



Greenville

Greenville

Dowell. M.D.

Book no 42.

Kenno /
Greenville Dowell

M.D.

Maurice H. Lowell

North



Notes of Land

Stations course

1

S 4 1/2° E

9 poles & 10 links
to road at gate

132 Poles & 20 links
60 Poles & 10 links to turn row

West

18 Poles to road

3

West

8 Poles & 15 links to road
at south gate to stake

W

60 Poles & 15 links to second
stake marked 50 Acres

W

60 Poles & 15 links to third
stake marked 100 Acres

W

60 Poles & 15 links to Fourth
stake marked 150 Acres

W

60 Poles & 15 links to Fifth
stake marked 200 Acres

W

60 Poles & 15 links to
Sixth stake marked 250 Acres

W

60 Poles & 15 links to
Seventh stake marked 300
Acres

Notes to Land on R. Cheches P Rock				Remarks
Stations	Course	Pole	Links	
1	W	5	17	From creek to Road stake 2, 43
2	"	5	8	" Road stake to 1 stake in road
3	"	56		to stake beginning of 50 Acre lot
4	"	56		2.8 To 50 Acre stake
5	"	56		2.8 " 100 " "
6	"	56		2.8 " 150 " "
7	"	56		2.8 " 200 " "
8	"	56		2.8 " 250 " "
9	"	98		4.8 " South West corner
		445	0	whole length of south line
10	N 45° E	72	10	to turn Row by Garden
11	N " "	72	10	to North line at Gate
		144	20	From Creek to Road in lot
12	W	9	10	at stake of corner of 50 Acre lot No 2 of division 25 Acre
13	"	56		2.8 to 50 Acre stake N. side
14	"	56		2.8 to 100 " " " "
15	"	56		2.8 " 150 Acre stake " "
16	"	56		2.8 " 200 " " " "
17	"	56		2.8 " 250 " " " "
18	"	56		2.8 " 300 " " " "

Station	Course	Pole	Links	Remarks
19	W	98		To N West corner
		443	10	Length of North side line
20	South	148	22	To south West corner
21	"	71	2 3/4	Beginning of stake in N. Gate to turn row at Garden
22	"	71	2 3/4	3.5 stakes on 48 Acre lot
		143	22	to stake on 50 Acre lot No 1 and 2 5 Acre lot No 8
23	W			At creek on turn row to stake beyond garden

Oct 27th 1835

Cotton Picked for the Compton

1348 at 75¢ ^{\$ cts} 100 = 55.11

Bq. Beef - first quarter not
weighed

Second quarter 125 lbs

Third " 91 "

Fourth " 1,11

Mr William Davis

Dr

Nov 29 To 54 corn Gosh 12½ ^{\$ 25} 6.75

Greenville Towell
Realeigh Ten.

Price \$ 1.25

Jan, 1845

Maurice Towell
Luling

Texas
Price \$ 1.25
Sept. 4. 1901

Atmosphere

The atmosphere is composed of Oxygen and Nitrogen in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the former to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the latter or 21 to 79 in 100 parts by weight. Its pressure on the Earth is equal to 15 lbs on every square inch of its surface. The pressure sustained by a common sized man is no less than 32,000 lbs. It exercises upon water a pressure sufficient to raise it 32 feet in a vacuum. It is capable of being condensed or expanded by mechanical force or heat. Its expansion from heat is the primary source of all winds, hurricanes, storms &c. being nothing more than air in motion. The atmosphere possesses the property of absorbing the red and yellow rays and reflect the blue rays, which causes the blue color of the sky. It is also a refractor of light. therefore we do not see the sun in his natural place, that is in a direct line from our eyes to his disk. We see it before it is above the horizon. The air contains a small portion of carbonic acid gas, which is essential to vegetable life. Some deriving all and all a part of their carbon from it. It appears that plants have a double action upon the atmosphere, they withdraw carbonic acid from it, appropriating the carbonaceous part of that gas to their own wants and evolving it as oxygen. They also absorb it and return carbonic acid in its place in its action corresponding with the respiration of animals. Air is a self purifier.

Simple bodies

Oxygen

There are 55 bodies in nature that Chemists call simple 13 non-metallic 42 metallic. They are called simple because they have never been decomposed. From them or rather of them all bodies are composed; whether organic or inorganic. They are supposed to combine in certain equivalents. as respects weight, atoms & volumes. They are known to combine by weight in certain definite proportions. as Oxygen with hydrogen. 8 of the former with 1 of the latter forming Water. Oxygen stands first in the list of non-metallic bodies. It is a peculiar gas, colourless, invisible and elastic; it supports life and flame. Without it or entirely in it animal life can be supported, but a short time. It is the acidifying principle. - It forms the principle constituent part in all acids. With a metal or a combustible it forms an oxide. No Oxygen the only substance that can form an acid. & yes. Is it alone the only supporter of combustion? yes. It is heavier than air - 3.15 in 100 cubic inches. Air 81. Oxygen being 84.18. Its combination or rather its combustion is called "Oxidation" In its combination it evolves heat. Whether it is from the oxygen or the substance with which it combines, is not satisfactory.

Hydrogen

Its name is derived from "uap" water and "gerraw" I generate. - It is an invisible gas, of a peculiar smell - is elastic - extinguishes flame. Burns when in contact with oxygen, explodes when mixed with oxygen - is about twelve times lighter than common air. Air being 1000 and Hydrogen 69. Its combining measure two volumes. Oxygen being one. Hydrogen may be taken into the lungs without inconvenience when mixed with a large quantity of air - being in no way deleterious; but it does not like oxygen, support respiration, and therefore an animal placed in pure Hydrogen soon dies of suffocation. A lighted taper is extinguished in this gas. Hydrogen is eminently combustible in Oxygen & burns when kindled in the air with a yellow flame of little intensity. It unites with acids as a metallic base. It unites with O. forming two compounds. - protoxide of Hydrogen (water), and peroxide of Hydrogen. It is used in the arts - to inflate balloons but is now superseded by coal gas as being cheaper. For the oxy-hydrogen blow pipe. No protoxide could we live without it? No. Its peroxide is very difficult to obtain, but very useful in chemistry & for bleaching.

Nitrogen [11]

Azote or Nitrogen is an elastic, invisible, tasteless and inodorous gas. It is a little than air being 976 air 1000. Nitrogen is singularly inert substance and does not unite directly with any other single element so far as Mr Graham is aware, under the influence of light or temperature. A burning taper is extinguished in this gas, and an animal soon dies in it.

Not from its deleterious effects but for the O₂ which is acquired in the respiration of animals. Its chief advantage in the atmosphere is a diluent of O₂.

Repressing in a certain degree the activity of combustion and other oxidating processes Nitrogen is still supposed to be a compound but it has resisted all attempts to decompose it. Its combining number is 177.

It is chiefly procured from the O₂ of the air combined with some substance under a glass-bottle. It forms a goodly number of compounds. Combining with Oxygen in five different degrees or proportions. The most valuable of which is Nitric acid. N^o 177. It is a most powerful chemical; being also a solvent of most metals. Is used as a caustic &c in medicine.

Carbon

Its combining number is 76.44 Hypothetical density of vapor 421.5. Carbon is found in great abundance in the mineral kingdom combined with other substances. It is the basis of coal and of carbonates. The Diamond is pure carbon - It is perfectly transparent though sometimes black, blue, and of a beautiful rose color. - It is the hardest and most valuable of all gems. It is used for various purposes in the arts - the chief is that of cutting glass. Charcoal is an oxide of carbon. This substance has a great affinity for Oxygen & is used to reduce the metals from their Oxides. Carbon forms the mineral Graphite known as black lead and plumbago - from which pencils are made. Carbon is almost universally diffused throughout the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Carbon prevails in the organic world, as silicon does in the mineral, and as most minerals are silicates, so organic substances are compounds of carbon. Carbonic acid ^{or} is the highest degree of oxidation that carbon is susceptible - It is a product of the vinous fermentation - is the cause of the pungency of beer, ale and other ferments, which become flat in the air. It exists in all kinds of wells & springs. It contributes to the pleasant taste, without it; insipid.

Baron

Its combining number is 136.25 Density of vapor 251. $\square$ Volumes. Baron has some analogy to carbon, but is sparingly diffused in nature. It is always found in combination with Oxygen. It is obtained from India under the name of Tinkal and termed borax when purified. Heated in atmosphere of air or O. it burns with a vivid light, scintillating powerfully, and forming Boracic acid 3O s. It communicates fusibility to many substances in uniting with them, and generally forming a glass. On this account borax is much used as a flux. By means of it Gold and silver hunters fuse their ores without a furnace. Boracic acid is remarkable for the varieties of proportions in which it unites with the Alkalies. Borax is thought to be the biborate of soda. Medical use. Borax is considered to be Diuretic and emmenagogue, But is seldom used internally. By some it is used in nephritic and calculous complaints, depending on an excess of uric acid. Its chief medical use is as a detergent in aphthous affections of the mouth in children. Prepared in powder mixed with sugar in the proportion of 1 to 8 or rubbed up with honey, it is used for the same purpose.

