

## **Littlejohn, Sir Henry Duncan (1828-1914)**

### **Contributors**

Littlejohn, Sir Henry Duncan, 1828-1914

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Medical Juris. II

See by Littlejohn



Ms 3305

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*providence*

*[1897?]*

(CON. RIE. 10. 0.)

LITTLEJOHN (Sir H. D.)

Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence

Part II.

Notes by J. D. Connor,

[Edinburgh 1897.]

## Lecture VII

### Burns (Continued)

Spontaneous Combustion of the human frame is ~~very~~ quite impossible. But in case of immoderate use of alcohol there is a peculiar oily condition of the body, from fatty degeneration of Conn. tissue & this is found in the P. M. examination.

On setting fire to the clothing there may be extensive burning of the body in this oily state.

There is a great difference between the injuries inflicted.

General questions relating to wounds

Time and Mode of Examination

In the case one of Accident, Suicide, or Murder.

Power of Locomotion & Volition after severe injuries.

The Cause of Death

Fatality of Wounds of Various parts of the Body.

The Signs of Death.

Identification - Sectio Cadaveris.

Criminal Procedure in Scotland.

# Signs of Death

## I Immediate

- A. Depending on <sup>cessation of</sup> action of Heart.
1. Stoppage of Heart for one or two Minutes.
  2. The Hippocratic Countenance
  3. Decoloration of the Skin
  4. Loss of Transparency of Hand
  5. Absence of Vesication + Red Circle in Burns.
- B. Depending on Cessation of action of Lungs
1. Complete immobility of Thoracic Walls
  2. Absence of Respiratory Sounds.
- C. Depending on Cessation of functions of Brain
1. Loss of Senses, etc., etc.
  2. Simultaneous Relaxation of the Sphincters.
  3. Sinking of eye, dullness of cornea, form. of film
  4. Immobility of Body.
  5. Sinking of lower jaw.
  6. Flexion of thumb into hollow of hand.

## II. More distant

- A. Depending on stoppage of circulation, etc.
1. Loss of animal heat
- C. Depending on Cessation of functions of Brain
1. Cadaveric rigidity
  2. Absence of Muscular Irritability under Galvanism.

(over)

## I. Time and Mode of Examination

The medical man appointed by the authorities to examine the body or person must always be courteous to the medical man in charge of the patient, + request him to be present at the dissection.

Never enter a house in which some one is supposed to be dead without a police-officer or friends may say you have taken away things.

- a. The very first sight of the body as in the case of the French man murdered by his valet may determine the question of -

## II. Accident, Suicide or Murder.

- b. On approaching the body one should look at the nature of the injuries with a view to determining the same question. When a man is suffering from the delirium of drink or from mania he will wound himself terribly + more than one desperate wound may be found on his body. Thus one man sitting up in bed + eating food took his

- D. Depending on Action of Physical + Chemical Laws.
1. Subsidence of Soft Parts
  2. Putrefaction.

The Question of Accident Suicide or Murder  
is determined by :-

1. The Position of the Body.
2. The Nature of the Injuries.
3. The Direction of the Wound.
4. The Position of the Instrument.
5. The Marks of Blood.
6. The Evidence of a Struggle.

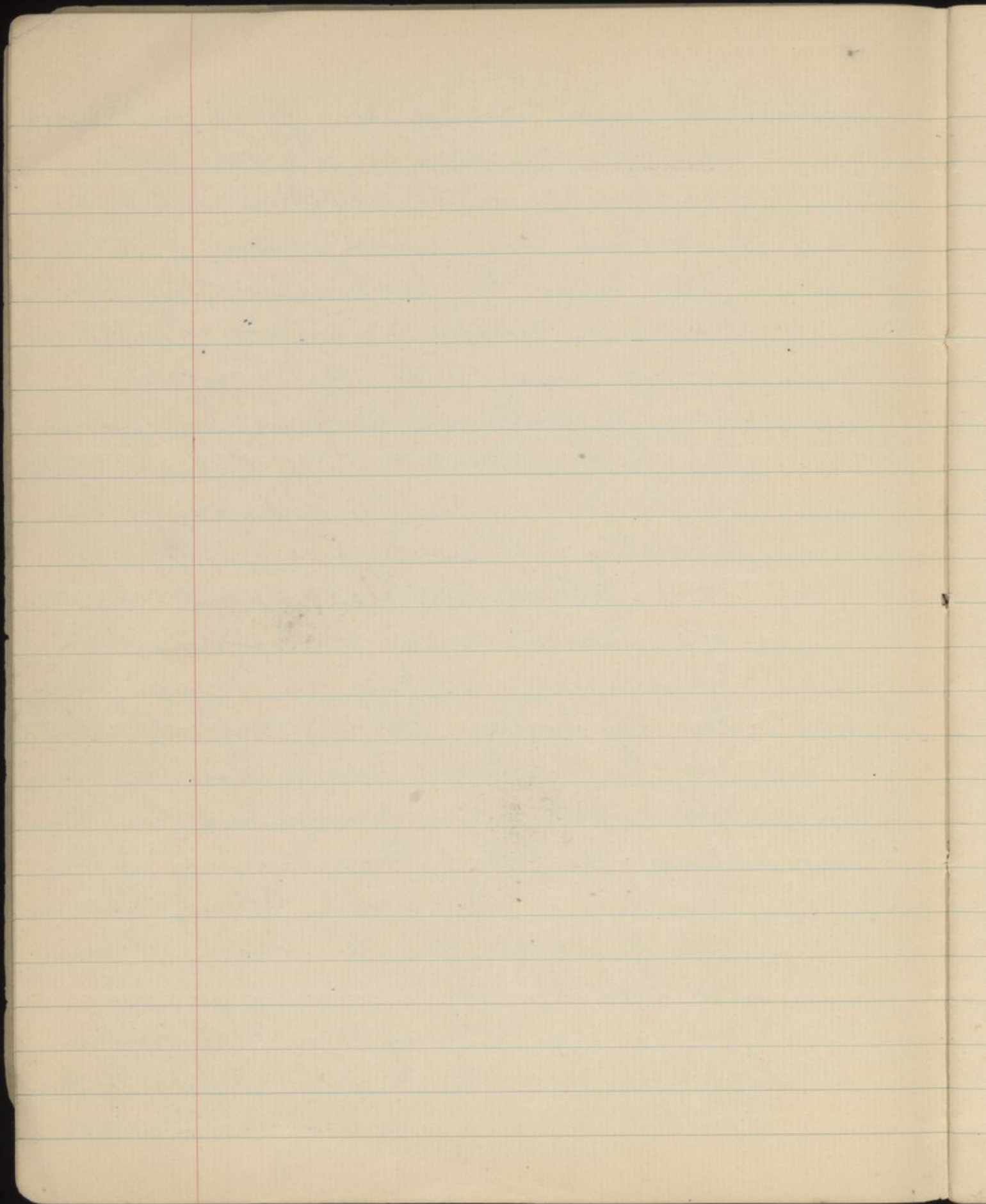
\* All these Cases Show that persons suffering from mania should never be trusted alone or with any dangerous implements as they can never be relied on.



table-knife & hacked his throat so thoroughly that one side of his Thyroid Cartilage was found on the bed some feet away. In another case a lad insane but said by the doctor to be trustworthy, went straight to a back window & leaped out 5 storeys down into the Coopate.

Again a gentleman suffering from delusions that he was being tried in Edinburgh while in Glasgow fancied he had news of his conviction & then went to his private room battered his head against his safe, took several nails & drove them through his forehead working one round till the left frontal lobe was completely lacerated and finally stabbed himself in several places with a fork. This was an important case because he left a large annuity to his housekeeper who would certainly have been tried for murder had not several witnesses seen him at once.

Again in case of young man who committed suicide at Ramsgate he first chopped off his hand so as not to be identified. \*

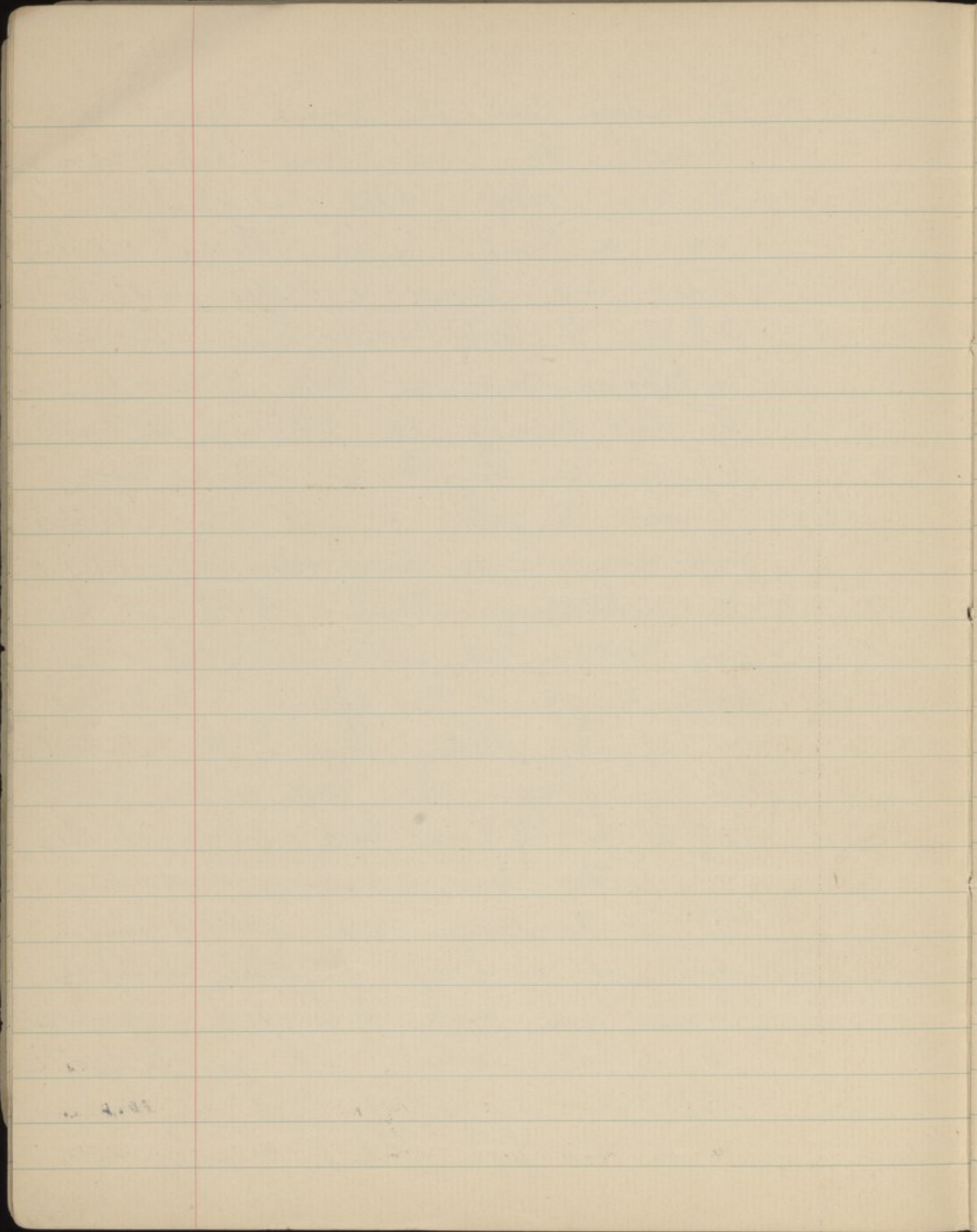


c. Coming still closer one must note the direction of the wound.  
In the case of Mrs. Mackinnon who murdered a young lad in her house the lad died in one minute after being stabbed above the 2<sup>nd</sup> rib. This woman kept a magnificent brothel in Edinburgh and was the "pet of the nobility" so that every effort was made to get her off. There was a fight in her house between a young man who came to find some companion + some one else and the combatants came in to the kitchen as she was preparing dinner, + here the young man was stabbed. She said she placed the knife in front of her in self defence in which case the wound must have passed backwards and upwards while Sir Robert Christeson stuck to his statement that it was backwards + downwards, + one of the girls said she saw Mrs. Mackinnon grow more + more angry looking + saw the handle of the knife upward at her left ear. She was therefore condemned.

N. B. In this case though death resulted from haemorrhage there was great P.M. lividity, which occurs always in internal extravasations.

In another case the wound passed in through the chest from below upwards. A man called Mills had suspicions about a friend called Paterson and his wife and buying a dagger wrote to Paterson to come & see him. As soon as Paterson came in Mills stabbed him the knife passing up & through the heart. Paterson ran downstairs, into an area, climbed the gate, & went into a baker's shop where he sat down & soon expired [N.B. It is interesting in wounds of the heart how men can run, &c., but when they sit or lie down can never rise again.] Mills said he had been striking down at the balustrade with his "boy" dagger when Paterson came between. But the dir'n<sup>g</sup> of wound back up disproved this.

