

PHYSICIAN IN THE SKY

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Background

(Mathias) *Gregor Kraškovič* (Kraschovic, Kraskowitz, * March 2, 1767 Studenec in Bloke in today Slovenia; † January 5. 1823 Pile in periphery of Dubrovnik) was one of the best physicians of his era. He pioneered the manned balloon flights and focused his research on the medical circumstances of aeronaut in higher regions of the atmosphere.

Kraškovič's achievements are well known and several web pages are devoted to his work. His activity was recently described in leading Hungarian medical journal.¹ Still there was no concise information on Kraškovič's Slovenian origin before our study. Several printed sources put Kraškovič's birthplace to Carniola, although some other do not share that opinion. Our study tried to confirm the Carniolan hypothesis.

Gregor Kraškovič's family name was spelled in different ways (Kraschovic, Kraskowitz) and sometimes his other personal name *Mathias* was added. That kind of information confuses modern reader. There were some doubts if the Ljubljana student, Viennese student of medicine (1792-1796), Viennese physician, Kingdom of Hungary Varaždin district physician (1799-1804), scientific writer, translator, Dalmatian district physician, and Dubrovnik district physician describing the detonation under the Island Mljet (1822) was one and the same person bearing the family name Kraškovič. Our study tried to confirm the hypothesis of singular person behind all those deeds.

Results

There are only two exact proofs for Carniola origin of the physician Gregor Kraškovič. The first is note on his matriculation in Viennese university (Medical faculty) in 1792 which also indicate the parish of Kraškovič's birth which was Bloke in inner Carniola.² The other is newspaper report on his Viennese balloon flight accomplished on November 20, 1814. There were many journal reports on that flight of the physician Kraškovič. The reports were published in Habsburg Monarchy and Germany, but only the December 14, 1814 report in *Laibacher Wochenblatt* with a reprint in *Laibacher Tagblatt* on August 30, 1879 put forward Kraškovič's Carniolan origin.

¹ Kiss, László. Orvosok a levegőben 1811-ben - Menner és Kraskovics doktorok légi útja Pesten és Pozsonyban. Orvosi Hetilap. Physicians in the sky in 1811 – the flight of Menner and Kraskovics MDs in Pest and Pressburg: 152 (2011) 26, 5, 13, 1052-5.

² *Hauptmatrikel, 1792*, Archiv der Universität Wien, report of MMag. Martin G. Enne, Archiv der Universität Wien, Postgasse 9, A-1010 Wien, No. UA-ZI. 2012-1358-03-en and UA-ZI. 2012-1358-05 dated 17/ 8/ 2012.

The note of Kraškovič's promotion with Viennese professor *George Prochaska* (Jiří, * 1749 Blížkovice; † 1820 Vienna) in Viennese Medical Faculty in 1796 does not indicate Kraškovič's birthplace.³ The written recommendation of Kraškovič's protector *Louis-Toussaints* marquise La Moussaye sent to *Raphael Zelli* of Ljubljana on December 26, 1810 noted just Kraškovič's birth in Illyria, but Illyria included several other lands besides Carniola.⁴ None of those notes indicated the precise place or village of Kraškovič's birth.

The decisive archival evidence seems to be the one which looks like the less promising for a careless reader. That is the note on Kraškovič's Viennese medical rigorous examinations on April 25, 1794 which moves Kraškovič's birthplace to Styria.⁵ In spite of that evident error that note is decisive for determination of Kraškovič's birthplace because it contains the right date of birth (in fact of Baption) and the right place of birth (Brunndorf). The Viennese April 25, 1794 data was successfully verified in baptismal book of the parish Bloke of Inner Carniola for the village Studenec (Studenncz). The Bloke Parish priest of early 19th century used to write the name of the Bloke Parish village Studenec in German translation in the form of Brunndorf and even just Brun.⁶

Since Kraškovič was a peasant's son from Bloke Parish of Inner Carniola⁷ he probably attended the lower and eventually also the higher Philosophical studies with some medicine included in Ljubljana before matriculating in Viennese Medical faculty in 1792. Indeed Gregor Kraškovič was noted several times in printed and manuscript sources which noted his schooling. Several sources report on the scholarships he received in Ljubljana. Most of those sources indicates Gregor Kraškovič's home parish Bloke in its German form *Oblack*⁸ which was usual in his times. Just one note states *Lasserbac*,⁹ which could mean Loški Potok Parish near Bloke or the name of the donator Kraškovič's scholarship. Only two of all those notes, those written on October 20, 1786 and November 28, 1786, contain the data about Gregor Kraškovič's oldness which was slightly less compared with his real day of birth which was March 2, 1767.