Silicon

Its equivalent is 277.81 or 22,22. the density of its vapor 1529. $\square$ volumes. In its pure state, it is a dull brown powder, which soils the fingers and when heated in air and O. inflames and burns. Silica (Si.) its oxide is a white tasteless powder which is rough to the touch, and feels gritty between the teeth. It is absolutely insoluble in water, acids and most liquids. This earth is the most abundant of all the matters which compose the crust of the Globe. It constitutes sand, the varieties of sandstone & quartz rock, & enters into felspar, mica and a prodigious variety of minerals, which form the basis of other rocks. There are two kinds of Silicic acid (SiO₂) soluble and insoluble. It can be obtained in a state in which it is soluble in dilute acids and even in water. Hydrofluoric acid is the only acid which dissolves silica in both conditions. The water of most springs and wells always contain a little soluble silica, which can only be obtained by evaporating the water to dryness. In some mineral waters the proportion of silica is very considerable, and is associated with an alkaline carbonate as in the Reikun and Leger springs. Much of the crystalline quartz in nature besides silicious pebbles are from aqueous solutions.

Sulphur

Equivalent 201.17 or 16.12 density 6.644 Combin-
ing volume 8. This element is exhaled in
large quantity from volcanoes. It exist also
in combination with many metals, as iron
lead, copper, zinc &c. It also exists in the
organic kingdom, being invariably associated
in minute quantity with albumen whether
fluid in the egg or solid in the hair.
Sulphur is found in commerce in round
rolls formed by pouring the liquid Sul-
into cylindrical moulds and also in fine
crystals by sublimation call flowers of
sulphur. It is insoluble in water and alcohol.
It combines readily with most metals form-
ing sulphurets as oxygen forms oxides
Sulphur is readily inflammable. It exhausts
the oxygen of a confine portion of air
by its combustion. It may therefore
be employed in particular circumstances
to extinguish combustions, as fire in a
chimney by a handful of Sulphur drop
in the fire. It is a constituent of gun-
powder. Its Therapeutical ^{properties} are numerous and
various. The flowers as a mild (tonic). E. acid
(purgative) for the bath, ointments &c.
It is also used by milliners and other artists
for bleaching. As a chemical test, between Stront & Ba.

Selenium

Equivalent 494.58 or 39.63 density of vapor not
known. It is one of the least abundant of
the elements, but is found in minute quan-
tity in several ores of copper, silver, lead, bi-
smuth, tellurium and gold in Sweden and
Norway; and in combination with lead, sil-
ver, copper and mercury in the Flartz. It
is called selenium from Selene the moon
from its strong analogy to an element
called tellurium from tellus, the earth.
This element is allied to sulphur, and
like that body, exhibits considerable vari-
ety in its physical characters. When it
cools after being distilled, its surface re-
flects light like a mirror, has a deep red-
dish brown color, with a metallic luster.
Selenium combines in three proportions with
oxygen forming selenic acid, which corres-
ponds with sulphuric acid, selenious acid
corresponding with sulphurous acid and a
protoxide to which there is no oxide sulphur
analogous. It is of little use as a chemical
agent and has no Therapeutical use. Selen-
ic acid dissolves Zinc and iron with the
evolution of hydrogen gas with the
aid of heat it dissolves copper and gold.
But it does not dissolve platinum.

Phosphorus

Equivalent 31,28 or 31,44 Density of vapor
4,325. combining volume $\square$. This remarkable element appears to be essential to the organization of the higher animals, being found in their fluids and forming in the state of phosphate of lime, the basis of the solid structure of the bones. It is also found in most plants and in a few minerals. At the usual temperature phosphorus is a translucent soft solid of a light amber color, which may be bent or cut with a knife and the cut surface has a waxy lustre. Phos. undergoes oxidation in the open air and diffuses white vapors, which have a peculiar odor. It is luminous in the dark caused by its slow oxidation. A burn from this body in ignition is in general exceedingly severe. It is preserved under the surface of water. The solution of phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) is not poisonous nor when concentrated does it act as a caustic, but it impairs the teeth from its property of dissolving phosphate of lime. A solution of the latter salt in P_2O_5 acid has been prescribed in rickets, a disease which indicates a deficiency of earthy phosphates in the system. The phos. of soda also is administered as a mild aperient. Its taste is saline, but not disagreeable.

A.D. 1835

W. J. Kyle Dr

Feb 16th For visit Lady &c \$ 4.00

A.D. 1836

July 8 Visit Mrs Kyle Per Noctem 10.00

" 9 Prescription Quinine &c 2.00

Oct 4th Visit Mrs Kyle Per Noctem 10.00

" " Delousing the same 25.00

47 00

Mr. Aberton Young Dr

March 25	Medicines & for Gonorrhea	10.00
May	To Bottle of Mustard	80
"	" " of Sweet Oil	1.00
June 20	visit Wilson & Co	4.00
" 21	" " " "	4.00
June "	Bottle of Medy to H.B.	2.50
	To Copaliba	

Mr Kennedy Dr

March 26 th	Visit Negroes	5.00
" 28	" "	5.00
Aug 2	Visit Loh	5.00
Nov 10	Visit N. Girl	5.00
No 19	Medicine & Pres	3.00

Mr Alexander Compton Dr

March 23	Visit Negro Child	3.00
" 28	" " " L	3.00
" 31	" " " L	3.00
April 3	" " " R	3.00
June 12	Visit negro Child	5.00
" 16	Box of Giddings Pow	.75
July 5	Visit Georgiana &	3.00
" 6	" " "	3.00
" 7	" " "	3.00
" 9	" " "	3.00
" 11	Lancing Rudy Finger	1.00
" 11	Extracting Polly	1.00
Oct 18	Visit Polly	3.00
" 20	" "	3.00
" 22	" "	3.00
" 23	" "	3.00
" "	Visit Rudy &	2.00
" 20	Lancing Breast	2.00
" 24	Visit Polly & Rudy	3.00
" 25	" " "	3.00
" 26	" " "	3.00
" 27	" " "	3.00

16	Medicines & Lin	2,00
18	Visit M Child &	3,00
21	Medicines & Pres Polly	3,00
22	Visit baby &	3,00
25	Visit Limmy	3,00

1836	Mrs E & A Compton	
May 4 th	Visit Rudy &	3,00
" 5	" " "	3,00
" 6	" " &	3,00
May 18 th	visit negro child	3,00
" 19	" " "	3,00
July 29	" " woman &	3,00

Refers H & H. S. Runnels Dr	
March 5 th Bottle of Thi Per	1,50
" 1 bottle per Parking order	,75
June 7 th Visit Tom &	3,50
" 8 " " " A M	3,00
" " " " P. M.	3,00
Oct 16 " Per Nocturn	3,00
" " " P M	3,00
" 17 " " Baby	3,00

Mr Paul P. Sheffield Dr

June 8	Visit	Home	\$	4.00
" 9	"	"	"	4.00
" 11	"	"	"	4.50
Oct 6	Visit	Henderson	\$	8.00
" 7	"	"	"	4.00
" 8	"	"	"	4.00
" 9	"	"	"	4.00
" 10	"	"	"	4.00
Nov 21	Quitting	Mrs Sheffield		,50

Mr W. L. Stevenson Dr
June 11. Visit Chica \$ 9.00

Mr W. Dropper Dr
May 1. To Quinine & for work \$ 2.00
June " " " & 1.00

George Rysinge Dr
June 11. To Quinine 1.50

Mr Mc Kne Dr

Aug 4	To 2 doz Cooks Pills	50
" "	" Rhubarb Turkey	50

Gen T. J. Coffey Dr
Aug 5 To visit Choloth 2.00
" " Dellwaring Lane 20.00

		Mr	Portis	Dy	\$	cts
Oct	6	visit	self &		4.	00
"	"	Bottle	of Chopopocilla		1.	00
Nov	24	To	7 corn socks	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts	81	$\frac{1}{5}$
"	29	"	3 " "	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	37	$\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	"	1 " "	20	20	
"	"	Hire	of Negro Boy	7 days	9.	00
"	"	Ore	More Mule		75.	00
"	"	Credit	by work		83	00

		Mr	Way	at	Col. Woods	\$	cts
Oct	11	visit	self &			5.	00
"	12	"	"	"		5.	00
"	13	"	"	"		5.	00
"	15	"	"	"		5.	00
"	16	"	"	"	4	5.	00

Estate of Col T. B. Wood 1865
 Nov 18th visit negro boy 5.00

6 00

Mrs Quaker Dr

Oct 7th visit N. Boy 6.00
 " " sitting arm 10.00
 Nov 20 visit Mr Bohannon 5.00
 " " " " P. M. 5.00
 4 21 Attention during day 5.00

Mr Lincolnton Compton Dr

Nov visit negro child & 8.00
 " " " " Boy " 3.00
 " " " " Man 3.00
 Paid

1836 April 8th visit woman Mrs & P. 3.00
 Visit self & med 3.00
 Do child & 2.00
 During for self & child .75
 June 14th visit of vermin .25
 June 16th visit Harry's 3.00
 " 18 " " 3.00
 During Pills .50
 Aug Attention & to me home 2.00

