

Letters and notes

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Leskett's Hall, Ambleside
June 9th 1855

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you
for the paper you have
sent me, containing so
much useful information
concerning the causes which
have been in operation
& with such destructive
effect amongst our troops
in the Crimea during
the winter months.

I had the pleasure of

gaining the acquaintance
of Mr Longmore in the
West Indies. There I
formed a high opinion of
him as a Medical Officer.
Such merit as he ought
to be rewarded, & since
the Medical Dep^t
properly conducted, he
could be one of those
selected for promotion
& to be placed in

charge of General
Hospitals, or of divisions
of them.

I am, my dear Sir
Faithfully yours
John Davy.

Case of Lieutenant E—, 19th Regiment, wounded in the Assault of the Redan, on the 8th of September, 1855. Camp. Sebastopol.

Lieutenant E—, 19th Regiment, Aged 23 years, of rather delicate constitution, and who suffered a good deal from the prevailing scorbutic diarrhoea of the winter of 1854-5, was wounded by a rifle-ball, in the chest, at the Assault upon the Redan on the 8th of September, 1855. He was at the time standing at the edge of the ditch, and the ball which struck him appeared to come from a flanking battery about 120 yards away. It first penetrated the left scapula, near its vertebral margin, and, passing forwards and slightly outwards, was exsized together with a piece of cloth, in front of the left side of the chest, two inches above and internal to the fold of the axilla. He spat blood, rather copiously according to his report, immediately after receiving the injury. He continued to do so during the remainder of the day, (he reached camp about 3 P.M.), but in small quantities, and at intervals becoming more and more distant in succession. A slight occasional cough followed, & the mucus expectorated was tinged with blood for three days, during which time the color gradually diminished in intensity. At the end of the third day all trace of blood in the sputa ceased. There was not, when he was first brought to camp, constitutional alarm enough, nor were the signs of aneurism such, as to lead me to suppose that the lung had been penetrated: but I thought it probable, from the apparent direction of the course of the ball, that it had penetrated the Chest and running round, between the costal pleura and the lung, had bruised, or perhaps grazed, the latter organ. Subsequent watching of the case appeared to justify this conclusion.

The wound was dressed with wet lint, covered by oiled silk, and light bandaging was applied. A calomel purgative was administered at once, and the strictest quiet and antiphlogistic regimen enjoined. At night a mild piate was given.

No inflammatory symptoms manifested themselves. On the 9th of September and for eight or nine days afterwards, slight cough was produced by attempting to take a fuller inspiration than usual, and general pain was referred to the upper part of the chest on the left side, ^{as well as} to all the parts directly implicated in the injury. The rate of inspiration under ordinary circumstances continued normal: slight exertment quickly increased it. As soon as suppuration was established, the discharge became very profuse, and continued so until about the 20th of October. After that date it gradually diminished in amount, and granulation progressed more

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favorably. Up to the same date also he suffered from much general debility, dyspnoea on slight exertion, and tendency to fainting when sitting up in bed to enable his wounds to be dressed. He had several attacks of diarrhoea, which were checked by the usual remedies. Small Spiculae of bone came away with the discharge, from both the posterior and anterior wounds, from time to time; the last portion came away from the posterior wound on November the 2nd. From the commencement of suppuration he appeared to derive benefit from the administration of Dilute Sulphuric Acid as a tonic, Tinct: Opii being added in small doses ^{for some time} during the attacks of diarrhoea. The Citrate of Iron & Quinine was also given, with the same object.

On November the 5th he had so much improved in all respects, that I applied for him to be sent home to England. For some days previously he had sat up for several hours, and otherwise exerted himself, without ill result. His power of respiration was good, and the vesicular murmur was audible without any abnormal sound throughout the whole of the left lung. Both wounds were rapidly closing, and there was scarcely any discharge from either. Another inducement for sending him away was, that the very favorable weather, which was then prevailing, could not from our experience last winter be expected to continue much later, and his was one of those cases in which exposure to cold and sleet was likely to be especially hurtful. He sailed from Balaklava on November the 10th and, on the day previous, had been able to walk up the ladder by the side of the vessel without assistance.

