with Sickness, Pains, Poverty,
Infamy; in short, with complete Ruin
for Life! A worthless Woman can ne-
ver be reduced to that wretched Situation,
because she is insensible to Infamy;
but a Woman who has that respectable
Virtue, a high Sense of Shame, & a
strong Desire of being respectable in
her Character, finding herself surrounded

by such Horrors, after that our Strength
of Mind to meet them, is in Despair
puts an End to a life which is insupportable.
In that Case, can any Man, whose Heart
ever felt what Pity is, be angry at such an
unfortunate Woman for what she did? He felt
life to be so dreadful & oppressive, that she
could no longer support it. With that View
of her Situation every Man's Heart will
forget the In-Discretion or Crime, & bleed
for the sufferings which a Woman must
have gone through; who, for having listened
to the perfidious Protestations of a Man
of our Sex, might have been an affectionate
& faithful Wife, a virtuous & honored
Mother, through a long & happy life; &
probably, that very Reflection raised the
last Part of Despair, which hurried her
into Eternity. To think seriously of
what a fellow Creature must put at
such an awful Moment, must melt
to Pity every Man whose Heart is
not steeled wth Habits of Cruelty, &
every Woman who does not affect to
be more severely virtuous & chaste
than perhaps any good Woman ever
really was. It may be said that once
a Woman's Guilt is heightened, wth
we consider it at the same Time she
puts an End to her own Life, she
murders her Child. God forbid that
Killing should always be Murder.
It is only Murder when executed wth
some Degree of cool Judgment &
wicked Intention: when committed
under a Pressure from Despair,
can it be more offensive in the Sight
of God, than under a Pressure from a
Fever, than in Lunacy? It should
therefore, as it must raise our Horror,
raise our Pity too. What is commonly
understood to be of Murder of a
bastard Child by its Mother, if the
real Circumstances were fully known,
would be allowed to be a very different
Crime in different Circumstances.

In some it is to be hoped rare Instances,
is a Crime of the deepest dye: it is a
premeditated Contrivance for taking
away the Life of the most inoffensive &
helpless of all Human Creatures, in
Opposition not only to the most
universal Dictates of Humanity,
but of that powerful instinctive
Passion which, for a wise &
important Purpose, the Author
of our Nature has planted in the
Breast of

every female creature, a wonderful
 Eagerness about the Preservation of
 its Young. The most charitable Con-
 -struction that can be put upon so
 savage an Action, & it is to be hoped
 the faintest often, would be to reckon it
 the State of Trance or temporary Insanity.
 Prist, as well as I can judge, the greatest
 Number of what are call'd Murders of
 Bastard Children, are of a very different
 Kind. The Mother has an unconquerable
 sense of Shame, & pants after the
 Preservation of Character; so far she is
 virtuous & admirable. She has not the
 Resolution to meet & avow Infamy. In
 Proportion as she loses the Hope either of
 having been mistaken with Regard to her
 Pregnancy, or being relieved from her
 Terrors by a fortunate Miscarriage, she
 every Day sees her Danger greater & greater,
 & her Mind more overwhelmed with Terror
 & Despair. In this Situation many of
 these Women, who are afterwards accused
 of Murder, would destroy themselves, if
 they did not know that such an Action w^d
 infallibly lead to an Enquiry, which w^d
 proclaim what they are so anxious to conceal.
 In this Perplexity, & meaning nothing less
 than the Murder of the Infant, they are
 meditating different Schemes for concealing
 the Death of the Child; but are wavering be-
 -tween Difficulties on all sides, putting off
 the evil Hour, & trusting too much to Chance
 & Fortune. In that State often they are over-
 -taken sooner than they expect; their
 Schemes are frustrated; their Distress of
 Body & Mind deprives them of all Judgment
 & rational Conduct; they are delivered by
 themselves; whenever they happen to re-
 -tire in their Bed, Fright & Confusion;
 sometimes dying in the Agonies of Child-
 -birth, & sometimes being quite exhausted
 they faint away & become insensible of
 what is passing; & when they recover a
 little Strength, find that the Child, whe-
 -ther still born or not, is completely lifeless.
 In such a Case, is it to be expected, when
 it could answer no Purpose, that a
 Woman should divulge the secret? Will
 not the best Dispositions of Mind urge
 her to preserve her Character? She will
 therefore hide every Appearance of what
 has happened as well as she can; tho'
 if the Discovery be made, that Conduct
 will be set down as a Proof of her Guilt.
 To be convinced, as I am, that such a Case
 often happens, the Reader perhaps w^d
 wish to have some Examples & Illustrations.
 I have generally observed, that in Proportion
 as Women more sincerely repent of such of fol: 70
 ruinous Indiscretions, it is more difficult

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to prevail upon them to confess; & it is natural
Dr. Hunter then adduces several
Instances & proceeds: - "In most of these
Cases we are apt to take up an early
Prejudice; & when we evidently see an
Intention of concealing the Truth, con-
clude that there was an Intention of
destroying the Child; and we account for
every Circumstance upon that Supposition,
Saying, why else did she do so and so?
and why else did she not do so and so?
Such Questions would be fair, and draw
forth solid Conclusions, when the Woman
suppose at that Time to be under the
Direction of a calm and unembarrass'd
Mind; but the Moment we reflect of
her Mind was agitated wth a violent
Conflict of Passions & Terror, an
irrational Conduct may appear very
natural. Allow me to illustrate
this Truth by a Case: A Lady, who,
thanks God! has now been perfect-
ly recovered many Years, in the
last Months of her Pregnancy,
on a fine Summers Evening, set
out, attended by her Footman, to
take a little Air on a fine new
Pavement, at her own Door, in one
of our most even, broad & quiet Streets.
Having walked gently to the End of
the Street, where there was a very smooth
crossing Place, she thought she would
go over for a little Variety, & return
toward her House by walking along
the other Side of the Street. Being
heavy & ^{not} un mindful of her Situation,
she was stepping very slowly and
cautiously, for fear of meeting wth
any Accident. When she had advanced
a few Steps in crossing the Street, a
Man came up on a smart Trok,
riding on a fast which made a ^{great} rattling
Noise: he was at a sufficient Distance
to let her get quite over, or to re-
turn back wth great Deliberation;
and she would have been perfectly
safe, if she had stood still. But
she was struck wth a Panic, lost
her Judgment & Senses, & in the
Horror of Confusion between going
& returning back, both of which she
attempted, she crossed the Horse
at the precise Point of Time to
be caught & entangled in the Wheel,
was thrown down, so torn & mangled
in her Flesh & Bones, that she was
taken up perfectly senseless, & carried

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Home without the least Prospect of Recovery. This Lady was in the Prime of Life, living in Affluence, beloved by her Family, & respected by her Friends; no Imagination could suggest an Idea of her intending to destroy herself; but if her Situation of Life at that Time could have favored such a supposition, we see in Fact that the most unquestionable Proof that she could have saved herself either by going on, or by turning back, or by standing still, would have signified nothing toward proving that she had intended to put an End to her own Life & that of her Child. One shudders to think that innocent Women may have suffered an ignominious Death from such equivocal Proofs & inconclusive Reasoning. Most of these Reflections would naturally occur to any unprejudiced Person, & therefore upon a Trial in this Country, where we are so happy as to see under the Protection of Judges, who by their Education, Studies, and Habits, are above the Reach of vulgar Prejudices, and make it a Rule for their Conduct to suppose the accused Party innocent, till Guilt be proved: — with such Judges, I say, there will be little Danger of an innocent ~~Person~~ Woman being condemned by false Reasoning. But Danger, in the case in which we are now treating, may arise from the Evidence & Opinions given by phycians People, who are called in to settle Questions in Science which Judges & Juries are supposed not to know wth Accuracy.

In general I am afraid too much has been left to our Decision. Many of our Profesion are not so conversant with Science as the World may think; & some of us are a little disposed to grasp at Authority in a public Examination, by giving a quick and decided Opinion, when it should have been qualified wth Doubt; a Character which no Man sh^d be ambitious to acquire, who in his Profession is presumed every Day to be deciding nice Questions, upon which the Life of a Patient may depend. To form a solid Judgement about the Birth of a new born Child, from an Examination of its Body, a Professional

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Men should have seen many new born children, both still born, & such as had outlived their Birth a short time only; and he should have dissected, or attended the Dissections of a number of Bodies in the different Stages of Putrefaction. I have often seen various & common & natural Appearances, both internal and external, mistaken for Marks of a violent Death."

Dr Hunter then recites a particular Case, and adds, "There are many Circumstances to be learned by an extensive Experience in Anatomy and Midwifery, which, for fear of making this Paper pedantic, and therefore less useful, I shall pass over, and come to the material Question, VIZ. In suspicious Cases how far may we conclude that y^e Child was born alive, and probably murdered by its Mother, if the Lungs swim in Water?"

"First ~~then~~ we may be assured that they contain Air; then we are to find out if that Air be generated by Putrefaction.

Secondly, to determine this Question we are to examine the other internal Parts, to see if they be emphysematous, or contain Air; & we must examine y^e Appearance of the Airbubbles in the Lungs wth particular Attention. If y^e Air which is in them be that of Respiration, the Air bubbles will be hardly visible to the naked Eye; but if the Air bubbles be large, or if they run in Lines along the Fissures between the component Lobuli of the Lungs, the Air is certainly emphysematous, and not Air which had been taken in by Breathing.

Thirdly, if the Air in the Lungs be found to be contained within the natural Air vessels, & to have the Appearance of Air received into y^e Lungs by Breathing, let us next find out if that Air was perhaps blown into y^e Lungs after the Death of y^e Infant. It is so generally known that a Child, born apparently Dead, may be brought to life by inflating its Lungs, that the Mother herself, or some other Person, might have tried the Experiment. It might even have been done with a most diabolical Intention of bringing about the Condemnation of the Mother.

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But the most dangerous & most common
Error into which we are apt to fall, is
this, viz. supposing the Experiments
to have been fairly made, and that
we have guarded against every
Deception above mentioned, we may
rashly conclude that the Child was
born alive, & therefore most probably
have been murdered; especially in
a Case where the Mother has taken
Pains, by secreting the Child to
conceal the Birth. And this last
Circumstance has generally great
Weight with a Jury. I will only observe,
that in fair Equity it cannot amount
to ~~any~~ more than a Ground of Suspicion,
& therefore should not determine a
Question, otherwise Doubtful,
between an Acquittal and an in-
nominous Death. Here let us suppose
a Case, which every body will allow
to be very possible.

"An unmarried Woman, becoming
pregnant, is striving to conceal her
Shame, & laying the best Scheme
that she can devise for saving her
own Life & that of her Child, & at of
same Time concealing the Secret;
but her Plan is at once disconcerted
by her being unexpectedly suddenly
taken ill by herself, & delivered of a
dead Child. If the Law punishes such
a Woman with Death for concealing
her Shame, does it not require more
from human Nature than weak human
Nature can bear? In a Case so circumstanced,
surely, the only Crime is the having
been pregnant, which the Law does
not mean to punish with Death;
& the Attempt to conceal it by fair
Shame should not be punishable
with Death, as that Attempt seems
to arise from a Principle of virtuous
Shame, Having shewn that the se-
creting of the Child amounts at most
to Suspicion only let us return to of
most important Question of all, viz.
In the Case of a concealed Birth, if it
be clearly made out that the Child
had breathed, may we infer that
it may be murdered?"

To this Question the Doctor answers,
"Certainly not." And this Opinion
he enforces by Facts which he declares
he knew from Experience to be true, &
which would be confirmed by every Person

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who has been much employ'd in
Midwifery, & concludes in the following
Manner:

"These Facts Deserve a serious
consideration from the Public; & as
I am under a Conviction of Mind, if
when generally known, they may
be the Means of saving some un-
happy & innocent Woman, I regard
the Publication of them as an in-
dispensable Duty."

Petition of the Apothecaries Apprentices
for extension of Privileges by G. 13 D. 1802.

To the Masters & Wardens of the
Society of Apothecaries
of Assistants

We the undersigned sensible of
the inestimable Advantages which arise
to Mankind in general & to the Society
of Apothecaries in particular from your
true Knowledge & scientific Discrimi-
nation of the Vegetable Kingdom called of
sciences of Botany are led under this Consid-
eration humbly to address you the
Master Wardens & Assistants
of this Honorable Society for an ex-
tension of Privileges (tho' already
very great) not with a View of Self
Gratification but inspired with a
due Sense the increase of your Know-
ledge will be to the Community by so-
liciting your Perm. for the attend of
General Herbarising in July as the
only Means of advancing our Im-
provement in so valuable an ac-
complishment & professional Duty
by being enabled to pay a due Attention
to those Plants, which unfortunately
grow lie beyond our usual
Researche

7005

fol 54. The Lullaby by G. 13 D.

Nature in every Form & Shape
Is Nature still & still the same
Whether in Lion Dog or Ape
or Beast of any other Name

This Point admitted we proceed
To view her in all her minute
Namely the humors of the Head
Nothing Sir Joseph Bantles Pursuit

My Fancy paints them as a Race
Of very great capacity
If Judging from their Dwelling Place
They love to contemplate the Sky
My lonely Meditation led
When hollow Bores stand both upright
Occasion'd by some middle Dead
Thro' Telescopes they view the lights
UP.

v. fol 75

fol 74

Mayhap they love to take a wing
For Science to Health is gain
If so they hang upon the ring
Of a stiff eard & pendant mane

Had I their philosophic Eyes
To analyse the Parts compound
Of Mists that from the Skul arise
& from Conjectures most profound

One Part of Botany I guess
Is now familiar to their View
And that is nothing more or less
Than Maiden Hair the good & true

*Three botanical
Companions

And many other Things there be
Which Smith & Ward their's may
Conjoin in their Research with me
Into Philosophers Display

1804

Psalm 113. by G. B. D. Oct. 23. 1803

Ye Servants of a righteous Lord
Delight his Name to praise
Acknowledge him in all you do
And walk in all his Ways

From this Time forth far & wide
We'll bless his holy Name
Let all on whom his Mercy shines
Devoutly do the same

Jehovah's sacred Name is praised
From Morning until Night
Thro' every Kingdom of the Earth
For which the Sun gives light

High above Heaven's Decies
Our God in Glory dwells
His Majesty above the Stars
All Majesty excels

Who can compare with God the Lord
That dwelleth so on high
Yet in Humility looks down
On Man beneath the Sky

He taketh up the simple Heart
Out of its natural Dust
And lifteth up the humble Poor
Who in his Mercies trust

That with the Princes he may be
Establish'd on the Throne
Even as Rulers over them
A People of his own

'Tis He that makes the barren Soil
With Fertility to prove
And gives the Childless many Sons.
How wondrous is his Love!

Brood Holy Spirit on each heart
Cause us to emulate the Best
And in a way unfelt before
In Spirit & in Truth adore
Saviour helpless Sinners Friend
Great Advocate now condescend
To listen from thy High Abode
And bear our Sacrifice to God!

29937

Sound Salvation far & near
Christ in glory & th' appears
Majestic Lyt humbly Reigns
Esteemed Christians sing these strains

In Bethlehem which Men despise
To Men as yet is born
To Zion then direct your Eyes
To David's Son th' exalted Horn

An Host of Angels from above
To Shepherds tell his Birth & how
To you is born oh Heavenly Word
A Savior which is Christ the Lord

Therefore rejoice
With hearty voice
Ye hitherto of Sin the Slave
Your Chains are broke
From Satan's Yokes
He conquers Death He triumphs
O'er the Grave

The Lord the King of Earthly Kings
Descends with Healing in his Wings
To bind our broken Hearts
Learn then to estimate your Price
He wipes the Tears from all our Eyes
and Peace sweet Peace imparts

To all who on his Grace rely
But such as from his Presence fly
Who would not that this Mass should reign
He dooms & justly dooms to feel
His vengeance in the depths of Hell
In endless Torment ~~in endless~~
Pain

Yet listen Mortals do but hear
How tenderly his Words invite
Learn ye of me my Yoke to bear
'Tis easy & my Burthen's light
Yea tho' your Sins in Number rise
Superior to of Stars
Tho' ye have follow'd Blasphemies
and sull'd Satans Scars.

Your Sins I'll wash your Scars I'll heal
In my Mercy ye confide
and from Gods holy Wrath conceal
Your Blasphemies & Pride
I ween O Jerusalem! your God Gods
reign
Turn my Belloved turn thee
for ever Mine

Repent. & claim the Host
above
Christ is your Saviour, God
is Love.

Dec. 23

1805

1 fol 83

Emplastrum. Dr. King

℞ Emplast. commun: ℞ij. Picis
Burgund: ℞ij Cera flava ℞ij
Pulv. Iris florent: ℞ij Mosch: ꝑo
Turbinth: mund: ℞ij sola e ft Sm

Delescotts. Opiate

℞ Bol: armen: ℞ss P. Myrica. ℞ij
Lang: Dracon: ℞ij Alumenis &
P. Iris florent: aa ℞ss P. Tines ℞ss
Mellis ℞ij ℞ 3℞ P. Pot

Pulvis marchellie

℞ Caryophyll: maicis: Cinam: aa ℞ij
Ampli hic Spanish Burk Amber
℞ss Ol. Origan: ℞ss Ol. Laurin ꝑo
Ol. Sassafl: ℞ij ℞ 1℞ ꝑo ℞ij

Lutum amygd: Album

℞ Amygd: amara: ℞ij Vitel oov: ꝑo
Gallia alba ℞ij & partes aequales
Sp. C. Recte & Ag Rosar: ft Lutum

Pulvis vermifugus Koute J.

℞ Calom: ℞ij Sacch: ℞ijss Tur: Rut goviij

Do. Do. Mane sum.

℞ P. Jalap: ℞ij Sacch: Chrys: Tartaa ℞ij
Cinnab: Antim: ꝑ. s. ad sates linct:
ft Pulvis. Dosis singulos: Pulo
pro ratione etat: administ.

Unguentum Pomat: dler:

℞ Axung: porcin: ℞ij Sev: ovil ℞ss
Ag: aur: fl: ℞ij — Rosar: ꝑo Sp:
Lau: — Burgam: aa ℞ij ft P.

Misc

℞ Sev: ovil: ℞ij Cera all: ℞ijss
Burgam: & laod. aa ℞ij ℞

Balsamum anodynum

℞ Tap: mund: ℞ij Opi ℞ss Camphri ℞ij
Croc: ℞ij Sp. C: lech: ℞ij ℞ ft. Galab
+ pond: ℞ij sing: +

Unguentum Nervosum

℞ Ol: Laod. Absynthii: Anthos. Menth: s.
Puleg Putei sing: ℞ss x Ung. Samb:
℞ij ℞ ft. Ung. proudu

British Oil

℞ Ol: Labi — Turbinth a ℞ij Succ ℞ij
℞ ft Ol: Britt.

v. fol 78

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afol 77

Medical Receipts cont.

Batemans Drops

℞ Julip: e Camphor: ℞ss: Lamp: attij
Syr: papav: irat: ℞i Kerres. Min
gr xij Sem: an Lij ℞. Do. ʒ⁺ LX ʒo

Lutum Amygdalorum

℞ Sapo: alb: ℞ij Amy: amar. ℞ij
Ag: fl: aurant. & Samb: q. s. ℞ss
Lac: & Burgam: a ℞ij ~~℞ss~~ ℞ss

Tinctura pro Dentibus

℞ Ro. Myrrh: Cort: peruv a ℞ij ℞ss
Lac: ℞ss ℞ss: Limon: ʒ⁺ iij ℞ss. ℞ss

Pomatum molle

℞ Anisum: porciv ℞ij solac & Gum
liquefeat adde paululum Pulv:
cappil: figifach: Pomat: fiat

Atramentum

℞ Galla: Triv: Gum: arab: ℞ij Ferr:
bitriol: ℞ij ℞ss. & R. ℞ij Ag: ℞ij

Recipe for Fevers

℞ Sal: s. s. Lij - Nitri ℞ij Kalkin ʒ⁺ i
xxx ℞ss, Cort: aurant: Syr: alb a ℞ij
Civid: in Haisti ior bti hor: sumd:

Pomade de vie

℞ Medulla bovis ℞ij. coque in Ag:
font: his terre omique in aqua Rosa
Calat: figifach: separa aquam & adde
Gummi benzoine — Styracis & Rad:
ind: florent: in pulv: redijentes
singulorum ℞ij Nucem cupressi
℞ss coque in balnea aquosa vase
lene clausa addendo sub finem
processum ol: linam: guttas ℞
Oll: Caryophyll: & Nucis: Moschab:
sing: ʒ⁺ i postremo calat: per Quid:
Limb: in Martheia pro usu ʒ⁺ i

Pulv: Dent:

℞ Laps: pumicis. Triv Lang: Dracon
℞ij Alumi supell: Sacch: candid:
P. linam: a ℞ss ℞ss: Burg: ʒ⁺ i

Elixir Salutis

℞ Sol: Luna para: ℞ij Rad Glycyrr. ℞ij Sem:
coriand: — Anethi: fomicul: dul: Clav:
℞ij Bacc: junip: ʒ⁺ i ℞ss. & Ten Coff:
Ogne & liquor: colat: adde Theriac q. s.

BOX

Mr. Bos's Receipts

Pulvis. Antimonialis Sacch: Pulves

℞ Antimon Pulv: ʒ⁺ ii Sacch ʒ⁺ i

Do — Do e Calomel:

℞ Sacch: alb Triv P. Antim: ℞ij Calom: ʒ⁺ i
Triv. ℞ss. ℞ss Pulvis e

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fol 79

afol 78

Pulvis Astringens

Newgate

BOX

Rx P. creta comp ℥ij — Rhai pssiv Pulver
Rae Opii ʒ⁺+++ m. divid in char xij

Pulv: atterati: ꝑ. ratiolam

Rx Calom: ꝑꝑ. ℥ij P. e chel: ℥i ℥ij
Sulphur: aur: ant. ʒxij Antim: Tart
grij m. bene doctis ꝑ adultis ʒviii

114
1.2
1.2

White Powder

Rx Hydrag: e creta ꝑꝑ Whiting ℥ij

Pulvis Dentis

Rx Terra: rub: Lem: Tart. a ℥ij Pulv:
Rad: Lido fl: Magnes: alla a ℥xij
Sp: Laod. Burgam: ℥ij m. ꝑ

Do — Do — antiscorbaticus

Rx Bol: armeni ℥ij Sang. Dracon. Crem
Tart: a ℥ij P. Myrrha: ꝑꝑ os sapia ℥ij
Sp: Burgam: Laod. aa ℥ij m. ꝑ

Pulvis Catharticus

Rx Pulv: Rhai & Jalap: ʒv Calom: ℥ij

5037

Trochisci Lavendulae

Trochisci

Rx Sacch: alb. ℥xxiv Ol. Laod. ℥ij — M:
M: ℥ij Terra: rub: ℥iv M: g: Arab: q. s.

Do — Mentha Piperitidis

Rx Ol. M. P. ℥ij Sacch: ℥xij Mucilag:

Do — Magnesia

Rx Magnes: alb. ꝑꝑ creta: ꝑꝑ. ꝑꝑ. ꝑꝑ.
Oculi cancr: ꝑꝑ. ℥ij Sacch: alb: ℥xij
P. Lido: fl: ℥ij Ol. M: M: ℥ij Mucilag

Do — Pectorales

Rx Sacch: alb: ℥xij — P. A: Anisi ℥ij
Ferr: bit ℥ij Succa Glycy: ℥3ꝑ M
Mucilaginis q. s. ad idonum erapit:

Do — Tolu

Rx Sacch: alb: ℥xij Crem: Tart. ℥ij Mucil:
q. s. a quo add. Res Bals: Tolu ʒij

Do — Zinziberis

Rx Sacch: alb: ℥xij — P. Zinzib ℥ij M
Mucilag: q. s.

Do — Ribis Nigri

Rx Ext: Rib: Nig: ℥xij Chrys: tart: ℥ij
Sacch: alb: ℥xij ꝑꝑ pro Troch:

Do — Nitro

Rx Sacch: alb: ℥xij — Sal: Nitri ℥ij Crem: ʒ. Sol 80
Tart: ℥iv Mucilag: S: Arab: q. s.

80
afol 79

Medical Receipts cont.
Trochisci Sulphur — Trochisci

℞ Sulphuris. Loti ℥ij Sacch: alb ℥ij
Calomet: Div Antimon: Tart: ʒij
Ol. N. M. q. s. L. Mucilag: q. s. ft
Trochisci Pond: ʒo sing:

Do — Trib: Nig: alter

℞ Sacch: alb. ℥ij Tart: N. ℥ij Crem Tart ℥ij

Do — Chamamelosum

℞ Sacch: Alb. ℥ij fl: Chamem: ʒij Mucil: ʒij

Do — Glycer: e Opio

℞ Opii: pur: (sol: in ℥ij. N. ter ℥ij) ʒij
Ext: Glycer: ℥ij P. Gum: arab ʒij
Sacch: ʒij Ferr: trit: ℥ij M. ft.
Trochisci ʒij sing:

Do — Vermifugi

℞ P. Vermif: Nocto (vid. fol. 77) ℥ij
Do. Mane. ℥ij Sacch: Alb. Mucil
q. s. ft. Troch: Pond: ʒij

Pilula Cathart: e Calom: Pilula

℞ Calomet Div. P. Rha. e Jalap ℥ij Syr
q. s. ft Pilulas cxliij

Do — Rha: e Jalap.

℞ P. Rha: e Jalap. p. o. Syr: ft. P. ʒ. v. j.

Do — Antimon: e Opio.

℞ Opii ℥ij. P. Antim ℥ij Lous: q. s. ft. P.
No. 120

Do — Emetica

℞ P. Ipec: ℥ij — Antim: ʒij ft. P. ʒ. v. j.

Do — Gall. e. e. Rufi

℞ Pil: Gall. C. ℥ij — Rufi ℥ij ft. P. 144

Do — Rha: e. Sale Polych

℞ Pulv: Rha: ℥ij. Nat. Vitriol: ℥ij
Syr. q. s. ft Pilulas cxlvi

Do — Sapon: e Rha:

℞ Sap. Castal: ʒij Rha: p. o. Syr: q. s.
ft. Pil gra. v. singularem

Do — Expect:

℞ P. Ipec: ʒij Gum: Amom: Div Ox.
dillit: q. s. ft. Pilul: No. 422ij

Acetum aromaticum — Varia

℞ Caccumini: Rosari: fol: Salvia aa ℥ij
℥ij Lavend: ℥ij Caryophyll: q. s. Acet ℥ij
M. ft. Acet: Arom:

50027

v. fol 81

afal 80
BOX

Medical Receipts contd
Lac. Rosarum. 81
Varia

R Amygd: amar: ℥ij Sperm: Ceti. Cera
alba a ℥ij Saponis: communis & Ol:
Amygd ℥ij Kali. tart: ℔: Sabina a ℥ij
Aq. Rosar: ℥ij Sp. V: R: ℥p. M. f. L. N.

Ol: Sulphureum P. Camps

R Vitrioli rectif: Salis ar
p. o. Sp. Vin: rectif: tripulum horum. om
nium per mensuram digere ad siccitatem
Distilla hujus spiritui ℥ij adde Rad:
angellica: Sulfur: virgini: Sem: Sene
cardam. a ℥ij ft. Tinctura

Tinctura Sena.

R Fol: Sena parv: ℥ij Sem: canis Anisi
Glycyrr. rad: a ℥ij Ova Passar: ℥ij
Sp. Vin: Sen long ij ft. Tinctura ✓

Essentia Mentha - piperitides

R Fol: Mentha: sat: ℥ij Sp. V. R. ℥ij
Infund. P. Horoth. viij Cola rad: ℔. M.
Pip. ℥ij ft. Essentia

Aq: Lavendula.

R Sp. V. Rect: ℥ij Ol. Lavend: Sp: ℥ij Sp.
Burg: Ambras: Mosch: a ℥ij ft. a. L. D.

Unguentum pro Labia.

R Ol: Amygd: ℥ij Rad: Ambrus: ℥p Cera
alba. Sperm: Ceti. a ℥ij Sui vituli ℥p
Ol: Thodii guttas. ℔. Sp. Burgam:
Limonum & Lanend. ℥p Coque lench:
in Ol: Amygd: cola & adde. Cera: Sperm:
& Serum Venique Essentias

Globuli pro Scabies.

R Saponis com: ℥ij Calomel: ℥p Hydr:
Mercurius ℥ij Calc. hydr: alb: ℥p Sp:
Limonum — Burgam ad ℥ij contentis:
bene ut ft. Massam. Divid: in Glob:
℥ij singulis Side fol 92

Domestic Receipts. —

Uinum ex Vibrisse

Uing: long: Succ: Vibrisse adde
long: ij Aq. & ℥ij Sacchar: alb:
sing: long: hujus Mistura ℥p

Uinum Linziberis

R Sacch: par: ℥ij Aq: long ℥ij Linz:
contus: ℥ij mis: & coque p. horam
desperne e albumina ovis. H. viij &
Cola in vase ligno seponere p. horas
xxiv adde Corticis exte: & succi Lim:
duodecim Inpone in cadum e
cochlearia ij cerevicia fermente —
cestat. per tres septimana

Wash. Balls

R Saponis: Venet: ℥vij Pulv: Capilla:
℥p Vermillion grovij contunde & cide
in frustula quodrang: e aquam
Rosar: ℥ij seponere in vase in expime v. fol 82
leviser & restat. per i vel ij Dies fist
Globuli serape them when any other colour the same

1605

BOX

Varia

Varia

BOE

fol 81

Globuli (wash) Amygd. Alb.
 Sap: Venet ʒiv Amygd. ʒij Cerusa ʒss
 humectes aqua Rosarum. &c

Atramentum

Wony black. ʒij Lamp. ʒss ʒij Theriac:
 contumens ʒp. Ol. Dulce Lochij ʒp. v. R.
 ʒss Acid: vitruol: dilut: ʒij fac Muid:
 c sum: arab: ʒss. Lactis ʒij coquant:
 unia fiat. Atramentum

ZBOE

Common Stone Blue wetted &
 put on the Part stung by a wasp is
 a simple & efficacious Remedy.

For a Cancer.

Boil some red Onions in new
 Milk to y consistency & a Poultice
 therin add of the inside of a Wart of
 a Stallions Leg, as much as will lay
 on a sispence

v. fol 92

Sonnet, of Mr. Barreas

Thy Judgements Oh almighty God
I am full of Equity
Yet thou Delight'st so great thy Love
To set the Sinner free.

To many my Transgressions are
I cannot number them
That if thy Mercy would smite
Thy Justice must condemn.

Yes gracious Lord my weighty Sin
I my hatred to thy Pardon
Prevents thy Offerings of Grace
And Punishment Demands.

The Intrests of thy holy Cause
and Mercy, Both combine
Gainst the Salvation of my Soul
They call for Wrath divine

Thy Will be done tis to thy Praise
The Motives whence arise
My Tears of Grief & Penitence
Are hateful in Thine Eyes.

Consume, Destroy Revenge is met
My Wickedness repay
I'll bless the Cause above the Hand
That takes my life away

But where of Mephergers of Wrath?
Where can your Torments fall?
Th' atoning Blood of Jesus Christ
Secures me from them all!

1804

5081

Ranz. des Vaches.

Quand reverrai-je en un jour
Tous les Objets de mon Amour?
Nos claires Ruisscaux
Nos coteaux
Nos Hamcaux
Nos Montagnes
Et l'Ornement de nos Montagnes?
La si gentile Soabeau
A l'ombre d'un Ormeau
Quand reverrai-je au son du Chalumeau?

Quand reverrai-je en un jour
Tous les Objets de mon Amour
Mon Pere
Ma mere
Mon frere
Ma Sœur
Mes Agneaux
Mes Groupesaux
Ma Bergerie?

Quand reverrai-je en un jour
Tous les Objets de mon Amour.

v. fol. 84

W. W. W.

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afol 83
Original
Page 83

Translations of Ranz des
Vaches. by Messrs. Davis, Smith
& Drayton.
1804

First

Ah how I sigh I long to see
The Objects that are dear to me
Our glassy Streams
Our Hills so green
Our humbled leas
Our Mountains high
And Isabel our Mountains
Pride
There with the sweet the gentle Maid
Beneath an Elm's extended Shade
When shall I dance to Pipes melodious
played

Ah how I sigh I long to see
These Objects so endeared to me
My aged Father
My Mother
Beloved Sister
Dearest Brothers
My tender Lambs
My bleating Flocks
My kind endearing Shepherds?
Ah how I sigh I long to see
These Objects so beloved by me.

Second

Oh! when in one Day shall I see
Those Objects all so dear to me?
Our Streams so bright
The hilly Height
Our Hamlets view
The Mountains blue
And with them too their fairest Maid?
When shall I once again be seen
With Isabel upon the Green
Dancing beneath the old Elm's Shade?

Ah! when in one Day shall I see
These Objects all so dear to me?
Father, Mother,
Sister, Brothers,
My thriving Flock & bleating Lambs
To keep whom now my fair one stands
— Oh! when together shall I see
These Objects all so dear to me? —

Third.

Sweet regretted native Shore!
Shall I'er behold thee more
And all the Objects of my love
Thy Streams so clear
Thy Hills so dear
The Mountain's Brae
And Cot below
Where once my Heart were wont to
love?

There with Isabella fair
light of foot & free from care,
Shall I to the Labor bound?
Or at her beneath the Dale
Whisper soft my artful Tale
and blissful tread on fairy ground?

7605

afol 85
JP

below

apol: 84

Oh when shall I behold again
 My native Cot of humble Plain,
 And my dear Object dear;
 My Father & my Mother
 My Sister & my Brother
 And calm their anxious Fear?

The poor Child of a Tar

J. G. Ingall.

In a little blue Garment all ragged & torn
 With scarce any shoes to his feet
 His Head quite unshorn'd a look so forlorn
 I could stony Steps for his feet
 At Bay cheerless sat I to Passengers pass'd
 With a voice that might be heard
 Have Pity cried he let your Bounty be cast
 To a poor little Child of a Tar

No Mother have I nor no Friends can I claim
 Deserted & cheerless I roam
 My father has fought for his Country & Home
 But alas! he may never come Home
 Pined by cold & they hunger how hapless my State

Distress was all Happiness near
 Look down on my Sorrows & pity the State
 Of a poor little Child of a Tar

By Cruelty drove from a neat rural Cot
 Where once with contentment we dwelt
 No Friends to protect us my poor Mother lost
 Alas! too severely she felt;
 Bow'd down by Misfortunes Death made
 her his own }
 and snatched her to Regions afar
 Distress'd & quite friendless she left me to roam
 a poor little Child of a Tar

Thus plaintive he mourn'd when a sailor
 that pass'd }
 stop'd a moment to give him relief
 He stretch'd out his hand & a look on him cast
 a look full of wonder & grief
 What my Com. he cry'd my poor little Boy
 With Wealth I've return'd from the War
 Thy Sorrows shall cease nor shall grief more
 annoy }
 The Poor little Child of a Tar

J. G. Ingall

7805

Numbers of the Poll. of Middlesex Election 1807

	Byng	to	Manwaring	Burdett
Tuesday	July 13	1303	1097	699
Wednesday	14	2005	1659	1192
Thursday	15	2252	1880	1386
Friday	16	2385	2016	1509
Saturday	17	2445	2093	1564
Monday	19	2564	2186	1710
Tuesday	20	2671	2280	1817
Wednesday	21	2762	2384	1895
Thursday	22	2841	2464	1955
Friday	23	2925	2532	2032
Saturday	24	2973	2582	2079
Monday	26	3059	2642	2169
Tuesday	27	3200	2722	2323
Wednesday	28	3553	2805	2791
Thursday	29	3848	2936	3207

86 Plants nam'd by G. B. D. when
he obtain'd the Prize Sept: 14
1802

-
- Rubus fruticosus
 - Hedera Helix
 - Ranunculus vulgaris
 - Patagonium gramineum
 - Trifolium flagiferum
 - D. ———— multilobus officinalis
 - Achillea ptarmica
 - + Medicago lupulina
 - Juncus tenuifolius
 - Leontodon hispidum
 - Lotus corniculatus
 - Juncus dysenterica
 - Gentiana nigra
 - + Trigonon acre
 - + Anemone spinosa
 - + Pteris echinoides
 - Thlaspi bursa pastoris
 - Polygonum lapathifolium
 - D. ————
 - Hypochaeris radicata
 - Juncus articulatus
 - Juncus aquatica
 - Hieracium sabaudum
 - Tussilago scorodonia
 - Betonica officinalis
 - Pumila acutus
 - Serratula tenetoria
 - Stachys sylvatica
 - Scrophularia nodosa
 - Raphanus raphanistrum
 - Rosa canina
 - Sparganium ramosum
 - Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
 - Fencalis arithmicus
 - + Fragopogon pratensis
 - + Polypodium filix mas
 - + Juncus pulicaria
 - + Euphrasia odontites
 - Tupilago farfara
 - Anagallis arvensis
 - + Verbena officinalis
 - Mentha aquatica
 - Pucedanum silaus
 - Lycopus europaeus
 - Jison ammonium
 - Datura stramonium
 - + Angelica sylvestris
 - + Ignunculus hederacea
 - Pimpinella saxifraga
 - + Cardamine hirsuta
 - Ferula tetetiana
 - Glematis viter alba

Cetera desunt

• Denotes that Pth named. + Those that
G. B. D. had never seen before that Day

Case of Mr. Coombs Carpenter of St
Barter Lane London attended by Doctors
Lettsom, Bidd, & Andrew Luy Mess^{rs} Bot'
Surgeon & Apothecary

Dissection — On exposing the cavity
of the abdomen the whole Alimentary Canal
except the stomach appear'd greatly diseas'd
& distended with air — The great Omentum
was for the most part gangrenous, adhered
in several Places to the Peritoneum & had
secreted a Quantity of healthy Pus in the
vicinity of the Caecum — The Mesentery
was slightly diseas'd — The Liver,
Spleen & Pancreas were free from
any morbid Affection
The Viscera of the Thorax (on exposing
that cavity) with their investing
Membranes were perfectly Healthy

Caused
Death
Enteritis
with
a diseas'd
Omentum

- 1805 -

Procession for y^e Proclamati^{on} of Peace. London

Within Temple Bar

- The military Bodies of y^e City
 Horse Guards
 Thights Marshall Men 2 B
 Thights Marshall Sr. J^r. Bland Burye
 Daums
 Daum Major
 Trumpets
 Jayant Trumpeter
 Pursuivant of Arms
 Herald
 { King of Arms }
 { Mr Harrison }
 4 Constables together
 6 Marshall Men 3 B on foot
 Six Trumpeters
 Band of Music
 Two Marshalls on Horseback
 ~ Sheriffs ~
 Sword & Mace on foot
 Lord Mayor on Horseback
 Six Footmen in rich liveries
 3. G. 3
 State Coach with six Horses
 Ribbands &c }
 Aldermen in Simority in their
 Coaches }
 Carriages of y^e two Sheriffs
 Officers of y^e Lord Mayor in }
 Coaches }
 Horse Guards

Trayfulge

9031

afol 85 Extemporaneous. Psalm

How can sinners such as we
 worship in truth the Deity
 How shall we live & folly flee
 Hath Jesus liv'd ye a died for me

Then let me blep his holy name
 He wipe away my guilt & shame
 and told me bleeding on the cross
 His blood had ransom'd Adams loss

Happy those souls who never stray
 from Jesus love from Jesus way
 who live secure from sin & strife
 leading the Christians holy life

Blep us oh God in all we do
 Daily our wanted strength renew
 that we secure may run our Race
 In love & joy th^o Faith & Grace

Oh may our souls thy comforts feel
 which thou dost graciously reveal
 to guilty man of flesh & blood
 the foretaste of eternal good

Who but the ever saint carterle
 what happiness it is to dwell
 with Jesus in the realms of bliss
 freed from the p^o of sin Office

How shall the Power of Death be slain
 How shall the Power of Hell be vain
 The love of Jesus feeding us above
 Dresting thro' Faith in Jesus love

88 To my Friend Ward on his
Birth-Day in 1804

If Junes would my Friendship prove
 Ashore whom I esteem above
 All from Quantity we try
 Our Brothers Faith Affinity
 Your changeless Friendship and demand
 The Volume from a Masters Hand
 Shall I then imitate those Boats
 Who wear but once about good Cloaths
 In ~~some~~ ^{some} Terms dress ^{each} ~~any~~ time
 Justless because ~~in~~ fine
 It is not meet — the useful Dress
 The Sons of Health of Soil possess
 Who six Days out of seven appear
 What in reality they are
 I show upon the working Man
 The Lines I write shall build upon
 I wish you what I truly wish
 Plain the best with an extra Dish.

May you for ever then enjoy
 In this your earthly Pilgrimage
 In Youth the Pleasures of a Day
 In Olden Years the Joys of Age

May not each Day the rising Orb
 Which rules in Majesty the Day
 Behold the faces of Life above
 Thy Soul or them obstruct thy Leap

Each Evening may respecting Test
 Thus of indignate thy Torment
 Thy Metabolically oppress'd
 Of fear of Death or Dread of Shame

May all you ^{taken Hand} ~~undertake~~ succeed
 According to your utmost Wish
 Whether you draw a Tooth or Blood
 Or cut a Man up or a Tick

Jesting aside I really hope
 In Business what you undertake
 Will prosper in the fullest scope
 For yours & for the Patients sake

You see no Matter am I
 But plainly wish & plainly write
 You don't like it but I try
 To give you a fiddle foot to light

I like the fiddle may we like
 In wit & Talents social Tie
 Proofs of our mutual Friendship
 Till both in good old age we die

May Friendship ever steady flame
 Of life the chief enlivening Part
 The Tapers transient Glory flame
 Of blaze eternal in our Hearts

Beloved Friend thy natal Day
 No Court Parade attends
 No Elephants their Horns pay
 Whether rejoice? Thy Friends
 They — bound to thee by closest Ties
 My anxiety & Love — selfish
 They stay on Earth to ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~big~~ ^{big} ~~pride~~
 To wish thee yet above

-9087-

o

God of his Power over the
Creation

Racines Tragedy
of Alceste.

G.B.D
Traducit

This God Creator of the Earth & Seas
Is omnipotent powerful all wise
Not such as Error paints by his great Name
The Eternal he is known - Man's wondrous
Hein his Majesty resolv'd & plan'd
The World & Stars arose at his Command
He to suffering humble Mortals sighs
Amazing Condescension listens from
Judges Mankind with equal Laws - his own
& questions things from his almighty
When he wiles the strongest Nations fall
He breaths in Anger & destroys them all

In vain the mighty Potentates below
Unite to combat with so dread a foe
If in their Riches or their Power they trust
He speaks they see him & return to Dust
The Sea is troubled at his mighty Word,
And Heav'n trembles when his Voice is heard
The Earth the Sun & all the Realms of Light
Is wonderful are nothing in his Sight
Of Death the Prey how terrible the Thought,
Manful Man he looks upon as Mought

HYMN. on 4. Peace

Almighty God to whom we owe,
What acts of Happiness we know,
Accept our heartfelt lays;
For Blessings past, for Mercies now
With reverence to thee we bow,
& grateful sing thy Praise.

Where'er the Morning Sun doth rise,
Where'er the Evening quills of Skies,
Or Ocean's Tempests blow;
Thy Spirit hath our Arms sustain'd,
Thy Justice hath our Cause maintain'd,
& still thy Goodness show.

Lord not to us but to thy Name,
Be all the Glory, all the Fame,
For ever fix'd thy Throne;
Incline us to thy sacred Law,
From ev'ry Vice our Wishes draw,
& may thy Will be done.

If Man thus fav'd, might implore
Of thee great God; one Blessing more,
May Wars for ever cease.
Good will of Peace prevail on Earth
As sung by Angels at the Birth
Of Christ & Prince of Peace!

Accept this Tribute of our Praise,
With cheerful Voice our Song we raise,
Thy Truth of Love proclaim.
Repentant, all our Faults O'plac'd,
With grateful Hearts thy Will adore,
& magnify thy Name.

Jesus do not leave me
For one thou didst atone
Oh 'twould sadly grieve me
To wander all alone
If thou art mine
I will be thine
Love me now and love me more

79057

Tragedy

The Oyster of Meaders
Boileau Ep: ij
Tr. G.D. 1803

Once says an Author on what Day
Or in which Chapter I can't say
Two hungry Dials start'd to travel meet
Of journey's on with naught to eat
When luckily upon y^e Ground
An Oyster either of them found
As each pope's a narrow Soul
With greediness each claim'd the whole
When in y^e middle of y^e way
Justice appear'd upon y^e way
With Scales in Hand; They both aspe'd
Before my Lady - the case heard
'Tis hard she said you can't agree
Pray give the Oyster unto me
The Oyster-shell she first divides
Of this upon y^e case decides
A Shell for him & Shell for thee
The Oyster is y^e Lawyers fee
By others Lollies we our breath increase
Twas a fine Oyster ^{now} a ~~dear~~ Departure Peace

Return unto thy Rest o my soul

All worldly cares depart
No longer tire my heart
Whi longs for better things
My soul shall seek thy Rest
In Jesus ever blest

Secure beneath his heavenly Wings

His Grace & pardning Love
Have such a pow'r to remove
Fear resist remorse
Come dearest Jesus come
Forbid me more to roam
My sickness to my heart restore

Love in thy bosom sways
Above ~~what~~ ^{that} near sways
Which for thy Saints provides
My soul thou take thine care
I haste where'er thou please

The heart steadily abides

Here Saints never cloy
But give encreasing joy
Hale that will may taste
The charter is so good
For those who faint for food
For them he spread this rich Report

Quid he that once has eat
This soul supporting meat
His hunger to allate
Unsatisfied still

He'll eat against his will
His Hunger Lord in me create.

9081

8981

Ms. 188

Why should you have these distressing fears
 Why doubt the favours of Grace
 Canst thou by sighs & groans & Tears
 Secure eternal peace

Thou hast not power to form thy frame
 or make a grain of flesh
 Much less canst thou thy soul reclaim
 & give it heavenly Birth

Then why torment & grieve thy heart
 With thoughts of legal rights
 Which make thee from thy Rest depart
 I mourn thro' Days & Night

Pray & believe the Word of God
 That thou hast ought to do
 Jesus alone the crime must brood
 To ease the load from you

Trust then my soul doubt not again
 Nor from the truth recede
 The word of Grace is plain to plain
 That he who runs may read

Hasten with steps as swift as thought
 To tread the narrow Road
 Ere by the Powers of Hell you're brought
 Into their cursed abode

And as you go lift up your eyes
 From Earths polluted joys
 Look steadfastly on Christ the Prize
 The Light all fear destroys

And arms you boldly to proceed
 To struggle fight & die
 When the eternal Courts you'll tread
 & shout — a Victory —

f. fol 96

What the abounding zeal
 or even a snaph's fire
 My utterance attend
 or all my soul inspire
 Devoted Love shall ever be found
 A striking noise an empty sound
 Tho' on the poor my all
 readily bestowed
 or with the Martyr burn
 Influences intense & slow
 Not urged by Love 'tis all a heat
 The sacrifice is incomplete.

Medical Receipts

Gutta arsenica.

Gutta arsenica

℞ Arsenic. alb. leigat. Alkali
Szech. fixum ana gr̄a. lxx coque
pauatim in florumine castis donec
soluatur Arsenicum q̄ solutione calid.
facto adde

℞. Sacculula. compositi ℥ss
Ag. Distile. ℥xvj pondere

Solutio Mineralis

Solutio mineralis

℞ Arsenic. pulv. subtil. gr̄o xvj
Kali ppt. gr̄o xvj Ag. Distile ℥iij
digne simul in balneo arena
donec Arsenicum soluatur

Cervicia Antiscorbutica

Cervicia antiscorbut.

℞ Sem. sinapis contusarum ℥xij Radix
Stephanotis rusticani rasura ℥ij
Piperis Jamaicaensis ℥ij Carduus
teminis recentis Congia & stent simul
per hebromas - Dosis ℥ss bis in die

Decoctum Bardane.

Decocta

℞ Radix bardanae ℥ij Aqua font.
℥iij coque ad colaturam ℥ij
℞. bibat ℥ss bis die

Decoct. Corticis Quercini.

℞ Corticis quercini ℥ij coque in
aquam fontanara ℥iij ad ℥ij & cola

Decoct. Ulmi campestris.

℞ Corticis interni ulmi recentis ℥iij
Aqua fontana ℥ss coque ad bib
& cola. adde Ag. pip. Jam. ℥ij Dosis
libram dimidiam ter in die

Emplastrum Dorsale.

Emplastra

℞ Emplastri. edocantia ℥iij Ceraff. ℥ss

Empl. Dorsale - Opio.

℞ Empl. Dorsalis. ℥iijss Op. col. ℥ij ℞

Emplastrum Nervosum.

℞ Gallani ℥xij Saccharata pulvis
Kera flava aa ℥ij. Rpa fetida
Seminis Cyminis. Firebithura Dew.
aa ℥ij M. v. a. ft Emplast.

Emplastrum Calidum.

℞ Emplastri. pumi pastisij - Vesicab. U. fol 93
p. j. liquescunt simul.

7905

afol 92

Infusum paralyticum

93

Infusa

℞ Lad: Raph: umb: cas: sem: sinap:
contus aa ℥ij Canello alb: ℥ij
aq: bullent bis cola et adde
℥ij: carui ℥ij sumat ℥ij ter die

Infusum Sem: Bardane et
Dauci sylvestris

℞ Sem: bard. et Dauci sylves: a ℥ij
infunde in aq: bull: ℥ij vel coc:
in by font. ℥ij donec dimidium
evaporet. Dosis ℥ij nocte manque
vide Robinson on y Stone of Graves

Pilulae caeruleae.

Pilulae

℞ Argenti vivi ℥ij Balsami
Sulphuris ℥ij Gummi guaiaci ℥ij
Mucilaginis guttis a fabice q.s.
ft Pilulae 2410 sumat ij omni nocte

Pilulae Martiales e aloe.

℞ Florum: martiales saponis albi aa
℥ij a loes. ℥ij Syrupi q.s. ft Pilula
L.R.

Pilulae Diureticae

℞ Argenti vivi - manna aa ℥ij tere
optime simul ad argentum vivum
extinctionem deij adde succo
glycyrrhizae ℥ij M. bene ut fiat
Kassa mercurialis
℞. Kassa mercurialis ℥ij Pilul:
scilliticae ℥ij Misce vivide in
pilulas 2400j dosis ij n. manque

Pilula Hydrargyri p Bacher

℞ Extracti Hellebori nigri - Myrrhae
solute a ℥ij Cardui benedicti ℥ij
- ℥ij Misce secundam artem fiat
Pilulas - aere sicco spiccanda donec
formandis pilulis sit apta - singulis
ad granum semper sumend ~~ut~~ pro doro

Pilula Menagoga.

℞ Extracti gentiana Ales. succotrin:
a ℥ij Sptis martis ℥ss Syrupi q.s.
ft Pilula xxx sumat ij omni nocte.
Do Home recommends y loath of y
Rubia tinctoria as a powerful Menagi:
it may be exhibited in the quantity
of a Drachm bis vel ter die.

afol: 94

70081

Serum sinapium

Serum
sinapium

℞. Sinimum sinapium bene cont: ℥j
Lactis vacciniae - Aquae fontanae.
aa ℥ss coque de cola bibali ad libit.

