

'Reports - CJS Thompson'

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WR 2/25/1-30

Additional copies of nos. 4, 6-7,
12-13 added 20/3/81

Found at Dr Underwoods

WR
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254
54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

WR2/25/1

1 January 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 93. Constantinople.

I have received a letter from Sir Edwin Pears with reference to my visit to Constantinople. He states that everything is now perfectly quiet, and that February would be a good time to come. He thinks that with the introductions I shall have with me, there will be no difficulty in getting access to the libraries and to any objects of interest in the museums, and that nothing will be closed to us on account of any disturbance. He states that he will be very happy to do his best to assist me when I come, and he wishes me to thank you for the photographs he received from you which he was very pleased to have. By the end of January we shall have got over the heaviest part of the work in rearranging the Museum, and all being well, I could leave about February 1st for Constantinople. I have communicated with the Turkish Ambassador Tewfik Pasha, and have asked him to give me a

yes

WR2/25/1 [CONT.]

-2-

letter of recommendation, and I will also get the same from the Foreign Office here.

C.T. 94. Dr. Mall.

VZ/ I have just received a communication from Dr. Mall, dated December 10th, reporting a number of interesting ancient MSS. that he has acquired recently. These include a very ancient MS. called 'Shafakhali', written in 1392 A.D. He says there is only ~~one~~ other copy known. He paid 225 rupees for it as it is considered unique. He has also purchased a beautiful old anatomical MS. of Mansur, earlier than the one at Oxford, a MS. Hindu herbal of the 17th century for 105 rupees, and two ancient diagrams used by the Jains in healing mental and other diseases. He has also bought several pictures of medical deities, and several deities in brass.

With reference to the journey through China, he suggests that it would be better if it is at present given up for one or two reasons.

First, he has gathered together such a large mass of material that it will require a long time to classify and arrange it.

Secondly, two and a half years of continuous

might
yes

WR 2/25/1 [CONT.]

journeying in the plains of Hindustan has told upon his health especially since he had two very bad attacks of malarial fever last year. He says travelling in these out-of-the way villages has been very arduous, and it has sometimes been difficult to get suitable food. He asks me to place the matter before you, and let him know. He states that in any case he means to do India thoroughly well, and rake everything in before leaving. If he is able to finish India by the end of April, I think perhaps it would be well if he did come back then, and devoted himself for a time to going through the MSS. and things that he has purchased. I have twenty six cases of them in hand, and I have no means of checking them until he comes with his list. I believe he has accumulated about an equal number of cases in the north of India, and it would be very desirable that these should be all got home safely, sorted out, and checked before he goes away for a longer period. On the other hand, if you think it would be better for him to proceed to China in the spring and carry out the plan we suggested of a long

Jagat

very
urgent

no

WR-25/1 [CONT.]

yes | journey into the interior, I will get him to map out a route, and ask him to carry it through. Personally I am inclined to think it would be best if he came back here for six or eight months as he should be able to give us valuable help in preparing a thoroughly good section of Hindu medicine in the Museum.

C.T. 95. Purchases.

There have been no sales during the past two weeks owing to the Christmas holidays, but we have purchased several interesting books and MSS. for the library.

8 | From Rosenthals a curious ^{old} barber surgeon's circular with a large interesting wood-cut of the interior of a barber surgeon's shop and an operation. Purchased for 5 marks.

From Lubrano of Naples an early copy of the Edinburgh Pharmacopeia, ~~dated~~ 1774, purchased for 4/4.

8 | From Gandolfi of Bologna an interesting MS. on medicine, dated 1678, purchased fl. 3. 6.

I have also opened up negotiations through Epworth with Login & Sons, a firm of antiquarian booksellers in New York, and from their catalogue

WR2/25/1 [CONT.]

9/2

have purchased from them a copy of the first edition of the United States Pharmacopeia, 1820. This, I believe, must be rare; I have never seen a copy before. It will form an interesting addition to our collection of pharmacopeias. Purchased for 7/9.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

J. S. Thompson

Henry. S. Wellcome Esq.

255
54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

WR2/25/2

8 January 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 96. Mr. Blanchard of Cairo.

Referring to your letter of the 16th Dec. communicated through Mr. Haslam, I am in touch with Blanchard of Cairo, and have been for some time with respect to ancient MSS., and he forwarded this MS. that you mention to me for inspection in November last. I examined it carefully, and also took it to the British Museum, and it turned out to be a transcript of an earlier book and was more on philosophy than medicine. We valued it at not more than £7. or £8. so I returned it to him. He would not take any offer as he said it belonged to a customer. I will keep in close touch with him as he promised to send me anything for inspection after the season is over, but he will not let me have anything on approval while the Cairo season is on.

C.T. 97. Dr. Hale White.

Last week, I forwarded to Dr. Hale White on your behalf the two fac-similes of the addresses presented to Dr. Edward Jenner by

WR2/25/2 [CONT.]

the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital that you promised to present to them, and he has written thanking you, and stating that the addresses have been placed in the Library Museum of Guy's Hospital, and it is a long while since they had a more thoroughly acceptable present.

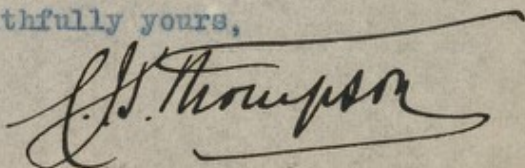
C.T. 98. Purchases.

There was nothing of interest in the sales last week, but at Stevens we purchased an interesting little Chinese carving in wood of a doctor operating on a patient, together with a fan dagger and a few other miscellaneous objects, limit 7/6, purchased 6/-.

A lot of twenty Peruvian silver votive offerings, very interesting though modern. They consist of representations of the eye, the ear, the leg, and other organs of the body. Limit 20/-, purchased 17/-.

Another lot, different, in repoussé, limit 21/-, purchased 10/6. Another lot, different, limit 21/-, purchased 15/-.

Faithfully yours,



H. S. Wellcome Esq.

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WR2/25/3



54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

22 January 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 99. Bust of William Harvey.

I have received a reply to my letter written some months ago to Mr. G.E. Paget, asking for permission to have a copy made of the original bust of Wm. Harvey from the cast he lent to the H.M.M. He has given permission to have one copy only made for the H.M.M. This is rather unfortunate, because as you may remember, you promised Dr. Norman Moore to present a replica to the Royal College of Physicians. I have given the order to Brucciani to proceed with the work of making a copy for us in bronze.

I think after a time if we approached Mr. Paget he would probably have no objection to us having a cast made from our copy for the Royal College of Physicians.

C.T. 790 H.M.M. Commemoration medal.

I have received a very kind letter from Dr. Herringham, Secretary of the Inter. Congress of Medicine stating that the President and

*make sure
it of the very
best*

yes
~~Our copy of the
bust of William Harvey
is now in the possession
of the H.M.M. and is
being used for the
purpose of making
a copy for the
Royal College of Physicians.~~

WR 2/25/3 [CONT.]

good

Council will be pleased to allow us to use the words "XVIIIth International Congress of Medicine, Section of History of Medicine, London 1913", as I suggested on the H.M.M. Commemoration medal.

C.T. 100. H.M.M. alterations.

good

In the large hall I am arranging an alcove to be devoted to portraits, apparatus, and relics of Lord Lister. It will be in a very prominent position, and I should like to have a copy of the fine oil portrait of Lord Lister ^{by W. Ouless R.A.} that is in the Royal College of Surgeons. I therefore wrote to Sir Rickmann Godlee and the Council asking for permission to have a copy made for the H.M.M. The matter was brought before the Council last week, and I have received a letter stating that the President and Council have pleasure in giving us permission to have one copy made of the portrait for the H.M.M. The only case in which they have given permission before is for the copy that now hangs in the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine. I have put this matter now in hand.

good

WR2/25/3 [CONT.]

C.T. 101. Guy's Hospital.

J
I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to you from Lord Goschen, thanking you for the gift of the fac-simile copies of the certificates presented to Jenner by the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital.

C.T. 102. Sir William Osler's lecture.

Early last week Sir William Osler wrote to me stating that he was giving an address before the Bibliographical Society on 'Medical Incunabula and books on medicine printed before 1480.' He asked if I could assist him in any way by bringing some suitable books from the H.M.M. as he had been promised help from the Royal College of Surgeons and other great medical libraries. I felt sure that you would acquiesce, so I therefore selected a few rarities from our cases, but only those that have been shown before, and took them with me. It turned out to be a very important meeting, and there was a large attendance including Sir F.G. Kenyon, Director of the British Museum, and all the chief officials from the library of the British Museum, as well as a good number of the best known bibliographers in London.

Right-

WR2/25/3 [CONT.]

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There was a most interesting display of books. The British Museum had lent photographs of all their rarities, and valuable books had been lent by the Bodleian Library, the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Library of the Royal College of Physicians, the Library of the Royal Society of Medicine, together with those that I brought from the H.M.M. It was a wonderful collection of early printed books on medicine, and perhaps the most important ever got together. Sir William's address was most interesting, and a valuable addition to medical bibliography. As usual it was enlivened here and there by characteristic touches of dry humour.

I spoke to Sir Frederic Kenyon who has given me an excellent letter of introduction to the Director of the Imperial Library in Constantinople which ought to be very useful. He tells me that great difficulties will be put in my way as they are most jealous of anyone having access to their MSS.

Sir William Osler has put me on the track of a most interesting document, namely

I presume
you noted
Newton
unknown
one

good

Do not
be deceived

WR2/25/3{CONT.}

a medical sheet calendar that was printed in 1457 before Gutenberg's time. The only copy in existence is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. I have written asking permission to photograph it ~~as~~ as early as possible, and as I pass through Paris, I hope to secure it.

*If in Colours
We must
have it coloured*

Mr. Buckler was present at the Meeting, and I had a conversation with him. He is very full still of the importance of the ancient Roman surgical instruments. He has now lent them to Prof. Caton of Liverpool. I got him to renew his promise that when he had them back, I should have them again to have models made of any that we wished.

I think it will be well worth my joining the Bibliographical Society, as the fac-simile reproductions of rare early printed books that they bring out every year would be worth the subscription which is only a guinea. The membership was limited to 300 up to last week, but now there are several vacancies, and I think there is little doubt that I could get in if I applied.

*Pay at my
expense &
on
behalf
of the
Lib & Museum*

NR2/25/3 [CONT.]

C.T. 103. International Dental Congress.

I had a visit a few days ago from Mr. Sturridge, the Secretary of the International Dental Congress, and he wished to know if the members and delegates of the Congress that meets in London the first week in August could be admitted to the H.M.M. I informed him that we should be very pleased for the members and delegates who came to the Congress to visit the H.M.M., and that we proposed to make a special exhibit of instruments and books relative to the history of dentistry. He was very pleased to hear this, and said that it would be one of the great attractions of the Congress. I arranged with him that members and delegates could be admitted on signing the Visitor's Book and showing their Congress badges so that no special tickets would be necessary.

