



1999 AND 2009

AN ESSAY ABOUT ENCAUSTIC ... OIL... PICKING IT UP AFTER 10 YEARS. BLAH BLAH BLAH. AN IDEA OF THE FURNITURE OF AN APARTMENT IN HALL DURING THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY IS CONVEYED BY THE BELOW ILLUSTRATION, AND IT IS VERY USEFUL, BECAUSE, ALTHOUGH WE HAVE ON RECORD MANY DESCRIPTIONS OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE FURNITURE OF STATE APARTMENTS, WE HAVE VERY FEW AUTHENTICATED ACCOUNTS OF THE WAY IN WHICH SUCH DOMESTIC CHAMBERS AS THE ONE OCCUPIED BY "A KNIGHT AND HIS LADY" WERE ARRANGED. THE PRIE DIEU CHAIR WAS GENERALLY AT THE BEDSIDE, AND HAD A SEAT WHICH LIFTED UP, THE LOWER PART FORMING A BOX-LIKE RECEPTACLE FOR DEVOTIONAL BOOKS THEN SO REGULARLY USED BY A LADY OF THE TIME. THE COVERS AND CASSETS OF EARLY MEDIAEVAL TIMES WERE NO INCONSIDERABLE ITEMS IN THE VALUABLE FURNITURE OF A PERIOD WHEN THE LIST OF ARTICLES COMING UNDER THAT DEFINITION WAS SO LIMITED. THESE WERE MADE IN OAK FOR GENERAL USE, AND SOME WERE OF GOOD WORKMANSHIP, BUT OF THE VERY EARLIEST NONE REMAIN. THERE WERE, HOWEVER, OTHERS, SMALLER AND OF A SPECIAL CHARACTER, MADE IN IVORY OF THE WALRUS AND ELEPHANT, OF HORN AND WHALEBONE, BESIDES THOSE OF METAL. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM IS ONE OF THESE, OF WHICH THE COVER IS ILLUSTRATED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE, REPRESENTING A MAN DEFENDING HIS HOUSE AGAINST AN ATTACK BY ENEMIES ARMED WITH SPEARS AND SHIELDS. OTHER PARTS OF THE CASSET ARE CARVED WITH SUBJECTS AND RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS WHICH HAVE ENABLED MR. STEPHENS, AN AUTHORITY ON THIS PERIOD OF ARCHAEOLOGY, TO ASSIGN ITS DATE TO THE EIGHTH CENTURY, AND ITS MANUFACTURE TO THAT OF NORTHUMBRIA. IT MOST PROBABLY REPRESENTS A LOCAL INCIDENT, AND PART OF THE INSCRIPTION REFERS TO A WORD SIGNIFYING TREACHERY. IT WAS PURCHASED BY MR. A.W. FRANKS, F.S.A., AND IS ONE OF THE MANY VALUABLE SPECIMENS GIVEN TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY ITS GENEROUS CURATOR. THERE ARE ALSO AT KENSINGTON OTHER CASTS OF CURIOUS SCANDINAVIAN WOODWORK OF MORE BYZANTINE CREATION, THE ORIGINALS OF WHICH ARE IN THE MUSEUMS OF STOCKHOLM AND COPENHAGEN. WHERE THE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT WOODWORK OF NATIVE PRODUCTION IS VERY LARGE AND INTERESTING, AND PROVES HOW WOOD CARVING, AS AN INDUSTRIAL ART, HAS FLOURISHED IN SCANDINAVIA FROM THE EARLY VIKING TIMES. ONE CAN STILL SEE IN THE OLD CHURCHES OF BURGUND AND HICTERDAL MUCH OF THE CARVED WOODWORK OF THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH CENTURIES; AND LINCELS AND PORCHES FULL OF NATIONAL CHARACTER ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE EDEMARN. IT WAS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY III. 1216-1272. THAT WOOD-PANELLING WAS FIRST USED FOR ROOMS, AND CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS GENERALLY APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN MADE ABOUT THIS PERIOD. ELEANOR OF PROVENCE, WHOM THE KING MARRIED IN 1236, ENCOURAGED MORE LUXURY IN THE HOMES OF THE BARONS AND COURTIERS. MR. HUNGERFORD POLLEN HAS QUOTED A ROYAL PRECEPT WHICH WAS PROMULGATED IN THIS YEAR, AND IT PLAINLY SHOWS THAT OUR ANCESTORS WERE BECOMING MORE REFINED IN THEIR TASTES. THE TERMS OF THIS PRECEPT WERE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ., "THE KING'S GREAT CHAMBER AT WESTMINSTER BE PAINTED A GREEN COLOUR LIKE A CURTAIN, THAT IN THE GREAT GABLE OR FRONTISPIECE OF THE SAID CHAMBER, A FRENCH INSCRIPTION SHOULD BE PAINTED, AND THAT THE KING'S LITTLE WARDROBE SHOULD BE PAINTED OF A GREEN COLOUR TO IMITATE A CURTAIN." THE CARVED LIONS WHICH SUPPORT THE CHAIR ARE NOT ORIGINAL, BUT MODERN WORK, AND WERE REGIFT IN HONOUR OF THE JUBILEE OF HER MAJESTY IN 1887, WHEN THE CHAIR WAS LAST USED. THE REST OF THE CHAIR NOW SHOWS THE NATURAL COLOUR OF THE OAK, EXCEPT THE ARMS, WHICH HAVE A SLIGHT PADDING ON THEM. THE WOOD WAS, HOWEVER, FORMERLY COVERED WITH A COATING OF PLASTER, GILDED OVER, AND IT IS PROBABLY DUE TO THIS PROTECTION THAT IT IS NOW IN SUCH EXCELLENT PRESERVATION. IT APPEARS SCARCELY NECESSARY TO DESCRIBE THE IMMEDIATE AND WELL KNOWN EFFECTS OF THE APPLICATION OF THE LUNAR CAUSTIC TO THE SURFACE OF A WOUND OR ULCER. IT MAY, HOWEVER, BE SHORTLY OBSERVED THAT THE CONTACT OF THE CAUSTIC INDUCES, AT FIRST, A WHITE FILM OR ESCCHAR WHICH, WHEN EXPOSED TO THE AIR, ASSUMES IN A FEW HOURS A DARKER COLOUR, AND AT A LATER PERIOD, BECOMES BLACK; AS THE ESCCHAR UNDERGOES THESE CHANGES OF COLOUR IT GRADUALLY BECOMES HARDER AND RESEMBLES A BIT OF STICKING PLASTER; IN THE COURSE OF A FEW DAYS, ACCORDING TO [14] THE SIZE AND STATE OF THE WOUND, THE ESCCHAR BECOMES CORRUGATED AND BEGINS TO SEPARATE AT ITS EDGES, AND AT LENGTH PEELS OFF ALTOGETHER, LEAVING THE SURFACE OF THE SORE UNDERNEATH, IN A HEALED STATE. I WOULD INTRODUCE IN THIS PLACE SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF HEALING BY ESCCHAR AND BY SCABBING. ON THE SUBJECT OF SCABBING I MUST REFER MY READER TO THE WELL KNOWN WORK OF MR. JOHN HUNTER. THE ADVANTAGE OF HEALING BY ESCCHAR OVER THAT BY SCABBING IS QUITE DECIDED. BY COMPARATIVE TRIALS, [12] I HAVE FOUND THAT WHILEST THE SCAB IS IRRITABLE AND PAINFUL, AND SURROUNDED BY A RING OF INFLAMMATION, THE ADHERENT ESCCHAR IS TOTALLY FREE FROM PAIN AND INFLAMMATION; AND THAT WHILEST THE SCAB REMAINS ATTENDED BY INFLAMMATION AND UNHEALED, THE ESCCHAR IS GRADUALLY SEPARATING, LEAVING THE SURFACE UNDERNEATH COMPLETELY HEALED. TO THESE OBSERVATIONS I MAY ADD THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE PLAN OF HEALING BY ESCCHAR IS INFINITELY MORE CERTAIN AS WELL AS MORE SPEEDY THAN THAT BY SCABBING.