1884 M. M. T. Co. Patten Dr
 March 29th Visit wife \$5.00
 " " Delivering some fr
~~breastmilk~~ \$85.00
 March 30 Visit wife 5.00
 " 31 " " 5.00
 April 1 " " 5.00
 " 2 " " 5.00
 " 3 " " 5.00
 " To Note for 20 dollars 20.00
 By one horse 5.00
 April 5th visit & Dinner 2.50
 " " Quelling Powder & Lotion on wife 1.00
 X " " 6 $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs on plows 13.44
 " 22 Visit Lady &c 5.00

May	William Kennedy Dr			
April 28	Examination & Prescrip. N.S.			5.00
April 31	" " " "			5.00
April 22	visit N. Girl			5.00
" 22	" " Boy Sarge			5.00
" 23	" " "			5.00
24	attention dog			5.00
25	visit to			5.00
	By 5 dollars to Amos			
	in house Trade			5.00
May 6	visit Sarge			5.00
" 12	" "			5.00
" 13	" "			5.00
" 15	" "			5.00
" 19	" "			5.00
July 18	" Negro Woman			5.00
" 18	" " "			5.00
" 19	" " "			5.00
" 21	" " "			5.00
Aug 5	" " "			5.00
" 9	" " "			5.00
" 12	" " "			5.00
Sept 2	" Lane			5.00
" 12	" " "			5.00
				\$ 100.00

Sep 2 1st Visit Lone & negro girl 5.00
 Oct 1 Visit " " " 5.00
 Oct 3 " " " " 5.00
 " 6 " " " " 5.00
 " 7 Topping for Drops 26.00
 Nov 3 Visit Lone & 5.00
 Dec 2 By 5.00 of Lt Winers

Corn of Mr Young 72
 50
 36,00
 5.00
 5,00
 46,00
 46,00 114.00

Received of Captain Winers
 one hundred and 114 in full
 of the above

Mr C. Young
 June 9th Visit negro woman 4.00
 " 11 " " " 2.00
 6.00

1856 Mr. May Dr.
 July 27 Visit self &c 5.00
 " 28 Attention Highway 5.00
 " " Lodge of Patroch & .50
 " 29 Visit self &c 5.00
 Nov 8th By Cash Colored 20.00
 55.50

Col. Ward's estate Dr.
 Dec 1st Visit negro woman 4.00
 " " Examination per virginum 5.00
 9.00

Mr. Bohannon Dr.
 Aug 12 Visit self Per meter 12.00
 " 13 " " 5.00
 15.00

to W. H. Stevenson Dr

Aug 27	Dining bill 23	.50
" "	Bottle soap & side of S	1.50
" "	Liniment for often	.50

2.50

Lodge R. P. Towns Dr

Oct 1	visit N. W. W. W.	9.00
" 3	Delivering some	20.00

29.00

Editors of Nashville Record. Gentlemen I enclose
you ~~three~~ Surgical Cases and

Believing them ~~following~~ cases of sufficient
interest to merit attention I have written
them out for your Journal. If you think
that they will be of interest to the
Profession they are at your service

Case the 1st Artificial anus "
of Columbus Jones
Columbus, Mo. - A about 26 years old, of good
in the winter of 1868 & the last year or so
and healthy constitution. Was shot by a gentleman
~~small shot~~. While lying in wait about
his house. The shot were small and
five passed through the integuments of
the abdomen, Two passed out on the opposite
side - three did not pass. They entered
obliquely through the abdomen about
the Linea Semilunaris and passed
out about the same line on the opposite
side ranging from the umbilicus to oppo-
site or level with the crest of the ilium
I was not living in Columbus. At the
time and he was tendered by Dr R. R.
Porter and Dr P. Brooks and other Physicians
& believe Dr Porter gave me this verbal
history of the case. He suffered a good
deal of pain and passed blood from
the rectum.

Avez-vous mon beau cheval? — Oui, Monsieur,
je l'ai. — Avez-vous mon vieux soulier? —
Non, Monsieur, je ne l'ai pas. — Quel chien
avez-vous? — J'ai votre joli chien. Avez-vous
mon mauvais papier? — Non, Monsieur, je ne
l'ai pas. — Avez-vous de bon drap? — Oui, Mon-
sieur, je l'ai. — Avez-vous mon vilain fusil?
Non, Monsieur, je ne l'ai pas. — Quel fusil avez-
vous? — J'ai votre beau fusil. Quel bas avez-
vous? — J'ai le bas de fil. — Avez-vous
mon bas de fil? — Je n'ai pas votre bas
de fil. — Quel fusil avez-vous? J'ai le fusil
de bois. — Avez-vous mon fusil de bois?
Non, Monsieur, je ne l'ai pas. Avez-vous
le vieux pain? — Je n'ai pas le vieux pain.
Quel soulier avez-vous? J'ai mon beau
soulier de cuir. — Quel savon avez-vous?
J'ai mon vieux savon. Quel sucre avez-
vous? — J'ai votre bon sucre. — Quel sel
avez-vous? — J'ai le mauvais sel. —
Quel chapeau avez-vous? — J'ai mon mauvais
chapeau de papier. Avez-vous mon vilain
soulier de bois? — Non, Monsieur, je ne l'ai
pas.

Surgical Cases. Case 1st

Mr. Rodwell. Aetatis 24. Fine constitution
Sept. 13th 1848. Tumor on left Ear. about
the size of a walnut. Removed by a
Longitudinal incision one inch. Had to
dissect out the rock with forceps and
scalpel. Closed by one stitch of inter-
turned suture and adhesive straps.

Healed without a bad symptom and
with a small scar.

Mr Portis Dr

Oct 6 Visit Self & 4.00
" " Father of Sapsapawela, 1.00

Nov 24 3.75 corn sacks 12 $\frac{3}{4}$
29 3

Here of Negro By 9 days 9.00

One Mule

75.00

Grants by Mo

Mr Portis Dr

Oct 6 Visit Self
1 1.00

4.00

San Antonio
Tex
Sept 1874

Amateur's Society

Oath or obligation

I, A. B. do most solemnly promise and declare that I will never reveal any of the secret signs of the Amateurs, which I am now about to receive — that I will never give a sign unless my heart be free to it, use them except in true faith and with a clear conscience — that I will always return a sign when given to me by an Amateur with like faith and conscience: To all of which I bind myself under the penalty of living a single life the remainder of my days, unnoticed and unrespected by any member.

(1) Amateur, a lover of the beautiful. Mistletoe. E.

(2)

Truth, Friendship and Love ever will be
The tests of an Amateur.

(2) Beatitas. Bkfs. true friendship. Arbor-vitae. E.

(3) Cupid. The God of Love. Cedar E

A token of all the heart can keep
Of holy love, in its fountain deep.

(4) Deprecatus. To desire earnestly. To pray. Pine. C. (11) Hekas. bad. immoral. Bramble, a thorn. C.

Least thou thy heart and hand resign
And wilt thou consent to be mine?

(5) Existimatus, To be. think, judge. Hally. C.

I am not prepared to answer now;
I must prove your love before I vow!

(6) Foedus, a covenant, a treaty. Cowslip. C.

(7) Gravatus. To refuse, To dislike. Cypress. C.

Nay! I tell thee it cannot be so!

You will please take your hat and go!

(8) Hymen, The god of Marriage. Sage. C.

(9) Inquisitor. An Inquirer. Kettle. C.

Talk of your business; your delight
To tell prodigies and cause of fright.

(10) Inventus. Young man. Single.

(12) Lingua. The tongue. Salbative.

(13) Minerva. The Goddess learning.

(14) Natta. A mechanic

(15) Orpheus. The unfortunate Widower.

(16) Plutus, The God of wealth. Corn. Corn.

(17) Quies. a former. A happy man

(18) Religio. Religion Piety

(19) Sal. A name of Apollo Professional man.

(20) Tenuis. Poor A poor man.

(21) Whipes. Merchant. A trades.

(22) Ret. To withhold absent.

(23) Welcome. A welcome guest.

(24) Cerxes. Proud Ambitious

(25) Yea! yes an affirmative answer,

(26) Zographes, from Za-graphes. Walnut C.

Obstetrical Cases

Case 1st

April 30th 1848. Mrs. Lee, Aetatis 24.
Fourth confinement. Was subject to pains
for four or five days previous. Had had
bad times in former labors. Was subject
to headache and swelling of feet. I bled
her a few days before and ordered
a dose of Sulphur.

Awaked with pains at 3 O'clock A.M.
Saw her at five Child in 1st position
of head presentations according to
Churchill's classification. Pains strong
Was delivered at 8 A.M. fine Boy
9 lbs. The Placenta was removed
in half an hour by gentle traction
on the cord. Mother and child
doing well and no unfavorable sym-
ptoms.

Case 2- Mrs. Robertson Aetatis 22
Nov 2 Taken in labor at 4 O'clock
with pains (second confinement)
vagina presentation, second position
6 hours in confinement. Fumole
8 lbs. Cord once around the neck
26 inches long. Placenta 8 inches
in diameter. Had to be removed
after waiting one hour. Mother and
child doing well.

