

Notes on Anatomy

W. Gauntlett's Lectures

London 8th Oct.

1807

Capt. Sekri, son to the General, observed a
trooper letting one of the many whom he
could easily have killed, escape, and demanded
his reason for such conduct, was answered,
how could I kill my brother? Of the same
brother said the Capt? No reply to add
but of the same cast, on which the Capt.
instantly shot him dead.

— near Futtly Ghur

The following anecdote will serve to
show the advantages arising from having
a number of the same family and cast in
the same regiment

General Observations

1. The absorbents connected with the abdomen are called Lacteals - General name is Absorb.
2. Poisons are carried into the system by the absorbents from the skin over which they are beautifully ramifications - Hydrocephalus, small pox, bite of a snake, viper &c. -
- no remedy has yet been found for the bite of a mad dog. Excision or cauthe ~~had~~ completed - Then cauterizer/buster of Anthony best.

which
to Carbolic acid has been very successful and
will, apparently soon produce a complete
cure. — It is said a French Physician has
applied this gas to great advantage, it seems.

Saturday 9th Jan. 1808 —

— ~~Anatomy Lect: 47th~~

Hernia - Different seats of the disease
nearly opposition - when possible to
return the sac - Much bleeding, either by
lithotomy or the lancet, frequently mortal.
Trusses - Medicines - Injection of tobacco, before
the attempt to return the sac, often very useful.
Gastric - Taste of the tobacco in the
mouth! —

Tuesday 12th Jan 1008

Anatomy set; 60th and last of the
course — Opposition for Horne

Military Art

- Cavalry -

1. Swords small handle, with a ball
of iron or brass which pressing against
the wrist prevents, ~~will~~ what is called
dropping the sword by bending the wrist
as is the practice with British Cavalry,
where the weight of the sword alone
often does the business -
2. The Native Cavalry of India manage
their swords pretty well to the right, but
they are extremely deficient in action
on the left. On this side they can only
cut down
3. When an Indian trooper gets his man
on his right hand which he always does

to effect; he hangs his body partly on the
left side of his horse, and squatting, sits down
on the mane of the horse and supporting
himself on his right thigh, he will defend
himself for some time.

4. An Indian soldier cannot stand the smell
of his own blood. In moment he is wounded
and the blood begins to issue, he drops
on the ground — Even the blood on
his enemy's sword frightens him.
5. The difference of cast has a great effect
in Indian wars. When opposite ~~races~~ fight
against each other, if they ever come to a
Parley they cannot be prevailed on kill
each other — In the engagement between
Nekkaia and the British Cavalry, the
latter commanded by Genl. Lake in person

Thursday 5 Nov 1803

Lect. 17th Anatomy —

Subject

Muscles and tendons of the inferior extremitie — Amputation — Injuries. Spec:
1st below the knee. 2nd above knee, not found
in the same place for both — managed by
an apertant — Prognostics — Do know whether
amputation be absolutely necessary, or
whether the man might live of it self,
better to have a stiff joint than a wooden
leg.

This lecture was introduced by a general
descrip^te of Lithotomy of which the opera-
tion was shew at last lecture. — Difficultly
in finding the stone — sometimes small, from
small pieces washed out with milk and
water, any fluid which will not irritate.

Saturday 7th Nov. 1807 -

Lect 19th Subject.

Heart. Liver lungs - Circulation
of the blood. - venous and arterial
blood. Cause of the difference - Origin
most abundant of the Atmosphere —
— Heart is supplied with blood, by its
own movement, not from the circu-
lation in itself, but from vessels which
branch off from the larger vein - Vena Cava.
— The same is the case in the lungs

N.B. Last lecture ('10th) was on the muscles
of the upper extremities; I did not attend

19th Lecture finished the subject. —

Tuesday 3rd ^{Nov} 1807

Anatomy

Lut 15th - Subject Female.

Intestines. — Disease - Inflammation
some writers affirm that this disease does
not proceed to gangrene, before the patient
dies - The contrary to this was shown by re-
cent preparations - sometimes the entelion
too short and the child is born without an
anus. Operation has been attempted but
rarely succeeds. —

+ The length of the int. Intestines is about
five or six times that of the body.