In another case a husband & wife lived in Fountainbridge and after being quiet for 6-8 days the police broke open house and found both dead. The wife lay in the lobby with her throat cut no marks of blood on her hands or on her feet; but nearly were



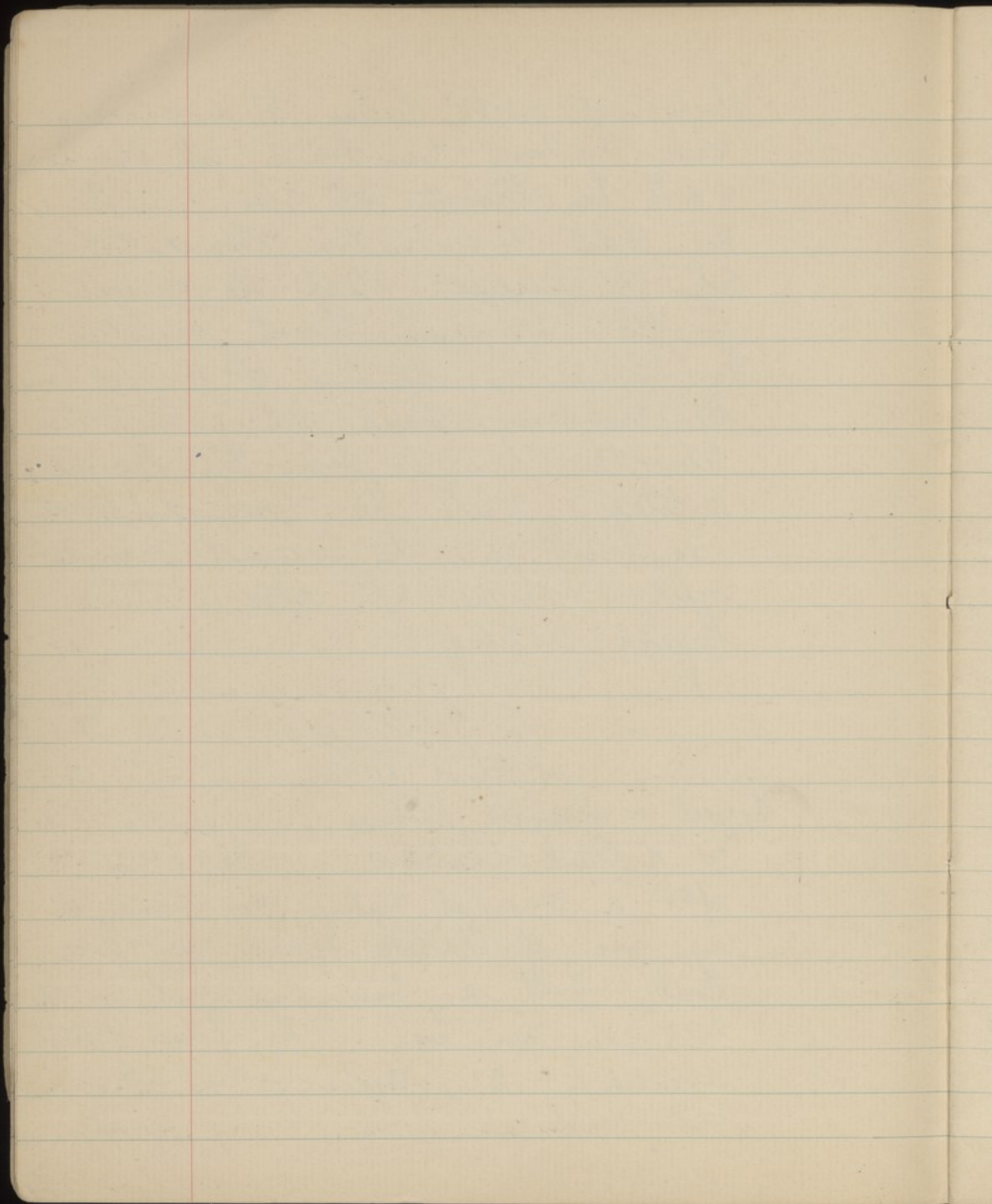
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bloody foot-marks leading to a bedroom where husband was found all bloody & with his throat cut also. A very slight examination showed which was the suicide which the murder for the woman's throat was cut (as always in the case of murder from the murderer's hand striking the victim below the chin) below the thyroid cartilage, while the husband's throat was cut in the suicidal manner widely & high up above the thyroid cartilage.

### Lecture VIII

Direct or Indirect Violence

Case of Paul Chalmers. An artist after a convivial meeting was found in an area of Charlotte Square near Doss Street, with a tremendous gash on the back of his head. The cause of death suggested by Dr. Littlejohn & his colleague was accidental from leaning against

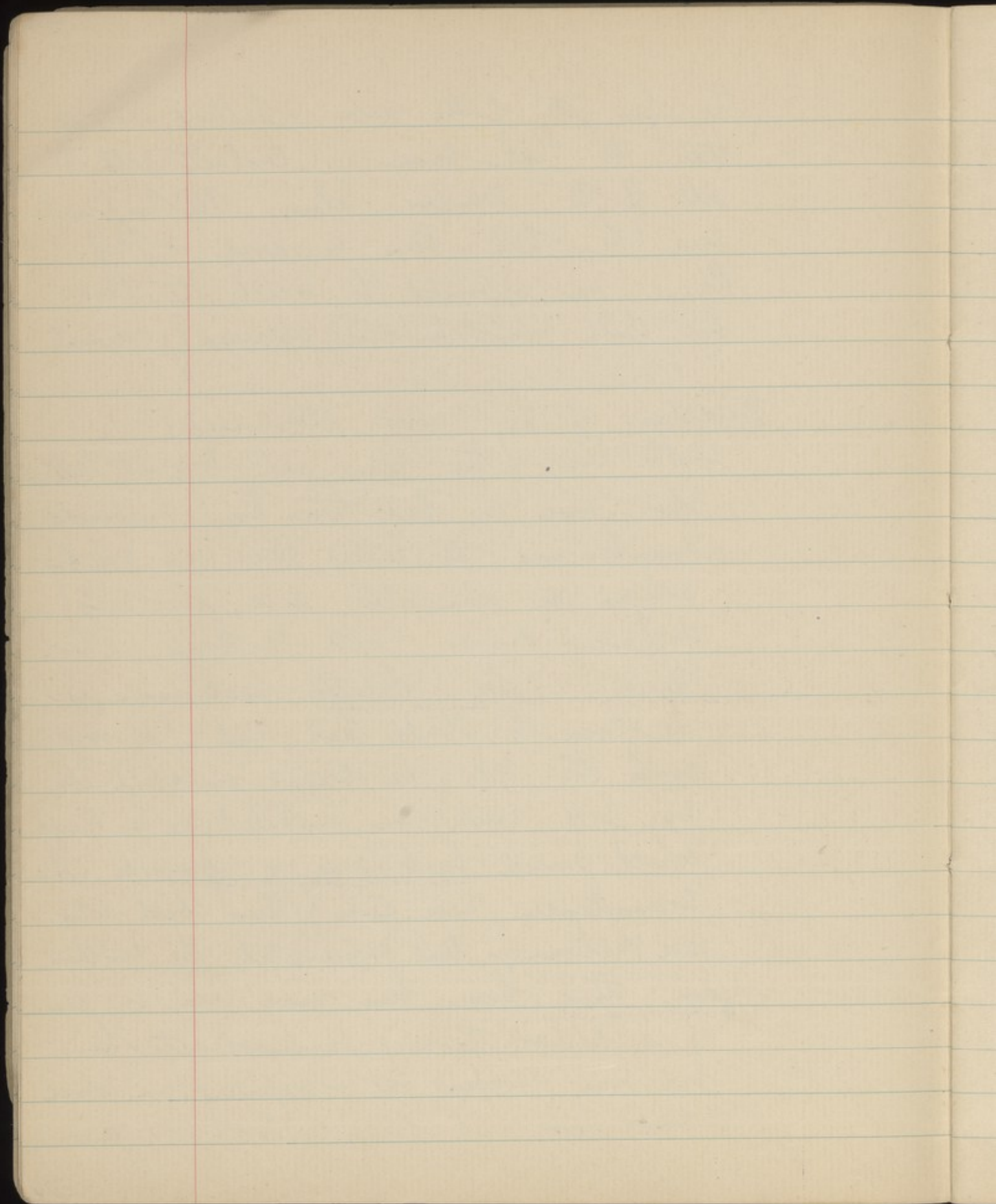




the open gate of the area + falling down so that the head came in contact with the sill of the window below. All his friends said he had been murdered + Prof. Chene was appointed to watch the case but death was satisfactorily explained by accident.

### Direction of the Wound (Continued)

In the case of the man and wife at Dalkeith who were on bad terms from husband's drunkenness, the latter came in one day + began to abuse his wife who was preparing dinner with a knife in her hand. She retreated backwards as he came to strike her and fell over on to the bed he coming on still likewise fell and was impaled on her knife which passed backwards + upwards. The circumstances were seen by their child who gave testimony that exonerated the mother. Again there have been more than one case of a soldier turning Summer-Saults + his side-arm dropping out + impaling him; which would have caused a serious case had they not happened in day.



Sometimes the Suicide may be ambidexter as in the case of the Medical Student who cut his jugular veins in trying to reach his Carotids.

This may be a most vital question to determine as in the French case where the body of the dead man was exhumed during the trial the flesh scraped off each arm & the bones boiled when the calcareous parts were found to be so nearly the same weight as to justify the assumption that the limbs had been equally used.

d. Position of the Instrument must next be attended to.

1. If the death results from a bleeding from the large vessels (as Carotid) Syncope is immediate & the Knife drops from the hand.
2. If death comes on slowly from bleeding of a small ~~body~~ artery the instrument is grasped firmly from cadaveric rigidity & there is usually an enormous cauliflower-like excrescence of blood & mucus in front of the neck.

\* In one State trial of some hundred years ago a woman Jane was found dead & the Lord of the Manor who had murdered her used his influence to get a verdict of suicide returned but an old man had noticed on the woman's left forearm the grip of a left hand & so the Lord of the Manor suffered death.

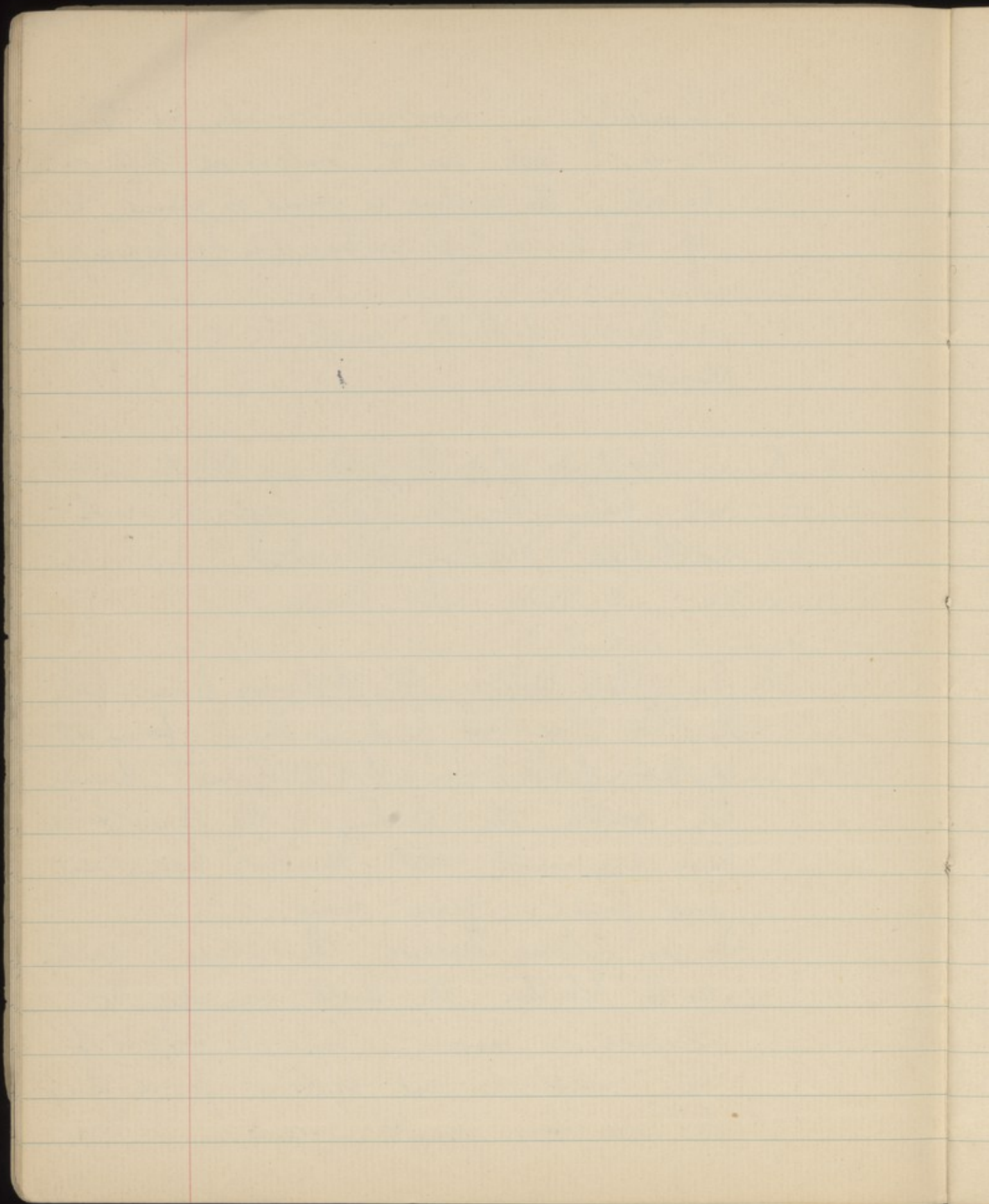
Similarly in revolver wounds, if the wound is such as to compromise life immediately, the revolver is found on ground, while if the suicide hangs sometime it is firmly grasped

g. Marks of blood must be carefully attended to.

f. Evidence of a struggle is most important but can be noted just as well by a skilled detective officer. \*

In gun shot wounds the distance from which the shot has been fired must be found out. In case of a man shot so as to damage his watch the denting of the case showed upon experiment that the shot had been fired from 5 yards away.