Nashville Jan 27th 1889

Thesis written for the degree of
M.D. in the Nashville University

The Spleen ^{Pharmacology} ~~as a Therapeutics~~
~~its Anatomy, Pathology.~~

Anatomy.

The Spleen is a vascular gland, ^{or rather} a ductless gland. Situated and lying in the left ~~epigastric~~ region. It is an oblong flattened ^{hypochondriac} body, dark bluish color, about 5 inches in length and weighs about six ounces in its natural and ^{unengorged} state, but varies a good deal in size ^{even} in perfect health. ^{during digestion.} It is spongy and vascular in texture and friable. The external surface is convex, the internal slightly concave. It is indented along its middle line and pierced by numerous vessels which ^{together} form what is called its hilum ~~arteria's~~, being irregular openings to admit its large vessels. The Posterior edge is obtuse; the anterior short and notched. The upper extremity is longer than the lower and somewhat rounded.

Medical Diary written by
Dr. Greenville S. Dowell
lived in Gonzales Co.
lived many years and died
at Galveston, Texas about 1881

owned by M.H. Dowell
Luling Tex

The inferior is flattened:-

The spleen is in relation with the diaphragm ^{of its convex or concave surface} which lies over it and separates it from the ninth, tenth and eleventh ribs.

By its concave surface with the great end of the stomach, the extremity of the Pancreas ^{refers} the gastro-splenic omentum and ~~the left kidney~~ ^{and} the left crus of the diaphragm.

By its upper end with the diaphragm, and the left lobe of the liver; ^{sometimes runs arch of up} and by its lower end with the transverse colon on its left extremity. It is connected with the stomach by the gastro-splenic omentum and to the diaphragm by a fold of the peritoneum called the suspensory ligament.

It is said by Sæp and others that there has been joined ^{from} one to eight small bodies about the ^{size of a hazelnut} ~~size of a hazelnut~~ connected with the spleen and called limbs.

Surrounding these bodies are attached to the splenic artery and are sometimes as large as a walnut. They are generally found near the great end of the stomach. The spleen is invested by the peritoneum and a membrane peculiar to itself of elastic tissue which enables it to yield to the greater or less extension of its blood vessels.

This elastic tissue forms sheaths for all its vessels in their various ramifications and from these sheaths small fibrous bands are given off in all directions these fibrous bands are called trabeculae these trabeculae form its areolar tissue. That portion included by these sheaths is soft granular and of a bright red color interspersed with what is called Malpighian bodies small white corpuscles. These corpuscles are believed to be aggregations of cyto blasts inclosed in a kind of capsule of suppurating vessels. Numerous cyto blasts are abundantly scattered through the red substance. It receives its blood from the coeliac ~~trunk~~ ^{trunk} by its splenic artery which is of very large size in proportion to the spleen. The branches are distributed to different sections and anastomose very sparingly with each other.

The veins are very large and of their various ramifications compose its portal

Besides these - its supposed functions
it no doubt acts as a diverticulum
to the portal circulation. From its
becoming distended after digestion it
is used to contain portal blood with
its nutritive qualities received from the
food and gradually returns it to the
liver where it is further acted on before
it passes to the ~~stomach~~ ^{lungs}. This is also
made probable by its enlarging in effect
of the liver and liver ~~artery~~ ^{artery} to expand
its passage through the liver and by
its decreasing when the portal circulation
is depleted by discharges from the
bowels ^{or} by its effusions of blood in
the stomach.

~~Pathology of the blood is better~~
The Pathology of the spleen and its members
a notion is better understood than
its Physiology. It is subject to all the
various anemias and leucemias forming
Inflammation ^{both} acute and chronic - that
~~hypertrophy~~ ^{hypertrophy} and atrophy. - Softening and suppuration
It is also liable to be discolored in its
Hypertrophied state. It is ~~also~~ subject to
formation, Induration and hepatization

It sometimes becomes Fibro-cartilaginous
It is also said to be subject to Apoplexy
Of the Anemias ^{found in} the spleen is most
subject to Hydroids, both in its
Parenchyma and on its capsule. It is
also subject to fatty tumors and cal-
careous deposits. Sometimes in
small bodies like pin heads some
of which I have seen ~~which are~~

Accompanied with milial tubercles in
the lungs which they much resembled
if they were not identical. Serous
caps are also found in and on the
body of the spleen, these caps are
some times filled ^{with} meliceric,
Atheromas or steatomatous outgrowths
There is no pathognomonic sign
or symptom of these affections.
The spleen is always more or less in-
creased ^{in size}, but they cannot during life
be distinguished from Hypertrophy
is a consequence of intermittent
fever. Hydroids sometimes become
very large and burst into the abdomen
and cause death from Peritonitis in-
flammation. Of the Metastatic
formations, tubercles are the most common

liable to it as Mucillous or Mucillos
or whites, Blacks are partially exempt
from intermittent fever. They are very
liable to inflammation of the liver
and remittent fever ~~and~~ as to opera-
tions of the liver I have not discerned
any difference in ^{persons of} color. Nor have I
noted any difference in ^{cases of} Typhoid fever.
As a general thing I have found the
blacks more subject to Typhoid
fever than the mulattoes or whites
but I attributed this their want of
slenderness which is observable in
any one who is familiar with dogs
negro plantations. I have found
the spleen greatly enlarged and
with induration in all cases of
Typhoid fever ^{which} I have examined,
~~after death.~~ even in a negro child
two years old.

Acute inflammation as I said before
is liable to terminate in chronic and
from chronic inflammation we have
hypertrophy as a most usual result and
from hypertrophy we have dropsy as
usual accompaniment, and a

general aemic state of the system
and an improved state of the blood.
If the active inflammation is not sub-
dued or modified ^{by treatment} the spleen will often
~~and~~ suppurate, or terminate in gangrene
If the inflammation is alone abated
two and the patient is not treated for
the primary cause - say malarial or Typhoid
fever, the spleen will become hypertrophied
of which I have seen thousands of cases
Hypertrophy may come on gradually and
even imperceptibly, but can be easily
detected by pressure over the region
of the spleen. There is always more
or less tenderness on pressure, flatus
on percussion even before the spleen
can be felt. After it becomes large
its outlines are easily traced ^{in palp}
from the small size we have indu-
it to be in health enlarges until
it covers the entire cavity of the abdomen
fully as if the whole cavity was filled
with a solid body. It causes a protu-
rance of the abdomen similar to a pregnant
woman in the ninth month.

This state may also be told by the general appearance of the countenance and skin. The skin is seldom of a very white color, easily recognized by those familiar to the disease and may nine times out of ten in whites be told by the skin and general appearance alone without any toxic examination. In cases of enlarged spleen caused from malaria and from I have not so general found the liver complicated but frequently healthy and ~~may~~ secreting bile too freely and to cure such cases I early find mercury ~~very~~ useful in these cases where ^{the liver is complicated or congested and the spleen is enlarged} I use mercury freely and in many cases ^{and apparently} it is absolutely ~~necessary~~ to a cure. In intermittent and remittent attacks during the paroxysm I have found a great tendency to rigors in those who had enlarged spleens, and where the spleen was not enlarged ^{and not intense during the paroxysm} the chill and fever general come again where the teeth are much to shatter and there is a general shaking of the muscles the ~~spleen~~ is always enlarged.

This may be called a pathognomonic sign - for I do not remember a singular ~~affection~~ exception. While the spleen is unduly enlarged and before adhesion ^{has taken place} to the surrounding textures, the spleen may be easily dislocated, several cases of which I have seen. The suspensory ligament is torn and the spleen turns over as it were and falls forward on to the colon and bladder, and here becomes fixed and impossible to replace, but may be partially reduced ~~back~~ ^{and} ~~enlarged~~ ^{enlarged} still more and form adhesions to the abdominal walls. Still the patient may ^{live} and enjoy a moderate portion of health ~~that~~ always has this sallow appearance. Die case I know in my country, at this time in a land of fasten, suppuration is rare in proportion to the number of cases of enlarged spleen, and by some ^{as Dr. Drake} it is supposed to never occur below 35 degrees of latitude. This is undoubtedly an error for I have seen three cases south of Salina Texas in Brown County. ~~That~~ of Mr J. W. Bradley in 1858 had his spleen to sup-

pusule and was loved by my friend
Dr. F. M. Hall. It discharged a large
amount of dark brown pus and
blood. The opening healed up but
he has still an indurated spleen
of unusual size, covering most of the
abdomen. He is at times dropsical
and has a running ulcer on his leg
as a result of the coexistent state of
his system. He is able to walk
about and otherwise enjoys good health.
Mrs. P. of Berogenia County was taken
with intermittent fever in the spring
of last year ⁽¹⁸⁵⁵⁾ and it continued to occur during the
early part of the summer, till the
spleen finally suppurated and discharged
its contents into the stomach. She
was treated by myself and Dr. Porter
of Columbia, with mercury, Iodine
blisters, quinine and iron, but
nothing we could do would stop the
suppuration. There was a circumstance
in the case worthy of further note
she was solicited with Iodine and
on an embrocation over the spleen

when there was no smell of mercury
or any ulceration of the gums. The
saliva poured out of the mouth until
she thought she would suffocate from
it. By discontinuing the use of Iodine
it soon subsided though the mercury
was continued more or less every day
for two weeks after. She suffered
greatly from sick stomach and constant
vomiting. Her discharges were frequent
and of a fecal character. She finally
recovered but her spleen is still
very much enlarged.