*Special
Invitations
shd be
issued
to members*

C.T. 104. Purchases.

We have purchased the following very interesting and valuable works from Leiden:-

g "Ordnung Wie sich menigflich zur zeit der Pestilentz." 1611.

WR2/25/3 [cont.]

Paracelsus. "Dat Secreet der Philosophien",
1556.

Augustis (Quiricis de) "Dlicht d. Apotekers."
1515.

The three purchased for £9. 9.

Stevens had a sale this week which was
very miscellaneous, but it contained one
good lot which I secured, namely a Dresden
group of a quack doctor in a market place
selling medicines with his assistant to
some patients. This is a most beautiful
piece of china, quite perfect ^{and} in colour.
Limit £12, purchased £3. 10.

At Christie's sale this week we purchased
a carved wood figure of St. Roch, the patron
saint of plague, holding a pilgrim's staff
and wallet, with a hat slung round his neck,
and a dog and kneeling angel at his feet;
15th century. Limit £12., purchased £12. 12.

At Puttick & Simpson's this week we
purchased an ivory group consisting of two
men with a skeleton. This is a very fine
specimen; limit 75/-, purchased 80/-

Also an ivory group of a girl with a skeleton,

Y

Excellent

Y

*Japanese in
European style*

always as far as you can judge place of origin

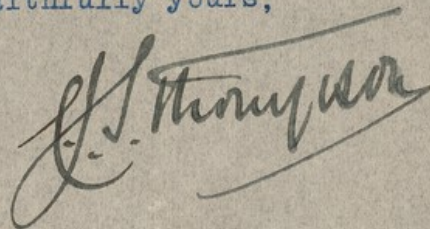
-8-

WR 2/25/3 [CONT.]

and another group representing a boy riding
on a fish. Limit 60/-, purchased for 70/-.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. S. Wellcome', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

409^a

WR2/25/4



54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

5 March 1914.

Recd.
4 APR 1914

Dear Sir,

C.T. 105. Continental Journey.

Continuing the story of my journey from my letter from Vienna, dated Feb. 17th, I went direct to Venice where I had arranged Dr. Sambon was to meet me. With Major Bellie he again visited the island of Buranno for two days to make further inquiries and to inspect the patients in the Pella-grazario there. It was very fortunate he did so at this time, as they found evidence which completely upset the conclusions that Dr. Sambon and Dr. Chalmers had arrived at on their last visit there. They stated at that time, in support of the Simulium theory, that only the men engaged in fishing who left the island to visit the coast of the mainland contracted pellagra, and that the women who remained on the island were not found to suffer from the disease. This time several women were found at Buranno suffering from pellagra and these had never left the island, and this upsets the former theory. At the present time he is unable to account for this, but is giving the subject atten-

tion. I would not let him stay longer as time was precious, and I wanted to reach the Landes and to return to London as soon as possible. We stayed one night at Marseille, and hunted through the shops of the antiquaries. In one of these I had a most interesting find, and secured one of the most important objects we have met for some time. We found in an old shop a large oil painting on wood of a doctor, (nearly life size) feeling the pulse of a woman, while an older woman stands in the background. It is a French or Italian picture of the 14th century, and in good condition and finely painted. On careful examination I found on the background a long inscription stating it was a portrait of Robert of Parmar, a physician of the 14th cent. and an account of his work. There are also several books in the background with titles upon them. The painting is one of the greatest interest. The owner asked 750 francs for it, and I started by offering him 500, but he would not come down. He said the price asked was much below its value (which it certainly was) and as he would not yield, in the end I left the shop. On further consideration I decided it was a picture

WR2/25/4 [CONT.]

3.

good | we must not lose on any account, and went back for further bargaining, and eventually secured it for 600 fcs.

After leaving Venice we spent a day in Milan at the Brera Library where Dr. Sambon had ~~got~~ ready the early books on the history of pellagra that are not obtainable elsewhere. The necessary parts of these I have had completely transcribed so that they can be translated in London without delay.

In Marseille which seems to be a good hunting ground, and where I wish I had had more time to spare, I bought a beautiful gold lancet case, a silver lancet case, a very fine old silver reliquary containing the relics of the flesh of a saint with inscription, an old straw work decorated spectacle case; the lot for £2. 17. 8.

I also bought a very beautiful inlaid lancet case mounted in gold and inlaid with mother-of-pearl, for which 50 francs was asked, bought for 25 fcs.

Leaving Marseille, I stayed ~~the~~ a night at Montpellier where Prof. Delmas promised to show me through the Picture Gallery of the University, and also many things of interest connected with the ancient School. He was extremely kind, and

WR2/25/4 [CONT.]

4.

Must put down
for copy of
Hm in model

Some of
these of other
nationalities
than English may
have interest
for Hm in

invited us to his house where he presented me, for the Museum, with three replicas in metal of the ^{and} ancient Seals of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montpellier. He also gave me a work on medicine of the 18th century written by the son of George Sharpe, an Englishman, a Prof. of Medicine at Montpellier in the 17th century. We then visited the University Buildings which are most interesting, and directly opposite the old Jardin de Plantes which is the oldest botanical garden in Europe. In one of the salons of the University there are about 100 portraits of the various professors of medicine back to the time of its foundation in the 13th century. Prof. Delmas had already taken a great deal of trouble to find out those who were British, and they are ~~about~~ four in number: Bernard Gordon, whose portrait I have already had copied by an artist in Montpellier, George Sharpe, William Grisant, and Garrett Fitzgerald. These are most interesting half-length contemporary portraits showing the professors in their robes, and I am arranging with the artist who did Bernard Gordon for us, to copy them also at the price of 100 francs each which is

We may
however
want a copy
of this sametune

Yes do
this

Excellent

very reasonable. We visited the Library and the Chamber of Congregation where they have an original Greek bust of Hippocrates which, however, does not equal ours in the British Museum, and then we are allowed to examine their greatest treasure, namely, the robes of Doctor of Medicine that were worn by Rabelais who had the degree conferred upon him. Before leaving Montpellier through Prof. Delmas I got permission from the Dean to have these robes copied in exactly the same crimson cloth. If placed on a suitable figure these will make a most interesting addition to the Museum. (In fact a series of such figures wearing the M.D. robes of the various famous universities of the Middle Ages would make a most interesting set, and I can easily carry this out.) We bought several old books on medicine in including a history of the University Montpellier, with many plates of medical interest, two ancient Herbals, and several others. Also a very beautiful pocket case of surgical instruments of the early Empire period, in crimson leather, elaborately decorated with gold, and lined with green silk. Price asked 40 frcs., purchased for 25 frcs.

Prof. Delmas was most kind, and gave us his

time for the whole day, and as some return for his courtesy, I suggest we should send him a suitable pocket medicine case.

*yes
do this*

We then made straight for Bordeaux which Dr. Sambon told me was the best centre for reaching the district of the Landes which it was necessary to visit to get historical evidence of the existence of pellagra in that part of France. On the journey I questioned him closely as to the date of the last evidence that he had found that pellagra existed there, and he told me that it was first described by Roussel in 1814, who then recorded that in the village of Bascons in the Landes there existed a figure of the Saviour in a church, and also one of St. Amand which were visited by those suffering from pellagra. A certain ointment was to be found on the limbs of the figure which the pilgrims scraped off, and applied to the parts of the body affected, which application was said to heal them. According to Sambon, the last account of this place was given by Roussel a 100 years ago, but he had not the remotest idea where the place was. We did not arrive in Bordeaux till after 9 p.m., and I went out immediately to find a garage where they might have road maps, to see if we could locate

the village of Bascons, but no one had ever heard of the place, nor could we find any record of it on the maps or in any of the guides. It then occurred to me to try the Government Survey Depot, but that could not of course be done till the morning. The first thing the next day we went there, and examined all the ordinance maps of the Landes, and after a good deal of trouble located Bascons, a little hamlet 190 kilometres south of Bordeaux in the valley of the river Adour. The nearest town to it was 17 kilometres, and it was impossible to get there by rail, so I found it absolutely necessary to get a motor to take us there. I went to two garages and found their terms the same, and neither would undertake the journey under 200 francs, but I eventually got 25 francs knocked off, and in ten minutes we were on the road. The route lay through Langdon, Barsac, Barsas (where we were nearly wrecked by the bursting of a tyre) and Roquefort, and after travelling for four hours, we stopped at a little inn which we judged was some 17 kilometres from Bascons. On questioning the landlady, she said she knew the church quite well which contained the healing statue and ~~that~~ people still came ^{there} to be cured of a skin disease." She brought in a man from

outside who was a native of the village, and who offered to guide us to it, as there were only by-roads to the place which were not marked on our maps. With him as guide, we renewed our journey, and at 2.45. reached the tiny, primitive hamlet which consists of about fifteen cottages clustered round an old stone church. The houses are half timbered, mainly of the 15th and 16th century, and the church dates from the 14th cent. We inquired for the curé who we found lived opposite the church, and he received us very courteously, and invited us into his house. He told us he had lived there for five years, and during that time even up to last week, people suffering from a skin disease which was generally called acute eczema came from long distances to visit the holy well of St. Amand and the healing figure in the church to be cured. The sacristan who had held that position for thirty years told the same story, and there were traditions that this place had been a centre of healing for centuries. After giving us further interesting details, all of which we have carefully noted, the priest took us to the holy well of St. Amand which is in a field about 80 yards from the church

Did you
photograph
Church
Well scene
village etc?

Anything
special
in native
offerings
or pictures
of miracles?

The path to it is well worn, and crosses a little stream, and is marked by an iron cross. The well which is of great antiquity is protected round the top by a low coping of stone, and has an outer fence of wire netting. On one side of it is a brass crucifix fastened to a post, and on the other side is a bench for the patients to rest on. The priest told us that when the pilgrims came, they first bathed the affected parts with water drawn from the holy well, and then walked to the church. The interior of the church at one period has been very finely decorated, the roof being painted in dark blue and gold, but now everything is falling into decay. In a niche on the north wall of the nave the priest pointed out to us a large plaster figure of Christ, life size, with bound hands resting on a pillar. Above the figure on the plinth is an inscription which translated reads, "This is the Man by Whose Stripes we are healed." Below is an altar table with a long pole lying on it. The priest told us that the pilgrims ~~wrapped~~ a handkerchief round the end of the pole, and passed it over the limbs of the figure, and then rubbed the handkerchief, which ~~was~~ supposed to have become impregnated

with healing properties, over the affected parts of their bodies. Immediately to the left of this altar on the wall was a large oil painting of St. Amand in mitre and chasuble, standing by the holy well. The picture was in a very bad state, and falling to pieces. It is inscribed with the name of the saint, and was probably painted in the early 18th century. We told the priest what a pity it was that in a few years' time nothing would be left of the healing picture, and that would be the last of it. To my delight, he said, "Well if anyone would have a good replica made for me that I could hang in its place, I should be most pleased to let him have the other."