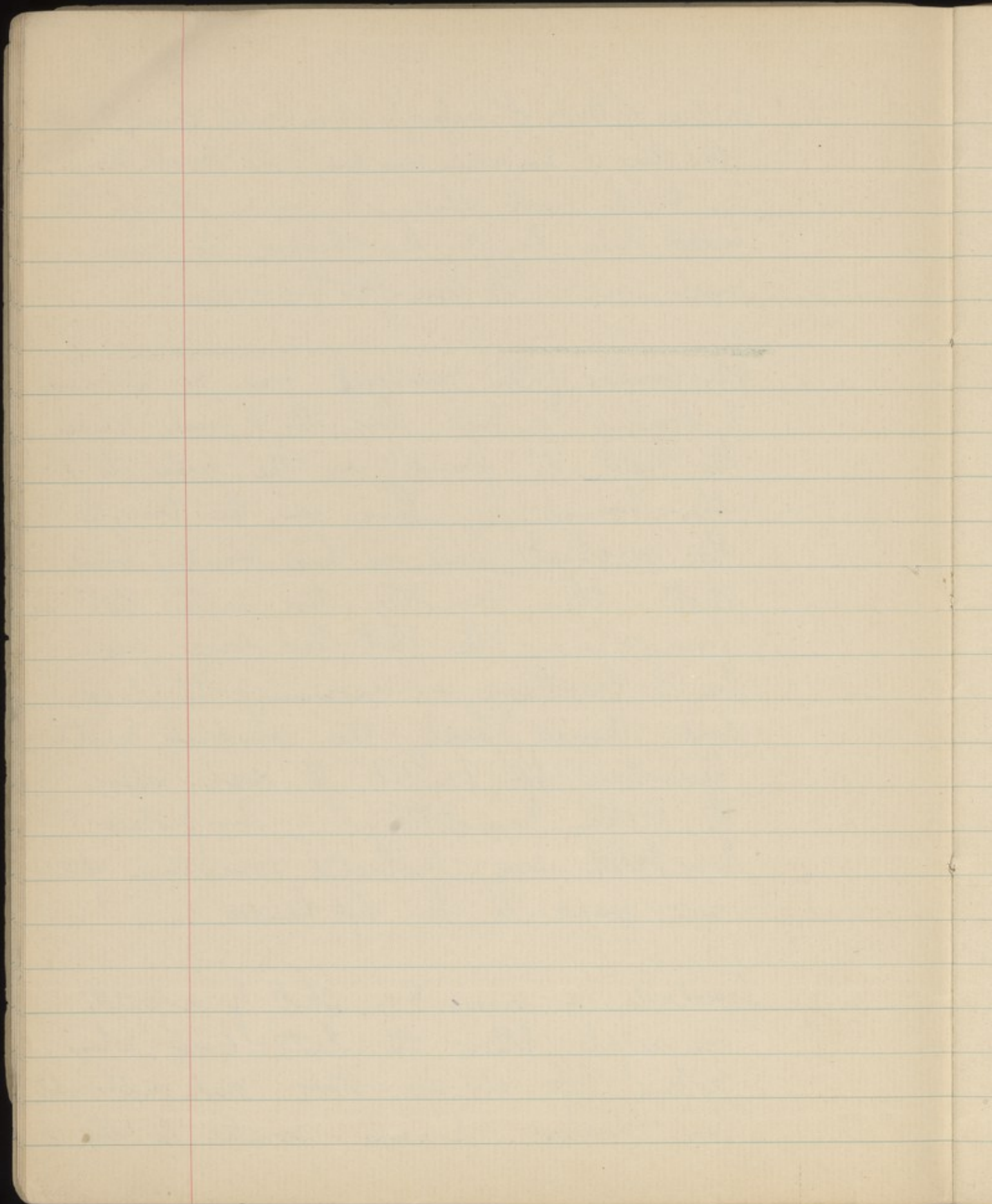
In case of King Theodore there was a question as to whether the death was due to suicide or murder but the singeing of the moustache and eyebrows proved it to have been due to suicide.



In case of Duke of Edinburgh where bullet struck 9<sup>th</sup> rib & slid along it his escape was due to the Small Charge. The bullet must always be found though the ~~bullet~~ body has to be chopped to mince-meat, as in the case of the police-man.

The position of the murdered may be determined by drawing a line from the point where the bullet is found in the wall to the wound. Thus in the case of the merchant found in his counting house shot this gave the door as the spot from whence the shot had come and Sir R. Christison on examining the place said Casually "Surely the murderer must have been left-handed to reach where the victim was sitting." His partner Mrs Patch was suspected some time after & was found to be left handed.

Similarly a man was shot by a pellet one night below the Castle-Rock when looking up at the stars and a straight line drawn upwards pointed to the





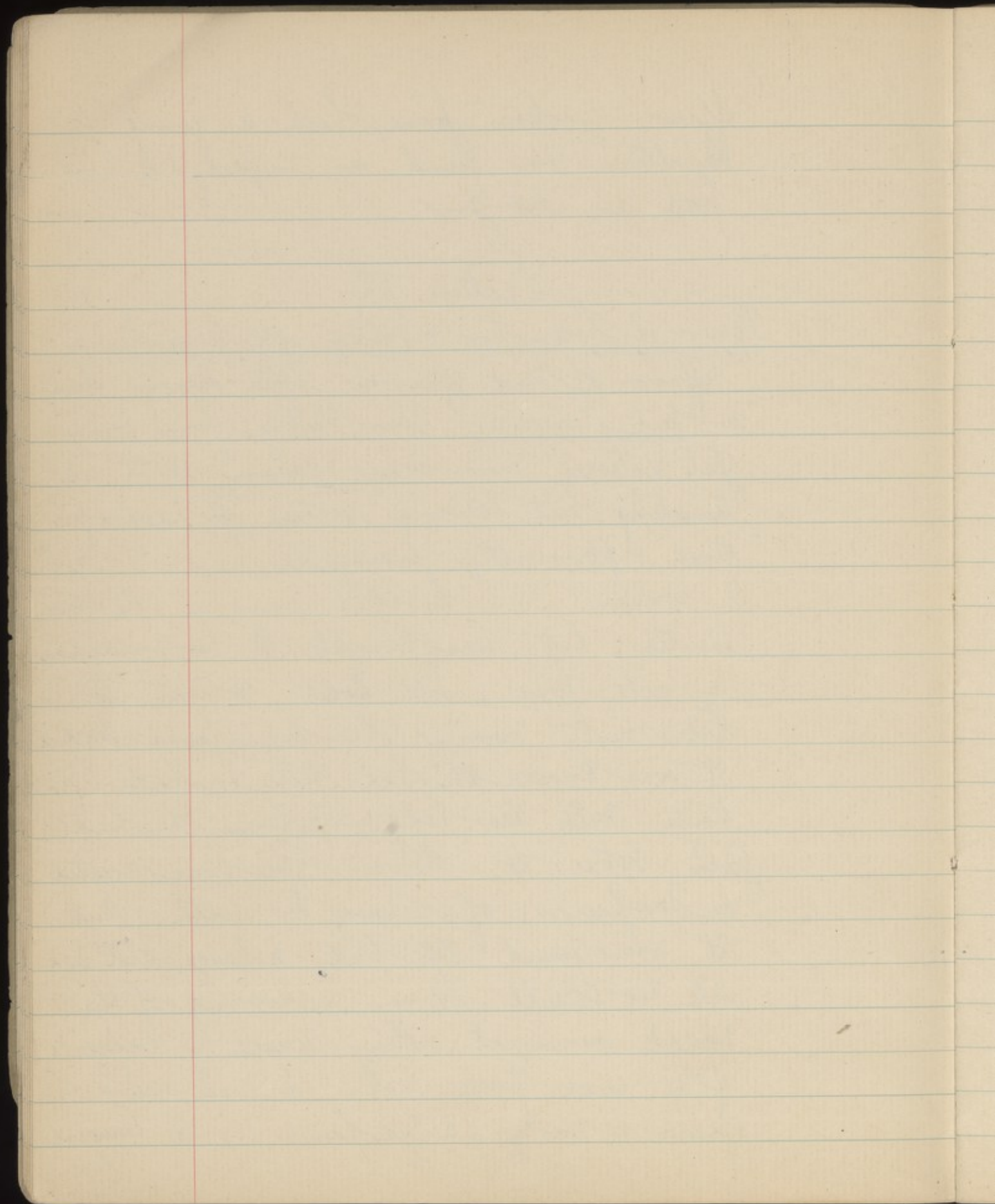
officers' quarters from which a young subaltern was found on inquiry to have fired an air-gun.

### Lecture TX

#### III. Power of Locomotion + Volition after Severe Injuries

Effusion of blood goes on after injury. Thus in head injuries slow bleeding from meningeal arteries may occur causing death ultimately but leaving victim for a long time apparently uninjured.

A woman was knocked down in the street, fainted, but was brought to + walked  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile home, felt cold, + went to bed: next morning she was found dead. It was known she had been on bad terms with her lodger whom she had given notice to leave + he was arrested on suspicion of causing her death. But it was found she had a large clot inside her skull from a wound of the middle meningeal artery caused by a speculum of the inner table [N.B. In such cases a speculum is nearly always found.]; the lawyers



could not understand how she had remained well after such a large clot had formed; but in reality the clot had formed from slow oozing <sup>which</sup> had stopped as she fainted & then broken out later on.

In the case of the lad Waterston who for fear of 'garotters' armed himself with a long knife and stabbed several men running down the mound one of the men was struck deep on the left breast and the knife penetrated the left ventricle & tore it open; the man dropped on the spot & died at once.

In another case (Syme's Traumatic aneurysm) a man was stabbed in Carotid artery & bled furiously fell down & cellular tissue stopped it; went to the police office where it started & stopped similarly. A large aneurysm formed which Syme with great dexterity ligatured.

In one case in America where both Left Ventricle and Aorta were stabbed through & the weapon was found 20 yards away it was held by the medical men that death must have happened at once & that the case must be one of murder. During the trial a case of undoubted suicide occurred <sup>in</sup> some

## Cause of Death in Wounds

### I. Primary

a. Haemorrhage

b. Shock - including death from a multiplicity of causes, without any mortal wound.

c. Mechanical Injury.

### II. Secondary

Erysipelas, Tetanus, Pyaemia, Delirium Tremens; Operations.

"Malum Regimen" on the part of :-

a. The patient

b. The medical attendant.

Legal Bearings.

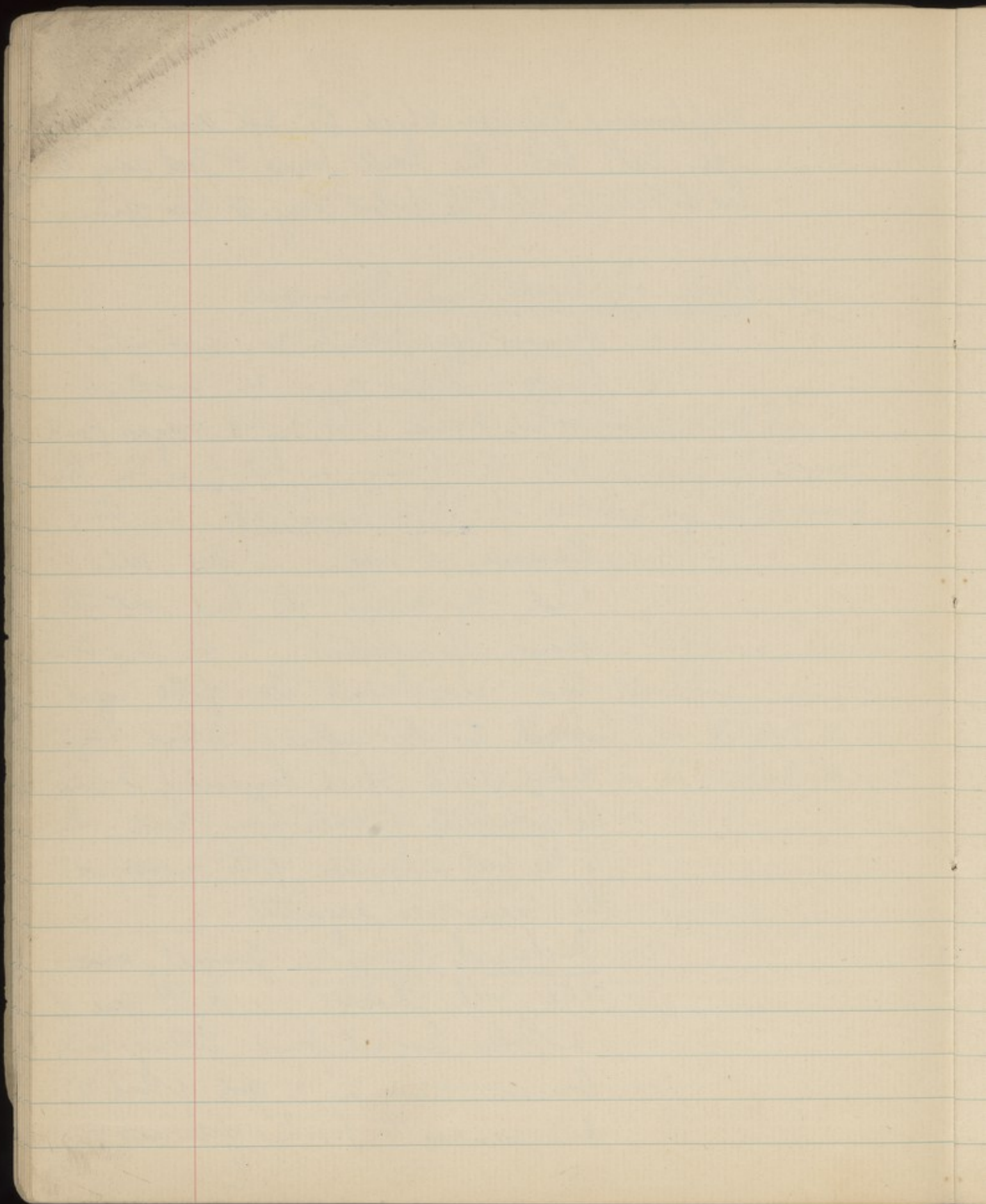
neighbouring city in which the left ventricle only was cut but the Knife found 80 feet away (cf Case of Paterson); but the doctors clung to their opinion.