³ Sitar, S.: *Letalstvo in Slovenci* 1. Ljubljana, Založba Borec, 1985, 357.; Sitar, S.: *Prvi slovenski balonar. Prešernov koledar za leto 2010*. Ljubljana, Prešernova družba, 2010, 159.; Grmek, M.D.: *Inauguralne disertacije hrvatskih, srpskih i slovenačkih liječnika (1600-1865)*. *Starine Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnost*. Zagreb, JAZU, 1951. 43: 108 did not list Viennese doctoral dissertation between 1786-1811 when Kraškovič's was promoted. Promotions protokolle in Archiv der Universität Wien lists just the data after 1818.

⁴ Tavzes, J.: *Slovenski preporod pod Francozi*. Doktorska disertacija na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani, 1929, 44; Borisov, P.: *Od ranocelnštva do začetkov znanstvene kirurgije na Slovenskem*. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1977, 216 (erroneously lists Franc Krašovic in index); Grmek, M.D.: *Medicinsko-kirurška škola u Zadru 1806-1811*. *Rad Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti. Odjel za medicinske nauke* (ed. Drago Perović). Zagreb, JAZU, 1961. 7/323: 6.

⁵ *Catalogus Medicinae Doctorum*, Med 9.5, 25/ 4/ 1794, Archiv der Universität Wien.

⁶ *NŠAL, Baptisms book of Parish Bloke 1800-1812*. 33. note zapis 7, 39. note 13 (1803).

⁷ *ARS, AS 14, Gubernij v Ljubljani, Registratura* III, fascicle 46 1801-1806, technical unit 364.

⁸ *ARS, AS 14, Gubernij v Ljubljani, Registratura* II, fascicle 298 1784-1791, technical unit 279, 15322/1786; *ARS, AS 14, Gubernij v Ljubljani, Registratura* III, fascicle 46 1801-1806, technical unit 364, *ARS, AS 14, Gubernij v Ljubljani, Registratura* III, fascicle 52 1795-1799, f. 298/1789, 25478/1789.

⁹ Črnivec, Ž. (ed.): *Ljubljanski klasiki 1563-1965*. Ljubljana, Maturanti klasične gimnazije, 1999, 323.

Gregor Kraškovič's Christian name(s) was misspelled to Georg in Viennese Town register of 1804¹⁰ and on May 29, 1816 on his appointment to the post of Dalmatian district physician.¹¹ In later case and in all Kraškovič's important publications including the articles published in 1805 in London, and those published in 1808, 1810, and 1817 in Vienna Kraškovič had two Christian names which was not usual for a peasant's son of his era. In all those cases before Kraškovič's Christian name Gregor his other name *Mathia*, Mathew, M. or Matt. was added. We meet him as Mathias Gregor Kraškovič for the first time in a note on his matriculation in Vienna in 1792.

Della facoltà lasciate dal d. G. Gregorio Kraškovič
 Medico Primario, appurato in esecuzione del Decreto 11.
 Gennaio 1823. del d. G. R. Trib. Collegiale di
 questa Città di Ragusa alla presenza dei testi-
 moni e coll' intervento dei pubblici Periti giurati
 Actum a Ragusa Borgo Fille nella casa abitata
 del d. Paolo Hoffillorich quest'oggi li 12 Gennaio 1823
 alle ore 9. Comerilique
 In denaro contante furono ritrovate in un
 fuciletto di tela ordinaria. Lire 100. 50
 In obbligazioni pubbliche
 Niente.
 In obbligazioni private
 Niente.
 In crediti non ridotti a pagamento
 verso il Sig. Antonio Liyugulli Depu-
 tato Sanitario 13. 20
 La paga per il mese di Gennaio 50
 una remunerazione per l'assistenza
 prestata all' Osp. de' Orfani 100
 per vari viaggi officiosi 300
 Somme 564. 10

The beginning of Kraškovič's heritage inventory made in Pile by Dubrovnik a week after his death on January 12, 1823 with the list of money found (HR DADU 156 Zborni prvostupanjnski građanski i kazneni sud u Dubrovniku (1819-1852), Heritages, Sez. E, Fasc. VI, No. 45).

¹⁰ Hof- und Staats- Schematismus der röm. Kaiserl. auch kaiserl.-königl. und erzherzoglichen Haupt- und Residenz-Stadt Wien. Wien, Joseph Gerold, 1804. 306.