I told him that if he would allow me to take the picture away with me, I would undertake to send him a beautiful copy done by a good artist to hang in the place of the one ^{now} in tatters in the church. To this he gladly assented, and he hastened back to his house to get newspapers to wrap the picture in. It was attached to the wall by staples, but we managed to loosen them, and with great care we wrapped up the picture, and placed it inside the car.

WR2/25/4 [Cont.]

We asked the priest whether the figure of the Saviour was still smeared with ointment as we had heard described, but he stated that this was not now done, but he supplied to the pilgrims ~~the~~ a healing oil blessed by St. Amand in return for which they contributed a few centimes for the poor. He showed us the bottle of this oil which he kept in the vestry, and gave me a sample bottle of it. I had to borrow a bottle from his house-keeper, and from the humorous twinkle in her eye when I told her it was for some of the healing oil, it was evident that she had a hand in the preparation of the liquid. I gave the priest 9 francs for the poor of the village, and so we secured and carried off the picture of St. Amand for this amount, and we immediately set off on our return journey to Bordeaux which we did not reach till nearly 11 o'clock at night. This visit has been of the greatest importance from more than one point of view. It appears from it, that pellagra was prevalent in the Landes centuries before Roussel described it in 1814, and that people are still visiting the place suffering from some skin disease, whether pellagra or not remains to be proved, and that they have done so

have
a good copy
made for
them & original
well restored

✓

WR 2/25/4 [cont.]

yes |
from a very early period. I think at some time later on Dr. Sambon should re-visit the spot and see the people who come, and also interview a local practitioner who visits the place occasionally, but who was away when we were there.

Sambon was of course very elated and excited with the results of our visit, and wanted to stay in Bordeaux to tell the doctors he had met there before, of our discovery. I thought it better that he should say nothing whatever about it,

It would have been a serious mistake you were quite right
and told him he had better not see the doctors or mention it at all, as there might be trouble about the picture, and they might probably publish a description of the place before us, so early the following morning we hurried off to Paris, where I had arranged to see the large anatomical panels by Jacques d'Agoty which I have described in the next paragraph.

Good
On my arrival here on Monday I found a letter from Constantinople from the man I left in charge stating that he had concluded the purchase of all the contents, fixtures, old signs, containers, etc. of the ^{old} Arab drug shop in the drug bazaar for about £24. I expect they are

WR 2/25/4 [CONT.]

now on their way here. He was having them packed and shipped direct to London from Constantinople. I have also received the 230 photographs of the important MSS. ^{of Albucase} from the man I employed, and also the photographs of the Arab MSS. on Ophthalmics.

I found that everything had gone on well at the Museum in my absence. Several interesting purchases have been made, and we have missed nothing of importance at the sales during the time I was away.

My journey to Constantinople has been most successful from every point of view, and we have been lucky in acquiring some ~~of the~~ most interesting ^{form} objects that will ~~be~~ a most valuable addition to the Museum.

C.T. 106. Anatomical Panels.

While I was in Milan Mr. Pearson forwarded me the enclosed extract from "The Lancet". You will see on reading it that these pictures are of the greatest importance, and I thought it better while I was passing through Paris to try and see them, so I wrote from Bordeaux to the man whose name is given in the article, M. Scarpa who lives at Bois Colombes, some distance out of Paris, and asked him if I could inspect the pictures on Saturday when I expected to be in Paris. He

Highly important
for us
I am
cabling
"must get
Scarpa's panels"

SOME PANELS BY JACQUES GAUTIER D'AGOTY.

THERE are at the present moment on private exhibition in Paris 12 painted panels attributed to Jacques Gautier d'Agoty which would form a remarkable adornment to any great medical library or institute if they should have the good fortune to find a generous purchaser. We reproduce here three of the pictures, the enormous reduction being intimated by the fact that each panel measures 2.30 metres in height by 0.70 metre in breadth.

The origin of the panels, though their authenticity can hardly be challenged, is a little obscure. Jacques Gautier

general anatomy of the viscera with 18 coloured plates, is occasionally catalogued by booksellers, so that the 46 plates are familiar to some bibliophiles. In 1752 d'Agoty wrote a work entitled "Natural History," which dealt with philosophy, art (especially painting), science, and physical development, which was illustrated by 10 plates. He published also a refutation of the Newtonian theory of fundamental colours, under the title of "Chroa Genesie," in 1750, and conducted a controversy on the same subject in the London scientific papers of that year.

The 12 panels which are now in Paris, in the possession of M. Oscar Scarpa, at 12, rue Pierre Joignaux, Bois Colombes, appear to be certainly the origins of some of the plates, and not to have been themselves painted from the plates. This is in direct contradiction to the suggestion that they might



Reproductions from photographs of three of the D'Agoty panels.

d'Agoty, a member of the Dijon Academy of Sciences, was born in Marseilles in 1710, and died in Paris at the age of 75. He was a philosopher, a distinguished anatomist, an engraver, and, *teste* these panels, a painter of remarkable quality. He published in 1745 an illustrated work under the title "Myologie Complète en Couleur et Grandeur Naturelle," which was illustrated by 20 plates with letterpress furnished by Jacques François Duverney, lecturer and physician of the Jardin du Roy, and brother of the great Guichard Joseph Duverney. This book, separately or bound up with another work on the brain and the special organs of sense, illustrated from dissections made by Duverney, and sometimes including a third work on the

have been painted by d'Agoty's son Arnaud, who wrote several medical works illustrated by coloured plates.

The technique of the 12 panels is admirable, and the delicacy and beauty of the women's faces show them to be the work of a finished painter. The existence of the panels has long been an open secret, indeed, a description of them can be found in the "Bibliothèque Nationale," and their history, taken in connexion with the numerous plates illustrating d'Agoty's works, presents many interesting problems to the art critic. Their proper home is certainly some great institution, like the École de Médecine at Paris or the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

WR2/25/4 [cont.]

called upon me early on Saturday morning at my hotel, and said if I would meet him at 11.30 he would take me out to see the pictures. I found him a sharp little fellow, an Italian by birth, but he had lived in England for ten years, and spoke English fluently. He is a journalist on the staff of a Paris newspaper. I learnt from him that the pictures have been in the possession of a dentist for over thirty years. He is now an old man, and wishes to sell them as he is not in a position to present them to any institution. They have evidently been offered to the Louvre and the Ecole de Médecine in Paris, but neither will buy them, so he has placed them in the hands of this journalist, M. Scarpa to dispose of them for him. Scarpa is an astute individual, and is apparently advertising them very cleverly. He got this article put in "The Lancet", and he has got an agent in London who is trying to get in touch with American buyers. He told me that he hoped Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. might buy them for the Historical Medical Museum in London, and he had communicated with them (of course he did not know of my connection). We arrived at the

WR 2/25/4 [Cont.]

house where the pictures were in a top room. There are twelve panels in all, painted on canvas, ten of which are in a very poor condition, and want re-lining and cleaning. The work on the whole is most extraordinary, and they are probably unique. They are very cleverly painted and well executed. Beyond those that are reproduced in the article I enclose, there are figures showing the nervous system, the skeleton, the various tissues, and also obstetrical conditions. I saw the owner, the dentist, but he had very little to say in the matter, leaving it in the hands of Scarpa. I asked the latter how much they were asking for the twelve, and he said 1,000 guineas was the lowest price. I told him that in my opinion considering their condition and the subject of the pictures, it was an absurd price to ask, and I thought they would have great difficulty in obtaining anything approaching it. I thanked him for allowing me to see them, and left the house. On further consideration of the matter, these pictures are very desirable, and would make a magnificent addition to the Museum if we can obtain

WR 2/25/4 [Cont.]

them at anything like a reasonable price. I found on my return that a man in London acting on Scarpa's behalf had written to the firm, of which letter Mr. Pearson sent me a copy, asking if the purchase of the pictures would be entertained for the H.M.M., and the price asked was 1,000 guineas. I asked Mr. Pearson to reply in the name of the firm stating that they regret they are unable to entertain the purchase of the pictures. Since then I have written to Scarpa from my private address telling him that I thought he had very much overrated the pictures, and if the owner was willing to accept a moderate price, would he let me know the lowest that would be accepted. I should like if possible to close the matter up before he gets in touch with American buyers. If not, we shall have to pay a stiff price. My estimate of the value of the pictures if they came up for sale separately, would be about £35. each. They ought to be got for £400., but if he can get a good purchaser, he may obtain even £500, or £600. In case the matter is pressing, and I have no time to receive an answer from you, I would close with him on £500 for them

In such cases
if you want cable
advise from
should give
me code
words
for reply

follow up closely and make
best terms but we must get them

WR 2/25/4 [Cont.]

X { if I can get him to come to terms, but I will keep the matter open as long as I can, as I should like to know your opinion on the matter.

C.T. 107. Two cases received last year from Gebel Moya containing natural history and botanical specimens.

Will you kindly let me know if I should forward these two cases which I still have in hand to the Natural History Museum? Before you went away, you said you thought you would send them there, but you did not give me any definite instructions. I am afraid the contents are deteriorating considerably, so I shall be glad to know if I am to send them to the Museum or not.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

I asked you to have them opened for my inspection and instructions. I had now until my return when they should be shown to me. Meanwhile take steps to preserve as fully as possible

WR2/25/4



54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

5 March 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 105. Continental Journey.

Continuing the story of my journey from my letter from Vienna, dated Feb. 17th, I went direct to Venice where I had arranged Dr. Sambon was to meet me. With Major Bellio he again visited the island of Buranno for two days to make further inquiries and to inspect the patients in the Pella-grazario there. It was very fortunate he did so at this time, as they found evidence which completely upset the conclusions that Dr. Sambon and Dr. Chalmers had arrived at on their last visit there. They stated at that time in support of the Simulium theory that only the men engaged in fishing who left the island to visit the coast of the mainland contracted pellagra, and that the women who remained on the island were not found to suffer from the disease. This time several women were found at Buranno suffering from pellagra and these had never left the island, and this upsets the former theory. At the present time he is unable to account for this, but is giving the subject atten-

tion. I would not let him stay longer as time was precious, and I wanted to reach the Landes and to return to London as soon as possible. We stayed one night at Marseille, and hunted through the shops of the antiquaries. In one of these I had a most interesting find, and secured one of the most important objects we have met for some time. We found in an old shop a large oil painting on wood of a doctor, (nearly life size,) feeling the pulse of a woman, while an older woman stands in the background. It is a French or Italian picture of the 14th century, and in good condition and finely painted. On careful examination I found on the background a long inscription stating it was a portrait of Robert of Parma, a physician of the 14th cent. and an account of his work. There are also several books in the background with titles upon them. The painting is one of the greatest interest. The owner asked 750 francs for it, and I started by offering him 500, but he would not come down. He said the price asked was much below its value (which it certainly was) and as he would not yield, in the end I left the shop. On further consideration I decided it was a picture

we must not lose on any account, and went back for further bargaining, and eventually secured it for 600 frcs.