Pulvis antistrumous. Cheston

Pulvis
antistrumous

℞. Phosphi. antimonii - Nitri. puriss.
Magnesia alba. aa ℥j M. rors ℥j

Aqua Imperialis.

Aqua
Imperialis

℞. Crystallosum Tartorum ℥j
Sacchari albi ℥jia Corticis exterioris
Limonum M. io. Aquae Cong. M. fl.
- bibali / phopstulord:

Dr. Fordyce. his Purgatioe

Pulvis
purgans

℞. Alois. succoti ℥o - G. Sagapeni. ℥ij
Gambog. ℥ij C. Arab. ℥ij Ab.
Limonum ℥j M. Dosis grana
ss ad decem M. katatifa.

Mr Bromfield's Anodyne
- Sudorific.

Anodynum
sudorificum

℞. Tinctura Opii Drachmas duo
Vini antimonialis Drachmas sex
M. exhibeatatatar guttas sex ad decem p. Dosis

Receipts for Bougies.

Bougie
Hunter

℞. Olei olivarum Libras tres
Cera flava Libram
Mini Libram unam cum semipe
Miscantur et coque ad idoneam. crass:

Swidaurs Do

Bougie
Swidaurs

℞. Cera flava Libram unam
Humatis Ceti Drachmas tres
Crupe acetate Drach: duo ad octo. M

Bell's Do

Bougie
Bell

℞. Emplastri Lythargyri Uncias quatuor
Cera flava unam unam e semipe
Olei olivarum Drachmas tres. M

Whitehead's Ounce of Mustard

Ounce of
Mustard
Whitehead's

℞. Ol. Torbenthina - Olivar.
aa ℥ijss Fra. Cantharis. ℥j M

Steers Opodel.

Opodel
Steers

℞. Ag. Anon. ℥j Lin. Japon.
Ag. Anon. Aech. aa ℥ijss

7805

Tinct. ad Japan

℞ Decoct. fort. Bals tota ad 7 ℞ij
 Flor. Sulph 3ij Satis huius pulv:
 Agaric colat: a 3ij Opur pur 3i
 Olei turbitis: ether: 4ij Infund per
 Menas duas ad colat: cui adde Bals:
 semip: 3ij flor: Benz: 3ij et
 depand: Lignorem ad usum
 Res Amibus 3p. ff. Tinctura

Sulp: pulmonum

℞ Dianthi nig: Sem: anisi. Sem
 feniculi dulcis a 3oj adde
 Succu Glycyri: 3oj Syrupi simp 4iij

℞. 302 p. 11

April 9th

I have a fainter and fainter intention

on my Post²

Dear Lord tustow thy blessing
 therefore is quite trespassing
 To thee alone
 To thee we cry
 our Pray's offer
 & grant supply
 'Tis only thou who can restore
 the healths that he enjoy'd before

Dear Father send thy Spirit
 To teach him Jesus' heritage
 The sinners' Friend
 & Prince of Peace
 to him depend
 our healths & ease
 We plead before thy spotless Throne
 His Righteousness & not our own

Oh for his sake receive
 the feeble thanks we give
 O lethal wounds
 or can sores,
 are givers of
 His Righteousness
 To him may we in constant strain
 Devote the remnant of our days

Lord invite
 that I may write
 I am who live may own
 your still lives
 himself he gives
 the glory his alone

Great God descend
 thy Word attend
 With evidence divine
 speak to each heart
 sweet joy impart
 and make us only thine

In all words
 be this our view
 To glorify thy Name
 Each Day & hour
 In thy great Pow'r
 To live to thee our aim

The Day of Grace
 flies on apace
 We soon must faint & die
 Lord while we live
 may we receive
 thy Faith & grow thereby

wfe

1808

1808

Long have we lain
 In Satans chain
 Tormented galls & broke
 Obed us free
 That we may flee
 To Jesus peaceful Yoke

To wile we praise
 In all our ways
 Thy sin-forgiving Love
 Our Sins shall then
 Shew forth to all men
 Thy Spirit doth us move

Jesus at the Marriage

In Cana of old
 By Scripture were told
 Our Savior attended a feast
 How honored the Pair
 For Jesus was there
 His Presence the Company blest

Louisa my dear
 May Jesus here hear
 When we to the Altar shall go
 I ever we depart
 May he comfort each heart
 And his Grace in abundance bestow

Water turn'd into Wine
 Proov'd the mandate divine
 Which wrought such a wonderful Change
 The Ruler confess
 The Lamb was the best
 And marvell'd the Thing was so strange

In Nature & Grace
 A likeness we trace
 Our Nature like water is weak
 Till God by his Word
 Doth his Spirit afford
 Which compels us his Glory to speak

Dearest Partner may we
 In this point agree
 At all times to pray to the Lord
 His Presence to grant
 To relieve every want
 That henceforth we may live on his Word

1808

In his marriage
 In his first life
 Louisa Best
 May 1808

Morning Hymn

We are thy Children Lord & need
Daily supplies of heavenly bread
we will arise this morning light
& praise our Guardian thro' the night.

Keep us good Father thro' this Day
Help us thy Precepts to obey
May we in all things live & prove
Obedient to thy Voice of Love,
Thy tenderness & kindness Lord
To Children who obscure thy Word
Destruct our Tears & make us see
To ask for all we want of Thee

Our feeble frame thy aid requires
Define to thee our lust desires
Protect us in thy mighty arms
From evil thoughts & false alarms

Support our footsteps as we walk
Be makers of thy wonders talk
Praise the mercies we receive
Such blessings thou alone canst give

Lord every Day & every Hour
Uphold us by thy gracious Pow'r
Thy ways may we pursue & love
Till we arrive in Heav'n above

Coming from a death bed of a father
for Family

Eternal Wisdom King of Kings
Disposer of created things
When thou recall'st this fleeting breath
The body is the prey of death.

What piercing grief overwhelms the heart
When Fathers & their Children part
The sorrowing Partner of his Care,
Bursting with woe dissolves in Tears

Great God thy sovereign Decree
Is that in this in time should be
But when Christ's Kingdom is begun
Twice be on an eternal plan

No breaking heart or tearful eyes
Are seen whether thy glorious Skies
But joys unceasing there shall reign
Free from all sorrow sin & Pain

When Jesus King of Saints is crown'd
Love everlasting shall abound
His Family the Tyrant slain
Shall meet & never part again

Oh may we all there find a place
Be Sons & Daughters of his Grace
So shall we sing in Heav'n above
Christ's matchless undivided Love

Do not the Palmists words decree
 This would willingly believe
 Religion's ways are ways of heav'n
 Every path a path of heav'n

Yet to none why so I feel
 Sharper than any sword of steel
 In my best faculties destroy
 And deeply wound my young joy

David unlike all men before
 The image of his shaken bow
 Whose precepts written on his heart
 Drove ad to act the Lion's part

Thence it plain I cannot tell
 The ways of Heaven from those of Hell
 No peace no pleasantness I find
 But wretchedness of every kind

Thus far I must have walk'd in vain
 Beguick my soul return again
 Took with earnestness to day
 The heavenly road & take the way

The sun with swiftness takes his flight
 To day succeeds the blackest night
 What every Ray of hope is o'er
 & you will fall to rise no more.

Then I must die oh wretched Man
 That ever I the work began
 In useless toil my strength is gone
 The sun declines and one undone.

Surely know that every breath
 Consigns me to the army of death
 The vengeance at your door shall lie
 Who brought me thus far but to die

How false the pleasures & the song
 That cheer'd me on I pass'd along
 The marks of grace - all scum & cheer
 Scolded out doubt till I came here

A stranger who was passing by
 Heard with melting heart my cry
 Address'd himself to my relief
 To soothe my soul consuming grief

Oh heavy-hearted why complain?
 Art thou a stranger to my pain
 I thought that by this thorny Road
 My soul w^d. be brought back to God

Oh fool & ignorant of thy good
 I see the way mark'd out with blood
 Has unbelief so blinded thee
 To think that thus it should not be?

Was Moses & the horn said
 By high ways of enjoyment led
 The desert & the wilderness
 Were they the paths of pleasantness

Did Noah & Abraham
 In following the great I AM
 Escape without the tempters Darts
 So full its prison with its snare

Believe the faithful witness now
 Now to thy feet receive his bow
 This is the Word of Righteousness
 'Thro Tribulation & Distress

Stoucesper Informary

TS
 RECEIP Aqua. Alcatina. Aqua.
 ℞ Kali. ꝑ. ʒij. Ag. distill. ℞iij.

Solae & saturatus soluti acido aereo.

Supremum ammoniacale.

℞ Vitrioli. Serulis. ʒij Ammon. ꝑ. ʒij
 Trantur simul in Mortario vitro
 perfecte commiscantur; in aspan
 violaceam, charta bibula obolutam.
 primum super lapidem calcarium,
 dein lenissimo calore exsicca.

Decoctum Tormentilla. Decocta.

℞ Rad: Tormentilla. ʒij Corticis.
 fruct: granatis. fol: Plantag: aa ʒij
 Ag: fontana. ℞iij
 Coque ad ʒij & sub finem coctionis
 adde corticis Capivi ʒij Decocto
 colato, adde ferri ʒij.

Decoct: Tupilaginis.

℞ Sol: Tulp: ʒij Ag: ℞iij
 Coque ad ʒij, & sub finem coctionis
 adde ʒij: Glycer: ʒij.

Decoct: Tulp: & R: Moras:

℞ Sol: Tulpaj: ʒij Rad: Mer: ʒij
 Coque leni igne in aqua ʒij
 vase clauso ꝑ. Minut: Decem
 turn cola.

Decoct: Hordii. & Gummi.

℞ Decoct: Hord: ℞ij ꝑ: ꝑ: Arab: ʒij
 Coque paulisper donec solvat: ꝑ:

Decoct: Alois: alcatinum.

℞ Alois. succ: ꝑ: Myrrha: Croci.
 Anglic: aa ʒij Kali. ꝑ. ʒij
 ʒij: Glycer: ʒij Ag: ℞ij
 Coque ad uncias duodecim,
 Colatura adde
 ʒij: Card: ꝑ: ʒij.

Fit quoque & duplice Kali.

Decoct: Sunkae.

℞ Rad: Sunkae. ʒij Glycer: ʒij
 Ag: ℞ij
 Coque ad libram & cola. vide fol 101

7805

Elect: e Bals: Sopaiba. Electar: ¹⁰¹

afol: 100

Rp. Bals: Sopaib: Zij Cons: Torar ul: ^{10a.}
Zij P: G: Arab: Zij Mf.

Elect: e Bals: Peruviana.

Rp Bals: Peru: Zij Cons: Cor: l: Zij
P: G: Arabici: Zij Mf.

Elect: Catechu.

Rp. Catechu: P: p: e cretta: f: aa
Zij Sy: papav: alb: q. s. ft.

Elect: Cinchona.

Rp. Cinchona: Zij P: R: Serp: l: Zij
Syr: L: L: q. s. ft. S.

Elect: Olibani.

Rp Olib: P: Bals: Cops: aa Zij Cons:
Cynob: Zij Sy: S: q. s. ft. S.

Elect: Senna compositum.

Rp Elect: Sena. Ph. l. Zij P: Jalap:
Chryst: Tart: aa Zij Sy: M: Cer:

Elect: Diarabicum.

Rp Chryst: Tart: Zij Sot: Junip: Zij
Syr: Simp: q. s. ft. Elect:

Elect: Stomachi:

Rp Rad: Lidoari - Galang: P:
bancle: alb: Cort: curant: rice:
aa Zij Sy: simp: q. s. ft. Elect:

Elect: Stomach: e Ferrs: add Rebb:
Feri. Sid

Elect: Sulphur:

Rp Elect: Sena. Zij Kali. nitriol:
Sulph: lot: aa Zij Sy: q. s.

Elect: antimoniale.

Rp Antim: Mf: Hyd: e Sulphur: Zij
Cons: Cons: Asp: Zij Sy: q. s.

Electarium e Sarcobithina.

Rp Mel: anglie: Zij Sy: Ferul: l: Zij

Elect: Pittonie: aperiens.

Rp Elect: Sena. Zij G: Guais: P: Zij
Ferul: Zij Jalap: Zij Petrolie: ^{vid. fol. 102}
barbadense. q. s. ut fiat Elect:

7895

Elect: Piperinum.

afolio 101

℞ Sm: Fenic: p. Kij: Pip: Rij: Electaria.
p: Anula. Camp: aa Kij Jore:
Tub: Mel: Opt: aa Kij Coque.
Mell: c Sauch: ut ft: Symples Sin
adda cetera ut ft: Elect: —

Elect: Spongia.

℞ Spong: ust: q^o fons: Lignos:
q. s. ut: ft: Elect: —

Elect: Roborans. (Bristol)

℞ Resin: fl: G: mel: ft astring:
aa Zp p. Kij. Zij cons. loar:
Zij Sze: q. s. ft: Elect: —

Emplast: Euphorbii. Emplastrea.

℞ Pice: Burg: Zij Euphorb: Zij
Tub: vulp: q. s. ft Emplast: —

Emplast: Stimulans.

℞ Emp: Gum: Zij Canth: Zij

Emp. p: e Sapon: (Bristol)

℞ Litharg: p. Adh: Acet: Adh
Ol: Olear: Adh Sap: alb:
Kisp: Adh bene: Citina. Kij
Cemph: Kij ft: Emplast: —

Emplast: Stomachi:

℞ Gum: Amom: Zij Ol: Macis: Adh
Prep: Zp. Emp: Litharg: Zij

Emplast: e Sapon: volat:

℞ Emp: e Sap: Zij Amom: Adh
Zij vel Zij Adh ft: Ee

Emplast: Sapon: muriat:

℞ Emp: Sapon: Zij Litharg: Zij
Amom: muriat: p. Zij Sapon:
Emp: liquifact: & prope frigefact:
miscel Amom: muriat: pulv

Enema Alois. Enema.

℞ Alois: succi Zij Lactis. Bau:
Zijij bene simul terant:

Enema. Cyparotides.

℞ Lactis assafe: Zijij Kaly: Zij

Enema Terbinthina.

℞ Tub: vulp: Zij .C.O. Hoj Decoch:
Aroma Zijij bene Terb: c Ovi
vitello donec in Mist: perfectam
coant tum surin adda Decoch:

vid. folio 103

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afolio 102

℞ Cort: Luereus ℥ij Aq: ℥ij coque Gargarisma
ad ℥viij & adde aluminis ℥ij
Syr: S. ℥ij M. ft. q.

Infusum: fol: Digitalis. Infusa

℞ Sol: Digitalis siccat: ℥j Barri:
Junip: contus: ℥j
Infunde in Aq: feruent: ℥j leni igne
p. hori: tum cola & adde Kali ℥j
Sp: Pimento ℥ij

Gutta alterativa. Gutta

℞ Lixiv: Kali. aut: ℥j Sp:
Amom: ℥j Vin: Antim: ℥ij

Kali acratum. Kali acra-
atum

℞ Kali ppt: ℥ij Aq: distile: ℥v
Amom: ppt: ℥j
Solue Kali in Balnea maria, dein
adde ammoniam, & effervescentia
finita seponit ut. fiat Crystalli.

Tinctus communis. Tincti.

℞ P. Tragach: ℥j Spem: loti. p. a ℥j
Syr: Simp: q. s. ut fiat Linc:

Mistura Ari. Mistura

℞ Ari essent: ℥ij Arab: aa ℥ij
Spem: loti ℥ij Aq: puleg: ℥ij
Spem: ee Gum: simul in Pile:
tero deint adde Arum & Aq:

Mistura Rhei. e. Ol: Lini.

℞ Ol: Lini. S. S. Maic laji: ℥ij Arab:
aa ℥ij simul tero & adde Aq:
Menth: satio: ℥ij R. Rhei: ℥j.

Mistura Nitrosa.

℞ Acid: Nitros ℥ij Syr: S: ℥viij
Aqua pura ℥ij M. ft. q.

Mistura Myrrho. e. Ferro.

℞ Myrrho: p: ℥j Kali ppt: ℥j
Ferri vitriol: g. s. Muicaj: ℥ij
Aq: ℥viij Sp: Pimento ℥j
Fero Myrrham. et Ferrum: vitriol:
o. Kali & Muic: dein adde cetera.

Pilula Balsamico. Pilula

℞ Millip: ppt: ℥ij Gum: Amom: ℥ij
Hor: Benzoes: ℥j Croci: p: Bals:
puniq: aa q. s. Bals: Sulphig:
Jt. Massam ut. Pil. w. e. ting: Linc:

Pilul: Calomel: Comp: v. fol. 104

℞ G. Guaiac: ℥ij Sp: q. s. Cal: & Antim:
Syr: q. s. ut. Pil. w. e.

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G. Infirmary Pilule ex fol: Digital: c Gum: Pilula

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Rx P. fol: digit: ℥ij Pil: v. Gum: ℥ij
Syr: Sumb: q. s. bene contunde
& divid: in Pilulas Quaginta.

Pilula ex fol: Digital: cu Lilla.

Rx Pilula supra prescrip: ^{Pil} c Pill:
loco: Pilul: & Gum:

Pilule nervosa.

Rx Gu: ammon: Castor sup: Croci
— Gallan: aa ℥ij Ol: Sui: ℥ij
Syr: Cor: aurant: q. s. Mft Pil:

Pilul: chalyb: Bals:

Rx Aloes: G: Guaiac: aa ℥ij Ferri.
vitriolac ℥ssij Bals: Peruiff q.
s. ft. Pil. L. v. sing: Osis

Pilul: aloet: alcalina.

Rx Aloes: succi: G: Myrrha: aa ℥ij
Croci ang: ℥ij Kali ppt: ℥ij
Succi: Glycyrr: ℥iv. ft. Mas:

Pilul: Chalyb: fetid:

Rx Aloes: succi: ℥ij Apasa: ℥ss: ℥ss:
Gentian: ℥ss Ferri vitriol: ℥ss
Syr: q. s. ft. Mas: Div: in P. lxxx.

Pilul: Hydrar: Calcin:

Rx Hydr: calcin: ℥ij P: opiatu ℥ij
Syr: q. s. ft Pilul sexaginta.

Pilul: Styracis c Opio.

Rx Styrac: pur: ℥ijss Opio. p: ℥ij
Pulu: arom: Div: Syr: Solu:
q. s. ft. Pil. L. L.

Pilula Argent: Nitrah:

Rx Argentum. nitratum ℥ij Conserva
Rosarum q. s. c farin triticci ft. Pil:
L. L. Natio ang. nitrat

Pulu: Rhei. Salini. Pulves.

Rx P: Rhei. ℥ij Kali vitriol: ℥ijss

Pulu: Stanni comp:

Rx P: Stanni. ℥ij R. Rhei. l - Sagar:
Comp: q. s. M. ft Pulois.

Solutio. Alterab: aper: Solutioes.

Rx Natron vitriol: ℥ij Antem:
tark: q. ij Ag: pura. ℥vij
M. Succi. Moschat: ℥ij ft
Solutio coasis Syr. vel. ℥ij
alicyjus vehiculo.

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afalis 104

Rx Spong: ustae. qro Mucilag:
q: aral: q. o. ft. Trochiscus.

Unguent: Picis. c Sulph: Unguentia

Rx Picis liquidi. ℞j fl: Sulph. Ziv
Cera flava. ℞ij

Picis & Cera. simul liquatis adde
sensim fl: Sulph: ubi ft. Ung:.

Unguent: Picis comp:.

Rx Ung: picis ℞j Et: Hyd: ℞. ℞ij ℞

Unguent: acidi vitriolici.

Rx Adipis suilla. ℞ij Acid: V: q' exco.

Unguentum Neutritum

Rx Olei: olivarium optime. Emplast:
Lithargyri aa ℞ij Aqua. Amom:
Acutat ℞ij ℞ij Ung^{me}

Unguentum e Melle

Rx Gummi Veni, Cera flava. Ses:
flavae. Mellis anglicanae aa ℞ij
Olei Terbinthinae ℞ij M. S. L.

Additional Receipts used
in of Laboratory

Aqua Salina.

Aqua

Rx Salis communis. ℞ij
Magnesia vitriolata ℞ij
Aqua fontana ℞vij M.

Ceratum Lapidis calamini: Cerata

Rx Cera flava. Olei olivarium 2 aa
℞ij Adipis suilla ℞ij Lapid:
Calamin: ℞ij ℞ij M. S. L.

Ceratum Saponis.

Rx Unguenti. neutriti ℞ij Cera
flava. Saponis crudi. Olei
Olivarium aa ℞ij M. S. L.

Ceratum commune.

Rx Cera flava ℞3 O. Oliv: 2 ℞ij M.

Decoctum Senekae.

Decocta

Rx Radicis senekae contusa. ℞ij
Glycyrrhiza ℞ij Aqua
℞ij Coq' ad libram unum

Decoct: aloeticum alkalinum

Rx Alois succ: ℞ij. Kyrshae ℞ij Kali ℞ij ℞ij
Succi glycyrrhiza ℞ij Coq' in ay. font: ℞fol: 109
℞ij ad ℞ij colatur adde Resineta ℞ij.

7806-

Linimentum pro ascites - *ON* Linimentum

℞ Mapi. hydrargyri ℥ij - Scellitici
scillitici ℥ss - Opii aa. ℥ss - Lin.
saponis ℥ijss - ℥ss lin. - *ON*
glandulas inguinales bis ter die

Infusum juniperis & cascari. *ON* Infusum

℞ Baccar. junip. ℥ij Corticis. cascar.
contus. ℥ss. contunde bene in
adda aqua bullentis ℥ij cola per
gefatum. *ON*
Medic. ascites
D. Oct. 127

Linimentum acidum *ON* Linimentum acidum

℞ Acidi. vitruclii ℥ss. Olei
Olivarum ℥ij Misce. ℥ss lin.
Pro. Articulationibus *ON*

Pilula pro Dolores Ossium *ON* Pilula
antisyphilit.

℞ Calomel. gr. ℥ij Opii purificati gr. ℥ij
Pulveris Gummi Guaiaci gr. ℥ij
fiat Pilula quatuor omni nocte
sumenda *ON* Haec Pilula
aghib. ~~partibus~~ cum Decoctione
Lignorum aliove Medicamentis
conoborantes *ON* D. Roberts.

Haustus Thei D. Roberts *ON* Haustus
Thei

℞ Pulveris Thabarbari ℥ij Liq.
kali acetatis ℥ij Aquae M.
sativae ℥ij *ON* ℥ss Haustus.

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Procester Infirmary

RECEIPTS.

Electaria

folio 105

Electarium a Sena

℞ Elect. Sena ℥ij Crystale: Tark
℥iij pulv. Tartar ℥io pul:
rad. Linxio: ℥ij Theriaci com:
q.s. fiat Electarium

Elect. a Crem Tark:

℞ Crystallorum Tartari ℥iij
Conserva Cynosbati ℥io Syri:
Simplicis q.s. fiat Electarium.

Electarium a Sulphur

℞ Florum sulphuris Crystallorum
Tartari aa ℥iv Electarii a Sena
℥iij Sympis q.s. ft Elect:

Emplastrum Cantharidum Emplastra

℞ cera flava Resina flava a ℥iij
Aspis mille Cantharidum pulvis aa
℥ij mise secundum artem.

Infusum radice spigelia Infusum

℞ Herba spigelia ℥ij Aqua. ferventis
℥ij

Infusum foliorum Digitalis

℞ Fol: Digitalis ℥j Aqua. ferv: ℥ij

Infusum Nicotiana

℞ Fol: Nicotian: ℥ij Ag: ferv ℥io

Infusum paralyticum.

℞ Semen sinapis. Radice.
raphanistri rusticani misce
aa ℥ij infunde in aquam ferv:
℥ij

Infusum purgans

℞ fol: Sena Semen. Coriand:
vel. Carui a ℥ij lique in aquam
fontanem ℥ij Omece
adde. Magnesice vitriolate ℥ij

Linimentum Saponis. Linimenta

℞ Saponis mollis ℥ij. Spiritus
vini tenuioris Longia ij M.

Massa Hydrargyri. Massa

℞ Massa flake. Hydrargyri
purificati aa ℥ij mise Chartine
terantur in mortario marmoreo 8 fol 100

90305

110 Infirmary Mistura Guaiaci

afolio 109

Mistura

℞ Guaiac. p. Kali. acerbati. Guaiac.
Arabici pulvis: aa ℥ij Aqua
Mentha sativa ℥o ℥ss ℥ss.

Mistura neutratis.

℞ Kali. ppt. ℥viij Amom: ppt. ℥ss
Aqua destillata ℥xij Theriaca
dominica ℥ij Mixture pimentis
℥ij miscer. ℥r Mistura.

Mistura Salina.

℞ Mistura neutratis ℥ij Aqua
fontano ℥o ℥ss.

Acum palma e camphora

Alea.

℞ Ol. palma ℥ij Camphora ℥ij
leni igne miscant.

Pilula aloes cu Myrrha.

Pilula

℞ Guaiac. Myrrha. pulvis Ginsberis
tea ℥ij Aloes succotorina ℥ij
Syr: q.s. ℥r Mapa pro pillula

Pilula Analepticee D James.

℞ Pilula aloes. cu Myrrha. pulvis
febrifugi antimonialis - Guaiac.
tea ℥ij Fro Croci q.s. ℥r Pilula
℥r 40

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Pilula antihetice.

℞ Guaiac. Myrrha ℥ij Kali ppt. ℥ss
Feni fetiolati ℥ij Syr: q.s. ℥r.

Pilula Balsamicee Fuller

℞ Millepedum ppt. ℥ij Guaiac. Amom.
℥ij florum Benzoes ℥ij Fro Croci.
- Balsami periferi. a ℥ij Ol.
sulphurati q.s. ℥r Pilula

Pilula bals. e Scilla.

℞ Pilula bals. ut supra. ℥ij Puli
rad. Scillib. ℥ij Miscer. fiacth
pillula medicas

Pilula Gambogii compositae.

℞ G. Gambog. Calomet. Saponis.
Calat subert. a ℥ij Syr. ℥r P. 40.

Pilula Scilla.

℞ G. Amom. Scillarum radices
Cecurium a ℥ij Saponis Castillea
℥ij ℥ss. ℥r. ℥r Mapa.

8 fol: 111

Infirmarij
folio 110

Pilula Scill: cu Hydrarg: 111
Pilula

℞ Pilula scilla ℥ij Mafca.
Hydrargyri ℥ij M. et divide
singulem Drachmam in fil 4ij

Solutio Hydrargyri muriati. Solutio

℞ Hydrargyri muriati ꝑ℥vj
Salis ammon. crud. ℥ij
Aqua Distill: ℥iv Misce.
Gutties ℞. continet granum
Hydrargyri muriati

Syrupus papaveris albi Syrupus

℞ Extracti papaveris albi ℥ij
Aque. fontane ℥iv Sacch:
albi ℥vij coque. ꝑ℥ Syrupus

Tinctura Capitiu papav: Tinctura

℞ Extracti papav: alb. ℥ij ℥℥. v:
tenuioris ℥iv solve fiat ꝑ℥.

7905

afol 98

On the death of Mr. Timber

Awake awake of slumbering souls
 Ye dead in sin arise
 God's awful vengeance o'er you rolls
 Soon may close your eyes

Eternal Death & Hell are said
 Shall be the sinners doom
 Hasten the narrow Path to tread
 To flee the wrath to come

Jesus thro' Grace aboundeth done
 To all who are distressed
 His Father's justice to remove
 Makes bare his bleeding Breast

Jehovah's Mercy unconfined
 The vilest will receive
 Your broken Hearts he'll heal & bind
 & every want relieve

Dear favor Victims of my Way
 To bind my soul to thee
 Than when pale Death mine eyes did close
 My Portion thou may'st be.

Baptizing Hypocrite

By nature thy practice vile
 Dead to the interests of the soul
 Welic expos'd to Satan's guile
 And long he reigns without control

But God commands us to return
 To follow Jesus in the way
 Then let our hearts within us burn
 His every precept to obey

When Israel treated with disdain
 And murmur'd at their Lord's command
 Many thro' unbelief were slain
 Nor e'er glanc'd the promised land

Thereto happier than the Jew
 Has Jesus' pattern this will
 To plainly both expos'd to view
 He cannot would not but fulfil

The Pattern set before his eyes
 Jesus baptis'd in Jordan's stream
 Cross'd by his Father from the skies
 "This is my son beloved in him"

This precept is to go & preach
 To every station in my coast
 Baptise them in my name & teach
 The Father son & Holy Ghost.

March

vij.

"He that believes & is baptiz'd"
 In presence of all earth & Heaven
 Tho' by a scoffing world despis'd
 To him shall endless life be giv'n.

~~March~~

Thurs was blind now I see

Blind from my birth I willingly
 Was led by Satans hand
 Conceal'd from me the dreadful snares
 He for my soul had plant'd

||

He whisper'd in my poison'd ear
 The pleasures of his way
 He said, he said, to endless bliss
 All that my Law's obey

|||

My heart by nature prone to lie
 Believ'd its fathers voice
 With joy began the slippery path
 Transported with the choice

iv.

Now shall I have I fondly thought.
 To what my soul aspires
 Peace in this World and in the next.
 The glory it desires

v.

Ferv. were the paces I had gone
 Ere I began to fall
 My leader said to calm my fears
 The stumble was but small.

vj.

Proceed my son with cautious step
 Nor be in too great haste.
 David had a most grievous shock
 But was restor'd at last.

vij.

From this encouragement I drew
 And strove to walk my best
 Soon a more dreadful blow I felt
 Which all my frame distress'd

viii.

Whilst on the bed of grief I lay
 My guide was ever nigh
 Thus cheering my desponding heart
 "Thou surely shalt not die."

Verto.

1888

Your course must finally succeed
 Your Marks will disappear
 And to the realms of love and bliss
 "Your title shall be clear."

I.

Once more I ventur'd on the ~~happy~~
 Again I tript I fell
 Ah dreadful to relate I hung
 Over the brink of hell

Ij

Per I arose my blindness ceas'd
 Oh glorious happy hour
 And as a burning brand was snatch'd
 From Satans' deadly pow'r.

Iij

By Jesus-Christ— had I a pay'd
 To walk and fell again
 It would have been to endless woe
 And misery and pain.

Iiij

My Eyes restor'd with wonder gaze
 Upon the Christ of God
 Who guarded ev'ry step I took
 When on the dangerous Road
 I was

He with divine resistless pow'r
 Aid ev'ry stroke controut
 Which Satan aim'd with cruel hate
 Against my precious Soul

Iv.

To thee great champion of my cause
 Be endless praises giv'n
 Thou all the rage of hell sustain'd
 To fix my seat in heav'n

Ivj

Grieve o mine heart my spirit sorrow
 While I adore his Name
 Who for thy sin and guilt was slain
 Thy Saviour and the Lamb.

Ivij

But hark my Soul the joyful news
 He quits the curs'd abode
 Rises to reign beyond the skies
 At the right hand of God.

115

Xviii.

Lord thou hast won & shall possess
This dying frame of mine
My life my heart my mind my soul
Are all by conquest thine.

Xix.

And till this mortal shall assume
Its heavenly state above
Give me O God thy grace to sing
The wonders of thy love

XX.

Then with thy blood bought saints will
My hallelujah's join
And count one voice excel the rest
Oh may that voice be mine.

Before Service

Thy Children dearest Father come
To taste the blessings of our home
O'er thy own house O Lord preside
And for our prospering Wants provide.

After Sermon

Lord with thy servants now depart
To shield us from the Tempter's art.
Thus guarded may we thro' the Week
In thought & deed thy glory seek

2 fol 193

My dear fellow Sinners.

Having been rescued by the Grace of God
from the power of Satan & escaped the principles
which he sows in the soul to induce us to reject
the sweet counsel of Jesus who invites us by
every tender & moving expression to take his yoke
upon us & learn of him for his yoke is easy
This Brother light I feel myself constrain'd
in godly love & honesty to warn you no longer
to follow the insinuations of the devil no not
for a moment longer I pray beg & beseech
you my dear fellow creatures but listen with
all your hearts to the condescending intreaties
of the blessed God who by his prophet thus
expostulates in mercy with backsliders &
transgressors 'Thy' your sins be as scarlet they
shall be white as snow 'Thy' they red like crimson
they shall be as wool Believe me dear
Brethren one whom he has called out of
hellish darkness into his marvellous light
this is no lie your sins shall be washed
white in the precious & all cleansing blood
of Jesus Christ - He glory be to his great Name
knows no distinction all that will may
come

come state of the Water of Life freely —
 Furthermore, be greatly aware of the damning
 delusion of Satan who would persuade you
 to delay your application to this all purifying
 blood & entice you by his abominably deceiving
 Lies of which he is the Father to believe that
 you must bring a fitnes to recommend you
 to his undistinguishing Grace that your soul
 must be in a certain degree of health before
 he will admit you into his presence or administer
 relief to your Maladies of whatever you
 do resist with all prayer this hell forgotten
 device I come boldly to his Throne & plead for
 pardon & healing remember that the Waker
 need not a physician but those that are
 sick Jesus who tho' rich became poor that
 see thro' his poverty might be made rich
 came not to call the righteous but sinners
 to repentance not the proud boasting
 Pharisee who in the pride of his heart
 counted his God but the miserable
 wretched desponding Publican who could
 not lift up even his Eyes unto heaven but
 smote upon his breast saying God be
 merciful to me a sinner —

Delays are dreadfully dangerous this
 night perhaps God may require your souls
 & therefore my beloved fellow sinners doth
 me with earnestness of heart persuade you
 to flee from the Wrath to come — think on
 Lot's wife linger not for God's sake but
 fly while you yet breathe while it is called
 to day the dark hour of Death may as a
 whirlwind spring upon your deluded feet
 & in the grave the solemn Word of God apply
 us there is no Repentance — I pray the
 Lord Almighty give his blessing upon this
 Hint & make you tremble this night upon
 your beds & cry out with a bitter cry what
 shall we do to be saved? Believe, my dear
 sin-sick souls on the Lord Jesus Christ &
 you shall be certainly & everlastingly saved

My dear Larry Thompson it can't be denied
 your health is quite wrong all on the right side
 So in future I see for last night don't decide
 when we meet it must be — all joking aside
 For a journey to Wigan you soon do provide
 and where my dear I will you wander beside
 Well I know your ambitions — it will be your pride
 in the offering of Darwell with care to preside
 and I think any parent may fully confide
 in your efforts to teach them wherever you reside
 the thing I confess on the truth will shade
 I can hardly be brought with your purpose to side
 But hope when the plans have been thoroughly tried
 All of Mental & Bodily Ills will subside

Accidents. part 11/10.

- Ch 21 William Goodrich - Frye Dr. Case Page 128
 May 23^d A. lacerated Hand by a Gig - Mile. August 2^d
- Ch 10 Joseph Griffiths - Frye figure of 8 Bandage
 May 7th 5. A. fractured Clavicle. July 4th support of arm
- Ch 11 Thomas Powell - Frye Bandage
 May 4th 5. A. fractured Tibia. July 4th Splints
- Ch 12 William Yeates - Frye Bandage
 May 8th 5. A. fractured Ulna. July 4th Splints
- Ch 10 Charles Davis - Frye Poultices
 May 9th 5. A. Contusion of Elbow by a baggon going over it. July 27th Adhesive Dr. from on Dressings
- Ch 51 William Coats - Frye. Adhesive
 June 20th 5. A. deep Incision on back of thigh by falling on a by the ^{which closed by the use of auyt} Discharge with adhesion D.D. Dr. ^{Adhesive Plaster and Dressings w. Adhesive Catam inaris &}
- Ch 15 Solomon Glover - Frye Splints & Bandage
 June 21st 5. A. fractured Tibia. July 30th
- Ch 13 William Davis - Frye Adhesive
 June 22^d 5. A. Cut Thumb around the articulation. July 11th Plaster from on D.D.
- Ch 16 William Holford - Frye Phlebotomy
 June 23^d 5. A. wound on front of shoulder Frontis of Contusions of shoulder &c. July 11th Swaps & Washes
- Ch 56 Samuel Gaining - Frye Dr. Case
 July 6th 5. A. lacerated Throat by the Bite of a Horse. July 25th Page 126
- Ch 12 Charles Mills - Frye Simple Dressings & latterly
 July 19th 5. Lacerated Fingers one by Integument off. Cut off the effects of a Bite by a Horse Aug. 29th ^{with the occasional use of caustic}
- Ch 45 Anthony Boughton - Frye Adhesive
 Cut head by a blow. Cranium entirely bare ~~occurred~~ during Morris his Election July 18th 5. Cured by August 22nd ^{Adhesive Plaster by artist; it healed by granulation}
- Ch 36 Phoebe Mott - Frye D.P. Splints
 August 30th 5. A. fractured Ulna. ^{Dr. Bandage}
 The accident had occurred 2 Months preceding 6 fol. 135

- CONT -

C. A. S. L.

Infirmary Mary Osborne D.O. Surgical

Ch 47 Estivation of a cancer from the Breast. July 2-5

As this Woman was out of the Hospital under Mr. Nayler's care no opportunity of watching the progress of the cure she was formerly Nurse at the Infirmary. Quite Healed by 1st of Sept.

Ch 40 Theot. Sparkes - Nayler Denomin. in of Apo thecom. Register Diseases of Bone He 11 weeks Leg amputated above knee

April 9th - 5 Two Arteries of a limb taken up - Cure completed by the 6th July - The Doings of Medicines altered frequently during of progress of the cure as causes indicated. Salines of the Diet of the Hospital were first ordered but the weather becoming hot great Debility induced - changed to Bark & Ale & nourishing food - Poultices ofunction with Mercurial Ointments prescribed when he complained of Pain in the Throat &c. Opened the Joint - full of a thick curdlike fluid Tendons contracted & the surrounding parts participating in of Affection. He was admitted March 7th 1805.

7005

Left of Hospital Aug. 13. 5

Ch 12 Theot. Ford. - Nayler D. of Apo. Diseases of Bone

He 3 Years Leg amputated above knee April 23rd - 5 Two Arteries tied discharged cured June 15th 5 - during his stay in the Hospital the antiphlogistic Plan strictly pursued as previous to of Operation he was in high Health. Dissection of the limb show'd every part perfectly sound some months before there had been Inflammation of the joint which had caused contraction of the Muscles concerned in of flexion. The Semilunar Cartilages were also of of crucial Ligamts. considerably tightened by fibrous Bands connected to joint to either side of the articulation. Dressings Poultices &c as circumstances indicated. admitted March 21st.

Ch 8 July 8th - 5 Saw a fungus on a Boys Tongue of large dimensions its structure seem'd to partake of the nature of the Gland on which it grew. Signature Biofol. 12

Cases

Informary
Oct 54
He
12 Months

Thomas Ford. Roberts Medical

He was admitted to the 2 of May 1804
for the complaints stated in the Margin
which Spectorans was prescribed but
unavailingly in about a week he was
observed to become very drowsy & in-
-animate & very castive ordered him
Mist: purgans every 4 hours till
it should operate (on acct of Rerina) the
14th of May he became completely in-
-sensible to every thing around him his
Eyes fix'd & considerably dilat'd - Res-
-piration difficult & sonorous - Pulse
very full. Bled him to y^e Quantity of
3℥ij Dr. R. ordered him Emplast. Ser-
-pentina. Sinapism: pedibus et Inna
alobica vespere injicienda - While
the latter was preparing he expired
June 16 1804 - Open'd his head a
Day or two afterwards & found y^e texture
of the brain largely distended with
Blood - As y^e friends of y^e Deced'd
were hourly expected to fetch him I
could not proceed in y^e Dissection

Oct 17
He
of Weeks.

Henry Clark. Cheston Medical

This Lad, had previous to his Admission
into y^e Hospital been attended by Mr. Fox
for the space of 4 weeks his Prescriptions
which I afterwards examin'd at the Request
were entirely directed to y^e alleviation of Pain
chiefly Stramonium papaveris vel synepis &
Mist: Salmi & abster-
-sive M. V. Dulcis. Mist: Salmi & abster-
-sive had been applied to y^e right side of the face
Cupping on y^e same part the Pain being
mostly on that side late on y^e 5th of July
being y^e first day of his Admission was ordered
in y^e absence of the Faculty Opium Siliit:
M. Ether: Nit: and 3j Mist: Salmi 3jss.
The latter were three hours as his Pulse was
exceedingly rapid (perhaps 140) & Respiration
very much impeded the next Day he was consid-
-erably easier till y^e 20th July when he expired
for the two or three Days preceding his Death he
had violent & almost continued perspirations

The only addition to his Medicines during
this Period was Zia Raip. Camp: & his Mix-
-ture of Symplocos. abbi. coch: thea urgente temp.

Having an opportunity of inspecting y^e
Body Dissection shew'd y^e following Facts.

In y^e Abdomen
The liver was principally affected -
being nearly half as large as natural. The
lobes were indistinct by its consistency was
entirely abolish'd the thin edge was turn'd
back off over its convex side. Two large cysts
were found in y^e center of this viscus which
together contain'd, speaking within Bound, a
Quart of pure Matter of the stomach, small
Intestines to y^e Colon as far as its descending
Arch were in healthy Condition - the left
Portion of y^e Colon could only be distinguish'd
by y^e Appendices epiploicae as its ~~size~~ was di-
-minish'd to y^e magnitude of a small thumb
The other viscera were unaltered - The Spleen
completely absorb'd - Mesenteric Glands in
-sary of obnoxious - Bladder full & small

Thorax.
Both sides of this cavity contain'd a large
Quantity of fluid of y^e consistence of colour
of a strong Decoction of Yucca in the whole about
three Quarts. The right in proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ of
y^e whole in consequence of this y^e pressure
of y^e liver on that side the right lung had
suffer'd considerable Diminution in its size
being not above half the Dimension of the
left which was healthy & is naturally much
smaller than the other & the Heart of Pericardium
were uninjured - The Dissection was not more
minutely prosecuted as these appearances were doubtless sufficient to

7085

Visit for Mortality

of Oct 127

Infirmary

Cases

cont.

Oct 39

John Sims

Truse

Surgical

6 Months

Testicle removed April 17th

Ap. 17th

discharged Cured May 21st 5th - Hydrocele

The Spermatic artery tied & very Part of the Chord except the base was included - Tunica vaginalis greatly thickened & distended with serous fluid Testis enlarged & scirrhous -

Haemorrhage occ'd in evening Mr. T. made aper. sure higher up by the side of the spermatic chord & pap's a ligature which prevented the recurrence of blood / I did not see him do it

Lotion Poultices & a sprinkling of flour was all that was applied

Admitted Feb 7 28th 5

Oct 33

Elizabeth Williams

Ap. Ref. Truse

1 Year

Came in April 11th for an Ulcer in of lower hip which Mr. T. divided with lancet it proved ineffectual for its destruction May 5 he ex-

terpated it with the knife & divided a branch of the coronaria labiorum which he did not tie but included in the muscle when he brought the lips of the wound together Disch. Cured. May 16th 1805

1805 - 1807

Oct 59

Ann. Breynolds - Nayler

Ap. Ref. Dis. Breast

8 Months

Admitted April 18th 1805 - for a scirrhous tumor in the left Breast which was removed May 1st & she went out cured June 27th -

The on of axillary glands was affected Mr. T. did not think proper to extend the operation to that part & during the cure it subsided three arteries were tied & two small branches unsecured they however bled much by which the cure was retarded as the blood presented the adhesive process which the parts were inclined to Poultices & other digestions were in consequence obliged to be resorted to The wound healed by granulation

Oct 26

Mary. Watkins

Nayler Ap. Ref.

6 Years

This Woman had singular & no name large excrescences growing from the vagina of a pyriform shape & of the size of a large elastic injecting syringe Ligatures instead of the knife were resorted to which were so extremely painful to her that she left the Infirmary the following Day Admitted Apr. 18th

Dis. Feb 12 11

Patients deceased in
the Infirmary

Oct 27 Sarah Hunt. from great Debility 3 Months after Amputation of the Leg below knee
24 years
April 11. 1805
Admitted Nov. 29. 1804
W. J. Taylor
Dis. Prob

Oct 42 Daniel Dix of an Asthma of Consumption brought on by hard Drinking & when he had leave of Absence from Hospital for an hour would return in liquor
2 Months
May 23. 5
Admitted February 14. 1805
W. J. Taylor
Cough & Spasms

Oct 48 Jonathan Morgan
6 Months
Tumor on the Tibia opened & the Periosteum found Destroyed was supposed to be syphilitic & treated as such Mercurials internally prescribed which greatly reduced him his Constitution being naturally weak the renovation attempted by the administration of cordial & Stimulus unavailing
Died June 4. 1805
Admitted April 18
W. J. Taylor
Syphilis

5005
7007

Oct 21 Charlotte Goodwin
2 Months
Did not know the Cause during her life she took Saline & was daily dressed with Pleds getting (Cesat. Turner) Died exhausted May. 10 - 5.
Examined her in the Dead House found a wound extending from the anterior superior Spine of the Ilium to angle of the Pubis on left side
Admitted October 4. 1804
W. J. Taylor
Pneumonia

Oct 53 Thomas. Venn - Trye
Admitted July. 6 1805. for a contusion on the abdomen by a large Stone the Pain was excessive an Opening Draught was immediately ordered Mr. T. saw him the next day & prescribed a Vinegar Bath on Saturday July. he had copious evacuations from a catheter administered the preceding evening at Night an Opiate was ordered to abate the excessive pain he suffered this course was pursued the next day the whole of his complaint but ineffectually he expired on the evening of 15 July
The Effluvia Saline & Lohaginous mixed internally
To Page 125

Vinegar Bath is made of hot Vinegar & starches a blanket being put over it in which the Patient is wrapped up

Infirmary Cases

Surgical

Oct 16
Age
2 Years

Sarah Clearidge Surgeon Ap. Reg. Lond.

A Polypus of the Nose which was extracted June the 4th 1806 she was admitted the 9th of May it was attached by two contracted stalks from which the shape became papiform & gradually enlarged the Hemorrhage was considerable in case of head ach Mr. T. directed her to hold her head over steam of hot water & apply a Lotion Poultice to forehead she was discharged perfectly well June 1st

The preparation in G. Infirmary

Oct 15

John Boyarth had the misfortune to have two of his Fingers cut off on the 12th of April on which Day he was admitted simple Dressings & Caustic as Occasion required was all that was employed no Hemorrhage or consequence occurred Dismiss'd Cur'd May 13th Surgeon

Oct 13

James Eagles - Surgeon Ap. Reg. Lond. Div. Lond. Achilles

1806

By accident he had the Tendo Achillis completely divided & was sent to G. Infirmary May 1st 1806 of following Day saw Mr. T. & was admirably with stick of Plaster Splints & Bandage the cure was completed the Patient dismiss'd on the 15th June following

Oct 22

Sarah Baker Weyler, Surgeon Ap. Reg. Lond. Dis. Elbow

Age
2 Years

Her first Admission June 14th 1804 Upon her again coming into Hospital it was for the purpose of Amputation The case was of many Months standing from the projections on either side of her Arm below the Elbow said to indicate a fracture of the bones there was considerable Induration above articulation The Operation was perform'd on the 6th of May 1805 abt. halfway up the Humerus the skin & Portion was dissected out of two Arteries which required Ligatures Her Cure was completed by the 20th of June when she was Discharg'd

Her first Admittance

Mr. N. whilst the Limb remained in of Operation Room cut into of joint the Cartilages & Ligaments which were completely absorbed & there was to appearance a new articulation

formed about 1 inch from the true articulation occasion'd by tractions in that situation. I was prevented from further

Examination by the limb being buried without my knowledge immediately after the Operation

At 8 Joseph Meek O.P. Tye App Ref Burr

Was violently burnt by fire on the 14th April 1805 the injury extended down his right side of the Part of his Face the face however was triflingly detached a lotion with Vinegar & Opium was directed & interally the Saline with Opium & Sassafras came on violently in the Evening & early next Morning he died

At 55 Edward Young O.P. Roberts App Ref Asthma

He was admitted an out-pat. May 16th 1805. for an affection on his Lungs He was ordered Decoct: aloet: alkali: cochlear: j. Sineone nocte Cum Mist: Spherostrans: bis die this plan was inf: actually follow'd for about two weeks I saw him some time afterwards & from of oppression on his Breath was induced to bleed him to a quantity of 3j gave him Mist Salin & ordered opiates for four Days after I first saw him he died June 26th 1805 He constantly took Pl. Tere during of Progress of his Complaint as he was very quiet

8 Weeks
Mist: Spherostrans is Lac ammon:
1805

At 40 John Goodman Cheston App Ref Cough & Spasms

This Man was admitted on the 1st of July 1805. for a pain in the left side of a great difficulty in Breathing On that day Haustus aperiens was prescribed to be taken the following Morn: 6℥ Decoctum aloeticum alkalicatum ʒij Balsam: Camph: ʒij by Mentha sativa ʒss Cap: colli: iij bis die On the 9th changed for these — R. pulv: cast: antimonialis — Extrati: Ciuta ʒss ʒij Fiat pilula bis die sumenda R. Muc: urci ʒij foliorum casagrum ʒij infunde in aqua bullento ʒss leni calore per horas duo tum cola. colatura ʒij adda Natronis ʒss ʒij M. etheris vitriolici ʒij Syrupi papaveris albi ʒss Fiat Mistura — sumat cochlearia tres ter die — Emplastum cantharidum serobiculo cordis si opus fuerit 21. Perjat — 27. Pills changed on account of his bowels not being sufficiently active & in constant pain R. Pulveris chas: ʒss ʒij M. ʒij ʒss ʒij ʒss ʒij Fiat pilula ij horam ante prandium sumenda cont: to August 4th first. — ubi Mist: salina. camphorata ʒss M. ether: vide fol 129 nitrosi: instat of above mixture pills cont: — 2. Emplast: vesic: fuit applic: 23rd & 5. the Pain in his bowels greatly increased for which opiates were abundantly administered

3 Weeks

App Ref Cough & Spasms

Infirmary

Cases

Surgical

At 64

Thomas. Sampson Surgeon

Ap. Regt. Incised W. of Leg

Had the Misfortune to have one of his Legs greatly lacerated by some Stones falling on it, came into the Infirmary May 18th 5. He had also a small fungus under his left Breast which Mr. Tye. Dissected out on the 26 of the same Month by Th. Sumner's own Desire in the Operation the Infra-orbitary Artery was necessarily divided tho' the Hemorrhage was considerable Mr. T. did not tie it of the success of the Operation justified his Practice was only one slight Hemorrhage occur'd during the cure -

I should suppose the Tumor might be call'd Pancreatic as it was distinctly composed of many soft by vascular Bodies resembling that of Scirrhus

The Leg was poulticed & an Incision made below the internal Malleolus to discharge a collection of Matter which pointed in that direction the after cure was complicated by crying powders &c July 11

At 56

Samuel Gaining - Surgeon

Ap. Regt. Lacerated W. of Leg

This Man had the Misfortune to be bit by a horse on the 6th of July his Residence from the Infirmary was Eleven Miles Distance The Wound attended in the Direction of Levator-anguli oris Muscle - The Transversalis fasciae of a considerable part of the coronaria labiorum Arteries were divided the Hemorrhage was so great as to require a ligature on each the latter was perceptible & taken up by means of a Forceps the former having retreated out of sight could only be discovered by its Pulsation a ligature with a Needle at either End was pass'd round the Artery by passing one above & other below the bleeding Vessel thro' the whole substance of the Cheek the lips of the Wound were brought together by a thread of superficially dress'd with Cerate of Florence Chamæmelorum Julais - There follow'd a spasmodic Action of the Muscles which was entirely allay'd by Haustus emodynes - He was dismissed completely cured July 24. 1805

At 34

William Ferris - Taylor

Ap. Regt. Ulcer on Leg

12 Months

This Ulcer was situated on the leg for which he was admitted April 4th 1805 - Poultices were directed till an Ulcer was form'd which was opened - Poultices continued - a very fetid & copious Discharge Mr. F. thought a further Incision requisite

vide fol 128

5097

Infirmary

Medical

At 55

Thomas Toles. Cheston App. Ref.