¹¹ Sach- und Namen-Register über ersten Sechs Banden der Medicinische Jahrbücher der kaiserlichen königlichen Österreichischen Staates, Wien, Carl Gerold, 1822, 72; Medicinische Jahrbücher der kaiserlichen königlichen Österreichischen Staates, Wien, Carl Gerold, 1817, 4/1: 48 and 4/2: 82.

After his Viennese promotion Kraškovič practiced for a while in Vienna until he replaced the deceased Kingdom of Hungary Varaždin district physician *Joannis Baptist Lalangue* (* 1743 Luxemburg; † 20/ 5/ 1799 Varaždin). In Varaždin, Kraškovič pioneered E. Jenner's smallpox vaccination on more than 1500 persons including 110 children and propagated vaccination in nearby Hungarian and Slovenian Styria regions. Kraškovič got his serum from Vienna with the help of Swiss Dr. *Jean De Carro* (* 1770 Geneva; † 1857 Carlsbad)¹² and not from Ljubljana Professor *Vincenc Kern* (* 1760; † 1829) who supplied many other nearby physicians.¹³ Kraškovič collaborated with the leading member of Royal Jenner Society Dr. *John Walker* (* 1759; † 1830)¹⁴ before Walker founded his own *London Vaccination Society* on 25/ 8/ 1806. Hungarian authorities praised two years of Kraškovič's expert treatment of the contagious animal diseases.¹⁵ Kraškovič began the operative research of medical protection of workers, and tried to include handicapped persons to useful work in Varaždin area of the Kingdom of Hungary of those days. He noticed the unhealthy circumstances of his contemporary obstetrics and therefore organized the education of midwives of Varaždin area.¹⁶

In 1804 Kraškovič returned to Vienna and gave medical examinations. His first office was in Wieden No. 77 in 4th Bezirk Wieden southwest of Down-Town area.¹⁷ Before 1897 he moved to the more prestigious office in Graben No. 1188 of 1st Viennese Bezirk southwest of Stephansplatz.¹⁸ In late 1810 he was recommended for the Ljubljana chair of medicine, but after the war he moved to Dalmatia in 1816.

The present research gives as an opportunity to write the important data of Georg Kraškovič's life and work. The data moved slightly to the right are as yet not supported with documents:

March 2, 1767 Gregor Krashovich born in village Brunndorf of Carniola, that is Studenec in Bloke

Learns to write and calculate with Bloke Parish curate-administrator Jernej Kraševc

1782/83 attends the first class (parvae) of lower studies in Ljubljana

1783/84 the first grammatical class of the lower studies in Ljubljana

January 30, 1785 Kraschavitz Gregor receives the scholarship of the Town Ljubljana as the student of grammatical class

¹² Kraškovič, M.G.: Kraskovitz's, Dr. Letter to the Royal Jennerian Society. *The Medical and Physical Journal*. London 1805. 13/75, 479.

¹³ *Zupanič-Slavec, Z.*: Theodor Billroth, veliki kirurg, znanstvenik in humanist. *Zgodovinski Časopis* 1997 50(103)/2: 236

¹⁴ Epps, J.: *The life of John Walker*, M. D. London, Whittaker, Treacher & co., 1831. 28, 302, 309, 332.

¹⁵ Eleršek, L.: *Homo volans*. Zagreb, Republika Hrvatska, Ministarstvo obrane 2010. 38, 39.

¹⁶ Piasek, G.: 1994. *Zdravstvo Varaždina do konca 19. stoljeća*. Radovi Zavoda za znanstveni rad Varaždin. Vol 7 1994. 46, 57, 58.

¹⁷ *Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des österreichischen Kaiserthums*, 2. pont, Wien, k. k. Hof- und Staats-Aerarial-Druckerey 1827. 281; *Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des österreichischen Kaiserthums*, Wien, k. k. Hof- und Staats- Druckerey 1808; Zweyter Jahrgang, 2nd part (Staat): 502-520, 663-670; *Hof- und Staats-Schematismus der röm. Kaiserl. auch kaiserl.-königl. und erzherzoglichen Haupt- und Residenz-Stadt Wien*. Wien, Joseph Gerold 1804. 306.

¹⁸ *Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des österreichischen Kaiserthums*, 2. pont, Wien, k. k. Hof- und Staats-Aerarial-Druckerey, 1807. 2: 53.