2009























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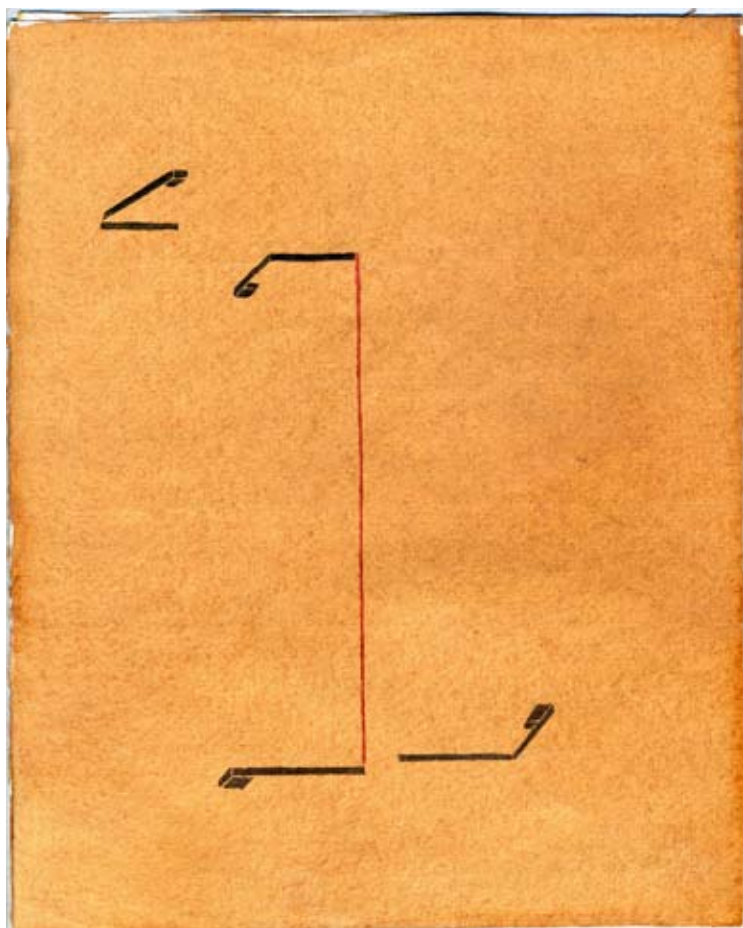