After leaving Venice we spent a day in Milan at the Brera Library where Dr. Sambon had got ready the early books on the history of pellagra that are not obtainable elsewhere. The necessary parts of these I have had completely transcribed so that they can be translated in London without delay.

In Marseille which seems to be a good hunting ground, and where I wish I had had more time to spare, I bought a beautiful gold lancet case, a silver lancet case, a very fine old silver reliquary containing the relics of the flesh of a saint with inscription, an old straw work decorated spectacle case; the lot for £2. 17. 8.

I also bought a very beautiful inlaid lancet case mounted in gold and inlaid with mother-of-pearl, for which 50 francs was asked, bought for 25 frcs.

Leaving Marseille, I stayed ~~xxx~~ a night at Montpellier where Prof. Delmas promised to show me through the Picture Gallery of the University, and also many things of interest connected with the ancient School. He was extremely kind, and

invited us to his house where he presented me, for the Museum, with three replicas in metal of the ancient Seals of the Faculty of Medicine^{and} of the University of Montpellier. He also gave me a work on medicine of the 18th century written by the son of George Sharpe, an Englishman, a Prof. of Medicine at Montpellier in the 17th century. We then visited the University Buildings which are most interesting, and directly opposite the old Jardin de Plantes which is the oldest botanical garden in Europe. In one of the salons of the University there are about 100 portraits of the various professors of medicine back to the time of its foundation in the 13th century. Prof. Delmas had already taken a great deal of trouble to find out those who were British, and they are ~~about~~ four in number: Bernard Gordon, whose portrait I have already had copied by an artist in Montpellier, George Sharpe, William Grisant, and Garrett Fitzgerald. These are most interesting half-length contemporary portraits showing the professors in their robes, and I am arranging with the artist who did Bernard Gordon for us, to copy them also at the price of 100 francs each which is

very reasonable. We visited the Library and the Chamber of Congregation where they have an original Greek bust of Hippocrates which, however, does not equal ours in the British Museum, and then we are allowed to examine their greatest treasure, namely, the robes of Doctor of Medicine that were worn by Rabelais who had the degree conferred upon him. Before leaving Montpellier through Prof. Delmas I got permission from the Dean to have these robes copied in exactly the same crimson cloth. If placed on a suitable figure these will make a most interesting addition to the Museum. (In fact a series of such figures wearing the M.D. robes of the various famous universities of the Middle Ages would make a most interesting set, and I can easily carry this out.) We bought several old books on medicine in including a history of the University Montpellier with many plates of medical interest, two ancient Herbals, and several others. Also a very beautiful pocket case of surgical instruments of the early Empire period, in crimson leather, elaborately decorated with gold, and lined with green silk. Price asked 40 frcs., purchased for 25 frcs.

Prof. Delmas was most kind, and gave us his

time for the whole day, and as some return for his courtesy, I suggest we should send him a suitable pocket medicine case.

We then made straight for Bordeaux which Dr. Sambon told me was the best centre for reaching the district of the Landes which it was necessary to visit to get historical evidence of the existence of pellagra in that part of France. On the journey I questioned him closely as to the date of the last evidence that he had found that pellagra existed there, and he told me that it was first described by Roussel in 1814, who then recorded that in the village of Bascons in the Landes there existed a figure of the Saviour in a church, and also one of St. Amand which were visited by those suffering from pellagra. A certain ointment was to be found on the limbs of the figure which the pilgrims scraped off, and applied to the parts of the body affected, which application was said to heal them. According to Sambon, the last account of this place was given by Roussel a 100 years ago, but he had not the remotest idea where the place was. We did not arrive in Bordeaux till after 9 p.m., and I went out immediately to find a garage where they might have road maps, to see if we could locate

the village of Bascons, but no one had ever heard of the place, nor could we find any record of it on the maps or in any of the guides. It then occurred to me to try the Government Survey Depot, but that could not of course be done till the morning. The first thing the next day we went there, and examined all the ordinance maps of the Landes, and after a good deal of trouble located Bascons, a little hamlet 190 kilometres south of Bordeaux in the valley of the river Adour. The nearest town to it was 17 kilometres, and it was impossible to get there by rail, so I found it absolutely necessary to get a motor to take us there. I went to two garages and found their terms the same, and neither would undertake the journey under 200 francs, but I eventually got 25 francs knocked off, and in ten minutes we were on the road. The route lay through Langdon, Barsac, Barsas (where we were nearly wrecked by the bursting of a tyre) and Roquefort, and after travelling for four hours, we stopped at a little inn which we judged was some 17 kilometres from Bascons. On questioning the landlady, she said she knew the church quite well which contained the healing statue and ~~that~~ people still came ^{there} to be cured of a skin disease. She brought in a man from

outside who was a native of the village, and who offered to guide us to it as there were only by-roads to the place which were not marked on our maps. With him as guide, we renewed our journey, and at 2.45. reached the tiny, primitive hamlet which consists of about fifteen cottages clustered round an old stone church. The houses are half timbered, mainly of the 15th and 16th century, and the church dates from the 14th cent. We inquired for the curé who we found lived opposite the church, and he received us very courteously, and invited us into his house. He told us he had lived there for five years, and during that time even up to last week people suffering from a skin disease which was generally called acute eczema came from long distances to visit the holy well of St. Amand and the healing figure in the church to be cured. The sacristan who had held that position for thirty years told the same story, and there were traditions that this place had been a centre of healing for centuries. After giving us further interesting details, all of which we have carefully noted, the priest took us to the holy well of St. Amand which is in a field about 80 yards from the church

The path to it is well worn, and crosses a little stream, and is marked by an iron cross. The well which is of great antiquity is protected round the top by a low coping of stone, and has an outer fence of wire netting. On one side of it is a brass crucifix fastened to a post, and on the other side is a bench for the patients to rest on. The priest told us that when the pilgrims came, they first bathed the affected parts with water drawn from the holy well, and then walked to the church. The interior of the church at one period has been very finely decorated, the roof being painted in dark blue and gold, but now everything is falling into decay. In a niche on the north wall of the nave the priest pointed out to us a large plaster figure of Christ, life size, with bound hands resting on a pillar. Above the figure on the plinth is an inscription which translated reads, "This is the Man by Whose Stripes we are healed." Below is an altar table with a long pole lying on it. The priest told us that the pilgrims wrapped a handkerchief round the end of the pole, and passed it over the limbs of the figure, and then rubbed the handkerchief, which is supposed to have become impregnated

with healing properties, over the affected parts of their bodies. Immediately to the left of this altar on the wall was a large oil painting of St. Amand in mitre and chasuble, standing by the holy well. The picture was in a very bad state, and falling to pieces. It is inscribed with the name of the saint, and was probably painted in the early 18th century. We told the priest what a pity it was that in a few years' time nothing would be left of the healing picture, and that would be the last of it. To my delight, he said, "Well if anyone would have a good replica made for me that I could hang in its place, I should be most pleased to let him have the other." I told him that if he would allow me to take the picture away with me, I would undertake to send him a beautiful copy done by a good artist to hang in the place of the one ^{now} in tatters in the church. To this he gladly assented, and he hastened back to his house to get newspapers to wrap the picture in. It was attached to the wall by staples, but we managed to loosen them, and with great care we wrapped up the picture, and placed it inside the car.

We asked the priest whether the figure of the Saviour was still smeared with ointment as we had heard described, but he stated that this was not now done, but he supplied to the pilgrims a healing oil blessed by St. Amand in return for which they contributed a few centimes for the poor. He showed us the bottle of this oil which he kept in the vestry, and gave me a sample bottle of it. I had to borrow a bottle from his housekeeper, and from the humorous twinkle in her eye when I told her it was for some of the healing oil, it was evident that she had a hand in the preparation of the liquid. I gave the priest 9 francs for the poor of the village, and so we secured and carried off the picture of St. Amand for this amount, and we immediately set off on our return journey to Bordeaux which we did not reach till nearly 11 o'clock at night. This visit has been of the greatest importance from more than one point of view. It appears from it that pellagra was prevalent in the Landes centuries before Roussel described it in 1814, and that people are still visiting the place suffering from some skin disease, whether pellagra or not remains to be proved, and that they have done so

St Amand

from a very early period. I think at some time later on Dr. Sambon should re-visit the spot and see the people who come, and also interview a local practitioner who visits the place occasionally, but who was away when we were there. Sambon was of course very elated and excited with the results of our visit, and wanted to stay in Bordeaux to tell the doctors he had met there before of our discovery. I thought it better that he should say nothing whatever about it, and told him he had better not see the doctors or mention it at all, as there might be trouble about the picture, and they might probably publish a description of the place before us, so early the following morning we hurried off to Paris where I had arranged to see the large anatomical panels by Jacques d'Agoty which I have described in the next paragraph.

On my arrival here on Monday I found a letter from Constantinople from the man I left in charge stating that he had concluded the purchase of all the contents, fixtures, old signs, containers, etc. of the ^{old} Arab drug shop in the drug bazaar for about £24. I expect they are

Arab
Drug Store

now on their way here. He was having them packed and shipped direct to London from Constantinople. I have also received the 230 photographs of the important MSS. ^{of Albucaase} from the man I employed, and also the photographs of the Arab MSS. on Ophthalmics.

I found that everything had gone on well at the Museum in my absence. Several interesting purchases have been made, and we have missed nothing of importance at the sales during the time I was away.

My journey to Constantinople has been most successful from every point of view, and we have been lucky in acquiring some of the most interesting objects that will ^{form} a valuable addition to the Museum.

C.T. 106. Anatomical Panels.

