

AN  
INAUGURAL DISSERTATION  
ON

*Procreation*

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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 sexes 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 conversion of one species into another, Changing that which was intended by the alwise 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 vary 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 powers or prolificity being <sup>lost</sup>. In the mule we see no generation or increase. They are suffered by nature, to go thus far and no farther. As they might by farther extension loose the species from whence it sprang, and destroy the intention of the Supreme Being. We observe this power of procreation in two kingdoms, The Vegetable and Animal, first 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 luminator and fecundator of all vegetation.

And 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 like corresponding with its parental nature.

Unlike the animal Kingdom which procreates their species by copulation. The animals in their generation, were wisely provided for, in relation to

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their Standings. 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 secrete Sperm. And the Female is supplied with two folds in the rectum, laterally, which if you choose may be considered her Uterus, The said folds or sacks secrete an Ouum or Ovaries. The Sperm of the Male, is injected into those little sacks of the Female, by the forked penis of the Male, and there, comes in contact with the Ouum which produces,

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foundation. And those ovaries  
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 female.  
And by her is put into a pouch  
under her abdomen, formed  
of a portion of her integument,  
and lined by mucous Membrane.  
And in that Membrane is little  
papillae, pointing forth, To each  
papillae is attached one of  
her young, which is nourished  
there, until it becomes endued  
with the power of self sus-  
tainance, 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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likeness: 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 testes which secrete Sperm, and a penis. through which the Sperm is discharged. The female is supplied with a more complex 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 Uterine Appendages, The latter consisting of two broad ligaments, two round ligaments, two Ovaries, and two Fallopian tubes. The Vagina is a Musculo-Membranous Canal, running up the Centre of the pelvis, from the external part to the Os Uteri, is about four or five inches in length, and composed of three coats, An external Cellular, a Middle Muscular, and an internal mucous, This 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 before the rectum, with its fundus reaching somewhat above the brim of the pelvis, supported thus by two ligaments, which run from its side to the Iliac, and by the vagina below. This organ is to receive, afford lodgment to, and expell the ovum. The Uterus is covered externally by peritonaeum, 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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These glands secrete a plastic fluid, which joins the Membrana decidua vera. It is probable that they also furnish the Menses.

The Uterus contains three openings, two of which are the Uterine Extremity 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 springs the most noble of all all things on earth Man. This ovum is vivified by the Semen secreted by the male testes, And by copulation is injected into the Superior portion of the Vagina, then by some peculiar

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principle enters the os uteri,  
or Mouth of the Uterus, which organ  
contracts from excitement I suppose  
and by a vermicular action, the semen  
is transmitted to the openings of  
the Fallopian tubes, takes their  
course and come in contact with  
the Ovaries, which excites the female  
organism. The fimbria of the fal-  
lopian tubes thus excited under  
benign organism, erects itself,  
by the same inherent muscular  
power, directs itself to the  
Ovarium. widely spreading its  
fimbria, grasp the gland, and  
squeezes from it its contents,  
bursting the vesicles of DeGraaf  
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 flexed by the contents of the fallopian tubes, it bears the name of the *reflexa*. The fecundated ovum is now arrested, which is *conception*. The uterus continues to secrete a fluid, a portion of which forms another membrane on the detached surface of the uterus, which bears 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, making 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 fills 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 Fortal 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 Funis Umbilicalis, which is enclosed in a sheath with an albuminous

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matter for protecting the cord. The artery transmits the pure arterial blood from the placenta to the foetus, and the veins return the impure blood back to the placenta, to be reoxygenised, this is done by a principle of endosmosis, as is evinced in the lungs of the adult, by this process the foetus is nourished in utero, for the space of nine months, or two hundred and eighty days, a few more or less, at which time comes parturition and discharges a new being.

Thus generation after generation has and will continue to multiply according to the will of the great being who formed us.