10 Weeks

This Man was admitted June 6th for a difficulty in passing his Urine Medicines of every sort calculated to act on bladder were ineffectually administered on passing a bougie on the 3rd of July it was found to proceed from considerable stricture in urethra which was entirely removed by his discharges cured in the course of three Weeks from first Introduction.

At 18

Mary Holford - Twp. App. Ref.

8 Months

This Young Woman had Hysterical Fits from the 14th of July to 20th of Aug of last year same month with scarcely any intermission they were very violent. Antispasmodics and Medatives of all descriptions had no effect on the 4th day from their commencement she was bled of quantity of 30 ounces on the 5th 12 more were taken away these evacuations seem to weaken the muscular power & ultimately to restore the balance of system. She was admitted for an Ulcer in leg of Nov 24-8

At 36

Elizabeth Cook Cheston App. Ref. Dropsy

8 years

Admitted June 6th 1805. for true Ascites. That Day she took Pulv. Cal. Rooto S. Elect. Apocynis. Mellis & Crystal. tart b. d. 23 She was tapped of three Gallons. Three Pints of clear transparent Water were drawn off. rather faintly with the Discharge the Saline was ordered - 26 of June Rha Cinchona - feni amoniati p. o. cap. coch. ij vel iij parv. b. vel ter die in Sp. Juniperi Compositura. July 2 the following Liniment was presented to rub into of Groin as if Whole of Abdomen was bound down with a cloth similar to that employ'd in fractured ribs - Rha Hydrargyri ℥ij Rha Scilliticæ ℥ij Opii aa ℥ss Linimenti Saponis ℥iij in bis in die utendum. On 7 27 of same month Rha. Senae. ℥ij - Opii ℥ss Infusionis Juniperi & Carceris ℥ijss Sp. Oler. Nitrosi. ℥ij Magnesia. alba. ℥ij ft. Haustus bis ter die sumendus She continued this Medicine till 7 8th of August when she went out of House perfectly cured by what was considered as very remarkable she had not then shown any great disposition to fall again. The Complaint had been of almost 5 Years standing Cured August 15th

5000

At 42

Phillip Harris Cheston App. Ref.

8 Weeks

The doctor supposed this case to be adhaerent of stomach as if hair lay there His Intestines were inert Glyster were exhibited twice a day the Extracts scamoniae pills & Decod aloet were given in 7 intervals till his bowels recov'd their tone & he got quite well he had also fistula lachrymalis for which (vide folio 132) admitted July 1st Discharged Sept 5th

vide folio 129

Wm Torritt's continued

It was made on 8th July of close to of inner Malleolus at hemorrhage so considerable ensued as to require the Application of Turniquet on of femoral Artery - strong Compresses were employ'd & sponges put into of Wound to stop of bleeding upon the removal of these Dressings on the 10th July the Hemorrhage again returned & Mr. Dr. found it impossible to take up the vessel upon this Disappointment considering of Disease's State of of Joint & the daily declining Health of of Patient he judg'd it advisable to amputate which he did on of same Day below of knee: four Arteries were tied & the stump Dress'd & of Pat. put to bed - Prepara's to of Operation he took of comon Saline & Liv' on of regular Diet of of House - Afterwards of same regimen continued Medicine of Saline in of State of of Effluence to July 18 July 19 as he had experienced great Debility from profuse perspiration a different Plan was resolv'd on - Cerevisia - Linac. - plonitudine from of 19. to of 23 in particular he experienced many paroxysms of an Intermitent Fever - 24th 25 better of of Stump clean 26. 8^o. 27 to be fomented by after wards well wash'd with Sp. Vin. Recti: made warm of surface of Stump to be cool'd with ling: arcei a profuse Discharge from two Places. 28 8^o. - 29. 3^o. - 30, 31 of of August the same committed to Day 2 bone altered & rather Delirious - 3^o. Died in the afternoon about 6 o'clock

2087

Ch 21

Richard Goodrich Loyal

Off. Reg. Lacerated Hand

It was this Man's Misfortune to have his Hand torn by a Gig - Mile on the 23^o of May 1805. The Integuments were lacerated as high up as of Annular Ligament & down to of bottom of of fingers the Ligaments being entirely bare - the metacarpal Bones of of first & second fingers were also broken it was for of present Dress'd with lint Dress'd in Sp. Vin. Camph: & a large Poultice resting of Hand on a pasteboard Splint a Night brought in. No Theriac. of of was also administered 24 Hand painful tolerably easy Night Mr. Loyal amputated of the fingers at of fractured part of tied a considerable Portion of an Artery proceeding from of Arter. superficialis sole - ord. Hauch anodynes croto sumendus 25 latter of of Absorbents of of from inflam'd - the Saline with Sp. Other: Nitros: was prescrib'd every Hour at Night he was better Thirst abated sea Drops No Theriac was given & a Poultice of of Dressings order'd 26. took Hauch Gurgans being very costive uneasy & painful Scurbia Decob: had: sape bibendum course of Dressings for of first Some Hauch: ord: spl: 27 in of Night very Painful abating in the Morning Poultice continued 27 Poultice discontinued Dress'd & Puls: fl: Cham: Linum et arab: turneri Hauch: and: em: 28. easy. 29 8^o. Dress'd of same. 30 & 31 8^o. about of beginning of June was Dress'd twice a day on acct of of great Discharge for of course of of a fortnight the same Dressing was cont. all along till of completion of his Cure August 1st 1805

Ch 23

Benj. Bowen - Roberts

Side fol 130

Matter in of Maxillary Sinus. let out by extracting of Stumps 2 bleedings & 1 motion

Informary

Case: 125 & 127

Medical

John Godmans Case continued
 He complained of great pain at his
 Breast - & he could not lie the least
 at ease unless in an upright position.
 On the two last days preceding his
 Death the symptoms were especially
 distressing being universal Oedema,
 an almost imperceptible pulse and
 Dyspnoea of an intolerable degree
 throughout the chest - On the day
 of his Death he wished to be bathed
 & about 5 Minutes before his Dis-
 solution he asked one of the Patients
 to use his own hands to knock him
 on the Head. he expired about 7 o'clock
 on the Evening of the 5 of August -

Dissection which was minute
 showed the viscera of the abdomen to be
 naturally situated and healthy adhesion of
 the Mesogaster to the Peritoneum, a
 diminution in the size of the large Intestine
 & a larger quantity of Serum than
 is usual being the sole visible alterations

In the Thorax the adhesions of
 the Pleura were so general & firm
 that the Lungs did not collapse when the
 Sternum was reflected they were larger
 than ~~usual~~ natural & on the right
 several dark coloured indurations were
 apparent, probably the Effects of Ex-
 travasation

The Heart & Pericardium were
 sound, all its Cavities were stuffed with
 coagulated blood of the same deep hue on
 either side the only evident Departure
 from natural structure was in the Aorta
 whose Area was at least one third less
 than that of the pulmonary Artery.

The Body was opened 36 Hours after
 Death

This Man had already been twice in
 the Hospital for the same disease & a
 period of three years had elapsed since he
 went out last cured - I referred to the
 Physicians books & observed that the Medi-
 cines prescribed were very similar ex-
 cepting the Sudorifics were more abund-
 antly used - Phlebotomy also was a
 means of procuring great relief to the Pa-
 tient and when he left the Hospital
 he had frequently resorted to it of his
 own accord until it failed of its desired
 End. It was not once repeated during
 his last Illness.

90127

35/ol/127

130
Infirmary

Apalis 128
C. Allen

Surgical
Afflyps
roughly
the days

20 years

Stephen Clutterbuck. Age

20 years

This was a case of strangulated
Hernia admitted July 20th & operated on
the same day about noon - The ob-
struction had existed three days & had
become irreducible. Mr. Fyfe from the
great induration it presented to the
touch was uncertain whether it was a
true Hernia but as he thought little
mischief could arise from his opening
the sac were it not so & were it other-
wise that the patients life depended
upon prompt measures he determined
to operate. The Integuments were then
divided cautiously & he came to the sac
into which formed of peritoneum into
this he cut & discovered a large portion
of Omentum with about 4 inches of small
intestine he proceeded ~~cautiously~~ with
care to divide the abdominal ring upon
his finger to the extent of about 2 inches
and with facility returned the intestine
the protruded Omentum was then excised
to nearly six ounces weight four arteries
were by this means divided & bleed free-
ly, besides a trifling branch of the
Epigastric which had been cut in ~~making~~
the first incisions they were all separat-
ed & returned into the abdomen being
connecting the four ligatures by one
thread (which was left out for the pur-
pose of drawing the hole away when
they became loose - The Parts were
then closed by three equidistant stitches
the middle one having a small coil of
lint between its two knots to facilitate
its undoing in case of hemorrhage shd.
supervene - light dressings were lastly
applied, secured by a T. Bandage &
the man put to bed - By way of
Medicine nothing but Lac anagalorum
was prescribed to be drank when at
pleasure 21 he rested well the preceding
night had stools. 22 the effluents
saline was ordered cochlearia; terdie 22.
23: restless night & pain in the abdomen
for which was directed - Oleum olivae.
Zij Ræ Opii Zij sape illinantus -
As he has many stools a dose of Ræ
Thebain was administered to restrain of -
24 & 25 he got better pt. dress'd as at first
Medicines contd. 26. a Poultrie of Farina
seminum lini et aqua liphargyri acetati
in lieu of the dressings External Comedies
disused - from 26 to the 1st of August
the same plan was pursued he daily got
better & the wound granulated kindly -
a carrot poultice then superseded the above
which was continued to 9th when dressings
were again resorted to - the ligature being
come away on this day, I persevered in till
his cure, which was completed by the
22nd of August 1805. he then kept his bed for a week
Laceration missed with the parts supported by straps

9057

v. fol 132
W. 29th

Infirmary

Charles

Medical

At 20

Charles Barnes (Chester Appleg

Ill 2 Months

He came into the Hospital the 20th of June. on which Day the following was administered

Sp. Misch: salin: ʒij
Syr: pap: alb:
Rad:igitalis a ʒij
M. Offic: r. ʒij
Infus: lichen: Islandic: ʒss

M. cap coch: iij ter die.

23. Gelatina lichenis Islandicæ was prescribed in preference to the above. to be made palatable with sugar.

July 9. Pengat. — In about a fortnight after this he was sent home for the benefit of the air as the Infirmary did not seem to agree with him he died the 7th of August following.

During his stay in Hospital his symptoms were little varied — profuse perspirations would often come on & on their subsiding a chilliness & supervene

His pulse was usually near 70 but if he used the least exertion or when spoken to it increased considerably

Dyspnoea was his constant attend.

9081

At 30

Henry Keller. (Chester Appleg

Ill 2 Months

Admitted June 20th - 5 The case of this man was from the beginning desperate

June 20. Decoch: aloch was prescribed

22 Mixture lichenis Islandicæ ch. Syr: c Syr: papav: alb. Symp: sillitru: p. a.

In about a week afterwards he was confined to his bed where I saw him & ordered the saline with sal vitri to abate the fever which was considerable but which subsided in a few days. — The same mixture with the syr: were continued till he died about the beginning of Aug.

Difficulty of breathing was the only thing of which he complained thro the whole of his illness — He suffered nothing from pain or restlessness — His pulse was weak but regular — He was perfectly sensible to the last —

For want of information of his death I took the opportunity of Examination. 8. Jul 1833

Infirmary

Castle

Surgical

Oct 42

Phillip Harris. Surge.

This Man in addition to his other complaints (vide fol 127) had also a *Fistula Lachrymalis* in of Canthus of the right Eye - It was very prominent found of a bluish Tach. Mr. Surge from this Appearance was cautious in dissecting ~~down~~ into of Tumor as he was ignorant of its contents when the sac was opened a quantity of Crates was expressed out of it. A Bougie was then with some little difficulty introduced into of Ductus ad nasam - The Hemorrhage was trifling & soon ceased. A string was tied to of End of of Bougie slip in sh. slip into of Nostril. Crust's superficially This was performed on the 15. of August.

79057

The Bougie was renewed on the following Day - Aug. 17th Mr. S. injected the Opening with some warm Crates of as it pass'd readily into of posterior nares he omitted introducing any other substance Desiring the Part to be cleansed three times a day of the dressings as often repeated. The Round was healed in about Ten Days. September 1st following as Mr. S. perceived the projection again increasing he ordered Unguentum ceruleum to be put of of Part twice a day. The succeeding Thursday Sep. 5th he was discharged from the Hospital as his Master required his services & he was completely recov'd of of Complaints for which he was admitted

Reduction of Dislocation of the Humerus

Place the Patient on of floor. - fix a wheel round his Body at which an Assistant is to pull laterally on the opposite side to of Dislocation - fix a Jack or round Towel round the Arm affected above the condyles of the Humerus at which another Assistant is to be placed The Surgeon with another towel of the same Description with a large handkerchief is fix'd in of Arm pit & the other Party round his Neck. The fore Arm of the Disloc. sh. being supported by the Pat. They all pull together

Whilst the Surgeon separates the scapula - by which means the parts are brought into their natural situation
 raises the head of the Bone by which means the parts are brought into their natural situation

of fol: 130

Infirmary

Cases

Medical

At 40

Elizabeth Spencer. Dorset Afflict Rheumatism

33 Weeks

This affliction succeeded a lying-in. It had subsisted 8 Months previous to her admission the 22^d of August.

The following was prescribed

R. Spirit. Sati. r. o. s. ℥ss
℥. Antimon. gr. iij
Aque font. ℥ss. It. f. N.

- b. d. s.
- 25. Haust. Chai. m. sum.
- 26. Balsamum tepidum
- 28. Pil. Salomet. gr. iij. It. f. N. d. s.
- 31. Ol. Ricini ℥ss - It.
- R. Mist. salina: Jamph. ℥ss
- Rin: Antim: Tart: gr. iij
- M: Oler: It: ℥ss It. f. N. b. d. s.

Left 5 Sep. Ol. Ricini It. subtrahere Urinam Catheter

Leasy
7. Afflictes Emplasti. epist. th. regioni epigastric. It. subtrahere Urinam

8 Sep. 9 Do. 10 Do. complained of Pain across the umbilical region her Urine was always very high coloured on the 11 she quitted the Infirmary by her own Desire & returned to Bletchingham perfectly helpless & died the 14th following.

1805

At 32

John Gardener - Cheston Afflict Phthisis

1 Month

Admitted as an out-patient on the 1st of October 1805. - His Pulse low, great oppression on his Lungs - spit up perfectly Pus & had a Diarrhoea - The following was prescribed.

R. Mixture oleosa ℥iij
Respii. sulphorea ℥iij
℥. Antimon. ℥iij
Solutionis Extracti pap. ℥i

Simulatur cochlearia tres secunda quaque hora

2 Considerably better to appearance Emplastrum pentharid. sterno

3 Perish The Diarrhoea had ceased the preceding Day & on

the morning of this Day she felt as he said much relieved his Cough & breathing easier - Countenance mended at 9 at Night he uttered very suddenly of Feb 1807 the Diarrhoea returned & he died about 10

Accidents put up

62 } Thomas Browning - Tye Bandage
 19 } December 19. 5 a fractured fibula of
 0 } from a fall Janth 30. 1806 Splints

42 } William Darke - Tye
 79 } December 25. 5 - a fracture together by
 } Maxilla inferior - falling a small
 } against a Staff Janth 16. 1806 wire

Accidents put up

- At 15 Robert Hyde - Frye. Bandage
 August 24th - 5 fractured Ulna. Splints
 Sept. 14
- Daniel Teve. Frye Bandage
 August 27th - 5 fractured Tibia Splints
 Oct. 10.
- Tally. Short. Frye. Stiches
 September 5th - 5 lacerated tri- Ponticid
 angular Wounds on the forehead by a Drop's
 fall. Sept. 26 - Chapin's
 Se
- Thomas Wheeler. Hayler. Bandage
 September 21st - 5 fractured Arm by a lacerated
 lacerated flesh of Head. by the simple
 kick of a horse - Oct. 31st simple d.p.
 &
- Joseph Foley - Frye
 September 27th - 5 fractured Arm Splints &
 by a fall ~~October 21~~ Bandage
 November 21 - 5
- Elizabeth Mason Frye Bandage
 September 27th - 5 fractured clavicle Splints
 by a fall Oct. 21 - &
- Joseph Smith - Frye Splints
 October 27th 1805 - fractured
 Femur by a fall from a Tree large Bandage
 the Ulna
- John Smith - Frye Simple
 lacerated jaw by a Hoakth Dressings
 October 28th - 5 Nov 28th - 5 vapour
 masks
- Benjamin Green - Frye Bandage
 November 7th - 5 fractured Splints
 Tibia by a fall from a Tree
 Jan 16th 1806
- Hannah Butcher. Frye Bandage
 November 10th - 5 fractured Splints
 femur by a fall Jan. 23. 1806 -
- John Cale - Frye Bandage
 November 11th - 5 fractured femur Splints
 by a fall from a Tree Jan 23. 1806 -
- Stephens Phillips. Frye Splints
 November 21st - 5 - fractured
 Femur by a kick. Feb 13 1806

7505-9037

Infirmary

Cases

Surgical

Oct 10

James Carroll

Truce - apoplexy

12 Months

He was admitted the 20th of June & bled two days afterwards when the stone was ascertained.

The effervescent saline with syrup of poppies was prescribed & at night Diet -

The Boys countenance was extremely pale & emaciated & he was obliged to keep his system constantly supported to gain any relief - When he passed urine his agonies were great & caused him frequently to cry violently. These symptoms were at first apparently relieved by the above medicine & his urine deposited a thick sediment.

Aug 9. ℞ Acid. vitos. dilut. ꝑ℥ss
Syr. simp. ʒij
℞: pura ʒijss caps
tertia pars ter die. This was continued to the twentieth when the operation was performed.

7905

When he was properly secured on the Horse Mr Sur introduced the staff & again distinctly felt & heard the stone it was then placed in a proper & oblique position to y left of the perineum & held by Mr Mayles. The integuments were now cautiously divided for about 4 inches & next he cut down to the groove of the staff which being effected an incision thro' the muscles of the perineum was made to 3 inches in length. A double cutting Gorge was now introduced only staff wrapped with facility into the bladder - the staff at the same time being withdrawn - His finger directed by y gorge was next introduced & the q: taken away - The forceps with the finger for their guide were now employ'd & the stone taken out - The whole of the Opⁿ was about 10 minutes - - Put to bed of a roll's sheet put under him to be changed as often as wetted with with urine or blood if which there was none - the wound dress'd with simple cerate repeated every 20 minutes or half hour. Lac Amygdala was ordered.

Infirmare

Cases.

Medical

Al 46

Robert Heath. Roberts. Ap/Sept
Pthisis

He
12 Months

He was on the 19th of September
- 5 admitted at his own request
contrary to the advice of Dr Roberts
on this day the following was ordered

℞ R^o opii sulphurata ℥ij
- digitalis — ℥ss
Aceti distillati — ℥ij
aq. Mentha viridis ℥ij

fiat Haustus bis die sumendus
On the 25th Dr R. again said him
that he then was troubled with a
cough & sore throat a linctus
cum leucon: Symplic: ch
Syrup: pap: ap: alb: p. o. was
prescribed acidulated with dilute
acid of Citric. These Medicines
were continued to the day of his
Death which happened the 12th
of ^{October} ~~September~~ succeeding

1295

About a Week preceding his
decease. a diarrhoea came on. The
Crete mixture & Tinctura Jatectici
was given which restrained it for
two or three days.

The day before his dissolution his
countenance displayed evident
marks of approaching Death.

Dr Roberts said that he had
frequently observed that Patients
labouring this Complaint seldom
recovered when they complained
of a sore Throat.

Al 102

Jane Elish — Roberts Ap/Sept

He
12 Months

August 22 - 5 came in for the Ascariides
extermination of these Worms

Aug 22. ℞. Jalomela ℥ss
℞. Mei grovij ℥ss
fiat Dilula sus omni nocte sum.

Habeat Enema aloetica
ter in Septimana

℞ Infusio gentiana ℥ij
bis die sumendus.

℞ Omittatur Medicina at this
time her Menses were on her.

Sept 7 Perforat

afal 139

Infirmary

Cases.

Surgical

James. Carol's continued.

Augth 21 aqua imperialis was prescribed
 for his common Beverage. - Wound
 very healthy & had pass'd a good Night
 his water pass'd moothly by the Urethram.
 22. Still easier He said he could tell
 when his water was coming - He
 continued thus favorably to the 29th
 when the Urine early in the Morn^g.
 burst thro' the Orifice but in a few
 Hours it again united & continued
 to go on well to the 10th of September
 when it was entirely healed & Mr. C.
 gave him leave to get up. He had
 no incontinence of Urine when he
 left the Hospital. September 21. 1808

Case 40 John. ADAMS. Hayler Apth legth

He. This dreadful Complaint having Calculus
 24 Years existed for so long a Period had occur-
 ioned that alteration in the countenance
 usually caused by so great Irritation
 in y^e Urinary Organs & a certain de-
 -jection in his Gait when he walked
 He had not suffered to any degree
 in his Limbs till about 8 months
 previous to his admittance into y^e
 Infirmary at which time his sen-
 -sibility in that Quarter was very
 acute lasted for about 6 Weeks
 when it again subsided & did not
 return. He came in on y^e 27th
 of June but as the Weather was
 then very hot Mr. Hayler thought
 it unadvisable to perform any Op-
 -eration he ordered the effervescent
 saline till a convenient opportunity

5037

This occurred on the 2^d of Septem-
 -ber following

The Difference between this
 & the operation on Mr. Carol (see
 fol. 136) were these -

The first Incision was made
 parallel to y^e Saphi of y^e Perin-
 -eum - Two arteries were divided
 & bled considerably -

When the Garget had been passed
 into the Bladder Mr. H. upon
 examining the Stone with his finger
 though the Orifice insufficiently

Informans

Cases

Medical

Jane Elliott contd

Sept 19 Perpat.

Emplastrum Cantharidum
 lateri dolenti applicandum
 25 ℞ Pulveris Imperata ℥ij
 Kali. ppt. — ℥j
 Ferri vitriolati — ℥j
 Infusionis Ferul: — ℥ij

fiat Mixture cuius capiat
 cochlearia tria bis die quotidie
 this she took till the 8 of October
 when she went out quite well

Ch 46

Elizabeth Linton

Asuppiⁿ
of urine

She had labor's under this
 infirmity 20 years from an
 unskillful delivery drew off
 her water thirty three times.
 This situation of the Meatus
 Urinarius varied frequently
 according to the fulness of the
 Bladder the return of the Menstru
 or the retroversion of the Uterus
 to which she was subjected attend
 the projection of the soft Parts.

9087

Ch 20

Sarah Cowley - Cheston. April Regⁿ

Fever & Cough

3 Months a fortnight before I attended of Hospital
 throughout her illness a tension of
 Pain in y^e Abdomen brought by Rest.
 Sleep were the Paralytic Symptoms

March 28. ℞. Co. digitalis gr^{ss} xxx Syr:
 Papav. alb ℥iv Spt. I:
 Dulc: ℥ss Infus Lichen
 Island ℥ij ℞ ℥℥ Mishi:
 cap co. d. ij bis die

℞. Co. Theoi. ℥ss aq. Mishi: ℥j
 No. Opii gr^{ss} xlv ℥℥ O.N.S.

April 6 Perpat. Sympus Papav: A.
 ℥j. cap co. d. three
 urgente Supti

May 1. P. addend. Mixture supra pra:
 ℥j Matron: ppt.

July 2 Very feverish & restless.
 ℞ Mishi: sal: in stat: effus: Opiali:
 b. d. — Gelati: Lichen Island: of fol 141
 In about 3 weeks she went out for the benefit
 of her health & died the first week Oct: follow^g.

Infirmary

Cases

Surgical

John Adams' contd.

Large to admit of the extraction of
 Stone with facility - to enlarge the
 Orifice therefore he again endeavor'd
 to introduce the Staff but unsuccess-
 fully on this Act. he was obliged to
 make use of a straight Director which
 he introduced thro' the wound in Per-
 -sineo - & upon it the Staff - The
 Opening being now sufficiently ex-
 -tensive he proceeded to extract the
 Stone with the forceps which were
 easily pass'd into the Bladder - having
 secured the calculus he strived with
 considerable strength to withdraw
 it but in the attempt the forceps
 were twisted compleatly round &
 rendered useless - A second attempt
 was also equally fruitless & another
 pair of forceps destroy'd - The
 sufferings of the poor fellow were
 dreadful. Why this time from
 the loss of Blood & the violent Irri-
 -tation he had undergone he was al-
 -most senseless - Another pair of
 forceps were now employ'd - The
 Stone was frequently included in
 their Blades but often escaped -
 During these trials the poor Patient
 was three times lifted compleatly
 off the Horse - The Stone was at
 last extracted after a perseverance
 of near an Hour.

Its figure was very remarkable
 so much so that Doffeston said he
 never saw its similar - it was as
 it were an ellipsis studded over
 with points by numerous projecting
 - The Magnitude of the Stone
 has been often exceeded but its weight
 was only 5 ounces - From the
 difficulty experienced in extracting
 it fear it was always till the
 last & successful Effort included
 its long Axis by which means
 it crossed the Orifice & prevented
 its egress - He was put to Bed at
 two o'clock but he suffered with
 uttering a syllable from the time of
 the operation -

Feb. 142

79037

79037

Infirmary

Cases

Medical

Oh 23 Benjamin Bowen — Affl. resp
Tobuts.

He was admitted July the 11th for Rheumatism
3 months constant Universal Pains in his
Limbs kept by Pain difficulty of
Breathing his Appetite very
weak & Stool moderate.

July 13. Rj Crisp. aceti. gr.ij. Cons. q.ij.
Pulula bis die sumenda

These had the effect of making
him very sick

& altered to the following —

Rj Syrupii papaveris albij ℥ij
Cat cochlearum unum parvum
velij prorenata.

Hauftus rhei cras mane
sumendus

Rj Infusionis Rosar. ℥ij
℥.ij. sumendus

20. Haust. Imiticus. cras m.

Purgat.

Augst. 3. Cant. Infusio. Rosar.

Rj Crisp. aceti gr.ij. Sst. Opii
gr.ij. Cons. q.ij. ft Pulula

bis die sumenda

11 Purgat. in usu Infusionis

Rj Extracti papaveris albij ℥ss
ft. Pil. omni nocte sumenda

This was prescrib'd with advice to ease
his lungs & procure Rest

21. Phlebotomia & Brachio
ad uncias octo.

Applicetur Emplastrum Ves
latis dolenti

The Pain in his Side was great
no buff upon the Blood.

Sept 7 Rj Infusio Gentiana Composita ℥ij
Lactis Vitri ℥ij ft. Haustus

bis die sumendus augendo
Dosis salis vitri

21 Rj. Sst. Pak; alo; gr.ij. ℥ss

Ceribicia fortis. Libram

quotidie bibanda

25. Sst. Lente gr.ij bis die sum.

afol 143

9037

John Adams' case

The second Day after his Death.

Took an Occasion to open the abdomen from the Umbilicus to the Pubis.

The Peritoneum for the length of 4 Inches above the pubis was suffused with Blood - I detached the Bladder from its junctions for examination -

Its coats were much altered in Structure the Muscular being greatly thickened except where affected by the Irritation of the calculus which was entirely on the side under the left Ureter - Here it seemed as though it had by degrees detached the Internal

Coat & formed a lodging for itself between it & the Muscular - The Ureter also of that side was ~~irritated~~ by a stone extending about 1/2 an Inch from the Bladder rendered impassable to the Urine - The Calibre of the right Ureter was consequently much enlarged likewise the Kidney of that side its opposite being proportionably diminished - I speak of the Kidneys merely from the sense of Touch as I was so stupid as not to take them out in connection with the Bladder. Has his friends fetch'd him away a few Hours afterwards the Opportunity could not be regained



1805

Ch. 13

ab
calculated

Edward Dowse Grayler

W. Reg. Hare Lip

He was admitted July 11. 1805.

The right Side was operated on the 1. of Aug. - a Piece on either side was sliced off without the aid of forceps & made even with Scissors one Branch of an Artery bled from both sides They were brought into contact & stitched with two Ligatures further secured by long Strips of adhesive Plaster & was applied & on the third Day Aug. 4th. the stitches were cut out of the wound superficially dres'd till its complete Cure about ten Days afterwards.

The Operation on the left Side was performed exactly in the same manner as above described on the 2 Sept.

following, The Progress of the Cure & were also similar of the left the Hospital were handsome of the 26th succeeding

ofol. 144

Infirmary

Cases

Miserec

B. Bowen's cont

Octo. 3. Pergat

5 lb Linimentum Saponis crudi applic^{um}

12. Pergat, - He died the following Saturday Octo. 19th

For the first 2 Months of his Illness his Pulse & Spontaneous varied almost daily & whenever he got out of Bed though in the heat of Summer he could not remain from the fire - Perspirations at this time were very great with a view to check them the Infus: Rosa was ordered together with the Crisp: accl: as a Tonic

After this Period his Decease was almost daily expected -

He spit perfect Pus in large Quantities. Violent Purgings would frequently come on & matter collected in the Maxillary Sinus & around his Legs - The former was discharged by extr: - acting some teeth - to the latter bathed with Leaves, Bandages & ointments were applied in succession but without Effect, He lingered with these Attenuations till Death. - Had no Op^{ty} of Dissection

7905 - 9097

Oct 10

Hannah Higgs Cheston Op^{ty} Acute

All 2 Years

Thro' the Neglect of this poor Child's Parents she had been suffered to get to an enormous size previous to her admission into the Infirmary Sept. 26th 1805.

The fluctuation of the fluid was very perceptible & was evidently occasioned by visceral Obstruction as her Spontaneous & Dys especially demonstrated. - The Doctor in consideration of her age was at unwilling to have her tapped & directed the following Remedies with a generous Diet.

Infirmary Case

Surgical
Appl. Leg
Ulc on
9th Leg

Age 42

Sarah Drinkwater

Ill
4 Months

Admitted August 22nd 1806

The Ulcer extended into the knee joint & the Synovia was discharged thro' the Opening but was continued above & below the Joint - Her indisposition for the present prevented immediate Amputation for which she came in & the following was ordered

By Mixture Salina in Status Effervescente. & Confectione aromatica 3io ad 4ss.

terdie sumenda Caudle & other nourishing Things were also given Aug^r. 31. A large Abscess was discovered about 3 Inches below Poupart's Lig^{mt}.

which was opened by Incision & kept open twice a day with strong Boar Poultice being first fomented with a Decoction of Herbs

7007

Dec^r. to Sept^r 10th 21 -

Same to 16th when her App^{te} began to fail. Her pulse Cimicif

7 & 8. continued to sink & all Hopes were given up She died on the 12th

From her own Acc^t. the first Cause of this Ulceration was a fall two Years before which from improper Treatment had been suffered to proceed in it's obstructive Course until too late for Recovery -

Age 11

William Willis Keyser Appl. Leg^s

Ill
3 Years

This Patient has some Years previously been in a House & undergone the Operation for Lithotomy from which he quite recovered he was again admitted on the 22nd of Aug^r for a Calculus in Vesic^{ula}

afolio 146

Infirmary Cases

Medical

Hannah Higgs' Contin.

Sept 26

℞ Salis Sodæ ℥j Cremoris
 Tartari ℥ij solv in aquam
 bullentem Quisp cui adde
 Spiriti Otheris Nitrosi ℥j
 Syrupi Althææ ℥iō ℞
 Mixture sumatur cochlear
 tria magna ter die

Oct. 5. Limentum Mercuriale
 Abdomeni applicandum b. d.

The effect of the above Medicines
 was that of increasing the secretions
 from the Kidneys & producing
 regular evacuation by the Bowels
 sometimes a Diarrhoea & for a
 time she felt considerable relief

10 Purgat. 12. Do - 19. Do

She now began to be very restless
 & feverish & was troubled with
 a very bad Cough her general
 Health evidently declining it was
 therefore thought advisable to
 tap her — The Operation
 was performed on the 21st following
 by Mr Frye in the since Paris
 three Gallons all but 1 Pint
 of insipid urine coloured fluid
 were drawn off, after which she
 appeared herself considerably easier
 & comfortable

℞

℞ Calomelae ꝑss Extracti.
 Papaveris albi ꝑij ℞
 Pilula ter die sumenda
 Purgat in usu Mixture utæ?

This Alteration produced no good
 Effect — she fell very fast & was
 in consequence again tapped on
 the 4th of December. when 12
 Pints more of the same fluid
 were again taken away. In
 a similar manner.

She was now so far reduced
 as to enable one distinctly to feel
 a great enlargement on the left side
 of the Abdomen extending from y.
 Hypochondrium almost to y. Ilium

7505

afelis 147

Wm Willis' contd

which was extracted the 2 of Sept. fol-
 -lowing - It projected forward in y^e
 Perineum sufficiently prominent
 to ~~be cut~~ cut upon nevertheless the
 staff was introduced into y^e Bladder
 as in Lithotomy Mr W. then divided
 y^e Integuments sufficiently to take
 out the stone which was of triangular
 shape similar to y^e Pelvis of kidney
 Whether Mr W. conceived that the
 investing Integuments so disposed y^e
 power of generating a calculus is
 impossible to say. Besides he removed
 completely a portion of flesh which
 to appearance was free from all
 disease. The W^o was stitched with
 three stitches to procure Union by
 the first Intention -

7806-9097

In the Evening of the same Day
 Mr W. took out another small stone
 from the same Place -

The Parts were poulticed from the
 4th to the 18 of Sept^r inclusive on
 y^e 18th Mr W. endeavor'd ineffectually
 to pass a Bougie into y^e Bladder
 from 18. to 29 It was dress'd wth
 Cerat. Communi. et. Inflamm. adhaes.
 The Urine still dribbling thro' y^e
 Orifice

Oct. 2. a Bougie was directed to
 be pass'd daily a little below y^e
 Opening & cont^d Day 18. after w^{ch}
 occasionally to y^e 26th - which
 closed entirely
 Discharged Nov. 7 -

The Day prior to his going out of the Hospital the dribbling of Urine from the wound again
 returned the Bougie was again inserted to gether with Copied internally then Means were
 continued to the 16th of January 1806 when he was discharged in the same state.

Ab 28

Clement Head. Kayler. W. W. L.

This was an accident occasioned
 by a Bile-Hook - He was stealing
 some Peas in a field & being caught
 by the owner. was pursued to Cuth
 upon the knee a portion of the
 Sternal cartilage of the femur was
 struck off & split from its membrane
 adhesions Mr Kayler's pupil incau-
 tionly entirely removed it & bound
 up the Pt^s the p^rovision flow'd in great
 abundance for some days thro' y^e wound
 nevertheless it was completely healed by
 the 18 of August. He was admitted July 25

Lacerated
Wound

of Feb. 1808

Infirmary

Cases

Medical

Anat Hippo cont.

This Hoak to be of Spleen. Mr. Sayer thought it might be the left Lobe of the Liver

The Duration of this Relief was inconsiderable & in a few Days every Symptom indicated approaching Death especially the Images which were constantly present to her wandering Intellect such as Pig going to eat her up &c. accompanied with an unmeaning Noise which she was unconscious of

Her Parents apprised of her deplorable Situation fetched her away the next Week the 9th which prevented an Examination after Death. which must shortly have occurred.

5087

At 24 Richard Ferrett Roberts M.D.

He 6 Months October 1805. He was admitted the third of ^{Septic} Eruptions his Neck, face, Hands Arms Thighs & legs The following simple Routine for the Space of six Months effected a Cure

Oct 5 Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitrat Spermatis Cati aa p.o.

Unguentum partibus affectis applicandum bis die.

Sumatur. Solutiois Hydrargyri Amurati guttas vij bis die.

12 P. 19. P.

26 Ung. Picis: Sperm. Cati aa p.o. Ref U: p: af: app:

He went out Cured the 4th of November following

At 44

Elizabeth Biggs Chetton M.D.

He 1 Month. This Poor Woman had been ^{Pain in} Stomach attended for some time previous to her admission into the Infirmary on the first of Decr 5. when I saw her She appeared senseless Pulse hardly perceptible & breathing very difficult 26 Decr.

Apolis 149

Infirmary

CASES

Surgical

AL 30

William Jones Frye Applyn

This was a case of compound fractured
Fracture occasioned by a fall
going over his Leg was taken
into the Hospital 23^d of July 5
It was dress'd in the followg way
A piece of Lint dipp'd in Bals: trau:
immediatly applic'd to y^e Wound over
which Rags dipp'd in Vinegar
Applications were apply'd & se-
cured by an eight Tailed Bandage

24 Easier 25. Sleeps Night
Dysuria was dress'd & the Wound
diminished

℞ Lactis Amygdalarum ℞ij
Salis Surtel ʒij ℞. pro
Potu ordinario

26 Easier dress'd as before & apply'd
the Vinegar Application which was
changed to Goulards Lotio as the
other seem'd too irritable 27. 28
still easier 29. D. Parts Slauing

Dysury again recurring for which
Nitro Saline was given effectually

30 A large quantity of serous
fluid was press'd out of the Orifice
a Mixture of Gum: arab: Nitro
mana et Milt Salin was prescrib'd
to regulate the bowels & secretion
of urine the Lotio Water was
discontinued

Favourable to the fish of August
when the Leg was put in an ex-
tended Position on its heel

Mending to y^e 8th

12 Violent vomiting of a green
coloured Discharge gave the
Saline

To the 20th the Wounds were daily
healing & the Granulations healthy

21 Dress'd with dry Lint 22^{do}

23 Lapis Salamini: to y^e Wound &
only dress'd every third Day - This
Plan was pursued to the 18th of September
it was healed - It was only bandaged

to the 16th of October following when
very uneasy he was order'd to be
- mented bid die this was done till 9th of Oct 1800
20th of November when every
application was left off he left the
Hospital - Dec. 5. 1800

9097

Infirmary Cases Surgical

Al 52 James Brooks. Frye
 He 10 weeks
 Admitted June 20th 5
 He took the following till his cure
 By Colonel g^rij ft Pilula omni
 sveto s^umenda
 By Decoti Luina Luina Rj
 Cap: coh: ij bis die
 Contact. July 26th 5
 Applied
 Capacity of
 the Cornea
 w. Uterus

Al 4 Elisa Sainh: Kayler. Applied
 Burns

She was burnt on the 2^d of
 November brought to the Hospital
 for advice Mr R. ordered an
 application c ol: Lini s igne Riiij
 Ag: Galicis — Riiij
 R^oft. Applic: Vap^uutenda
 Cap: coh: ij Injunctio Salin
 c R^oft: papav: alb. s^uter horis.

I saw her on the 10th. when all hopes
 of recovery were lost. Her sensi-
 bility was greatly diminished - her
 eyes fixed the Pulse much increased
 she had had no alvine evacuat^o.

By Al: Ricini R^oft.
 Mucilag: g^rs.
 Mist Salin — Riiij R^oft cap
 Coh: j mag: omi hora donec
 alvus respondit.
 She died early the succeeding Day

Al 10 Henry Wood: Kayler

This Lad tho' admitted for
 a different complaint had a
 small Tumor on his right
 Cheek which Mr R: took out
 on the 1st of Nov: it was encysted
 & the contents were very like
 Honey of a firm consistence it
 healed by the first Intention.

Al 10 John Price. Kayler. Applied
 Tumor

The Tumor was situated on the
 spermatic Chord It was laid open
 thro' its whole extent & discharged
 about an ounce of water. He went
 out a fortnight afterwards quite well
 admitted: Discharged Nov^r 20
 v. fol: 152

73055

Great Mary Cook's contd.

Evacuation was regular & natural
Her countenance however bespoke
some affection of the Brain - Her
look was stupid & the Pupils of her
Eyes seemed fixed - The cheeks Lips
&c. had a cadaverous appearance
& were much sunk.

9 She was very slow spirited
had vomiting of green coloured
stuff gave Haust: Theri. combined
with an antimonial which she
threw up

10 She was worse. Pulse regular but low
℞ Confectionis aromaticæ ℥ij
℞ Pt. Amonia Compositæ ℥ij
Mixture salina ℞℥ss
cap. cochlearia tria ter die

A Pain in the left side for which
a Doctes was ordered

11 better. adde. ℞℥ss Pt. Cinch: Mt.²⁰
12, 13, 14 & 15 still better. Perfah:
16 Much worse in her Head & Pulse
small Opiates were directed, on nocte
17 rather better. pulse as on 9th
18 to 21. apparently mending

21. ℞ Salis Nitri ℥ij
℞ Emulsionis Camphora ℥ij ℞℥ss
cap: cochlearia io 4^{tes} horis

Applicetur emplasi Canth: Collo
Applicentur Hirudines temporum
was absent for three days from this
time

22
℞ Calomelas ʒss
℞ P. Jamesii ʒss
Conf arom: ʒss. ℞℥ss Pilula
quatuor cap: j 5^{tes} horis
adde. Mixture Tra digitalis ʒ℥ss
sumatur ut antea?

24 Evidently Dying. Her Counten-
-ance was cadaverous - Pulse.
very full & rapid. such an one
as would have indicated large blood
letting in any other case - Early
on the succeeding Day she died
and opportunity of opening the
Brain occurred which was improved

59037

Infirmary

Cases

Surgical

Al 5

Joseph Halle Taylor

W. H. Case

He
2 1/2 yrs

Admitted August 22 - 5

Dissected
Elbow

on purpose for amputation of the
Arm which had been serophoulously
diseased for 2 1/2 years preceding &
under the care of Mr Lawrence of
Cirencester The operation was
performed on the 2^d of September suc-
ceeding as high as the insertion of
the Deltoid muscle nothing was
particular in ^{the} Process
from the 1st to 9th Poulticed & Lotions
— 9th to 17th with a Lard Catapl^m
on acct. of abscesses which the
Bone threw out.

Al 13 to 29. Lint dress. in a solution
of vitriolum corallinum

— 29. to October 18. daily touched
with laetico & dress^d with lint by
salinel over which a Lard Poultice
was placed

from this to the 20th of Nov^r fall^d.
it was dress^d every alternate day with
Lint only when it healed

A circumstance which occasioned
a delay in the cure of this Stump
was one of the Ligatures remaining
in the Part till within a fortnight
of the compleat cure — It was then
cut out this was necessary as the
Granulations had gaped round it
Thread by which means it was ret^d
in its Situation & prevented from coming
off at the usual Period

Went away Dec^r 4th
1805

7805

Al 36

Thomas Lewis. Trye

W. H. Case

He
3 years

This Man was afflicted with
two Cataracts that in the left Eye was
extract^d Sept. 1st - 5 after the opⁿ
he was put to bed & the light excluded
great Inflammation which was early
removed by Leeches & Purgatives
— The Capsule of the Lens unfolds
immediately & the Crystalline
was quite dress^d

A second Operation was on the
above acct. necessary & performed on
the 19. Nov^r 5 — Intensive Inflammⁿ.
again came on & was again easily
removed & in about ten Days he
could endure the Light he was able to
do all convenient Offices

Cataract

of fol: 154

May Cook's contd.

The usual Method of providing the scalp Aranium. was adapted without Injury to the Dura Mater Upon the reflection of this Membrane or particular fulness of the Veins of the Pia Mater was observable nor was the Arteria meningea media any way distended.

Having made the Tentorium & the Projection of the Medullary Substance call'd Corpus callosum was strikingly accidentally caused by a superabundance of fluid in of Ventricles as its fluctuation could be distinctly felt.

These Cavities being opened confirmed what had before been suspected. The whole Contents of Simp. Mater might (my guess) be estimated at eight Ounces. No accurate Dissection of any of the Parts contiguous to the fluid could be made as they were all exceedingly pulpy & consequently too soft for Dissection. The only distinguishable Peculiarity was a small Abscess on the left Thalami nervorum opticorum completely circular & similar to a Peronea if stripped of its cuticular Coating. No opportunity of examining of Body.

The first Indications of decline in Health in this Case was in the Throat which she complain'd of great oppression & Difficulty causing her to lie very restlessly inso much yt. she would neither remain in Bed or up for many Minutes together.

The Head next became affected after which Period she had but few moments of Peace till her Disease being constantly tormented with terrifying Visions (of Cats coming to eat her) at intervals uttering an unmeaning & inarticulate sound.

Her Countenance for the last Week of her life was Blue Cheeked sunk, Eyes fix'd & dull & Lips livid, Every other Mark of Spasms Dispositions.

afolio 155

50970

Private

Cases

Surgical

December 3. 1806. - Asisted
Mr. Frye in the Excision of a
schirous Breast -

The Operation was performed
upon a Lady of the name of Rogers
who during the Time earned an
unexampled fortitude not even
uttering a single cry expressive of
the least Pain - The Glands in
the Axilla & under the Pectoralis
Major Muscle were affected & were
in consequence obliged to be removed
It was near half an Hour before
every suspicious particle was
taken away & full twenty Minutes
more before she was properly dressed
& put to bed. - Two small Arteries
were tied to the Parts brought into
contact by Pieces of adhesive Straps
placed even with the lips of the wound
& afterwards sewed in lieu of the
flesh - Being a private Patient
I am ignorant of the Progress of the
Cure. Created by the 19th of Jan^y 1806

5037

Parke - Frye

This Man had a Hydrocele
which had previously been emptied
by means of the common operation
but returning Mr. F. determined
upon another method of cure which
was entirely of his own Invention
& had never as he affirmed failed

He divided the Integuments
from Poupart's Lig^t to the End of
the Scrotum which he then further
detached on both Sides by dissection
from the tunica vaginalis - This
Coak was then punctured & the Water
having escaped he cut a Piece
of the Coak about 1 Inch Broad &
three long completely out - The
Artery bled & caused considerable
Delay in doing up the wound I
suppose it was that branch which
was visibly spread on the tunica
itself & was probably the scrob-
-ing vessel for the fluid when
secured - Three Ligatures were
passed thro' the Integuments -

The Wd. was superficially dressed
& the Parts supported by a castroll
Mr. F. no Patient of Infirmary

Performed December 5. 1806.
Saw him about a month
succeeding the operation in good
Health

Cases

Medical

Al 42
u
u
He
Months

Phoebe Newell Chester N.H. Hosp

This woman had 6 months prior to her admission been put to bed from which time her health daily grew weaker the 21st of November the day of her coming into the Hospital she was so debilitated as to require to be carried into the House & immediately put to bed - Her Pulse low, Breathing very difficult, & accompanied by general Oedema the following was ordered

℞ Mixture Salina ℥ij
Spiriti aethero nitroso ℥ij
℞ scillitica - - - ℥ij
sumatur cochlearia tria bis die

Nov. 28 Per gat

Applicetur Emplastrum Cantharid
Cruis - -

905
705

This last was applied for the purpose of discharging the collection of serum which had spread through out the limbs its effect but little effect. She died December the 1st 1805 On the Sunday preceding her feet were fast approaching to a gangrenous state - It was a happy termination!

Al 48
u
u
He
2 Months

Richard Blackwell Roberts N.H. Hosp

Admitted Nov 16. Died Dec 19th 1805 Dyspnoea
Cough

The appearance of this man when first saw him indicated as I thought an almost immediate dissolution & the Physician was of the same opinion he prescribed

Nov 16 ℞ Tinctura Scillae q̄ss
Spiritu Scillae q̄ss
Spiritu Nitroso ℥ij
Ag. pure - - - ℥ij
Emplastr. Resic: lateri solenti

℞ Mixture Salina ℥ij
Osmellis simplicis ℥ij
Aethero vitriolico aa ℥ij

℞ Mixture Salina ℥ij
Osmellis simplicis ℥ij
Aethero vitriolico aa ℥ij

℞ Mixture Salina ℥ij
Osmellis simplicis ℥ij
Aethero vitriolico aa ℥ij

sumatur tria die sumendus
He took this till his death & even to his last moment he constantly said that he was much better - His secretions were from the first insidiously

foli 157

Thos. Lewis' Contd

Early in December folg. The
 Pupils of Tunica adnata were again
 plethoric so as to require leeches
 evaporating washes which proving
 ineffectual a seton was pass'd continuing
 to the Part without any material
 Benefits - A large Blister was
 next directed to be applied to the whole
 of that side of the Head all of these
 Means were not followed with
 desired Improvements by the Patient
 had the ill effect of fixing the
 Iris (altho' the Cataract was
 entirely dispersed) & affecting the
 sphericity of the Pupils Jan 19. 1806 - The
 Inflammation was abated & his sight on the
 return

Oct 28
 He
 3 Months

Mary Antill. Tays

W. H. West
 Abscess in
 of knee

This Woman was admitted the
 28th of March 1805 - for an enlarged
 knee joint. Every Means of cure
 both by Incisions & applications of
 all descriptions were ineffectually
 tried till the 3rd of October following
 when it was amputated by her own
 Consent as the whole leg was drawn
 up & there appeared no chance of
 a healthy safe Cure

Being the first Amputation
 that withers'd by Mr T. Swannum
 than ordinary attention to the Method

The Pat. being advantageously
 seated he drew the Skin from below
 the knee upwards as much to the
 hip as it would yield which he
 fix'd by a leather strap as close
 to the extremity of the Condyles as
 possible the Tunniquet was then
 applied & drawn directed to keep
 the same stretch upon the Cuticle
 as he had effected & also to secure
 the tourniquet with my left H.
 (It was a common field Tourniquet & blue
 were unassisted) this being accom-
 plished he with one stroke went
 down to the Bone & at a second
 had entirely removed it - He then
 detached the Periosteum a little higher
 & sawed it off - The vessels being
 secured to the leg Bandage he then

59062

1000

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Infirmary - Cases - Surgical

Mary Anttila's Case

away there was sufficient muscle
to cover the Bone & Cuticle to cover
the flesh the Parts were then
as close as possible brought together
by strips of adhesive Plaster
before the application of the Bandage
which was lastly put on with
proper Compresses on the face of
the stump - She was put to
Bed with the Fournequet loosely
round the thigh infuse of Hemlock
lan opiate was administered to
lessen the sensibility of the Part
- Adminis: Pilula and yna
omni nocte.

The stump was not examined
till the sixth & then it was only
to loosen a strip of the Plaster &
apply a soft dressing

8 Dito

9 Dito Do on to the 14 when
a sprinkling of Chlor. Camer was
put over the bed to keep it sweet

Do to 18 & 26 when the first
Bandage was wholly taken away
As the bed discharged a jelly like
substance a lot of Poultice was
directed twice a day this was
contd to the first of December
when it was disp'd daily but
as a disposition to Inflamm app'd
at the superior Edge the Poultice
was again resorted to a piece of
Bony came away about the 20th
that Orifice soon cicatrized.