Wednesday 4th Nov. 1807

Lect: 16. Anatomy

- Subject -

Liver - Lungs - Kidneys - Uterus - Bladder

- Preparation of Lithotomy and Anurism.

- Mr. John Bell says that the blood in the
case of Anurism is always coagulated
and therefore can never be pressed into the
artery. This preparation proved that
the blood ^{had not been} ~~was~~ not coagulated -

- The surface of the lungs is about ten
times that of the body or 160 square feet

Minors are able to walk in a few hours
after delivery - except wife &c —

Pelvis sometimes so small that the child
cannot pass freely. It is very difficult to
ascertain this before hand - best to give no
opinion, but to call in medical assistance -
Thigh bone is the largest in the body. Ankle
upper part less and softer

Thursday 29th Oct 1807
— 12th Lecture —

Bones of the feet —

Lumbar - Should'r - Hip -

Hip Up, down, forward, backward
leg - short, long - toes in. - out
Toes in - out -

— 3 occur in a swelling in the groin, which
has sometimes been mistaken for a tumor.

Saturday 31st Oct. 1807

Anatomy

Lect: 13

Subject - female

Dissection of the brain - Dura &
pia mater - pair of nerves - Oviduct
Gland &c -

Monday 2nd Oct. Nov

Lect: 14. Subject -

Muscles and tendons of the breast and
abdomen - How and where to perform
the operation of trussing - Bronchotomy
and Trachea. Different modes of operation
for Trachea, outward and inward.

Lecture 5th — Oct. 13 - 1807

Dreams of the Trouw

6

Monday

Monday

15 Octr

Dreams of the Trouw - Eschewing

After the Lecture W. Martin exhibited
his Drawings of the Martinian, or
antinewtonian Philosophy, with a lecture
on the subject, in which he attempted
to overthrow Newton. — Poor man!!

— Last ⁷ Saturday 17 Octr

Bones of the Head - Japan - Appa-
reals - Proofs demanded.

Lect 8th Tuesday 20th Oct. 1807

Bones of the head - vertebrae —

Lect 9th Thursday 22 Oct. 1807

Bones of the face —

Lect. 10th Saturday 24 Oct

Bones of the Trunk. Spine and ribs. —

Lecture 11th Tuesday 27th Oct.

Bones of the Pelvis and legs —

Bones of the pelvis support the whole weight
of the body - Difference between male and female
- female pelvis extremely in size and shape
from that of the male - some authors main-
tain that the bones ^{sometimes} separate a little during
parturition, when the pelvis is small - This
is highly probable is not the case —
woman would not be able to walk for a
long time after delivery - infirm, and

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^{4th}
4-Lecture - Sat. 10th Oct -

Diseases of the bones - Inflammation
when comes &c. - Make known pro-
gress in the middle or more solid
parts of the bone than at the extremities
which are more cellular - Disease
more easily seen in the former than
in the latter parts. - External bones
shown -

- Diseases of the bone of the spine
cartilage sometimes ossify - spine becomes
stiff and inflexible - Specimens shown -
- Skeleton (Hunch back) Spine bent forward
below, and curved outward above. -

3 Lecture Thursday 8th Oct 1807

Division of the body into the head
trunk and limbs Extremities

- 1 Head - Bones described
- 2 Trunk Osteo
- 3 Extremities - upper and lower
Skeleton Natural - artificial
Young subjects not proper for adult
Skeletons. the same. -

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- 1 Head - Bones (described)
- 2 Trunk Dito
- 3 Extremities - upper and lower
Skeleton & Natural - artificial
Young subjects not proper for artificial
Skeletons - the cause. -

Thursday 31st Dec. 1857 —

Anatomy Lecture 43 —

Generation - Fetus - Delivery
Umbilical chord has no nerve
from which it is inferred that the child
cannot be impressed with any marks, depon-
tly from the mother, particularly in the
last months of pregnancy, when the child is com-
pletely formed, which takes place in the second
month of gestation. Still without an arm
or a leg in the mother a woman in the eighth
month of her pregnancy could never make the
child be born without a leg. — The great
variety of mind in young unmarried women
with child, seldom produces any uncommon
effect - Great irregularities in the interior as
well as exterior parts are observed in children
which could never have been seen in any
subject by the mother. —

Saturday 2 Janth 1800

Anatomy - Lecture 44 —
x Did not attend this Lecture —

Monday 5th Jan

Anatomy Lecture 45

Pitressin of the breast - Particularly
cancer —

Thursday 7th Jan: 1800

Anatomy Lect 46 —

Cancer - Various writers on Cancer and
their different modes of treating the disease -
— And and Calomel & its full medicine
+ At the conclusion of the lecture a
gentl man with a burnt hand was shown to
W. Taunton. — After trying a variety of
medicines to no effect the he had recourse

- Name and Wheately's mode of curing
stricture.