Mr. Henry a carpenter of Columbia
of intemperate habits died last sum-
mer from suppuration of the spleen.
He had had chills for nearly two
years at irregular periods and was
finally taken down so he could not
work. he paid a visit to the Gulf
to sea brite and while there his
chills got worse and he was brought
home on a bed. I was called to see

him
"and used the usual remedies with
energy, but could make no change
for the better. I broke up his fever
and stopped his regular paroxysms
but still he did not improve. His
spleen was much enlarged and
blistered but could not reduce it.
About the 5 day of my attendance
he had a hard stroke and thought
he was dying. This lasted about
1 hour and a half. This chill came
on when he had at least 20 grs
of Quinine in his system. I
immediately suspected suppuration
of the spleen and resorted for
a salting but could not debilitate
any. His liver was acting well. Stools
were bilious but his liver was lobulated
and harder than usual. He had a
slight fever after this stroke and
facial flush on his cheeks. These
strokes continued at irregular
periods for three days in spite
of all I could do and finally he
died delirious.

I thought there were several abscesses
of small size. His symptoms were just
such as I have seen in females when
the breast suppurates. There was no prostration
^{though I much regret.}
I have ~~also~~ seen severe and continued
hiccough from an enlarged spleen
the case I well remember occurred
to me in Miss, Pondera County. I was
treating a young man for intermittent
fever and sick stomach. His spleen
was much enlarged and I gave
a piece of Blue Mass and rheubarb
and followed it with large doses
of quinine 10 grs every two hours until
thirty grains were taken before
each chill. This broke his fever
stopped his shills and reduced
greatly his spleen. But as the spleen
continued he was taken with
hiccough and it was more distressing
than his former situation
I gave all the anodynes I could
think of - Morphine, Camphor, Aconite
valerian and warm bath. Which
led to stomach and in spite

of all this his liverough continued
for eight days at last not knowing
what to do I advised him and as
soon as the menses began to take
effect, he began to improve and with
the solution he recovered entirely
two more or I know of been subject
to it since. I thought that the
spleen had extensive adhesions
to the diaphragm and the mediastinum
I gave him to cure his shills
reduced his spleen and tore up
these adhesions and caused the di-
aphragm to contract and produced
the liverough. The spleen subdued the
inflammation of the spleen and diaphragm
and thereby cured the case.

Enlargement of the Spleen I have never
seen. Dropsy is a frequent ac-
companiment of Hypertrophy. I have seen
no case of Atrophy. I think it very
rare in the region where I live.
Fibrocartilaginous spleens and in-
duration is common. These an enlarged
spleen is reduced by medical treatment
I almost invariably become indurated

and its coats become fibro-cartilago-
nious and the trabeculae are enlarged
and thickened. The spleen seems to
lose its function and is not only
reduced or enlarged by fever. It is
not an unusual occurrence for a boy
or child or even young men to have
enormously enlarged spleens and by being
sent out of the bottom to school
to recover entirely their health and
on their return are not subject to
a morbid fever and especially of
thy escape from enlarged spleens
but the spleen never returns to its
normal state and can most generally
be felt in its place. The spleen in
such cases exhibits on post-mortem
examination this fibro-cartilaginous
texture.

The spleen in its enlarged state
is often ruptured and becomes the
cause of death from such cases
I have seen. A case of this kind
was reported in the N. Orleans Journal
By Dr. Chin⁷ where the individual died

from a blow on the spleen in a fight. The wound was taken up and tried for murder but upon a post-mortem made by Dr. Chin the spleen was found softer and easily lacerated, and upon a statement of those present the man was acquitted. I also knew a young man being thrown from his horse in Brooklyn having and dies in a few days from pain in the region of the spleen no doubt from hemorrhage ~~trauma~~ from a laceration.

Therapeutics

The treatment of affections of the spleen is as little understood as its Physiology. The means of subduing inflammation is as applicable to the spleen as to other organs, and should be resorted to in as moderate as in all cases of acute inflammation. Thus it is brought on with a large morbid force you must give ~~in addition~~ to mercury Quinine in large doses for experience has taught us that the spleen can

be reduced some by quinine in large doses ⁱⁿ at once than in small doses often repeated. Thirty grains given in three grain doses is much more efficient than in three gr. ten doses given in twenty four hours. If there is tenderness over the spleen after you have given an active dose of Mercury and the quinine it is well to apply a blister which will relieve the tenderness and reduce the spleen if enlarged.

In chronic inflammation of the spleen with enlargement. I give but little mercury generally combined with iron &c. Blue Pill often repeated in those general infirmities. It is too slow in its action and increases the circulation about the stomach, but if it is combined with some active purgative such as Toroscum it answers every purpose and does well. I usually give one of the following pills but much prefer the

Recipe of Quinine & Iron 81xxx
 Take this mixture with sweetened milk twice a day or
 present ~~it~~ ^{it} into six pills and give one
 every hour until all are taken, these
 should be taken in the intervals
 between the chills and if, there is
 drowsy or an edemic state of the
 system I also combine some tincture
 of Black ^{berry} is the best. This ~~should~~
 should be repeated from day to day
 until the fever cannot ~~be~~ be felt
 or until all chills and fever ~~is~~ gone
 The Quinine and Iron should be
 taken every cold or hot day until
 all appearance of the disease is removed

I have tried Lactone in every form and mode I could think of, but I cannot say it ever does any good in my hands. The obstructions destroy and we must cure by absorption, instead of by absorption. Hence it is it and find I succeed in all cases of dropsy, which we do and should be relieved by blisters. Lactone & Irm, which is the best of all the preparations for enlarged spleens or anemic condition of the system. The bowels must be actively moved at least once a day especially where there is a tendency to dropy and after giving the above pills I follow for several ^{days} with Cream of Tartar. If the patient is dropped, in all cases of congestions from where the spleen is enlarged there will be but little congestion of the Liver or Brain, but great congestion of the stomach evinced by continued vomiting and wrenching. More or less diarrhoea sometimes almost like cholera coming on with the chill.

These cases require but little mercury
but brandy, ammonia, morphine
and Mustard are the main reliance
with the Quinine which is a sine
qua non in all cases. Where
there is no enlargement of the spleen
the liver or brain is sure to be seriously
affected and the Mercury is the
chief anchor, and must not be given
until you relieve the congestion and then
give Sulphate of Quinine for that
seems to be most reliable when the brain
or liver is most affected.
The Best time to reduce an enlarged
spleen in these bottoms is in the
Fall, after frost and by continuing your
treatment through the winter you can
surpass a cure. At any other time
relapses are sure and certain to come
unless the patient is very prudent and
open no prudence will avail. The
patient must have the lotion or take
medicine all the time until the habit
is broken up and the spleen becomes

quiet as it were.

I find irritation with scotch oil and
lard or brotton Oil and sweet oil answers
a good purpose where the patient is
unwilling to a blister. Tinct. Emetic
is also good. But I would never
rely on Iodine, for it is entirely
inefficient, and this seems strange
from its known good effects in
Bronchitis and enlargement of the
lymphatics but as I said before the
lymphatics are destroyed and therefore
cannot act. The blood must be increased
or rather its fibrin must be increased
in long standing cases and its red
globules in all cases of enlarged
spleen. Quinine alone without some
preparation of Iron or some tonic
will not cure a long standing case
of chills, but will always check them
when given in sufficient doses
but they will return unless the blood
is made rich by Tonics

Port Wine is excellent ~~as~~ a tonic
in such cases. Gin is even better
where there is a tendency to dropsy.
The ~~Passion~~ Belt is good in all cases
of enlargement of the spleen whether
caused by Malarial fever. Hydatid
or whether dislocated or dropped
Any belt made of leather or strong
cloth will answer but the Red
Morocco belt, very wide is the best
It should be worn tight and kept
so, as the spleen is reduced,
I have never met a case that did not
yield where these measures were persevered
in. I have often cured cases by the
following pill which your patients will
take without much trouble and act as
a general rule will be continued as long
of time.

Sulphate of Quinine

Extract of Quinine and Iron

Extract of Quinine

" of Hyoscyamus

℥ss

℥ss

℥ss

Make into pills 12 with hyposulphuric acid
of these give ~~six each day~~ ^{one} ~~one~~ hour
after meals or taken.

This pill with an occasional dose of
Colonel ~~or~~ Blue Mass, ^{pill} given before
will reduce any spleen or cure any case
of intermittent fever if persevered in
a sufficient length of time. I sometimes
add oil of black pepper 12 drops which
is an advantage where a stomachic is
indicated.

Greenville Dr. J. D.