Still there was a pituitous Discharge
from the lower Extremity of the
Stump - Disp'd with dry herbs
from Dec: 31st to Jan: 5th 1866
About all this from this Period a
Disposition to Ulceration (or the spreading
of the sore) was manifested, & a
somewhat increase of Pain a
Poultice was directed the same being
disp'd with simple Ointment -
I saw it for the last time on the 19th
following when the surface look'd clean
but the stant was not diminished.

9087

Med Wm Haythorn

1806
Lecture 4

Feb 4 8

It is requisite to acquire a knowledge of the different ~~different~~
Positions of the Pelvis — The Brim is horizontal when
the Patient is half sitting half lying — Vertical
when lying forward over a chair — Downwards &
backwards in Vetroversion Place of Patient on of three
& Elbows — The Position across the Bed is the most
advantageous for taking Examinations by application of
Instruments — In either of such Cases you ought to describe
a curved line with your Hands agreeable to the Axis
of the Pelvis — Knowledge of the Passage of the Head
is a key to all other Presentations — Standard Head
with Motion in its Bones sometimes however there is
a Difference — A Presentation is that Part wh. lies over
the Center — Situation is the rotation of Parts to &
Circumference — The Different Presentations are
the Vertex — Face & Ear — The Vertex may change
the relative Position of the other Parts four times
— The same also of the Breech — When the Head is
at the Brim of Pelvis the face ought to be to one
Side but when it enters the Pelvis the face ought
to be in the hollow of the Sacrum or account for
adaptation to that Situation — The contrary to this
causes a top of room & the Pubis to press on the face
face also endangering a laceration of the Perineum
of the Mother — When the Brim of Pelvis is small &
there is a vertex presentation the Os coccygis will be pressed
& brought to a curve with the Back the sagittal suture
being directly in the middle — The face Presentation
in the beginning of the labor is rather a forehead pos but
becomes a face in the progress of the Labor in its further
Course the best Position is to have the chin under the
arch of the Pubis & the Os coccygis to the Hollow of the
Sacrum — When the Ear presents it is necessary if
possible to make it a vertex Presentation —
Bones of fetal Cranium are twelve 1004:
2 frontal 2 Parietal 2 occipital & the Temporal
3 each wh. in a fetus not being immediately
joined allows of a motion of Bone upon Bone
in Parturition.

Fetal Head - Anterior fontanelle or mould is quadrate the posterior is triangular - In ~~the~~ Head present it is requisite to distinguish the fontanelles & suture as there is sometimes great defects of Bone in certain directions - when there is Hydrocephalus it is generally ascertained by the offensive Division of the sutures however these may Bone be distinguished round the Osim of the Pelvis - After labor has been long continued & the waters broken the scalp will be wrinkled & puzzle you your observations there fore are to be made immediately after the rupture of the Membranes - A face presentation is easily distinguished from the prominence of the features

Be gentle in your Examinations as the contrary may be fatal to some important Member - A Presentation of the Shoulder may be mistaken for a Head if you do not carry your finger round of Pelvis - A Breech Presentⁿ has been known by a tinge of y^e Meconium or by the organs of Generation tho' sometimes you will feel a bag of water whi is only an accumulation of water in y^e Scrotum if it be male - The Back P^o is known by the projection of the Spine & Piles -

In Practice be not too hasty in forming or declaring your Opinion as you may be mistaken from unexplored Circumstances - If the Ear can be touch'd it may be a useful Guide & as y^e P^o is to

to but when the Position of y^e Head is changed the Ear will be on the Sides - Male & female Pelvis & Ligaments of y^e P^o

1806 Lecture 6

Feb 11

Ligaments of Symphysis Pubis Scrophula may attack this Joint & from y^e Constitutional Inflammation it will occasion sometimes destroy the Patient

It could be always known by Symptoms is might be cured - Symptoms - a fixed Pain in the Part augmented by almost every motion of the Body if the Cure be delay'd hectic fever supervene & cause Death - When early known apply leeches & externally give support to the Constitution - If matter be formed puncture & discharge it producing anchylosis of the Joint - When these Ligaments loosen from Disease you must support them by a Bandage similar to the Waistband of a P^o of Breeches & attend to the general Health of the Patient

General Disease accompanies true Ascites but not that Oedema whi occurs in Pregnancy in whi Disease attention to the Bowels will usually succeed - Enlargement of y^e Lymphatic Glands of the Pelvis or enlarged Tumors situated there may cause great opposition to an easy Parturition

External Organs of Generation - Diseased
 Labiae vary in size & according to the Health of the
 Subject - Inflammation & Abscess - Now & then there is
 a sense of heat & Pain without any external appearance
 it may originate in a diseased Uterus - Pain in the front
 Pts. with shooting may also arise from a diseased Uterus
 - Itching of the Pts. is a very troublesome Symptom
 wh. occurs during Pregnancy it is a morbid Symptom
 Applications of Food Washes &c are the means to be
 pursued - When from Vermis languent. - canaliculum
 - Herpetic Apertions & cold Washes - When from
 Ascarides aloetic Glysters Labornel - Sometimes it is
 connected with disease of the Bladder & if from a calculus
 you must extract if from simple Irritation Inject
 the Bladder with soothing Solutions such as Hemicon
 - 3ij Rubbia Zij & give internally Puls: uv: usi -
 When it occurs about the Osation of the Paenses it indicates
 an affection of the Uterus for wh. Phlebotomy cold
 Washes with Apertions - Infusion of Tobacco or
 Unguent: alb. Camphoratum (of Bates) Sometimes
 they are troubled with Exoriations wh. originate in
 many Causes especially after the first Labour & if
 Cause you must not suspect them to be venereal until
 you have ascertained the fact & even then you should
 conceal it if you can - When they are simple
 Constitutional Abrasions simple Circumvent with
 Opium & Ternally & the Bark with Opium internally
 is the best mode of Treatment

Sometimes the inferior Part of the Penis will
 adhere to the Septum Scroti & create great unba
 refinement & Deception unless carefully examined
 when it will be easily discovered. -

The Urethra is sometimes inflamed when if the Bladder
 be full the Urine shd be extracted by a small Catheter - In
 some Cases Phlebotomy the Hip bath & Injecting Intra
 & the antiphlogistic Plan is indicated - When Spasm
 causes retention of Urine Opiate Glysters are to be given
 The Urine drawn off & In Pain of
 the Abdomen be careful to enquire into the state of the Bladder
 as sometimes thro' a distention there will occur a thickening
 - Dr Haysdon has drawn off a gallon of Water at one time
 In Ascites one should be careful ever to tap to learn that
 the Bladder is empty for once a Pregnant Woman
 with a distended Bladder was mistaken for ascites &
 was tapped The Trocar perforated thro' the Bladder &
 uterus into the Head of the Fetus causing the Death both
 of the Mother & Child -

Retention of Urine is sometimes induced by pressure
 when it is but of short duration but when it is incurable
 the consequences are very disagreeable to the Patient &
 if it be from loss of substance in the Bladder & Vagina
 no Chance of a cure remains The situation of the
 abrasion on

abrasion or Ulceration is to be known from the
 Position in wh: she best retains her Urine most if
 Examination be requisite introduce a catheter & examine
 by the Touch in the Vagina — This Case may occur from
 an improper Use of the Instruments — There may
 be a case of a considerable Impediment to Parturition from
 a calculus situated in the Pelvis in which Case it
 one is authorized to open the Childs Head —

In the variety of Hymens the Water Spout one is noted
 — In imperforate Hymen the Abdomen is distended
 by the Discharge & increase of the Menstruous fluid &
 it may go on for a year & a half or more — Of the Patient
 hectotic the inconvenience is not observable tho'
 there have been instances known where a gallon of
 fluid has been collected & by repetition it fills the Pelvis
 — if the Distension be very great a considerable incision
 incision sh^d be made in the Membrane — The consistence
 of the fluid will be that of Cream — after the Operation
 the Vagina should be injected to cleanse it & the sides
 prevented from cohesion by the introduction of
 some sponge —

Vol Lecture 10

July 13

Vagina — Diseases or Injuries occurring here may
 extend themselves to all the contiguous Parts — Injuries
 of the Vagina are more apparent in Married than in single
 Women — the lie transverse in the Human subject

varieties however may occur as a sort of tumor sometimes
 they facilitate Parturition — The Arteries wh: supply
 the Vagina are the hypogastric sent off from the internal
 Iliacs sometimes we find double Vagina double
 Uteri & two Hymens but only one set of Appendages

Erysipelatous Inflammation only attacks surfaces
 Phlegmonous differently Erysipelas is a fiery
 burning sore Phlegmon throbs — In Erysipelas
 debility is induced of wh: you judge by the Pulse
 — also in Phlegmon Cohesion of the Vagina in

these diseases is secondarily to be avoided by introducing
 pieces of sponge into the Vagina — Sometimes
 there is a contraction of the Vagina in its middle &
 there is one Case of a defective Vagina when
 it terminated blindly it was perforated to examine
 the posterior part no information could be derived
 & the woman was supposed not to have any children

— The Uterus grows during Utero-gestation to 10
 or 12 times ^{during pregnancy} ~~at different times~~ the internal surface of
 the body of the Uterus is smooth with foramina at
 its angles — The Cavity of the Neck is corrugated wh:
 has the name of Arborescence or Arborescentia & it
 lubricated by mucous secretions from little foramina

— The Arteries wh: nourish the Uterus are 4
 two Spermatic & 2 hypogastric — The first
 go to the Ovary Uterus the second to the body of the
 Uterus & the Vagina — The Veins take the same course

Vol Lecture 11

July 17

The situation of the Uterus — The upper part
 near to the Basin of the Pelvis is situated obliquely
 with the fundus near the Sacrum — Prolapsus Uteri

is a slighter degree of proidentia uteri — 4/163
 is a prolapsus vaginae is when the Womb pushes the
 vagina thro' the os extemum & does not appear itself
 — In prolapsus there is a great degree of Discharge with
 difficult Micturition if there be inflammation the
 introduction of pessaries will be improper — The method
 of reduction is by a proper degree of pressure downwards
 & upwards — The opening of pessaries should not
 be larger than the end of the finger as the cervix uteri
 has been known to be strangled in one of larger dimen-
 sions — Pessaries are of various shape & made of
 different materials — they are globular round & oval
 made of Wax, elastic Gum, Cork, Sponge Dr D'Haughton
 recommends the latter on account of its yielding property &
 softness & if requisite it can be medicated it is always
 requisite to sew a Tape to one End of it — In laceration
 Scirrhus a special Pessary is recommended — with a triangular
 leg circular End a prof from the triangle shall
 be affixed to the external End Introducing them
 they should be coiled & introduced sideways & when in
 the vagina to be turned transversely

Vol. Lecture 12

Feb 18

Diseases of Uterus — Sometimes there are varieties in
 of natural structure whi: may have similar projections to those
 formed by disease — Cancer does not begin here it ulcerates
 the mouth to the neck from neck to body accompanied with
 darting shooting pains & a sense of bearing down there is
 also a fetid Discharge in its progress the symptoms increase
 its Depositions are extended to all of contiguous Parts
 of whole frame sympathies especially the Stomach &
 alvinae Canal — ~~Schistocera~~ Is known by pain less
 Discharge than Cancer & not so acrid when it discharges it
 approaches nearest to Cancer its progress is ambiguous
 if it be cured it may cause Pusure & a Genesim be
 Mercury has been ineffectually administered — sometimes
 Bony Matter is deposited in the uterus — Polypus are
 various in figure Size & Attachment — Capula of
 Blood sometimes separate spontaneously & come away
 they are misapprehended for Polypus
 Inversio uteri is another dreadful & dangerous Disease
 presents Discharge & accompanying Circumstances seldom
 or never curable generally created by the hasty extraction
 of the Placenta after Parturition

Vol. Lecture 13

Feb 19

Polypus of the first kind may be tied by a Ligature they
 sometimes increase very rapidly it is requisite in tying the
 Ligature to be cautious to avoid Irritation — ~~It is incredible the~~
~~size it takes attended to~~ The size of the Peduncle is to
 be attended to & it is of consequence to ascertain the Point of
 attachment & you will acquire this Information if you
 direct your patient to hold in her breath & bear down it is
 of equal consequence not to include the most tender Part in the
 Ligature — Dr Hunter's Instrument for tying Polypus — Sometimes
 considerable fever & Irritation will supervene on the tying
 of a Polypus when you may separate it by a knife & let
 the Ligature remain you should prevent its dragging the
 uterus to avoid the consequences of such Irritation — It is
 sometimes connected with other Diseases as Scirrhus & in whi:
 Instances the Ligature will make a permanent Cure
 Influorably the Alimentary Canal sympathies & other Tonics
 either locally & internally are to be prescribed Dr H. also gives
 L. betrol & Polypus: et infus. head. vitidis. no injectio. Sympan.
 ocell. by acretion of air in the body of Ut: the Cervix being closed

Of the Menstrues - The uterus is supplied by Arteries & Veins the Arteries terminate by open Orifices in the Uterus Evidenced by the Difference of Plethora in the various periods of life - That the Menstrues flow from the Uterus is shown by in prolapsus & Inversio Uteri where the menstruous fluid is seen distilling from the Mouth of the Cervix - Vicaries are Discharges wh: occur when the Menstrues have ceased been stopped - The period of Life at wh: they appear is commonly 14 tho' there are Instances of earlier & later periods than this & may be dependant upon the Climate or other Circumstances their Cessation is regulated by their Commencement in a degree & also by the Patients mode of Living - At their Beginning they are usually irregular in their Return sometimes too frequent or they pass the proper Period their Duration commonly about three Days ~~and~~ varying more or less at their beginning & Ending - the Red colour gradually comes on & abates - the Composition of the fluid is serum & red particles tis always fluid - Coagula are not natural & may be elapied with Menorrhagia - Indicated by pain in the loins & in the Breast accompanied with a vertiginous Sensation - Where these symptoms occur without any Discharge you may suspect an Imperforate Hymen - they may be absent from Plethora - Debility or Chlorosis some symptoms of wh: last are similar to Plethora - A secure Astatic purges the Hip bath restore the vigour of the Constitution - When they are stopped by adventitious Circumstances you will act accordingly either as astatic purges the Hip bath or Phlebotomy are indicated - The most apparently weak constitutions will secrete the most & vice versa Your practice is to be guided accordingly - The Menstrues cease from Pregnancy & a flow of Milk - Excess of Discharge when symptoms of Debility are added require medical aid If it indicates great vascular Action a little Blood may be taken away with safety & - If from Rarity Bark with Alum may be administered or Cerupaleata or to different doses more or less combined with small quantities of Opium - When these Discharges resist the usual Remedies they may occasion a Dropsy It is these Cases wh: warrant Application of Remedies not in common these Injections into the Vagina of cold water with an elastic Bottle &

Vol Lecture 1B

Feb 21

Cessation of the Menstrues is generally about 7 or 8 years of Age or less or more or less differing according to the Climate or their first Appearance - The most healthy way of their disappearance is gradually - When at this period symptoms of Plethora occur with a large Discharge the Constitution will suffer & lead to Dropsy - Phlebotomy occasionally once in two or three months to the amount of 6 ounces may in these Instances at the same time care should be taken to obviate Costiveness & flatulency - Appendix Uteris - Fallopian Tubes this nutrient artery is the spermatic - In disease they are liable to become dropsical & to unorbid Enlargement Ovary ves - larger at the external than the internal (Respicula Graphiana) Extraneous Bodies such as Hair, Lutea & fleshy Substances & sometimes an entire fetus have been generated in these Bodies - Dropsy of the Ovary begins usually in one corner of the Respicula Graphiana the fluid is therefore secreted this Dis. most frequently occurs in middle life tho' no period not won fetus in Utero is expunged

Lecture 16

Feb 22 165

Diseased Ovary may cause obstruction to the Head of the fetus in parturition & in your examinations you should be careful to distinguish its Contents for if it be solid it may be necessary to open the Head if fluid it may be discharged by puncture - The round Ligaments of the Uterus are of great Use in pregnancy to prevent retroversion They are tightened during utero gestation & give great Pain wh: delivery only can relieve - The Broad Ligament from its attachments to the sides of the Pelvis divides into two parts the anterior & posterior - posteriorly it compleatly covers the whole of the Uterus but before only the Body the Recollection of this is serviceable in puncturing the Bladder above the Pubis or from the Vagina & in Calculus in the Bladder it may be extracted from the Vagina - of Conception - Polypi generate themselves Hermaphrodites & Mules do not generate propagate - Menstruation is not requisite to conception or Impregnation but in all animals there is a Determination to these Parts - The Animal Ostrum is affected by difference of Season - Coitus in fish the ova are fecundated by the discharge of the Male & not by actual Contact - Spallanzani's observations on two Breeds - Frogs & Toads are in coitus three Weeks - Birds have no proper Parts for Impregnation - The testes of the Male secrete a fluid wh: is injected into the Cloaca of the female - The first Evidence of Impregnation is shown in the Ovary wh: exhibits a projecting point wh: bursts & forms a cavity wh: is fill'd up by a yellow secretion from what is call'd corpus luteum wh: in time becomes absorbed & disappears - The number of Corpora lutea will be as the number of children some times however there is but one corpus luteum to two children wh: is occasioned by both being contained in one vesicula Graphiana Sometimes we find corpora lutea where no children have been born -

Lecture 17

Feb 24

Dr Haighton's Experiments on Impregnation - 1 He obliterated the fallopian Tube of a rabbit by cutting it with a pair of scissors - it destroyed the sexual appetite commonly so but Impregnation took place on the sound side of the ovary on the cut side was similarly affected to the other 2 - After Coitus four Hours he obliterated one of the fallopian Tubes 3, 12, 16, 20, 24 to 48 Hours the same results after each Experiment - Dr H. is of opinion that it is only necessary to stimulate the Uterus wh: operates on the ovary by sympathy - the frimbriated orifice of the fallopian Tube applying itself to the ovary wh: discharges its Repicle wh: is conveyed along the Tube to the Uterus where it is retained by means of the Membrana decidua & a Mucus secretion from the Cervix Uteri wh: prevents its escape - Super fecundation may occur where there are two Uteri two sets of Appendages & only one Vagina - Case of a lady who in America was delivered of twins one black & one white - In a rabbit the 5th Day after Coition there is the resemblance of a vesicle wh: is very apparent on the 9th 10th an ovum may be clearly distinguished invested in its Membranes - but in the Human Subject the time is unknown - Dr H. supposes Monsters arise produced by an error in their evolution - A fetus in Utero is formed progressively part by part -

Lecture 18

Feb 25

Humis - The Blood circulates thro' it for the nourishment of the fetus & its general attachment is to the center of the Abdomen but not

but not universally so it is likewise similarly attached to the placenta liable to variations 6 Inches is a very short length for a fetus 57 a very long one in the former there is a danger of inverting the womb or breaking the head you must therefore in delivery be careful not to stretch the Child to its greatest extent but put the breech out cautiously — When too long there is a danger of its coming down before the head & the head pressing on it stops the circulation to the Child & in this event there is most danger in the first labours — If the Waters are unbroken the pressure is prevented — Sometimes in parturition the fetus is round the neck of the Child's mouth: account it is always necessary to pass your fingers round the neck directly the head is born to disengage it if so circumstanced either over the head or the shoulders — Sometimes there is but one artery in the fetus but when two the communicate with each other — The disposition of these vessels vary in different subjects — sometimes there are knots in the fetus which Dr H. supposes to be made as the Child passes into the world — Its composition is cellular filled with gelatinous matter the use of wh: is to prevent pressure on the vessels — Uterus Materni can only be found in the progress of evolution as Dr H. has no idea that any alteration can take place after the fetus is once & completely formed — ~~The~~ Lectures 19 oviparous animals have ~~one~~ two Placenta viviparous have — Bats have placenta The number of placenta are not always of the number of fetus however it is requisite always to tie the cord twice to prevent any discharge of blood &c — In rodentia animals there is a plurality of placenta — Those of mares & sows are very thin & membranous — The placenta is generally attached to the upper part of the uterus tho' it varies its situation occasionally — The veins lie most externally the arteries internally — The maternal part of the placenta is really a part of the uterus & in the human subject it comes away —

Lecture 19

Feb 27

Placenta — The maternal parts & the fetal do not communicate with each other neither in the human subject or in bovines & sows the fetal part only comes away in parturition — Circulation thro' parts of the latter months the vessels become very large — The umbilical arteries run on thro' the placenta & end in veins by continuation of anal — in one it comes to the umbilicus & ascends to the liver where it divides into two branches these ramify thro' the liver circuitously whether more directly by means of the ductus venosus all however end in the right auricle of the heart from thence the blood passes to the left right ventricle the greatest part of the blood does not pass thro' the lungs but to the heart the other portion of the blood passing from the left ventricle to the aorta mixes with the foetal this circulates thro' the body & again takes its course to the umbilical arteries — Communication exists between the mother & fetus by means of the tributary orifices of the veins wh: absorb nutrition from the maternal placenta it is not arterious — but the gelatine only wh: is by the fetus converted into blood — In the cow the maternal parts are very cellular & secrete a serous like substance — In chick the placenta nourishes — Some suppose the fetus to be nourished by the liquor amnii but what militates against this opinion is that sometimes children are born without stomach or mouth — The placenta acts as a respiratory organ — of membranes — It is useful for each fetus to have its set

shelf Membranes This spongy Chorion encloses the Placenta in its two Laminae The true covers it internally - the Amnion covers the Chorion - The true Chorion lies underneath the other & invests the chord even to the Umbilicus where it disappears it is not very vascular The Amnion lies internal to the whole & does not appear to be vascular in the human subject in Brutes it is very evidently so

Lecture 20

Feb 28

Brutes have an Alantoid wh: is of the shape of a Horn it is very large & communicates with the Bladder by means of the Urachus it will contain a gallon of Urine it lies between the Chorion & Amnion In the Human Subject no Alantoid is to be found but sometimes there is found something like a small vesicle anhydrous like substance - In Brutes there is a Tunica Euthroidea wh: is connected by two small vessels to a Membrane the omphalo-mesenteric Artery & Vein the use of these two Membranes is unknown

Four Membranes are only observable in the early Months of pregnancy to the third or fourth the Tunica Decidua is formed - at first it is a thick gelatinous substance created by the Stimulus of Impregnation & towards the Down sticks & as it enlarges the Tunica Decidua uteri disappears - Placenta The Cells of the maternal Portion is wrought out of the Tunica Decidua - The foetal from the Chorion & in the first Month has no Placenta - The true Water is contained in the Bag of the Amnion itself & contains scarcely any gelatinous coagulable Lymph - The Quantity is irregular being sometimes very little at others a great deal when it escapes the whole does not come away The average Quantity in a common Labour is about three quarters of a Pint - Absolute Quantity 1 or rather more increasing gradually

The relative Quantity about three or four Months the Water & fetus are about the same Bulk, about the 6th or 8th the 8th or 9th the fetus will greatly increase over that of the Water - In parturition it dilates the os uteri to its utmost & then bursts & gives passage to the head of the fetus when the bag breaks prematurely in the early Months of pregnancy the action of the uterus presses the fetus to death - The Water is secreted from the internal Surface of the Amnion

Changes of the Uterus - At first its Bulk is altered in its Flaccid Rib grows only in its Body - of the Cervix It loses about $\frac{1}{3}$ in the 6th Month in the 7th or half at the 8th $\frac{3}{4}$ & at the 9th is completely obliterated - In the Cervix Uteri are mucous follicles wh: secrete in the State of pregnancy only - it fills up the Neck & prevents the escape of the fetus & in Labour lubricates the passage - this discharge when tinged with Blood makes what is termed the Show in Labour - During the progress of Labour the Vagina or Uterus may give way & the fetus escape into the Abdomen

Lecture 21

Feb 2

Enlargement of the Uterus - The Neck dilating last is very useful on acct of retaining the fetus & preventing premature Delivery In Labor the Uterus changes its action & instead of yielding expels the fetus - The progress of the Uterus in conception at three Months the fundus rises just above the brim of the Pelvis - at five it is halfway between the

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brim of the Pelvis & the Umbilicus at Six a little below
the Umbilicus - Seven or an equality with it & halfway
between Umbilicus & xiphoid cartilage Sat of it reaches
to its almost as high as the Sternum or scrobiculus Cordis
Another way of ascertaining the progress of Uterogestation is
by examining the Cervix Uteri - If Hernia occurs during
Pregnancy tis redoubtable the Patient is not materially af-
fected by it but if not it becomes very dangerous -
The figure of an enlarged Uterus is between an oval &
pyriform shape but it varies according to the situation
of the fetus their Number or the Quantity of Water & its
Position in the Abdomen is also variable - The tortuous
Course of the Arteries diminishes the Impetus of the
Circulation - When you go to a labor it is impossible for
you to know the thickness of the Uterus you must therefore
necessarily be very cautious in your operations -
The Absorbents of the Uterus are used to reduce the size of it
after delivery - The Muscular Power & contractility
of the Uterus is also of great consequence to restrain Hemorrhage
after Parturition & the expulsion of the Placenta in doing
which the nutrient vessels - Pregnancy

Vol Lecture 22

March 4

Pregnancy - The mammae sometimes change from
other Causes than impregnation - The Areola around the
Papilla often remains unaltered when Women suckle of
Children & breed during that Process it requires an Interval
to make the Areola disappear - In the first Pregnancy this
is perhaps the most certain sign - Quickening - & the
first Motion of the Child when discovered by the Mother -
The latter has however been mistaken for - of the
Quickening - Forty Weeks is the Period of Utero-Gestation
(Conceiving at an unlucky Time) & you may account
three Weeks from the first cessation of the Menses - There
is however no absolute Rule as many Causes will alter
the Arrangement - Quickening generally occurs about
four Months from Conception - What is termed the long
Quickening is by Calendar Months the short by four
Weeks & the month - Miscarriages - occur from fights
over fatigue & - High-heeled Shoes are very improper
during Pregnancy & are to be gradually lowered -
of the Passions of the Mind - The Passions in this respect
are frequently reprehensible in their Conversation -
Regularity of the Bowels in this State is absolutely re-
quisite - Phlebotomy may be very useful in
Splethoric Habits of an inflammatory Diathesis is to
It is however very improper to bleed without any obvious
Reason you must never therefore sometimes give up
your Reason to their Prejudices - You may therefore
oblige them by two or three ounces if the Constitution be
not particularly weak - & if the Patient be old
Phlebotomy twice or thrice during Pregnancy may
be of great Service -

Vol Lecture 23

March 5

Emetics during pregnancy - Women are averse to them
therefore you conceal your Intention when it is requisite to
administer them - There is no Danger in prohibiting them
when Circumstances demand them because many Women
omit every Morning during pregnancy without any Incon-
venience the 6th Week Third Month & the seventh

are the periods at wh: Abortion most frequently occur
You would therefore at these times avoid giving Emetics
Purgatives is the best substance for a Cathartic
The Nausea Vomiting attendant upon the early Months
of Pregnancy are seldom to be relieved by Emetics

Pathology of Pregnancy Plethora is occasioned in
the early Months of Pregnancy in those Constitutions where
there has been previously great Discharge in Menstruation
its consequent upon retaining this Discharge wh: is super-
abundant to the nourishment of the Child

Diseases - In Nausea Vomiting offering
Draughts where proper Aperients do not answer to be
made thus Two Parts of Crystals of Tartar & one of Sal-
Soda to be given in Powder - Opium Pills upon an
empty Stomach - The Diet should be getatinous Substances
but Sea Shell the Yolk of an Egg with thick Saliva. Wine
frequently administered in small Doses & Nutritive
Enema are also useful

Retroversion of the Uterus is known by Examination
thus - The Sagina inclines forward close to the Sym-
phisis Pubis & there will be a Projection backwards
which is the Body of the Uterus & it may possibly occur
after the fourth Month if the Pelvis be larger than
natural

Lecture 24 March 6

The Retroversio Uteri is very dangerous & often
continues along time - Treatment - when the
febrile Symptoms are moderate you may frequently
employ the Catheter to empty the Bladder in hopes of
nature will replace the Uterus - Enema shd be properly
injected to relieve irritation in the Rectum Sometimes
it is of great Difficulty in introducing Instruments into
the Vesica puncture above the Pubis may be necessary
of the warm Bath may be tried - By mechanical
Means If your fingers are too short you may
use a Cane Probing with the End sufficiently
large made of Sponge covered with Leather in-
troduced into the Rectum at the same time you can
assist per vaginam It is sometimes retroverted after
Delivery - D Hunter proposes to tap the Uterus thro
the Sagina as a less evil to the increasing Bulk of
the Uterus wh: by its Irritation must inevitably destroy
the Uterus

Division of Symphysis Pubis to be considered of first
comparison to the fatal Termination of Retroversion
Diseases of latter Months - Of vomiting from the
Prepense of the Uterus & the ravenous Appetite wh: is to
be cured by Attention to Diet & regulating the Quantity
When Sickness Vomiting with alternate Diarrhoea
wherein Medicines are unavailing are distressing the
Patient you ought to produce Labor by puncturing
the Membranes or Amnion - Jaundice is produced
by Obstruction of the Ductus communis Choliducum by
a Gallstone

Lecture 25 March 7

Indurated feces by no means to be suffered -
Hemorrhoids - Produced by congestion of Blood in the
Veins - cure gentle Aperients cold saturnine Washes
Anquintum & Puls: Opii & Puls: Gallarum - Leeches to
be applied where they are large & painful from distention
- Hemorrhoidal Colic is a Pain produced in the course
of the Colon wh: is removed by the appearance of the Piles
Obematary Swellings occur from Prepense upon the Piles

1791
Absorbents — In Ascites there will be symptoms
of aqueous Effusion in other Parts & greater oppression on
the Breath — In Oedema it will be proper to keep the
Bowels very open & Bandage the Limbs — The Motion
of the fetus in Pregnancy is often very troublesome & is
to be allay'd by Opium — Livid Spots sometimes occur
on the Abdomen but they are of no consequence —
Lues Venerea — Chancre — The matter being absorbed
into the Constitution will irritate the Absorbents & cause
Bubos wh. also secrete a similar Poison — Alchanere
begins like a Pimple wh. bursts & forms an Ulcer,
The Venereal Poison sometimes lies dormant for a long time
The Throat or Skin will often be ^{primarily} ~~permanently~~ affected
after alchanere sometimes copper coloured Spots break
out — Bones are affected in the most superficial & hardest
Parts — When the Constitution is affected there is no radical
Cure but by means of Mercury almost to a saturation

This Course in pregnancy if not properly regulated ac-
cording to its Period may produce Abortions — They
Pregnancy being completed you will then proceed to a
medical Cure by Ung. Hydrag. Calomel Ointment
be wh. will cure Chancres — Ascites — When the
Utterus is distinguishable a little way from the surface of
the Abdomen Tapping is to be performed by a lancet &
probe introduced into the Puncture & a Ligula slid over
the Probe — Sometimes an Ascites is cured by Delivery
by the Water running off thro' the fallopian Tubes this
Action comes on at particular Times wh. supposes a mus-
cular Action in them — Hernia may be caused by
a lateral pressure of the Utterus upon the Intestines wh.
pushes it thro' — The Umbilical on account of its thick
Sty is when it is relaxed — It becomes irreducible
from Adhesion — Atteration in the Growth of the Parts
of Hernia — The Degree of the Danger is in proportion
to the progress of the Pregnancy — The Patient ought
to be informed of this & guarded by proper Instructions
not to conceal their Situation of the Practitioner must
act accordingly — It is requisite in the Practitioner
to examine the Utterus & determine on the Propriety
of premature Delivery if by this Means the Hernia
may properly be reduced without the Operation —

No. Lecture 26

North 26
Calculi — Gallstones — The Appearance of biliary
affection in the Constitution accompanied with preceding
Pain — The Urine will be tinged when the calculus has
pass'd into the Duodenum the Symptoms will cease & biliary
 stools come on — Treatment — Externally Warmth &
The figure of the Calculus will aggravate accordingly — The
Calculi sometimes pass by means of Ulceration Opiales
may be given as palliatives — Mercury — Horse Staree
Soap Lees properly diluted, & also with Soap have
been recommended — Urinary Calculi — Pain in Flanks
Deposition of Sabulous matter in the Urine & descent of the
Pain are the Symptoms causing great Pain fewer be
Opium mucilaginous Drinks & the Siccificum are to be
prescribed in simple Nephralgia in more violent ones
In Calculi of the Bladder it is necessary to ascertain if it
be known in a deeper by a great flow of Urine & a thick
Secretion in the Urine In Parturition if it be not previously
extracted

abstracted it will cause great Difficulty & Danger in
 the Labour — If it be smallest — & dilatation of the
 Vagina by Degrees you may bring it away such as
 by a piece of Intestine introduced & injected with water
 by Incision sideways if requisite — In Labor
 you should raise the stone — Pass two fingers up the
 Vagina one on each side the Calculus & with a Male
 Catheter push it above the Brim of the Pelvis — If
 however prepare on these Parts cannot be avoided
 the Bladder will slough & it is generally incurable
 if the Calculus be observed as an Obstruction to
 Parturition you may extract it by an Incision
 from the Vagina into the Bladder by means of a
 curved Bistoury — Examination is not to be
 hastily done or proposed on account of the Woman's
 Delicacy — It is to be done with two fingers of the
 left Hand with short nails — Sometimes the Rectum
 may be a proper Part to examine in account of
 Structures & in the Uterine Passage —

Vol Lecture 27

March 10

Period of Pregnancy — The capulency of the Person
 & fulness of the Bladder may cause obstruction to the external
 Examination — 3rd Months the Uterus is just above the brim
 at 5 half way between the Brim & Navel to a little below
 & a little above 8 1/2 way between Umbilicus & Groin
 Cord is 9 it reaches that Point — Neck of the Uterus
 after 6 Months it begins to shorten at Six something
 shorter by 3 or 4 inch or 1/2 an inch more & more
 stretched & at 9 there is no neck at all — Dubly —
 The Vagina is loose about the Cervix Uteri so that if
 you cannot feel the projection of the Uterus you may
 suppose that no contraction of the Cervix has taken
 place so on by Degrees the more it comes in length
 the sooner will you perceive the bulging of the Uterus

The Existence of Labour — Labour is constituted by
 the Efforts of the Uterus & other Parts to open the Gates
Symptoms — Pain by the Dilatation of the Cervix Uteri
 the Bag of Water descending when the Pain is on & becomes
 flaccid when the Pain is off — A Distinction of Labours
 1st the Head 2^d the Feet 3^d the Breech — 1st The natural
 rendered laborious when the Use of Instruments is required
 the 2^d & 3rd are preternatural — Colicky Pains have been
 mistaken for those of Labour — The true begins with Pain
 in the Loins at first with considerable Intervals after a few
 pains it extends round to the sides the intervals shortening & the
 nearer the end of Labour the quicker with the Pains succeed
 each other & the Pain at this Period is generally diffused
 Examination may be often required as there are false Labour
 Pains — If the Distance is dilated to the size of a Shilling &
 so on it will proceed gradually — But when the Bag
 breaks prematurely you must be determined by the
feeling of the Child — 4th The Kind of Labour Why —

To know the nature of the Presentation, if the Bag be broken
 you examine immediately — If the Presentation be natural
 wait if unnatural act accordingly — This natural when
 the Head presents the Pains are sufficiently strong & the
 room of the Pelvis adequate — The Degree of Pain may
 be ascertained by the Countenance & wild Actions of the
 Patient — The room is sufficient & may be known when
 the Head has descended, if you can pass your finger round
 the Head without opposition — If the Head overlaps any Part
 the room is narrowed — 5th To ascertain the Diseases, note

Natural Labours will sometimes last two or three Days - Sick Labours are when the Patient is sick at the beginning - Sleepy when they sleep between the Pains - Wet when the Water visibly away or a copious Discharge of Mucus from the Mouth of the Womb tinged with Blood both wh: are desirable because it lubricates the Passages the Parts yield better - Dry is the contrary to the above -

Stages of Labour - First - Is between the Labor Pains & the Discharge of the Water & Is the Expulsion of the Child after the breaking of the Membranes - Third - Is the Expulsion of the Placenta - The Intervals may be of different lengths according to the disposition of the Uterus - From the second Stage the Labour takes its Name - sometimes the Uterus will contract first at its Neck -

Preparatory Considerations - Irish Women are usually delivered on their Hands & Knees - If you ought at your first Entrance into Practice to yield to the Custom of your Place where you reside - Guarding the Bed -

Under a Sheet of Red Leather Place a Blanket & cover a sheet or two - This properly belongs to the Nurse but you should know their Business as well as your own - Women lies on her Left Side - If the Bed is in a room it will be inconvenient - The Position is directly across or transversely over the Bed - Country Prac^{rs} should be always furnished with a Pipe & Bladder & some Tincture of Opium - An Instrument The Lever may also be useful but not if it encourages the too frequent & early use of it -

Lecture 28

March 12

Pain - It may occur in the Stomach & it is necessary to learn the state of the Bowels & to relieve it if the Disturbances are foul - If it does not subside an Opiate may be given - If false Pains occur in the Uterus & the Labour is not advanced you may give an Opiate & rest

Show - Is a compound of Mucus tinged with Blood & generally precedes just before Labour comes on but is not a sign of the actual Existence of Labour - They have sometimes a Discharge (The Whites) during the whole time of Pregnancy but it is not shown till tinged - The Fungus arises from a detachment of some Portion of the Membrane decidua & may exist sometimes for a day or two before Labour - Is useful to lubricate the Passages the dry Labour is inconvenient - Signs - Symptoms of Labor succeeded by strong pain the Heat not being of long duration is rather a favorable Symptom -

Permitting - in Labor unattended by other Symptoms of Diseases - nothing sh^d. be administered by food - Oil of Olive sh^d. be given - Tenesmus - sometimes caused by Disturbance other times it is not - If the Labour is somewhat advanced you must not permit your Patient to go to the bed Pan - It is always requisite to empty the Bowels previous to Labour - Conduct of the Practitioner - You will make your Enquiries of the Nurse - Your Conversation must also be well regulated - The Degree of Pain is to be noticed - Your Examinations are to be with your two first fingers of the left Hand as they have the proper Curve & if there is an Alteration

of Tension & Relaxation of the os Henee she is in 73
Labour — Be cautious in giving a Prognosis &
careful not to keep your Patient on the Bed too long
if the Dilatation be not great — but the contrary plan
is to be pursued if there be much advance in Labor

So frequent Laminations are to be avoided —
The proper time for breaking the Bag is after the full
Dilatation of the Os uteri when the Water is large in
Quantity merely pushing with your finger will do
it best if it be small you may scratch the Membrane
with one of your nails notched — When broken you
ought immediately to learn the presentation & after
this it may be proper to remain in the Coon —
When the Head bears on the external Parts you
must not leave the Bed side but support the
Perineum or prevent the too quick exit of the Head
as a laceration of the Perineum would be of fatal
Consequence — When the Head is born pass your
finger round the Neck to learn if the Umbilical encircle
it wh: if so it first to be taken off — then turn the
Shoulders from coxae to Pubis & do not draw the Feet
away too far — Next excite the Child to cry by
rubbing it or irritating the face by drawing the
Tongue forwards out of the mouth — When the Child breaths
you may tie the Cord — You must inflate the Lungs
if it does not — by means of a Silver curved Pipe introduced
into the Larynx Directed thither by your finger &

The first Ligature on the Cord ought to be about two
Inches from the Childs Abdomen by means of a broad
Lace or several Threads & you ought to make several
half knots before you completely secure it — The second
should be two Inches nearer to the Placenta & divide the
substance of the Cord between the two

1806 Lecture 24

Jan. 13.

The Third Stage — If there be ascendant Child there
will be a Tumor & hardness of the Abdomen — If the
Tumor be a little below the Navel, round, hard & the
parietes of the Abdomen are flaccid there is no second
Child — If Languor come on you must not give
Cordials — If faint a little may be administered —
Before you extract the Placenta it is requisite to know
whether there is a contraction in the os Tince — If
it be not pass two fingers of your right Hand into
the Uterus & aid with your left by pulling down the
Umbilicus with a cloth on account of the slipperyness of
the Cord — When it is extracted put warm Cloths to
the Genitals & Thighs — When it does not readily come
away you should press upon the Abdomen — If the
Placenta be brought away too precipitately either an
Hemorrhage or an Inversion of the Womb may be oc-
-casioned — The Inversion may happen & not project
beyond the external Parts In wh: Case there will be
no Tumor of the Abdomen below the Navel This ac-
-cident often causes the Death of the Patient — If it sh:
not a great Discharge will continue at intervals for a
number of Years — In reducing an Inversion you
must press up the fundus Uteri to make the Womb
double upon itself & possibly it may be returned —
Natural Expulsion of the Placenta if also entrusted to

174 is objectionable on account of the Contractions of the Uterus — the length of Time & sometimes the Uterus is indisposed to contract & discharge the Placenta & if it remains in the Uterus Death may ensue — Opiates are to be given when the Uterus is contracted on the Placenta — Irregular uterine contraction begins from below regular the contrary — Sometimes it makes an Hour Glass Contraction i.e. when the Uterus contracts first in the Centre in wh. Case you must dilate the Parts with your fingers successively & by Degrees the Patient at the same time holding in her Breath & forcing down — Breaking the Placenta is to be avoided by extracting it gradually & scientifically — In flooding after Parturition apply wet Cloths with Vinegar & Water to the Abdomen give Opiates & apply Pressure to the Abdomen externally —

Vol. Lecture 30

March 14

Scirrhus adhesion of the Placenta to the Uterus is occasioned by slow Inflammation agglutinating the two surfaces the extent of such adhesion is variable & the difficulty of Extraction increased proportionably — In this Case you must grasp the Placenta & endeavor to extract it for leave any portion of it in the Uterus is scarcely admissible if by any means it can be brought away as the Distention it creates generally causes Death.

Difficult Labours that are lingering — Rigidity of the Vagina & Uterus are obstacles to Parturition & if greater than the moving powers (or the Pains &c) create a difficulty — Deficiency of Pain or general Debility of the System will cause a lingering Labor a disposition to sleep is to be encouraged & the Room of course cleared — Plethora

— Passions of the Mind — The Practitioner ought to avoid giving any Occasion of Retardment wh. however his presence will sometimes do His Conversation should be adapted to the Occasion & full of Encouragement be if the Patients Agitation be great a little Blood may be taken away or an Opiate administered — Over Distension — natural Distentions — Cholicky & inflammatory Pains to act according to Circumstances — Increased Resistance

Breaking the Membranes by notching your nails — Rigidity of passages — In the Case of a first Child & the Woman of an advanced Age Phlebotomy once or twice in the Intervals or during the progress of the Labor if the Constitution will bear it may be useful — There should be no exhibition of Cordials or Stimuli — The Room with Attendants few — & inform the Patient that the Labor will not soon terminate tho' at the same time you shd. encourage her — This is of use to gain time by prescribing or fomenting warm Water in a high Chair &c —

Vol. Lecture 31

March 15

Obstructions to Labour — Increased Resistance & Disposition of Parts — The Head being too large for the Pelvis — Examine to know at what Part the Obstruction arises — The Position unpassable when the Head is misplaced — Breaking the Membranes may cause it in some Degree to avoid Prolixity Uterus keep the Patient in a proper Position & use a slight

preparation if there be much Disposition to prociencia 175
Rigidity of the Coccyx now & then is an impeding Cause
that be ankylosis it is a Question whether you will open
the Head or break the Bone

Laborious Labour — The Lever & forceps were invented
about two Centuries ago — A century & a half the Sham-
berlain were in great esteem one went to practise in Paris
& to Holland — The lever has less power than the
forceps 1720 Chapmans forceps — D. Tomellics Forceps &
Locks — D. Haightons — If the Head fixes on the Brim of
the Pelvis a longer Pair of forceps may be useful —
Cases requiring the Use of Instruments — The long
continuance of Labour with great Debility — Or flooding
only where the Discharge is large & liable to produce great
Weakness — The Umbilicus coming down before the Head
— Before you use any Instrument the Obstetrix sh^d. be fully
Obedient

Vol Lecture 32

March 17

Before you employ the forceps it is necessary to empty both
the Bladder & Rectum — The Patient should lie near the
Edge of the Bed — The Instruments are to be fixed on the sides
of the Childs Head & in some Cases on the forehead & Occiput
It is not always necessary to acquaint the Patient with your
Intention but you may previously accustom her to something
moving in the vagina — Proper Caution should be ob-
served in taking out your Instruments be & in introducing
you should take Care to prevent its itching on the soft Parts
You should hold your Instruments lightly & introduce
one Blade first — being first in a perpendicular Direction
& by Degrees giving it its proper Curve — The second
Blade is to be pass'd first into the Hollow of the Sacrum
& then pass it round to its proper position — The Case for
the above Rules is when the Ears are from side to side
— When the Ears are from Back to front the first Blade
is to be introduced from left to right the second Blade
crossing it from right to left taking Care that the
first Blade be properly fixed before you attempt to
introduce the second — Endeavor to pass the Instrument
to the Chin by degrees & gently to prevent its being ob-
structed by the Ear or otherwise — Easy jointed Instru-
ments are to be preferred — A good hold is when
the Instrument bears on many Points & when the
hold is secure a fillet may be useful to tie the two
Blades — In these Cases the Perinaeum is to be par-
ticularly attended to & supported — When the Head
is delivered you sh^d. be careful to take off the forceps
without betraying yourself — The Vertex & the Face
Presentations are the only ones in which the Use of In-
struments are Admissible

Vol Lecture 33

March 18

When the face is towards the Pubis & it is discovered
when high up it has been proposed to turn it into its proper
Position by means of the forceps — Others have proposed
to turn the Child — The former may be disadvantageous
as the uterus may not assist — The latter is dangerous to the
Childs Life & the Mothers Ease — It is requisite to learn the
position of the Child early — In the above Case the form of the
Head will be much altered — There is also a chance that
the Child will perish — The Perinaeum should be supported
Why? — by tracing the Sutures or searching for
the ear be
Face Presentation — The face goes either across the Pelvis
From side to side or from Pubis to Sacrum
Face in the Sacrum — Sometimes you will be obliged to

Open the Head as the Upper Coils of the two
When the Head rests on the Brim of the Pelvis & cannot come
down for want of Room the Use of the Long forceps are in-
dicated & you fix one blade over the face & the other over
the occiput the lower Blade to be fixed first when the
Child is brought into the Pelvis you should change the
position of the forceps by sliding the Blades over the Ears
& then proceed to deliver the fetus in its proper Position

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March 19

Before you destroy the Child consult with some more
experienced Practitioner if the long forceps are insufficient
for the Delivery the Extraction of the fetus is possible requisite
If in only one prior Instance the perforation has been
required it is no precedent to do so again as it may
have arisen from the Head being too large from Disease as in
Hydrocephalus wh: is to be known by the great softness be-
tween the parietal Bones & their Distance from each other

As the havel string may have presented first & the
Pulsation ceasing they thought it advisable to open the Head

When the fetus is dead it has been thought proper to open
the Head — Symptoms of the Death — Separation of the
Cuticle is not infallible as it has been known in two Instances
& yet the Child been born alive — When Dead — the havel string
is cold & flabby — A putrid discharge is no criterion — The
 cessation of motion in the Child is ambiguous — A discharge
of Meconium may happen in a Breech presentation —

But where that is not the Case & other Symptoms occur to
corroborate it will be pretty clear — Pulsation of the fontanelle
Dr Haughton has never felt it pulsate in Utero During the
Course of his Practice — In Embriotomy Dr Haughton

has used a pair of forceps similar to those employ'd in Litho-
tomy — A Wing Scalpel has been used — The Perforators

should be strong & straight — of the Crotchet — You should
be cautious in using it to draw down without hurting the

Mother — When you have employ'd the Long forceps in-
effectually let them remain on the Head & perforate & as

by that means they will afterwards act as Compressors —
Be careful to support your strength by using gradual

force & support your spirits also &
The Perforators are to be introduced by a rotatory Motion

as you would use a Bradawl — When introduced to the
Stop dilate them gradually first on one side & then on the

other & move them about to break the texture of the Brain
In using the Crotchet always guard its exterior to pre-

vent injury to the Mother if possible it w'd be useful to
break the Bone Dr Haughton recommends the Use of the

forceps above noticed in preference — After the Head is
extracted you should clean & stiff it to prevent disagreeable

Sensations in the surrounding Spectators —

Vol 6 Lecture 35

March 20

Preternatural Presentations — In some of these the fetus
will pass by the Efforts of nature — In the feet Presentation the

Projection of the Os calcis will distinguish it — All Cases require
useful Dilatation of the Os Uteri — Specially this on Account

of the encrease of Bulk in the Child as it Descends & the fear of
compressing the havel string or bursting the Mouth of the Womb

When the Head is to the Pubis it is the best Situation if in draw-
ing down it should be done with moderate Celerity & when the

Shoulders are level with the lower Aperture you should then
extract the Arms by applying your face at the bend of the

Elbow & drawing it across the Body of the Child this being done
you are to apply two fingers to the occiput & one into the Mouth

Right the Position of it at the Brims & on its entry 177
the Pelvis obliquely you must turn again to make it come
out properly always be cautious to examine if there
be an Arm coming down with the feet if so you should
draw it down along with these — Breech — This
Presentation should if possible be known before the
waters break — The Scrotum would distinguish it in a
male in this Case you must not attempt to extract
the legs nature will often finish the case by herself
when the Breech presents obliquely you must turn
it to make it similar to the last Case of a footling —
If the Breech be undeliverable You must pass up your
hand raise up the Child & lay hold of the feet converting it
by this means into a feet Presentation this Direction re-
lates principally to the Pelvis being narrow — When
the Hips of the Child lie front & back you should pull most
ly on the back part because that is the most projecting
Point & less Difficulty in passing — In the Mixed Pre-
sentation you must leave the leg wh. is in the Pelvis to
be delivered with the Body — Entrance — You draw by
them or by the condyles of the femur —

1806 Lecture 36

March 21

Turning — The Antients used to perform Embryotomy
in these Cases — Hippocrates when the feet presented directly
to cut them off — Celsus when the Body to bring down an
an Arm — Ambrose Paree was the first who recommended
the present way of turning — In introducing your hand
be cautious not to create Difficulties by elevating the
Uterus or vagina — Cases requiring Turning —
First from Necessity when the Presentation is not natural
Secondly — from Choice — When the ears present it may
be made better by introducing the Sees at the Symphysis
Pubis taking care to guard the Uterus from Injury
This Rule applies when the Summit of the Cranium lies
to the Symphysis Pubis it is better when the contrary
Position occurs — No turning is to be thought of when
the Head has pass'd the Brims of the Pelvis — Want
of Pain is another Notice it should however be always
accompanied with symptoms of Debility be —

1806 Lecture 37

March 22

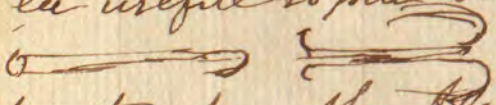
Turning — Advantages from Choice — when it is a
first Presentation it is not advisable when the Mother labors
under Disease — there should be sufficient room in the
Uterus in where the action of it is small or the rigidity
not great — When the waters are broke & there is a Presenti-
on requisite for turning you should not wait for the
Action of the Uterus — The Position of the feet in respect
to their Height should be attended to — The Shape of the
Uterus as it varies according to the Position of the fetus will
cause more or less obstacles to turning — The woman lying
on her left side will generally suffice — The Knowledge
of the Childs Position should be correct to determine the Use
of either Hand — When the Belly & feet are to the front of
the Mother the right should be employ'd & vice versa the
Left — The Introduction of the Hand should be gradual & if
you do not turn yourself you only prepare the Parts for the
succeeding practitioners — A fetus under 7 months ought
perhaps never to be turned — The Bulk of the Child may direct
your Knowledge — When your Hand is in the Uterus you must
change the Conical for the plane position — There will be
an unwillingness in the Child to come down chiefly when the
Uterus has been in Action some time — Back — you always
pass your Hand in that Position as will bring the belly of the fetus to
the Mothers Back