Thursday 24th Decth 1807 -

Lecture 40th Anatomy

Female organs of generation

Saturday 26th Decth

Lect. 41. Anatomy -

Female organs of generation -

Hymen - Vagina - Uterus - Læpos (Uterus)
several preparations were sent round

- Uterus passes down the Vagina, projects
beyond the labia, sometimes forming a tumor
so large that it cannot be returned into the
Vagina. When small instrument it may push

A Luck was kept in the vagina by an instrument after a of an oval form made of wood of various substances - Wood, Glass, Gums &c. - It is very singular that the womb contracts, almost immediately after delivery of the Child, to a small size, and in to its usual size

Tuesday 29th Decr 1807

Anatomy Lect. 42

Diseases of the Uterus. Diseases
Zallopian tubes -

Disease of the uterus. Ulcer - inflamed
Cervix - This has been denoted by some
recent preparations, in which Cervix can
be seen in various stages, and removed in the
ovarian secretion from hair, small cells
of a substance like pitch - rupture
of the uterus.

- Name and Wheately's mode of curing
Strictures.

Thursday 24th Decth 1807 -
Lecture 40th Anatomy
Female organs of Generation

Saturday 26th Decth

Lect. 41. Anatomy -
Female organs of Generation -
Myomata - Uterus - Vagina - Leprosy
Several preparations were sent round
- Utter passes down the Vagina perhaps
beyond the Labia, sometimes forming a tumor
so large that it cannot be returned into the
Vagina. When small instrument it may pass

it looks very well in the vagina by an instrument, after a ~~of~~ of an oval form made of wood of various substances - Wood, Glass, Gums &c. - It is very singular that the womb contracts, almost immediately after delivery of the child, to a small size, and to its usual size.

Tuesday 29th Decr 1809

Anatomy Lect. 42

Diseases of the uterus. Diseases Fallopian tubes -

Disease of the uterus. Ulcer - inflam'
Cancer - This has been done by some
several preparations, in which Cancer can
in various stages, and removed. In the
ovarium sometimes found hair, small bodies
of a substance like fat - rupture
of the uterus.

London 17th Decr. 1807

Anatomy Lect. 37th

— Teeth —

Divisions - substances - Two sets - Dental
Deciduous - Transplanting, teeth will frequently
grow in another persons jaw - This attended
with great danger - Detach from the law and
moral part of Society from whom taken.
The small, and sometimes the large fit the
conveniences. Besides, it seldom happens that
any one tooth will exactly fit the socket in
another persons jaw. Inflammation takes place

London

Saturday 19th Decr. 1807
Lect 30th

Anatomy - Male organs of
Generation - Testicles *Precum* *Sarcotela*
Hydrocele - various modes of curing the
disease. If the testicle be injured, incision
is the best. If the testicle be sound
injection is the best opposition for the Hy-
drocele. Port wine, Alcohol diluted, solution
of sulphur of zinc &c - The sarcotela
when admits of any cure but extraction.

Tuesday 22 Decr. 1807

Anatomy Lecture 39th Male or-
gans of Generation - Semen - Epididymis
Several fine preparation sent round.
Phrenoscopy - Osteology - Histology -
Different modes of cure - Cawstie Baggies

Thursday 26 ^{Nov} On luxations, etc. { 27 ^{on}
Friday 27 ^{Nov}

Saturday 28 - Dico

28

Sunday 1 ^{Dec}

Anatomy - Fractures

29 }
30 } Lectures

Monday 3 Dec. - Fractures }

Saturday 5 Dec - Fracture 31 ^{Feb}

Tuesday 6 Dec. Nerves 32 ^{Feb}

Wednesday 10 Dec. - Ear - hearing 33 ^{Feb}

Roots of the teeth being set on edge
by some saws, sharpening of a saw - slate
and possibly it was the saw's "f. when
come in contact - Waller Cooper not the
inventor of proceeding the hypoparac. The