Washville Tenn

Jan 30th 1859

Case Book for Nov. 1844

Names	Dates	Diseases	No. cases
Monda	1	Intermittent fever	1
Padence	"	Ongchia in the hand	2
Mrs Robertson	2	Labor Natural	3
"	3	Gyphilis	4
Hutson	"	Intermittent fever	5
L. Ben	4	"	6
	5	Swelled Testicle	7
Jefferson	6	Intermittent fever	8
Infant. Mrs. R.	7	Diarrhoea & Colic	9
Lefee	"	Intermittent fever	10
Estes	8	Pleuritis left side	11
L. Ben	12	Diarrhoea	12
Charles	14	Constipation of bowels	13
Hetty	16	After confinement	14
Morther	16	Puerperal fever	15
Infant	20	Colic	16
" Boy	"	Verminous f.	17
Simon	"	Irregular Men	18
Matilda	"	Verminous. S. f	19
Luzinda Infant	"	Hemorrhage from umb.	20
Jefferson	28	Typhoid fever	21
Matilda's child	Dec 4	Croup Inflam	22
Ben's child	6	Inter fever	23
Mary's child	6	Croup Inflam	24
Mr. Gu	10	Inter fever	25
Ben Ben	11	"	26

Cured.	Died.	I. of Feet.	Collateral remarks
1		1 to 3	Cured by irritation from the stump of an old case open lanced in the palm on the 3rd day. A girl and weighed 9 lbs
1		1 to 20	
Delivered		4 hours	
1		3 to	Chorea on Puerperal Prepuis
1		3 " 5	
1		4 " 7	From Gonorrhoea
1		5 " 20	
1		6 to 10	
1		7 to 7	Complicated with Cardialgia
1		7 to 18	
1		9 to 11	
1		12 " 14	Was premonitory of Typhoid fever which made a regular attack on the 26 and lasted in 14 days Ben 40 3 - Murray & Appear
1		14 " 16	
1		14 " Dec 10	
1		16 " 20	Hemorrhage from the umbilicus after tying the cord. Cured by N. of Silver and Gray's
1		20 " 21	
1		20 " 24	
1		" 26	
1		" 24	
1		" 20 10	
1		4 to 10	
1		6 to 20	
1		6 to 12	
1		10 to 12	
1		11 to 13	

April 1st 1830

One Rutland Bank & Taylor	500.00
" Lob. F. M. White	1000.00
" N. R. & W. Gledge	100.00
" Henry Laird	90.00
" Jones Stratton	75.00
" Hugh Mc. Gehee	333.00
" B. F. Dowell	950.00
" A. Dowell	750.00
" S. Dowell	130.00
" P. Dilloshaw	200.00
" Monfield & McIntosh	55.00
" Jones	135.00
" L. R. A. Harper	66.00
" Jones S. Gatterwhites Estate	26.00
	<u>3629.00</u>
" 1st Jan 1831 J. M. White	1000.00
" Thomas Rodwell	70.00
" " Robert "	1600.00
" " Jones	75.00
" " Morris for wagon	180.00
" " Hugh Mc Gehee	300.00
" " L. E. Cleaves	50.00
" " N. R. & W. S. Lupton	100.00
" " J. E. G. Lupton	100.00
" " Ford Rob. & Taylor	100.00
" " Titus R. "	100.00
" " Lily for hire	190.00
" " For Rent	104.00

Amount of receipt to Alex Dowell 1844	\$ 396.08
" " " " " 1845	253.00
Additional amount expended 1845	40.90
Money paid B. F. Dowell in horse	4650.00
" " " " " Watch	70.00
" " " " " "	54.00
X " Paid S. Dowell April 1847	
X " " " " horse Bridle & saddle	100.00
" " " " " Williams Druggist 1846	133.00
Robinson Collins & Co Feb 1847	87.00
" " " " " 1848	55.01
Collins Russell & Schwab Dec 48	171.80
J. H. Baybolas Drug 1848	8.60
B. S. W. A. Dunsen 1846	37.35
E. W. Rowell & Co	34.32
" " " " " "	12.82
Toll Roberson & Co 1848	4.25
Rutland Bank & Taylor 1847	71.69
" " " " " 1848	74.03
Tax receipts 1846 & 48	7.08
Jones E. Stratton	29.61
Dr H. Laird	125.98

A 1833 Mr T. J. Coffey Dr \$
 X Oct 9 visit negro girl Mr 2.00
 Mr B. Hume and Prescott Dr
 X 6 visit families at night &c 24.00
 Mr T. J. Coffey Dr
 Oct 18 amputation of little finger
 in negro boy. 10.00
 X 19 H. S. Runnels Dr
 visit negro woman & 2.00
 X 20 visit negro woman & 2.00

Sen T. J. Coffey Dr
 X 22 visit negro girl & 2.00
 H. S. Runnels Dr
 X 24 Prescription negro woman 1.00

Mr Cushman at
 Nov 18 visit at night &c 2.00
 lancing arm & 1.00
 19 visit self & Quiner 2.50
 Dec Paid 5.50
 5.50
 Mr Sam Coffey
 X Nov 19 visit self &c 2.00
 20 " " " & Quiner 2.00
 Nov 22 Sen T. J. Coffey prescription 1.50

Supposed menstruation with rough and fever
 Col & Rhubarb & Quinine

Hemorrhage from throat after scarlet
 fever. Nitrate of silver in solution
 and gargle of water and charcoal
 From bite of snake in second pharynx.

Bilious Remittent fever
 Col & Rhubarb & Quinine.

Remittent fever. Col. Rhubarb & Quinine

Pledmitous thumb and hand
 treated to sore. hot vinegar. & Stromonium
 Phytolacca radix pollicis.

Remittent fever with ulceration
 of the arm
 Col & Rhubarb pills. Louse the oyster
 and apply Nitrate Silver with second
 Quinine for prevention of fever
 Intermittent with stomach
 Col. Rhe & Spec pills. with Quinine
 next day
 Collected potash to ulcer and skin
 & silver to surrounding parts

Nov 23 rd 1853	Mr J. T. Terry Dr	\$ 00
"	Visit	6.00
"	Consultation with Dr. Oates	10.00
" 24	" Visit	6.00
" 25	" " "	6.00
" 26	Attention at night	6.00
" 27	Visit	6.00
" 28	Visit	6.00
" 29	Attention	1.25

Nov 29	San J. J. Coffey Dr	
"	visit negro woman parvotum	2.50
"	venesection arm & Med	1.25
" 30	Attention and Mid	1.25
"	venesection	1.00
"	Quinine for chills	1.25
" 1	Visit P. M. & Co	2.00
Dec 1 st	Attention	1.25
"	3 rd of Colonel	.25
"	Visit to P. M.	2.00
" 6	Quinine for woman	.50

"	Mrs Alexander Compton Dr	
" 6	Visit Med & Child	2.25
" 7	Extending tooth Ransom	1.00

Dec 9 th	Mr Lusk Colvert Dr	
"	visit negro boy &	2.00
"	Quinine for same	.50
" 10	visit boy & same	2.50

Scarlet Fever Mrs Terry 14 hours after
fever with eruptions appearing.
Pres. Ept Nitro Lique Acetate of Ammonia
aa $\frac{z}{2}$ water 11 $\frac{z}{2}$. give teaspoonful
every two or three hours. A Levee to
swell the throat.
Miss Betty eight days convalescent with
disquamation and sore throat and
mouth. Chopped and water, with
Nitro silver. & eggs 2 per day.

Puerperal convulsions after birth of twins.
venesection to XVIII $\frac{z}{2}$. Morphine &
enema of Apsphatide & Laudanum
30 Dose of Col. Rhenbarb & Specs with
Lanphor to laudanum to subdue after pains
Chills Quinine Negro woman
30 P. M. venesection 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. Col. Morphine
and bolus. - Blister over womb.
Dec 1st Col. Spec & to wife better no more
one child die with Typhus. Noscorium
one 1st and the other 7th 1

of Loxa assipitae fonticulae, vagelange
from umbilicus from birth & back
Dose from nose. Diarrhea. Cont such
Dose about day. Vitarin. Col. Rhenbarb & Chills
Blister to neck. All to the nose. Blister to

Remittent fever Col & Rhenbarb
Quinine.

Mr. John Compton Dr
Dec 10 To examination per vagina 5.00
" 11

Mr Howard at Pharr's
" 11 Visit baby Mat & Lucretia 10.00
" 12 Attention and Lucretia 2.00

Mr Pilgrim
" 12 Call visit Morphine & Secorin 1.25
Lucretia for same 50

Protophous of wound, Medrota pefeng
Alum dos

Teething, worms & spleen with four
" 12. Quin & Morphine every two hours until
four powders be taken. This next morning &
" 13 of worm seed three times a day

Eorache with shells & spleen
Morphine and Secorin for four & Lucretia
for spleen

Washing list at Merchants

Nov. 10. Shirts 8. Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

" " Drawers 2 " 1. 2.

" " Vests 2 " Not numbered, white.

" " Collars 2

" " Pocket handkerchief. - 1. Silk.