#### IV. Cause of Death in Wounds

1. a. Haemorrhage presents no uncertainty.

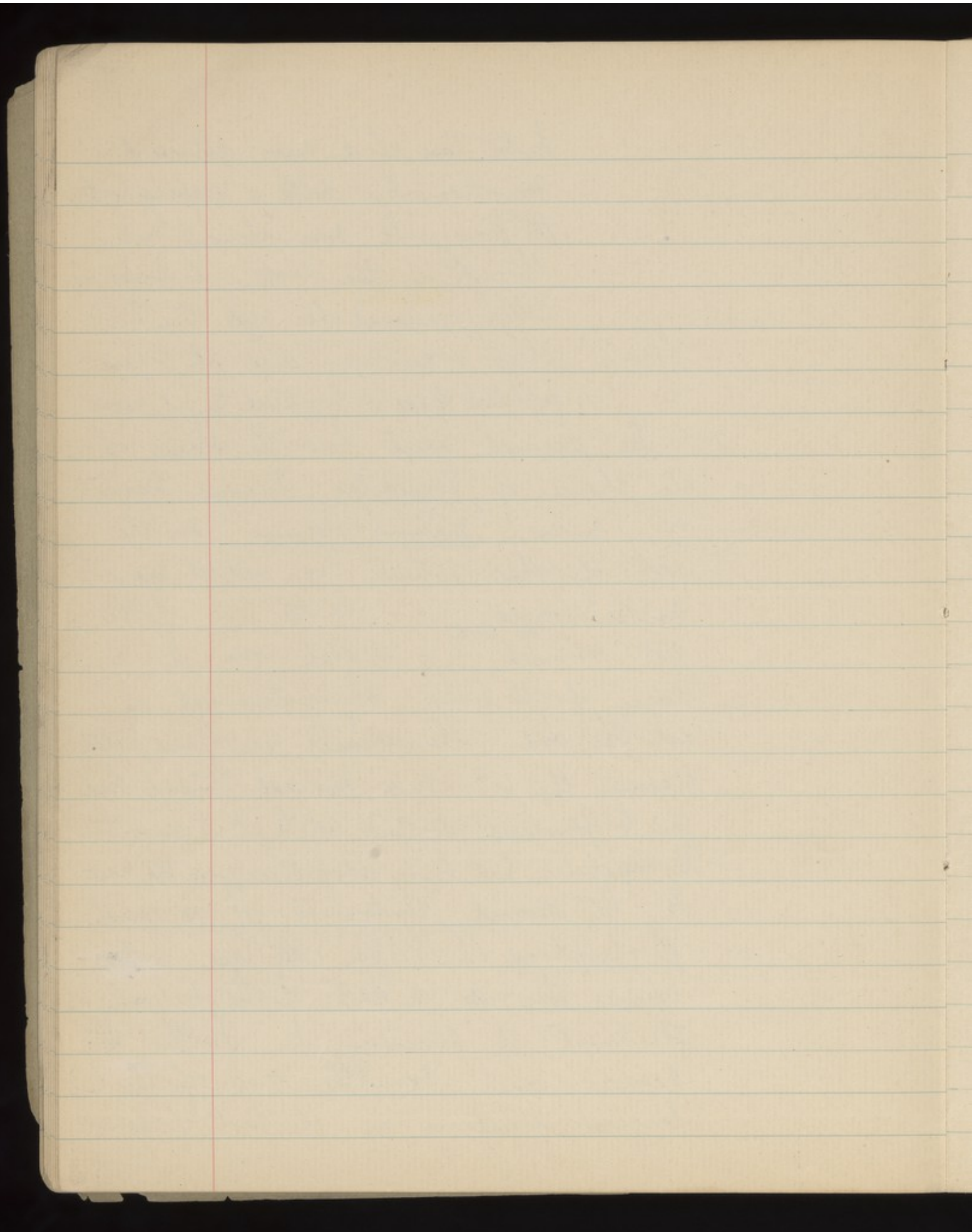
b. Shock. There may be no single mortal wound. For, say, a body is found with 120 bruises on it (as in the case of Robertson's wife in the Pleasance), varying in size, all must be incised to find out the period of infliction. In this case there were about 20 of the largest proved to be inflicted about 10 days before death which diminished largely the probability of death from shock &c (to the great indignation of the newspapers) the man was acquitted.

c. Mechanical injury is generally associated with Shock. In the case of a Police Sergeant found sitting on a Common stair in a pool of blood the death was due to bursting of varicose vein.



In the case of a man, attacked  
murderously with a reaping hook,  
the knee joint was almost cut  
through in the dark. A doctor was  
called examined his neck then his  
chest & as man died got to his  
popliteal space & ligatured the pop. nerve.

2. The accused must bear the blame of  
all chance of Erysipelas, Tetanus, Pyæmia,  
&c., unless malum regimen on the  
part of either patient or medical man  
can be proved. In the case of the  
girl wounded <sup>on the breast</sup> by a flat iron in a  
house of ill fame, erysipelas set in  
and she died. The accused was transported  
because the 4<sup>th</sup> year's Medical Student had  
gone to Greenland & so could not be got to swear that  
the erysipelas had begun idiopathically in the nose.  
Is the accused responsible for the result  
of operations? Yes; the law looks  
upon this as a part of the medical  
treatment if necessary. Further the  
accused must run the risk of the  
surgical assistance in the part of the

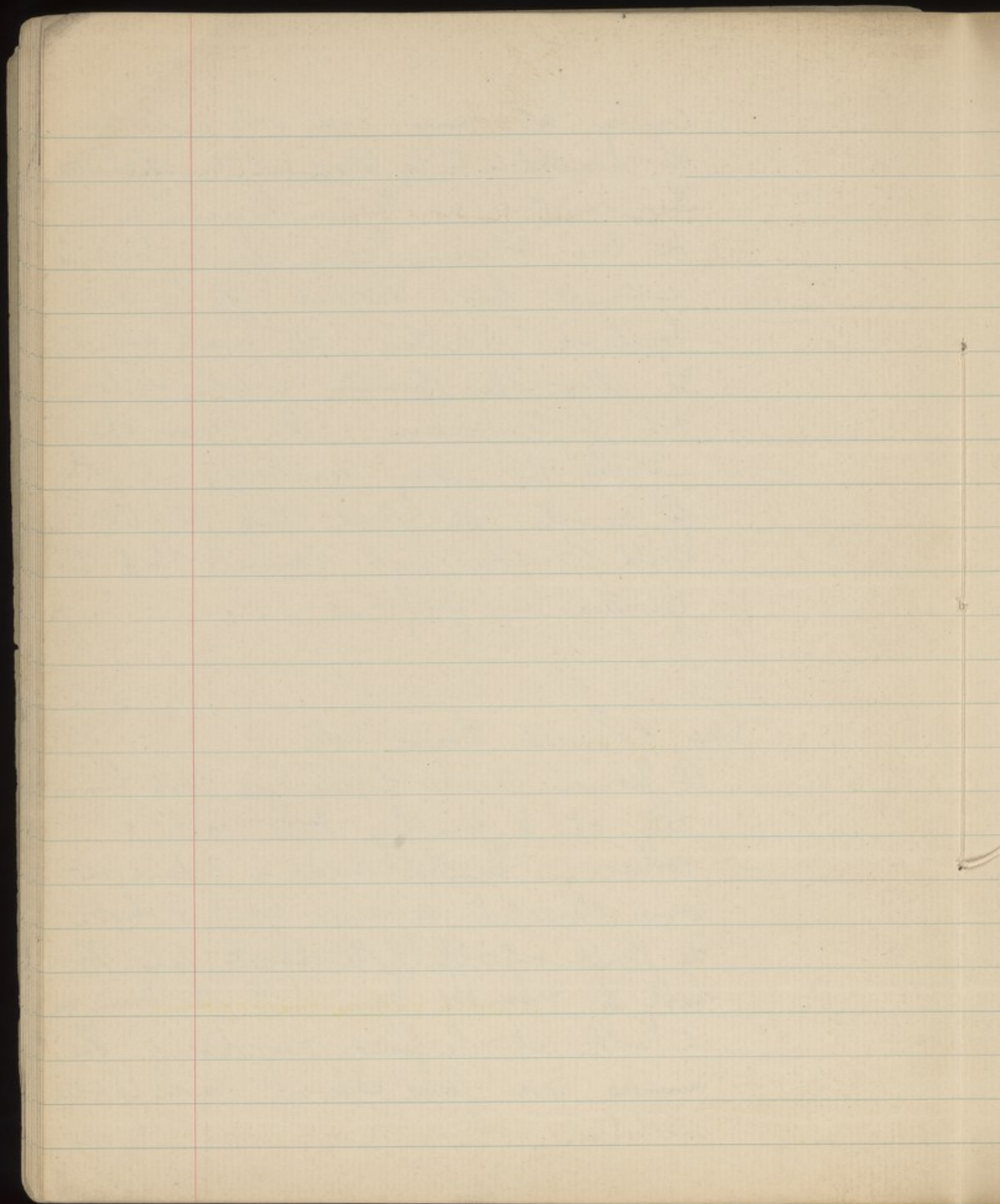




Country not being first rate; as in case of man shot in the leg whence bullet was not extracted. There must be no "Makum Regiment" as in the case where Liston had to trepan a small boy who had got his skull fractured by a stone; the parents refused to allow the operation and the child died of compression. The person who inflicted the injury was tried but got off as it was proved that the child would probably have recovered had the operation been performed.

#### Case of Suicide shown here.

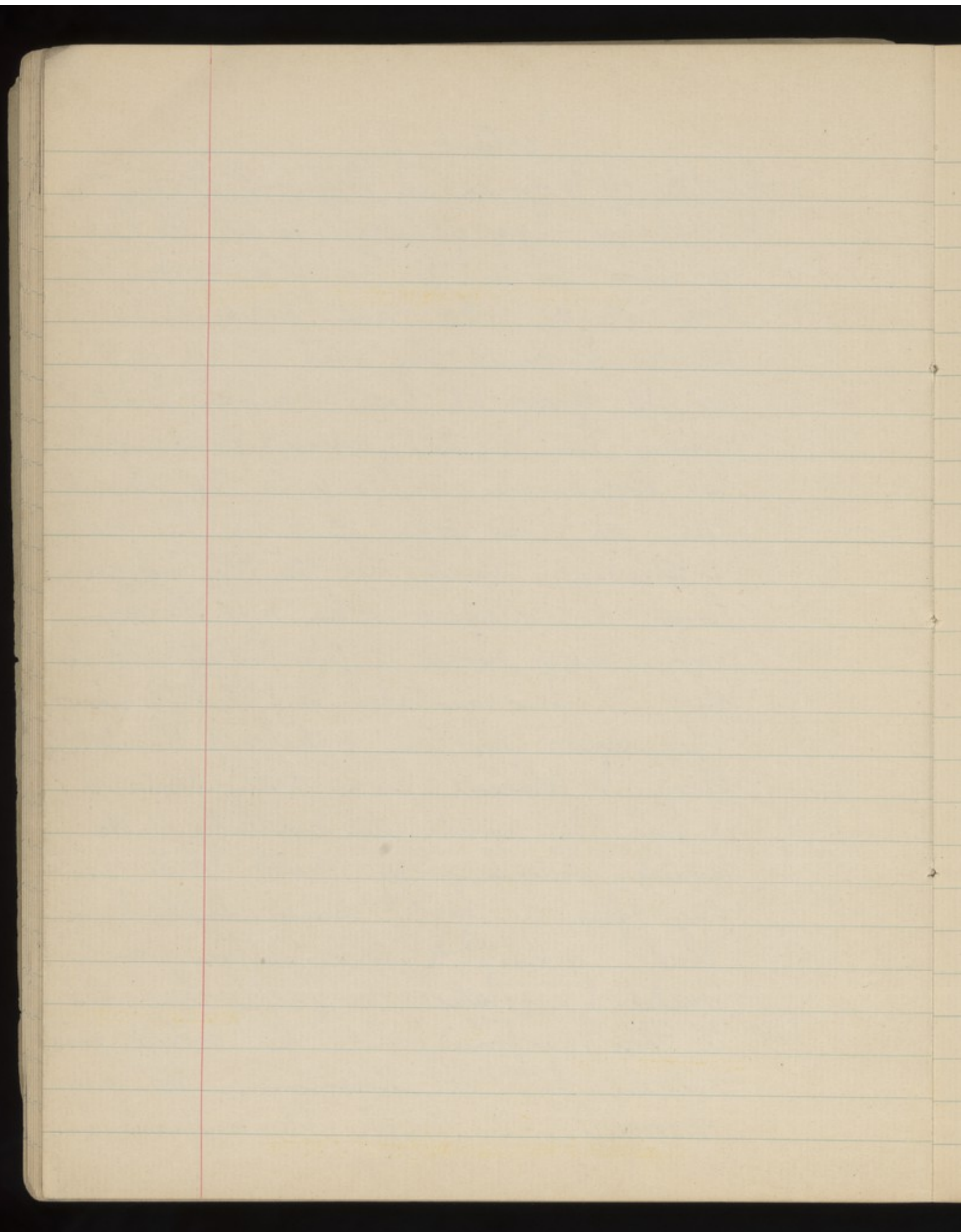
A German (teacher of languages) shot himself at 4 Grundlay Street with a revolver. The shot passed in behind ear (round clean cut depressed hole) + broke the skull + scalp of the opposite side. Probably it rebounded again into the brain as it could not be found anywhere. The meninges were found adherent as in chronic alcoholism, &c.