March 24

Arm presentation — Observations — The Period of pregnancy — The bulk of the fetus if small at 7 months you may draw down by the arms at 6 months it is hardly requisite to turn — The side of the Pelvis is to be attended to — When the Head & Arm present together it is necessary sometimes the Arm if possible & especially if it be a 9 months Child — when the Head has pass'd the Brim it will prevent its return — The true Arm Case generally requires to be turned but should be done as soon as the waters are off if the Obstacles are as before stated you must not push up the Child — The Position of the Child is to be known by tracing the Arm & where the Arm presents wedged in & the Head lies on the hollow of the Uterus the back of the fetus lying to the Belly of the Mother you should turn the Patient on her right Side & introduce the right Hand — You will find great difficulty if the waters have been long off & the Uterus is rigid you must act when the Pains are absent — If the Obstacles are so great as to prevent your turning you should then consult with a more experienced Practitioner if neither can effect it you must open the Bulk of the Child some advise the taking off the Arm which in some Cases may be proper — In all Cases it is proper to introduce the Hand when the Pain is off & as soon as conveniently possible — When there is water in the Uterus wait till it descend sufficiently low to puncture it — Spin the Chest puncture between the Ribs — The Obstacle to the passage of the Head is generally from Disproportion if it be from Position the Practitioner is to be blamed —

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March 25

Obstacles to the Heads Extraction — When the Chin is hitched on the Pubis & the Occiput jammed on the Back raise the Occiput & introduce two fingers in the front to disengage the Chin — Obstruction at the Outlet when the Chin is hitched on the Ligaments in which Case righting the position is the cure — Disproportion — If it be slight apply two fingers to the back of the Occiput & two into the mouth — Opening the Head — You may perforate you may pass the Lancet & divide the suture & proceed as in 4 Vertex presentation — It has been proposed to take away the Body first & afterward the Head but Dr Haighton discommends this Practice as the Body is of use to make room for the Head — When the Perforation is complicated you must resort to the Crotchet which will be of service to you — In this Case the Assistance of another Person may be useful to pull down whilst you use the Crotchet —  — Sometimes the Uterus will contract upon the Head after the Body has been separated — You may extract by means of Gregoires Instrument — Secrettes Instrument with three Blades — The Head should be kept firm if by no other Means by making pressure upon the Abdomen — Mr Gregoires Instrument is to be introduced into the foramen magnum occipitale this best to draw down the Occiput sideways — Twins — Signs Prominence of the Abdomen — The figure flat at the ~~stomach~~ front & projecting at the Sides — Double quickening or progress of Uterine ascent — they are all however equivocal — When discovered in the progress of Labor it need not be informed to the Bystanders till the second is just born — You should ascertain the Situation of the Child & should break the Bag of water if the Position

be unnatural you should immediately deliver 179
second in Astoria because the Parts are already pro-
perly prepared for its Exit — When the Pains are
deficient in expelling the second Child Dr Haighton
recommends the Use of the long forceps that is if the
Head presents & he has waited a convenient Time
& then proceeds as is usual & Twins are usually
smaller wh: may be convenient if the Pelvis is also
small but sometimes the Twins are very large
When there are Twins it is proper to note the first
born by any Means you please —

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omitted being absent

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Miscarriages occur chiefly in the early Months — usually
before the 4th — In this Case the room should be darkened & kept
cool without fire if the Season will allow of it — Her drinks sh^d
be cold — Phlebotomy to be employ'd according to the Consti-
tution of the Patient — Give Nitro from ℥i to ʒij if the Hemorrhage
will bear it — or Mephusia reticulata from ℥i to ʒij or ʒij will
be useful — Nitro is not to be administered with Infusion
of Roses — Opium is to be refrained from where the
Hemorrhage is great but where the Disposition to the
Hemorrhage is great Opium is to be avoided — when the Act-
tion of the Heart & Arteries is restrained — to open the Ven-
ous Hemorrhage give Bark with alum q̄ or terebinth —
Infusum rosarum — or Cereus acetata q̄ ad q̄ss vel
ʒij & Opio q̄ss for his terae de die — The Patient
should be very careful not to excite a return of the
Hemorrhage — You should call several Times in the
Day — & when the Hemorrhage frequently recurs & one
could ascertain that the Uterus would expel its Contents
it might be proper to assist its Action — Where the
Hemorrhage has continued along time Examination
might be requisite — Large Quantities of fluids
should be avoided by the Patient she should drink fre-
quently & in small Quantities of acidulated Drinks —
In Abortions direct all the substances that are expelled
to be saved for your Examination as there are variety
of Appearances — Some will be incomplete as when any
part of the Decidua remains when that comes away
entire it will sometimes have the triangular figure of
the Uterus — Sometimes instead of a fetus large Quan-
tities of Hydatis will be expelled preceded by Hemorrhage
— Dr Haighton supposes them to be created by an Attempt
at Impregnation upon a diseased Uterus — Hydatis are
therefore not to be regarded as trifling Circumstances —
In the latter Months there is much greater Danger than at
the earlier Periods & the Danger from the Discharge is
to be estimated according to the Constitution of the Patient —
The Application of Vinegar & Water in these Cases is not
commendable as the Acid may excoriate — Cloths frequently cold
in simple cold Water is preferable tho' Dr H does not think this
of much Service — Loading may be produced by
lifting great Weights, Falls &c or Spontaneously and
frequently when it amounts to a probability that the
Placenta is attach'd over the mouth of the Uterus This species
of Hemorrhage will commonly occur about the seventh Month
— and it should be always borne on your Mind as a probable

occurrence & in all these Cases an early Examination is
 advisable as speedy Delivery to be performed with great
Caution & by passing the Hand thro' the Placenta

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March 28

There are two Ways of Delivery when the Uterus is
 fully dilated & the Placenta attached over its Mouth —
 — First by perforating the Placenta — Secondly — By passing
the Hand up the Side of the Uterus & breaking the Mem-
branes This latter Method is advised to save the fetus
 if possible — but as the Edge of the Placenta is not to be
 easily ascertained you may multiply the bleeding
 & expel by such an Operation — Where the Placenta
 does not wholly cover the Os Uteri this Practice may
 be beneficially pursued — It is not to be considered as an
 invariable Rule always to Turn in these Cases for the
 long forceps may be found to effect Delivery —
 All Hemorrhages in the latter Months are not to be
 attributed to the attachment of the Placenta over the
 Os Uteri as it may be partially separated in any
 other Place situation — The same Rules apply here
 as in Hemorrhages in the early Months but if they are
 frequent & reduce the Patients Strength an Examination
 will be requisite to learn the rigidity of the Parts &
 if any Disposition to Labor be discovered you ought
 to assist which is called a forceable Delivery — it is how-
 ever to be effected gradually taking care in all these
 Cases that the Os Uteri be fully dilated which if
 effected you should break the Bag of Water as it will
 facilitate the Labor & in general Nature is incapable
 of doing it herself — Sometimes when the Membranes
 are broke & the fetus is only 7 or 8 Months the Uterus
 will contract & expel it herself — Turning when
 required in these Cases is not very difficult as the
 Uterus is generally very torpid

Now & then after Delivery the Uterus will remain
 without Contracting being in a torpid Condition —

In Miscarriages in the latter Months the whole Ovary
 may be pushed away at once 'tis best however to pursue
 this by opening the Membranes — When the Uterus
 does not contract after Delivery you should perforate
 the Abdomen apply Cold Washes to the Parts & use
 every other Means in your Power to excite it to action
 if in this Case you should not be solicitous to bring
 away the Placenta unless Hemorrhage again came
 on when it would be proper to extract it & to use
 every rational Means to cause its Contraction —
 such as injecting Cold Water by means of a proper
 elastic Syringe or common Chyster Pipe Apparatus —

The proper ^{strictly} Nutrition of the Patient should also
 be attended to, to restore the lost Strength — By Jellies
 Cold Custards, made up with Milk & Yolk of Egg —
 Animal Jellies Broths &c — but not Diluents —

If there be Pain in the Head it is not to be
 treated by Depletion or by cordial Nervous Medicines
 The Panting furnishes the best Remedies & as it will
 be of some Duration you should apprise the Patient
 of it

of it but not so as to discourage her - Perfect
Quiétude he is absolutely requisite to be attended to

Tettersness - If it be very great it is a dan-
gerous symptoms & often precedes the Death of the
Patient - Antispasmodics in such Cases are useless
& if there can by any way be effected Dr Haighton
thinks the only Chance is by Transfusion

180 Lecture 43

March 29

Fevers - They are more dangerous on account of the fetid
matters - the common Intermittents are not very dangerous unless
attended with stupor - Remittents - the malarial &
exanthematous are dangerous - In kindle the Danger de-
pends upon their being distinct & confluent in the latter
they seldom recover - Scarlatina angiosa seldom do well
- Women generally imagine that Parturition will cure
them this is however erroneous & is obvious on account
of the great Excitation requisite in this Case - You will
therefore never solicit Labor but if possible prevent its
occurrence but these Diseases generally excite Labor
- There is no difficulty in the labor provided that all
Circumstances are properly disposed - for now & then the
Child has been born without the knowledge of the Midwife

Convulsions - They are very dangerous if they
are the acute wh: are a sudden movement of the Body
Cause - is either from Plethora or Irritation

When Plethora is if caused by the Habit & increased by
the Uterus pressing on the Aorta wh: increases the flow
of Blood to the Head - Abloated face staring wild eye &c
&c are indications of them & they should if possible be
prevented by timely Phlebotomy &c - They may
be occasioned by too little Blood but then Irritation
must be added to produce the Effect - Sometimes
a distended Bladder or Uterus may Cause them or
Disorders of the Prime Viae wh: are to be relieved by
giving Enemas

Chronic Convulsions - They are nearly allied to
Hysteria - In the acute every Part of the Body is vi-
- olently agitated in some the Intellect returns in
others there is no lucid Interval but a stertorous
Breathing & the Intervals sometimes very short only 10
or 15 Minutes - The Danger is as the Lucid Intervals
& the frequency of the fits - when the fit is off the Pat:
will sometimes stare about wildly - Treatment in
Plethora Phlebotomy - In acute purgative Clysters
such as Sal. Sij. ℞. tepid. ℞ 3/4 Alay Irritation by
means of antispasmodic remedies such as, Opium
Ether, Camphor Mixture, Tincture of Castor &c but
if she will not swallow inject them per Anum
a papaveria & Opium in large proportions & repeat
repeated & according to the symptoms & the time the
Enema is retained the following Apapav. Sij. ad ℞i

in aqua tepida et Opie q^{tt} ℞i singulis vel ℞ij
After in Convulsions there is a disposition to roll out
the Tongue which should be prevented being hit by
introducing a bridge between the Inferior Teeth -
Musk ℞i to a drachm is a good antispasmodic
Irritation in the Uterus may be the Cause & the
Disposition to Labor can only be known by Exam-
- ing if you ascertain the Disposition to exist it is your

Duty to assist it but so as not to encrease the Irritation & if the Efforts of the Uterus are small & the Head at the Orifice of the Pelvis & the Uterus fully Dilated a pair of long forceps may be advantageously used if it be lower descended a Leewind do & the warm Bath or a Bathing Slipper should be the first thing in readiness afterwards

~~1st Lecture 4th~~ Practitioner should endeavour to bring on Labour by opening the Bag of Water if the Uterus be not fully Dilated by puncturing the Bag with a Stilet properly formed & at the same time press with your finger on the Mouth of the Womb — You should endeavour to produce Labor as soon as possible for then you will be able to effect Delivery before the Convulsions are too much confirmed — After Delivery the Convulsions will now & then recur with equal violence & carry off your Patient In this Fall such Cases it is your Duty to call in a more experienced Practitioner than yourself — Extra Uterine foetus of these there is no certainty when they will come away — Ho the three named Species an Additional one has been noticed by Dr Cheston of Gloucester viz that between y Peritoneum

1st Lecture 4th March 31

Cesarian Operation — When the Parturient dies previous to Delivery It should be immediately performed or the Circulation of the foetus will stop — The Urgent Reasons for its Performance are 1st the narrowness of the Pelvis so much so that you could not bring away the foetus & if not thus extracted would die & the mother too — It is requisite to ascertain the Expediency of such an Operation [Reception] Mosthamatians of the Cesarian Operation are fallacious — Dr Barlow's Case of Lancashire — Where the Pelvis was crushed by a waggon the foetus could not be extracted & the operation was successfully performed for the Woman the Child however was destroyed — Causes of Danger in the Operation 1st the Admission of Air wh. however is not injurious — But it is most likely to originate in the Wound of the Peritoneum & a Coagula of Blood & the excessive Irritation from an Incision into the Uterus — In Operating the Bladder should be empty & the Woman laid on a Table with her Legs depending — The Incision made at the side would be improper on Account of the Uterine Artery wh. enters at that Part of the Womb — Dr Haighton advises the Incision to be made in the Linea Alba The length of the Wound to be about 6 Inches & begun a little above the Navel thro' the Integuments & thro the Uterus also & then you deliver the Child by the feet & Be very cautious in taking away the Placenta & in sewing up the external Wound by means of the quilled suture & avoid including the Peritoneum in the Ligature neither should you employ many circular Bands open or compressed — The utmost Caution is requisite in the after Treatment of these Cases — Adhesions are of course to be expected between the Intestines & the External Wound — Treatment —

Treatment of Women after Delivery — If 103
there be much Discharge after Delivery the Patient should
not be put to bed perhaps for three or four Hours
according to the Degree of the Discharge wh: should how-
ever be regulated by dry cloths & frequently
changed — Sometimes an Opiate may be given tho'
not always — The Patients feelings will be the
best Criterion of the necessary Degree of Warmth — Where
you have had a Difficulty in extracting the Placenta
take Care to examine it to see if it be whole

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April 1

Treatment after Delivery — The Diet should be
simple such as plain Water Gruel & not brown or white
Caudle — If the Patient is weak Broths & Beef Tea or veal
Broth — after the lapse of a Week — The Regimen may be
altered for a little Chicken boiled Rabbit &c — The
Diet however in some Degree must be regulated by the
Habit of the Patient — A little laxative Medicine when
the Bowels are costive may be useful — The
After Pains arise from the Causes mentioned in the Syllabus
— Opium or ρ in Oil is generally the best remedy & you
must obviate its binding qualities by giving aperient
Medicines at the same Time — They should however
be distinguished from other Diseases by the absence of
Fever & notes them to be after Pains — Cholicky
Pains generally arise from Obstruction in the Bowels &
occur usually after two or three Days — The Remedies are
opening Draughts & Glysters — with Oil Ricini Meper-
itriolata & according to the Inclinations of the Patient —
Lochia — What the Women call the Cleaners —
is a Discharge from the uterine Vessels at first of red
Blood when it changes its Properties it tinges the
Limen with a green Colour wh: Nurses call the
green Waters — When the Lochia are suppressed &
it is attended with violent Urgings & forcings it arises
from Coagula in the Uterus wh: when Discharged the Pains
& Irritation will cease — The Lochia usually cease about the
2nd of a Week or 10 Days — The sitting up of the Patient sh:
be performed by Degrees — As the Uterus cannot be properly
contracted for some Time

Inflammation of the Uterus — If Symptoms similar
arise you would enquire into the State of the Bladder &
learn the State of the Stomach Tongue & Bowels —
Where the Inflammation is not strongly marked it would
be advisable to take a little Blood to see if the surface
throws off a Buff wh: if it does you should then
take away 7 or 8 ounces — If the Inflammation be
great & confirmed — Bleed as often as the nature of the
Case seems to demand — Aperients be should also be
properly repeated at short Intervals

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Apr. 3

1806 Lecture 47

Apr. 4

1806 Lecture 48

April 5th

1806

All these were omitted being then
at Sawbridgeworth

Spina Bifida — May be caused by pressure of Water dividing the Spinous Processes. Sometimes it appears like a Bag of Water at others like a simple Escar or a deepened & discoloured corrugated Surface. They generally occur in the Loins — All collections of Water are not however Spina Bifida (A Preparation of too large Bags of Water at the Back of the Head) — When you have Spina Bifida they are not to be opened — When a Child is born it is of consequence to know that it has the natural Evacuations — Sometimes there is an Imperforate Glans Penis with an opening at some Distance — After a Time it may be proper to make the right Canal continuous & heal the unnatural opening — This Operation is however at best very doubtful & seldom succeeds — In Females you should see if there be a collection of sebaceous Matter plugging up the Uthra if there be it should be washed away & the Uthra opened —

Imperforate Anus — Sometimes the Gut will project beyond the external Parts but is imperforate you should then puncture with a Trocar or lancet —

Often there is malformation in the fetus high up in the Intestinal Canal — In wh: Cases there will be violent vomitings & indications —

Lues Venerea When cured of it the Child may be again affected if the infected Parent suckles it.

Give Calomel grj ℥i — If the Parts be too irritable wash them with aq Calis — or triturated Mercury with mucilage of Gum Arabic & Syr: Trocanis —

Swallowing the Tongue — Is when it goes too far back into the fauces & proceeds from a too short frenum — It is to be guarded against by putting the finger into the Mouth & drawing the Tongue forward — Sometimes there are malformations — such as an elongation of the Uvula from relaxation —

Purulent Eye — So call'd from a discharge of purulent Matter from the Surface when the Lids are separated — If left to itself the Tunica Conjunctiva becomes very thick & may even become everted to the size of a cherry — The best applications are either a Solution of Alum vel Nitriol grv to ℥ij of Water to be drop'd into the Eye two or three times a day —

This Treatment will be effectual in the early months Stages — But when the Lids are everted Scarifications & adstringent Lotions will be required —

Discharges from the Ear — They should not be suffered to continue long as they will then become habitual & necessary to the constitutional Health —

Medical Diseases of Infants During the Month necessary Inquiries — The Evacuations are sometimes green & have an Acid Exhalation — The Actions of the Child are to be noticed such as crying drawing up it's Knees &c — When of a more advanced Age Distention will create Worms & may usually be known by their

their fingers into the mouth - further Worms &c attack them - When done they may in degree put their hands to their heads wh^{ch} indicates Hydrocephalus - Pulse of Infants is an uncertain Criterion - Offsets in Utero it is 120 - In an Adult 70 or from 90 to 100 but when it exceeds this it denotes fever - In Children we must not wait for a doubling of the Pulse before we determine the existence of fever - Heat Thirst & Difficulty of Breathing denote fever - In Children of the Age of from 2 to 3 the Pulse is 100 to 110 - from 5 to 10 90 to 100 & so on regularly as the Child advances in Age

Diseases of Children - Harris ascribes them to Acidity - Sometimes to Irritation of the Gums - Children are liable to great Irritability as Nurses will not permit Children to tickle each other in the Soles of the feet or Palms of the Hands as sometimes it will produce Convulsions - When from Acidity - Alkali

cretaceous Medicines & also Magnesia should be given - This state depends greatly on the state of the Bile which is more diluted than the adult Bile & contains less Alkali

Red Gum - It has not like the Measles any catarrhal symptoms preceding it & the Measles also has but little distinctness in their projection from the skin

Through - So sometimes only Local being confined to the fauces & the symptoms are the refusing to suck on account of the Irritation created by it - The appearance is that of many white little Prominences or Aphthae with the Red of the Tongue interposed extend even to the fauces - If it be not attended with fever or the Artery Gripes it is of no consequence & for it you may apply - *Shel Rosan ʒj Baranis ʒi to ʒij* by means of a Spoon but hot by a Rag *Prop. Symp. of Poppies* is perhaps preferable to *mel Rose* -

Malignant Aphthae - Extending down the whole of the Alimentary Canal tho' the Pushtules cannot be distinguished on the inner Coats of the Intestines as the Cuticle only extends to the upper orifice of the Stomach off course pustular Appearances cannot be expected it will however extend thro' the Canal to the Anus where there will be Appearances of it - Articles to correct the Acidity & Carminatives should be given - But as if Disease proceeds the Pushtules will change to a dark Colour denoting great Debility The Bark of M^r should then be given - The Bark should be a strong Decoction with *Lignorie* to render it palatable Adding also a little *M^r. Compositus* - All Childrens Remedies should be made alike warm as they are accustomed to take their food warm - You should be cautious to regulate the Quantity & Time of administering the

M^r - To prevent Diarrhoeal ^{from the heat} give *Confectio Aromaticæ & Sinct. of Opium* of wh^{ch} ʒttj or ʒttj is a full Dose

Convulsions - When they occur at the termination of Disease they may be considered as a sign of Dissolution - They may be produced by Irritation in the prime *Pie* wh^{ch} is to be relieved by

Attention to the Stomach & Bowels | You may intro-
 -duce your finger into the Mouth or a candle with a
 little Salt into the Rectum to procure a loose Evacuation
 but these Applications are fallen into Disuse on acct.
 of the great facility with which the Rectum falchula is
 inverted | when this last accident happens if you are
 called to it apply cold Cloths with Astringents & com-
 -presses with a T Bandage + a few Grains of Pulv.
 Rhei & Ipecacuanha — Convulsions are often
 the forerunners of acute Diseases as Paraly & Spas-
 should be therefore attentive to the Symptoms as they
 arise — You should give Apapetida by the Mouth
 or per Anum — Opium $\frac{gr}{v}$ to $\frac{gr}{ij}$, Must be according
 to circumstances — The Enema should not however
 be bulky as you wish it to remain up — Calomel
 purges have been found serviceable but if after two
 or three Doses they remain undischarged & the Bowels
 are irritable they should be discontinued — Balneum
 tepidum is of Use — Externally Oleum animale
 & many Quack Medicines have been employ'd but
 Dr H considers them all as useless —

Icterus or jaundice — Is a Disease to which
 Children are subject giving a little Pulv. Rhei &
 attending to the State of the Bowels is all that will
 be required — Sometimes however it is attended
 with Emaciation

Watery Gripes — Depend upon bad Milk & they
 are more easily prevented than cured by giving
 the Child good Milk — If there be Emaciation &
Shrivelling of the Skin & a discharge of watery
Stools this is the time to be active as these

Appearances lead to fatality —

Periodic Cholera — may depend upon the
 Nurse menstruating & if giving a little cretaceous
 powder is all that is requisite & —

Erysipelas — It begins at the nose from
 the Chord being irritated & it extends to the
 surrounding Parts & if not early combated will
 change its Appearance to a black Colour &c
 In this Case the Application of Spirits externally
 & giving Bark & Wine freely together with Opium
 are the Means to be adopted for a Cure —

Returning Memoirs of Rev S Medley
to a friend who had lent them to read 187

Return you Dear Sir what you kindly did lend
The Memoirs complete of S Medley of friend
A Memoir wh: neat with improvement may read
Altho' to write truth tis a Medley indeed
For the Grandfather Father & Son may be said
To be huddled together like three in a Bed
But useful instruction the volume contains
More fit for the Heart than to profit the brain
As it teaches self knowledge the best we can gain
And discourses of Subjects not trifling or vain
I mean that the end wh: the Author pursued
Was to write for our profit & not to delude
But on all occasions in prose or in Rhyme
To carry our Thoughts past the limits of Time
And fix them on scenes thro' eternity show
An eternity now to the Author well known
Scenes of transport to wh: his best spirit has flown

The Plan he adopted I greatly approve
From the Objects of course to direct us above
These steps would follow in what I now send
Then imagine Dear Sir of address'd by yr Friends
Saying well Brother Thompson How have you sped
Ever since my frail mansion was rank'd with the Dead
Many Changes no Doubt have yr bosom oppress'd
But may we not hope they are all for the best
You remember my warnings were often thus given
Seek not treasures on Earth but the riches of Heaven!
Be your efforts employ'd to secure an Abode
In the Temple on High in the Bosom of God!
Oh what will it profit to gain the whole world
If the Soul wh: neer dies should be finally hurld
Down to Hell where enjoyment for ever is fled
Where reigns woe & Sorrow & anguish & Dread!

My advice both in private & public recalle
"Make Jesus your Patron of Saviour of all"
Whence else can you fly from the evils to come
But to Him who is mighty to save & to whom
Would you look for Example most prudent & most wise
But to Him who directs the concerns of the Skies
In whom can you trust or so fully confide
As in Him whom the Father has reward'd
Then to Jesus resort in each Season of Woe
He wants to be gracious - will freely bestow
Every needful supply for the Body & Soul
For the whole of Creation is at his control

Yes trust the Redeemer & lean on his breast
There only Dear Friend will you find perfect Rest
You remember my frame was compact & robust
Could you look at it now it is number'd to Dust
Yet my Spirit discharged from its prison of Clay
Feels incessant Delight in this Kingdom of Day
Could I tell you the pleasures we freely enjoy
Things of time would no longer your talents employ
Bright & pure in yr view all the glories possess'd
By the Servants of God - How beloved - How caress'd
Your love of the World would then quickly decline
And after our joys you would hourly repine
Well my Memoirs my Annals all point you this way
And do you yet linger - O do not delay
Break with Earth make Immortal of Cassiopea's Friend
Save of Children - Dear Children of steps to attend

Dear the voice of yr partner yr Friends & each wife + (Hos)
Take the way love the Truth they will lead you to life.

Handwritten text visible in the left margin, including fragments of words and numbers such as "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "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".

My first when bright Phoebus descends from the Skies ¹⁹¹
In sable apparel salute to mine Eye
My next when unshackled will beauties display
At all Hours - all seasons by night or by day
But strange is my whole 'tho' you will our same eight
When I say that truly belong to the night (G)

II
My first as Innocence is pure
But oft is seen in fear
My second's used to secure
What so we hold most dear
My whole's a name which Britains page
Will brand with shame from age to age (S)

III
My first - my second my whole often unite to grace
My second frequently alone in other parts we trace
My whole with nothing else combined
I ever round my first entwined (G)

IV
My first within my whole you'll see
More frequently than not to be
My next in various shapes appears
Oblong or Round in Length or Squares
In my stile Person you will find
An end to cares of every kind (G)

V
My first from ancient days can stain
A Scathan God to give it name
My next the God will off Express
Either from pleasure or Distress
My whole is off convenient found
To make our comforts true abound (G)

VI
Add two fifties to one & you will propose
A word which when felt occasions Distress
If two fives you prefix when really conjoined
The term will express a Volition of Mind (G)

VII
Heaven & Earth & Hell & Sea
Are all indebted unto me
For if I should myself withdraw
They lose their beauty and their awe
Marriage without my aid is void
In warlike Deeds I am employed
In truth to cut the Thatter that
And you may credit my Report
All Ends that you may have in view
Will fail unless my Name's than to (G)

VIII
My first the reason to remember
By pain impud on my Chamber
My next I hope will kept to me
When every Limb from pain is free
My whole implies & nothing more
A place in Tales of ancient Lore (S)

1 Noontight - 2 Whitelock 3 Necklace - 4 Churchyard
5 Bellows - 6 Mill - 7 better E - 8 Canterbury.

O for a summons from the Sky
 To spend a Sabbath there
 To view the charms which fill each eye
 And ravish every ear
 Then to return to Earth again
 Attend the House of prayer,
 Relating to my fellow Men
 The Wishes practis'd there
 Oh for a moment down to Hell
 The place by God abhorred
 To ascend & faithful tell
 The Terrors of the Lord!

Dear Sarah left it sh^d. but seem
 I have for you a small esteem
 Tho' unprepared I'll soon essay
 A Tribute to your natal Day
 From the Scenes I now behold
 My Muse sh^d be sublime & bold
 In vain the lofty strain I seek
 The pangs unmoved the Spirit weeps

When will the Muses sultry mood be o'er,
 And does she really mean to smile no more
 O come sweet nymph inspire my humble lay
 To celebrate my Sarah's natal Day
 May! cheerful mirth imparting joy to each
 Become more blissful still by Sarah's Birth
 Nature profusely on each Garden shows
 Her gay productions with their thousand hues
 Greatly they charm & much as they adorn
 None pleasing still to hear a Gift is born
 Form'd for an Hour the first shall fade & die
 The other lives thro' all Eternity!

Did Morning Stars in chorus of Delight
 Hail the Creation bursting on their sight
 Not less their joy when an Immortal's given
 To cheer the World - The greater Work of Heaven
 To hark their converse! - With prophetic Eye
 They penetrate the dark futurity

They speak of sufferance from above
 When the young heart touch'd with a Saviour's love
 Shall burn with ardor & repay the flame
 And glorify with zeal Emmanuel's Name!

Preserve my soul most gracious God
 From all unholiness by Heaven
 Thou wouldst I hope so speaks thy Word
 My vessel's bound to Heaven
 O grant me thy good Spirit's Aid
 In Doubles six & seven
 My Heart will then be joyful made
 My Vessel's bound to Heaven
 Like Judas - May I never sin
 But faithful with the Eleven
 My conscience will have peace within
 My Vessel's bound to Heaven

Apr 115

Dark & Cold seasons

193

Winter how long it holds its reign
While Spring reviveth us again
Its cheering warmth once more renew
All nature's charms & Vigor too

When this sweet season shall appear
Summers sweet beauties then are near
The fields & garden all shall smile
Soon repay the labours toil

Customs delightful time succeeds
And all her fruit before us spreads
Healthy & bounteous is the feast
That all mankind may freely taste

Winter resumes her icy keep
No longer then Delights remain
Stone up ere you by wanting ere
Enough to last the Winter thro'

The seasons will the way of Grace
To all that understand & display
Winter shows forth man's icy heart
Till Christ his influence impart

The frost before in unbelief
His love deposits him into grief
The sun of righteousness will shine
Productive of the Spring divine

The Summers warmth shall follow Spring
And make us cheerfully to sing
The shavings of a fanners' sale
Bright smiling on a fallow Race

The Otter many fruits must bear
To crown the gay & pleasing Year
Inoting all up to rich supply
To eat that they may live thereby

Whilst there remain ere yet tis over
Gather, secure so large a store
When Death shall call thy prospects black
Thou' all eternity may last

My soul is restless Day & Night
It seeks but cannot find delight
I have no relish for my food
Physicians cannot do me good

What can I do to be restored
Who can the least relief afford
To whom or whither shall I fly
To heal me of this Malady

Feels my vital power decay
My spirit languishes away
Consumption from who's hand can save
Soon will consign me to the grave

Sept. 194

april 193 Tell me ye souls in healthy clime
 The healing saving virtues are
 And where that great physician lives
 Who health & ease & vigor gives

Alas perhaps I am too ill
 Even for his univally skill
 But yet ye say a happy strain
 None ever yet applied in vain

My soul tho' art a foolish one
 By prize thy life has been undone
 Of this best man thou heard'st before
 But wou'dst not go for ^{he} ~~them~~ want poor

Conceiving could be thought
 Thy soul's salvation could be bought
 From day & night & month & year
 In vain thou toid'st with groans & tears

Too proud - that damning principle
 Born in the highest place in hell
 To beg for life! tho' at the throne
 Of Mercy - O God blessed Son

O! all that pant & gasp for breath
 Seek deliverance from Death
 Hasten to gilded heavenly ground
 There & the great physician found

My maladies were all relieved
 'Twas hard to be believed
 As true as in god's holy word
 He know takes the least reward

Fragment

See descending from above
 The Herald of eternal Love
 See he brings a rich supply
 For souls who tire of vain & die

With pitying eyes &ounteous hand
 He shows compassion o'er the land
 and suited benefits prepares
 To ease our wants & soothe our cares

The new born Infant lives & thrives
 Supported by the milk he gives
 His tender weak & feeble frame
 He learns to limp a favor's name

Here streams that never cease - the rage
 of fainting burning thirst appease
 & wine the vickly saint to cheer
 He God has amply granted here

Silence O Earth - ye rolling World
 Give audience to your God
 Who from his shining bliss abode
 The banner of his love unfolds
 To every aching needy heart
 Peace & contentment to impart

And can I stand before my God
Till my Courage strong
Not shall I fear his searching Eye
Nor dread his awful tongue.

The Day of Judgment

The awful God
Has decreed to nod
The Hosts of Heaven in wonder stand
He speaks - Thus the dread Command
Archangel go
The Trumpet blow
The horrid dreadful blast
His Ball has from its balance cast
It rocks - It reels - It falls -
Jesus the Word before him calls
Murmurs louds from Earth from Hell
Shrieks groan wail a doleful Yell
Hills Mountains Rocks & Woods they cry
Fall on us hide us from his eye
Great Judge upon the Throne
Hills - Mountains Rocks their Lord obey
As a light Vapour pass away
And leave them naked & undone
At his bright face so bright great the blaze
To blackest pitch the Sun
To redder blood the Moon
Their Glories turn in tears & amazement
Awake ye dead to Judgment come
Hear from God your final Doom
Is done - At the omnipotent creating Word
All Mankind trembling kneel before their Lord
Astonishing tremendous sight
Upon his left upon his right
Millions in shekels agony await
Jehovah's from Decease fixing their endless fate
With woful voice with damning frown
This sentence hurls the finner down
To fire unceasing fire
Ye cursed souls depart
There gnaw your tongues there rend your hearts
There dying live & meet your fire
But to the trembling Saints
His word of Grace arrives
Their aching heart consoles
Their blest hope revives

N.J.H. 196

afol 195 Come hither highly favored few
 Receive the crowns prepared for you
 Before the globe avow

Here sleep unseen unheard unknown
 From the eternal great throne one
 For ever ever ever flows

Of solemn readiness receives
 How close the book

How burst from heart sharp such strains
 As heaven to its centre shook

They yet increase

For ever cease

The theme a favored dying love.

Portuguese Hymn.

Venite fideles leti triumphantes
 Venite Venite in Bethleem
 Natum videte regem angelorum
 Venite adoremus Dominum

Deum de Deo lumen de lumine
 Gestant puella viscera
 Deum verum genitum ora factum
 Venite adoremus Dominum

Ergo qui natus die hodierna
 Jesu tibi sit gloria
 Patris eterni verbum caro factum;
 Venite adoremus Domine

Cantet nunc Io. Chorus angelorum
 Cantet nunc aula celestium
 Gloria in Excelsis Deo
 Venite adoremus Dominum.

The Rat & the Oyster

A hungry Rat who left his home
 In search of provender to roam
 Whittling drifting about from place to place:
 Amongst the shelly oyster Race
 His stars directed this sad fate
 Of what he could he truly ate
 When to digest his wholesome food
 He whirled about in sportive mood
 As round & round the water he flew
 His tail fell many a circle new
 Till by mishap uple off he tumbled
 One large ^{oyster} ~~oyster~~ gawnd so wide
 That in the pliant member lid
 He tumbled down he closed the upper lid
 Pain drove him mad away he flew
 At his heels the creature drew up

Those widened sides a fact quite doles 197
Denied accep to Nibler's hole
In dead sunshine the night was past
The rat tugs had the fish held fast
Till the bright sun chased off black night
Brought this odd affair to light
The thief from out his cavern drew
& paid the debt to justice due.

april - 99

Thro want & sickness & disease
Thro soul overwhelming tortures
Lear's land where wavy Pharis thy foe
Thou must towards my kingdom go

Of Father Mother or thy Wife
Thy Children or thy love of life
Obtrude in the important way
State them - & my commands obey

"Come not with the Light - the Word
With news of peace but with the sword
Thou's dearest interests to divide
Hearingly for him to provide

Relieve his wants & give him bread
Receive his little loaf he said
Thou shalt your way need supply
He vanished from me instantly

How'd my heart within me burn
And e'er the thought of my return
As he explained the written Word
Beyond all doubt it was the Lord

What wondrous love he bears to man
E'er since its earliest course began
Stands firm on my soul - proceed - adore
From this time forth forevermore

The age of redundancy when attained
His the fashion of our days to put
With compliments the subject so arrived
Of the kind portion of Pharis's shorted life
Dearest Ilya - I was once a bear
Scold with many a successful fool
Boast of pronouncing what my head believ'd
But having late trust from wisdom's voice
Received a chastening word my views exchanged
I'd abhor the practice once so priz'd

The reverse Dear God
Of what I might have word to had not the change
Of heart which forms my greatest happiness
Been made I now address thee being faithful true
To the double character of brother & of
of friend must make enquiry first
How fares your soul what progress has it made
It made in the great warfare the life
Divine; before I can congratulate.

When success attend very honest endeavour
Better our fortune in life
The best way to mind & make all things done
Is to take in a partner or wife
But alas when the gold which was little before
Begins to enlarge & increase
The wife which I hold as a blessing before
Is now turn'd the curse of my peace.

L. M. J. 1891

No. 1000

The first volume of the history of the city of New York, from its first settlement by the Dutch in 1624, to the present time, is now published in a new and improved edition, by the author, J. M. Smith, Esq., of New York.

This volume contains the history of the city from its first settlement by the Dutch in 1624, to the present time, and is the first of a series of volumes which will contain the history of the city from its first settlement to the present time.

The author has endeavored to give a full and accurate account of the history of the city, and to show the progress of its civilization and improvement, from its first settlement to the present time.

The history of the city is divided into three periods, the first of which is the period of its first settlement by the Dutch in 1624, the second is the period of its settlement by the English in 1664, and the third is the period of its settlement by the Americans in 1784.

The first period of the history of the city is the period of its first settlement by the Dutch in 1624, and is the most interesting and important period of its history.

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The Day of Judgment

Now Christ the Judge of all is crowned
Hark! tis the Judgment trumpet sound
To summon Nations from afar
To stand at Gods most awful Bar

The Day of Wonders is begun
Blackness & lightning strikes the Sun
The heavenly host is by a flood
Airwhelm'd - The Moon is turn'd to blood

All Nature at the call obey
The Earth & Heaven dissolve away
The whole world assembled comes
To hear from Christ their final doom

Jesus upon his left shall stand
The faints upon the other hand
On both the sentence being past
Thrs' all eternity shall last

Woe to the first he then shall say
Ye that despis'd & shunn'd my way
Hated my love oppos'd my reign
Depart to everlasting pain

There with the Devil this host
Keep the wail Salvation lost
Unceasing & without relief
There gnaw your tongues in endless grief

But to the faints upon his right
With wondrous love he'll them invite
Come children to my bliss'd abode
Enjoy the presence of your God

It was your souls I did to save
For you I triumph'd in the grave
I conquer'd all the powers of Hell
That you with me should ever dwell

Ye souls that yet on earth remain
Wont you with Christ forever reign
Repent & pray in time beware
You'll gain a mansion in the Heav'n

Alas if ye still rebel
& rather choose the ways of Hell
Then murmur not against the Lord
Nor yet condemn his gracious word

Who gives to all who love his grace
In heaven his Rest and dwelling place
But to grace haters such as these
A Hell to all eternity

Is come from Egypts burning soil
Since brass tumultuous troubles cease
From suffering Hunger Thirst & toil
Face more to taste the joys of peace

Who can withhold the generous tear
For one so good for me so brave
Thousands lamenting o'er his dear
Wife bathed with grateful drops his grave

Oh that renowned coast where
Nelson & Smith their country pride
To save their King strain every nerve
Ah there brave Abercrombie died

To his exertions Britons owe
The glory which the Nation gained
The valour that o'er camp & field
His soul inspir'd his shell stain'd

Action

Affliction

Award - Aright

Agart! Agreeable

Alarm - Allegory

Assiuable - Amusement

Analysis - Apathy

Apprehension - Avarice

Argument - awe

Barbarity - Belief

Benevolence - Benevolence

Betray - Bravery

Butter - C

[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged paper]

[Signature]

2009
N. B. H.

Surgery

Demonstration

HERNIA January 30. 1806

Inguinalis The Abdominal Muscles were shown
the parts concerned in Hernia inguinalis
vel bubonocoele.

The Exit of the Spermatic Cord from
the Cavity of the Abdomen takes place first
halfway between the anterior superior
Spine of the Ilium & the angle of the
Pubis at this Situation the united
Tendons of the musculus obliquus internus
& transversalis find it down. It then
pursues a course in the direction of these
tendons Margin of the obliquus externus
to the Centre between the angle of sym-
physis of the Pubis whence it emerges from
under the last named muscle thro' an
Aperture in its Tendon call'd the Abdominal
Ring from thence into the Scrotum.
Internally to the spermatic Cord lies
the epigastric Artery & Vein.

The common Occurrences in Hernia
is a Protrusion of some of the abdominal
viscera ^{contained in the peritoneum} thro' the abdominal Ring - In
its passage it passes over the spermatic
Cord & pushes the epigastric
Artery still nearer to the centre of the
abdomen at the same time bringing
the place of original exit of the spermatic
Cord to the abdominal Ring nearly on a plane

A second species of Hernia is when
the sac does not even appear at the
abdominal Ring but becomes strangulated
at the point where the united
Tendons of the internal oblique & trans-
versalis form a stricture at its first
exit.

Thirdly. A Rupture may thro' very
seldom occur between the epigastric
Artery & the Margin of the Rectus
Abdominis - for from the Umbilicus
to the Pubis there is no expansion of
Tendon over the Peritoneum similar
to that from the Umbilicus upwards
the reason being - that the Tendons of the
internal oblique & transversalis which send
a layer both over & under the rectus in
the superior half send the whole of them
over that muscle below of Umbilicus

Observations

The Operation in the first case is
simply to divide the ~~sac~~ ^{stricture} either upwards
downwards or directly upwards. in either
of which cases no Danger will be incurred

Case 2. The Operation is more complex
the structure being considerably to the left of
the abdominal Ring & under the external
oblique muscle. an Instrument is therefore
to be pass'd in this direction & the band divided

Case the third - Here a division
either upwards & inwards or upwards only
will effect the reduction.

Deduction

In all Hernia it is best to
divide the ~~sac~~ ^{stricture} directly upwards

2. Jul 201

ESOPHAGOTOMY

Esophagotomy

Demonsⁿ

A Dissection of the Neck Demons
 states the Trachea & Esophagus the
 former lying over the latter but
 considerably to the right of it on
 which account the operation above
 named: ^{is} performed: Opening the Esophagus
 either on each of structure of mechan-
 ical Obstruction ought to be per-
 -formed always on the left side
 carefully avoiding however the
 Trunk of the 8th Pair of Nerves which
 takes its course on the surface of the
 Esophagus but near to the Cuticle

TRACHEOTOMY

Tracheotomy

Demonsⁿ

When this operation is required
 it may be performed in two ways

1st By a Division of the Thyroid
 Cartilage thro' the Part call'd Promen-
 adamit

2^d of the most common by a Division
 of its cartilaginous Hoops or Rings a
 little above the first Bone of the
 Sternum in a triangular space
 left there by the two Stern-
 -clavido-mastoides Muscles - In
 this latter Method the Head is to
 be thrown as far back as convenient
 & the Veins which lie immediately
 over the part to be avoided.

PARACENTESIS ABDOMINIS

Paracentesis Abdominis

Demonsⁿ

When Ascites is arrived to that
 Degree as to require an operation of
 Abdomen may be punctured in either
 the Linea alba (a line drawn from
 the xiphoid Cartilage to the Symphysis
 pubis) or Linea semilunaris (another
 line rather curved lying between the
 greatest Cartilage of the 7th rib of the
 anterior superior spine of the Ilium)
 They are both formed by the Union
 of the Tendons of the Abdominal Muscles
 However as in this Disease the Parts
 are liable to become very indistinct
 & the Linea semilunaris undistinguishable
 the Patient is now generally kept
 the former on account of avoid
 the Epigastric Artery which runs on
 the inside of the Rectus muscle
 may prevent of an accurate delinea-
 -tion of the external boundary of that
 muscle (which forms the edge of Linea
 this) be wounded a circumstance
 that has occurred

TREPHINING

Trephining of Cranium Lecture

This operation is now never performed but to relieve the Brain from pressure the following is the simple Rule to be observed

Draw a line horizontally across the Cranium beginning an inch above the superciliary Ridge of the Os frontis. These Operations occur. — 1st — The Centre of the Os frontis for there one is likely to encounter its spine

2^d The Centre of the occiput for the like reason but because the longitudinal sinus runs in that Direction & is depending.

NOTE! In the line of Demarcation the large portion of the temporal Muscle is included which however is not to be regarded in case a fracture with Depression should occur in that part or a laceration of the Spinous Artery. — The only two Cases in error which require the use of the Trephine

PERFORATION

OF ANTRUM. Lecture

OF ANTRUM

Two Cases require it which it is required

I. Collection of Matter in this Cavity which by long residence there may become very putrid & as it cannot escape on account of the opening into the nose between the two Os Spongiosa being considerably higher than its floor which is the roof of the mouth an operation is requisite. Simply the extraction of a tooth that of course which is decayed if that be the exciting Cause or the second Molar when if the pharynx does not penetrate the Anterior you perforate it with some pointed Instrument.

II. Fungus sometimes grows in this Sinus which if suffered to proceed may absorb orbital proaps & get into the Orbit & from thence pass to the Brain. To prevent this event the Surgeon draws two or three of the grasping teeth & with a trephine which he ought to have perforate the sockets. — This done scoop out the fungus with your finger & fill the cavity with a sponge. The Haemorrhage in this operation will be great but as it proceeds from numerous small vessels only it is to be disregarded. You may operate thro' the Cheek

HEMORRHAGIA Hemorrhage from the Nose Lecture

NARIBUS

Disposition, exists in certain Habits, to hemorrhage from the vascular lining of the nose. The Quantity of Blood which is lost frequently creates alarm in the Spectator, and the common Methods of prevention such as application of Cold &c. is seldom efficient. Mr. Abernethy proposes to introduce a splinter of Linnæ along the floor of the nostril as far as the posterior Nares of sufficient magnitude to make an efficacious pressure on the surrounding Parts - The success of this Plan he has witnessed more than once

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS.

Fistula Lachrymalis. Lecture

This Disease is occasioned by an Obstruction in the lachrymal Duct, which creates an obstacle to the flow of Tears into the nose in consequence of which they overflow & pass continually down the cheek

The Duct is composed of the os maxilla superioris & Unguis & os spongiosum inferius. The latter Bone forms a protection to its opening into the nose

In this country opening the Duct from its proper commencement in the Orbit is practised except when the passage is so firmly closed as to prevent it. Then a false Channel is created by perforating the os unguis

The French Surgeons have operated enough to introduce their Instruments from the nose up the duct - The first mentioned Operation is perhaps the most easy & successful

OP^N. Make a puncture thro' the integuments of the under eye ^{the} as near as possible to the supercilia ^{the} to the tendon of the orbicularis palpe muscle this being effected, you will pass a straight Instrument into the duct in an oblique Direction backwards - That obliquity which required may be found by using the superior half of the supercilia as a guide to your Instrument.

FRACTURE OF OS MAXILLAE

Fracture of Os Maxilla Lecture

When this accident occurs as perfect a quietude of the inferior maxilla as can be effected is absolutely necessary for as the strong masseter muscle derives its attachment partly from the maxilla & is inserted into the jaw unless the two parts remain motionless the jaw must be retarded

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FRACTURE Fractured Ossa Nasi. Lecture

OSSA NASI These bones form a strong Arch

over the nasal lamella of the ethmoid bone (the superior half of septum maxium) from their protection if however they should be broken by the Crista Galli of the ethmoid bone driven in upon the Brain which is to be known by certain Symptoms The surgeon is to introduce a blade of a pair of forceps lined with sponge up each nostril by way of a Draught down to the nasal lamella of the Ethmoid Bone by which means the Parts may again be replaced — **vide Note**

In simple fracture of the ossa nasi are merely to be squore together in the best manner possible

FRACTURES OF Inferior Maxilla Lecture

These are of three kinds.
Simple. — When is only once broken longitudinally.

Compound. — When twice broken in the same Direction of the piece driven into the Mouth

Thirdly. When it occurs horizontally of the alveoli are forced into the Mouth.

The primary two are generally easily reduced which being effected it is requisite to mould a piece of Cast-lead to the form of the Jaw by soaking it in water & apply it as a Splint to be secured by a proper Bandage of the Patient restrained from speaking creating as much as possible a short Period of Rest after a cure. **vide Note**

It has been said that a laceration of the Artery of the Lower Jaw may take place in these fractures but was proposed by old Surgeons to trephine the Bone to secure the vessel no such Operation is requisite as now as a cure as they always do well

In the third case a circle of Gold is to be made to fit the interior of the alveolar process with a hole at each extremity adapted to fit into two standard Teeth. To which the Instrument is to be fixed this by keeping the Parts in their proper Position will cause their Union

NOTE[†]

When the Irritation of the Brain from Symptoms is apparent copious Phlebotomy & a suitable Regimen is to be pursued **Feb 205**

DISLOCATION OF INFERIOR MAXILLA

Dislocation of Inferior Maxilla Lecture

This accident has never been known to occur in any other Direction than downwards i.e. the Mouth is open considerably wider than natural & the condyles are misplaced under the zygomatic arches there is consequently but one method of reduction. R. W. S.

Apply each of your thumbs as far back on the grinding Teeth as convenient by which you will depress at the same time elevating the Chin with your fingers the force steadily applied will produce the required effect. It will be necessary however to defend your thumbs by gloves or otherwise from the violence of Anterior collision.

Mr. A. relates a case of dislocation on one side only which when reduced the other ~~side~~ slipped out so attenuately for a considerable time. The consequence Cause of this disposition was most likely to be a laceration of the restraining ligament of the Jaw.

Two other Cases have also occurred in his practice where the Mouth remained open but not sufficient to prevent deglutition they were sent from the Country for his advice in both he could trace the Ramus of the Jaw to its termination in the condyle parallel to the mastoid process of the os temporalis a circumstance which demonstrated to him that they were not dislocated by a simple extension of the skin but the same time elevating it towards the superior Maxilla the parts were replaced in a short period & were perfectly well. He therefore supposes that a horizontal perpendicular fracture had occurred at the Angles of the Jaw on both Sides.

Tying the common Carotid. Demons.