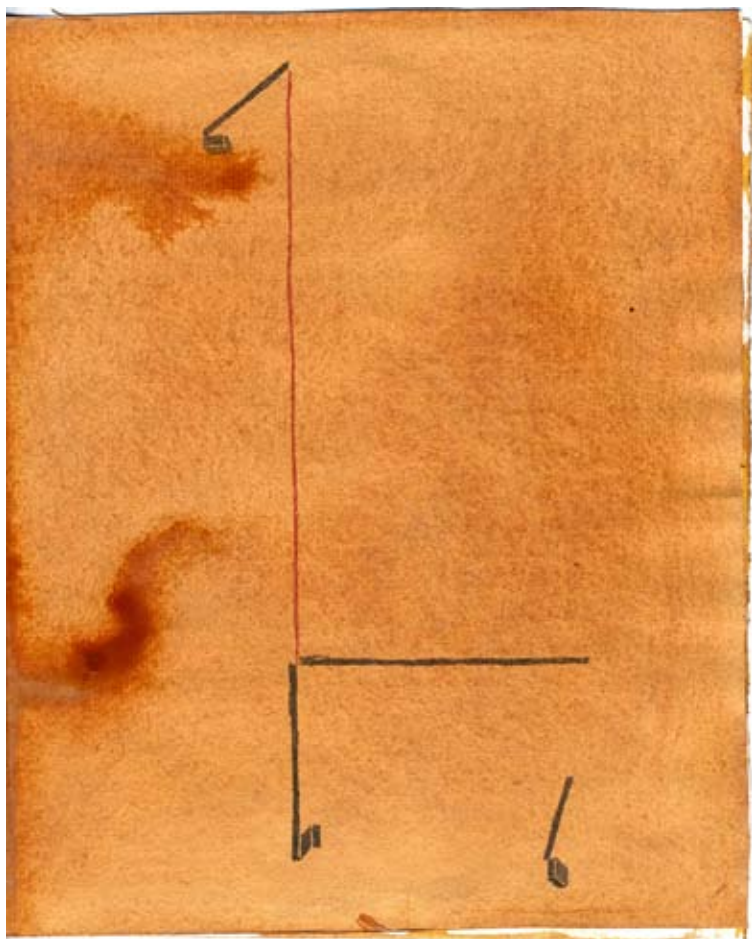


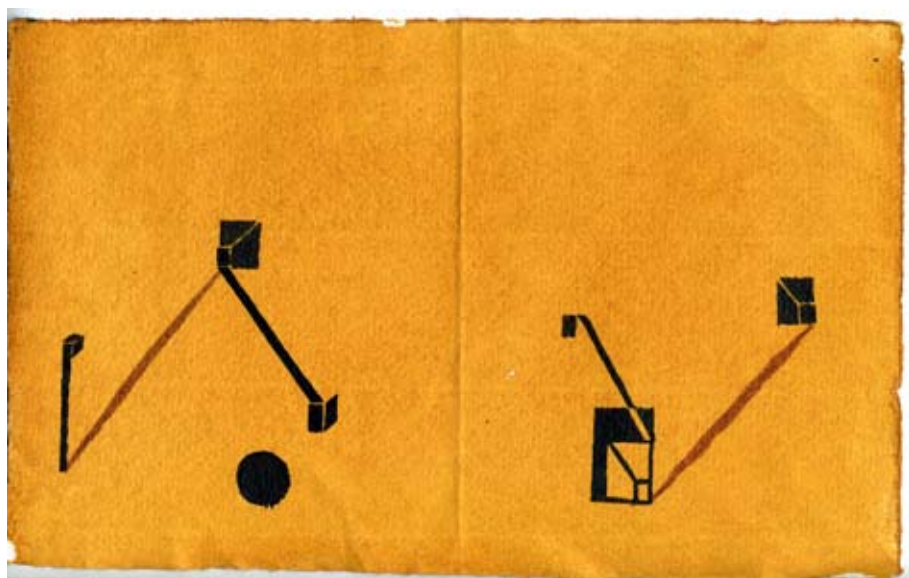


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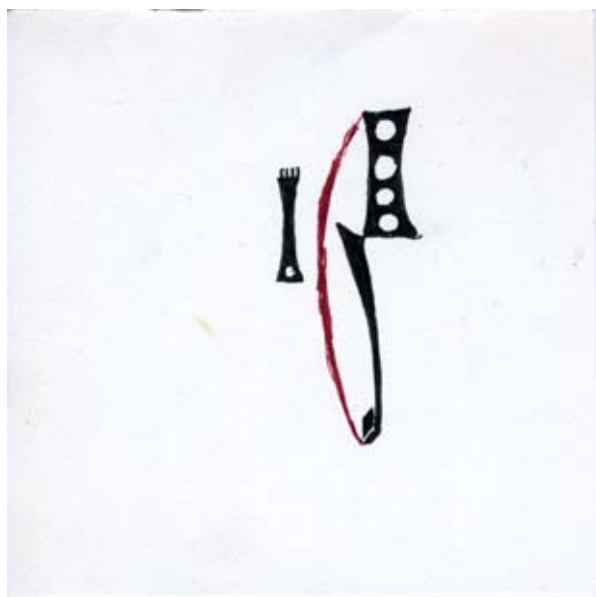