While I was in Milan Mr. Pearson forwarded me the enclosed extract from "The Lancet". You will see on reading it that these pictures are of the greatest importance, and I thought it better while I was passing through Paris to try and see them, so I wrote from Bordeaux to the man whose name is given in the article, M. Scarpa who lives at Bois Colombes, some distance out of Paris, and asked him if I could inspect the pictures on Saturday when I expected to be in Paris. He

15 Agoty
Panels

called upon me early on Saturday morning at my hotel, and said if I would meet him at 11.30 he would take me out to see the pictures. I found him a sharp little fellow, an Italian by birth, but he had lived in England for ten years, and spoke English fluently. He is a journalist on the staff of a Paris newspaper. I learnt from him that the pictures have been in the possession of a dentist for over thirty years. He is now an old man, and wishes to sell them as he is not in a position to present them to any institution. They have evidently been offered to the Louvre and the Ecole de Medecine in Paris, but neither will buy them, so he has placed them in the hands of this journalist, M. Scarpa to dispose of them for him. Scarpa is an astute individual, and is apparently advertising them very cleverly. He got this article put in "The Lancet", and he has got an agent in London who is trying to get in touch with American buyers. He told me that he hoped Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. might buy them for the Historical Medical Museum in London, and he had communicated with them (of course he did not know of my connection). We arrived at the

house where the pictures were in a top room. There are twelve panels in all, painted on canvas, ten of which are in a very poor condition, and want re-lining and cleaning. The work on the whole is most extraordinary, and they are probably unique. They are very cleverly painted and well executed. Beyond those that are reproduced in the article I enclose, there are figures showing the nervous system, the skeleton, the various tissues, and also obstetrical conditions. I saw the owner, the dentist, but he had very little to say in the matter, leaving it in the hands of Scarpa. I asked the latter how much they were asking for the twelve, and he said 1,000 guineas was the lowest price. I told him that in my opinion considering their condition and the subject of the pictures, it was an absurd price to ask, and I thought they would have great difficulty in obtaining anything approaching it. I thanked him for allowing me to see them, and left the house. On further consideration of the matter, these pictures are very desirable, and would make a magnificent addition to the Museum if we can obtain

them at anything like a reasonable price. I found on my return that a man in London acting on Scarpa's behalf had written to the firm, of which letter Mr. Pearson sent me a copy, asking if the purchase of the pictures would be entertained for the H.M.M., and the price asked was 1,000 guineas. I asked Mr. Pearson to reply in the name of the firm stating that they regret they are unable to entertain the purchase of the pictures. Since then I have written to Scarpa from my private address telling him that I thought he had very much overrated the pictures, and if the owner was willing to accept a moderate price, would he let me know the lowest that would be accepted. I should like if possible to close the matter up before he gets in touch with American buyers. If not, we shall have to pay a stiff price. My estimate of the value of the pictures if they came up for sale separately, would be about £35. each. They ought to be got for £400., but if he can get a good purchaser, he may obtain even £500, or £600. In case the matter is pressing, and I have no time to receive an answer from you, I would close with him on £500 for them

*Cabled
 He must
 get Sagol
 panels*

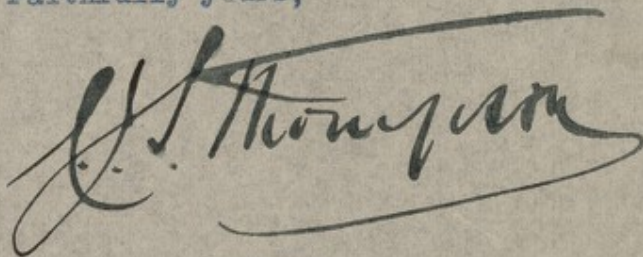
if I can get him to come to terms, but I will keep the matter open as long as I can, as I should like to know your opinion on the matter.

C.T. 107. Two cases received last year from Gebel Moya containing natural history and botanical specimens.

Will you kindly let me know if I should forward these two cases which I still have in hand to the Natural History Museum? Before you went away, you said you thought you would send them there, but you did not give me any definite instructions. I am afraid the contents are deteriorating considerably, so I shall be glad to know if I am to send them to the Museum or not.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read 'H. S. Wellcome'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

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WR2/25/5
54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

12 March 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 108. Illustrations for Hand-book to
W.H.M.M.

Miss M. Daul will promptly
Recd. 13 APR 1914
I would prefer to see the proposed changes before we take any final decision
I will forward very shortly a copy of the old hand-book showing the illustrations I propose to delete and those suggested to take their place, as the time is running very short, and unless they are in the press within a month they will not be ready for the day of re-opening. I will only have a certain number of illustrations inserted and bound so as to await your final decision as regards alterations.

C.T. 109. Mr. Buckler's Collection of Roman
Surgical Instruments.

H
At the last meeting of the Section of History of Medicine at the Royal Society of Medicine, Prof. Caton gave a paper on the collection of Roman surgical instruments brought from Smyrna by Mr. Buckler. The whole collection was set out on view in the room, and Prof. Caton showed them on the epidioscope. They created a great deal of interest, and were generally acknowledged to be the finest Roman surgical instruments that have

WR2/25/5 [Cont.].

ever been discovered.

After the meeting, I spoke to Mr. Buckler and reminded him of his promise to allow me to have models made of them for the W.H.M.M. He was quite agreeable to this, and let me take the boxes right away from the meeting, as He said he wanted them back as soon as possible as he was taking them to America. I have arranged with our modeller to copy them all with the exception of a few unimportant ones of which we already have duplicates, for £13. This is very reasonable considering the exquisite work and the time they will take to do, and it is understood that I will not accept them unless they are exact replicas in every detail.

At the close of the meeting I was introduced to Miss Milne, the sister of the late Dr. John Stewart Milne of West Hartlepool who wrote a book on 'Surgical Instruments in Greco-Roman times' several years ago. I was sorry to hear from Miss Milne that her brother died very suddenly in the early part of February. She told me that he had a small collection of Roman surgical instruments that he had acquired on his journeys abroad when

WR2/25/5 [cont.]

visiting the museums for material for his book. She said that the instruments now belong to her father who is a very old man living in Aberdeen, and she thought that the Aberdeen University wished to purchase them for their museum. I asked her to get the instruments and to bring them to me so that I could look at them. She called yesterday with them. The collection consists of 79 probes, spatulae, forceps, etc., but nothing of special interest. It is, however, well worth having, and I am writing to the father to see if I can come to an agreement with him to purchase them for the W.H.M.M.

C.T. 110. Purchases.

I have made a very important purchase this week which will be of the greatest interest to us in connection with our collection of the relics of Lord Lister. At a sale at Robinson & Fisher's a chemical experimental cabinet that formerly belonged to Lord Lister and which was presented to him in 1859, bearing a brass plate with inscription together with a small panel portrait in oils of Lord Lister, full length, of the same date, came up for sale. I was determined not to lose these at

Excellent

WR2/25/5 [Cont.]

any price within bounds, so put Llewellyn on to bid with the intention of following it up after £10. had passed. To my delight the lot was knocked down to him for £4. 16s.

On leaving the rooms afterwards, he was offered £10. for the lot by a stranger. On examining the chemical cabinet when I got it to the Museum, I found it contains a number of small bottles containing reagents which he evidently used in his experiments, and two drawers full of chemical substances in powder which he used for making solutions. In another drawer there are a number of old test tubes that he evidently used when experimenting. This cabinet is of the greatest possible interest to us, especially as I am now forming an alcove in connection with Lister's work.

I am still negotiating for the purchase of the twelve anatomical panel pictures in Paris by d'Agoty. I made an offer last week of £400; this has been refused, as the owner states he already has an offer of over £560. I have written to him again, and am hoping to secure them.

H.S. Wellcome Esq.

Faithfully yours,

C. J. S. Thompson

*Very important**We must have them*

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WR2/25/6

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.



20 March 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 111. Accessions to the W.H.M.M.

I made a very important purchase last week which will form a valuable addition to the Museum. It consists of a collection of Australian aboriginal surgical instruments of Obsidian, stone and flint that belonged to a Mr. Cartan Lee and which were purchased by him in Australia from a man who had himself collected them direct from the native tribesmen. I attach a complete list with the prices originally placed on them by Mr. Lee. He wrote in the first place through a Mr. Barnard offering the collection for sale while I was away in February last. He said he would take £65. for the lot. When I came back I wrote to Mr. Barnard and asked him to allow me to inspect the objects. He sent them here, and left them with me for examination. The collection is a remarkable one, (especially the Obsidians; I should not think there is another like it in existence. They appear to be perfectly genuine

This is of very great importance and such a collection as I have been long seeking for. There are links in the chain.

We want a complete set of the collection. I have been looking for it for a long time. It is a very valuable collection and I should not think there is another like it in existence. They appear to be perfectly genuine.

WR 2/25/6 [Cont.]

and after examining them I saw Mr. Barnard who was acting for Mr. Cartan Lee, and told him that although I could not consider their purchase at anything like the price that he had placed upon them, if he wished, I would either make an offer for the lot or for a selection of them if Mr. Lee would state that he guaranteed them all genuine. He put this to Mr. Lee who said that he would not divide them, but wished them to be sold together. He declared that they were all genuine, and that he purchased them direct from the man who had gathered them from the native tribesmen. He had had them himself for 25 years, and had acquired them in Australia 30 years ago. Many of the instruments are illustrated and described in "Partington's Album". On careful consideration of the matter, I made him an offer of £30 which was at first refused. Eventually they came down to £35., but I remained firm, and my offer was accepted a few days ago.

Another valuable accession has been received this week from Dr. C. Cucalon of

*There are
of great importance
call my attention
to them especially
on my return*

WR 2/25/6 [cont.]

3.

Remind me
to see him
when I go Xf
to So Am.
He said him
Invitation to
opening and
catalogue
opening
ceremony
reprint

Guayaquil, Ecuador who has presented to the Museum three ancient Inca figures of healing deities. These are very curious objects, 3 or 4 inches long, carved in volcanic stone, and he states they are of the pre-Inca period, and estimates that they are at least 600 years old. In his description, he states:-

"They are the deities of skin diseases, and were found in the neighbourhood of ^{the} hot sulphur springs which still exist. The natives suffering from skin diseases had great faith in these gods, and after bathing in the springs invoked the aid of the gods to heal them." They seem to be of great antiquity, and I have seen nothing quite like them. They are different in character and form from the early Peruvian deities, and exceedingly interesting. I have written to him thanking him very cordially for his interesting gift.

C.T. 106. Anatomical Panels.

Since writing you last week I have carried the negotiations for the D'Agoty anatomical panels in Paris to a conclusion, and have secured them for 12,500 francs (£2500.)

I am very
glad you have
got them

WR2/25/6 [cont.]

About ten days ago I received a letter from Scarpa who is acting for the owner stating that if I made a good offer it would be considered. On carefully thinking the matter over, I judged that ~~at~~ £34. each they would be very cheap, and I made an offer of £400 for the lot. I received a cable refusing this, stating that two other offers had been made of £560 and that if I cared to make any advance on that, it would be accepted. I replied stating that I would go to £450 if they would have the pictures packed with great care according to my directions, and delivered to me in Paris. This they also refused. Following this I received a cable stating as an absolutely final price that the owner would accept £500 on my conditions of the pictures being packed free and delivered to me in Paris. I thought it best to close on these terms, as if not I think we should have lost ~~them~~ pictures, so I wrote accepting, ^{have} and they agreed to have them packed and delivered in Paris on 2nd April. Our only expense will be the freightage to London. I am very glad we have been able to acquire this unique

most important
price
moderate

WR2/25/6 [cont.]

5.

Yes
collection, and hope you will think I have acted wisely in purchasing. There is nothing like them anywhere else, and they will form a most attractive addition to the Museum. I shall have to have several of them very carefully re-lined, and am making arrangements accordingly.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

J. S. Thompson

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

W/R 2/25/6 (F.H.)