The Carotid Artery its Situation in the Neck is upon the bodies of the seventh Vertebra close to the Trachea there is the apex of a triangle formed between the Sternocleidomastoid muscle externally the Trachea internally - If you pass your finger a little higher than their union towards inward you will feel the pulsation of the Artery This then is the point at which it is to be compressed in case of Hemorrhage from any of its Branches & also the Place at which it is to be tied when that becomes necessary taking care not to include the vein or Nerve in the Ligature as all the three are connected in one sheet of cellular Substance the Artery lying internal of the three or near the Trachea

Tying the Common Carotid

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STRANGULATED *Trangulata* femoral Hernia Demon^{str}

FEMORAL
HERNIA

This Species of Hernia is more
Common amongst females than males
The parts conformed are a portion of In-
testine contained in a sac of Peritoneum
protruded from the outline of the Abdo-
men ^{through} passing under the edge of the
Lower ^{oblique} muscle & call
poupart's ligament, over the femoral
vein into the thigh - Attempts at
Reduction proving unsuccessful the
Operation ought to be resorted to

The Integuments are to be care-
fully dissected & the further Dissection
carefully prosecuted until the opening
of the sac & exposure of the Gut the
strangulation will now be found to be
occasioned by Poupart's ligament, & it
forms so tight a stricture upon the
Intestine as almost to preclude the
introduction of a pole between it & the
Intestine at any other Part than the
Angle of the Pubis where the ligament
as it were returns from its original
Course along the Spine of the Os Pubis
It is in the Division of these fibres that
the success of the Operation consists -
You therefore introduce a blunt point
curved bistouri at this point & detach
these fibres for about half an Inch
when you will find sufficient Space
for the return of the Intestine & the
real strength & Utility of the Ligament
will remain unimpaired The
Operation thus performed also consid-
erably diminishes the Danger of wound-
ing any Vein that may be contiguous

COMPRESSING
THE
AXILLARY
ARTERY

Compressing the Axillary Artery Demon^{str}

There are two ways of performing
this - The one above the other below
the clavicle the former is preferred
In tracing the attachment of the
Sternocleidomastoides muscle along
the clavicle towards the Scapula you come
to its external edge where there is no
muscular fibres immediately in contact
by pressing your finger downward &
forward at this point you may feel
the artery pulsate & continuing your
pressure you will compress the Artery
against the first Rib - Below of Clavicle
a ligamentous substance intervenes & the ve-
lity at a greater Depth from the surface -

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript.]



[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

1806 Lecture 1

Introductory
Feb. 13

The practice of a Dentist recommended to be followed by Men of Education instead of ignorant Tooth-drawers - Apology for his foreign Accent! - It is a Combination of Science & Art - Mr Hunter is in error in a few Instances in his Treatise on the Teeth - Berdmore on the Teeth is full of Errors & bad Practice - Moffendal is both erroneous & ludicrous - G'fox is only a copy of Mr Hunter tooth: his own Opinions are added wh Mr Moore says are erroneous - Louche a German who practiced in France in 1750 wrote on the Teeth but there has been new Discoveries since his Time - It is only 50 Years since it became a regular Practice in this Country - The Romans knew it as Ovids Art of Love says - The Greeks also paid Attention to their Teeth - The practice was introduced by the English after their Travels in foreign Parts - The Division of Barbers & Surgeons left the Practice of drawing Teeth with the former who always drew Teeth when applied to without enquiring into the Cause of the Pain or whether there was a necessity for the Operation -

Pain in the face is not always connected with a carious Tooth - The Evil of ignorant Practitioners -

A Dentist properly so called is not a mere Extractor, cleaner of them or a manufacturer of false ones - The Science as yet is incomplete - Mr Moore thinks the time may arrive when it will be required to have a certificate or Diploma to practice Tooth Drawing as is now the Case in Prussia - Analogy between the ether thrown on Dentists & the first introduction of inoculation -

The Utility of this Science will increase - Ray in his Book introduces the Subject with a comparative Anatomy of the animal & Human - Mr Moore intends only to attend to the Human - Animals are divided into three Claps according to the Structure of their Teeth - 1 Carnivorous 2 Granivorous & 3^{dly} Frumentivorous - The Elephants Teeth will be particularly described as they depart in Structure from the Clap to which the Animal belongs - The Human Teeth will be particularly described - Their Use in Animals - In the human Subject they are for Speech Ornament Mastication & Beauty some have said for Defence also - Health depends on a good Digestion & a good Digestion on proper Mastication - Our teeth from their Structure are admirably adapted for this purpose - The Dog & other carnivorous Animals do not masticate their food but only break or cut it (art some) & the powers of their Digestion is proportioned to the food they take - It has been said that Animals may be known by their Teeth to the Clap to which they belong this however is not always true as the Monkey if judged by this Criterion would then be thought to be carnivorous yet we do not know that he eats flesh & Man by his Teeth is Carnivorous but not by Habit - The Human Teeth are divided into 4 Claps each Clap having a different Office 1 Incisors 2 Cuspids 3 Bicuspides 4 Molares - The food

in mastication is divided 180 times before it reaches 221
the stomach wh: is preparatory to complete Digestion
— The lion only bruises his food & the stomach completes
the process — The Uses of Teeth are three — 1st for
Mastication — Incomplete Mastication retards Digestion
consequently it is unwholesome 2^{dy} for Articulation
for when the Teeth are lost the Palatine Arch is not
so deep by at least an Inch so that sounds cannot
be so distinct as when that is unimpaired — & In the
English Tongue especially they are useful for the
proper pronunciation of the Th: which could not be
sounded without the Teeth & in many other In-
stances the English Language is a Dental one
— In old people the Teeth being lost the Tongue
becomes too large for the mouth & they can not
therefore articulate sounds — Their Utility to public
Speakers as Divines, Barristers & Lectors is self
evident — 3^{dy} They are useful for their graceful
& beautiful Appearance in common Occurrences as in
Laughing — The top of the front Teeth appears both
disgraceful & ghastly The Pimples fall in the
the top of substance in or Teeth is to be considered
as a Defect but not as a Disease as Mr. Moore
considers the Teeth to be unorganised as will be
shown in the following Lectures.

1806 Lecture 2

Feb 7/12

Structure of Teeth & Jaws

Account of the two Jaws — The upper is composed
of two Bones & is immoveable being conncd superiorly & con-
=nec inferiorly At the lower Part are the alveolar
processes into which the Teeth are inserted. The anterior
Lamina being the weakest & it is on this account that
you draw Teeth outside — The Palatine process their
Use — The Upper jaw forms part of the base of mouth —
The lower jaw is moveable of itself — Each of the jaws of
a Tooth has its separate Alveoli the Molars have 3
Two in front & 1 Posteriorly — The lower jaw is entire
of a smaller Circle than the upper — The Laminae of
the alveoli are divided by transverse plates of Bone
into sockets they exclusively belong to the Teeth, begin
to be formed & disappear with them — The Teeth
of the Human Subject are composed of two Substances
The Bone & the Enamel — The latter is external &
hardest & cannot be sawn — It is fibrous from the
circumference to the centre & is notched to prevent
its wearing away — In the Incisors it is thickest
at the Edge & neck — In the molar: the surface is the
thickest — The Enamel is composed of an earth & animal
Substance which is only in the proportion of $\frac{1}{8}$ The
whiteness depending upon the absence of animal matter
& when very white are most liable to break in draw
Dilute vitriolic acid destroys the Enamel but
not the Bone which contains Phosphoric acid —
At first the Enamel is a soft mucilaginous substance
— If exposed to the fire it turns black & flies from the
Bone it may be changed by acids — The Body
Nest

Neck & Coat of a Tooth are independent of the Enamel
 In them there animal species the earthy Particles
 The growth & Structure of Teeth are different
 from other Bones & are not vascular — They do
 not exfoliate when broken nor regenerate however
 they have Nerves in their Center in a Canal —
 Proof of their not vascularity is their Induration —
 If they were they would swell like other Bones when
 broken which they do not | I question this | When
 a Fang is deprived of its Periosteum it does not exfoliate
 — If blood becomes extravasated in the Body it does
 not become absorbed — When they are coloured by
 matter they never change afterwards — In young
 Subjects the Teeth do not show any vascularity —
 Filing or performing any other Operation on the Fang
 of the Tooth does not create any painful sensation
 unless it comes in contact with the Cavity — A
 Tooth once formed remains entire forever & is
 only diminished by friction — The Nerves are
 from the external Carotids the Nerves are Branches
 of the 5th Pair — The Membrane investing the
 Fang is its Periosteum & is vascular Sometimes
 it becomes inflamed or otherwise affected by
 Disease — Sometimes the lower Jaw projects
 over the upper wh. is call'd being underhung
 — Some Animals have their Teeth in the Stomach
 as the Lobster, Carp & Tench — The full Number
 of Teeth in Man is either 28 or 32 wh. are
 equally divided or sometimes there is one more
 or less in either Jaw wh. is generally in the
 Molar tho' sometimes it occurs in the Cuspids
 Bicuspids or Incisors — They differ in their
 form according to their Classes — Of the Incisors there
 are in each Jaw 4 — Cuspids 2 Bicuspids 4
 & 6 Molars — The Incisors are in the anterior
 part of the Jaw & in front are convex behind concave
 The two central ones of the upper jaw are the largest
 The two sternal ones of the lower — The canines
 are rather smaller they have no Enamel at the
 sides their fangs are conical & the upper overlap
 the lower — There is one Cuspis on each
 side of the Incisors — The Body is thicker than the
 Incisors not so flat the upper ones more circular
 than the lower — The Enamel is thickest at the
 Edge Point & it has no cutting Edge — Its Use is
 to hold by — Granivorous Animals have no Cuspids
 but along interspace from the Incisors to the Molars
 Of the Bicuspids the first is smaller than the
 second each terminating in two Points of which
 the anterior is the longest — Its Body is flatter than
 the canine the Fang is broader & longer sometimes
 they have two agglutinated & sometimes they are
 separate — Enamel is more equal than on the canine
 They are sterner wanting than any other Tooth
 except the Dentures sapientes & their Use is small
 when compared to the others — The Molars

of the upper jaw have three fangs & in the lower two which are firmer in their alveolis than the upper which diverge ^{in their fangs.} & are thinner those of the lower being broader & straighter - In extracting stumps of the upper molar first draw the two external

The Dentis Sapientes are two in each jaw - Their fangs are smaller & shorter & are more consolidated they appear later than any other & decay the earliest - The Gums firmly encircle the Teeth & are very vascular their close attachment to the Socket prevents the ingress of air & they are hard in proportion to the Degree of the Patients Health

1806 Lecture 3

Feb 20

Formation of the Teeth & Progress of Dentition

The Connection of the alveolis with the Teeth exists simultaneously from the earliest period even in a fetus of 4 months - They are deeper forwards & shallower backwards - Instead however of the complete transverse plates which constitute the Division into Sockets they are only ridges -

The alveolis & Teeth grow together from the sides to the Centre & when the fetus is born the teeth grow thro' the gum & the incising Bone - The alveolar process of the adult Grinders are forward even to a fetus - In the coronoid process of the Lower & in the Tubercle of the Upper Jaw this is occasioned by the jaws growing backward - The Pulp upon wh: the Tooth is formed grows to its size & as it becomes ossified when it grows larger & larger till it attains its perfect growth but it is gradually -

The Incisors - Cuspids & Bicuspids ^{1st molar:} ossify in succession about the 4th month & the first adult Grinder is in Rudiment about this Period As yet there is no Bicuspis as they are formed 5 years later than any of the others - At the age of 2 1/2 years each jaw contains 4 Incisors 2 Cuspids 2 1st molars - At about 3009 months after Birth the Incisors come forth Two months afterwards some of the molars 1 year succeeding the 2d Tooth set 2 years the Grinders are complete -

The 2d Teeth cut the gum after the Grinders - There is on the Surface of the jaw previous to cutting the Teeth a plate of cartilage - The Temporary or Milk Teeth are shed at the age of 14 at the latest

Dentition - may be divided into three Sets 1 The Infantile 2 The puerile 3 The Adult

Diseases of Dentition - There is great thirst much Irritation & a large flow of Saliva from the mouth - The Child rubs its Gums & goes oftener than usual to the Breast - The nature of the Complaints depends much on the Constitution of the Child in the Delicate Convolutions in the Robust Inflammations are most frequent -

When Diarrhea occurs it is not to be stopped - Eruptions appearing with costiveness are not to be repressed - Cough, Spasm, & Dyspnea the Urine will sometimes be increased sometimes depressed

There is now then a Discharge from the Uthra like
 into a Gorrhoea dependant upon Dentition —
 The Lymphatics are also affected at this period & many
 other Complaints — The Constitutional Symptoms
 are Dangerous — The local may be likewise so

Local Irritation may produce Constitutional Affections
 & produce Convulsions As the Age advances the Local
 Symptoms are aggravated but the Constitutional, dim-
inished In the Adult there is only a slight local
 Irritation — Or if they are great they must be attended
 to as they near the appearance of Inflammatory Dis-
 orders occasioning glandular Swellings — For the
 all of wh: are to be relieved by lancing the Gum —

Sometimes Symptoms of an Intermittent occur wh:
 it is requisite to attend to — The Teeth in these
 Instances act as so all extraneous Bodies — If
 the Child is robust & coarse employ Phlebotomy &
 purgatives, Leeches to the Ankle, & the warm
 Bath — If delicate in Constitution Opium may
 be given when convulsions come on & the Diarrhoea to
 be uninterrupted — Their Diet should be attended to

In all Cases however lancing the Gum is the
most efficacious & speedy Remedy wh: should be
done early & with a proper Lancet — cutting a
piece out is the surest way & the sooner the
better If the Divided Gum unites the Symptoms
 will reappear & repetition of the operation will
 then be requisite so as often as it occurs —

When the Teeth are coming thro' the Gums the
spot is much paler than the surrounding parts

In dividing the Gum you should cut down till
 you feel the Tooth & it should be done with a
round Lancet — In the Incisors you must
 cut on the outer Edge of the Gum — Or the
Basis of the Grinders & let it bleed freely to
 obviate Inflammation — You should always cut
externally to prevent obstraining the second set
pedicle of the second set of Teeth — If the
Dens sapientia has no fellow to oppose it it
 will create great Irritation & may be required
 to be drawn on that account —

Vol. Lecture 4

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The Adult Teeth — Their formation is not
 regular first of the Lower Jaw — The Incisors & 1st
 Molars — The Pulp of the first Incisor & the first
 Grinder appear in the fetus at 7 months & their
 ossification begins about 5 or 6 months after Birth
 of the second soon after — & a 9th after the pulpy app-
 earance they begin to ossify lie dormant for 6
 or 7 years Bicuspis appear 2 or 3 years after the

Incisors & the second Molaris also appears about this time at Lucerne the first deciduous of the Dens Sapientiae is discoverable but lies dormant till the age of 20 or 30 The Bicuspis of the adult is formed about the 1st grinder of the fetus & its pulp is formed 3 or 4 years later than the Incisors — The adult teeth are formed in different Alveoli to the first of the new Incisors are formed inside to the old & rather deeper Cuspis likewise Bicuspis lies under the temporal grinder — The first adult grinder in the coronoid process of the lower jaw comes thro' at 7 years of age yet tho' it cuts the gum it is as it were imperfect for some years till the whole Pulp disappears & the bony Canal is complet — The Molars are complet at 15 years of age The Incisors appear at 7 & are complet at 14 You should not graft or transplant under 15 years old

The Bicuspides are irregular — The Canine do not sometimes appear therefore B or D then they are weak & diminutive Teeth — Sometimes a set of Teeth will come very late in life all those never known but one who cut a Dens Sapientiae as late as 70 years — There was however a man in Iceland who had a complet new set of Teeth at the age of 80 — & also a lady in Wales at 70 Mr Hunter attributes such occurrences to an effort of nature about this period of life —

The formation of the Teeth differs from all other Bones — First the Body is formed then the Enamel & lastly the Fang It is produced from a pulpy substance whi is firm in its texture & transparent except where it adheres to the jaw It is very vascular & of the shape of a Tooth whi it produces the bottom forming the Alveoli it is membranous externally of the same size as when cut The whole is contained in its Capsule till it begins to cut the gum when it is perforated causing great pain & it then wastes to about half the remainder afterwards forming the Periosteum of the Fang The ossification begins in one or more points at the same time Incisor 3 middle one 1st Cuspis 1 Bicuspis 2 outer Molar 2 or 5 externally 1st each encreasing till the Bones come into contact with each other when they proceed together in their growth by degrees — The Body is first formed then the Enamel & lastly the Fang — The Body is pushed up by degrees from the Pulp & as it rises the Fang is formed from the Pulp it being lengthened The Socket contracts from the bottom the old one is absorbed & the new one created to the shape of the Fang — The Molars have only one cavity in the Body of the Tooth & a bony plate covers

crosses the Body in the Number of which there are fangs at the Time they are to be formed —

The fang of the Bicuspis is often bifurcated tho' it is not certain therefore they are not proper to be grafted upon on this account — The Bone Part of a tooth is lamellated from the exterior inward & it is secreted by the Dentures — Formation of the Enamel — This formed last Mr Hunter says that the Enamel is secreted by an additional Pulp upon the Bone Mr Moor says it is not — The granivorous & granivorous Animals have Enamel intermixed with Bone throughout their whole extent to accommodate them for their Uses

The Enamel in these is deposited gradually at intervals for this account they are much stronger — The Enamel is secreted from the bony capsule & is at first soft — Its composition is alcalcarous Earth wh: is attracted by the Bone & is afterwards chrystallised — The fang has no enamel — by exposing a very young Tooth to the Air the Enamel will crack

There is no new enamel formed after the Tooth is once cut —

Vol Lecture 5

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Pro: Martin of Shedd. Th

Diseases of the Teeth — It is necessary to understand the manner of shedding the Teeth to draw them properly that is the front Teeth which are always the primary ones — It is a vulgar Opinion that the old ones are pushed out by the new — that it is effected perpendicularly — The fangs of the old ones become absorbed & they then drop out the fang being destroyed by Absorption & not by mechanical force about the period of shedding — Decay of the Teeth is not always alike sometimes it begins in many places at the same time particularly in the Grinders even in the Body & fang when it begins in the Body it is unfeared on account of the Achy Pain wh: it occasions Abscesses & — for by this means the Sepals become exposed — Gumboils & are the consequences — Parents are unwilling that their Childrens Teeth should be extracted & great injury ensues from the progress of the Decay — Effer an Inflammation or perhaps an effluvia of the jaw

The Body will often decay without Pain on acct. of the absence of the Sepals when this happens & the fangs remain they will cause Abscesses — Ulceration & by the Irritation which it produces acting as an extraneous body These Stumps should by all means be extracted especially if they be in the lower Jaw for in the upper the matter will find its way by Gravitation — Before the appearance of the Adult Incisors & Canine Teeth there may be obser-

hole behind the infantile set which denotes ²²⁷ 29
the passage of those teeth & which intence will come
thro'. This is not the case with the other Clapes as they
do not succeed in the places of the Milk Teeth

After the child is 6 years old the jaw only enlarges
backwards from the angle to the coronoid process in
the lower & in the Tubercle of the upper Jaw -

The age of the successive appearances of the Teeth are
from 6 to 8 the first from 8 to 12 & at 20 generally
the Dens sapientie is cut

This Enlargement of the jaw requires a second
set of Teeth suitable to its dimensions. It has been
said that the adult Teeth are made thicker & broader
by the pressure of the old wh: is not the case - This
always requisite to draw the old ones to bring the
new ones into place when they come behind the
old ones

Mr Hunter in this instance recommended
as soon as the old ones are drawn further back in the jaw Mr
Hunter reprobates this practice especially in the
front Teeth for those are the only ones wh: come behind
the former set - Your judgment must direct
you how many to draw for the old ones will throw
new set out of their proper position you will how-
ever be cautious not to draw the new for there is
no reparation for it - An acquaintance with the

Distinctions of the Teeth is very requisite - Sometimes
the Incisors & first bicuspis will come to perfection
before the Canine appears in this Case it will be
pushed out of its Situation & in this instance the
practice above recommended by Mr Hunter may be
useful tho' not always - Sometimes all the other
Clapes of Teeth will be formed & not one of the Cuspid.
appear Charles J. Fox was in this Predicament

This defect is caused by the elongation of the Pulp
ceasing in the Alveolus - In the first instance the
Eye Tooth will sometimes stick and like a Splug &
then you may draw the 2^d bicuspis to let it fall
into its proper situation & the cavity occasioned by
the Extraction will be obliterated by the after
appearance of the Dens sapientie - This Doctrine
is to be followed only to the age of 14 after which
period you must approximate the Teeth by an
Ligature - A Tooth which has cut the Gum to
the neck ceases to increase in any Direction
and is only diminished by friction

When a Tooth is drawn the Cav cavity is in a
great degree obliterated by the Approximation of the
adjoining ones the process is however more tardy
after the formation of the Dens sapientie - It
has been said that the Tooth opposite to one that is
drawn elongates which is not the case but as it is
not reduced by friction it of course has that appearance

It becomes pointed by some cause or another -
Sometimes a Tooth will be longer than the rest wh:
arises from the bottom of the socket being filled
with osseous matter wh: in Time will efface the
Tooth - The width between some peoples Teeth shows
that they do not grow broader - Some people have

Thirty four Teeth the additional two are to be accounted as super numerary & are chiefly seen in the Canine & sometimes in the Incisors It may also occur in the upper jaw & this generally happens in a rabbit mouth as it is called & it has the appearance as if there were many rows of Teeth — This Defect cannot be cured but may in some Degree be remedied —

Deficiency of Teeth is sometimes seen which is not peculiar to any either Class the molaris however being generally exempt — The Super numerary Teeth may be always drawn with greater facility than the natural ones as the fang is much shorter & the Alveolus considerably shallower —

1806 Lecture 6

March 1st

Diseases of Teeth

Some affirm that the Teeth are liable to the same Diseases as other Bones but Mr W is of a different Opinion as he has shewn by previous Experiments & Observations — As the Constitutional affections do not operate upon them so neither do constitutional Remedies afford relief when they are diseased Mr W calls these affections mere Defects & not Disease & they are produced either by mechanical or chemical Agents — The formation of a Tooth is by the Attraction of Cohesion & if it becomes altered it must be by the predominance of Chemical Agency over it — The Teeth are not liable to any of the Diseases incident to other Bones only liable to Caries & its Crisis is only known by the nerve being exposed — They are not liable to putrefaction or the general Disease Scoury &c do not affect them they will however suffer by Sympathy in the Diseases of the surrounding Parts — In inveterate Scoury the fang of the Tooth may be chemically decomposed & destroyed by the Saliva acting as a Menstruum for its Solution — When a Tooth is once defective no cure can be effected by Constitutional or Local Applications but only by Chemical or Mechanical ones —

When affected it is more painful than the Diseases of other Parts being decomposed by Degrees sometimes very quick according to the State of the Stomach &c — When the Cavity of the Tooth is exposed by Decay there is an intolerable Degree of pain occasioned in which the surrounding Parts participate & vice versa —

When the Nerve is obliterated no pain can afterwards be created by any Cause as the bony part has no Sensation — As a proof of the non vascularity of Teeth the newly engrafted & the old Teeth decay simultaneously & proportionable to the flow of Saliva

Every defective Appearance may be not always remediable tho' generally it is by Decision or otherwise depending much upon the Stomachic or Constitutional & local Disposition — A Speck of a yellowish brown cast appears mostly upon the Sides or on the Positts the latter mostly upon the molars the former upon the Bicuspides — it generally appears like a groove — sometimes there are many Specks at once & often upon the Sides or body of a grinder — The Sides of the Incisors are attacked with Disease perhaps

even upon its exterior or internal surface in the upper & the lower set not perhaps once in a thousand times neither so are the cuspids - When the Speck is left to proceed of itself it goes on to a complete Decay they should be removed as soon as possible & the cavity filled up with Gold if practicable. Particularly in the Incisors on account of their Utility if the Speck be on the side it ~~should~~ ^{must} be cut out - but so as to preserve the external appearance of entireness in the Tooth

Sometimes the Decay may apparently begin internally the Disease be undiscovered till the body be broken off wh: however certainly began externally but so small as not to have been perceived originally -

The practitioner ought to observe this it occurs usually to those Teeth wh: are of a beautiful white. The colour changes to a pearly bluish cast - This Disease is to be prevented by filing between the Teeth & filling up the cavity with Gold or if that be not practicable to wait it completely out - Care of a Lady who in 8 years lost all her Incisors thro' this neglect -

Sometimes there is pain where there is not the least appearance of external Decay & may be occasioned first by the Pulpets becoming inflamed by the sudden changes of Temperature & 2^d by thro' inflammation of the Periosteum of the Tooth In both the Pain is similar - Sometimes it may occur from local Sympathy & yet the Tooth be sound -

This is to be relieved by fomentations & local Bleeding or Scarifying the gum freely sometimes this Inflammation proceeds to suppuration - When the Crown is broken off the fangs will often remain many Years unaltered if the stump is exposed it may be filled with Gold be

Of the root of a Tooth be rough it is by accretions to the Part of not by a specific Inflammation but is a natural formation. And if it is a suppurous - The Decay's Part of a Tooth affects a sound one by contact & the sound one has no power of effluvia. It will proceed from bad to worse if not cut out both if it be thus made will continue sound for many Years -

They sometimes decay in Pairs in the opposite jaws & generally those of the same description it is only an accidental Occurrence. A thro' suppuration may be a constitutional arrangement in the Animal Economy. But as the upper Incisors decay & the lower ones generally remain sound mostly however they decay in Pairs tho' there is no absolute rule perhaps in the proportion of 3 to 4

As most of the Teeth of the same Class are joined together he supposes that a constitutional Cause may operate on them also together for their Decay -

De Lecture 7

18th Lecture

Sarsile

Continⁿ of Diseases

Another Disease to which the Teeth are liable is one which begins between the neck & the fang, & it the most to repair it comes on after the curvy or a course of mercury — The decay of the Teeth is most prevalent from the age of 5 to 30 & seldom afterwards — if any decay appears subsequent to this Period it has begun previously & did not till then shew itself — Reasons for this Occurrence. First — On the formation of the Teeth depends upon its Texture which may be loose or firm according to the Quantity of animal Matter which they contain or of the Saliva being acid — Absorption of the primary Teeth goes on till the age of 14 but their growth has no influence over the Adult Teeth — When the Saliva rests upon the Parts of a Tooth it causes a pain more particularly during the administration of Mercury — In Hydrophobia the Poison lies in the Saliva

Infevers the Saliva becomes corrosive & destroys the Enamel — Artificial Teeth are liable to the same Decomposition — In the Action of the Saliva is chiefly upon those Parts of the Teeth which lie out of the tray of the Lips & Cheeks — The accretion of the Saliva on the Teeth creates great offensiveness in the morning — The acidity of the Saliva may be shown on blotting Paper — There is no sensible Symptoms of a Tooth's Decay till the cavity is exposed when there is much pain & Inflammation

Sometimes they decay & fall away without giving any Pain the Nerves are then Paralyzed — The absence & return of Pain at intervals is caused by the Cavity being fill'd with food & thus excluding the access of Air — The jaws jaw - Integuments & Nerves are sympathize in the Inflammation — If it be in the lower jaw the Saliva is much affected if in the Upper the Eye & all the Branches of Nerves which communicate with the Maxillary being affected the surrounding Parts ~~are~~ all suffer — Pains in the Ear are often cured by drawing some stumps — Pains in the Head, Delirium & Delirium have also been relieved by the same means — Sympathetic affection in the Thumbs of a Lady inflamed thro' a pitted Tooth — The greatness of the Pain is caused by the existence which the nerve gives being surrounded by so hard a Part Substance — The Inflammation sometimes spontaneously subsides & often returns upon every fresh Irritation with increased violence — Mr. Fox & Mr. Hunter thought that the fangs would enlarge & grow together this however is not the case as it is a natural formation whilst the Tooth is on the Pulp — Every fang has its separate Socket divided by its transverse Plate of Bone so that no adhesive Inflammation can take place — The periosteum may be inflamed

throw out a gallery or fungus which will encrease in size either downwards or upwards untill the it comes thro' the crown. so as to create great Irritation by the contact of the opposite Teeth - A fungus is also the origin of Gumboils - In single fang'd Teeth the Nipels may be destroyed & the Teeth will be as good as a new one - If the contiguous Parts be inflamed the Tooth should be drawn - Sometimes there will be pain in a second Tooth coming on periodically (This is call'd nervous & treated as such by the inexperienced Practitioner) When such periodical pain occurs you must carefully examine the Teeth all thro' of the one which has the least Spot or Decay will be the sole cause of the Distress - If there be more than one or two Draw the worst first & go on till the Pain is quite removed -

If it be possible to fill the cavity Do it by all means & secure it from the access of Phlegm Saliva Blood &c - wh: are sources of Irritation

Lecture 8

March 8

Methods of curing Diseases

Prevention of the Effects of the Defect before the Cavity is exposed or when it is so & Applications are merely Mechanical or Chemical Every Defect should be immediately removed by proper Instruments except the of ake Spikes on the Incisors wh: should not be meddled with on any account - But the brown & yellow Spikes on the Incisors are to be immediately cut out they being chiefly on the surface of the Cavity should be fill'd with gold but such an Operation is almost impracticable on the Incisors, Cuspids & Bicuspids however you cut away the decay'd part so as to leave the front whole if possible if not it is preferable to cut away half the Tooth the remainder being better than none at all When it is to be eradicated from the Inside outwards dig on the Surface of a grinder cut it out & fill the cavity with gold wh: you may procure at Mr. Hooper's St James' Street - The Cavity is to be enlarged by a rotatory file & the sides filed away by means of a slender file rough on one side only & in cutting you must not expose the cavity of the tooth

Some Teeth however are so brittle as not to bear the Operation - The Decay'd part acts as a sponge wh: by imbibing the Saliva encreases the Disease especially if those in contact with it - It has been recommended by some to extract the Tooth & stay the nerve & then replace it in its socket Mr. Moor says that to cut

of 7 thus treated fail of course & recommends the practice - However if a Tooth be accidentally knocked out & immediately replac'd it will do well - If the Alveoli break or decay deeply or an Irritability of the Constitution will render these Operations fruitless or should they succeed the fangs will be absorbed in the course of two years - This Operation is at best only recommended in the human but if the whole of the Body be decay'd you must cut it off & put on another

The Expence of filling a Tooth to you will be about 2 Shillings In the single fanged Teeth The Incisors be you can sometimes destroy the period wh: if practicable is not to be effected by the actual Cautey but by a fold pointed instrument call'd a Broach by the Watchmakers & this is only to be done in the single fanged ones (Caustics solid or liquid) Turn the Instrument round two or three times & the Contents of the cavity will come away Caustics sh^d be introduced on the Point of a Probe or on a little Cotton

Essential Oils to have all been used for relief but none of them with any permanent Effect — Another mode of curing all the Teeth at once is by Mithridate by Cauteyng the Antichelip of the Ear wh: however is not advisable many have asserted that they have been cured by these means wh: if at all effected must be from the Sympathy between the Gorda Sympathy & the Branches of the 5th Pair the Maxillary Branches

This is done by an Instrument formed for that express purpose it is of course nonsense — Cauteyng can only relieve for a very short time the only effectual Cure is by ~~filling~~ filling the cavity with Gold wh: will last for 20 or 30 Years more or less — Incutting off the Body & cart

Of the Teeth be the Cause of any Disease under it — It must at all Events be removed even tho' it were sound Stripts &c — When Inflammation occurs in the contiguous Parts you must treat it as if it in any other Situation — such as fots cap: papav: Decatur: is barte rapia red fl: Chamem: Adding a Table Spoonful of said anura pour the fates into a Basin & let him hold the Part over it to produce Suppuration — wh: being effected you puncture with a Lancet & rare will be immediately procured — Feys baid in milk & applied to the Gums are useful or bays with Camphor be applied externally so good — After opening the Part you should wash the Internal with Infusⁿ of Roses — This subsiding you will file the cavity if advisable if not extract the Tooth first giving every Chance before you resort to the Operation / Of the manner of Whours Instruments / In the lower Teeth filling the cavity succeeds better than in the upper on account of their depending Situation — The process of filling — Enlarge the Cavity & make it quite dry till the black is clean out — Then you introduce the Gold by degrees & gently as the Patient can bear it — If the Tooth is very tender put a little cotton into it for two or three Days dipp'd in Oil of Sweet or acid & change it every Day till the Tenderness is gone off then employ the Gold — If pain succeeds the Operation you must scarify the Gums fully inside & outside several times till it ceases — You must always tell your Patient you are not sure it will succeed — Denudation of the Enamel begins from

the Angle of the Gums upwards to the cutting Edge 233
going on to form the Teeth like a Hissel — It
begins at the Neck it proceeds cross ways — It
is probably produced mechanically in the front
generally so & by the Use of hard Brushes used
cross ways if in the upper Jaw inside it is
generally in the upper Jaw & caused by the lower
Teeth acting against them

Teeth sometimes appear scoop'd out whilst the
anterior Part is entire & the long part appears like
a socket & it is usually very painful — In this
Case you must file the fine Edge of the Enamel
Open the brown Spots, Destroy the Nerve & fill
the cavity with Gold — These Spots look either
brown or green in their Colour —
Linn 105 Newgate

1806 Lecture 9

March 15

Gum Boils & Abscesses

Gum Boils are occasioned by three kinds of Diseases
first by a Cancer — 2^d by a fungus from the Point of the
fang or from the Investing Membrane the last are
Gum Boils which push out thro' the Alveolar process
or thro' Abscess in the Jaw & decay of the Alveoli
Cold will produce the pain in the Teeth In the last
the Pain & Inflammation are great & the whole face
participates when the Tooth is drawn the Pain of the
fang will be rough (after Gum Boils) The Matter is
sometimes discharged by the Abscess bursting between
the Gum & Alveoli It mostly occurs to the upper Teeth
by the force of Gravity tis of bad consequences because
thereby the Alveoli are destroy'd Gum Boils seldom
happen to the Incisors or to the lower Incisors sometimes
they create fistula & now & then the Matter causes
the Destruction of the Teeth — After once a suppuration
of the Cold does not create much Pain as there is no
fresh Ulceration — Sometimes the Matter finds its
Way into the Mouth when it is preceded by a Tumor
in the palate or a collection of Matter projecting into
the Mouth — Gum Boils are to be brought to
maturity by proper fots — The Teeth do not always
drop out when the above Diseases occur — If
the fang of a Tooth be denuded it will not perish
as other Bones when deprived of their Periosteum
they are frequently so at the Shedding of the Teeth —
Sometimes when the Body of a Tooth is scarated
a fungus will shoot up & file it which is to be destroy'd
by Venar Caustic but if it proceeds to any length it
sh^d be drawn unless it be a part one when every
Method sh^d be tried to save it & you may possibly
succeed in preserving it for many years — The
Lips & Nose will often sympathize in these
Affections — Boils figs may be applied to the

part affected or a crucial Incision sh^d be made thro'
 the gum tissue vent to the part up matter the
 Incision should be kept open by a little lint or the
 lunar caustic Altho' the fang may in a Degree be
 opposed by this Treatment yet it is preferable to
 the pain sh^d will not abate Or the Tooth
 may be extracted the fang leaved. Then re-
 placed however Altho' I do not recommend this
 last Operation The back Tooth Slitting the
 gum & keeping the Incision open may

Fungus is thrown out wh: is to be prepar'd
 by means of a Ligature blue vitriol or Esquien
 the Ligature to be tightened by Degrees —

Experiences from the Gums are of various kinds
 their Bases of different Extent They may be
 cut off with either Scissors Knife or Ligature wh:
 will destroy them tho' sometimes they will return
 wh: is to be prevented by the Use of Caustic —

Of these the great Hemorrhage you may
 employ the actual Caustic or Agarie if it
 proceeds to great Lengths beyond the reach of the
 Dentist the regular Practitioner is to be resorted
 to sometimes the Experiences or Abscess will perforate
 the Jaw & destroy the Integuments causing great
 Disfigurement Speedy Opening of these Abscesses
 is requisite & also Extraction if in the Grinders
 wash the Parts be but never practice so as
 to bring the Disease to the Exterior of the face —
 In effluvia of the Jaw will sometimes take
 Place in these Instances / after the small Pox/
 to be early removed

Diseases of the Antrum Maxillare — When
 Disease begins there it will cause Abscess or
 Gunboats the Pain will then be higher than if
 Extent of the Tooth the Diagnosis will be Pain
 in the Nose Eye & forehead with a Swell^d &
 Tumefaction of the Cheek Or the Discolouration
 may not come on — Induration will sometimes
 be great — It often points externally or it makes
 its way out at the Roof of the alveolar process
 or at Night it will make its way into the
 Nose & then into the Throat — You must
 draw the first Grinder & perforate the Antrum
 if the Matter does not flow out when the Tooth
 is drawn — Sometimes a fungus will form
 in the Antrum & destroy all the surrounding
 Parts as the Nose Eye &c —

See Lecture 10

li: March 20th 1791
 Diseases of the Gums & Maxillaries

In the Alveolar process there are Diseases
 occurring of them, class — Sometimes there is a
 (Inundation)

denudation of the fang balso an absorption of the gum
in which case the Tooth is kept in its situation
by the transverse lamina — Again if Inflammation
come on the alveolar process may be a Pus
formed — The Remedies are Scarifications, fre-
quently washing the mouth after with proper astringent
Scrubbing & — When the whole of the Alveolar
destroy'd the capillary substance remains unaffected
in wh: case it has been proposed to connect the Tooth
to its Neighbour by means of a Ligature — Mr Moor
dislikes this Practice as filthy injurious & offensive

The Tooth should be drawn into its Place supplied by
a false one — The Point of such a Tooth irritating the
gums causes Inflammation & suppuration — When
the above Diseases take place in consequence of a long
continued Course of Mercury & there will often
happen an exfoliation of the whole alveolar Process

Therefore when Mercury is taken you should keep
the mouth very clean by Infus: Torar — or Aqua Rosae
Zit & Ra Opri Ziv — Sometimes the
Socket of a Tooth fills up with spurious Matter & pushes
the Tooth out in this case Mr Hunter advises the Socket
to be drawn the fang shortened & replaced — Mr W
is of a different Opinion but advises the Body of the Tooth
to be filed to adosse with the neighbouring Teeth &
so on as it properly rises — When the Solution
of the Alveoli takes place from the Use of Mercury the
Scruvy & free Scarifications attempts be are
(demanded when from Scruvy the Prostitution should be
attended to — When supuration in the Socket of the
Gumms takes Place you should extract but file
away in the Incisors — Sometimes an osific
Tumor is formed on the alveolar process — chiefly
appearing in young Patients & causing little uneasiness
unless from the Tension of the Gums wh: is to be
relieved by dividing them

What is vulgarly call'd Scruvy of the Gums is
only a fulness & roughness of the pyramidal Points of
the Gums between the Teeth (Scruvy will first show
itself in the Gums) but true Scabitus is known
by other & Constitutional Symptoms as Spots &c

Scalis lodged on the Teeth are the first cause of
the Appearance of this spurious Scruvy who by pres-
ing upon the Gums causes that thickening of the Body
they become of a dark red hue — The Remedy is the
removal of the Scalis & Scarification of the Points
of the Gums — In plethoric habits this Appearance
will take place & here also free Scarifications are of
use —

Chlorotic Patients are also
liable to the same Disease — In all these Instances
Cleanliness is of service — Sometimes the
Gum will grow over the Tooth almost to the cutting
Edge in this C — you must pare them off & apply

proper Astringents as Tia of Myrtle &c. When the Gums are too firmly connected with the similitude of military Eruptions on them. You must employ Emollients as Decort: Althea &c.

When Callous Excrescences occur it is best not to meddle with them as they will grow again &

Nervous Disease of the Jaw — It is connected with a Disease of the Teeth. It is deeply seated in the Jaw & comes on by fits & starts. The Patient supposing it to originate in the Teeth an inexperienced Practitioner will go on drawing one after another without affording the Patient any Relief or the Tooth being in the least diseased. — Scarbathing &c may effect a cure or often it will spontaneously subside. — If the Dentist finds a decay'd Tooth it should be drawn on the contrary if there be none leave them alone. — Sometimes

there is Pain in the muscular Parts of the Jaw — Or in the nose & lips in which the Teeth sympathize.

It occurs periodically the Intervals being of different Lengths & causes a spasm of the Muscles it is call'd Tic Colourant & for which a Division of the Nerves is requisite. — In the upper Jaw the Infra Orbitary — In the lower the Mental Nerve.

1806 Lecture II

March 22

Of the irregularity of Teeth & Cure

Irregularity of the Teeth — This is a Deformity that is they grow behind one another & this occurs more frequently in the upper than the lower Jaw & most fully in the cuspids. This irregularity arises in the tardy growth of the Jaw — It sometimes so occurs that the Tooth perforates the internal of the Mouth — The Incisors will often do so — If the temporal teeth are the cause of this Deformity they are always to be drawn altho they be firm in & not only those before the irregular ones but sometimes the lateral ones also.

When this happens to the cuspids they sometimes stick out & are mightily in Danger of wounding the Lip — When the Teeth are drawn Preparation is to be applied to the new ones for a considerable Length of Time. It will sometimes have great Success if at the Age of 15 tho' it should not be neglected even at 18 — The Utility of this practice is shown by drawing a Tooth then situated at the Age of 14 or 16 for then the Vacuity is fill'd up by the approximation of the Side Teeth this however will not occur at 36 or 40 for then the Dentist's Sapientice are come thro' — You must not however remove the old set till the new ones appear

thus the jaws — Where a Tooth ride over and the
 either inwards or outwards to bring it into the circle you
 must use a circle of Gold according to the exigency of the case
 The bits must assist the operation by frequently pressing
 the Tooth wh: oppose it. — If it be a Circle of
 14 or 15 always advise extraction this Plan may
 also be practised if a Tooth be broke or struck out &
 is preferable either to having a false one or transplan-
 ting of Teeth — Sometimes the upper jaw over-
 hangs the lower & considerably making what is
 called a rabbit mouth In this case Mr Hunter
 advises the Extraction of a Bicuspis on each side
 & the widening the jaw by a circle of Gold intro-
 duced for that Purpose & fix upon the canines

Sometimes a Tooth lies Edgewise when it has
 been advised to extract it & replace it in its proper
 Situation but this is not proper on account of the
 Irritation & Inflammation wh: may ensue it is
 preferable to draw it & tie the contiguous Teeth to-
 gether by a ligature of dubbist's Silk but this is
 not to be advised till the Tooth has come thro'
 Gout's Neck — When this Irregularity happens

to the Bicuspides let them alone unless they inter-
 fere with the Tongue — Deformities of
 the Body of Teeth — They either project like
 an Apophysis or else there are Divisions in the body
 appearing like Grooves — Mr Leadmore says
 it is occasioned by the pressure of the stalks of the

This Mr M — denies & thinks it is occasioned
 by interrupted ossification During the progress of
 the Tooth on the Pulp you will always find
 them of a diminutive size — Sometimes
 also there are holes in the Crown of the Tooth &
 Mr M — supposes them to be formed by the intro-
 duction of heterogeneous particles at the Period
 of the Tooth growth on the Pulp They are generally
 very small & thefang short & thick — There
 are also at times Spots of various Colours on the
 Teeth wh: arise from the attraction of Phosphate
 of Lime for colouring Matter — These are not
 to be scraped Sometimes too there are Spake
 Spots wh: are not injurious to the tooth & are not
 to be attempted to be removed —

Dubbist's Silk

Whole Lecture 12

March 27
 Receipt of Joann Plantt

The Idea of transplanting Teeth was first started by Mr
 John Hunter from the Experiments he made upon Cocks &
 Hens by transplanting a Tooth into a Cocks Comb. &c — from
 the observations made upon these Experiments Mr Hunter

would be the practice of transplanting Teeth in the Human Subject Mr Moor is of Opinion that the tooth so transplanted is kept in its situation by mechanical firmness only as there is no vascularity or principle of life in a drawn tooth & as this mechanical Union is obstructed if the tooth has been drawn some time - If a drawn tooth be immediately replaced it never has again any Sensation even if it decays - The operation of transplanting is simple - It consists in drawing the Scion Tooth & transplanting it to the Patient - This preferable to the supply by art if it can be effected properly but there are many Difficulties it is so repugnant to Humanity that Mr Moor always dissuades from it - The difficulty of getting a Tooth from any one is another disadvantage as it requires many trials before you can fix upon a proper one - The Subject should be about 18 years old for then you will have a sound tooth perfectly formed from the pulp - The Gums & Gums of both Subjects should be perfectly sound - Having drawn the un-sound Tooth cleanse the cavity from coagula & the parts being washed extract the sound one it being similar in shape &c to the one drawn fix it in the socket tie it with silk to the adjacent ones - The fang of the transplanted Tooth should be smaller than the native one or otherwise it will be ineffectual if it sh^d be too long it may be shortened but if too large in the circumference it cannot be lapped for then no adhesion will take place - This operation is confined to the single fanged tooth - Many Subjects pre-eminently should be ready for your choice you will judge of the size of the Tooth required (if broken off) by its fellow if both by the fangs when drawn it is necessary that the constitution of the Person who furnishes the Scion Tooth should be sound as Mr Moor says perhaps the venereal or any other disease may be introduced with the transplanted tooth - In fact always dissuade from the operation - When the transplanted tooth is fixed it may be firmly united perhaps in a fortnight or month - If the body of the Tooth be too large & the fang suitable it may be filed away to make it fit - Patients should not be too hasty to get from under your care - There should have been no Mercury taken for 2 Months before the operation neither sh^d it be taken during the process of fastening or for two Months afterwards - Colds sh^d be avoided, nor should the Tooth be used in mastication - When it has succeeded to the utmost it seldom remains many Years perhaps 8 at the most - A Dead Tooth will not do for this operation - Suppose all difficulties overcome Nature will perhaps be offended & discard the Alien from intercourse with Her own offspring - The bony part of a transplanted tooth will be absorbed - Sometimes persons suppose the transplanted Tooth to be wh: is a deception this operation therefore is not to be recommended especially as we have the admirable resource of ingrafting wh: is in every way equally useful & beneficial - Sometimes you draw a Tooth by mistake you must replace

if the alveoli are perfect & you clear away the ²³⁹
coagula properly if the alveoli are broken the chance
of succeeding is as 2 in 7 this process will succeed
when the teeth are knocked out when it has occurred
for some hours you should steep it in warm water
& replace it fasten it by ligature & attend to the
proper regulations Decayed Teeth may be operated
upon taking care before you replace it to cut out the
decayed part & fill it up with Gold — The Polary
are not excluded from this Practice —

Lecture 13. March 28-1806

Artificial Teeth.

The art of making artificial Teeth is merely mechanical
but the operator sh^d be acquainted with the Principles of
Surgery it may be done from one to a whole set if
made to fit properly may be as useful as the natural
ones 'Tis a happy Invention particularly for female
beauty — The Human Tooth ingrafted on old Stumps
is preferable as they are more durable — For an
artificial Tooth you take a cast in Wax of the Gum
& adjoining Teeth wh: cast you reverse & you will
have the exact resemblance of the Tooth required
— then you cut out your Piece of Bone wh: is to
be hollowed first to fit the Gum then make
grooves for the two adjacent Teeth to fit — Take
a mould of the alveoli & gum in soft & warm Wax
wh: you reverse in flour of Paris taking care to
make the place of the foramen — then you carve
out the required Teeth so as to fit properly & after
their proper forms — they are to be fixed by ligatures
to the neighbouring ones — The Teeth of the
Hippopotamus is alone proper for this purpose
as even Ivory will change black — The artificial ones
should be washed two or three times in the Water
they will preserve their colour provided the enamel
of the Hipp^o Teeth be left on & preserved — If a
whole Jaw is to be made you cannot preserve the
enamel — if it be well polished it will look as
well as our own — The Size of the Teeth vary for
for whole Jaws you buy the large ones for one two or
three teeth the smaller ones they are preferable
& cheaper being about $\frac{5}{8}$ the larger ones $\frac{24}{8}$ or
more the length of the teeth is to be determined by
observing the mid distance of a parallel line
which brings the two Gums are perpendicularly
situated to each other — when a whole jaw is to be
made you cannot preserve the Enamel except it
be made of two or more Pieces which is inconvenient
on acct of the rivets giving way — The preferable way
of supplying Teeth is by pivoting Human Teeth when
to a whole set — If two jaws be made you join them
by worm spring joints — for Human Teeth you
excavate according to the form required — all
the joints & pivots should be silver or gold.

Ingrafting is never performed on the Grinders
Cut off the decayed Tooth a little lower than
the Gum by the Vipers are apparent you destroy
them by the Broach Your instrument should be

rather soft than if it sh^d break you will be foiled in your operation — then drill the fang of the Tooth with different sized instruments — Take a natural Tooth deexcavate it to fit into the fang of the other — Take some gold or Silver wire with a screw at that end wh^{ch} is to be fitted into the crown & the other to be suitable to the fang sometimes it is crooked & then the difficulty is greater than with the straight fanged ones — sometimes the Gum swells wh^{ch} may be occasioned by the Pivot being too long it should then be shortened — When the Pivot becomes loose it may be tightened by silk lark round it — such Teeth are not to be roughly used by biting too hard bodies &c.

Deficiency of the Palate is of various forms & situations — You must adapt a piece of Gold or Silver or Bone according to the magnitude or figure of the fissure — The cast is to be taken similar to the artificial Teeth — in France & parts of Paris — give it to the Silver smith to make a plate of that form — You then make uprights perforated with holes to wh^{ch} you sew sponges wh^{ch} by swelling secures it — it should be washed several times a Day — Mineral Teeth are made of clay glazed like Staffordshire ware — they are useful to those who are filthy by inclination & the Saliva will not corrode them as it does bone they are however easily known by their colour & they will break also in their baking they shrink & break upon the Hearth —

1806 Feb 29 Lecture 14 Scaling of Teeth &c

Any extraneous Body wh^{ch} is deposited upon the Teeth is at first Mucus wh^{ch} concretes — it is scoured by the Salivary Glands & consists of an earthy matter — This is shown by letting the Saliva evaporate on a piece of Glass when the earthy matter will remain — Its accumulation on the Teeth may in some degree be prevented by the frequent washing of the teeth the most frequent place in wh^{ch} it is found is the hollows of the upper Jaw & the divisions of the lower Jaw for there the salivary Ducts terminate — It is often greatest on that side where there is least use as in those who only eat on one side — it sometimes accumulates to the size of ^{peas} &

vegetable food & fruits are useful in promoting the accumulation of this substance — Menstru^{al} & a state of Pregnancy generate it oftener than in other cases — the teeth should be often washed with a brush & water — when it has accumulated it should be removed by the Dentist as often as regenerated — The Dentist should be cautious in removing this substance with properly formed Instrum^{ts} wh^{ch} should not be too sharp — Acids of all Descriptions are injurious to the enamel & all tooth Powders should be void of gritty substances — After scaling the Pat^t should be careful to keep the parts clean & once or twice a week to use some soft Dentifrice such as
 Colu^m Uni ℥ ʒi Orscipia ʒij (when scales are removed)

scarify the Gums freely & they will recover their primitive
vigour - sometimes the scales will extend down even to the
fangs - they are of different colours mostly spake white
sometimes yellow, or black, or olive green - they have
none of them any malignity - colour depends upon the
imitation of the Patients or does fluor albus & h
Inbilious - green - Costive Habits black - Scatting
spake white - Teeth are sometimes stained by a discharge
from the Gums in wh: case no instrument is to be
used but the brush only & a proper Powder - but if it
is permitted to remain it will corrode down to the
fang & destroy the Enamel - The food should always
be washed away especially at night after taking
fruit pies or port wine Gonorrhoeic Phlegmony should
be resorted to two or three times a year

Extracting of Teeth is generally a simple operation
now & then it is a difficult & delicate one especially
when there is inflammation & irritation it is then best
to delay extracting till it subsides as the parts are
very tender should not bear the pressure of the Instr^{mt}
wh: of course would increase the irritation - You may
mistake the proper Tooth if however the inflammation
be small you will take advantage of your Patients
inclination - they are generally very firm in difficult
to be drawn tho' sometimes they are loose & easily taken
out wh: they should be to prevent irritation & the longer
they remain in when loose the greater difficulty is there
in supplying the place with an artificial one - Never
draw a tooth quick or apply too great a force & take
care properly to fix your Instruments - Encourage your
Patient when the Instr^{mt} is well fix'd use gentle force
you will succeed Place your Patient in a proper light
Stand before your Patient in all cases even when
you extract from the upper Jaw according to Mr Moor
- fix yr Instr^{mt} properly - the lever to be on the inside & the
bolster on the outside - Stumps are also to be drawn in
this way if above the level of the Gum - if below
you must use the Punch all teeth are to be drawn out-
ward except the Outers Sapienties wh: are to be drawn
inward on acct of the alveoli of the larger tooth being
thinner on the external than the internal part - The
Common Key Instruments to be preferred - This
property lance the Gums where the disease has been
of some duration Closing the Gums is nonsense - &
cannot be effected it is a union of the opposite sides
they soon close of themselves - Washing the mouth with
Spirits is injurious - Washing with little Laud. or warm
milk or water with quick all that is required - A common
- or base may take place as know it 3 bicuspids by Mr
false female force on small incisor of upper Jaw - stopp'd by
ling & opp'd in any astringent stuff into cavity - breaking
the alveolar proap after occur - of no consequence - & sometimes
it adheres to the tooth & may be broken away before you draw
it to Patient - when any part alveol: broken sh^d be removed
by forceps - sometimes the tooth will break if brittle &
as the Nipels in this case are usually broke there will be
more Pain if there is you must draw the stump - by
drawing a sound Tooth

Prices cleaning 10/6 filling 7/each or 10/6
Artificial £1.1 each Human £3.3 Drawing
5/each from some 10/6

1
2

of
pl

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript.]