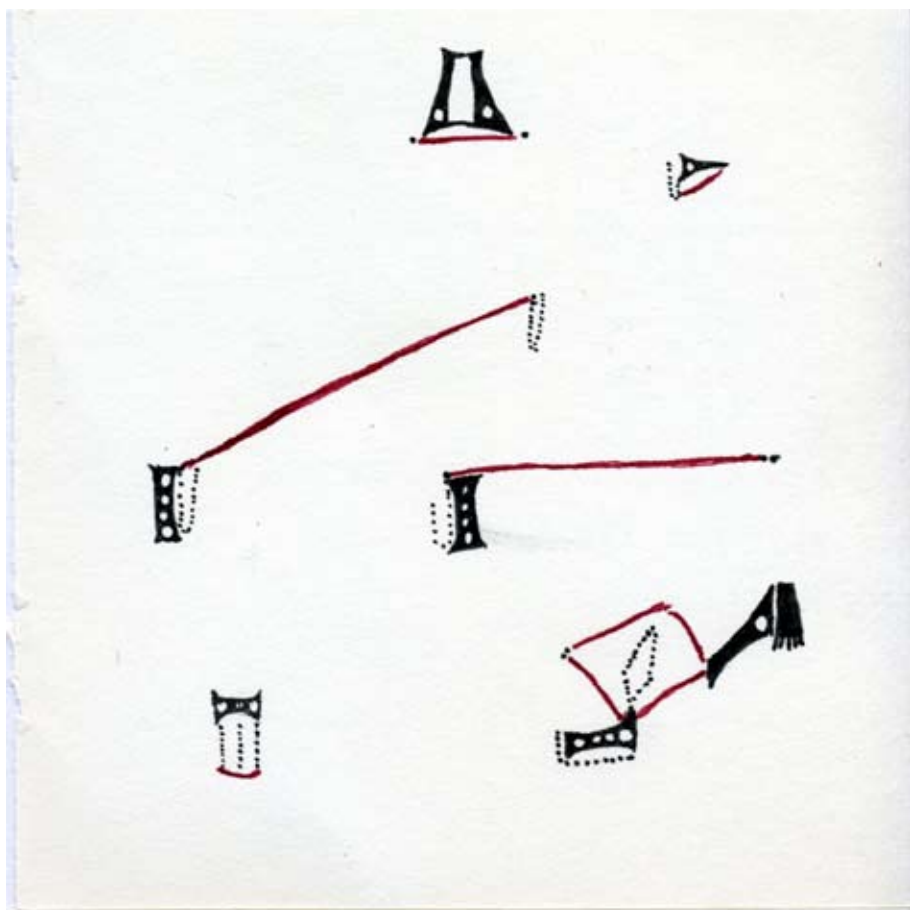


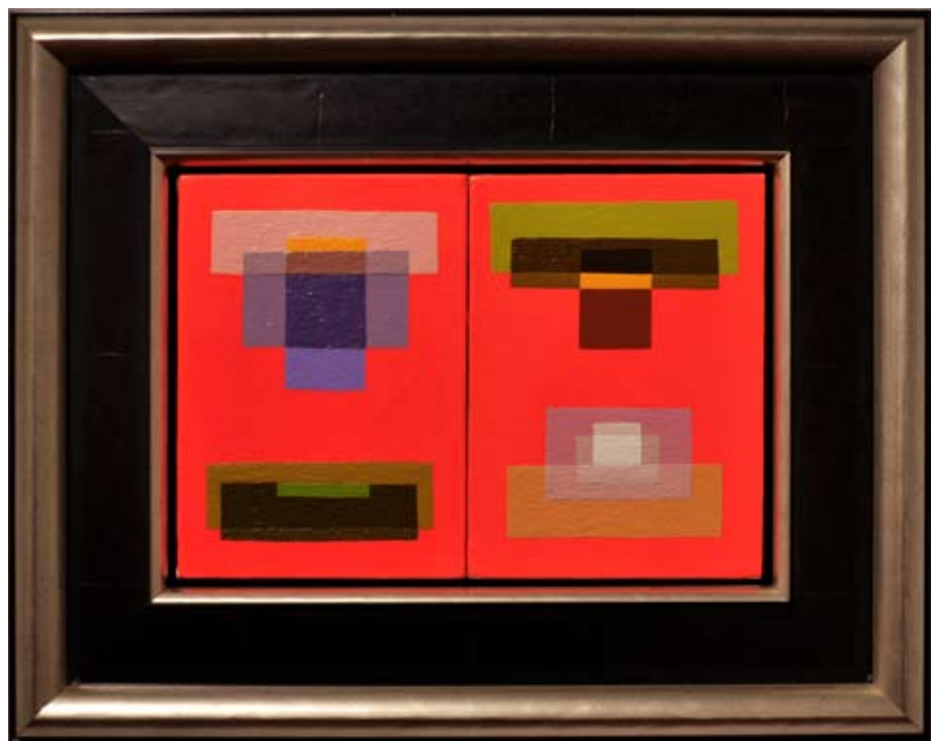


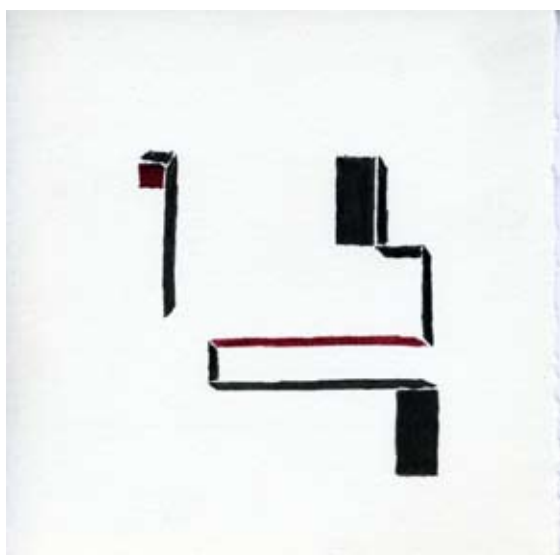
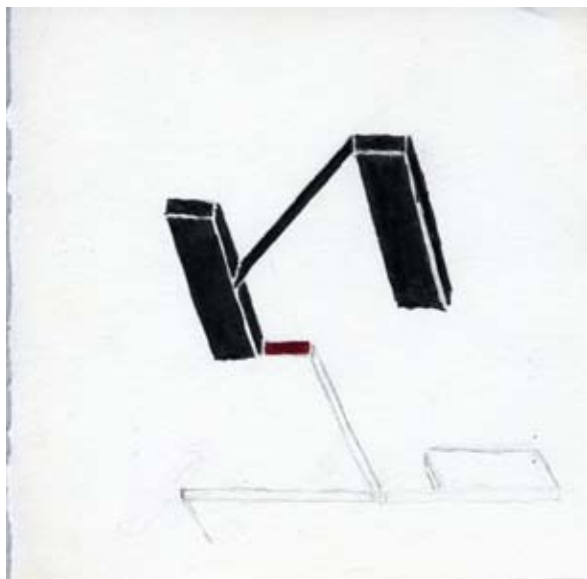