## Lecture X

### V Fatalities of Wounds in Different Parts.

The Apparent Cause of Death is not the Real one often as in the case of the woman who took a small poker and poked at her drunken husband's face with it in a temporary fit of rage at his ridiculous habit of opening his mouth & making grimaces in his drunkenness. Strange to say immediately on the poker entering his mouth & striking as it did on the back of his throat he collapsed & his wife stricken with remorse rushed & gave him up to the police. He was taken to the Infirmary where Syms saw him & declared his cervical spine & <sup>Cord</sup> ~~Column~~ were badly damaged & that he would die suddenly. He revived drank some milk and next day after a hearty dinner suddenly expired. A P.M. examination was conducted by Lister & Littlejohn who to their surprise found the vertebrae quite intact but on examining the lungs discovered a double pleuro-pneumonia.



of which really the man had died his drink  
having probably sustained him so long. So the  
woman was set at liberty.

Again a police man at an eviction who was  
being set upon by all the neighbours, slapped  
an old cobbler on the chest as he hobbled  
up & told him to keep back. The old man  
staggered & fell dead. The cause was found to be not a  
burst aneurysm, but a quid of tobacco in his trachea.

Premature Burial. In hot countries & on the  
Continent in France & Germany where early  
removal to a dead-house & speedy burial are  
compulsory the people have a morbid fear  
of being buried alive. Bodies have  
been found contorted & clothes disarranged on  
exhumation but it may be pneumatic  
pressure of decomposition would account for  
this unless marks of teeth are found on the  
arms or agonised expression on face.

A priest (who afterwards became Archbishop  
of Paris) was laid out for burial but revived  
just previous to interment.

A young man in the Tropics returned from

Cf. Man who came to Sir H. Littlejohn to  
show him the American Patent Coffin  
in which one could have lunch &  
& spend several hours pleasantly under-  
ground.

a dance at 2 A.M., took poison fancying it to be an anti-bilious pill from his valet, died at 3 A.M., & was buried at 10 A.M..

In a case of such frantic haste premature burial might easily take place.

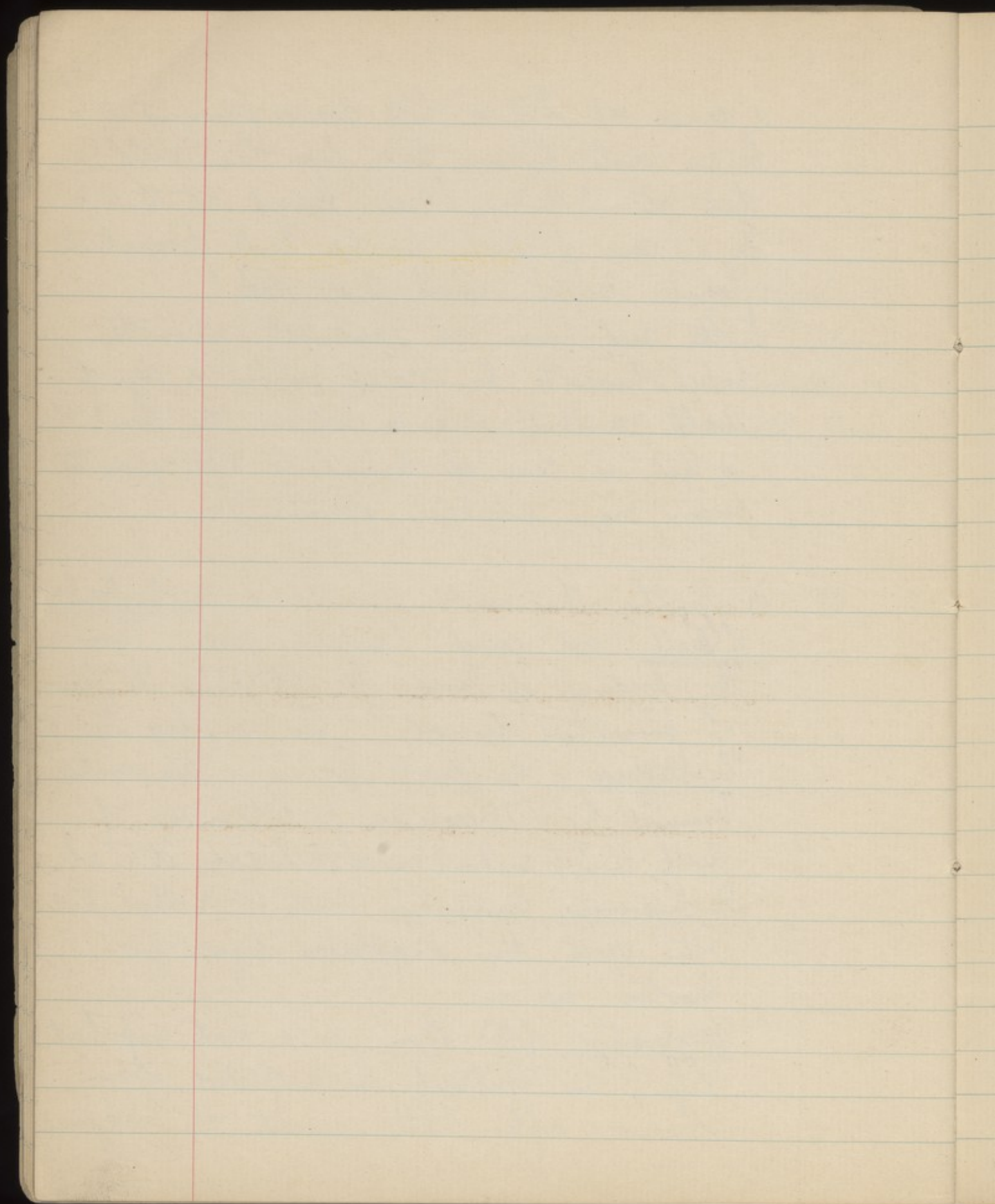
In the dead-house at Frankfurt where the bodies have to be placed within a day of death a bell-rope is put in the hand so that in case of coming to life again the person may attract attention.

VI M. Bouche has written in Paris on the Signs of Death and gained handsome prizes from the Academy of Paris for obviating the fear of premature burial. (See facing page 2.)

The Stoppage of the Heart for one or two minutes (examined by Stethoscope) is a certain sign of death, though without use of stethoscope it is not.

The Hippocratic Countenance lasts for a short time after death then disappears before regio mortis sub in.

Decoloration of the skin is a most important sign; in Antwerp is a picture of our Savior after death against the background



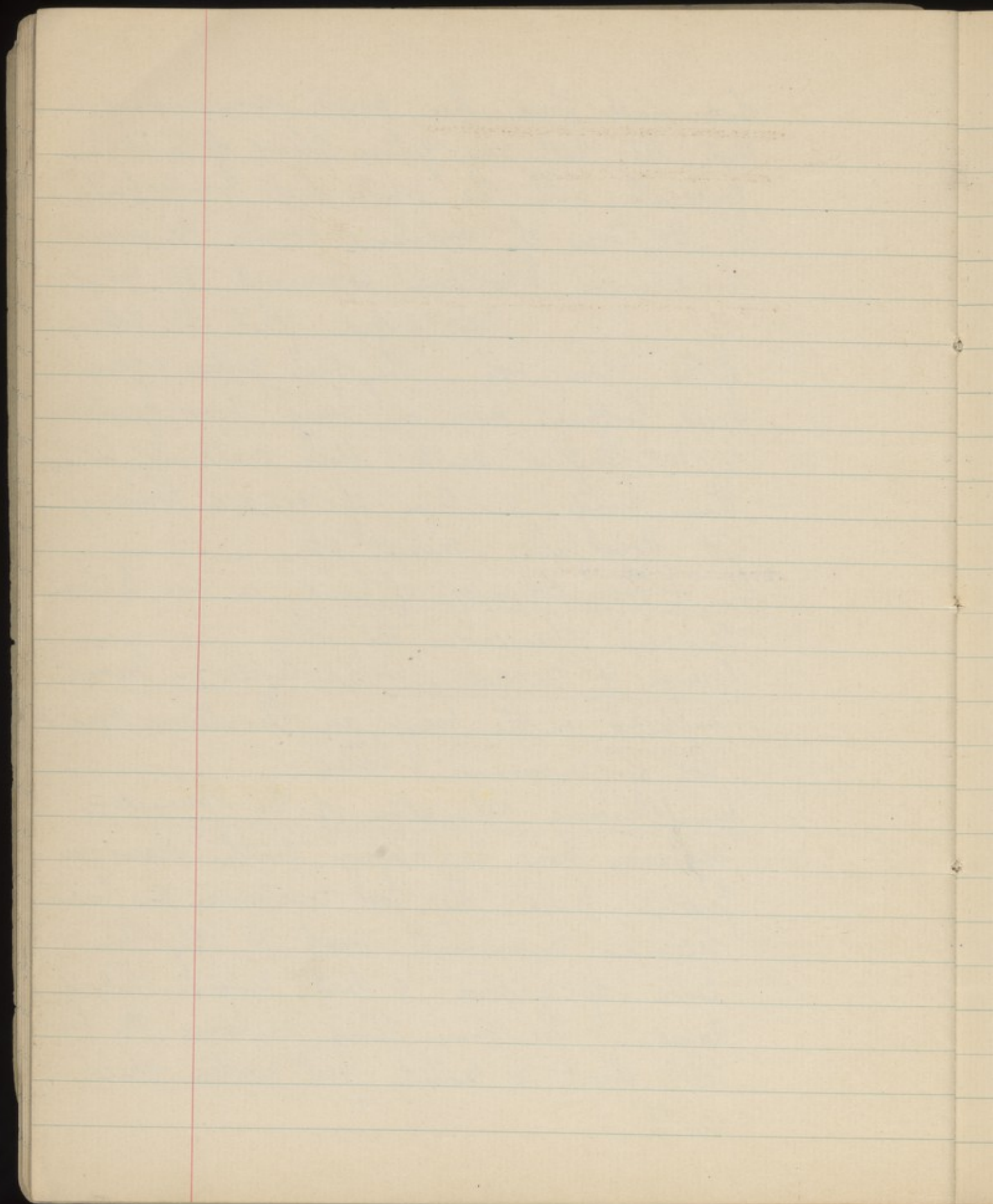


of a white sheet. This might seem impossible but the dull wax-yellow colour of the skin contrasts with the white sheet wonderfully. In the case of Madelaine Smith the general practitioners who had examined the body of \_\_\_\_\_ were asked what the colour of the skin was. They said yellow & jaundiced looking and on being cross-questioned by Mr. Inglis as to their authority for this being a sign of arsenic poisoning got dreadfully mixed up.

Loss of Transparency of hand is due to some chemical changes in the skin.

Absence of vesication & Red Circle in Burns inflicted on the body are Christison's signs & are of immense value.

Simultaneous relaxation of the Sphincters explains how so many deaths occur in public W.C.s. The poor creature as death becomes imminent rush to obey the calls of nature & death ensues while so doing. The same thing explains the fact of what is called post mortem childbirth.

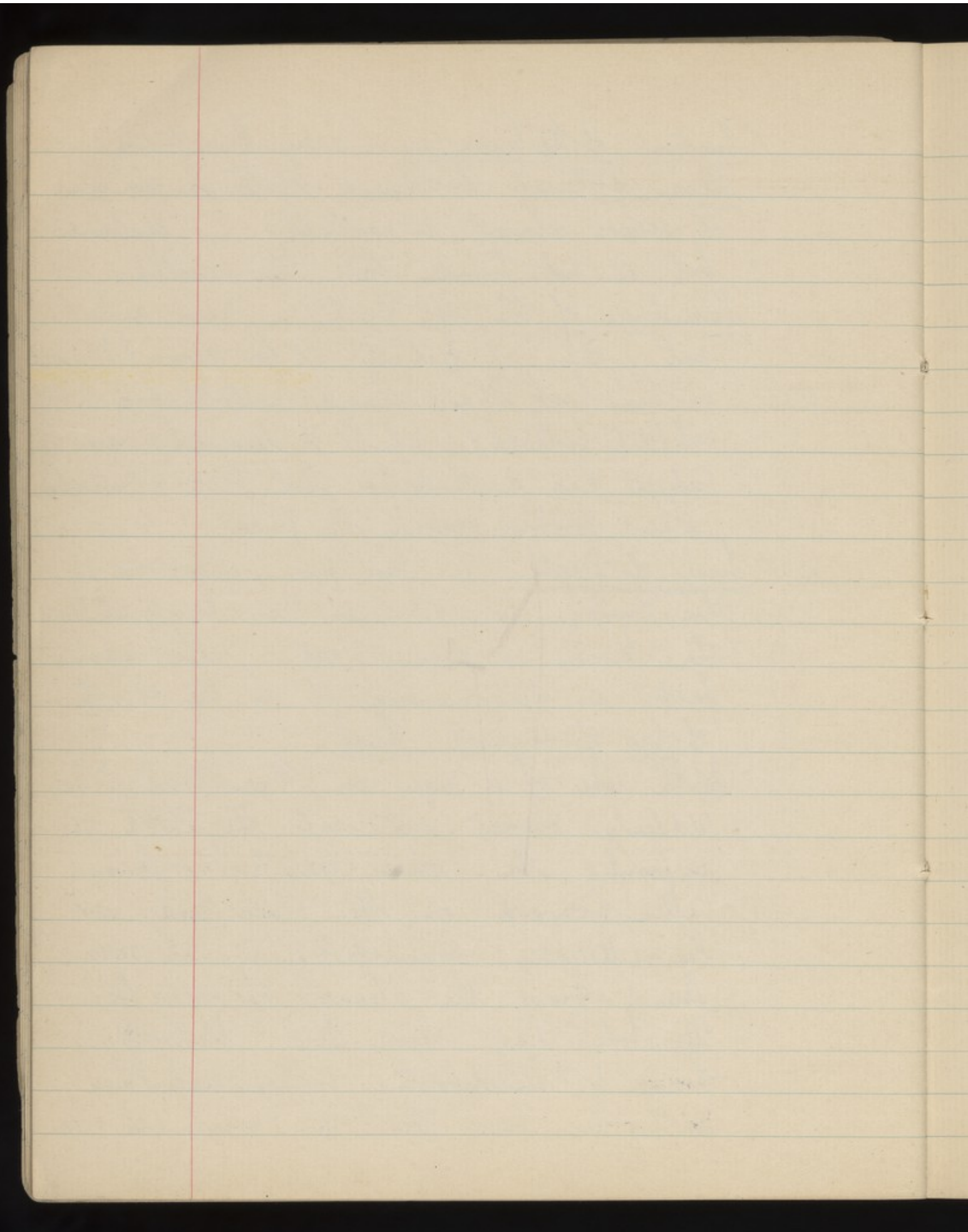


Sinking of the lower jaw is a sign known to every nurse.  
Flexion of thumb & closure of the fingers over  
it occurs almost invariably in children  
but is not found thus in adults.