[Faint handwriting on the right edge of the page, possibly from an adjacent page.]

1816
Gloucester Infirmary

Oct 26

Mr Owen. — Truse popliteal
aneurism

3 Months

aneurism of the popliteal artery occa-
sioned by an overstrain — this a fall with this
leg bent under him (the right) some
months preceding the appearance

The tumor very large discoloured
on the surface apparently near bursting
The operation was performed by Mr
Truse an incision of 6 inches long
was made in the course of the gastrocnemius
muscle on the inside of it below
the parts being displaced the vessel
did not be discovered but was easily
found on the external edge — was se-
parated from the surrounding parts
the space of 2 inches & tied with a double
ligature & divided in the middle
pulsation in the tumor & anterior
tibial artery ceased.

Not dropped the first 2 days was
slightly feverish ordered the effervescent
saline to obtain from fermented
liquors

Dressings removed & handled
pins taken out. adhesive plaster
used — p. hydrarg. c. sal. c. mar. c.
Apply unguent. thulle. — ligatures came
away. Sprinkle with hydrarg. precip.
rub: & drop his vic.

discontinue mercurial precip.
& dust it with pulv. flor. than
his vic

15 the wound still large but now
beginning to granulate favorably

16 Dressings continued only changed
to p. flor. Chan. for p. sal. cal.
22 only once a day — healing —

23 rather indolent touch with lunar
caustic

Wed 1 standing till yesterday when a
darkish brown spot appeared on the surface
where the ligatures came another today
lower down. touch with acid mercurial &
give the effervescent saline —

to continue as before touching
10 c caustic lunar — die on

[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly centered and spans most of the page's width.]

married the two children Ob: 22 Feb 53
Mr. Jamet - Brookthorp. N.Y.
Admitted Jan'y. 25: 1810 - Abscess of the thigh
At: 27 He 10 weeks

When the tumor was examined the Day of admittance it was nearly the size of large figs bladder a little discoloured on the surface - had begun higher up in the groin & when first perceived about the size of an orange - no pain in the part - no impulsion on coughing - had a pain in his Back about a year since thro' the heat of the summer when working hard but it went off when the tumor appeared only lay by about a week after great fatigue in business.

26 more discoloured on the surface Mr. J. made a small puncture on the external of the tumor wh. discharged a quart of very thin whey coloured liquor the patient healed by first intention - he in the course of the Day became sick in his stomach & rejected his food & with Latin in actio & Herpesen

28 another puncture made as the tumor had regained its former size. as much again discharged tho' more puriform - Cont.

29 in the morning the original puncture was enlarged considerably & there flowed from the wound such a profusion of chocolate coloured serum as to wet the bed through the

Exhib: pil: colocynth. C. to procure stools

31 the second puncture was also enlarged poultices had been previously applied to be discontinued today simply dress'd with lint & flowers

Feb 1 a good deal of coagulum from the cellular substance wh. choked up the wound

apply lint dipped in saturated Symples & flour as before

The same dressings were applied for the space of a fortnight twice & thrice a Day according to the nature & quantity of the Discharge frequently the integuments were elevated when flooding by air apparently impled into the wound - the punctures were constantly kept in the Night than at the other times of Dressing

15 about this Day another opening was made high up in the groin wh. however did not render the discharge freer.

At 58 Mr. Collins - Nye

Accident Admitted Feb 7. 10. 1810 the wound cut into
was occasioned by a side lock in bedding the capsule
about 2 inches long on the inner of the knee
Condyle three vessels were divided
wh: were secured by ligature of
the W. Corp: with adhesive -

11 Bad night feverish tumefaction
of the leg & thigh - Applic: lotio e
Aceto. tartaric. affectis &
Haustus purg.

12 Feb: Haustus

13 Changed the Drp: ^{synovialis} cap:
applic: Cataplas: bis in die

15 Do - great swelling approachg
to oedema. Huft: Galb: e Huft:
Campher

Tongue furred - pulse feeble - no
discharge of synovia -

16 discharges synovia applicetas
cataplasma

17 acounter opening made on the
external condyle

Haustus e Syr: papav: alb. 3ij
P. Spec: Comp. ʒij N.
contn: Cat: bis die -

18 large incision made on the
external condyle

thru' the joint a large Hemorrhage
was the consequence nearly to the end
of a quart at different times of arterial
Blood the swelling of the leg & thigh greatly
subsided & he slept a tolerably good
night subsequently

23 } continues (nearly the same no
increase of bad symptoms his
M. Tongue continues very dry this
countenance looks pale his resp: doozy
mittle. Huft: middles

25 Another opening was made in the
internal condyle where pus was collected
accident Diarrhea came on on ~~the 26th~~
wh: lasted till the 28th notwithstanding the
exhibition of catechu opium chalk &
other astringents foot wine Rice &
the catechu were at last effectual

Tongue very dry & brown
pulse. feeble slow -
countenance quite vacant.

27 another opening made in the
lower part of the Ham where it had by an
to through

Apply vinegar to the parts inflamed
about the wounds

Feb 1 no better inflammation extending
up the thigh Adour the leg Ob. Feb 7
Tongue still more dry & brown
great discharge from the last openings
Bark with wine & other cordials given
since the purging stopd

At 46
Accident

Admitted Feb. 8. 1810 for kick of

at wound on the anterior part of the tibia above
thro' the kick of a horse the previous Day
it was greatly tumefied & had begun
to slough apply poultice

14 Contin^d Cataplasmate & fomenta
The bone is visible

15 better. —

16 The wound enlarged upwards
& downwards to free the purulent
collection

contin. applicat. ut antea

to surface of the W. Spreading &

22 some sloughs thrown off from
the edges — The bone turning black. — Cont^d.

17 } Contin^d better. —

3 } Wound again enlarged down

to 10 } continue as before To Day

ordered the Bone to be touched
with acid muric & drop the
wound & treat fresh —

To produce Water similar to that of the source Royal
at Barege Take for every Gallon of Water you wish to
imprregnate of

- Alumine 2 grains
- Carbonate of lime 2 grains
- Hard Spanish Soab 2 grains
- ominate of Soda 4 grains
- oxid carbonate of Soda 20 grains
- Sulphur of potash 16 grains

Grind the

materials together Boil them in as much Water as will
dissolve them stir them over the fire till the sulphurated
Hydrogen gas is disengaged wh. is known by the smell
of rotten Eggs then mix the ingredients with the water
of the Salt previously prepared — When this combination
is formed the proper degree of heat added we may expect
very salutary effect by this artificial Water as
certainly as if used at its natural source

Mr. Price Montemore's Thumb

Oct 45

Accident

Great part of the Ball of the Thumb loughed away left a sore of about 6 inches circumference it was put up with adhesive plaster

Bit by a stallion of the thumb

Cataplama aq. litharg. Ocul & panes

Cataplama Sprevicci bis die

Droplings under the Cataplama

14 Droplings round the edges & hill

to the sore bis die

15 continued the droplings as before on the last Day changed for

20 Ung. & the bitrat: sub - Healing -

26 Drop. w. adhesive. str.

Feb. 1 Contin - made O.P. - healing

3 Perisitat.

10 Dec

Mr. RAMS. Marchington Fry

Oct. 10
He
12 Monthly

Taken into the House Jan'y 25 Ulcers
Happens by his Father's acct. to have the ^{2^d} ^{cornea}
originated from a blow received about
the period specified wh: caused a
weakness of the Organ & rendered it
more liable to be affected by cold —
at various times Inflammation occurred
& at last an ulceration of the Cornea

Jan'y 26 Cap: Lint: antiseptic lin: oil
Lid: aper: pro re nata
Fungus oculum & aet: Eng:
et ad interalleara hanc & sp: hanc
Ling: vitriol

grew better under this treatment till
he caught a fresh cold

Feb'y 12 Emplastr: canth: temp: sinist

21 left eye better the right exhibits
a disposition to ulcerate on the external
edge of the cornea

Applic: Comp: Lytta: temp:

contin: medicam: inter

Mar. 1 contin: — better —

3 went away at his own request

Wm Cole - jaundiced: Sept

Oct 19
Account

Sept 28 Union by the first M. ^{for} ^{at} ^{Wound}
 was in vain attempted the foot ^{of the left} ^{foot}
 was painful lotions were applied to
 abate the inflammation

12 Drops with simple cerate

16 Do

18 Begins to extend inflammation around
 it Appli: Cataplas: et Lotio & Aceto
 et. Aqua b. d.

Nov 1 The same course was pursued till
 today the wound still enlarges tho'
 less inflamed than a few days since
 his tongue white wh: is the only unhealthy
 change

3 Dusk thro' v. a palv: flor Chan
 continue the poultice

$\frac{10}{10}$ 00 - to Day touch & Acid: Mus:

Mr Powell Woodchester Esq

Oct. 9
M.
2 Years

Admitted Jan 4. 25th 1810.

A disease
of the lower
jaw

A great deal of hardness & increase
of size on the left cheek where the
disease exists. The occasion of it was
originally a blow from a stone - there
are three openings wh. lead to the
Bone

26 Applicator Cataplasma part aff.

Feb 23 Contd
Mar 1 Do
to 10 Do

The first part of the book
 is a history of the
 country from the
 first settlement
 to the present
 time. It is
 written in a
 simple and
 plain style
 and is
 very
 interesting
 and
 useful.

The second part
 is a description
 of the
 country
 and
 the
 people
 who
 live
 there.



St. Bartholomew's Hospital
1866

June 17. Robt. Ferris had his right hand torn with the machinery of a cotton manufactory, the whole of his fingers were lacerated to the tendons of the muscles they were slightly draped & poulticed

do to the 4th of July twice a Day
The fingers sloughed off as far as the second phalanx

- July 3 the wound healthy & granulating
 8 do
 12 do
 17 do
 21 better
 23 — do to Aug 4, 25,
 27 healing
 28, Sept 14, 23, 30 nearly cured
 Collett Dooper

July 30. Mathew Pittum Queen

Had his right hand crushed with a cart & the little finger so lacerated as to make amputation necessary which was done at its junction with the metacarpal bone, the abductor muscle was perfectly ruptured & tremulous in its motion, it was lightly draped with cerat: alb: & kept with a few strips of adhesive plaster

- July 3 poulticed
 8 do
 10 draped, 12, 17, 21 better, 23 do,
 30, Aug 4 healing & discharged cured O.P.
 W Lawrence Dooper

June 22 John Gilbertson Queen

Cut the ball of his left hand thumb with a knife it was draped but a branch of an artery bled at intervals till the 30 again came to the hospital - Mr L - tried ineffectually to secure the vessel, cut down in the supposed direction & it ceased to bleed directed Lotio by Noy: act: for a constant application

- July 3 poulticed
 5 draped 8, 10, 12, 17 do when he was discharged cured
 W Lawrence Dooper

H. Barth

Hospital June 23 Barney Hunt King

was burnt in the groin to a considerable extent over the abdomen & penis; for two days the ol. turbintho was applied then a poultice

July 2 great sloughing when he was ordered Decort: cinchona & the continuance of the poultice do to D.

9 hnt under the poultice a hemorrhage took place from the penis continue to the 12

13 white droppings to 17, 21, 23 do better 30 drop with pulv: creta comp copis of white creta

Sept 4 do

25 healing

Sept 5 do to 30 do

S Barnes M.D.

June 4 Robt Harris

Had his hand lacerated by a blunderbuss King wh: went off as he was loading it the little finger was obliged to be amputated at the second joint it was poulticed till the 5th of July do to D & 12. going

well 12 drops, 13, 17, 21, 23 do made O.P. a small surface not quite healed

S Barnes M.D.

July 3 John Davis

King

Came in without the two first fingers of the left hand as they had been torn off by the Devil in a cotton machine; a third was wounded

drop with hnt & adhesive with lotion over

8 drop & better 12, 17, 21, 23 do 30 do to Aug 4, 6 made O.P.

nearly healed

R Chamberlain M.D.

July 3 Jas Dickette

King

Fracture of the femur by a fall from a ladder

12 lotion lithay: accel. 17, 21, 23 do Aug 4 do 25 do cured Sept 12.

R Chamberlain M.D.

Cases

267
1806

St-Barth
Herpital

June 20

James Billington

Solitis

was admitted for an abscess above the
pubis caused by the injection of
wine into the cellular substance
he observed it a week previous to
his admission it burst the following
Sunday a poultice was directed from
the beginning

July 4 better

abscess quite healed

The cause being structures in the bladder
bougies were passed daily to the 23
when they were used on alternate days
occasionally the caustic ones the
same practice was pursued to the 30
of September when he went out.

W Lawrence Dwyer

June 14 George Rodney

had his leg amputated below knee on
account of a diseased tarsus wh. had existed
for more than nine years, the operation
was performed at the man's own request
10 drops for the first time do to
July 5 when the lith: acct: was ordered
on acct of incipient inflammation do to

13 when it was better

14 pain came on & discharge the
next day after wh. he was easy. he mended
daily to July 30 when a troubling sinus
remained wh. healed by the 27 of Aug when
he was discharged cured but returned on
the 21 of Sept. with an opening of the
stump.

J. Burgess Dwyer

May 9 Jas Watkins

Lazarus

was admitted for a sore on the penis,
ordered to submit apply cataplasms & take
the pil Hydroxyis it healed five weeks after
his admission but a week previously a bubo
appeared in the left groin wh. was opened
by a lancet after a fortnight the injection
& cataplasms continued to the 25 of June
when he went out of his own accord

He had conviction about 5 weeks before
his admittance

J. Drayton Dwyer

was admitted for an Aneurism of the
thoracic aorta wh: was first discovered
on the 21 of June while applying some
topical remedy for a tumor in the situation
of the Aneurism tho' unknown to be so
till then. It continued stationary till the
30 of July when it appeared larger & on
the 14 of Augt he was discharged.

Langd Mary Gardiner Stona

was admitted for sores on the Nates
which had existed for two weeks before
her being taken in & was only preceded
by a discharge from the Vaginae, directed
to water to the 1st of July when there
appeared Eruptions on her hands & Throat
she was fumigated every other Day
July 4 the sores were dult with Ungt:
mercuriale she went out on the
10 of her own acc. but was readmitted the
20 of Augt followg. L. B. D. Cooper

July 11 Jonale

fell from a coal barge & ruptured
some Vessel internally as blood came from
the rectum to the quantity of two
quarts (his own account) rest & aque
hordei however cured him by the 17
L. B. D. Cooper

May 9 Mary Clarke Watts

came in for a superficial Abscess
in the Ham a poultice was ordered
about a fortnight after her admission
it took to Slough when she was ordered
Decoch: Cinchona & pulv: ejusdem &
vinum rubrum with the beer poultice
these means were employ'd to the 21 of
June when an artery sloughed & there
was considerable hemorrhage the limb
was placed in a bent position & the follg.
application directed to be employ'd

℞ M. rinos: recti: ℥ij
Aethi ————— a ℥ij
Aquo ————— ℥ij This with

the internal remedies were continued till
the followg. Saturday when she died
June 28 examined the Ham & the
proliferated Vessel was entire L. B. D. Cooper

Midwifry (Sodbury)

	1807	1807
Son		
Dr Dando Dubi Bottom		May 28
Son Cam Mr Old Sodby		June 15
Boughton Dr		16
Bonneto Du 1/4 7 AM		July 21
Son Byson Haystille 1/4 5 AM		22
Daup Miles Hay Hill 10 25 AM		26
Son Leonard Old Sodby 3 25 Dr		Oct 22
Guest Iron Acton		Oct 27
Underhile Dr Wickwar 15 PM		Nov 9
Son Heaven Mr Wickwar 7 20 AM	breith 2 th Sunday	14 7
Daup Nicholas Acton 12 20		Dec 20
Son Ford Wickwar 4 PM		

No 14

1808

1808

Son Helminster old Sodby 5 1/2 PM		Feb 2
Son Pickell Acton 8 3/4 PM		Feb 17
Dando Haystille 8 3/4 AM		18
Hawkins Draxton 9 1/2 PM		Mar 1
Daup Stedman Acton 11 1/4 AM		18
Daup Wall Acton 10 1/4		25
Son Jukes Sodbury 8 1/2 AM		28
William Copt Hill 8 3/4		Apr 19
Shat Soddy 6		May 8
Williams Westerleigh		7
Hobbs Acton 8 3/4 PM		20
Pullen Acton 10 AM		June 1
Barneto Wickwar 12 25		17
Gingell Compton 2 40		July 20
Cooper Old Sodby 19 5		Aug 4
Isaac Mr farm		5
Barker Soddy 10 PM		10
Shafford Wickwar 10 3/4 AM		14
Daup Goulding Acton 9 1/2		Sept 21
Son Dixon Gate Rocks 4 10		Oct 13
Heaven Wickwar 12 1/4 PM		29
Daup Batts Gate Road 6 40		Nov 4
Thomas Acton 3 10		5
Lovett Wickwar 9 20 AM		29
Moley Dr 1 1/2 PM		Dec 13
Sargeant Gate Road 15		15
Son Pullen Acton 2 10 AM		23

No 41

1809

1809

Son White Wickwar 2 AM		Jan 9
Cook Dr 3 3/4		14
Daup Warren Gate 6		23
Newman Old Sodby 12	Meridie	28
Son Chandler Wickwar 5 3/4 PM		Feb 10
Nicholls Acton 2		18
Pierott Wickwar 8 1/2		19
Colbourne Draxton	abatus	20
Braim Westerleigh 6 1/4 AM		Mar 8
Daup Ford Wickwar 1 3/4 PM		11
Dyer Acton 12 25 AM		19
Barnett Wickwar 4 7		26
Heaven Dr 8 7 PM		
Son Cam Old Sodby 4 1/2 AM		Apr 7
Dando Haystille		30
Daup Wibley Gate Rocks 2 PM		May 13
Kellestan R Hill 6 10 AM		27
Son Jayta Lathrige 1 1/4		June 2
Daup Loveluck Old Sodby 11 1/4		July 1
Son Sargeant Acton 3 3/4 PM		8
Over Old Soddy 7 1/4 AM		Aug 5

Daup. Cooper old Sodby 12 Nov - Aug 29 total 63

20 Daup. 12 June

Midwifry Gloucester

1870 1810

Day	Sex	Age	Name	Place	Time	Notes	Date
3 rd	M	3	Son	Well Mrs Glou.	12 1/4 PM	face towards	Abdom
2 nd	W	3	Do	Strain	10 30 PM	Stall	Feb 14
2 nd	-	3	Daup.	book Norton Ct.	4 1/2 am	breach	Mich 10
1 st	-	8	Daup.	Jones Oldwills	3 10 PM	natl	June 19
1 st	F	3	Son	Fisher Amstred	6 5 am	-	July 12
1 st	-	44	Daup.	Sighton Glou.	11 1/4 PM	2 ^o	fraks
1 st	O	5	Son	Sants Do	1 1/8 am	-	19
5 th	W	1	Daup.	Smith Longford	3 1/2 PM	-	umb bud
1 st	F	1	-	head Glou.	1 1/2 am	-	Aug 22
1 st	-	25	Son	Large Do	8 am	breach	Sept 2
1 st	O	6 1/2	Daup.	Harris on Do	8 7/8 am	natl	21
1 st	F	1/4	-	Syons Do	4 1/4 am	Glouster	28
1 st	W	12	-	Roberts Ashlewatt	6 am	natl	Oct 17
1 st	O	5 1/2	Son	Spier Elmore	5 1/2 PM	-	8
1 st	O	5	-	Elbridge Hainsmore	8 PM	-	9
1 st	W	5 1/4	-	Kirby Glou.	5 1/4 am	natl	11

about 1 o'clock the head was born & at the very
 moment was employed for the further extraction
 of the fetus they were unsuccessful it could only
 be accomplished by removing the head &
 turning who was done by Mrs Wittin she
 did about 1/2 past nine - she had hurt
 herself by frequently lifting her that the
 fetus appeared to have been dead some time
 & after the expulsion of the head the uterus
 did not contract

Six of wh. I took no acct attended for W. & F.

3 rd	O	3/4	Son	Twining	1 1/2 am	4 am	natl	Oct 16
4 th	F	1 1/2	-	Jones	1 1/2 am	2 am	-	19
	W	-	-	Davis	3 1/2 PM	-	-	25
	-	3	-	Boulton	Core	left Palmer with her	-	Nov 17
3 rd	-	-	-	New	Oldwills	12 1/2 am	-	30
4 th	O	1	-	Jones	Glou	8 PM	little born	-
7 th	F	16	-	Coprey	Bullack	11 1/2 PM	stip. in going	Dec 10
1 st	O	16	-	Boulton	R. Hainsmore	4 PM	natl	13
4 th	-	6	Daup.	Baker	Glou	10 1/4 am	-	16
2 nd	W	-	-	Dracey	-	10 1/4	-	18
4 th	O	3	-	Gibbs	Hainsmore	1 1/2	-	27
1 st	-	36	Son	Surl	Glou	3 1/4 PM	-	30
6 th	W	3 1/2	-	Bates	-	1 1/2 am	-	31
2 nd	F	6 1/2	Daup.	Kirby	Norton	1 1/2	-	-

No 36 1811 1811

8 th	W	-	-	Barnes	Sandhurst	Exh Plac.	-	Jan 2
3 rd	M	-	Daup.	Holliday	Whitecomb	over before arrival	-	10
1 st	O	-	-	Long	Ashlewatt	5 AM	over	12
1 st	-	4	Son	Epnotage	Glou	6	-	28
1 st	W	-	-	Hyett	Do	10	natl over	28
3 rd	-	-	-	Watts	Borington	-	over dead	July 4
1 st	F	1	Daup.	Pitt	Ship Glou.	2 PM	-	8
3 rd	-	2	Son	Wells	Upton	12 PM	-	9
1 st	W	9	-	Boulton	Hainsmore	12 AM	-	9
4 th	-	15	-	Colchester	Do	7 1/4 PM	Hainsmore	11
2 nd	F	10	Daup.	Hobbs	Sandhurst	11 3/4 am	-	13
1 st	O	6	-	Gough	Amstred	5 1/4 PM	-	28
1 st	F	7	-	Pitt	Twizwath	9 1/2 AM	over	Jan 9
5 th	W	7	-	Haynes	Glou	1 35 PM	-	10
3 rd	O	3	Son	Griffiths	over	12 1/2 AM	-	19
2 nd	W	1	D & Daup.	Charles	Glou.	12 1/4 + 12 1/2	natl breach	Apr 13
1 st	O	5 1/2	Daup.	Nichols	Kygsbalm	8 1/2 am	little tumor	6
1 st	W	4	-	Hiscocks	Glou.	5	natl over	9
3 rd	-	1	Son	Bolt	ham	9 3/4	-	13
1 st	O	-	-	Seppin	Hainsmore	9 PM	over	Plac
1 st	-	3	Daup.	Jones	Longford	1 3/4	-	21
3 rd	-	3	-	Trowsey	Kygsbalm	4 1/2 am	-	May 13
4 th	F	1	-	Shoeman	Glou	11 3/4 PM	over	16
3 rd	W	-	-	Long	Do	6	-	18
1 st	O	6	Son	Berrett	Do	4 3/4 AM	over	20
1 st	W	4	-	Howle	Do	8 3/4	-	21
3 rd	O	1/2	-	Bogyer	Do	4 1/4 PM	-	June 2
2 nd	-	5	-	Stephens	Borington	9 1/2 AM	-	July 29
2 nd	-	1/2	Daup.	Twining	Do	1 35 PM	-	1

No 64 over

Midwifery Gloucester

275

118

1813. continued

1813

W		Ambridge Liberton		Sun	at 8	July 28
c		hospitals waited to see if they would come on				
		at 2 went up to see how she did when she				
		was going off mind at 1/2 past 2 without				
		any sign of being worse or complaining				
		of extra pain had had		7 months		
		Ambridge Hartbury		Feb 8		
3 rd	W	2 nd	Broadstock	6	AM	14
8 th		3	Sharrow Gt	1 1/4	PM	18
2 nd			Wakefield	3	AM	30
1 st	W	13 1/4	Arbuthnot Broadstock	6 3/4		Apr 11
2 nd			Arbuthnot	12 3/4		15
1 st		4	Arbuthnot	5 5	PM	18
4 th	W	1/2	Arbuthnot	11	AM	19
2 nd		1/2	Arbuthnot	7 1/4	PM	26
2 nd		17	Compton	2	AM	May 14
1 st	W	24	Rever	8 35	PM	
6 th		1/2	Banham Gt	1	AM	15
7 th	W	4	Dyer	3 3/4	PM	
1 st	W	7	Wilkes	12 3/4	PM	16
1 st	W	12	Cook	6		23
1 st	W	17	Strain Swinworth	6 1/2	AM	29
1 st		2	Barrow Gt	10	PM	June 26
1 st	W	14	Brotherton	11 1/2	AM	July 2
3 rd	W		Troby			7
2 nd			Kirby Gt			
1 st	W	7	Curtis Gt	6		10
2 nd		5	Dudfield Arkelworth	3	AM	25
2 nd	W	7	Kaltham Barrow			Aug 9
1 st	W		Wisco Gt			26
10 th	W	5	Pemberton Hartbury	10 1/4		28
1 st	W	1	Colchester Chaimon	8 1/2	PM	31
8 th		20	Butt Swinworth	5 20	PM	10
		1/4	White Chaimon	1	AM	24
2 nd		1/4	Wadley	5 1/2		5
			Hans Staverton	Ex. plant		15
1 st	W	1	Vick Elmore	4 1/2	AM	29
4 th	W	6 1/2	Strain Elmsfield	11 1/2		Nov 4
3 rd		48	Long Wotton	1 20		16
3 rd		8	Island Gt	7 20	PM	19
1 st	W		Hamman			30
3 rd		1	Garland	5 1/2	AM	2
1 st	W		Young	11 1/2		12
2 nd	W	3	Sewing	5 1/4	PM	19
5 th	W	1	Brown	7 20		24
2 nd	W	1/4	Horgan	10 25	AM	25
6 th		3	Wells Elmore	7 1/2	PM	30
1 st		7	Window Gt	3		
20		160		29		1814

2 nd	W	3	Son	Merrett Gt	8 1/4	PM	Jan 9
2 nd			Daup	Quiding Elmore	1 1/10	AM	10
7 th	W	1/2		Whittard Gt	7 5	PM	
3 rd		1/2		Hewitt	5 3		15
2 nd	W	3		Phillips	2 1		20
4 th	W	7		Sison	1 1/10		Feb 7
11 th	W	27	Son	Wren Gt	5 1/2	AM	9
2 nd		1/2	Daup	Murrell Highnam	5 8	PM	27
1 st	W	9 1/2		Gibbs Corclawn	2 1/2	AM	Mar 21
	W	1 1/4		Byard Gt	9	PM	24
	W			Cook Brookwath	11		Apr 9
4 th	W	27		Summers Hardwith	1	AM	Apr 23

Go 172 over.

Midwifery Gloucester

Nov. 172

1814 continued

1814

2 ^o	0	3/4 Son	Oakley Glos	6. PM	Apr 24
3 ^o	W	Daup	Shaw Athleworth	Ext. Place	29
10	0	1/4 Son	Leach Staverton	10 3/4 am	May 9
1 st	W	120	Hope Glos	9	12
1 st		1	Bubbs	12 ⁵	26
1 st		17 Daup	Gingele Hainsmore	7 ²⁰	31
3 ^o	0	27	Baker Glos	12 midie	June 8
2 ^o		107 Son	Shafon do	37 PM	17
1 st	W	57	Wright p ^o Key H ^o	27 AM	20
1 st		7	Susan Glos	2 ^o PM	30
0			Gurney Glos	107	July 5
3 ^o		1 Daup	Boulton Hainsmore	117	6
W		1 Son	Pepton Glos	57 AM	21
1 st		12 Daup	Cooksey do	12 June	Augt 9
3 rd	W	1 Son	Williams Glos	2 PM	11
7 th		2 Daup	Cox do	77 do	10
9 th		2 Son	Crewe do	12 3/4	13
1 st	0	6 Daup	Hope do	2 AM	14
2 ^o		3 Son	Hyde do	97	30
2 ^o		1	Curtis do	12 ²⁰ PM	Sept 4
			Shaston Hainsmore	Place H ^o	8
		12	Crewe Glos	10 AM	16
19 th	W	7 Daup	Awelto Chumham	127 - amper	19
12 th	0	1	Pemberton Hartbury	10 3/4 PM	22
1 st	W	137 Son	Hayward Glos	57 - WRA	23
1 st	0	37 Daup	Roberts Athleworth	45 PM WRA bin	30
2 ^o		7	Newman Hatton	5 1/4 AM	Oct 1
1 st		4	Irrie Glos	2 PM	5
2 ^o		7	Wakefield do	106 AM	8
2 ^o		3 Son	Wlizard do	145	15
1 st		5	Jones do	6 PM WRA	22
1 st	7	58	Hooper Highnam	259 AM	Nov 22
1 st	W	37	Harris Glos	259	24
3 ^o	0	1 Daup	Growthage do	146 PM	Dec 10
1 st		10 Son	Whithead W.A do	2011	17
2 ^o	W	Daup	Allen Athleworth		20
0		3 Son	Lang Glos	3 AM	25
6 th	W	10 S. & Daup	Haywood do	8 + 77 AM	27
12	0	57 Daup	Price Hainsmore	10 AM	28
3 ^o	W	1 Son	Hyeto Glos	3 PM	31

No 212

1815

1815

3 ^o	0	47 Daup	Herbert Brookthup	8 1/4 AM	Jan 7 4
6 th		1	Arkell Glos	8 ²⁵ PM	5
		4	Webb Highnam	10	22
13		37 Son	Poble Hainsmore	1/3	30
		1	Daw Glos	2 ⁵	Feb 7 16
1 st	0	1 Daup	Page do	106 AM	17
3 ^o		7	Sants do	67	20
2 ^o	W	1 Son	Hyett do	5 ²⁰ PM	Mar 1
8 th		1	Gaze Anclote	1/8	4
9 th		17	Sims Incegly	12 PM amper	5
1 st	0	47	Beale Hainsmore	3 1/4 AM	9
W		Daup	Spillman Glos	4 AM	17
1 st	7	57 Son	Browning Whaddon	7 PM	20
1 st	W	2 Daup	Lodge Bullak	7/8	21
3 ^o	0	1	Crompton Glos	208	25
1 st	7	107	Reynolds do	9 1/4 am	Apr 1
1 st	W	74	Goodman do	17	22
2 ^o		7 Son	Price do	67 PM	24
1 st	0	17	Paral Hainsmore	8 ²⁵ AM	25

No 231. 11p.

Up 232

Midwifery Gloucester

1815 continued

1815

Ref	Sex	Age	Name	Place	Time	Month	Day
	♀	1/4	Daup	Pain	46 PM	May	7
1 st	—	3/4	Son	Chandler	1/4	—	12
9 th	—	—	Butt	Shucroft	2 1/2 PM	—	15
3 ^o	—	67	—	Roberts	10 ^o PM	—	16
1 st	W	1	Daup	James	11	—	26
2 ^o	♀	2 1/4	—	Cook	11 1/2 AM	June	4
2 ^o	—	17	—	Smith	10 3/4 PM	—	13
1 st	—	34	Son	Baylis	3 1/4	—	15
12 th	♀	3/4	—	Wren	6 5	—	20
1 st	—	2	Daup	Gabb	7 3/5 AM	—	22
2 ^o	—	5	—	Kallinder	3 PM	—	27
5 th	—	1	—	Doole	4 1/4 PM	July	3
8 th	—	1/4	—	Whitman	5 1/4 AM	—	4
11 th	—	1 1/2	Son	Cook	27 PM	11 th Street	5
2 ^o	—	—	—	Ashton	Wrotham	called at Sleom	—
<p>maid of great business having taken place to amount of 2 Chambers full and at 7 past Sleom. Her. ceased very weak & am^o as usual. vitated found placenta present & had had hemm. for six days past. The pains hem. returned at intervals to ab^o of the proposed as only chance to relieve her which was effected about 1 o' clock past. She died in pain & soon afterwards had not been pregnant for 7 years before</p>							
3 ^o	♀	1	Son	Murrell	6 ^o PM	—	20
2 ^o	—	5	—	Vick	5 1/4 AM	—	26
1 st	—	1/4	—	Voise	8 ^o	—	31
1 st	—	5	—	Houghton	7 3/4	—	Aug 5
9 th	—	1	—	Flint	4 1/2	—	19
10 th	—	7	—	Rea	10 3 PM	—	23
1 st	—	4	Daup	Bamford	12 1/2	—	25
10 th	—	1/2	Son	Cook	1 1/2 AM	—	—
3 ^o	—	—	Daup	Hayes	4	—	27
1 st	—	10	—	Dix	6 5 PM	12 th St	7
2 ^o	—	3 1/2	—	Bretherton	6 40 AM	—	—
1 st	W	2	—	Smith	4 5 PM	—	8
2 ^o	♀	17	—	Self	12 3/4	—	13
1 st	—	15	—	Vines	6 1/2	—	16
	W	—	—	new bear.	5 1/2 AM	—	13
8 th	♀	3/4	—	Series	1 1/2 AM	—	26
10 th	W	1/4	—	Isoby	9 PM	—	29
1 st	♀	10 1/2	—	Ingram	10 1/2 AM	—	Nov 1
1 st	—	27	Son	Balford	7 ^o	—	8
1 st	—	46	Daup	Baylis	12 1/2 PM	—	16
8 th	W	—	—	Coleman	—	—	28
3 ^o	♀	1/2	Son	Curtis	10 ^o	—	30
6 th	—	5	—	Piff	9 AM	—	Dec 7

No 269

Daughters 1816

25

1816

3 ^o	♀	1	Son	Chesterton	10 ^o PM	—	Jan 9
4 th	—	2 1/2	—	Dike	1 AM	—	11
5 th	—	2 1/2	—	Byard	8 1/4	—	12
2 ^o	—	2 1/2	—	Franklin	11	—	—
2 ^o	W	1/2	—	Swat	9 ^o PM	—	19
8 th	♀	2	—	Hillard	5 3 AM	—	25
5 th	—	3 1/2	Daup	Purbick	12 1/2	—	31
9 th	—	8 1/2	—	Kenner	12 1/2	—	Feb 3
1 st	—	20	Son	Wingate	8 1/2	—	4
3 ^o	—	2	Daup	Shafon	10 6	—	20
2 ^o	—	—	Son	Long	3 PM	—	25
2 ^o	—	—	—	Gingell	1	—	29
2 ^o	—	1/4	—	Wiltshire	1 1/2 AM	—	Mar 3

No 282 Over

Age	Sex	Name	Place	Time	Date		
1 st	W	1 st Son	Wood	Glov	7 PM	Arch 6	
1 st		2	Dinshwater	Langf	4 ¹ / ₂	7	
			Burt	glov	7 ¹ / ₂	Eth Placut 15	
3 rd	W	1/4	Goldfrink	do	11 ⁰⁰	25	
5 th		1/2	Jordan	Baswood	5 ⁶	28	
2 nd		3/4	Barfield	Higman	11	30	
4 th		1/4	Boulton	Shannon	5 ¹ / ₂	Apr 3	
		3 Daup	Wilkes	Glov	6 ¹ / ₄ AM	through by hand 4	
3 rd		6 Son	Bengo	do	4 ⁷	9	
5 th		19 Daup	Summers	Hardwick	10 ¹²	12	
		24	Dike	Sut	Glov	10 ¹²	18
1 st		50 Son	Hayer	Dr	8 ¹ / ₄	28	
4 th		2 nd Daup	Herbert	Brooklet	9 ⁷	May 21	
3 rd		2	Price	Glov	10 ⁵ PM	27	
1 st			White	Swigwall	6 AM	28	
1 st		8 ¹ / ₂ Son	Wilkes	Glov	10 ¹⁴	June 6	
2 nd		2 nd	Baylis	do	10 ¹⁴ PM	10	
1 st W		4 Daup	Cooper	do	9 ⁷ AM	12	
1 st &		5 Son	James	do	7	July 7	
3 rd		7	Blizard	do	10 ⁸	14	
			Bromley	do	3 ¹ / ₄	21	
		6 1/4 Daup	Hall	do	2 ⁷ PM	with 5	
1 st &		26 Son	Barnes	do	1 ⁷ AM	8	
3 rd		4	Bakley	do	5 ¹ / ₂	22	
1 st		33 Daup	Pritchard	do	10 ¹⁴ 5	23	
11 th		1/4 Son	Greene	do	4 ¹⁰	with 30	
1 st		28	Jenkins	Hatherley	10 ¹⁸ PM	Sept 2	
1 st		8	Powell	Glov	10 ¹⁶ AM	3	
1 st		2	Ballinger	Sandhurst	10 ¹⁹ PM	13	
5 th			Collins	Ref Holm	2	miles 21	
1 st		4	Nath	Longford	4 ⁰⁰	Oct 7	
1 st W		Daup	Abblet	Glov	4 ¹ / ₂	12	
1 st &		7	Cartwright	do	5 ³ / ₄ AM	16	
3 rd		7 ¹ / ₂ Son	Shank	do	11 ⁰⁰	17	
1 st		10 Gen	Wilkes	do	10 ¹⁰ & 10 ⁵ PM	18	
5 th		1 ¹ / ₂ Son	Smack	Hatherley	12 ³ / ₄	28	
3 rd		2	Bishop	Leigh	11	Nov 5	
1 st		1	Copner	Longford	2	9	
1 st			Boughton	Minstead	6 ⁷	Dec 15	
1 st		28	Price	Glov	1 ³ / ₄	18	
3 rd		Daup	hace	Whaddon	6	24	

No 323

13 Daughters 1817

39 Sons

2 nd		17 ¹ / ₂ Daup	Baylis	Glov	10 ⁹ PM	Jan 6	
2 nd		10 ¹ / ₂ Son	Browning	Waddon	10 ¹⁴ AM	15	
1 st			Cowell	Glov	9 ⁷	Feb 7 4	
2 nd		4	Digby	do	10 ¹⁸ PM		
2 nd		9	Cooksey	do	10 ⁷	10	
1 st		4 Daup	Clutterbuck	do	10 ¹² AM	18	
1 st		12 Son	Smith	Supley	8 PM	19	
10		9 ⁷	Lloit	Glov	4 ⁷ AM	Arch 7	
2 nd		3	Bamford	do	1 ⁰⁰	13	
5 th		2 Daup	Dike	Sut	do	5 ¹ / ₂	15
3		1	Newman	Chilton	3 ¹ / ₄	30	
3		12 Son	Harris	Sandhurst	7 ³⁵ PM	31	
2 nd		Daup	Cullern	Glouster	3 ¹ / ₄ AM		

Accom: follow'd could not extract the Placenta only in part great & immediate ability ensued call'd with Mr Wilton about 8 o'clock who agreed with me that it was inadvisable to attempt extracting the Placenta the system did not recover in the course of the day

No 330

sufficiently to effect the expulsion she died - Had had no child for 8 years since last case, a substance had grown in the uterus

14p No 336 Midwifery Gloucester

1817 continued

1817

No of Children	Sex	Name	Place	Time	Date
3 ^d	0	1/2 Daup	Vick	10 ³⁵ AM	Apr 21
1 st	3	Widder	Sandhurst	4	May 6
1 st	26	Ward	Glouc	9	15
1 st	7/2	Son	Preston	15	19
1 st	37	Sons	Haverhill	9 ^{1/4}	21
1 st	18	Daup	Growthage	3	June 7
5 th	2	Son	Hubert	8 PM	8
1 st	10	Daup	Woodward	7 ^{1/4} AM	13
9 th	1/4	Son	Whitland	10 PM	21
2 ^d	15	5 Daup	Cook	4 ^{1/2} AM	29
3 ^d	0	3 Son	Nichols	10 PM	30
2 ^d	W	17 Daup	Holliday	11 AM	asmp. July 14
4 th	0	7	Chertiston	9 ^{1/4}	15
9 th	-	1/4	(Draughton G)	12 ⁵ AM	19
3 ^d	-	1	Pickering	5 ¹⁰	-
1 st	-	3 Son	Greening	2 ⁵	24
1 st	-	28	Kitchener	5 ¹ PM	25
3 ^d	-	7	Wakefield	3 ³⁵ AM	31
3 ^d	-	4	Cook	8 ^{1/4} PM	Aug 2
9 th	-	8 Daup	Gaze	4 ³	3
2 ^d	-	1 Son	Arbuckle	2 ^{1/4} AM	20
6 th	-	7	Hulland	3 ⁰⁰ PM	Sept 10
1 st	-	17	Bampfod	12 ⁰⁰ AM	19
16	-	2 Daup	Pemberton	4 ⁰⁰ PM	20
1 st	-	5 ^{1/4} Son	Phillips	7 ^{1/4} AM	Oct 19
2 ^d	-	37	Wingate	8 ⁷ PM	30
10	-	87	Sims	2 ^{1/4}	Nov 4

No 363 17 Daughters 1818 23 Sons 1818

4 th	0	1/2 Daup	Allen	2 ⁰⁰ PM	Jan 7
4 th	-	1/4 Son	Hager	2 ¹⁰ AM	23
4 th	-	1/4 Daup	Compton	8	Feb 2
1 st	-	6 Son	Whitehawk	4 PM	26
2 ^d	-	4 ^{1/4} Daup	Ingram	14 ¹² AM	Mar 6
4 th	-	3	Sants	10 ⁰⁰ PM	14
4 th	-	7/2 Son	Butts	5 AM	22
1 st	-	12	Williams	5	27
1 st	-	10 Daup	Levin	3 ¹⁰	31
1 st	-	17 Son	Hargreaves	2 PM	Apr 3
1 st	-	-	Spiers	6 ⁷ AM	15
1 st	-	10	Hyett	4 ⁷	22
10 th	-	5	Butts	5 ^{1/4} PM	27
6 th	-	1	Purbrick	4 ¹⁰	30
3 ^d	-	7	Arch	5 ⁶ AM	May 15
5 th	-	1/4 Daup	Boughton	9 PM	16
6 th	-	5 ^{1/4} Son	Pinson	5 AM	20
4 th	-	27	Gardner	4 ^{1/4}	28
12 th	-	17 Daup	Creese	12 ⁰⁰ PM	June 10
10 th	-	2 ^{1/4} Son	Haywood	11 ³⁵	21
4 th	-	7	Price	5 ² AM	24
10 th	-	3 Daup	Pain	11	-
2 ^d	-	10	James	8	27
5 th	-	1/4 Daup	Wisher	5 ²⁰	July 3
1 st	-	32 Son	Bullock	3 ⁵	8
4 th	-	27 Daup	Cullin	1 ^{1/4} PM	face p
-	-	10	Tripp	7	15
2 ^d	-	2 Daup	Brown	2 ⁰⁰	17
2 ^d	-	-	Jones	3 ^{1/4} AM	28
6 th	-	3	Arch	11 PM	30
6 th	-	7 Son	Byard	3 ^{1/4}	31
5 th	-	4	Clark	11 ³⁵ AM	Aug 19
1 st	-	67	Halford	10 ⁷ PM	21

No 396 - over to the next number

Over 306 Midwifery Gloucester

1818 continued

1 st	6	5 son	Amis	Glos	5 1/4 PM	Sept 5
3 rd		7 th Daugh	Cook	do	9 th AM	8
2 nd		3/4	Chutterbush	do	5 th	10
7 th		2 son	Davis	do	3 rd	12
1 st		9	Troatt	do	12 1/4	15
3 rd		12 Daugh	Baylis	do	6 1/4	24
4 th		3 son	Monets	Elmore	3 AM	29
4 th		Daugh	Murreale	Highnam	3 PM	Oct 8
1 st		2 son	Phillips	Glos	11 am	Dec 10
2 nd		2	Powell	do	10 PM	Nov 7
3 rd		1	Arbelle	Wotton	3 1/2 AM	11
1 st		7/4 Daugh	Tucker	Glos	2 1/4	12
2 nd		1 son	Growthage	do	5 1/6 AM	17
17 th		6	Pemberton	Hartpury	1 1/2	18
4 th		1 Daugh	Maddocks	Glos	5 th	19
7 th		7/4	Keate	do	1 1/2 AM	29
		7 son	Rattenbury	do	6 1/4 PM	Dec 8
1 st		10	Hitchins	do	5 8	16

No 444 20 Daughters 1819 31 Sons 1819

10 th		6 1/2 son	Whitland	Glos	6 AM	Jan 9
1 st		3	Watts	Elmore	5 th	10
2 nd		1	Lucker	Glos	4 th	16
2 nd			Bamford	Wotton	2	25
10 th		3/4	Sims	High Holm	1/3	31
3 rd		2 Daugh	Cooksey	Glos	10	Feb 17
2 nd		7/4	Matthews	do	6 1/2	21
5 th		1 son	Hall	do	8 1/2	March 5 th
5 th		2 1/2	Bamford	do	1 1/2	6
3 rd		2 1/2 Daugh	Dodd	do	5 1/2	15
2 nd		2 1/2 son	Price	do	3 rd	Apr 3
1 st		7/4	Shallard	Twignorth	5 PM	Pruth 8
4 th		2 Daugh	Newman	Wotton	2 1/2 AM	May 15
4 th			Jones	Longford	3	15
3 rd		12 son	Metherton	Glos	7 3/4 PM	July 26
2 nd		1	Darker	do	5 7 AM	Aug 11
2 nd		2 1/2 Daugh	Croopy	Wotton	10 th	24
3 rd		7/4 son	Math	Longford	3 1/2	Sept 3
4 th		3	Baylis	Glos		11
4 th		Daugh	Bakely	do		13
5 th		1	Price	do	8 th	20
3 rd		7/4	Surl	do	1 1/2 PM	28
2 nd		7/4	Heppwood	do	8 th AM	Oct 3
7 th		1 1/2	Hillard	do	8 1/2	Nov 13
4 th		6 son	Pickering	Twignorth	1 1/2	21
6 th		6 Daugh	Herbert	Glos	1 1/2 PM	27
1 st		2	Mafor	Wotton	10 1/4	
4 th		7/4 son	Growthage	Glos	1 1/2 AM	Dec 2
1 st		3 Daugh	Cornish	do	10 PM	10
4 th		1 1/2 son	Wakefield	do	1 1/2	17
2 nd		7/4	Harris	do	2 AM	18

No 445 11 Daughters 1820 17 Sons

5 th		Daugh	Hayes	Glos	7 1/2 AM	Jan 2
3 rd		1 1/2	Halling	do	1 1/2 PM	14
11 th		34 son	Smith	Impley	10 AM	Feb 15
1 st		3 Daugh	Cox	Glos	11 th	March 20
5 th		3/4 son	Curtis	do	3 rd PM	Apr 6
2 nd		12 Daugh	Harquaver	Elmore	8 th AM	23
2 nd		1 son	Hgett	Glos	10 th PM	29
7 th		5	Collins	Sandhurst	10 1/4	May 4

Up No 453

Up No 453

Mary of Gloucester

281

1820 continued

1820

No.	Age	Sex	Name	Place	Time	Month	Day
1 st	10 th	Son	Sants	Glor	10 th PM	May	7
5 th	11	10 th Daugh.	Byard	do	4		19
7 th	12	Son	Ingley	do	1 ¹ / ₄ AM	June	4
9 th	12	Daugh.	Wilkes	do	8 th PM		8
1 st	1 st	1/2 Daugh.	Bury	do	10 th	July	5
3 rd	2	Son	Powell	do	7 ²⁵ AM		11
4 th	3 rd	3/4 Daugh.	Cooksey	do	4 ³⁵		17
6 th	1/4	Son	Thornton	do	8 th PM		19
1 st	4 th	Daugh.	Pickering	Widwood	11 th		23
			Pear	Widwood			29
10 th	12	Son	Clark	Widwood	5 th PM	Aug	27
5 th	4 th		Smith	Glor	4 th AM	Sept	1
3 rd	1/4		Banford	Waton	7 ²⁵		2
10 th	2	Daugh.	Crewe	Glor	11 PM		10
2 nd	2	Son	Hutchins	Candlemas	9 th		16
1 st	1 st	1 st	Marston	Case	3 ²⁰		23
1 st	48		Christen	Glor	7 ¹⁵	Oct	6
5 th	27	Daugh.	Munk	do	1 ²		10
11 th	7		Whittard	do	9 th		21
8 th	7		Hall	Widwood	2		24
1 st	10		Chl ^r	Widwood	5	Nov	11
2 nd	1/4		Ficker	Glor	1 ¹ / ₄ AM		20
8 th	6	Son	Burmer	Widwood	2		27
4 th	1/4	Daugh.	Pear	do	9 PM	Dec	7

No 477 15 Daughters 1821 1821

3 rd	4 th	Son	White	Santhunk	1 ¹ / ₄ AM	Jan	15
11 th	2		Aldridge	Glor	8 ¹ / ₄		27
1 st	1 st		Hutch	do	6 ¹⁰ 12 th PM		28
3 rd	1/4		Matthews	do	2 ¹⁰	Feb	8
5 th	1/2		Usher	Ranwood	8 ²⁰ AM	Feb	5
4 th	17	Daugh.	Stephens	Glor	2 ¹		7
19 th	1/2		Pemberton	Hartbury	1 ⁴⁸ PM		25
5 th	1		Dues	Widwood	1 ⁴ AM	Apr	1
9 th	48	Son	Dughes	Case	3 ¹⁰ PM		5
2 nd	11	Daugh.	Mills	Widwood	5		19
3 rd	1/4	Son	Ficker	Widwood	7 th AM	June	20
5 th	5		Marph	Glor	6 ³⁰		26
1 st	30	Daugh.	Dukes	do	6 ¹⁰ 1 ¹ / ₈ PM		
8 th	1/4	Son	Byard	do	4 th	July	2
4 th	6	Daugh.	Wetherston	do	5 ¹ AM		12
4 th	1/4		Newman	do	4 th		25
3	6		Garland	do	2 PM	Aug	7
5	10	Son	Madocks	do	5 ¹ / ₄ AM		21
8	2		Hogg	do	12 ¹ / ₄ PM	Sept	6
3	5 ¹ / ₂		Growthage	do	11 ¹⁰	Oct	2
11			Clark	Widwood	4 AM	Nov	29
12		Daugh.	Bull	Widwood	2	Dec	16
3	24	Son	Clutterbuck	Glor	9 ¹ / ₄		15
3	2		Deewood	do	7 ¹ / ₄		21
5	22	Daugh.	Cooksey	do	1 ⁴ 9		25
8	3 ¹ / ₂	Son	Millard	do	10 th		27

No 503 10 Daughters 1822 1822

3 rd	1/4	Daugh.	Hoght	Glor	6 AM	Jan	28
5 th	5	Son	Pickering	Widwood	3 ¹⁰ PM	Feb	3
1 st	4	Daugh.	Burton	Hartbury	3 ¹ / ₂		6
6 th	3/4	Son	Sants	Glor	9 ²⁰	Nov	11
5 th	1/4	Daugh.	Tobitt	do	12 AM		13

No 508 over

over 508 Midwifery Gloucester

Wife & Mrs. Parry

1822 continued

1822.