May 12, 1785 Kraschovitz Gregor. Carn. Oblac. finishes his middle class of grammatic
 15/ 9/ 1786 *Gregorius Kraschovitz, Carn Oblac.* in the highest grammatical class
 according to printed yearly report of »Archducal Gymnasium of Ljubljana«
 20/ 10/ 1786 seventeen years old (sic!) *Gregor Krashouitz Rhetor* in last semester of
 1785/86 achieved the eminent success in Latin and Greek languages. He was a soon of poor
 farmer of Inner Carniola Parish Bloke and in 1787 he will receive the scholarship of 3rd class
 from school fees for the year 1786
 28/ 11/ 1786 confirmation that *Gregor Krashouitz in Innerkrain aus der Phare Oblak... alt*
16. Jahre (of Parish Bloke 16th year of age) with a summer course ended his 3rd class of grammar
 24/ 1/ 1787 studies rhetoric in Ljubljana with the scholarship of 25 fl per year Summer 1788
 finishes his last class of lower studies (poetics) in Ljubljana with the Imperial scholarship
 1788/1789 the 1st class of higher philosophical studies in Ljubljana
 28/ 12/ 1789 receives the Carniola scholarship for his studies of physics, that is, the second
 class of Ljubljana higher philosophical studies
 1790/91 or 1791/92 third class of higher philosophical studies in Vienna
 1792-25/ 4/ 1794 studies medicine in Viennese University as »Kraskovitz, Mathias
 Gregorius, Carniol: Oblacens« and as »Kraskovitz /: Gregorius/ natus 3. Martii 1767 zu
 Brunndorf in Styria«.
 1796 Gregorius Kraskovitz promoted to Ph.D. of medicine in Viennese University
 1797 practical physicist in Vienna as the member of Medical Faculty
 1798 not listed among the Viennese physicians
 1799-1804 the district physician in Varaždin of the Kingdom of Hungary of those days
 1804-1/ 2/ 1805-1816 the Viennese district (practical) physician
 1804 Georg (sic!) Kraskovitz, the extraordinary member of Medical Faculty, gives
 medical examination in Vienna
 1/ 2/ 1805 Matthew (sic!) Gregorius Kraskovitz publishes a report on his Varaždin District
 smallpox vaccination in London
 1807 Viennese physician not attached to University gives medical examination in Graben
 1188 of 1st Viennese Bezirk southwest of Stephansplatz¹⁹
 1808 not listed among the Viennese physicians
 1808 M.G. Kraskovitz in Vienna publishes his translation of American pamphlet against
 alcohol and tobacco abuse
 1808 with colleague physician Dr. *Johann G. Menner* (Männer) in Hungarian Vepp,
 Kraškovič tests a big circular balloon filled with gas to the height of half kilometer
 13/ 8/ 1810 with Dr. Menner launches a balloon above the Viennese Prater
 1810 M.G. Kraskovitz publishes a monograph on history of aeronautics
 26/12/ 1810 recommended for the medical chair of Ljubljana
 3/ 6/ 1811 Dr. Menner and Kraškovič accomplishe their first public aeronautic passenger
 flight in a balloon filled with hydrogen over Város Erdeje (Városliget) in Budapest
 6/ 8/ 1811 public aeronautic flight with Dr. Menner over Bratislava celebrating the opening
 of the Diet²⁰

¹⁹ *Hof- und Staats-Schematismus des österreichischen Kaiserthums*, 2. pont, Wien, k. k. Hof- und Staats-Aerarial-Druckerey, 1807. 2: 53.

²⁰ *Journal de Paris* 20/ 8/ 1811, no. 230, 1662.

15/ 9/ 1811 flight over Bratislava
 4/ 11/ 1811 flight over Viennese Prater with Dr. Menner²¹
 20/ 2/ 1812 flight above Budapest
 6/ 10/ 1814 flight celebrating the opening of the Viennese Peace Congress
 20/ 11/ 1814 Kraškovič's flies solo in balloon filled with hydrogen celebrating the Viennese Peace Congress
 14/ 12/ 1814 *Laibacher Wochenblatt* reports on Kraskovitz' birt in Carniola
 Early October 1815 flight celebrating the Viennese Peace Congress
 29/ 5/ 1816-1817, 1820-1823 Krascovich the district physician in Dalmatia
 1817 M.G. Kraskowitz reprints his translation of pamphlet against alcohol and tobacco abuse
 1817-1818 Physician in Vienna
 7/ 7/ 1822-23/ 7/ 1822 as Dubrovnik district physician researches the detonations on the Island Mljet²²
 23/ 7/ 1822 Dubrovnik district physician Kraskovich reports to Dubrovnik District Office and Governor General