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Stone, knives, etc.

From the Collection of D. Cartan Lee, 1 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C., and purchased by him in Australia from a man who himself collected them direct from the several native tribes named hereunder.

Glass Knives, etc.

Surgical glass knife in bark sheath, ornamented handle.	£4. 4. 0.
Sturts Creek, head of Victoria, N.W. Australia, 600 or 700 miles from Port Darwin.	
Glass groover with gum or clay handle	2. 12. 6.
Surgical glass knife, flat blade and handle	2. 12. 6.
" " " short handle with gum and twine	2. 12. 6.
Surgical " " round wooden handle	3. 13. 6.
" " " battle-axe shape	4. 4. 0.
" " " having knives at each end	4. 4. 0.
" " " gum and clay handle	2. 12. 6.
	£26. 15. 6.

Stone Knives and fighting weapons.

Stone hand weapon, Dieyeri tribe, Coopers Creek, Central Australia.	4. 4. 0.
Central Australian fighting stone, near the Overland telegraph line, Central Australia	3. 13. 6.
Churina, or fightingstone of Dieyeri tribe,	3. 13. 6.
Original surgical stone knife, (before glass), Lake Eyre, Central Australia.	3. 13. 6.
	£15. 4. 6.

WR2/25/6 (AHL)

Quartzite Knives.

Quartzite Stone Knife in bark sheath decorated with Emu feathers. Near MacDonnell ranges, Central Australia.	£3. 13. 6.
Quartzite Stone Knife, beautifully cut. Near MacDonnell ranges.	2. 2. 0.
Quartzite Stone Knife, " " Near MacDonnell ranges.	2. 2. 0.
Quartzite Stone Knife, extra large and in bark sheath. Near Coopers Creek, Central Australia.	3. 13. 6.
Quartzite Stone Dagger, or hand to hand weapon, 600 miles inland from Port Darwin.	2. 12. 6.
Quartzite Stone Knife, serrated. Kimberley, Western Australia.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2. 2. 0.
	£16. 5. 6.

Various Knives, bone, agate, flint, etc.

Small agate knife for surgical purposes for "Sturts Right".	2. 12. 6.
Flint groover with wooden handle. Dieyeri tribe, Coopers Creek, Central Australia.	2. 12. 6.
Bone knife.	2. 12. 6.
Groover made from insulator from Overland telegraph line. Overland telegraph line, 200 miles inland from Port Darwin at the Catherine telegraph station, head of Darling river.	2. 12. 6.
Flint (previous to glass) surgical knife. Near Coopers Creek, S. of Carpentaria, N. Australia.	3. 3. 0.
	£13. 13. 0.

WR2/25/6

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

20 March 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 111. Accessions to the W.H.M.M.

I made a very important purchase last week which will form a valuable addition to the Museum. It consists of a collection of Australian aboriginal surgical instruments of Obsidian stone and flint that belonged to a Mr. Cartan Lee and which were purchased by him in Australia from a man who had himself collected them direct from the native tribesmen. I attach a complete list with the prices originally placed on them by Mr. Lee. He wrote in the first place through a Mr. Barnard offering the collection for sale while I was away in February last. He said he would take £65. for the lot. When I came back I wrote to Mr. Barnard and asked him to allow me to inspect the objects. He sent them here, and left them with me for examination. The collection is a remarkable one, (especially the Obsidians) I should not think there is another like it in existence. They appear to be perfectly genuine

and after examining them I saw Mr. Barnard who was acting for Mr. Cartan Lee, and told him that although I could not consider their purchase at anything like the price that he had placed upon them, if he wished, I would either make an offer for the lot or for a selection of them if Mr. Lee would state that he guaranteed them all genuine. He put this to Mr. Lee who said that he would not divide them, but wished them to be sold together. He declared that they were all genuine, and that he purchased them direct from the man who had gathered them from the native tribesmen. He had had them himself for 25 years, and had acquired them in Australia 30 years ago. Many of the instruments are illustrated and described in "Partington's Album". On careful consideration of the matter, I made him an offer of £30 which was at first refused. Eventually they came down to £35., but I remained firm, and my offer was accepted a few days ago.

Another valuable accession has been received this week from Dr. C. Cucalon of

Guayaquil, Ecuador who has presented to the Museum three ancient Inca figures of healing deities. These are very curious objects, 3 or 4 inches long, carved in volcanic stone, and he states they are of the pre-Inca period, and estimates that they are at least 600 years old. In his description, he states:-

"They are the deities of skin diseases, and were found in the neighbourhood of ^{the} hot sulphur springs which still exist. The natives suffering from skin diseases had great faith in these gods, and after bathing in the springs invoked the aid of the gods to heal them." They seem to be of great antiquity, and I have seen nothing quite like them. They are different in character and form from the early Peruvian deities, and exceedingly interesting. I have written to him thanking him very cordially for his interesting gift.

C.T. 106. Anatomical Panels.

Since writing you last week I have carried the negotiations for the D'Agoty anatomical panels in Paris to a conclusion, and have secured them for 12,500 francs (£500.)

D'Agoty
panels

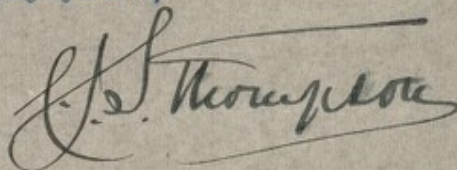
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5.

collection, and hope you will think I have acted wisely in purchasing. There is nothing like them anywhere else, and they will form a most attractive addition to the Museum. I shall have to have several of them very carefully re-lined, and am making arrangements accordingly.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "L. S. Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "L" and a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

514



54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

WR2/25/7

7 April 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 106. Anatomical panels.

Although I received from Scarpa, the agent for the D'Agoty anatomical panels, a letter stating that £500 was accepted, it is only after difficulty and a great deal of trouble that I was able to secure them last week, and they are now safely in the Museum. On the receipt of his letter accepting my price I sent him a draft for deposit of 5% as arranged. This he kept for a few days, and then returned it stating that it was unnecessary as he did not regard the sale as being complete until I came and took the pictures away. I wrote to him stating that I was surprised at his letter, and when I would arrive in Paris to take delivery of the pictures which must be brought to me at the place arranged where I could examine them and pay him at the same time. I got no reply to this letter, and last Wednesday I left for Paris. He called on me a few minutes after my arrival there in the evening, and his manner was extremely

Always make
certain of local
laws of sale
in some countries
deposit of 10%
+ some of 20%
is necessary
to bind a sale
and this in gold
or national
currency

WR2/25/7 [Cont.]

suspicious. During the interview he said he did not regard the sale as complete as he had elsewhere had £560 definitely offered for the pictures, and unless I was prepared to go over that amount, he could not sell. I told him that I should certainly hold him to his bargain of £500 and should not give more, and that I required delivery in Paris the following day when he would be paid. When he saw that I was firm, he was very desirous that I should go with him to Bois Colombes that night and inspect the pictures there, and demanded payment of the amount in English bank notes, but I stuck to the arrangement that he was to deliver them to me properly packed as instructed the following day. In the end he agreed to do this.

I found him an exceedingly crafty and cunning individual, and I noticed that he had me watched that evening, and apparently kept watch where I was staying. It was the afternoon of the following day before he put in an appearance again, and said that the pictures were on the road. They eventually arrived at the carriers' depot, and I had them all out and examined them carefully. I then re-packed them in the strong cases that he had had made, and paid him his money, getting

Right -
firm front
is back in
such cases

With such
tricksters
it is important
to get possession
of the plate
as soon as possible
purchase as
quickly as
possible

him to sign a receipt which I had drawn up in consultation with Mr. Smith before leaving, and also a declaration that they were his property.

C.T. 112. Purchases made in Paris.

While in Paris I had time to visit two or three of the dealers who I knew were putting objects on one side for me, and I secured some most interesting things. A beautiful silver-mounted circumcision knife in the original old leather case, early 17th century, a large pair of surgical scissors, beautifully engraved and chiselled, bearing an inscription with the name of a Spanish doctor and the date of 1570. A small pair of surgical scissors with spring, beautifully engraved, 17th century. A set of trepanning instruments, twenty in number of the 17th century. A carved wood figure of a travelling quack doctor holding a urine glass, and a large picture on wood representing a French physician with a urine glass, early 15th century. This is a remarkable work, and although in bad condition, can be made good. It is most interesting as being an early picture of the French school, and depicts the physician in his robes. For this lot 1550 francs was asked, but on bargaining I got

Good
lot

WIR 2/25/7 [CONT.]

down
them to 1025 francs. They are all objects
of great interest.

I also purchased an MS. on medicine in French, 17th century, an important autograph letter of Dr. Daguerre, an illuminated diploma of doctor of medicine of Montpellier, 17th century, and a notice referring to plague, and a diploma of an Apothecary and Spicer, 17th century, the lot for 83.90 francs.

I also received permission from the Count Boisgelin to have a plaster cast made of the important early Babylonian plaque in his private museum, representing exorcism for disease.

I have been trying to get a reply from the Count for some time, but he has been away. He has now given me permission to have it done by a responsible firm early in May. I have arranged with one of the best plaster casters in Paris to carry out the work at a reasonable price.

I also searched through the shops of the two dealers in the Palais Royal whose cards you sent me. One had about twenty Roman surgical spatulae and probes, but I am sure they were fakes, so I did not buy, and found nothing else of importance there.

I believe
there are
many similar
cylinders and
yet identified
we should
have special
researcher made
to identify

C.T. Constantinople 113.

I have just received from the Ottoman Government 14 volumes of the catalogues of early printed books, etc. in several of the mosque libraries. These are presented by the Ottoman Government through the British Foreign Office, and will be invaluable to us for planning out the work which I hope we shall be able to carry on in Constantinople later on. I have written a cordial letter of thanks to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Constantinople for the kind gift.

C.T. 114. Papers given before the Inter. Congress of Medicine.

The separately bound copies of the papers given at the International Congress of Medicine in August last have now been delivered. Will you kindly let me know the names of any to whom you would like copies sent?

C.T. 115. Napoleon documents.

I have received a letter from Major Shortt of Ringwood who has in his possession the original reports of Dr. Arnotts, the doctor who attended Napoleon Bonaparte in his last illness at St. Helena.

good

bring
before me
on my return
for instructions
we ought
to get these

X

WR2/25/7 [Cont.]

Major Shortt is a direct descendant of Arnotts, and these documents have never been out of the family who value them very highly. The documents consist of:-

1. Contemporary copy of "Report of appearance on dissection of body of Napoleon Bonaparte." dated May 6th 1821.
2. Post-mortem report (marked "original", with signatures of four out of the five doctors who signed the actual report sent to England.
3. Long letter (original) dated May 11th 1821, from Dr. A. Arnott to Sir Hudson Lowe, with full details of illness.