Thomas Longmore
Surgeon U.S. Army

[illegible]

3
Gunshot injury to Neck. Wound of Esophagus. Rapid recovery.

At: 19 years, of slender frame,
R. M. Esq., Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, (was wounded at the attack upon the Redan on the 10th of September, by a musket ball. He was close to the work at the time, at the edge of the ditch, and mounting towards the parapet. The ball passed completely through his neck. It entered immediately below the left lower maxilla, about mid-distance between the angle and symphysis, and passing obliquely downwards in front of the vertebral column, between it and the larynx, appeared above the superior margin of the right scapula, whence it was excised. The upper part of the Esophagus was wounded by the ball in its passage. The brachial plexus must have been contused; for on receiving the injury, the impression on the patient's mind was that his right arm had been carried away by a round shot: he does not remember to have felt any pain in the neck. This shock to the nervous power of the arm subsequently subsided into a sense of numbness which gradually disappeared, so that on the third & fourth day the arm had fully resumed its natural condition in this respect.

Faintness and debility were the immediate consequences of the ~~head~~ wound, but, by degrees, Mr. M. got back across the ditch, up the opposite side, and over the open ground without assistance. On reaching the trenches some water was given to him, which he thought he could drink without difficulty, but the effort nearly choked him; and he found his mouth contained blood. He had also great difficulty in trying to speak. He was subsequently carried to camp. Moistened lint and oiled silk were applied to the wounds and throat. Strict rest and silence were enjoined, and he was carefully watched.

Sept^r 9th General swelling and stiffness about the neck. Considerable irritation about the fauces. Bloody mucus constantly accumulating, and expelled with difficulty. On trying to take beef-tea - a spoon full at a time - he suffers much, and a long time is occupied in swallowing it. Speaks in a scarcely audible whisper. No tenderness or pressure of larynx. Slight pyrexia. Was in good health previous to receiving the injury. A calomel purgative administered.

— 10th. Slept at night. Bowels freely acted upon. General symptoms as before. Accumulation of bloody mucus about the



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fauces very distending. Tongue white, furred. Some coagula of blood expelled from the throat, ² in the shape of two pellets, firm and contracted, as if they had been some time in the position from which they were detached.

— 17th. Gradual improvement since last report. The swelling and tenderness of neck daily decreasing. A scab, which had formed at the wound of entrance, became detached today, and the wound found to be cicatrized. Healthy purulent discharge from lower wound. Deglutition less difficult, but the patient can only swallow liquids, and still in small quantities at a time. Voice stronger. Excretions regular.

— 20th. Continuing to improve. Ordered wine & beer.

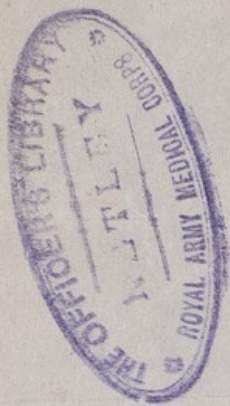
— 27th. Rapid improvement, and gain of strength. No tenderness on impulse of neck. Less sense of stiffness in track of ball on motion of neck. Scarcely any tumefaction remaining. No tendency to muscular contraction. Wound of exit closing. Wound of entrance has remained sound since its first cicatrization. Can swallow moist solid food: not able to eat dry bread. Appetite good. Voice stronger.

— 30th. External wound closed. Difficulty of deglutition gradually becoming less in degree. Voice stronger. To get up.

October 3. Rode from camp to the Redan and town, attended by a servant, without harm. Slight difficulty in swallowing, and weakness of voice the only remaining consequences of the wound.

Camp Sebastopol
October 4th 1855

James Longmore
Surgeon 19th Regt



Case of severe injury to the face, with comminuted fracture of upper and lower maxilla, nose & skull. 2

Private George Russell, 19th Regiment, Lt. 31 years, of stout powerful frame, was admitted to the Regimental Field Hospital, Camp. Sebastopol, on August the 13th 1855, with a severe injury to the right side of his face. He had been wounded by a fragment of shell while in the advanced works of the night attack. On examination he was found to have received a deep lacerated wound, extending from the outer corner of the orbit to the angle of the jaw, and connected with it, nearly at right angles, another deep wound extending across the cheek. On inserting the finger, it passed at once into the mouth, and a comminuted fracture, both of the upper and lower maxilla, was discovered. The lower maxilla was broken in three places, at the symphysis, and at points respectively 1 inch, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from that position, between it and the angle. The upper maxilla and palate bone were most extensively injured. On examination by the mouth, the right half of the arch of the palate was found to be jammed in, and remained at right angles to the other half. The maxillary bone was so "shattered" that it was scarcely possible to note the direction of the lines of fracture. The malar and nasal bones had escaped, and the eye was uninjured; ^{none of the teeth had been knocked out.} although ~~obviously~~ there was extensive ecchymosis around it. According to report there had been very considerable hemorrhage immediately after the accident. When brought to hospital no vessel required ligature, and bleeding generally had ceased.