The operation is described in the Philosophical Transactions for 1668 it was performed on a Dog. - It succeeds and cures - This is performed when the Eustachian tube is shut up -

Saturday 12th Decr. 1807 —

— Anatomy - Lec: 35 Luton

- Eye - operations for the Cataract performed on a bull's eye -

Tuesday 15th Decr

— Anatomy - Lec: 36 —

— Mouth - Palat - Larynx & Oesophagus

— instance of a person having no Epiglottis (membrane of the throat) —

Saturday 21st Nov. 1807
Lecture 25th Anatomy

Diseases of the Stomach -

- Insipid - Poisons - Turners, Cor. Sub:
and Laudanum - Operation of cacts - Care
is usual the Stomach aspirate as possible
by oil hot water or any other medium
that will most readily produce vomiting.

Common modes of discovering poisons after
death not always to be depended on. Because
the poison has in many passed into the
intestines & otherwise disappears, so that Dep.
on the contents cannot discover a poison
Laudanum is readily known by a sleepy
torpor which soon comes on, and which the patient
wishes to indulge, but which must be re-
sisted by the Physician. The patient may need
made to walk or be caused thro the room, and shake
so as to prevent sleep. —

Tuesday 25th Nov. 1857

Anatomy

Lecture 26th Liver - Gall Bladder

Acute Diseases - Inflammation. Tropics more frequent in hot countries - Mucous rubber is on the right side - would be seen perhaps on the inside of the thighs as in other Diseases than in the gall bladder - small angular. One large stone by which the G. Bladder was much disturbed -

Inflammation -

Cysts - Calculus

a number of excellent preparations shown during this Lecture.

Saturday 21st Nov. 1807
Lecture 25 - Anatomy

Diseases of the Stomach -

- Insam - Poisons - Throwing, Cor. Sub:
and Laudanum - Operation of each - Care
to neutralize the Stomach as soon as possible
by oil hot water or any other emetic
that will most readily produce vomiting.

Chemical modes of discovering poisons after
death not always to be depended on. Because
the poison has in many cases ^{been} passed into the
intestines or otherwise disappears, so that diff.
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Laudanum is readily known by a sleepy
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sisted by the Physician. The patient may need
made to walk or be carried thro' the room and back
so as to prevent sleep. —

Saturday 14 Nov 1807 -
Anatomy - Lecture 22

- Aorta and all its branches upwards
and down the arm - Carotids, Temporal &c
It is some time necessary to open the
Temporal artery, ^{the} which operation may be
performed with great safety. The artery should
be only opened long thence, but not far back
as the arteries communicate by cross branches
with one another, so that if one is stopped the
other circulation will go on thro' the other.

Tuesday Tuesday 17 Nov 1807

Lecture 23 Anatomy

Blood vessels of the lower extremities

Monday 1st
Tuesday 17 Nov. 1884

Lecture 2nd Anatomy

absorbent system - lymphatic

Absorb nutriment from Thyle, and carry
it into the circulating system - blood -

- carrying also poison from the salivary glands
- small pox - venereal - Canine poison

Hydrocephalus commonly ^{hydrated} body - Patient
should be kept quiet - the place affected
should, if possible be cut out - Bullets of
antimony a good counter in this case
Muriate has never been proved to have pro-
duced a cure ^{on} a dog really sick. -

Miscellaneous

1. The lower class of Hindus are attacked with blunders at night which begins about the middle of the twilight. So they see very well in day light.
2. Anatomy is wholly unknown in Hindostan. The Hindus do not dissect a dead human body. They cannot even carry the corpse of a man relation to the funeral pile to be burnt, either being delayed and for which they must undergo a punishment, longer or shorter according to the cast they are of. A Brahman regurgitates his mouth during which he neither stirs his head nor changes his ~~other~~ ~~other~~.

Anthology —

The Bengali observe Dreams and interpret them as in Europe — Generally by their ownmen
— Palmistry is also a favorite study, even of persons of the first rank — universally believed in.
— Casting of nativities by the planets predom
inately by the great Brahmins — sometimes for
every year and even day of the person's life
A figure or Horoscope is made out as in
Europe