Kraškovič in Hungary

Besides Kraškovič's work in Varaždin, many of his flights were also performed in Kingdom of Hungary. Kraškovič began his aeronautic career in Hungary in 1808 with a colleague physician Dr. *Johann G. Menner* (Männer). With the financial help of Hungarian well-to-do nobles in Hungarian Vepp Kraškovič tested a big circular balloon filled with gas to the height of half kilometer. The count *Sigismund Erdődy* (Zsigmond, * 9/ 2/ 1775; † 27/ 10/ 1813 Vép) supported the event. He was one of the younger sons of *János Nepomuk II. Erdődy* de Monyorókerék and Moslavina (Monoszló, * 1733 Vép; † 1806 Zagreb), the owner if the Old Castle in Varaždin and the Ban of Croatia. On June 3, 1811 Dr. Menner and Kraškovič accomplished their first public aeronautic passenger flight in a balloon filled with hydrogen over the Város Erdeje (Városliget) in Budapest. On August 6, 1811 there was a successful public aeronautic flight of Kraškovič and Menner over Bratislava celebrating the opening of the Diet.²³ On September 15, 1811 Kraškovič again successfully flied over Bratislava. On February 20, 1812 he made a flight above Budapest.²⁴

Conclusion

Gregor Kraškovič was one of the best Mid-European physicists of his era, especially famous for his medical measurements during his aeronautic flight. He supposedly flied 65

²¹ Flammenstern, A.R.: *Artistische Tags= Miscellen aus Wien von Herrn Rittig von Flammenstern (Fortsetzung.)*: M. Dr. Männer's Luftfahrt am 7. Novemb. 1811. Hesperus: encyclopaedische Zeitschrift für gebildete Leser (Prag) 1812. 1/11. 84.

²² Partsch, Paul Maria: *Bericht über das Detonations-Phänomen auf der Insel Meleda bey Ragusa*. Wien, Heubner, 1826, 103.

²³ *Journal de Paris* 20/ 8/ 1811, 230, 1662.

²⁴ Kiss, László. Orvosok a levegőben 1811-ben - Menner és Kraskovics doktorok légi útja Pesten és Pozsonyban. (Physicians in the sky in 1811 – the flight of Menner and Kraskovics MDs in Pest and Pressburg) *Orvosi Hetilap* 152 (2011) 26 1053-1055.

times which was certainly a record for a physician of his times and one of the best results of all aeronauts. His smallpox vaccination in Varaždin was a great example of pioneering work. There is no doubt about his Slovenian origin after this publication. During his work in Hungary, Gregor Kraškovič began the operative research of medical protection of workers and tried to include handicapped persons to useful work in Varaždin area and also it was Hungary where he accomplished his most extraordinary flights. The list of his published works and reports on his deeds speak for themselves about his eminence:

Matthew Gregorius Kraskovitz. Kraskovitz's, Dr. Letter to the Royal Jennerian Society (report on Kraškovič's vaccinations in Varaždin dated on 1/ 2/ 1805 and published on 1/ 5/ 1805 by John Walker (* 1759; † 1830)). *The Medical and Physical Journal*. London: W. Thorne for Richard Philipps (ed. T. Badley, R. Batty, A.A. Noehden) January-June 1805. 13/75: 479.

Waterhouse, Benjamin, M.G. Kraskowitz translator. *Vorsichtsregeln zur Erhaltung der Gesundheit der Jünglinge. Betreffend die allgemeinen Grundsätze der kronischen (chronischen) Krankheiten, die durch den Missbrauch (Mißbrauch) des Tabacks (Tabaks), und vorzüglich des Rauchens der gerollten Tabacksblätter (Tabaksblätter) bey jungen Personen (Leuten) entstehen: nebst Bemerkungen über den Gebrauch gebrannter Geister und Weine überhaupt. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt, und mit einer Vorrede und mit Anmerkungen versehen von M.G. Kraskowitz*. Wien: Pichler; 1808. 62 pages. Reprint: *Vorsichtmaasregeln gegen den Missbrauch des Tabackrauchens und den Gebrauch gebrannter Geister und Weine überhaupt*. Wien: Schrämbl; 1817. Original: *Cautions to young persons concerning health; in a public lecture, delivered at the close of the medical course in the chapel at Cambridge, November 29. 1804: containing the general doctrine of chronic diseases, showing the evil tendency of the use of tobacco upon young persons; more especially the pernicious effects of smoking cigarras; with observations on the use of ardent and vinous spirits in general*. Cambridge: Helliard; January 1805. Reprint: Cambridge: University Press; 1822.