Some difficulty was at first experienced in unblocking the displaced portion of the bony palate ^{at} ~~near~~ the median line, where the corresponding surfaces for the union of the two palate plates had been indented one into the other. The same force which had ~~then~~ separated the two surfaces, turning that of the right maxilla nearly at right angles to that of the left maxilla, had afterwards driven the edge of the former into the bony surface of the latter. On this separation being effected, the right half of the palate

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was still found to hang loosely down into the mouth: it could be easily pushed back into its normal position, but as comminuted was the fracture, and so lacerated and contused the muscular attachments, that it at once fell back again -

Pads and bandages, lightly applied, and next lint, were the only means at first adopted, but a few days after admission, by tying together some of the teeth in the ^{broken} upper maxilla and connecting them with those left on the left side, and bringing into apposition and supporting the fractured parts of the lower maxilla, the parts were brought somewhat into their natural relations to each other. The right half of the palate still descended into the mouth, - the connexion by the ligatures with the left upper jaw only partly counter-acting this inconvenience; - and the man was taught therefore constantly to apply pressure by his thumb, and to try and keep the teeth of the upper supported by those of the lower maxilla. He was fed carefully by a spoon. By these means, and constant attention, the man has recovered with a very serviceable mouth, nor would there be any deformity were it not for palatophis of this side of the face from destruction of the malar branches of the Fortio Dura at the time of the original injury. All the fractures have united, and the upper and lower maxilla move in concert. He left his regimental hospital to proceed to England on October the 4th last.

Lodgment of part of a Rifle-ball in the Brain, without the usual evidence of a Hole in the Cranium. — (5)

Private William Doyle, 19th Regiment, Art. 19 years, was wounded in the head by a Rifle-ball, in the advanced trenches of the Night attack, on August the 18th 1853. The scalp and Pericranium were cut about two inches, and a portion of the Cranium, about an inch in length and half an inch in breadth, a little in advance of the posterior and superior angle of the right parietal bone, and close to the sagittal suture, was depressed. According to statement, the man was rendered perfectly senseless and motionless from the instant of being struck by the bullet, so much so that at first he was supposed to be dead, ~~and was about to be buried~~.

On being conveyed to camp, he presented all the usual symptoms indicating compression: — pupils dilated and fixed, warm surface, unconsciousness, complete paralysis &c. On examination of the depressed portion of bone, no opening whatever could be felt; the edges of the sunk bone and the bone adjoining were in contact, and it was presumed to be an ordinary case of fracture with depression. Some very minute portions of cerebral substance were observed to be mixed with the clot about the wound, such as might be squeezed through a finger. Trephining being determined on, was performed at once, and the depressed bone raised without difficulty. No relief whatever followed. The dura mater bulged slightly upward, into the opening. On passing the finger over its surface, a little beyond the space exposed by the trephine, a defined cut edge was felt, a little more than an inch in advance of the site of the depressed piece of bone, being the boundary of an opening into the cerebral substance.

Three hours after arrival in camp, the patient sank. On post-mortem examination a wedge-like section of the ball was found to have entered and penetrated the cerebral substance, and was dislocated in the anterior lobe on the right side, just above the orbital plate. It had not completely penetrated, but was lying just above the membrane covering the lobe. The ball — a conical rifle-ball with three cannelures — was cut ~~smoothly~~ ^{cleanly} from apex to base; as if by a sharp knife. This must have been done by the edge of the broken bone, above the opening made in the parietal bone; one half of the ball flying off, the other entering the skull. On close examination several minute points of lead were found to be imbedded along the fissured margin alluded to. The depressed piece of bone directly after the section of the ball entered, must have sprung up again by its own resiliency, or been forced up by sudden pressure from within, so that no evidence of an aperture, but merely a depression and fissure, remained. The inner table was separated, and nearly detached from a space rather more extensive than that of the depressed part of the outer table. The superior longitudinal sinus was wounded by the sharp edge of the broken inner table, and a considerable quantity of blood extravasated upon the surface of the Brain. The portion of bone implicated in this injury Thomas Longmore has been preserved. Weight of piece of Bullet — 4 drs. 5 grs. Surgeon 19th Regt.