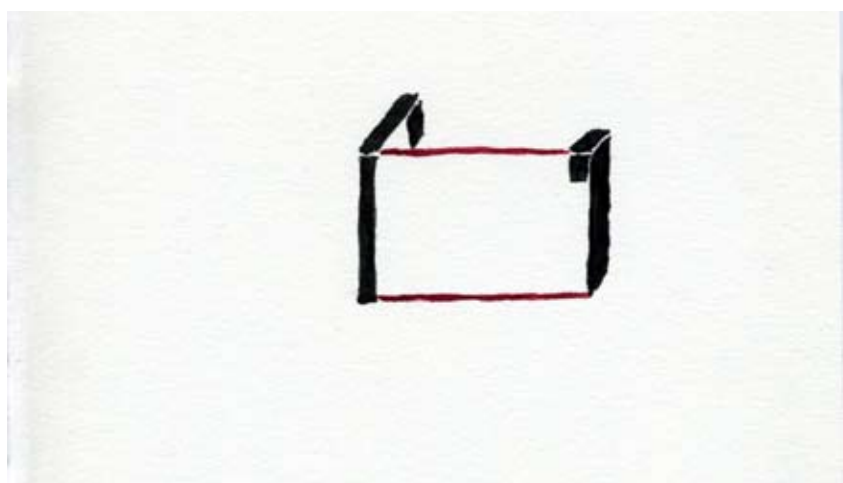
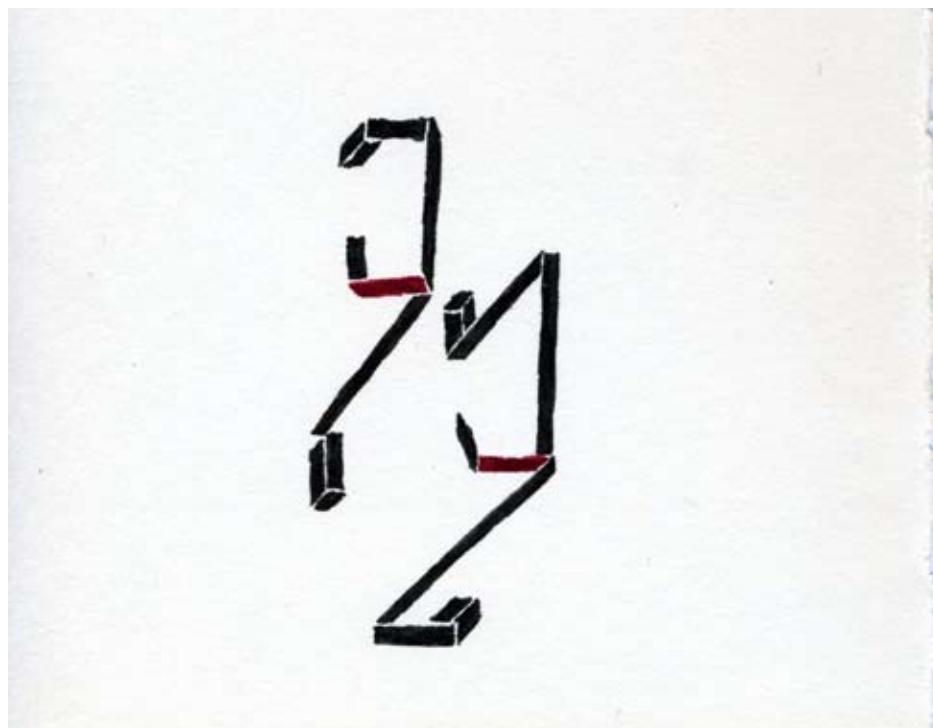