Kraškovič, Gregor; Menner, J.G.; Pr. (=Johann Joseph Prechtl). IV. Bemerkungen über die am 13. August im Prater ausgeführten aerostatischen Experimente (Poročilo o deloma ponesrečenem neobljudenem poletu z dunajskega Praterja). *Vaterländische Blätter für den österreichischen Kaiserstaat* (ed. Christian Aspalter in Anton Tantner). Wien. 24/ 8/ 1810, pp. 287-289.

Kraškovič, Matija Gregor. *Darstellung der vorzüglichen Versuche die Luft zu Durchschiffen, und Blicke, auf ihren Zweck, Werth, und Vortheile. Von M. G. Kraskovitz Doctor der Heilkunde, ehemahligen Phisicker zu Varasdin, und gegenwärtig ausübendem Arzte zu Wien*. Wien: Schrämblisch; 1810.

Kraškovič, Gregor; Menner, J.G. Luffhart des dr. Kraskowitz in Pressburg. *Vaterländische Blätter*. Wien 2/ 10/ 1811, pp. 475-476. Reports on Kraškovič's flight accomplished on 20/ 11/ 1814:

Gestern Nachmittags haben die Professoren Kraskowitsch und Kraskowitsch, im Prater ihre sechste aerostatische Luftfahrt vorgenommen. *Oesterreichisch = Kaiserliche privilegierte Wiener = Zeitung* 21/ 11/ 1814. No. 325: 1269. Wien, 2 Dec. Folgende ist der interessante Bericht über die von den Physikern Kraskovitz und Männer vor Kurzen hier veranstaltete (sechste) Luftfahrt. *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* 8/ 12/ 1814. No 342: 1368 right.

II. Relation über die von Physikern Kraskovitz und Männer zu Wien am 20. November 1814 Nachmittags 4 Uhr veranstaltete 6te Luftfahrt. *Vaterländische Blätter für den österreichischen Kaiserstaat*. Wien 10/ 12/ 1814. No. 99: 591. Rechenschaft vom Inhalt des allgemeinen Anzeigers der Deutschen im verflossenen Jahre 1814... Beobachtungen der Physiker Dr. Kraskowitz und Männer bey einer den 20 Nov, in Wien gehaltenen Luftfahrt. *Allgemeiner Anzeiger der Deutschen* (Gotha) 31/ 12/ 1814. Num. 318: column 3441.

Relation Uiber die von Physikern Kraskovitz und Männer zu Wien am 20. November 1814 Nachmittags 4 Uhr veranstaltete 6te Luftfahrt. *Laibacher Wochenblatt zum Nutzen und Vergnugen*, supplement of *Vereinigte Laibacher Zeitung* (Ljubljana: Ignaz Alois Edler von Kleinmayr) 14/ 12/ 1814. Vol. 11, No. 471.

Reprint from *Laibacher Wochenblatt*: Feuilleton. Ein Krainer als Luftschiffer. *Laibacher Tagblatt* (Organ der Verfassungspartei in Krain, publisher Ottomar Bamberg, printer Kleinmayr) supplement of *Laibacher Zeitung* 30/ 8. 1879. Vol. 12, last page.

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ÖSSZEFOGLALÁS

A cikk Kiss Lászlónak, az Orvosi Hetilap 2001. június 6.-i számában publikált tanulmányát kívánja kiegészíteni. Gregor Kraškovič, a neves szlovén orvos az elsők közt szorgalmazta Magyarországon a szegények orvosi ellátását. Varasd környékén megszervezte a bábaképzést és a bábák ellenőrzését is. Varasdi himlőoltási eredményeit a Jenner Társaság London Medical Journal című folyóirata közölte. Kraškovič aeronautikai karrierje 1808-ban vette kezdetét. Gazdag magyar nemesek támogatásával léggömböt készített, amellyel fél kilométeres magasságba sikerült emelkednie. 1811-ben hidrogén-töltetű ballonjával utasokat is szállított Budapestre. Ugyancsak 1811-ben kétszer is Pozsony fölé repülve üdvözölte az országgyűlés megnyitását, a következő évben pedig Buda és Pest fölött is sikeres utat tett. Légiútjai közben végzett méréseit angol orvosi lapokban közölte. A cikk Kraškovič szlovén származását is részletesen bizonyítja.