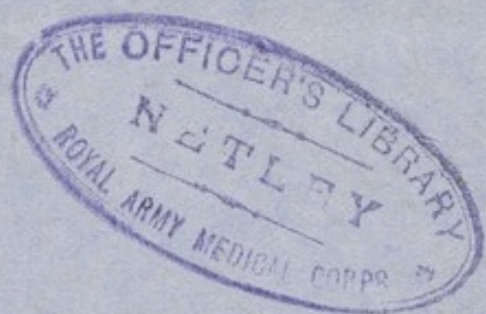


Severe injury to the chest and wound of Lung from Grape (A) (6)
Shot. Recovery.

Private Michael Lydon, 19th Regiment, Abt. 35 years, 17 years' service, was admitted at D. C. M. August 9th, with a severe injury about the right scapula, caused by a grape shot. At the time of being injured he was in one of the advanced trenches of the right attack, ~~engaged~~ ^{on} a working party; the ball, weighing about 1 1/2 lb, previous to striking him, passed completely through the chest of Private Osborne, 19th Regiment, who was brought up to camp at the same time, and survived about one hour. The ^{shot} ~~ball~~ had come from the distance of the Malakhoff, about 500 yards. ^{Private Lydon} states that his mouth was filled with blood immediately after he was struck.

On examining the seat of injury, there was found very great tumefaction and ecchymosis. On palpation, there was crepitation, indicating the escape of air from the chest; but the swelling was so great, that the nature and extent of the mischief to the walls of this cavity could not be determined. The patient was suffering considerable distress from difficulty of breathing and pain. His throat, and bronchial tubes, were clogged with mucus which he found difficult in expectorating, from the pain produced near the seat of injury on the attempt. The pulse was very weak, and there was general collapse. He was placed in bed, wet lint applied to the injured part of the back, strict silence and rest enjoined, and 6 grains of Calomel were administered.

In the evening, at 6 P. M., the whole of the right side of the body was emphysematous, as far downwards, as the crest of the ilium and Ponsart's ligament, upwards, as the neck. ~~The mucus expectorated was tinged with blood.~~ The mucus expectorated was tinged with blood. Bowels fully acted upon by the medicine. Pulse still weak, respiration rather less difficult. Three grains of Calomel with one grain of Opium were ordered. At midnight he was found to be sleeping, and apparently breathing more easily.



(B)

The following day the 10th wet lint covered with oiled silk was applied to the lacerated part of the back, and a broad flannel roller passed round the chest. The respiration was, however, spontaneously chiefly performed by the diaphragm. The patient had passed a tolerable night, and, if any change, the emphysema was slightly diminished. Pulse continued small and weak. There was no cough, nor were there any indications of inflammatory action supervening in the chest. He was ordered small doses of James's & Dover's powders at intervals, with opium diet, & opium of sleep &c. On the 13th the patient was decidedly improved in general symptoms; his dyspnoea was diminished, and he could inspire not only more fully but with less pain. His sputa were still tinged with blood, ~~the tumefaction~~ His pulse was moderate as to frequency, and more full in volume. The tumefaction about the scapula, and tenderness on pressure, continued to be very great. A dozen leeches were applied to this region, and the other treatment continued as before -

On August 19th the following report was made. - The patient has continued to improve gradually. The sputa ~~have~~ been tinged with blood up to yesterday, when it was only slightly streaked: today it is quite free from all abnormal tinge. He inspires fully without pain: & complains only of soreness about the shoulder and back. On coughing, he refers a sharp pain, and sensation of grating, evidently from a broken rib, or ribs, behind the scapula, an inch or two above its inferior angle and near its vertebral margin. No distinct fracture of the scapula itself can be detected; but on pressing upon the spine and at the same time upon the inferior angle it seems as if it had been fissured across. The ~~superficial~~ tumefaction is



much diminished around the seat of injury. There is superficial ulceration of the skin over the infra-spinal part of the scapula. The emphysema has in a great degree disappeared from the front of the body: the crepitation of air can only be felt ~~between~~ in the parts between the teres muscles and the axillary margin of the pectoralis major near the seat of injury. Secretions and exertions regular. Pulse moderate, and general strength improving. Continue application of wet lint & oiled silk, flannel bandage, Nutrient support &c -

From this date he gradually improved in all respects, without any drawback. On October the 4th he left camp to proceed to England, as an invalid. The respiratory murmur was then free and normal over the whole of the right side of the chest, and the man's general health and strength ~~were~~ were good, but on certain movements of the right arm as when raising the hand to his head, it became evident that ~~the~~ the union of the fractured ribs was still imperfect.