A monthly journal. February the 1st 1845
I finished reading a few days after Christmas
Deveaux on females. I liked ^{it} very well. Have learned
some very important lessons from it. I com-
menced reading on New Years day. Grahams Ele-
ments of Chemistry. It is very tedious and hard
to understand but very interesting in its facts.
I have read 610 pages in it. Thirty pages is the
most that I have read with even with the closest
application and industry in a day; that is, about
8 hours. It will take me nearly another week
to get through having 104 pages to read. I think
I have received the reward of my labor and at-
tention having learned more during ^{the} last month
than ever I learned in ^a month before. I finish-
ed reading last night Hall on the blood a work
of 400 and odd pages by read^{ing} it at night. I have
received much benefit from reading ^{it} in a Physiol-
ogical, Pathological and practical way. Upon
the whole I believe I understand it better; and
it has been the most interesting book that
I have yet read in medicine. I have read the
two numbers of the Medical news and other pam-
-phlets on medicine. - newspapers &c. Read but
little in French. chiefly in the Bible. Have drawn
the Doctors accounts about 100 containing about
2500 pp. Spent every sabbath evening in ladies company
except one night ^{the} week time. Industrious

March the 1st 1845

I finished reading Graham's elements of Chemistry about the first of last month. I worked some eight days on my shop, to get it finished so I might have a better chance to read. I was the head workman in putting up the chimney though I had never laid a brick before. It draws very well. Also assisted in pointing the cracks. I now have a very comfortable room and well furnished. I bought Dunglison's medical Dictionary. Pereira's Materia medica & Becklards physiology, which last I have read. I was very much amused and interested with it. Upon the whole I consider it a very fine work and the very best of the kind. I have read more than half through Paracelsus's History of Anatomy. I am now reading Myology. I think it is a very valuable work. I read Schand on the list at night. American Chesterfield for post time. Take all things together I think I have learned a good deal during the last month but no great deal about medicine. I went to Tipton partly on business but more particularly to see the girls. I was from home three days and a half. I formed some new acquaintances and spent part of my time very agreeably. I heard the Seceders preach. I liked the sermon very well and take no exceptions to what was said. We to the letters I received four. Greenville

Louisville

Bill of travelling expenses from Raleigh to Louisville on steamer James Madison Oct. 29 to Nov. the 4th 1845. Capital

	\$207.07
To passage — — —	\$8.00
" Carrying trunk at Memphis	.10
" " " " Louisville	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Board on wharf-boat at Memphis	1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$
	9.40 $\frac{1}{4}$

Incidental expenses during the trip

To Cutting pegs out of boots	.10
" do of hair at Memphis	.25
" Physiologists own book	.40
" Racons a glassful	.05
" Cheesnuts Do	.05
" Extracting tooth	.95
" Pencil—silver	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Paper & quire	.20
" Dinner at hotel on arriving Louisville	.25
" Barber for shaving me twice	.25
	3.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
	9.40 $\frac{1}{4}$

Whole amount paid out from home to Davis, 12.72 $\frac{3}{4}$

Wednesday the 5th A.D. 1845

To Matrimulation ticket	\$ 5.00
" J. Cobb's ticket	15.00
" C. Caldwell's Do	15.00
" G. D. Graft's Do	15.00
" A. Miller's Do	15.00
" C. W. Sharps Do	15.00

To L. P. Randall, ticket	15.00
" Daniel Drake's D ^o	15.00
" G. W. Bayless, D ^o	10.00
	<u>\$120.00</u>

Incidental expenses

To 2 flannel shirts at 1.25	2.50
" Cloth cap	1.50
" 4 shirts collar	.50
" 1 shaving case	1.50
" 2 Razors - 1.00 & 87	1.87
" 1 cake of Congreg soap <u>\$4.20</u>	.12
" 1 Brush	.10
" 1 Razor Strap	.63
	<u>\$8.72</u>
" 1 satin vest	4.00
" 1 pair of suspenders	.50
" 1 to putting cord on coat	1.50
" 1/2 peck of apples	.12 1/2
" mending shoe	.10
" Washing 6 pieces @ 1/4 per piece	.87 1/2
" Wilson's Dissector by Goddard	1.50
" Students Manual of Examination	2.00
" Private Medical instruction	15.00
" Pair of pants	4.00
" Child handkerchief	2.00
" Some quinine 25 grs	.33 1/2
	<u>\$21.47 1/2</u>
" Peck of apples	<u>21.57 1/2</u>

Fine tooth comb 1.50 to Apples 5 cts	.20
To an umbrella	1.00
To boarding at Davis, 2 weeks	5.00
" Boy for blacking, washing and car, trunk	.40
" Apples and grapes	.20
" Short, introductory lecture	.25
" Rich plaster	.25
" Box of Cooke pills	.25
" Blue Map	.10
" Soda powders	.10
" Morphine 4 grs	.25
" Money paid at church	.30
" Board to Mrs. Conway	2.50
Tuesday morning Nov. the 25 th	<u>\$10.80</u>

Drop Pathological Anatomy	6.00
Cornell's marks	2.00
Pocket purse	.20
Candy for cough	.05
Marking ink	.50
1/2 quire letter paper and wafers	.15
To Apples and candy for cough	.30
	<u>\$9.20</u>
For letter from A. Dowell	.70
" The eating club	.10
For one month's board	10.00
For three letters, Hing, Walsh and Taylor	.50
	<u>\$10.50</u>

For subject and apron	1.40
For presents. Pollock ^{40 cts} an Album 62 1/2	1.00
For dying pants and straps	1.50
For apples during Christmas	.20
To church different times	.25
To washing Mrs. Conway 12 pieces	.50
" " Magw woman " "	.50
" Carrying trunk to Samton house	1.2 1/2
" Apples and ammons	.15
" paid slaveholder	1.2 1/2
To three weeks board at Johnsons	7.50
To two Do at the Sampton	6.40
Letters from Walsh and Taylor	.20
Knives, Ring and Barber Woodson	.25
Paper and thread	.20
Board at Harris,	15.00
Medical Society for Diploma	1.00
To Ma Queen for boots	1.00
" Money loaned Bradburn	13.00
" Portage from Sampton house	.25
" Passage to Memphis	8.00
" Portage to Central House Mem.	.75
" Board while there.	1.50
" To Barber at Memphis	.20
	\$ 61.10
Sum total during the Session of necessary and incidental expenses.	\$ 264.52 1/2

Philadelphia

Expenses during the winter of 1846 and 47 at Philadelphia, including travelling and incidental expenses. from Parola Co Miss.	
Oct. The 18. th 1846,	\$ cts.
To money paid hooker at Hamiltons	1.00
" expenses at Morgans. all night	1.10
Total from Miss. to Memphis	1.20
" Carrying trunk on wharf boat.	.10
" Storage for trunk on same	.25
" Carrying trunk from boat to Herron H.	.20
" Do from R. A. Parkers to Herron H.	.10
" Do from Herron House to S. B. Batesville	.15
" Board at Herron house	2.00
" Washing seven pieces	.70
" For lock on trunk	1.00
" " Apples at different times	.10
" Marking ink	.25
" Total expenses at Memphis	4.85
" Passage to Louisville on Batesville	8.50
" Back from Shippingport to Louisville	.25
" Removal of trunk to S. Henton	.50
" Passage on S. Henton to Cin-	2.50
" For Buffon works on LaFontaines	.75
" Apples -	.10
" Rice of Abd el Hader.	.25
" Confession of a pretty woman.	.37 1/2
" Given us alms to French who's son ^{was drowned}	.50
" Transfer trunk to Henton	.10
	14.37 1/2

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To, Passage on Hibernia to Pittsburgh.	6	00		
" Portage to St Charles. Hotel at Pitts.		12½		
" For breakfast at same		50		
For Stage and railroad ticket from P. to Phil.	10	00		
" Supper on the road		40		
" Cheese and crackers at night		12½		
" Breakfast at Bedford		40		
" Supper at Mr. Conalstown.		37½		
" Breakfast at Harrisburgh Pen		50		
" Apples at Lancaster Pennsylvania		06¼		
" Portage from Depot to Merchant Hotel.	25	18¾		
Total expences from Col. Carroll Mfg. to Mer-				
chants Hotel Philadelphia.	\$	39.17½		

Tickets

Matriculation Ticket	5.00
Re M. Houston "	15.00
Robley Dunglison "	15.00
Joseph Pancoast "	15.00
John H. Mitchell, "	15.00
Thomas D. Miller	15.00
Franklin Bache	15.00
Charles D. Meigs	15.00
Practical Anatomy. Pancoast	10.00
W. W. Gerhard, Ticket	10.00
Total amount for Tickets	180.00
Ticket to Opera on Friday	50
Pocket Anatomist	37½

	\$	cts
For pocketknife at Bailey & Hitchens	1.25	
To three Pair of Socks	1.25	
" Linen handkerchief	.50	
" Pair of Suspenders	.75	
" Gerhard on the chest	2.00	
" Ludlows manual	1.50	
" 3 quires of Paper	.50	
" Ticket rose	.25	
" " To Circus	1.25	
" " Theatre	.25	
" Binding Syllabus and a paper	1.50	
" Catholic church	.01	
" Methodist "	.01	
" Two flannel shirts 55 cts a piece		
" Etiquettes		
" for apples		
		125
" Mitchells map and guide	6.25	
" at church Methodist	5	
" To Temperance society	25	
" For letter from B. F. Dowell	10	
" " Board at Hotel	4.75	
" " Box of Paint and brushes	.30	
" " Guna elastic	.10	
" " French Books	9.00	
" " Pancoasts operative Surgery	11.50	
" " Board and washing	30.25	
Amount	56.92	1/2