Subsidence of the soft parts is most important. Thus a patient ill for years lying  
on his back has always well-shaped & resilient buttocks, while a dissecting-room  
subject has a shapeless flat back & buttocks  
when turned over on the face.

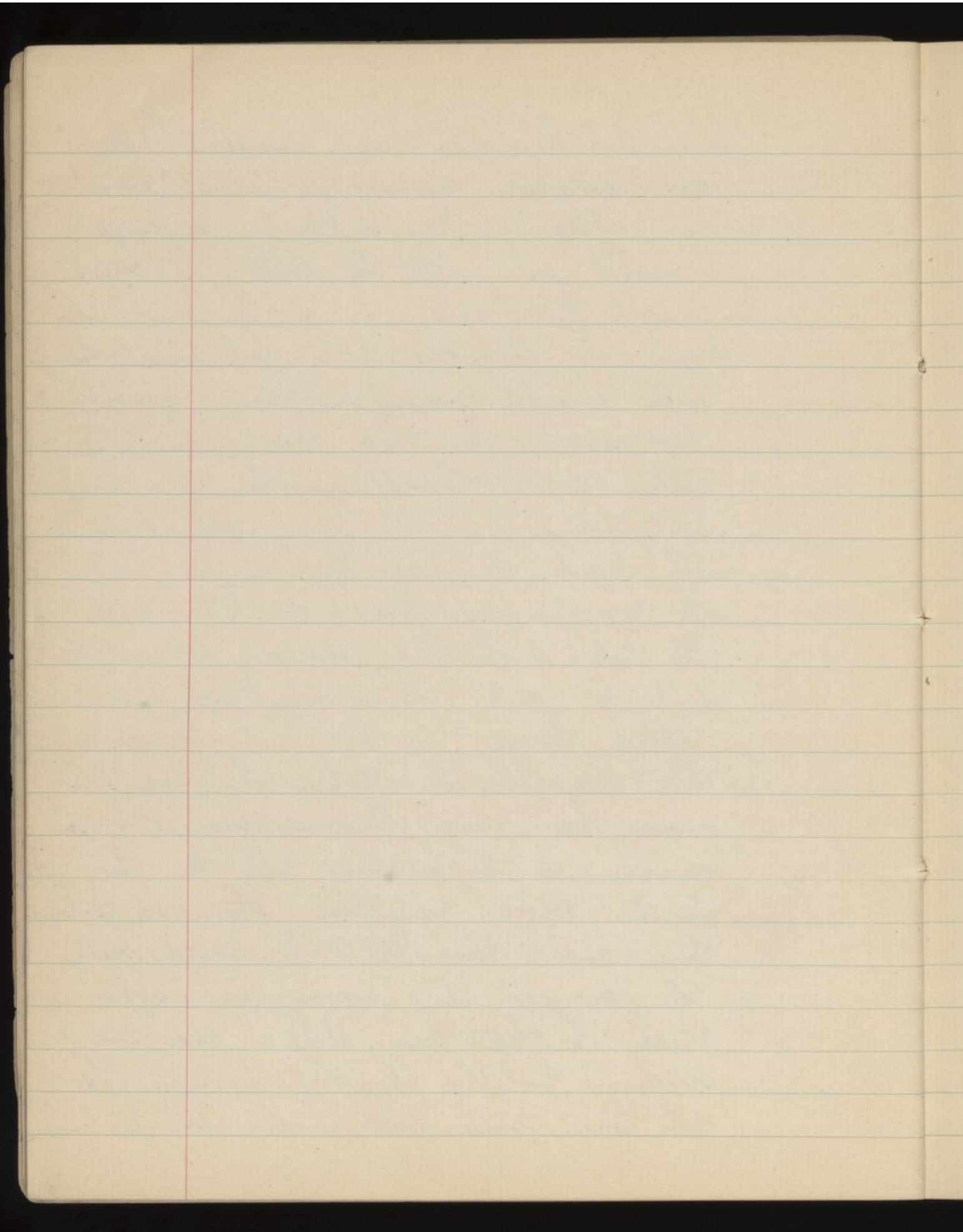
Time of Death is far more important in  
this country to determine than merely whether  
the person is dead or not. The main  
factor in determining it is the extent  
of loss of animal heat.

In the case of a man in Rose Street who  
suddenly rushed out into the street &  
informed the police that his wife had  
fallen forward on the floor dead. Sir  
Hy. Littlejohn was called in at once &  
found from the absence of heat that  
the body had been dead probably 6  
hours or thereabout. This made the  
authorities have a P.M. exam., & it was



found that she had been murdered the man probably having got drunk for some time after & then suddenly awakened up & rushed out into the street to try & conceal the crime.

Again in the case of the girl found strangled with a rope round 3 times round her neck & the end loosely in the palm of her hand, marks of a struggle were found in the grass some distance off and it was known she had an assignation for 6:30 P.M. with the man who had formerly seduced her and to meet whom she had left her father's house as he had promised to name the day when he would marry her. She was pregnant & was anxious to be married; and the story for the defence was that she had met him and been told he could really not manage to marry her after which he left her alone and she overcome probably by her feelings had not gone home but had after the lapse



of a little time strangled herself. The body was found under a hedge with the clothes well wrapped round it, at 8 Am. on the following morning when a certain amount of heat was still left in the body especially over the abdomen. The man had gone off very soon after 6.30 P.M. with a basket of eggs & tried to establish an alibi by having asked the time of day at several houses.

### Lecture XI.

The three main tests for death are -

1. Degree of animal heat lost.
2. Advancement of P.M. Rigidity.
3. State as regards putrefaction

in determining the time of death afterwards.

Now Dr. Taylor was appointed to watch this case for the Crown & his evidence was of the most masterly type.

He was asked if the presence of heat over abdomen was compatible with death 12 hours before, & he showed that not for 15-20 hours is animal heat quite gone. In this case he said however the time would be prolonged by the death from asphyxia (in which blood remains fluid),

An interesting case illustrating post-mortem  
Rigidity was that of Mrs. Saddle M. P.



the sheltered position under the hedge, the pregnancy the close arrangement of the clothes, and the temperature of the air during the night (which was found by Dr. Saylor to have been on the mean  $41^{\circ}$  Fahr.)

The time for cooling is 15-20 or more hours but depends on:

1. Position of Body
2. Nature of Death
3. Length of Exposure
4. Temperature of the Air at the Time.

## 2. Post-mortem rigidity:-

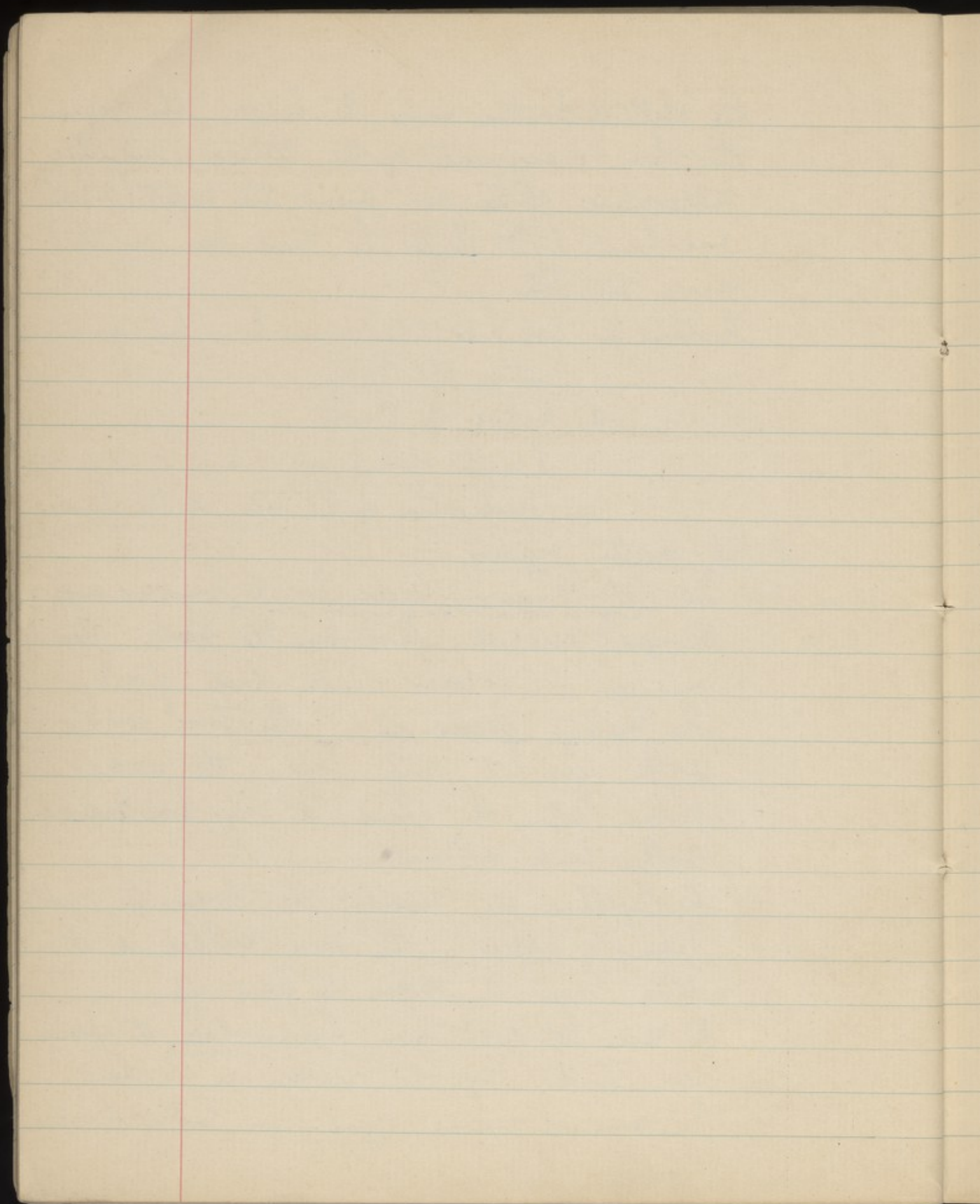
The body remains flaccid for 3 hours or more. The rigidity sets in first in the neck, then in jaw, & lower limbs last of all.

The rigidity passes off in the same order & so the ignorant may fancy the neck is broken when they find it very loose compared with limbs & trunk.

The healthier the muscle the longer the rigidity takes to appear, the more marked is it, & the longer it takes to pass off.

In cases of death from haemorrhage it appears very soon e.g. in one case in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.

In cases of persons dying from lasting diseases



rigidity, comes on in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour or even appears slightly before death. Putrefaction similarly appears in Typhoid & other fevers as a frightful smell on the breath.

In Summer it appears sooner & is complete even in 6 hours.

### 3. Putrefactive Processes :-

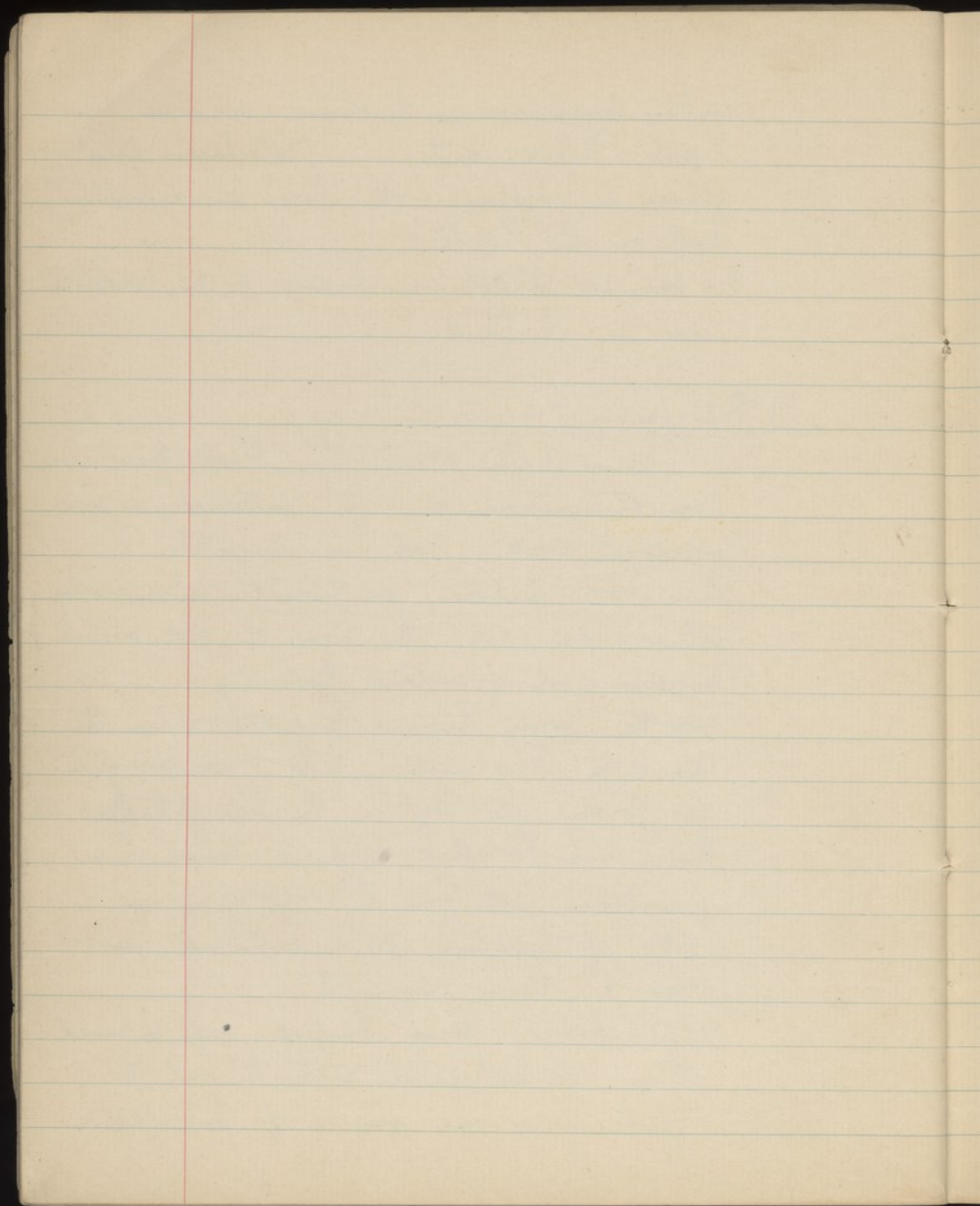
When death occurs the blood gravitates from extremities, &c., to internal organs & venous system esp. is congested.