Thomas Longmore
Surgeon 19th Nov 8



Brompton, Bannocks
Dec. 22.

My dear Berkett

I yesterday admitted
P^r. Beahan, 19 Regt of Ordnance
you were inquiring - His
is one of the most extraordinary
cases on record - The Ball
entered about the 2^d Lumbar
vertebra, perforated the vi.
- testine, & was passed
subsequently per anum -
In upwards of a month

he passed forces & platoons
through the back -

As his wounds are now healed
he will be discharged very
soon, therefore you should
come down soon -

Perhaps you can come
tomorrow

Believe me

Yrs sincerely

A. C. McNeill



Camp Namara 4th April 1856

My dear Birkett,

I should demand
 so prompt a reply to my letter, from
 you and take it the more kind of
 you in consequence. I hope to have the
 pleasure of renewing my acquaintance
 & friendship with you ere long & frankly
 own I required a Mentor like yourself
 in our Persian expedition, I might
 have forgotten the objects of my visit
 to Paris in the seductions of the Rue.
 Castiglione had you not dragged
 me off to Hotel de L'Odéon & the Ghost
 of the Corsica like Miss Annes Senior
 rises in my memory at the touch of
 your wand, and I have no doubt we
 shall mutually recall many pleasing
 incidents of that trip where we met
 Tempora mutantur & I am old steady
 & sedate now, and may for some
 quick berth. These professorships
 of London & Edinburgh my little
 wife who has been busy in herself
 in my interest writer, are not
 worth accepting. What my Am-
 bition would be is as follows

a Professorship of Military Surgery
attached to Guys and to have
the privilege of giving a course of
Lectures in the Anatomical Theatre
of the old Alma Mater - having
you city interest enough to manage
it for me? If I don't get a good
appointment at home my Cir.
circumstances will drive me abroad
again Sharp - There are all man-
ner of shares as to our destination
I think myself the Highlanders
will come home - The Queen would
like to see her Petticoat Soldiers
I am sure & she may well be
proud of them, the Guns which
have been roaring & hurling
defiance & death against the
Persians for so long announced
in 101 notes of joy - Peace to
Russia & the World - thereby
Tonic seemed to have lost the
harshness and sounded
musical & harmonious. By
the way have I been dreaming
for 15 years that I might

was celebrated for the Circulation
with the Flap Amputation? if
I have - pray don't undecieve the
Public or you'll ruin me - I send
you my Paper to read - let
France and others read it -
keep it for me till you see
me - you will see it reported
I suppose in the Lancet.
Must you are getting into a good
swing of Practice I wish I had
had a small independence to
have enabled me to leave, not
Guys instead of entering the
Army - my prospects might
now have been different but
I wrote me idle - The Government
will do nothing for us - the
Warrant which was to have
improved our pay & status
has been buried by the Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer -

Peace being proclaimed, we
were whist for anything but
we are going to agitate agitate
agitate. Quite agree in your
remarks about Reform.

All is quiet here Races Games
Balls &c The French have built
an enormous Wooden Ball
Room and had a grand
Ball the other night. I don't
fancy dancing with Females
so didn't go. The Persians have
been over much yet but doubtless
soon will. I shall try if I can
to get to Simpheropol and Bag
Chirai I will tell you all
about Kertch when we meet.
Longman is a martyr to the
nation & will have to go on
Half Pay I think for a time.

I must conclude With Complts
to Mrs Birkett & kind regards
to you all believe me

Yours very sincerely
I should think I do
recollect H.C. Reade. Lucky Doh!

Recd July 25th

Mr. D. — 26th

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My dear Sir,

I have no doubt that you are
 very busy, but we do not
 think of a moment of neglect
 to say nothing of the attention
 in these matters, and with
 Mr. Carey, and the other
 advocates of negotiation, and that
 you will be able to give us
 some account of a meeting
 to be held to suggest the
 same, though in a dangerous village
 and with the police, in the
 presence of some very strong
 measures to reach the intention
 of the Government, but in
 doing so, little can be done
 to reach anything, that I
 must have up, both in the
 way of money, the last month
 after getting a change in the

