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In the beginning, God made all things that was created, and pronounced all that He had done very good. Male and Female, Created, he them of every Tribe. And why did he create Male and Female? It is reasonable to suppose it was for the execution of some wise, and noble purpose, And does not nature unfold itself and tell what this purpose is? Most assuredly it does. Namely, for the procreation of the Species he had made, for without this provision His work would soon disappear and none, no not one, springing forth to fill their places. Thus you see the necessity of both sexes.
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each of those seeds has organs adapted to their nature, and also is the case with the species. Well is it so that there may be no blending or confusion of one species into another. Changing that which was intended by the almighty Creator.

That there should be nothing manufactured only by his mighty hand. One species cannot be changed into another, which is evident but do not understand me to say that the same species cannot commingle. Far from it, for color and shape may in the same species to some degree. This we see in the horses and mules. The mule
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being but a species of the horse, as is proven by its procreative power and prolific being. In the While we see no generation or increase. They are suffered by nature to go thus for and no further. As they might by further extension lose the species from whence it sprang. And destroy the intention of the Supreme Being. We observe the power of procreation in two Kingdoms. The Vegetable and Animal, just comes the Vegetable, which springs forth from a little seed, placed under the soil at a depth the Sun can penetrate it by its luminous rays.
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and give it warmth, that the germ within may be vivified, and it will put forth its uplifted sprout towards the illuminator and founder of all vegetation. And it receives its nourishment from Oxygen, Hydrogen and Nitrogen, with a greater proportion of Carbon. The above ingredients give maintenance to the little vegetable and will spring forth from its bud, a life corresponding with its parental nature. Unlike the animal kingdom which procreates their species by copulation. The animals in their generation are covered provided for in relation to
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their Standing. Those of the inferior order, having an inferior set of genitals, as is the case with cold-blooded animals, and the Marsupials which stand a little higher, have in the Male a penis which is forked, and testes which produce semen. And the Female is supplied with two fold in the rectum, laterally, which if you choose may be considered her uterus. The said folds or sacks secrete an Ovary or ovaries. The semen of the Male is injected into these little sacks of the Female, by the forked penis of the Male, and thereby comes in contact with the Ovary which produces,
Pronunciation. And those ovaes are nourished, by the secretion from those sacs, for the space of time from twenty-one to twenty-eight days. After which they are expelled by the germ. And by her is put into a pouch under her abdomen, joined of a portion of her integument, and lined by mucous membrane. And in that membrane is little papillae, pouting forth. To each papilla is attached one of her young. Which is nourished therein, until it becomes endowed with the power of self sustenance, after which is removed. God, after having created all things else, said, let us make man in our image, after our
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liberally: and let him have dominion over the fish of the sea, and fowls of the air and over the cattle, and over all the earth. He created man after his own image Male and female created he them, and he blessed them, and said unto them be fruitful, multiply, and replenish the earth. Man being superior to all other animals, He, God, gave him a perfect set of genitalia. In man for the propagation of his species is furnished with a sac which secretes semen, and a penis through which the semen is discharged. The female is supplied with a more complete organism. In the first place her pelvis is more spacious, than
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that of the male, for the purpose of childbearing. She is also supplied with a vagina, uterus, and ovarian appendages. The latter consisting of two broad ligaments, two round ligaments, two ovaries, and two fallopian tubes. The vagina is a muscular-membranous canal, running up the centre of the pelvis, from the external part to the Cooper's, is about four or five inches in length, and composed of three coats, an external cellular, a middle muscular, and an internal mucous. The mucous coat secretes a fluid, in a healthy state is balanced by absorption, but in an abnormal condition, or during labor, there is an excess and is discharged.
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on the external surface. The uterus is situated at the upper portion of the vagina, hanging in the centre of the pelvis, behind the bladder and in front the rectum, with its fundus reaching somewhat above the brim of the pelvis, supported thus by its ligaments, which run from its side to the ilia, and by the vagina below. This organ is to receive, afford lodgment to, and expel the corm. The uterus is covered externally by peritoneum, middle by a parenchymatous structure, and internally by mucous membrane. On close examination, you will perceive small dots, resembling those little glands of the intestines; they are nearly one fourth of an inch in length.
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Those glands secrete a plastic fluid, which forms the Membrana decidua vera. It is probable that they also furnish the Menstrue.

The Uterus contains three openings, two of which are the uterine ostia of the fallopian tubes, and the third is the os uteri communicating with the Vagina. From the sides of the Uterus processes are sent off constituting the broad ligaments, in which is situated the fallopian tubes and ovaries. And the ovaries contain ovum, the seed from whence spring the most noble of all all things on earth: Man. This ovum is viviparous by the semen secreted by the male testes, and by cohabitation is injected into the superior portion of the Vagina, then by some peculiar
principle enters the uterus, or Mont of the Uterus, which organ contracts from excitement. I suppose, and by a parietal action, the sperm is transmitted to the openings of the fallopian tubes, travel their course and come in contact with the ovaries, which excite the female organism. The gembia of the fallopian tubes thus excited under general organism, acts itself, by the same inherent muscular power, directs itself to the ovarianic cavity. Spreading its gembia, grasp the gland, and squeezes from its contents, bursting the vesicles of degroff and letting free its ovum (generally into the fallopian tubes). Which ovum is fecundated, and is
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conducted by the said tubes, and by a peristaltic action into the uterus, pressing before it a
membrane formed of plastic fluid, secreted by the uterus, called the membrana decidua. But being
flooded by the contents of the fell-epian tubes, it loses the name of the reflexa. The second
ovum is now arrested, which is conception. The uterus continues to secrete a fluid, a portion
which forms another membrane on the detached surface of the uterus, which loses the name
of membrana decidua serotina, and joins the decidua vera in the manner of a patch.
The ovum is enclosed in two
membranes, namely, the Amnion and
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Chorion, marking three membranes which enclose the embryo. The decidua vera give nutrition and vitality to the embryo, until the formation of the placenta, after which the said organ fulfills its office. The amnion secretes the amniotic waters, which water protects the embryo in early pregnancy from pressure and heat and also lubricates the vagina, and makes parturition easy. The placenta is formed of fetal vessels. Connected by cellular substance and attached to the uterus by a thin membrane, and to the embryo by two veins and one artery, which is the umbilical cord, which is enclosed in a sheath with an albuminous
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matter for protecting the cord. The artery transmits the pure artery blood from the placenta to the fetus, and the veins return the impure blood back to the placenta, both being organised. This is done by a principle of endoamn, as is evident in the lungs of the adult, by this process the fetus is nourished in utero for the space of nine months, or live hundred and eighty days, a few more or less at which time comes parturition and disclosed a new being. Thus generation after generation has and will continue to multiply according to the will of the great being who joined us.