2	6	son	bornish	Gloster	2 ²⁰ AM	May	18
4	24		Powell	D ^o	9 ¹⁴ PM	June	2
5	1		Compton	D ^o	5 ¹⁴ AM	July	16
6	5	Daugh.	Price	D ^o	12 ⁵ PM	Aug ^t	10
3			Tucker	D ^o	3 ¹⁴ AM		11
10			Brennedon	Twignoth	4 ¹ PM		14
1	3	son	Bussle	Gloster	5 ¹	Sept.	4
13	4		Whittard	D ^o	11 ³⁵ AM		9
	3 ¹⁴		Rees	D ^o	1 ⁴ 6		22
7 th	2		Thornton	D ^o	3 ²⁰ PM		29
6	48	Daugh.	Smith	D ^o	4 ¹⁰	Nov ^r	6
	6	son	Wlch	D ^o	3		11
5		Daugh.	Wakefield	D ^o	1 ⁴⁵ AM		15
4	27		Miles	D ^o	3 ¹		12

No 522

9 daughters 1823 to come

1823

1823

1	12	son	Orton	Gloster	10 AM	Jan ^y	2
1	36	Daugh	Wain	D ^o	1 ⁴⁶		4
13	12		Drayton	D ^o	7 ¹² 1 ⁴⁴		21
			Brabant	D ^o	10 ¹ PM	Mar	12
13	1	son	Gage	Ducksto	6 ¹		17
4	10 ¹	Daugh	Bullston	Gloster	7 ⁵ AM	Apr	9
6	47		Curtis	D ^o	2 ⁷ PM	May	5
5	4	son	Bakley	D ^o	3 ⁵		11
9	6	Daugh.	Biyard	D ^o	7 ¹		24
4	1 ¹	son	Lyntage	D ^o	3		28
6	1 ⁴		Munk	D ^o	4 AM	June	21
	5		Merrett	D ^o	5 ³ PM	July	16
2	8		Pickering	Birwood Road	1 ⁴⁸ AM	Aug	3
6	2		Newman	Gloster	4 ²⁵		10
8	27		bornish	D ^o	2 ¹⁴ PM		11
2	3	Daugh	Phelps	Mintonworth	7 AM		16
13	30	son	Barto	Highlay	4	Oct	3
4	7	Daugh	Tuckite	Gloster	10 ³ PM		16
14	12		Drayton	D ^o	1 ⁵ AM		21
2			Lewis	Norton	5	Dec ^r	24
6 th	4	son	Jones	Langford	1 ⁴²		26

No 542

10 daughters 1824 to come

1824

1824

2	47	son	Gilkes	Gloster	10 AM	Jan ^y	18
2	1	Daugh.	Beard	Sandhurst	12 ⁷		26
				amput: died			
5	2	son	Wether	Barnwood	4 ¹	Feb ^y	22
2	1 ⁴	Daugh.	Bussle	Gloster	7 ²⁰		25
1	4	son	Prior	de	4 ²⁰	Mar	3
	1		Thornton	de	11 PM		6
2	1 ¹		Wain	de	2 ¹⁰ AM		11
	6	Daugh	Tucker	de	1 ⁴¹	Apr	1
9	30	son	Manns	Norton	8 ⁷ PM		30
586	140	sons	Powell	Gloster	7 ¹ 7 ⁴⁰ AM	May	1
4	1	Daugh	Johnson	Suffley	8		12
6	3	son	Pickering	Twignoth	10 ¹⁴		15
7	32	Daugh	Read	Langford	6 ¹ PM	June	26

11p-555

No 555

Midwifery Gloucester

1824 continued

1824

No of Ch.	Age	Name	Address	Time	Date
6th	2 ^o	Daugh	Tibbitts Mrs Glas	12 ^o AM	Aug 21
4th	17	—	Jucker	Do	Sept 3
5th	2 1/4	son	Burton	5 1/4 AM	25
1st	13	—	Rea	Do	Oct 31
4th	—	Daugh	Mathews	Do Dec 11 PM	Dec 10
5th	1	—	Mills	Do (U. 2 P.M.) 9 3/4	15
1st	—	—	Brownson	Tringworth	Nov 26

9 Daughters 10 Sons

No 563

Newington 1825

1825

No	Age	Name	Address	Time	Date	
—	—	son	Batson Mrs Newington Green	9 AM	Jan 7 3	
2 ^o	1 ^o	Daugh	Cunwath	New Bridge	12 PM	14
3	1	—	Cann	ditto	9 PM	16
5	7/2	son	Perrin	Land of Lane	2 PM	Mar 6
6	1	Daugh	Mason	Bushy St. U. 2 P.M.	6 1/2 AM	July 21
6	1	—	Anchor	Sydney St.	7 AM	Oct 17
11	20 th	—	James	Church St. U. 2 P.M.	12 ^o PM	23
283	—	Miss	Wilkins	do	1 PM	Nov 8
586	1	son	Swell	Marshall St	12 ^o 12 ^o AM	Dec 31
5	10	—	Clements	New Green	12 5 PM	Mar 16
5	10	Daugh	Price	Daily Butchers	7 ^o PM	Jan 12
1	7	son	Swains	Ch. St. face	8 ^o PM	May 16
1	7	—	Watson	High St	3 PM	July 1
1	6	—	Lack	Bridge	4 ^o PM	Nov 6

No 577

8 Daughters 1826 9 Sons

1826

No	Age	Name	Address	Time	Date	
2	1	son	Gibbs	B. C. field back	2 1/2 PM	Nov 2
3	7	Daugh	Hill	B. C. N. 2. h	6 1/4 AM	Feb 19
4	3	son	Wale	High St	12 5 AM	28
6	6 1/2	Daugh	Newman	B. C.	5/6 PM	Mar 7
4	10	—	Hill	Do	8 1/4 AM	19
5	2	—	Shepherd	School Ch. St	1 1/9 PM	July 27
4	12	son	Webster	Land of Lane ^{middle} delivery	9 PM	Apr 11
6	1	Daugh	Swain	Land of Lane ^{promenade - ditto}	4 ^o AM	May 1
1	17	son	Swain	B. C. f	1 1/7 PM	2
3	—	Daugh	Garthens	Shucklows	6 3/4 AM	Apr 28
1	2	—	—	at Falcon	5 1/4 PM	June 2
9	5	—	Britton	High St. Hill born	8 1/2 AM	9
1	48	—	Clements	1 Road	10/8 AM	July 1
5	4 1/2	—	Cox	Union St	4 ^o PM	7
13	5 1/2	—	Wiles	High St	5 1/2 PM	14
7	7 1/2	son	Commins	St. Hill	15 PM	15
3	10 th	Daugh	Clarke	Brook St	5 1/2 AM	7
8	7	—	Stoham	Acath's Church	8 1/2 PM	Aug 23
2	10 th	—	Watson	High St	9 50 AM	24
4	—	—	Cann	Step B.	1 1/2 PM	Dec 7
15	24	son	Blackely	—	9 PM	12
1	26	—	Clark	B. C. f	3 10 PM	30

No 599

15 Daughters 7 Sons

Midwifery Newington

1829 continued

10p 644	400 Lrd			
1	29 son	Hill Ward	10/10 PM	Oct 7
1	1/5 Dr.	Stoughton	R.C. feet	10/12 PM
1	26 son	Clark	B.C.f.	10/1 PM
2	3	Bull	S. Lane	10/1 PM
2	1 Dr.	Launceston	Colchane	11/20 AM
2	3 son	Walker	Co. Mar	11/10 PM
2	1	Butcher	B.C.f.	6/2 PM
3	1	Dr	Martin	High St
3				10/1 PM

1830

10	652	5 Daughters		1830
4		son	Cockhill	Co Row
		1/4 Dr	Perin	U.2.n.
6		3/4	Hawood	Sandf. 1 U.2.n.
4		26	Gibbs	Clapton
15		7 son	James	Cl. ft. U.2.n.
2		1/4	Barrick	
2		1 Dr	Knight	Kem.
1-2		2	Dr	Richards
8		2 son	Woolmanoff	Jonas
3		1 Dr	Jones	
1		3/4 son	Curvey	S. Lane
10		24 Dr	Jubb	Union St
		157 son	Swale	

Clapton 1830

4	1/2 Dr	Shepherd	K.2. Ct	6 3/4 PM
1	2	Wright	18th St	10/2 PM
6-7	5/8	Holland		4/7 AM
5	1	S.D	Laven	18th St
7	1	son	Burham	do
3	1	Room	do	do
5	11	Whales	do	do
	1	Parlow		do

1831

8	2 son	Shiby	B.C.f.	20/1 AM
8	8 Dr	Cox		1 AM
2	6 son	Newman		5/20 PM
18	1	Garthorne	factop	11/20 AM
4	4	Dr	Blackby	11/7 PM
14-15	8-8 1/2	sons	Jones	11/7-7/2 PM
5			McDonald	4 AM
4	1/2	Dr	Diason	11/2 AM
4	2		Curworth	U.2.n. 11/20 AM
4	40	son	Bull	6/20 PM
4	2	Dr	Jones	10/10 PM
4	2	son	Butcher	B.C.f.
1	30	son	Burns	Decid
2	1/2	Dr	Hillett	4 AM
15	1	son	Squires	factop
3	155	Dr	Cornish	11/5 PM
	3/4		Wright	5/4 AM

3 Daughters Clapton 1830
with Newington

No. 692 Midwifery Chapters 1831

No.	4	Dr	Rutherford	3/12	Am	Oct 3
	3	1/2	Bottrick	2 ³⁵	PM	7
	12	3/4	Ramsley	8/2	Am	Nov 11

No. 695 3 Daughters 1832

No.	3	1/4	Dr	Hibbs	8/7	Am	Jan 11	
	8	8	Dr	Clapham	factop	6/4	PM	Feb 26

Newington

No.	1	18/2	Dr	Blaskey Jr	2 ⁵	Am	Jan 23
		5	Dr	Harwood	5/11	AM	Feb 2
			Son	Hartin	10	Am	23

No.	2	12		Roche	8 ¹⁰	PM	
	1	5	Dr	Drayton Newington	10/10	AM	Apr 11
	10	3/4	Dr	Sewell	4/4	AM	19

No.	2	7/2		Richardson	11 ⁵	AM	May 4
	2	4/2		Knatchbull	4 ²⁵	AM	17
	5	1/4		Curvey	9/11	AM	June 22

		5		Peppercorn	5/10	AM	July 6
		2	Son	Hills	4/2	AM	Sept 14
	1	9	Dr	Sharpe B C	10/2	AM	Oct 16

	2	4/2		Read	11/2	PM	20
	6			Bush	3	AM	23
	2	4/2	Son	Broadhead	23 4	AM	30

	1	2	Dr	Warron Bond	6 ¹⁰	AM	Dec 7	
	9	24	Son	Chitty	10/2	AM	11	
		2		Gibbs	factop	9/2	PM	15

No. 715 4 Daughters 1833

No.	1	Son	Perrin	Locks	12	PM	Feb 22
	5	11		Hoine	4/2	PM	Apr 15
	5	2	Dr	Jones	1/8	AM	May 19

	1	14	Son	Lapwood	Price		Aug 25
				Diazon	Bond		26
		16	Dr	Curworth	12 ²⁰	AM	Sept 25

	2	2/2	Son	Drayton Newington	1	AM	Oct 2
	5	3	Dr	Butcher Stamp A	11 ²	PM	Dec 8
		1/2		Hartin	5/1	AM	9

No. 724 4 Daughters 1834

No.	12	Son	Sewell	B C f	8/2	PM	Oct 2
	10	1/2	Dr	Chitty B C f	2/2	AM	27

1835

No.	2	1/2		Sharpe B C f factop	7/2	AM	Feb 9
	7	6/4		Curvey Sand Lane	11/4	AM	Mar 30

	3	12	Son	Drayton Dalston	10/3	PM	July 6
	6	4		Butcher Stamp A	2/2	AM	Oct 17

1836

		1/4	Dr	Hartin King Road	8	AM	May 27
	7	17		Jones Newington	5	PM	Aug 4

1837

	4	6		Drayton Newington	1	AM	July 18
	5	8		Drayton Gloucester	2	AM	Jan 18

1840

				2 Daughters			1840
--	--	--	--	-------------	--	--	------

January	80	75	} 216 - 416
February	—	69	
March	—	72	
April	—	69	} 184 - 396
May	—	63	
June	—	52	
July	—	69	} 369
August	—	58	
September	—	58	} 185
October	—	70	
November	—	57	} 290 - 385
December	—	73	

Whittem Spring 416
 Summer & Winter 369

Daughter 350
 Son 439
 ————
 789

351 born between 6 o'clock in
 the morning & 6 o'clock in the
 evening or the Day

420 born between 6 o'clock in
 the evening & 6 o'clock in
 the morning or in the Night

Handwritten text in the left margin, including the word "quator" and other illegible characters.

[Faint, illegible handwriting in a cursive script, likely a historical ledger or account book. The text is organized into columns by vertical red lines and rows by horizontal blue lines. The content is too faded to transcribe accurately.]

[Marginal notes or a running column of text on the right side of the page, also in cursive script. The text is illegible.]

Section I The reasoning in this Section proceeds upon the supposition that the 11 Apostles were not baptized with Christian Baptism before they partook of the Lord's Supper - It is admitted they had submitted to John's Baptism - this I apprehend was similar to their baptism in the Mode of the Subject - we do not suppose it could have been attended to with the use of the same words instituted by Jesus Christ after his Resurrection which time Mr H - says "maybe considered as the commencement of the Christian Dispensation in its strictest sense" (p 7) But is it so clear that Christian was not in force during our Saviour's Ministry? Jesus baptized "the Jews" not but his Disciples (p 4) Two or three Questions may naturally be asked (Did the Disciples baptize by the Authority of John or Christ? No doubt under the Authority of Christ - so far then it was Christian baptism - Nor is there any thing improbable that they were baptized into a profession of faith in Christ as the promised Messiah in whom John said they should believe & in which Character he appeared to have been received & embraced by many of his Disciples even to have been known & acknowledged as 'the son of God' notwithstanding the great Caution which had usually been employed in promulgating these Truths "I saw these men that this is the Christ" (J 1.34)

"We have found the Messiah which is the Christ" (J 1.41)

"we have found him of whom Moses &c" (J 1.45)

"Rabbi thou art the son of God &c k. of J." (J 1.49)

The Confession of Peter () The Name born blind () of Martha at the Grave of Lazarus & the Observations of the Priests whilst he hung upon the Cross show that a knowledge of his Character was more widely diffused than Mr H seems to allow - but tho' it be granted that the Apostles were not baptized with Christian Baptism it must be conceded on the other side that by our Saviour's selection of them they had externally attended to all that he required of them whether that was John's or Christian baptism - Admitting still further they were not themselves baptized in precisely the same way in which that Ordinance was administered after the Resurrection of Christ we must also remember that they were appointed as administrators of the Law under the Authority of the Messiah (as was John previously who tho' probably not baptized at all had commandment to baptize) and regard their practice subsequently to the day of Pentecost as most worthy of our Regard & Imitation and this we find to consist in baptizing previous

Ladies & Gentlemen

I have felt some reluctance in acceding to the request of your Committee to give you the lecture upon the subject which is announced for this evening, address 1st because what is adapted to one place or audience may be unsuitable to another - The Members of the Institution for whom I formerly put together the hints which will be embodied in this evening's address I knew needed them that may not be the case with the majority of the present assembly if so, I hope those who are well informed upon the subject will not be displeas'd if for once, the time is occupied by giving the young & uninitiated some plain direction for acquiring the art of Reading - speaking & writing with propriety - Apologies as my predecessor says are unpleasant things especially from one like myself who am at best but an awkward proselit I do not occupy the most favourable position to excite attention & interest - in following the luminous experiments of the first Lecturer & then very lately another upon 'mental improvement' which perhaps may be allowed without offence to call a small Edition of Rees' Cyclopaedia - Whether it will have the fate of his namesake Abraham's 'Work Time' must develop but all must lament that a publication which originally brought I believe 80 £ has now fallen to the low price of 5 £

In the lectures which were lately delivered in this place we have that different substances were necessary to form the voltaic pile and some not of the most costly materials - Let mine to night be regarded as the 'Paper' Lecture and then though the first may not gratify all Tastes nor yet the second - nor yet this the third still the series when complete may probably produce some pleasurable impressions or effects which may be recalled in days to come - particularly as I understand we are to be followed by 'Alexander the Great' who will most probably confirm the impressions we have received from Mind & Matter unless subsequently erased by the splendid exhibition of Roman art This we leave to the 'Page' of Time to decide

These lectures form an Era in the history of our Town & in our family Reminiscences we are frequently oblig'd to refer to certain public events of this nature to recall particular occurrences which have interested us for some time to come in speaking of such an event or interview we shall say - It was the night or day when we went to see Iron burn or a Dead Rabbit kick - of some other transaction - It was the evening when we were advis'd to get all the wisdom we could upon Earth - this to visit the stars

29² jump up upon the Tail of a comet & get home as well as we could not to anticipate what the effects of the lectures become maybe we may suppose those already heard may elicit remarks something like the following — What a pleasant Prizing we part after that intellectual Report — Such a part made us glow like the ignited Platinum wire — What a scintillation or sparkling round such a point! What a candid bright brightness on that obscure subject!

The fervor of that appeal was enough to melt a heart of steel & indeed the whole excited amazement & delight!!

Another circumstance which produced some reluctance in me to appear before you upon this occasion was — The various opinions which were entertained respecting the first of your Lecturers — the greater number not being favorable to him — without reporting the observations of others I will confess for myself — if the good man had spoken slower and in plainer language and given us the two lectures in one which he could easily have done I should not have thought my time & money ill spent — As it was I think we may by a little reflection draw from the Experiments some information valuable to us all 1. We may discover the cause of unhappiness in many conjugal unions — there is too large an accumulation of Acid & Gas' scientifically called 'Oxygen' vulgarly 'Sourness of Temper' (Yes 'Temper' is everything.) a proper quantity is of essential benefit for all purposes of life but a superabundance will inevitably spoil every combination into which it may come

Have you not known? I have — a rabid Mortal who has destroyed the pleasure of every society into which he has entered or with which he mingles its usefulness & agreeableness — the spring of its pleasure was irrevocably dissipated — What a terrible Mixture is one of these oxygenous mortals with a Brimstone for his partner! You saw the Results!! Ladies & gentlemen said the lecturer — none of the materials lost! The Brimstone & all is here — but what a different article 'Bit of Vitriol!!' that burning & dangerous fluid!! We have all a sufficient quantity of this active principle — let us take care not to accumulate it & particularly avoid bottling it up as it will infallibly destroy any combustible subject with which it comes into contact — Another Truth was confirmed which I had often heard but never before seen illustrated. viz. The superiority of the ancients to the moderns — as Stone henge is said to have been raised by mechanical powers of which we are now ignorant so I think the Experiments of

Mr Sampson though splendid must have been 298
greatly inferior to one performed by his name
sake of old when he tied 300 foxes in couples tail
to tail with a lighted torch between them to illuminate
the fields & vineyard of the Philistines - As it did
happen I should like to have seen it although it
would not have suited the Taste of the sportsmen
& agriculturists of the County of Essex!

Upon reflecting over the contents of our friends
last lecture for that you will recollect was the point
chiefly insisted upon viz. to digest it - what do we
learn - what did I learn? That the works discomended
which I myself cannot but disapprove have nevertheless
been recommended by Metley & Fuller & read to my
certain knowledge by pious & eminent Divines -
2ly That they may possess all the knowledge there
commended & be neither happier themselves nor be
the source of Happiness to others but be the pests of
Society 3ly That one sentiment which was expressed
with much energy & seemed to excite considerable
applause is an erroneous one i.e. "Neglect your
Gardens - let weeds overrun your fields - let every
thing be slighted rather than not cultivate your
Gardens" - Should rather say delay the experiment for
some time to come or else our pies & puddings &
Roast Beef will quite disappear - They are wonderfully
diminished since I was a boy & I don't find that
either myself or my children have yet acquired
the nature of the London so as to live upon air

With these remarks to correct the lecture, in progress
to explain my reasons for appearing before you to night
I proceed to notice that these hints on reading may
be regarded as forming the second branch of
improvement recommended by Mr Rees -
"Observation" was the first - or the use of the eye - Reading
the second - to this mechanical (in part) but necessary
art your attention will be directed - which we may
call the "use of the Tongue" I do not call it a lecture
upon Elocution although I take elocution to be only
an easy & natural way - of conversing - reading -
speaking - or reciting - Books upon this subject are
multiplying both in England & America but as
my views are derived from personal observations &
are to be confined to the first principles of the art
I do not apprehend we shall interfere with one another

Elocution may be defined as a easy, correct
& pleasing mode of speaking as in conversation
reading different productions in front &c. -
Recitation of poems or speeches - &c. a free extempore
Discourse - many things are necessary for its
proper exercise or display - a ready utterance - a just
articulation - clear pronunciation - a proper accent
correct emphasis - an attention to pauses & stops
appropriate looks & gestures & a careful training of the

294 of the voice which will include Tones - inflection
Expression or agreement of the ^{tone of the} voice in uttering the
words so as if possible to represent the sentiment or passion
of which they stand as representatives - The English
Language appears to me to be well adapted for every
Species of Eloquence & as I think it almost impossible
or at least exceedingly difficult to attain excellence
in more than one Language it appears desirable
that the whole of our attention should be given to the
Cultivation of our own Mother (vernacular) Tongue

Any imperfection in the organs of speech or the use
of them will of course so far prevent our becoming
truly eloquent & there are others who have acquired
habits which greatly obstruct their attainment of
excellence in this art which otherwise they would
have accomplished Stutterers (Dudley) Loss of Teeth
(Dyer Sam. prou) Thick utterance (both Bath & Wells)
Snuff takers (Cook Budden)

In reading silently for improvement it is indispensable
that we should be acquainted with the nature of the
stops - Accent - Emphasis - pauses - & the most complete
knowledge of the different words in order that we may
understand the sense of the authors we read thus
knows person - & a nervous style - or - or
period - or sentence have opposite meanings
"Do you go to market today?" if in print would
bear various meanings according ^{to the word}
which would be printed in Italics ^{a different type from the rest} to note the
Emphasis should be placed upon it & would be

1. a simple question 2. An Expression of astonishment
3. of admiration 4. a coaxing Request.

"Do you go to it" Hope not you seldom do but if so
my schemes will be defeated for you will discover them

"Do you go to it" your resolutions are seldom performed
is it really so.

"Do you go to Market to it" that is one of your duties but
remember a more important one calls you elsewhere

"Do you go to market to day" No dearest this is our
wedding day omit it for once

"Do you go to it" I am going my love go too says
a blooming wife of twenty-five to an old spouse
begging upon sixty upon whom she coaxingly
prevails then leads him to various shops
where he safely deposits a large share of the
deposits which he had just drawn out of the
Savings Bank. note (read on books)

Some persons from long intercourse with the world
& good natural Talents excel in conversation & have
a surprising aptitude in relating Tales which make
their company agreeable & much sought for - this is
perhaps too often the object of emulation & one bit with
their associates so as to induce them to undervalue the
advantages of a good Education & probably neglect
their own. (Stov's Acc. & all on Education)

Become now to the art of Reading audibly 295
for the Instructions of others - In addition to what
has already been stated - We must all learn
'to open our Mouths'! Use the Tongue - and
acquire a large compass of voice by the exercise
of the lungs - The mouth was evidently made for the
purpose of preparing our food & to enable us and all
animated creatures to express their feelings - Most
people (evidently for want of reflection) say we breathe
thru' the mouth - Not so - The Breath is in our Nostrils
and is intended to stimulate the Brain as well as the
lungs - This makes us so surprised when any one sleeps
with their mouth open & accounts for the generally
unhealthy appearance of snuff-takers because the
passage to the free access of air to the head thro' the
nose-like bone which separates the Nose from the
brain is stopped up - A good Reader or an eloquent
Man then is one "who opens his mouth" - "He opened
his mouth & he" - So we say if we had met with 'Miss
Rose' at a Party - she was a pretty Creature but a
very uninteresting one she never once opened her
mouth - Well perhaps she is just in the bud - when
the leaves expand let us hope there will be some ex-
pression in them & she will not always be a void Rose
- or of Simon about he never uttered a syllable upon
any subject that was discussed - though very intent
upon discussing the syllables! Learn therefore
to open your Mouth as wide as possible you can
- it is indispensable - it is quite natural -

The lion roars - the cat wauls - ^{best} The Lark - the
canary - the nightingale - sing best - The Cuck crows
best & the Lark utters his plaintive & affectionate
tray best & most impressively when they thoroughly
open their mouths - [Indeed the Tobacco pipe
and Edge of the beer cup are fictitiously employed to prevent
the Mouth from being permanently closed] but we
can & may inhaling air or smoke pronounce
a single syllable - learn the use of the Tongue &
the Mouth so as to pronounce every letter of the
26 in the Alphabet distinctly whether vowels or
consonants so as not to put a for e or e for a - w for
v nor v for w - the H where there is none - or suppress
it where it is - viz - "I staggered him to the silent"
awake awake for awake awake - Not a Willen
he was - I am going to the halter tomorrow!!
veal & vinegar &c - go and catch this Iron - I am
going to heat this range - wo wooing Extraneous must
'then for than' - 'except for except' - Any - Abel for
amiable - & avoid as much as possible the anomalies
which Custom has too often sanctioned & confirmed -
- Of laughter who is pronounced latter was always so
pronounced you would be in danger when reading of the
effects of a great battle that of saying there had been a
dreadful Slaffer - An Error of this description has been fatal
to many Libbelleth

296 An error of this description might not always be disadvantageous - Say two friends parting at a Railway Station one says "My dear fellow glad to see you" - Going Home I suppose? - Yes I've had my fill of pleasure - Now returning to the Hall - The humor of course guess that he was some independent Man of property - No such thing - He was only a Wild Dressed facetious Cobby who had been out for a days' Recreation & was then laboring returning to his "Aval" - Now perhaps you will like to hear a specimen of a ^{Loves Epistle} song by the anonymous Son of Christ.

Dear friends

As you have heard of my change of circumstances I will tell you how it happened - I began to feel that my bachelor's shoes had been worn almost long enough & yet I had a notion that the upper leathers might be of service for some time to come - I then of a tight little creature with some twenty pounds or more so I goes directly to her and says I wish my dear creature you would take & try to mend me - you do not know what a hole is worn in my sole upon your account well after much persuasion I succeeded at the last so that my worn out sole is repaired & I am healed & bound ^{to} her for life by the passion & we are now a neat & complete pair but it took me three long days before the job was finished & I was brought home - This morning I was missing ~~swearing~~ over the felicities of the first half of the honey moon just expired - you know I like a bit of a rhyme therefore my muse sends you the following description of all events (Cobby's song)

In reading aloud learn how to employ the lungs which maybe said to be the source of the voice - The voice is the organ of daily & hourly intercourse by Conversation - The medium of delightful & important communications - The channel of oral & verbal instruction - The proper use of which makes the orations of the Senate - The declamations of the Bar - The Representations of the Theatre - & The Discourses of the pulpit either pleasant or disagreeable - It is an art of Tools which requires a skilful workman to apply them advantageously & when so applied - then only will poetical beauties be discerned - or the sublimities & pathos of prose be felt - In training the voice to its utmost power many important parts participate ⁱⁿ the benefit

The Eye - the Ear - the Lips - the Tongue - throat - Lungs - heart - trunk - chest - shoulders - Midriff - and consequently the digestive functions with all the muscles pertaining to these several parts - Warmth is imparted & the erect posture of the body secured - It includes compass - modulation - distinct utterance of every syllable & letter - musical tone

an expression - Every one thinks he can read well - there are probably very few good Readers - Many things are to be learned & necessary to be understood before we can read tolerably - many more before we can read well we must be able to pronounce each letter & word distinctly - Know the precise meaning of every word separately & in combination - The proper place for strong or weak emphasis (Expression) - make use of proper cuts or pauses - produce endless varieties of voice in compass & tone and changes in the lips, the tongue, the throat, the chest, the eye, the hand the head - the whole frame - Many beautiful discourses are spoiled by bad reading - Univerbity habits (lets) & which can read the Liturgy the quickest (Palmer - Murch) - without learn to vary the tone according to the nature of the piece - (Allegro - Ad Penseroso) (Involpina - brays Glegg) - What think you of galloping in music? - A good chace - or their Chace in prose or verse might be described without stops till completed (Hetting "How sweet is the pleasure &c") The beauty of an Author depends entirely upon these rules being observed - read easy to more difficult compositions omitting those with proper names - as (Buckley Henry &c) The voice as we all know has many variations - We speak of monotonous - too high - too low - singing - suppressed in the mouth - crawling - thick utterance - too quick - spitting - nasal utterance - whining - &c - A proper attention to our voice will rectify all these improprieties & tho' it may for some purposes be desirable that we could like the mocking bird of America imitate all voices yet for proper & general effect we should cultivate our own natural voice as the only medium of making ourselves either agreeable or instructive in our readings or extempore addresses - To show the necessity of stops take the following Examples

Infirmitatis in aeternis cantantem, cat, cats. or who are making that noise? one reports Martin John James Charles Henry Thomas Giles Roberts & Smith all not the names of one or two but several - So of emphasis which is only the natural expression of the feelings or impulse excited by the event or circumstance - The sentence "He is coming"

1. A criminal going to execution - 2. A thief set to watch for another thief to prevent detection - 3. To protect a dishonest servant at the approach of the Master
4. A crowd at the approach of a Hero! - 5. Children watching their parents return - 6. A mistress waiting the return or meeting with her lover!

(The Rose - Old man & ass - Epistle from school - Comptrofferson - Responsibility of man - dispute between two eyes)

Recitation is of two kinds - 1. Merely descriptive pieces

2. When the character is personified

Extra Rules - Open the mouth as wide as we can - Yawn - a comparison of voice from a whisper to the sportsman's fall &c - a titmouse to a lion's roar - imitate all animals - sing like a nightingale -

2298 how like a cock - roar like a lion - wawl like a
cat - bark like a dog. bay like an ass.

It is though the leader of all harm - if you exclude him
You will be without home - house - health - more occasion
he revenged himself by the death of many hundreds.

Shibboleth - (Augh) (Daughter - daughter - slaughter -
Recitation 1st differs little from reading except arbing
committed to memory there is commonly greater
ease & freedom in the Exercise but even simple
narrative pieces require to be well studied before
we can express their sentiments with good effect -
(Hamlet's Soliloquy)

2. Personification which is acting in very ^{difficult} ~~effort~~ -
All the previous rules are necessary to be observed &
Expression in addition - The feelings - voice - by
expressing the meaning of words and such action
as we may suppose had been employed (Love w.
be soft - anger strong) Many absurdities practiced
in this matter - Children representing Kings &
Warriors (Thompson's Daughters) old young - young
old - Men, women - woman Men - which only
produces the Burlesque (Beggars' Petition by
Schoolboys)

There should be a careful training of the voice
Public Speaking acquire through knowledge of the
subject - employ suitable actions & gestures I would
say learn. Dress & address - Black Bands. & black
neck lessen very much the effect of the discourse
from any speaker - They were first introduced
introduced by the anti-slavery advocates to accustom
us to the hue & after a short time perhaps a black
mask will be assumed so that we shall have become
rather pleased with the sable hue & tongue which will
prepare the way for a thorough affection for our
African brethren.

Pre-requisites - Eloquence - self-possession - good
figure - complete knowledge of subject or there will
be embarrassment. Not aim too high (I conceive
you are not cabbages) Mind should preside ^{utterance}

Long country has its peculiarities & excellences
who will not suit another nor can be transferred
chiefly applicable to civilized life - little in
wild tribes (perhaps) (ditto - t. d.)

Intemperate addresses - Eye-position - hand
put - whole person - dress - posture of body - little
Man - metaphors - (Bates adjutant Battalion insignificant
voice) unless well employed & applied with not instruct
the hearers - if far fetched obscure & uninteresting
action & words suit each other rage - ruin it Whiteful
Eloquence thro' squinted by his attitude voice & manner
especially apostrophe - most important part reserved
to the last - superlatives excessive & unclear...

Some persons eloquent but if seen destroyed 299
by their appearance - a gestures - grandiloquent
(Cotter) - fulfil best place for display of eloquence
because half the person is concealed
National peculiarities should be avoided - French
grimace - nasal - guttural - hissing utterance
too date would be unfeeling & formal so far
to excite interest - public speakers - not good
models to imitate - use an impassioned but not
a passionate manner - Quaker whine - Puritan's
rearing - Welsh vehemence - French celerity
Scotch drawing - English humming droning
tone Irish - an imitation of any one

Speaker however excellent will only be acting
& generally bad acting for it is generally the defects
which are copied & not the excellences - illustration
from our own professions to be avoided except oc-
casinally for unless we are thorough masters
of metaphors they will generally be ill applied or
too prominently applied as to discover the speaker's
craft - There are but few opportunities for the
display of first rate eloquence, owing to the
mercenary character of all our dealings and
political institutions & judicial proceedings
- Slavery - causes for adultery action for
damages under oppression - Money per attorneys
cannot excite high state of feeling & indignation
where the parties seek it they have not feelings
which could rouse it

Reported speeches in the papers are not commonly
what was originally spoken (Self journal) generally badly
advised -

meaning of words. England Angle land - or land of angles
- Angler because all his implements & the use of them
from angles -
Dumb boys understand words by the conformation
of the mouth - Letter O - w - wo - wooing
washing - w formed of two v's & they are the
patronesses of Wadlock they preside at every wedding
when completed see them ever after ^{affectionately together}
stature large or small. walking, all the rest of their
days -

Ass. Stupid Ass - He was originally free & ranged the
deserts of the mountains without control then they were
the favorite companions of kings - their Country being
conquered they were sold as slaves into every part
of the Earth to the most cruel oppressors - Now
they are badly fed - clothed - never instructed - they
are driven to their hard & unceasing labors by the
lash - the goad & the staff - Do you wonder that they
are stupid - Be assured they possess more knowledge
& discernment than some of the more favored tribes
of mankind - If they take the track you dislike it
may be the right one - if by its attempts to carry
you through a narrow pass by its celerity you

300 You may chance to suffer a slight injury - It is that you may escape a greater - or should the thro' exhaustion fear and apprehension fall down under you it may save your life for the only being who knows its nature has declared "The Deaf knoweth its owner &c" "The Dumb also speaking with Man's voice forbade the madness of the Prophet"

Impromptu addresses - proemialisms to be avoided
- Proemial (Barkley) select terms which convey the meaning as far as possible resemble the action described
- familiar illustrations to be preferred if not too low
- sonorous language generally obscure & defective in strength & force - Saxon terms most impressive & expressive - more generally understood & sanctioned by the Bible - To excite the passions they should be (Display) by the speaker - Figures best from our neighbourhood or those well known - simple language best (Primitive terms often) avoid terms which will discover yr. craft. (Whitney tailor) - Shakespeare ending long speeches in rhyme - reduplicate figures like several coats on a Coachman - Public speakers no good patterns (Willoughby or Bexley) (My land Cook) (My land Burdett) too much too little butter too thick - bread & snape - Hall's eloquence limited by his voice being feeble & of small compass - Words & phrases supersede eloquence (Blue Blue - Yellow Yellow & Goodrich) Query? What effect has being superbly robes as in House of Lords upon Eloquence? perhaps it may add dignity to the speech - Don't repeat an oration once well spoken elsewhere - (Blutterback) not chosen for preference - own disappointment - eloquent on one subject (chiefly) Lawyers not eloquent - Learned men often least eloquent - (Henderson - Harris - Smith - Godwin much - 'and' - 'and' G.)

Horror of slave trade subject for eloquence
Totalitarian - Patriotism - Bar - Senate Party Spirit
- municipal - Poor law.

Pulpit omitted because know of no specimen to recommend - all are otherwise - serious subjects not in place - therefore not referred to. -

Human Body -

The circumference of each foot and both seem to be the same at the head - for a Man to fly he should be made like a paper kite - Hand the thumb at the spur of the cock - Butting like a Ram (the fist) - As the Horns of the Ox the Horns of the Deel of the horse (the fist) - finger & thumb beak of the chicken - Hair of female intended to cover the bosom & neck which they however expose - Letter K knee running footmen hunting sites (What like Morrison's pills 2y) Buttocks behind balance the head in the front - Body always falls in whatever posture it is when death takes place shewing that we are in every position whilst living not influenced by the attractions of gravitation - Error in Ells originates in the computation from Rail $2\frac{3}{4}$ will make $5\frac{1}{4}$ the English Ell - Ulna Ell Ells bowells encompass the abdomen - The Loadstone is the Brain of the Earth Human frame powers of extraction - Dislocations of joints often so accommodate themselves so as to prove useful. - Rail Road grind Corn

Hints for Lectures upon the Human Mind

Mind blinded - Mind & conscience defiled - Mind serve the laws of God - Gift of Mind - Devire of his Mind (Esprit French) (Soul 90) out of Mind (cour fr.) Wicked Mind (Intention - end design French) Mind stayed upon thee clothed in his right mind (bon sens fr.) (same munte Lat) of a ready mind (affection fr.) readiness of mind (beaucoup de promptitude fr) (Acts xvij 11) Mind of the Lord (Sensum Lat - pursue fr)

Have we not all to do with Mind? medical Men especially Right Mind - Sun to right - blood to right - Men turn naturally to the right hand - Right hand place of dignity (animals probably turn to the right?)

Fine's Mind - subtle mind -

Genius - Genus - Genesis - (Ingenuity originating within) - perception - reception - conception - Will unbiassed -

Chronology - self consciousness - whether different corn partments in the Brain for different actions - think not - How does half a brain act?

Minds act upon Minds incessantly - sympathy - to influence the judgment - Excite resolution - inspire courage - hope - effort - As so Medical Men - Generals - Admirals &c. in sieges - shipwrecks - long voyages of discovery - operations - (David Ziglag - Surgeon - Despondency - War - Love - Gain - patriotism - loyalty - domestic happiness - continued exertions - Rewards - punishments Arival Alps - Northern hodes into plains of Italy - Man suffering at hospital before death. (a. m. o. d.) Unworthy motives (Rotton) disappointed hope (Wall) unjust surmises & charges (Butt & religious friends - jest sarcasm - Mind long habituated to sin - callous & impatient (Sami. Box) - Mirth (Pro Gilpin) certainty as the World - to probabilities as other worlds to possibilities innumerable worlds

302 Mind upon Mind. the soft Fourth intelligent Eye
anxious look - for operation relief or condemnation
- Political orator at Club or Hustings - Card Players
potent principles - create an undesirable character as
shuffling cutting &c. - Mind will generally be employed
for bad or good seldom inert or idle therefore select
those objects which will repay toil & impart the greatest
amount of pleasure or good

Mind acts upon Mind. by different avenues. sympathy
looks - sufferings - tones - gestures - grasping in flight
at terror soon to produce intense pain Widows
Roman catholic worship - devotion & cathedral pomp
- Lady Jane Grey - mutilated captives - sin slavery
- More her daughter ^{when heard} going to Execution - females
to allure their lovers - Certain states of Mind are
appropriate to certain stages of life a character if
not agreeable to it they are unnatural as a Boy
- miser or too steady - a man frivolous or childish -

card players exercise mental powers - Right
principles always insure approbation (Athenians
knew right - Sacedemonians practise them)
Mind excited by poems - voice - particularly scenic
representations (Theatres) Music - Bagpipes - Military
Music - Gong - Drums - organ - Lights of Woe - or
Pleasure - Grandeur - Pageants - Buonapartes ^{entrance}
- Champ de Mars. Louis xiv - his Death - Martyrdom
lets influence by making converts - Hope - by training
Children - Deceits - business -

Mind acting upon itself - gloom - Melancholy - sadness
despair - peace - joy - imitations of noble actions
- by appeals to passions affects the heart - either
elevates or depresses - thro' the understanding
- feelings - Desires - by the Senses - by signs as
paintings -

Different Trades, Professions - Religious Societies
Recabites - Medical Men - Barristers - Senators - Wesleyans
Physical situations - Hills - Ireland - its Pitticisms)
Mental powers influenced by Education - Mathematics
require demonstration - Physicians causes for appearing
- Sublimity - hazardous enterprises - Associates encourage
each other - committal of atrocious deeds - exciting
to rash acts - The passions of Anger - fury - Revenge
- hatred - joy - Mirth &c - (Garthorne - Humpage -
Mrs Cove Larver) (Indas - Pilate - Battle of Waterloo
Peter the hermit - Paul at Athens - before Agrippa)
God's works - Sun & Sublime - beautiful - Christ
teaching on the Mount - Sinai - Creation - Miracles
of spirit - Mahomedanism - Idolatry - Gambling
Turkish paradise - Minds of Men & Women differ in their
make objects of their ambition - Women do not nurse
women tenderly or with sympathy, as Men would nurse
men more feelingly - Shame excited by family affection
friendship - modesty - feelings created by injustice - oppression &

Mind by way of Imitation with a view to excel 303
by Ambition - or to acquire fame - emulation thro'
vain glory or praiseworthy - fame without utility is
loss - honorable ambition is commendable -
(Paul & Felix - Paul & Agrippa - Judah & Joseph - &
Athen & Phascurus -)

Mind acts on Mind - as Robbers - Poachers - Buccaneers
- Death of Rizzio - Duke D'Inghien - Intoxication not
true courage - Fear of greater evils cause perpetration of
great sins (Pilate & death of Christ) Mind betrays
Mind by false representations & baits (as bodies by
snares & lures &c) Mind acts in every thing as
Music - reading - recitals - orations - sermons
Thought should precede so as to arrange select - appropriate
words - phrases & expressions to produce the best effects
all else would be Phrasology! - Mind acts on Mind
to produce intense Expectation - In the sentence "He
is coming" the approach of a Hero - A Master when in a
forbidden employment - A Thief watching - Father or Mother
return - Friend waiting - A lover looked for - A judge at the
assizes - A general to relieve a Garrison - School boys at
Mischiefs (St. week's academy in Stocking) Medical Men
should especially study Mind. so eagerly watched for by
the patient in cases of danger - Mind acts itself
to recall past scenes or causes of joy Grief &c. so as
to elevate or depress

Exhibitions of Mind Edial revenge to beloved Parent -
faithfulness to a trust reposed - anxiety for the safety of one
beloved - confidence inspired by the knowledge of the
superiority of others (Gil Casperandum Cesar once)
bowardice creates fear & dismay so as to run away
afternoon a lofty air imposes upon the endulous &
timid at those reduced in circumstances - General
Scapitulation (Bonaparte's black)

Minds led in the dark by a parent would not fear but
be fearless - Examples are more impressive than precepts
however well expressed - Influence of Mind upon Mind
causes all the happiness or misery in the world
unburthened my mind - aloud off my mind - conceal
my mind - open your mind - troubled in mind - cast
down in my mind - disturbed in my mind - calmed
in his mind &c &c - distracted - confused - pained - soar
- discontented - unhappy - uneasy - or happy - easy -
composed &c &c in Mind common language -

Success in Life - Health - proper execution of Duties -
all depend upon the state of the Mind whether tranquil
or ruffled - from Mind - Mind & conscience depled -
an inquisitive Mind - 'Hope' false & well founded -
of one under sentence of death but disappointed 'Fupan'
support under tortures & revivings (Christ - first Christians)
enthralls the heart to give hearty concurrence - or cordial
reception or approbation - so as to renew attempts to
overcome difficulties - Faith i.e. Confidence in
a leader - or Teacher - (Clanship - Irish feuds - Wandering
hordes of savages - National antipathies - National Music
bagpipes - God save the King - Marcellous Hymn - Swiss
Ranz de Vaches -) Worship of Sun - Worth antiquity { Chinese }
{ self-conceit }

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,

BULL LANE, GLOUCESTER.

SYLLABUS OF TWO LECTURES

TO BE DELIVERED

BY M^R. DRAYTON, SURGEON.

LECTURE I.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4, 1840,

On the Human Frame.

The visible Frame of Man an Interesting Object for Study—Its Divisions Described—Many and Varied Component Parts—Several Uses—Symmetry and Beauty of the Structure—Particulars which Illustrate it—Every Individual Perfect in Himself—Facts to Confirm this Opinion—Progressive Development of Powers—Peculiar Excellence of each stage and Person—Surprising Properties of Preservation—Reparation and Restoration—Healthy Action secured by few and simple Means—Common Errors—Too much expected from the Medical Profession—The Human Body the most Perfect of all Animal Structures—Comparisons from which the Inference is drawn—Displays in Minature many Wonders of the Terraqueous Globe—Suggests Doubts concerning the Theory of the Tides—And the Doctrine of Modern Geologists—Improvement of all the Faculties advised, especially the Voice—Absurd Opinions respecting the Origin of Man—Reasonableness of the Bible Representation—Pleasurable Emotions excited by the Review of the preceding Statements—Responsibility of every Intelligent Human Being.

LECTURE II.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1840,

On the Human Mind.

Design of the Lecture—Mind, a Comprehensive Term—Combination of Faculties—Instrument of its Operations—Powers best described by common Language—Three distinct Classes of Effects produced by its Agency—Lecture limited to a Comparison of the Mind of Man with that of Animals as Discoverable by their Actions in the visible World—Instinct—Reason—Faculties common to both—Greater Excellence of Man's Intellect—Memory—Contrivance—Forethought—Means of Defence—Observation—Anticipation—Imagination—Individual Security—Precautionary Measures—Man's Superiority further Demonstrated by Discoveries—Inventions—Creative Ingenuity—Capability of forming Ideas—Application of External Signs—Subjugation of Animal Creation—Advantages and necessity of Mental Culture—Innate Ideas—Pleasure—Profit—Pain—Suggestions for its Attainment—Great Powers of Mind—Reflections upon the SUPREME INTELLIGENCE.

The Lectures will not be Medical but as plain as the Lecturer can make them, and adapted to all Classes of Society.

**Syllabuses and Programmes of the subsequent Lectures and Concerts will be
Printed as soon as possible.**

Members are expected to bring their Quarterly Tickets. Admission to Non-subscribers, 6d. each.

304 Contracted Minds Nobles proud of Titles & descent -
Pride Humility - goodness - Prophets their magnanimity
(i.e. greatness of soul) Influence of past actions on
the Mind - Agincourt - Cressy - Zafalgar - Waterloo &c
Educational Influence - prejudices - Examples - as in
the Senate - Bar - pulpit - False honour (Duels)
Patriotism - not with savages - Monaparte destroying
Moscow & leaving his Army - Women going with
Husbands to war & from Love - Inkle & Yarico
- Children - Parents - Husband & Wife - Master & Servant
- Kings & Subjects -

The following words were written for the lectures
upon the Mind but why - I can't now recall.

Affection - affliction - afraid - a fright - aghast - Agreeable
Alarm - Allegory - amiable - amusement - Analysis
Apathy - Apprehension - Argument - Avarice - Awe.

Barbarity - belief - Beneficence - Benevolence - Betraying
Boasting - Brother -

Charity - Circumspection - Civility - Cogitation - Commodity
Comparison - Complaisance - conception - comprehension

Computation - consideration - consolation - consultation -
contemplation - contempt - contentment - contribution -

convalescence - conversion - conviction - covenant -
counsel - courteous - crafty - curiosity

Deceit - Deception - Desire - Description - Despair -
Despise - Determination - Discord - Discontentment - Disdain

Discrimination - Discussion - Distraction - Dishonour -
Discernment - Dispirit - Disposition - Disrespect - Dissolution

Dissimulation - Distrust -
Ecstasy - Elation - Emulation - Endowment - Enjoyment

Enrage - Entertainment - Enthusiasm - Etymology -
Examination - Exhibition

Fascination
Generosity - Gesticulation - Glory - goodness - Gracefulness
Gratitude - Grief - Grotesque - Genius -

Habit - Hatred - Honour - Humility - Humorous -
Illusion - Imitation - Immorality - Immutability - Immu-

tability - Impatience - Implacability - Imprecation - Impudence
Inamored - Incentive - Inconsideration - Indignation -

Indiscretion - Indocility - Induction - Inexorable - Ingratitude
Inhumanity - Injuriousness - Injustice - Invisibility -

Inspiration - Instruction - Intellect - Intelligence - Intercession -
Irony - Joy - joyous - judgment - judicious - justice -

justification
Lamentation - Sacrificiousness - Laudation - Lechery

Learning - Liberality - Liberty - Logick - Loathing - Love
Ludicrous - Lunacy -

Madness - Majestic - Manufacture - Melancholy -
Melancholy - Melody - Memory - Metastorians - merriment -

Metaphor - Method - Metre - Mimicry - Mistrust - Morality
Moroseness - mortification - Mourning - Murder - Music

Omniscience
peaceableness - Deception - Perplexity - perseverance -
Permanence - phantoms - Philanthropy - Physiognomy -

Physiology - pilot - Plagiarism - pleasure - Praise -
Predetermination - Prediction - profane - prejudice

premeditation - preparation - prescience - pride
principles - prognostics - promise - prophecy -

prostitution - providence - provision - provoke -
Rail - Railery - Rancour - Rapture - Rational - Reason

Recapitulation Recollection - Reconviction 305
Recreation - Rectitude - Reflection - Reproach - Reputation
Resignation - Resolution - Restitution - Retaliation -
Revenge - Rhetoric -
Satisfaction - Satire - Scorn - Seduction -
Sedition - Sensible - Skill - Slander - Solemnity -
Soliloquy - Sorrow - Soul - Speech - Spirit - Study
Spontaneity - Snariness - Submission - Subtlety -
Sufficiency - Sulkiness - Superstition - Supplication - Suspicion
Talent - Tell - Temper - Temperance - Testimony
Thankfulness - Timidous - Thought - Think - Tornment
Tradition - Transports - Treachery - Trick - Truth -
Veneration - Vexation - Venturesome - Versatility
Vice - Villany - Vigilance - Volition - Voluptuary -
Unanimity - Understanding
Waggishness - Welcome - Will - Wisdom -
Wretchedness - Wit
Yeaven - Zeal.

No conscience to reprove or repress.
Will no knowledge.

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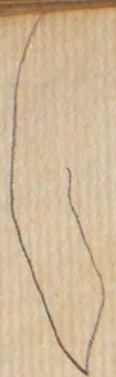
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