Comfortable heap that I have been
resting upon, and I am
sensible to tell the truth under
such a few external comforts
about me, I was heated, sick
of company and back biting
joined to the bright colored
sun, in summer when the
weather is fine it is pleasant
enough, and the spirit is bright
and I imagine it a perpetual
fire. I am wanting the ladies, but
when the winter begins, what
a dreary day and American found
the work and sun. I am in
a circular hole 3 feet deep &
10 feet in diameter, with a
B.O. Regulation Bell sent for you
and requires no end of creature
comforts - a disposition peculiar
to Mark Taper to render the air
unbearable, even bearable, if it
raised the fog so speedily, because
of the same reason, consistent
as the external air and probably
a spring burr out near the
head of your bed, if it blow hard
the wind is very likely to come
from it if it does it is time to go
to the night and you can then

hurry your way out like a French
or lay with the canvas flapping
your face like mad till rescued
in the morning. If the temperature
descends below zero with drifting
snow, you have the choice of two
vices - opening the door and dying
of gelatio, or closing every thing
and going out for Asphyxia
now or now. I have 12 feet of
space to perambulate, 2 real
glass windows in the room.
Table chair &c and have forgotten
all my miseries. You say in your
letter I might have called on
you, had I known where you
lived I would. I went to Gray's
to meet you but you were not
there. I saw Oldham only. I
was put one evening afterwards
in London dining with France
indeed I had neither time nor
cash to go about much. I daresay
you have heard that I made a
bad thing of my Indian son-in-
law after 12 years with
a large family and a large
estate. The former I don't object

to the latter weighs heavily on
my existence and robs me of
half its pleasures. A Medical
Chirurgical Society has been
established in the 1st Division
at which I was present 2 days
ago. it is to be enlarged into a
Criminal Army Med^l Chir. Society
I daresay I shall write a paper
which you will see as all the
proceedings are published. I
daresay you wonder that a young
apprentice should have contri-
buted so little to Science. it would
take a good while to explain how
disappointment & injustice have
checked the zeal of myself &
many others. however I hope
that a new era is dawning
on our Department, where I
may one day give some results
of experience to the world.
Loupine I dined & slept
with two days ago. He has been
a martyr to Scatica for some
weeks, but is recovering. He
is the same good hearted and

talented fellow as ever. Am now in Medical
 College the 22nd September, and I suppose
 you are established that some time in
 your return where the Highland Division
 is. As regards this we have only had one
 death in this week, that a casual one was
 seen. All our primary amputations after the
 latter operation from wounds in the femur
 that day. No more the old Morgan's
 system. Well, I must leave you with a
 letter. I hope you will have a large one
 from me to express my sincere heartiest
 sympathy for this and send you some
 of the large and beautiful which I heard of
 from Glasgow. I am to get a fine from you
 I am, Sir, your
 Edward C. Morgan

Pro Catatio 8^o 11. et 12.

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Pulver. D. purpurea q. 1/4

Sacchari albi q. quatuor m. f.

Pulver. D. f. d. & quatuor dr

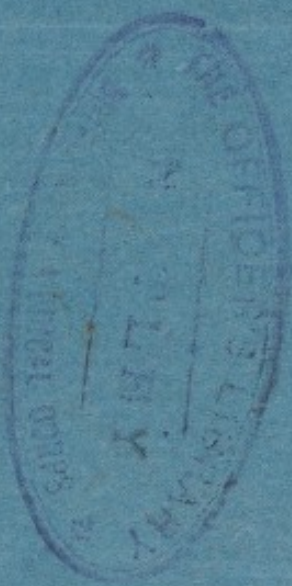
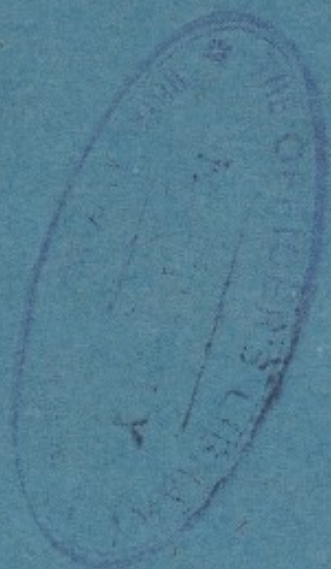
℞ Stus juniper. compo. un. duas in

℞ vini rubri uncias duas in

℞ Med. sup. ad. S. Uklorff

Picconoff





Pro Pol. Lin. A 13

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~~11111~~ 249
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Statim

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℞ Spiritus aromatici unius quatuor ℞
℞ Cremati simplicis ^{unus} quatuor ℞