They sent me a copy of the letter which I enclose herewith. They are asking £300 for them, but will no doubt be open to an offer. These documents, as you will see, are of very great importance from an historical medical point of view, and as they are not likely to be offered elsewhere, I am temporising with them at present, and have made no offer so far. There is no doubt of the genuineness of the documents.

C.T. 116. Purchases.

Since writing you last, I have made the following purchases:-

*we must
get them*
X

VNR 2/25/7 [CONT]

At Hodgsons four curious old Oriental MSS. on Astrology, etc. and a coloured Indiaⁿ drawing, limit £3., purchased £2. 10s. A "Chirurgico Comico Alphabet, hints to the sick, lame and lazy." and four others, limit 15/-, purchased 11/-.

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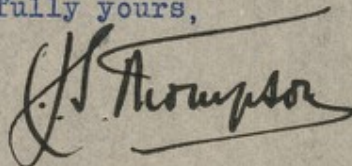
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Faithfully yours,

H.S. Wellcome Esq.





WR2/25/7

54A Wigmore Street,
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7 April 1914.

Dear Sir,

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Napoleon
MS.

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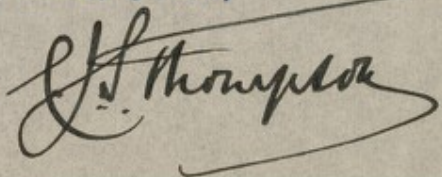
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Faithfully yours,

H.S. Wellcome Esq.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'J.H. Thompson', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

COPY.



Deadwood, 11th May 1821.

Sir,

Having been in attendance upon Napoleon Bonaparte for some weeks before his decease, a condensed statement of his case during that period taken from my daily reports, may perhaps be satisfactory -

In the first instance, before I was admitted to see Napoleon Bonaparte, I was consulted upon his case, on the 25th of March last, by his own Medical Attendant, Dr. Antomarchi, who in Italian denominates the disease "Febbre Gastrica Pituitosa". He stated the leading symptoms of it to be Fever, pain in the Epigastric region, Nausea vomiting, loss of appetite, constipated bowels, and great prostration of strength. From his statement I recommended the bowels to be kept very open by means of Medicina and a Blister to be applied to the region of the Stomach. However at the next conference I had with Antomarchi on the subject, he informed me that Napoleon Bonaparte had objected to the use of Medicine or remedies in any shape, and preferred leaving the disease to nature. On the first of April I was requested to see him with Dr. Antomarchi. We did not prescribe for him that night, but visited him again next morning, I found him in a state of great debility, but there were no febrile symptoms present, the Pulse was 76 & regular, heat natural, and skin moist, Tongue white, and thirst inconsiderable. Complained of a gnawing pain in his stomach, bowels very slow, seldom an evacuation without the aid of Cavements. At that time he had every symptom of Dyspepsia accompanied with more than ordinary

dejection of spirits. Under all the circumstances of the case, we recommended purgatives as occasion should require, and at the same time some tonic medicine, with light nourishing diet. But until the 6th of April we could not prevail upon our patient to take any medicine, and then, what he took was so small a quantity, that it had little effect upon him. On the 7th April, he was again prevailed upon to take some more opening medicine, which operated well, had some copious evacuations from it, and in consequence, he experienced great relief. He took Medicine on the 8th also, which relieved him, but after that we could not persuade him to persevere in the use of Medicine as circumstances required.

On the 10th of April the stomach became very irritable, and the debility increased, yet the pulse kept good, was not more than 72, and full. He on that day, said to me that "the fever was now past, and that he had returned to the old state in which he had been for the last eight months, viz Great weakness and want of appetite," at the same time he put his hand upon his right side over the liver, looked at me, and said "la foie" upon which I examined the region of the liver, and not discovering any induration or fulness whatever, I told him that "I did not apprehend there was any disease of the liver, that perhaps there might be a little want of action in it."

On the 11th of April Nausea and vomiting became very distressing, was very low and languid, and although the bowels were slow he would take no medicine to move them. To alleviate the

vomiting he on this day took a small opiate.

12th and 13th the vomiting continued and his bowels were constipated, yet he would take no medicine. Procured small motions by means of Enamata.

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th the Pulse became more frequent, and the strength sunk somewhat. Had cold clammy night perspirations, became more desponding and the vomiting appeared to exhaust him very much, complained at different times during those three days of a sensation of heat in the liver, and across the stomach. Although the bowels did not perform their functions, yet he refused to take any medicine of a purgative nature.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st, he appeared to recover strength a little, the bowels were more regular, was very tranquil, and he took more nourishment.

22nd April. Passed a good night, slept several hours, said however he felt a sensation of heat in his stomach. Had some vomiting.

23rd April. Pulse near 78 and heat natural. Had a small alvine evacuation from an Enema. Vomited twice that day, but fancied himself stronger.

24th April. Vomiting continued, accompanied with great weakness and complained of a giddiness.

25th April. Passed a bad night, no sleep and frequent vomiting. I found him more exhausted that morning than I had

done before. Pulse was 82, small & weak. Had a trifling alvine evacuation from an Enema. Had worse vomiting in the afternoon of this day. Having observed ~~that~~ when the bowels were free there was less nausea and vomiting, I urged him to take some aperient Medicine, and he took it accordingly that evening. It emptied the bowels well, however it had not the usual effect in lessening the vomiting. That distressing symptom continued on the 26th, 27th and 28th. On the two latter days he vomited black grumous matter, resembling Coffee grounds mixed with small specks of blood.

Previous to this I had apprehended some organic affection of the stomach, but when I perceived the vomiting of the dark coloured fluid, I had the more reason to suppose that my fears were well grounded. All hope of the disease terminating favourable now vanished. His strength sunk rapidly, the pulse increased in frequency. He became insensible at times to objects around him, evidently showing aberration of mind.

On the 29th there was an aggravation of all the symptoms especially the vomiting and delirium. With the view of alleviating the irritation of stomach a Blister was applied to the Epigastric region, but ~~altho'~~ it rose well it had no good effect.

On the 30th of April all the symptoms increased in violence, in addition to which singultus came on, and betwixt 11 & 12 o'clock

that night he was seized with a rigor attended with laborious respiration and great anxiety. Next day, 1st May, the debility was extreme, indeed, the pulse had increased in frequency, the heat had become lower than natural, the skin clammy, and he spoke very incoherently.

On the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of May all the symptoms became more aggravated, and he sank gradually. On the Evening of the 4th he was more composed than he had been for some days before. He went to sleep at 9 o'clock, and passed a tolerable night. However at $\frac{1}{2}$ after 5 o'clock in the morning of the 5th he was seized with vomiting of a fluid of a very dark colour, this was immediately followed by a total loss of muscular motion and the power of deglutition, the under jaw dropped, the eyes became fixed, the pulse small and weak, varied from 102 to 110 in the minute, in short everything denoted that dissolution was fast approaching. In this state he lingered until forty nine minutes past 5 o'clock in the afternoon when he expired.

You are already in possession of the dissection report which most satisfactorily points out the cause of death, the cancer in the stomach being so obvious as was also the ulcer which penetrated the coats of that viscus.

I may make a remark here which does not appear in the dissection report, that the strong adhesions of the morbid parts of the stomach to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver,

perhaps prolonged the Patient's life, being over the ulcer it consequently prevented the escape of the contents of the stomach into the cavity of the abdomen.

What is very remarkable in this case, the Patient did not become emaciated at least, to correspond with the disease.

The dissection report will show how very fat the body was post mortem.

I have the honour to be

Sir

your most obedient

& humble servant

(signed) Arch Arnott M.D.

To Lieut^t General

Sir H. Lowe K.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

527
Duplicate

WR2/25/8

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

16 April 1914.



Dear Sir,

G.T. 117. Mr. Dudley Buxton and work on bones
from Gebel Moya.

I saw Mr. Dudley Buxton as he passed through London on his return from Cyprus about the end of January, and arranged with him to do no more work on the bones and remains that he had at Oxford from Gebel Moya. I told him that we wished to store these in London for the present, and to suspend further work upon them. I arranged to see him when I returned, and about a month ago, went to Oxford to see what he had done. Apparently he had pretty well been through all the bones, and I took over all the notes that he had made up to date, and asked him to draw up a report on the whole matter epitomising the work done up to the present time.

I sent one of our men over to pack the bones, and to see them sent off to London. I have now received them all quite safely, and they are stored at St. Christopher's Place.

I am enclosing you herewith a copy of

15 MAR 1914
P.M.

WR-2/25/8 [Cont.]

his report.

C.T. 105. Continental Journey.

I enclose herewith a copy of the journal I kept of the work during my visit to Constantinople in February last.

C.T. 107. Two cases received last year from Gebel Moya containing natural history and botanical specimens.

I had the cases opened for you to inspect just before you went away, but owing to the pressure on your time before leaving, you were unable to get to High Street to see them.

I had the contents out last week, and they do not seem to have deteriorated, and they are all in good condition. I have exposed them to the air for a time, and have put fresh camphor in the boxes where they will be quite all right until your return.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

(sd.) C.J.S.T.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

*Bring before
me for
instructions
on my
return*
[Signature]



54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

WR2/25/9

23 April 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 117. Important purchase of Touch
Pieces.

In a sale of the important collections of J.E. Hodgekins which is taking place this week at Sotheby's, there was included a collection of touch pieces of great rarity and importance. They are nine in number, namely Charles II and James II in gold, James II and James III in silver, two of the latter slightly different, Charles III and Henry IX in silver, very rare, and Henry IX in copper, extremely rare. I intended securing these without doubt, and valued them at about £20. The day before the sale, I received a letter from Dr. Raymond Crawford calling my attention to the collection of touch pieces. He said, "Spink is going to try and get them, and it will be useless for amateurs to bid. He has promised to let me have first pick over if he gets them. If you would care to have any afterwards, it is a chance not likely to offer

again in our life-times. If you do, I will gladly do my best with Spink for you when I am helping myself."

You will see the matter was a very awkward one. I know Dr. Crawford has a collection, and is very ambitious to make it quite complete. On the other hand, I was determined to secure them for the Museum as there are five in the collection that we have not got. I debated in my mind for a long time whether to simply thank him for his letter and say nothing, but outbid Spink and secure them. On second thoughts, however, I thought if we secured them we should not be able to show them without offending Crawford, and if I let Spink bid against us, he would probably run us up to exorbitant price. So I decided to have a chat with Crawford on the matter. I told him that before I received his letter I had seen and noted the collection of touch pieces that was to be sold, and had decided to buy them if they did not go at an excessive price. I also said that we did not want them all as we had some, and that if he was very keen, he might

Good

good

have some of the duplicates at the price purchased, if he would communicate with Spink and withdraw his commission and leave me to buy privately. He did not like it at first, and said he wanted to annexe the lot. I told him it would be a great pity for us to enter into competition, and that I was sure we could arrange it mutually if I secured them.