Thus red patches on stomach of a dusky colour are only the sign of post mortem congestion, not of irritant poisoning.

Also the Brain becomes congested & in the case of the Schoolmaster who was arrested for striking the boy on the side of the head the brain was probably congested simply from gravitation not from the result of injury.

Loops of Intestine may fall into pelvis also & become congested.

Griffith buried many paupers and exhumed them at subsequent dates to find the effects of various periods of putrefaction.



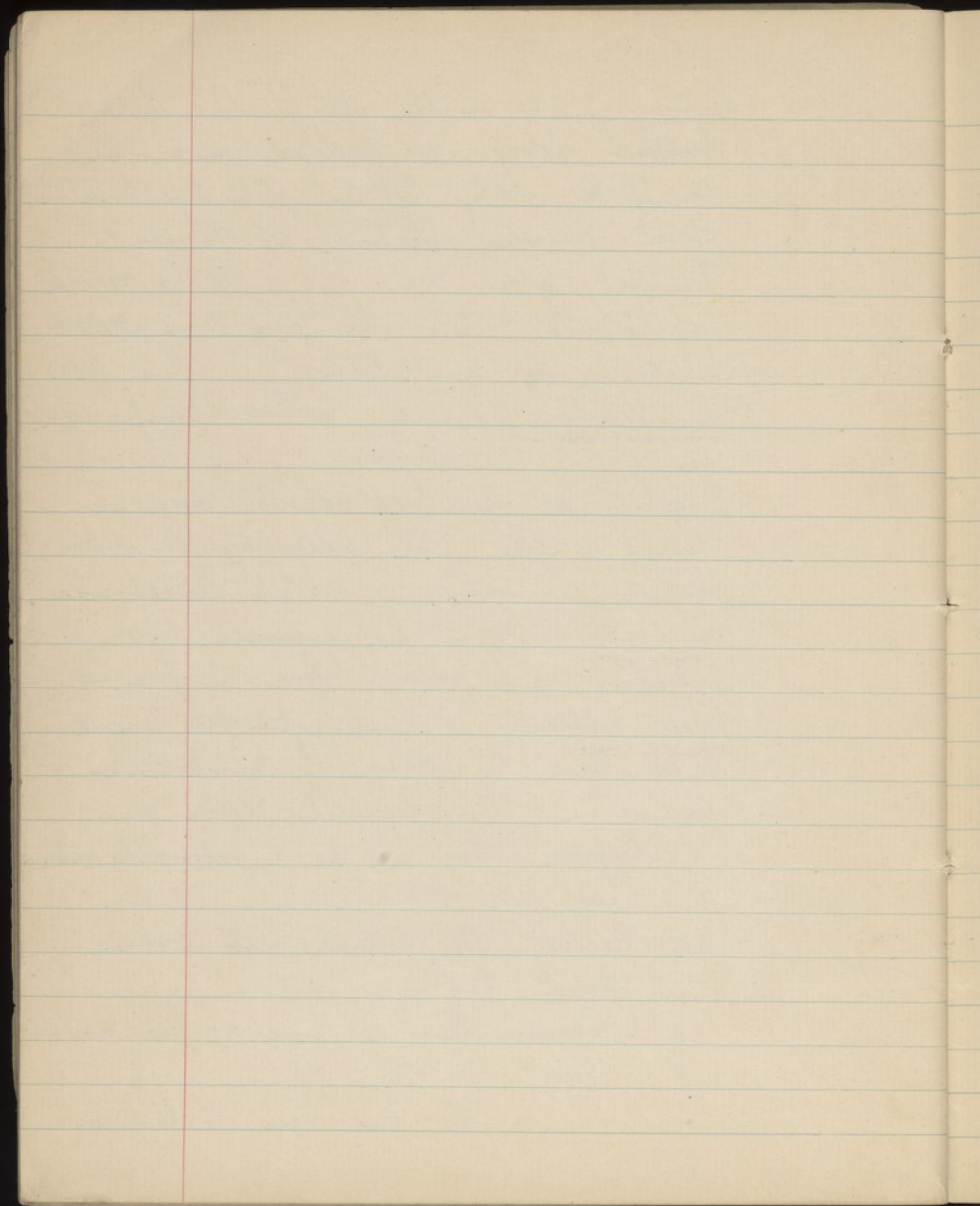
Between 3 + 4 months after death the most beautiful colours are developed as in the case of the baby left in Goods department of the Traverley Station who turned a beautiful golden red. At 13 months Orfila found that the body was reduced practically to a skeleton. This was in flimsy garments + loose pauper coffin.

Devergie (at the head of the morgue in Paris) is the great authority on decomposition in water. While decomposition in earth begins in inguinal region, decomposition in water begins in face, + hence difficulty in identification of the drowned.

Taylor gave the reasons of decomposition beginning in the Inguinal region as :-

1. Because there is gas + putrescible matter here.
2. Because the animal heat remains longest here.
3. Because there is more or less moisture here.

The Uterus is the last organ to be decom-

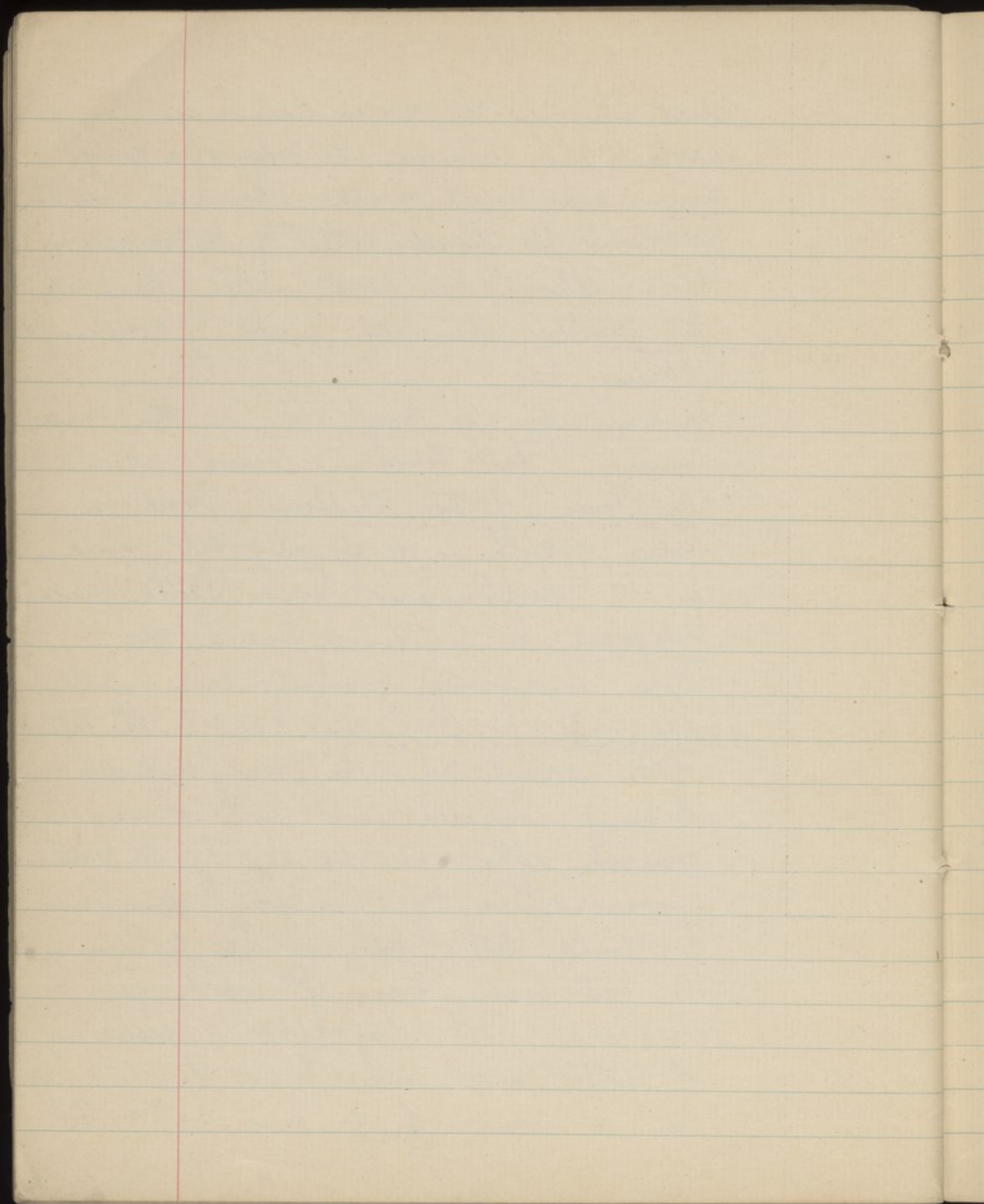


posed when in the virgin state as in Case of Caspar who exhumed the body of a young woman after several months & found it whole thus establishing her Character & that of the young man. Gofila after 3-4 months defied the friends to identify the body, except by articles of clothing, &c.

Mummification is very rare in this damp country, but sometimes occurs as in the cases of two children placed on pieces of cloth, & of rat & cat found in old fireplace near Sir H. Scott's house. Adipocere is sometimes formed also.

Bodies decomposing generally cause a pretty bad smell for some time as in the case of the servant girl who was suspected of having concealed child-birth & was examined after 12-14 days by Dr. Matthew Duncan & Sir J. Littlejohn who however could not tell it for certain.

A bad smell was afterwards felt in the house, & long after a pickle jar of earthen ware was found stowed away in a corner of a press with the





decomposed body of a child in it.

The smell is prevented sometimes by putting lime around the body, as in the case of the child built into the wall in Montague Street.

Quicklime acts as a caustic & very rapidly destroys the flesh off the bones.

### Lecture XII.

at the end of 10-12 years all that remains of the soft parts is a large amount of black greasy material lying on the vertebrae. But Arsenic & other inorganic poisons can be found in this still.

Water of a cess-pool strangely enough (acc. to Grfila) ranks high in the preservative power of human bodies as in case at Portobello.

Common-water ranks next.

Earth is also preservative but less so

Air is least of all.