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Pro Palatio Nabithum

1851 5 ore

Martini

Sp. Itas. Armarum

" Armarum et Armarum

Sp. Cantharid

" Capsici et Armarum

Sp. Remati Armarum et Armarum

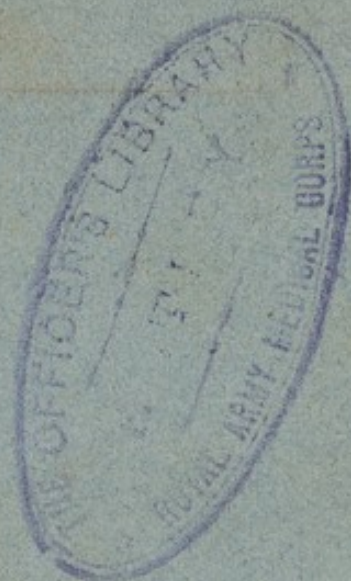
Sp. Vini. Exporto Armarum

Sp. Itas. Armarum et Armarum

Sic. Lucca et

Sic. Lucca et

S. Lucca et



Pro Salatio No 2^a ^{2^{us}}

18^{to} 50 anni

5 die.

Summa Aegrorum = 25.

Adusum Internum

℞ Dura juglandici res. lin. set &

Adusum Externum

℞ Emplast. gumosi unciās tres

Extende supra linteam &

℞ Emplast. adhaesivi unciās tres &

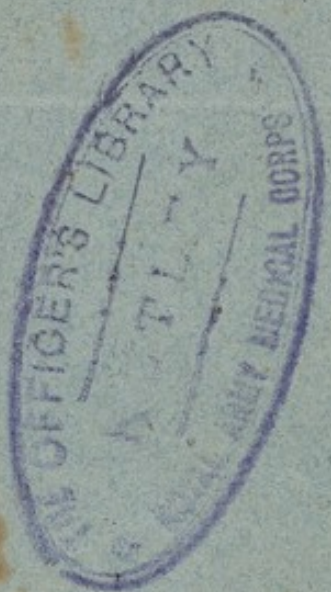
Extende supra linteam &

℞ Salution. Sulph. cupri unci. decem &

℞ Sufus. aromaticar. libram &

Damsy

Bielawski



Pro Rebus ex

19. 1. 50. 1000

5. 1000

Summarum omnium

Ad unum omnium

Pro Rebus: ut supra: cum: et

Accepi: munusculum: dilecti: et: decem: et

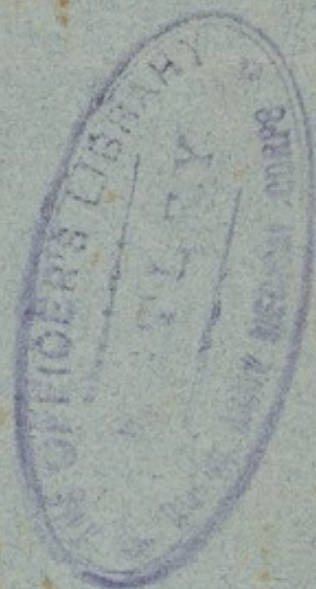
Pro Rebus: ut supra: cum: et

Ad unum omnium

Pro Rebus: ut supra: cum: et

Ludovicus

Bonifacius



~~Am~~
Vna Palatio 24 15

18 1/2 30 anni

5^o die

Attamen

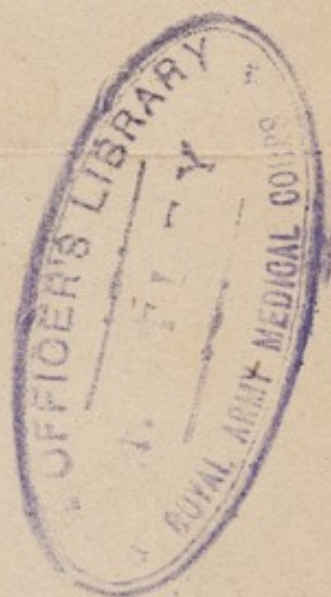
Pro Remati Amari m. quadrato

Prothus camphor m. dras ^{ss.}

Tinctur Canthar de Quatuor m. ss.

Ued. sup. ad S. W. Klorke

Gie camp



Pro Salatio No 188. 19. & 18 ²⁴⁵
Summa omnium 30. ^{5 die}

Adusum Internum

℞. St. carici urinariae libras tres ℞

℞. Cinusio vestrosae libras duas ℞

℞. Sulphur aurat. antimoniis.