12½

To mending Coat, Pants & boot	1.25
" given in alms to little girl	.05
" " at church	.01
" Brodies Surgery and Medical News	2.50
" Letter from Samuel Dowell	.10
" Description of M. Telegraph	.12½
" Peers and apples	.05
To Christmas	<u>4.08½</u>
" Subject and to dissecting Room	3.30
" Tug, brother Jonathan	.25
" Shoe-block for three months	2.25
" Mending boot & pants	1.00
" Do. clock	.75
" Horse and buggy and toll & dinner	2.50
" Vest - satin - - -	3.25
" Letters from Hamilton 20 Broadhill, 10	.30
" Letter from Samuel Dowell	.10
" from Dr Means	.10
" " B. F. Dowell	.30
" " " A. F. Dowell	.10
" Wafers envelopes &c	.37½
" Lundy & liquorish	.05
" Church different times	.50
	<u>14.92½</u>
" Handkerchief	.30
" Meigs, lecture	.37½
" Thesis paper	.25
	<u>\$ 26.92</u>

For Diploma	30.00
Board at Hotel	40.00
For Pants	7.00
Pair of shoes	2.50
Physiologie de l' Etudiant.	.25
Tickets to Theatre at Museum	.50
Snacks at Saloon	.15
Washing handkerchiefs	.15
Mending boot and coat	.50
Letter from B. F. Dowell	.10
Do " Samuel Dowell	.10
" " A. F. Taylor	.10
One Letter from Hamilton	<u>20.81.35</u>
Letter for William Walsh	.10
Letters from B. F. & A. Dowell	.20
Letter from J. Peague	.10
Ticket to Theatre Orchestra	.75
Pair of pants and vest	12.00
Hat moleskin	3.50
To church collection	.12½
Peeking through a telescope	.12½
Mending lody's ring	.25
For Dunglisons valedictory	.25
For Hustons introductory	.06¼
For Spotts Weekly paper	1.00
To Shephard & co for pants	5.00
For Board at Merchants Hotel	32.00
Total Hotel Philadelphia	<u>55.8.95</u>
	5,464

Amount of Accounts for the year 1846
Taken from daybook \$ 345.10
For the year 1847. 142.75

Long ditch rods 23
 To bridge from Lyce 1.27 ⁵/₀
 " " " Bridge 53
 " Lake from 2nd 58
 At 1.50 per rod 2.38
11.90.0
238
 \$357.00

Short ditch rods 26
 at 40 cts per rod 70.40
 Whole amount \$367.40
125.50
46.00
125.50
120.85
13.12
107.73

2.50
 5.80
 1.80
 1.50
7.60

2.75

120.85
 46.75
167.60
175.20
2.75
177.95
31.41
141.04

Drops In

To Pair of shoes at Columbia 7.50
 " " " " Bed 1.50
 " " of Ponts cloth 1.20 ~~1.20~~
 " Tobacco 2.00
 " 1.60
 " 2.25
 Blanket 1.50
 shoes saving 1.17
 Prestidge In \$13.12
 To One hot. 75
 " Bottle of Coloposovilla 7.50
 " " " Minute of Amnia 1.50
 2.75

43.00 3.50
1.75 1.75
 46.75 1.25

2 46.75
23.375

Volumes Price

Laws of Etiquette	1	50
Mitchells Map and Guide	1	6 2½
Moliere Théâtre	2	2.00
Letters Persanes	1	1.00
Théâtre De J. Racine	1	1.00
Lafontaine. Fables et oeuvres diverses	1	1.00
Plendorffs new method	1	1.25
Letters De Madame de Sévigné	1	1.00
Madame de Staël.	1	1.00
Les Incas —	1	.75
Pancosots operative Surgery	1	11.50
Brodies Surgery & Medical News	1	2.75
Amerson Journal & Med News for 1888	4	5.00
Bulwers Novels in exchange. P.M.O.	1	000

Dunglisons Medical Dictionary	1	5.00
Pereira Materia Medica	2	9.00
The Physiognomists Own	1	.40
Wisons Dissector. Goddard	1	2.00
Manuel of Examinations	1	1.50
Frogs, Pathological Anatomy	1	6.00
P. Corneille, Chef-D'œuvre de.	2	2.00
Fisons Surveys	1	2.00
Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine	4	18.00
Thomsons Narrative and Guide	1	.00
Miller Principles of Surgery	1	4.25
Calomats on diseases of Females	1	6.00
Condie on Children	1	4.50
United States Dispensatory	1	6.25
Wisons Anatomy. Goddard	1	4.25
Ramothams process of Parturition	1	2.00
Day Book	1	2.25
Record Book	1	2.50
Becklards Physiology with plates	1	1.00
Buffon work at Emmoville Indi	1	5.00
La Fontains works	1	2.75
Confessions of a pretty woman	1	3.75
Nice of abd. ed. Hader. Lamm	1	1.00
Gerhard on the chest	1	2.00
Ludlows Manuel	1	1.50
Packet Anatomist	1	.37½

33 715

A list of my books Jan 21 1845

	Volume	Price
Poetical		
Byrons poetical works	1	4.25
Scotts D ^o D ^o Treague 2.50	1	4.00
Aikin, British Poets	1	5.00
Pollok course of Time	1	.50
Walker on Intermarriage	1	1.75
" on Woman } Treague 5.50	1	2.00
Mrs Walker on female Beauty	1	3.00
Bonnycaules Algebra	1	1.00
Key to D ^o a pleasant	1	8.00
Caesars Commentaries Translated D ^o	2	0.00
A Testament pleasant from school	1	0.00
Missouri Harmony	1	1.00
American D ^o	1	.50
Two copy plates	2	1.00
Meadows French Dictionary	1	2.00
Wanasthotzys french Grammar	1	1.00
Perrins French fables	1	.75
This Blank Book	1	1.25
Dunglisons medical Student	1	1.50
" Human Physiology	2	8.00
Grahams Chemistry	1	4.00
	24	39.50

A list of all my books Jan 21 1845

	Volume	Price
C. Anthonys Classical Dictionary	1	9.00
" " Dic ^o of Greek & Roman Antiquities	1	7.50
Anthony Horace	1	3.25
" Cicero	1	2.25
" Caesar	1	2.75
" Sallust	1	2.00
" Greek Grammar	1	2.00
" " Sponso	1	2.00
Greek Minara	1	1.75
Goulds Ovidii	1	1.75
Cornelius Nepos	1	.50
Liber Primus	1	1.25
Mairs Syntax	1	1.25
Rudemans Rudiments	1	.75
Tooks Pantheon	1	1.25
Cicero De Officiis	1	1.00
Smarts Horace	2	2.00
Goulds A. S. Latin Grammar	1	1.00
Adams Roman Antiquities	1	4.00
Ainsworths Latin Dictionary	1	4.00
Coopers Vergil	1	3.00
Latin exercise copy Book	1	1.00

The full amount of volumes 23 54.00
 of cost me when I
 purchased them Jan 21 1845 32 63.50
 79 157.50

A list of my books Jan 21st 1845

Miscellaneous	Volume	Price
Websters Dictionary	1	7.00
Rollings Ancient History with maps	2	7.00
Milman's Gibon's Rome <u>Prague 6.00</u>	4	10.00
History of England. Hume & Miller	4	12.00
Lardners Outlines of History	1	1.50
Parley's Ancient History	1	.75
History of the Barbary states	1	.50
Aberchrombie on the intellectual Power	1	.50
Sears. wonders of the World	1	4.00
Zimmerman on Solitude	1	1.25
Arabian Nights	2	.75
Life of Franklin & essays	1	.25
The laws of Etiquette	1	.50
Parlor letter writer	1	.75
Life & travels of Col. James Smith	1	.50
Blairs Rhetoric } <u>Prague 25.00</u>	1	.50
Language of Flowers	1	3.00
World of wonders	1	.75
Apelas by Dr. Johnson	1	.62
Guys Astronomy & Health on the globes	1	1.25
Smiths English Grammar	1	.75
Spicers on Baptism	1	.50
Scotts Bible	1	1.50
Wentworths Atlas	1	2.75
	32	63.87

Greenville Dewell

b. Sept 1 or 22, 1832
Allamank Co. Virginia.

d. Galveston, June 9, 1881

m. (sister of Maj. Littlefield's
Sarah Glinda, Com. Miss. wife - ?)
3 children

2nd wife Mrs Laura Baker
Hutchinson of Galveston

Galveston Medical College

1866 - 1873

Galveston Medical Journal

1866 - 1871

See Trans Am. Med. Assoc.

Vol 33, 546-548, 1882.

Obituary by J. M. Toner, M.D.

Copied by Mrs B.C. Beck in

The Medicine Man Texas, 1930

See Med. Surg. Rep., Phila., 44/710/June 18/1881

Book no. 42.
Kenosha.
W. D. P. L.

Book no. 42.
Kenosha.