When a body as in case of parts from Anatomy School at Oxford is exposed to water there is a great tendency to the formation of adipocere. Dr. Gibbs

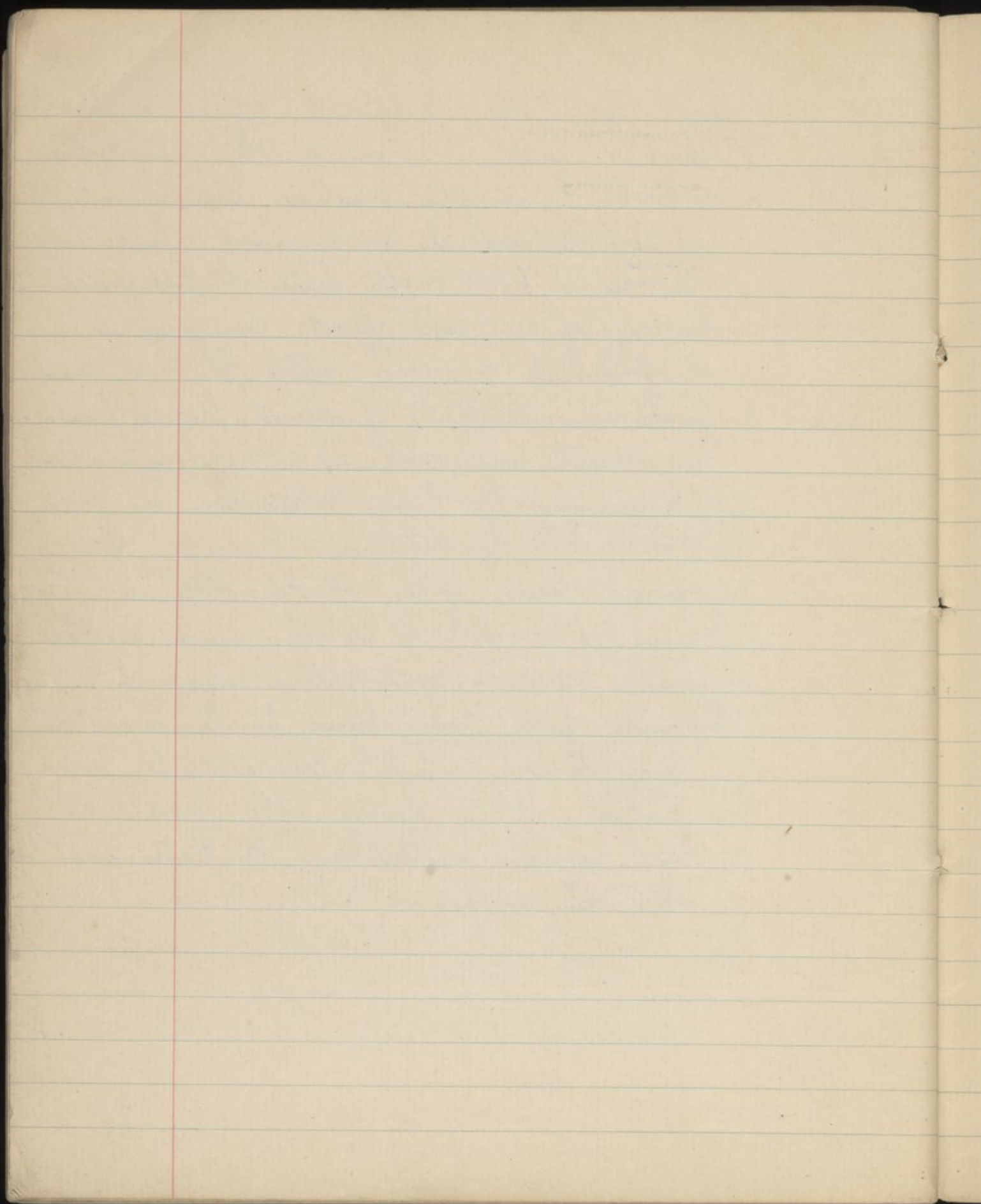
## Signs of

1. Lose of Transparency of hand  
(thrown aside)
2. Constriction of fingers gives no blue or red colour
3. Veins of Retina are found to contain air (Bouchard)
4. Lay bare artery found empty
5. Use a thermometer + find if temp. rises under electrical stimulation.
6. Faradisation
7. Prick skin with a needle + in living skin opening closes in dead gaps

Said that this could not appear in less than 6 weeks. Thus in the case of the bankrupt found after some time when his bankruptcy had been declared it was necessary to find whether this occurred before or after death & Dr. Gibbs proved it. The body of an excise-officer was found in the N. of Ireland 40 years after he had disappeared in a state of almost perfect preservation & with marks showing he had been murdered. After poisoning by some substance as Opium, HCN, &c., putrefaction comes on more rapidly than by a natural death.

Pressure of wraps or clothes as in murdered infants retards putrefaction very much.

Exposure of the body before burial for 5-6 days strangely enough causes it to be as perfect at 24 months after burial as one buried on the day of death will be after one month.



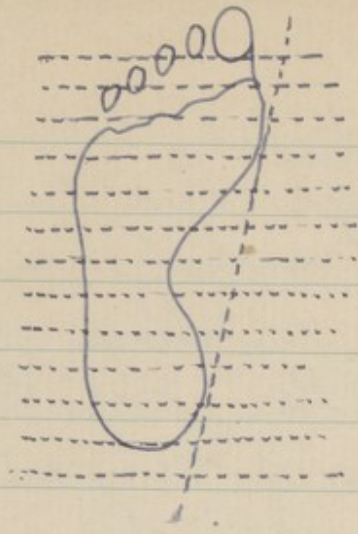
## VII. Identification

1. Of the living. This can be done by anyone & is not markedly medico-legal.

Hair may be changed by Silver, etc.

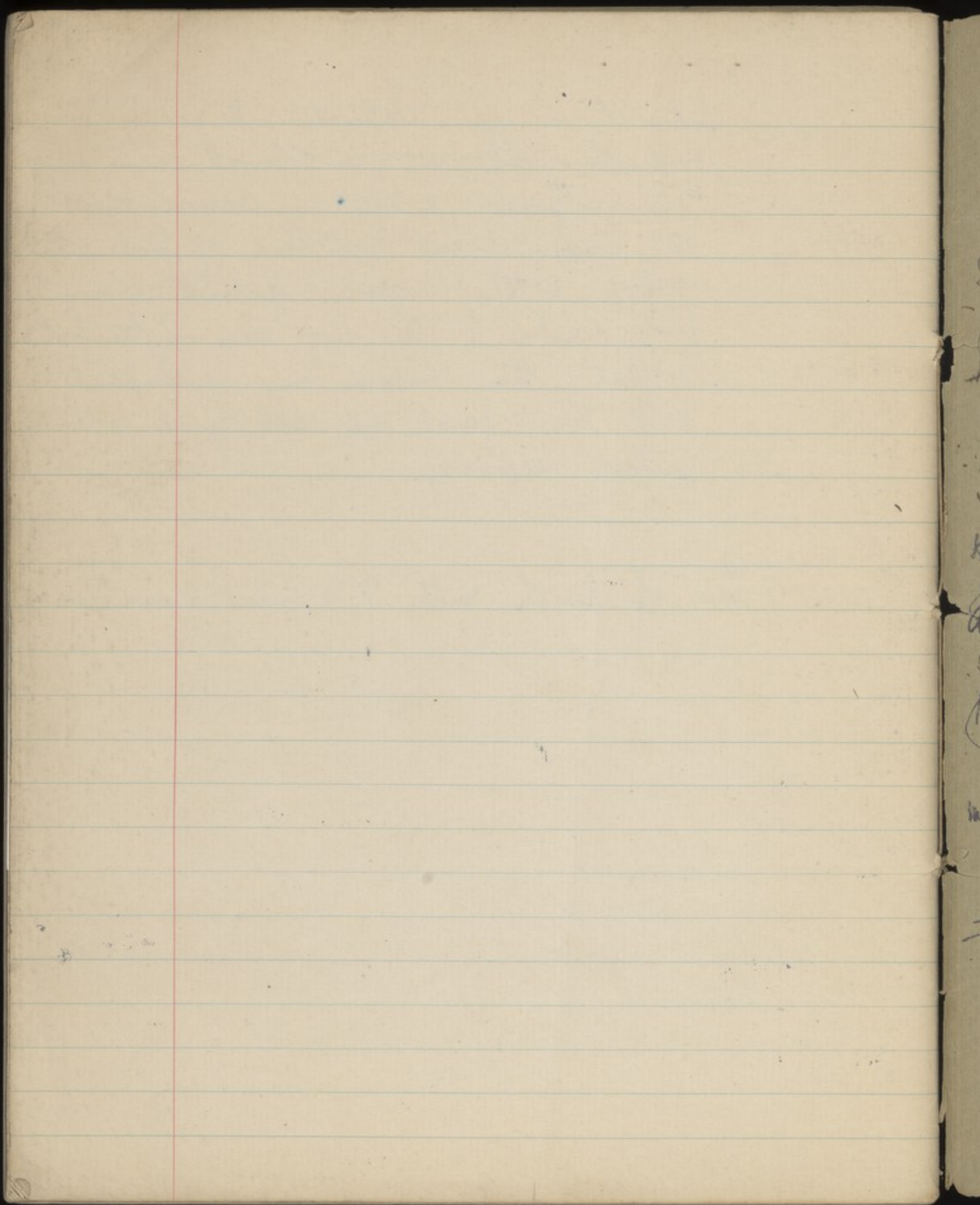
Massini the great Italian Conspirator was one of the greatest changers of appearance who have ever lived. He was over & over again surrounded by a cordon of police & sought for in a town by the Austrian & French governments but never caught for he travelled with a supply of passports suitable for a dozen characters whose role he sustained in the course of a journey. The greatest changes in his appearance were effected chiefly by the arrangement of his hair.

Footprints are a very important source of identification. In this country where people who commit crimes never go bare-foot the question comes to be one of comparing the foot mark with the boots of suspected persons. In France the system of measuring the



foot print is most elaborate; the person is made to step on a coloured mass & then on paper a line is drawn along the inside of heel & of head of first meta carpal & then a series of lines drawn perpendicular to the long axis of the foot so that this impress may be compared with the original one bit by bit with the greatest accuracy.

Case of Death with P.M. exam<sup>n</sup> shown here





Time of death

Murder in Rose Street. neck stiff 6 hrs. & a discussion of cold  
Murder of girl 6.30 P.M. 15-20 luxuriant. Cervical weak Clot

See H.S. S. Sponger. Depends on transition of fell down at once.  
husband had double pneumonia other case 85 ft.

Was presence of  
Some heat on  
abdomen comb  
with death  
at 6.30.  
A dip on death  
After death by  
Asphyxia heat  
remains longer,  
pregnancy,  
clothes,  
temperature at time  
mean. 41° Fahr.  
Dr. T aylor.

Police officers Cobble & tobacco.

Frankfast. man jumping from windows  
Arch bishop of Paris + who drove nails into the skull.

Pneumatic pressure  
contortion, biting.

Manfin Tropics  
2.4. 3 Am.  
10 P.M.

Young man who committed  
suicide at Ramsgate.  
Pater son ran off + sat down  
when one does so with a  
wound in head cannot rise  
P.M. Lividity.

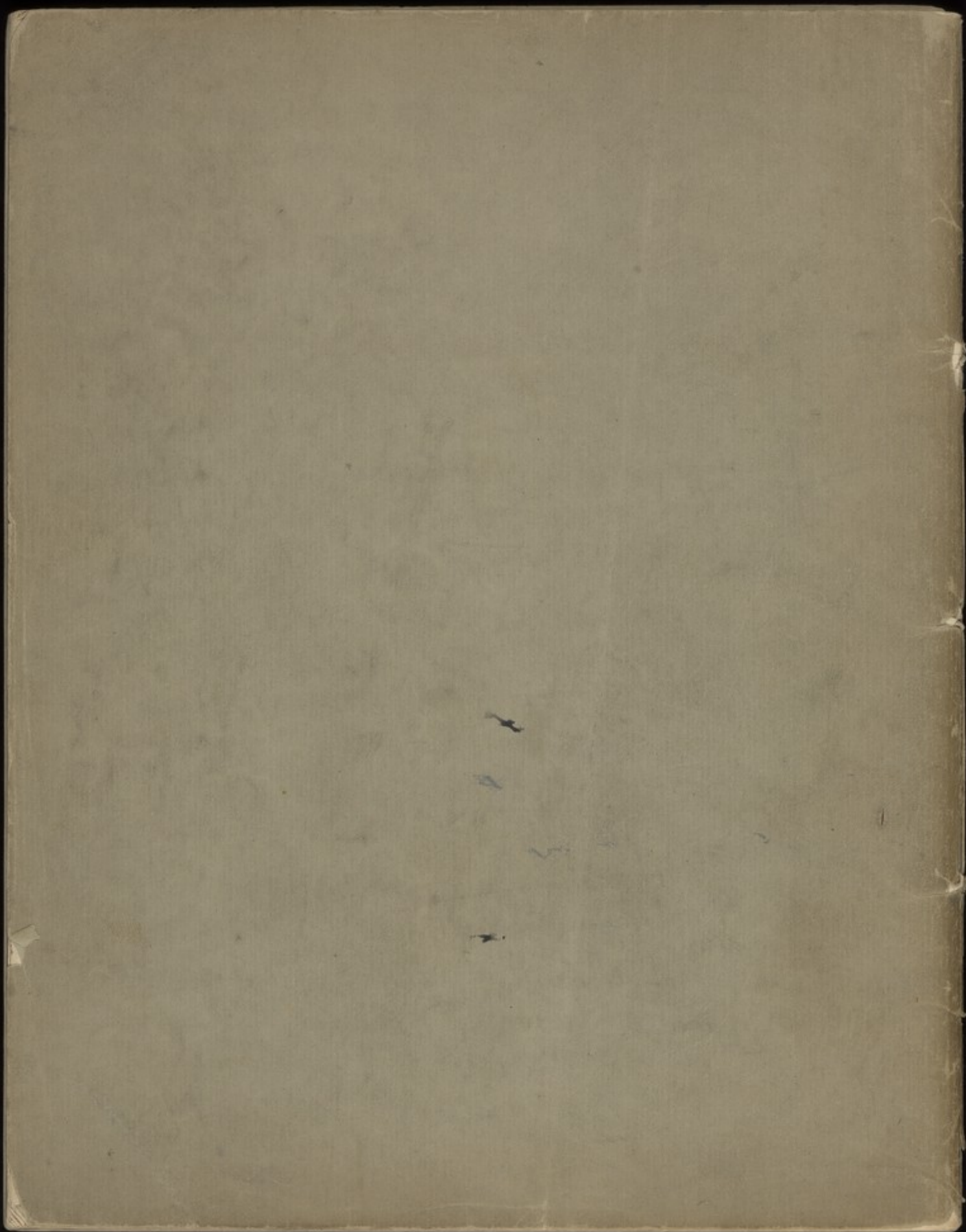
10 Fahr. 4-5° Fahr. per hour. Duke of

Paynter of Professor 2 Am. HCN Redman  
Madeline Smith + doctors Paris + London. Lique  
Crickstone

When death occurs  
from living death  
Great Cavities

Subjunctive of soft parts  
as hips most important.

Edinburgh University Series of Notebooks  
BINDING-THIS SIZE  
1/6  
PER VOLUME ANY THICKNESS  
Gardiner, 66, South Bridge & 14, Teviot Place



foot print is most elaborate; the person is  
made to step on a coloured mass +  
then on paper a line is drawn along  
the inside of heel + of head of first meta  
Carpal + then a series of lines drawn

From

Mr<sup>rs</sup> John D. Comrie

25 Manor Place

Edinburgh. 3.

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