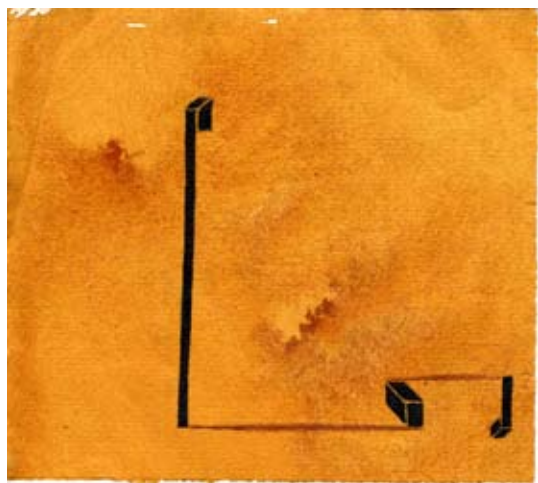




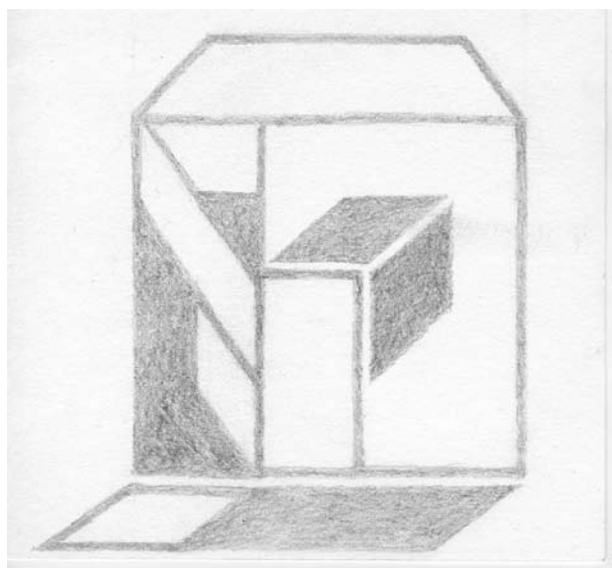