Extracti Hyacynthi ad grana 1000

Pul Doderi grana tria pul. rad.

Liquiritis gr decem m. f. pul dentu
tal dof ex octo ℞

Adusum Externum

℞. Aquae phagad. Florae lib. duas ℞

℞. muralis ammonis dr duas

St. rad. Attrae libras duas

Opymell. Simpl. rucias duas m. d.

℞. Extracti saturni unc. duas ℞

℞. Solutio chlorureti. calcis lib. duas ℞

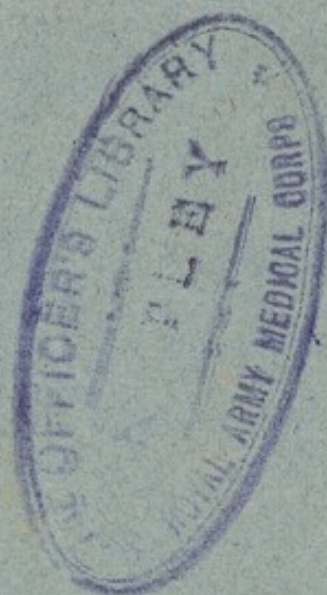
℞. St. quercus ulmifol. lib. tres ℞

℞. Infus aromat. libras duas ℞

Hierac

Pic. comp.

Junior Poloscher Alexieff



Tr. Valat Roc 26

16 1/2 Spang
Futur

Edm. simpl. un. rarin
Edm. simpl. un. ell
Edm. comm. un. rarin
Edm. simpl. un. rarin

Edm. simpl.

Picani



Receptatio An. 1.
18. 1. - 5. Anni
5. Diei.

Actum

℞ Mellis communis unc. tres dr.
℞ Cremati simplicis unc. decem dr.
℞ Stus crocatici uncias Sef dr.
℞. —. Camphor. uncias Sef dr.
℞. —. Saponis uncias Sef dr.
℞ Olei olivarum unciam Semis dr.
℞ Aceti vini uncias Sef dr.

Panomy

Pielanoff



[illegible][illegible]

иъ то бажуиъ ме бажуиъ, ба
иъ то бажуиъ, зънъ то ме бажуиъ
~~иъ~~ монъ то бажуиъ бажуиъ,
ба бажуиъ то 1503 бажуиъ ме бажуиъ
иъ, иъ ме бажуиъ бажуиъ иъ бажуиъ
бажуиъ иъ то бажуиъ, бажуиъ бажуиъ
ме бажуиъ бажуиъ то бажуиъ бажуиъ
иъ иъ бажуиъ оиъ то бажуиъ то бажуиъ
ба. то бажуиъ бажуиъ бажуиъ бажуиъ бажуиъ
то бажуиъ бажуиъ бажуиъ

Леонидъ иъ бажуиъ.

Леонидъ

а бажуиъ бажуиъ бажуиъ. Андрее бажуиъ
бажуиъ бажуиъ бажуиъ.

То бажуиъ

Отъ Тѣловою перевоз-
ного пункта

Требованіе.

Дня перевозки речных
на Огюше пункта по
требованію Огюшскихъ
Службъ двѣдѣль сир
Службъ двѣдѣль сир
Вамъ два сир
Службъ. Сир. Сир.
Сир. Сир. Сир.



Dus 4 nacrambi
mpecoane

Всего чиселъ 25. 1855 года.

Opusc. Subar.

RANC 637/7

Οὐδὲν ἔχρησθαι ἔχει. Τὰς τὰς οὐρανῶν, οὐρανῶν καὶ τῶν
 οὐρανῶν τῶν οὐρανῶν καὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν καὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν
 καὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν καὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν καὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν καὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν



Lovi ategjör þar nðar nörzar þröðar. Lovi æðfærs æðgæms nð. Þæðgæms
 þi nðar nðm þröðgæms æðgæms, æð Lovi nðar nð. Þæðgæms æð
 æðgæms æð æðgæms æðgæms nð. Þæðgæms æðgæms æðgæms.

Ram C 6374

На Тварополю

Летом 1000 году в селѣ

Лаврѣи Романовича

Тварополю

По дому нашему

По Д. Рахманин

при селѣ. Слѣдуетъ въ селѣ

Романовича