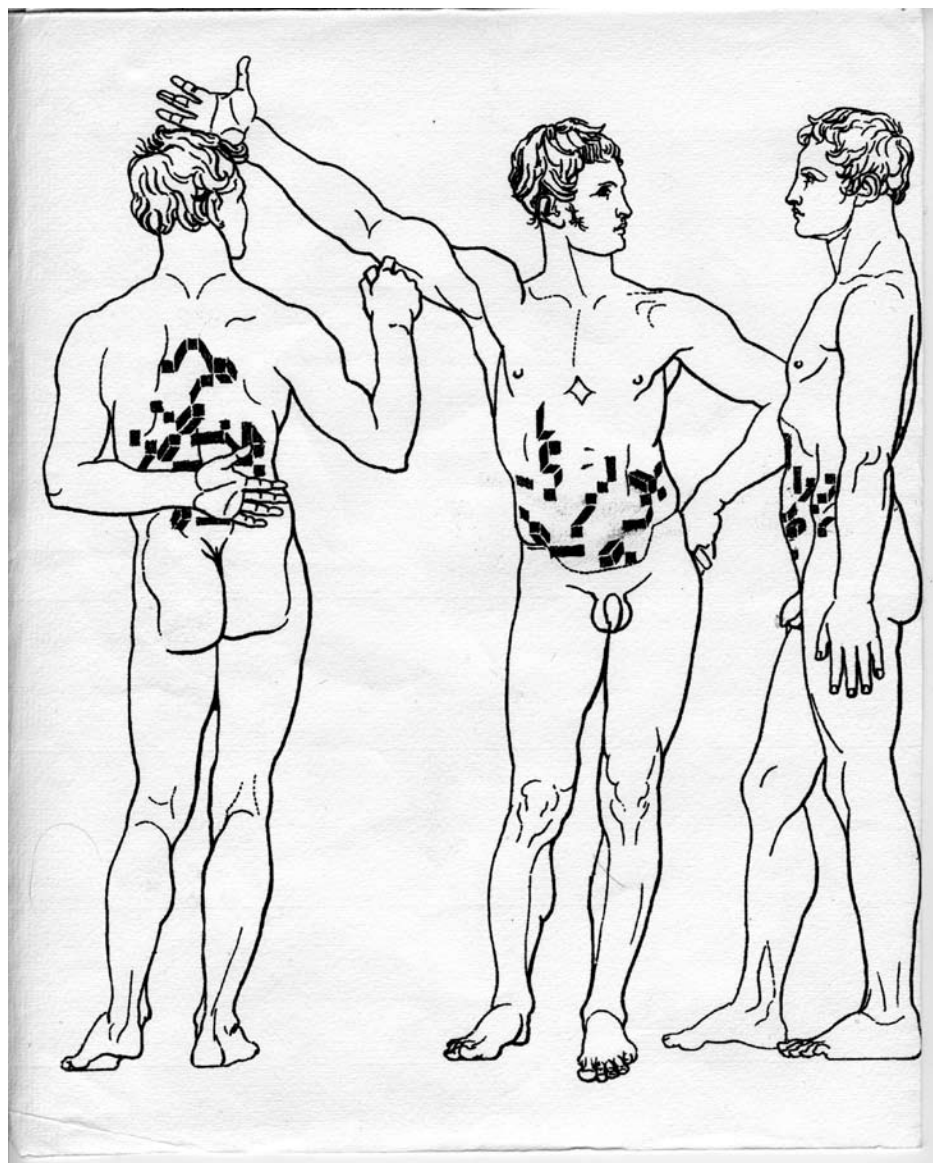


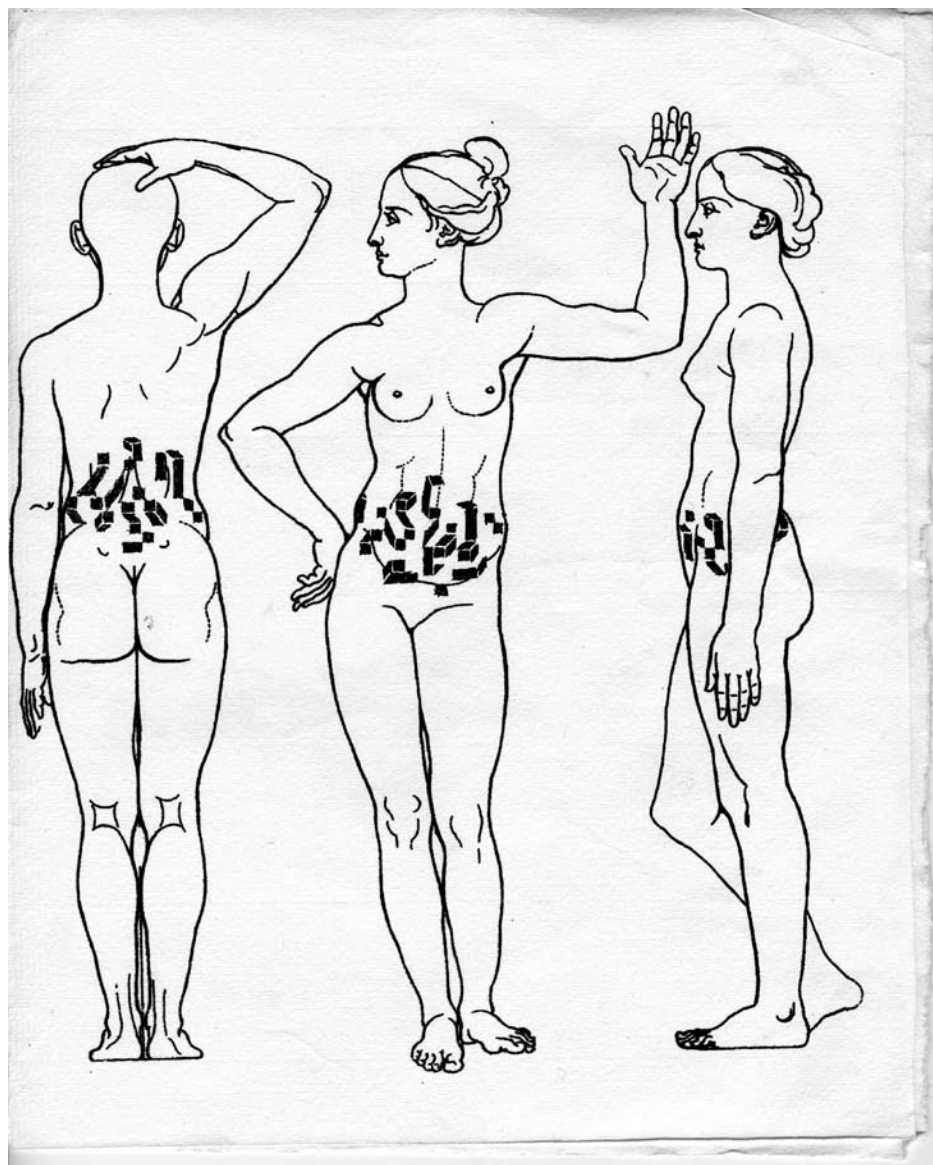














ANDREW MCLEOD