I bound him down not to mention my name to Spink, or say that I intended to bid on them. He arranged with me to communicate with Spink stating that he withdrew his commission and that he would be glad if Spink would leave them alone.

I asked Crawford what he valued them at. He said he thought they would be cheap if he had bought them for £25, but I made no comment on this. Finally he fell in with my suggestion and at the sale I sent Mr. Huck to buy as he is not known to Spink or any of the dealers. I gave him a limit of £40., and am glad to say he secured the lot for £13.

good

This has got me out of an awkward corner with Dr. Crawford, and I feel sure his discre-

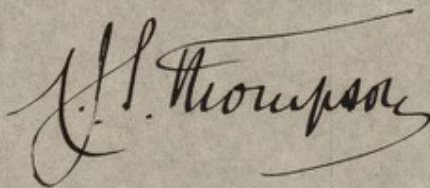
tion is to be relied upon. I propose to let him have what we do not want so that he will not feel sore about the matter.

At the same sale we purchased an important document on the Plague entitled "A Humble Remonstrance addressed to the House of Commons, asking them to appoint and pay a certain number of certified physicians and apothecaries who should devote their exclusive attention to those sick of the Plague." 10 Nov. 1641. Limit £7., purchased for £2. 5s.

I am bidding on several other objects of interest in this sale which continues yet for some days.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. S. Thompson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

550



54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

WR2/25/9

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WR2/25/9 [CONT.]

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✓
good

WR2/25/9 [CONT.]

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I am,

Faithfully yours,

(sd.) C.J.S.T.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

WR2/25/10

1 May 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 118. Museum Assistant.

I have at length I think met with a man who will be most suitable as a Museum assistant. He is the son of an artist in Oxford, and his name is George R. Carline. He is twenty-nine years of age, and has been for some years studying in Oxford with Mr. Balfour at the Pitt Rivers Museum, and has worked as a student in Anthropology under Mr. Marett. He is now studying for his diploma in Anthropology which he hopes to take in June next after which he will be free. He has also been working in Oxford on Dr. Murray's staff, compiling the English Dictionary. He seems enthusiastic, bright and intelligent, and has been accustomed to detailed work. He should be very useful for completing the inventory and the numbering of all the objects in the Museum which is a very big task, and which I am anxious to have carried out. The salary I have arrang-

ed is £150 per year, and he would be ready to take up his duties at the beginning of August. I have heard from both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Marett, and they speak very highly of him.

C.T. 119. Date of re-opening the Museum.

Before definitely fixing the date for re-opening the Museum, I have been waiting to see if we could possibly manage to get the D'Agoty anatomical pictures ready and the old Turkish drug shop erected. The cases from Constantinople arrived this week so I think that by working at high pressure we can get everything prepared for re-opening on May 28th which comes the week before Whitsun.

I have sent the announcement to the medical journals this week stating that the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum will be re-opened on May 28th. The editor of the British Medical Journal promises to insert his articles on the Museum during this month so that they will be in before we open, and the editor of the Lancet promises the same.

It will also be announced at the Royal

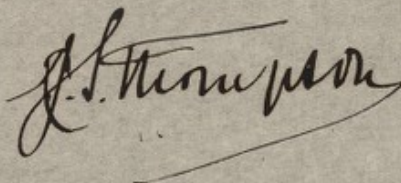
3.

WR 2/25/10 [CONT.]

Society of Medicine at the last meeting of
the Section, and I shall use every effort
to work up interest by the time of opening.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. S. Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Henry. S. Wellcome Esq.

576
To Museum
Camp & Remond
Cairo
May 26 1914
WR2/25/11
54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

14 May 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 120. Purchases.

We have acquired some interesting and important objects for the Museum during the last fortnight.

At Sotheby's we purchased a parcel of old apothecaries' and quack doctors' trade cards and circulars from the Hodgkin collection. Limit £4. 10s., purchased £4. 4s. Two very rare and interesting broadsides giving an account of healing by touch for the King's Evil by the Duke of Monmouth and by his sister Mrs. Fanshawe. These are exceedingly rare, and there was a great competition for them. Limit £8., purchased £7. An autograph letter signed by Sir Samuel Garth, author of the "Dispensary". Limit £4., purchased £3. 3s.

At Robinson & Fisher's on the 8th inst. we purchased the following:-

Two old Sicilian pharmacy jars, purchased 12/-.

Two large Sicilian pharmacy jars, purchased

Recd.
2 JUN 1914

£1. 4s.

Two other large Sicilian pharmacy jars,
purchased £1. 4s.

At Puttick & Simpson's on the 9th inst.
we purchased an interesting and important
relic, namely Napoleon Bonaparte's tooth
brush. It is mounted in silver gilt, and
engraved with his cypher and crown and arms.
It appeared to be perfectly genuine, and I
decided that we must not lose it. I put
a limit of £6. upon it, and purchased it for
£1. 10s.

I have purchased from Mr. Weeks, the
ex-Baptist missionary and author of "Among
the Congo Cannibals", and "Among the Primi-
tive Bakongo" whom I mentioned to you before,
the following interesting objects which he
illustrates and mentions in his works:-
Three carved wood fetish figures
One small finely carved fetish figure.
A charm necklace of knots and copper beads.
One medicine-man's horn.
Two shells used by medicine-man as containers.
One double iron bell used by medicine-man for
administering the ordeal.

WR 2/25/11 [CONT.]

One earthenware pan used by medicine-men in most of their ceremonies.

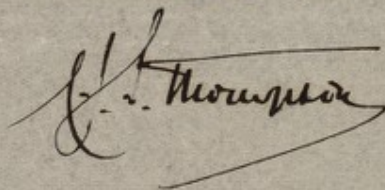
Two pieces of clay eaten by women as medicine in the Upper and Lower Congo.

I purchased the lot for £6. 8s.

These objects are especially interesting as Mr. Weeks obtained them in each case from the medicine-man himself, and saw them in actual use.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. S. Wellcome', with a large, sweeping flourish underneath.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

P.S. I am enclosing a bill announcing four lectures by Dr. Derry, which Mr. Smith has sent me.

WR2/25/11 (All.)
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SESSION 1913-14.

A COURSE OF FOUR PUBLIC LECTURES

ON

“The Ethnology and Pathology of the Ancient Egyptians”

WILL BE GIVEN IN

THE ANATOMICAL THEATRE,

BY

D. E. DERRY, M.B., Ch.B.

(Lecturer in Physical Anthropology),

On TUESDAYS, at 5 p.m., beginning on MAY 5th.

SYLLABUS.

Investigations in Egyptian Ethnology in the past.

Recent advances due to increased accuracy in dating material. Advantages to both Anthropology and Archæology.

Historical survey, information derived from traditions and monumental records, burial customs, etc.

Comparison of the Pre-dynastic and Early Dynastic Egyptians, and their relations to each other and to neighbouring peoples, in the light of history, physical features, customs, etc.

The diseases and anomalies met with from the earliest periods and their relative frequency.

The Lectures will be illustrated by Lantern Slides and Specimens, and are open to the Public without Fee or Ticket.

WALTER W. SETON, M.A.,
Secretary,
University College, London.
(Gower Street, W.C.)

WR2/25/12
54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

22 May 1914.

Dear Sir,

97
C.T. 121. Opening of the W.H.M.M.

The arrangement of the Museum will I hope be complete by Tuesday next, and we are re-opening on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. This has been duly announced in all the leading medical journals, and I hear considerable interest is already excited among the profession generally, so we look forward to having a large attendance daily.

I am glad to say that by getting two good men to work, I shall be able to get the anatomical pictures by Jacques Gautier D'Agoty in position by the opening day. I have placed them in two large panels containing six each along the north wall of the annexe so they can be seen by all as they approach the Museum from the main entrance. Now they have been re-lined and cleaned, they make a very remarkable display.

I am sending you herewith an advance

* under separate cover
per book post

WIR 2/25/12 [CONT.]

copy of the new edition of the hand-book. I was very disappointed to find when I received it that the full-page illustrations had been so badly reproduced. Several of them you will see are extremely poor. I took the matter up at once with Mr. Linstead, as I could not understand it as the proofs from the blocks that I saw were good on the whole. It is evident that the wrong kind of paper has been used for printing, and I have insisted that it must be rectified at once. There is only a small edition of 500 being done of these as I particularly wanted you to see the book complete before ordering a further quantity. These few that we must have for the opening will soon be exhausted, and I shall hold back as long as I can until I hear from you any suggestions as to improvement.

C.T. 122. Sir Francis Laking.

You will be sorry to hear of the death of Sir Francis Laking. He died yesterday; his health has been failing for some months past. I believe he intended coming to the Museum some weeks ago, but he was unable to

carry out this intention on account of his health.

C.T. 123. Purchases.

I have purchased through Dr. Sambon from his brother an interesting plague relic in the form of an original bronze tablet that was set up in Rome by Pope Alexander VII in 1632 to celebrate the extinction of the plague from Rome. It bears a long inscription which I have translated, and am placing by the side of it. 200 francs was asked for it, and I have purchased it from Dr. Sambon for 125 francs. The size of it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

We have also purchased some MSS. and books of great importance at the Hodgkin sale during last week. I am enclosing you a list, but should like to draw your attention to some of the interesting MSS. on Alchemy with coloured drawings which are exceedingly rare, and which we got at very reasonable prices.

Another great rarity was a book on the King's Evil by T.A. This book I believe is practically unknown, and we purchased it for 16/-. The date of it is 1665.

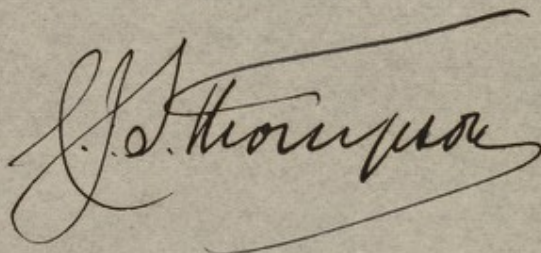
WIR 2/25/12 [cont.]

The most interesting of all however, is the English MS. of the 14th century, entitled "A Boke of Urynes." This is the earliest MS. I have ever come across on the subject, and as it is near to Anglo Saxon times, it will well repay close and careful study. On one of the leaves is inscribed the following stanza:

"I Julius Cesar ye high Emperor,
In frythe and in field fair was my fame
Of Rome and of Romans I bare ay ye flower
And chief of the World was I called by name."

I am,

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. J. Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

WR2/25/12
54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

22 May 1914.

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In frythe and in field fair was my fame
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And chief of the World was I called by name."

I am,

Faithfully yours,

(sd.) C.J.S.T.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

WR2/25/13

CT

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

29 May 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 121. Opening of the W.H.M.M.

I had a note from Mr. D'Arcy Power on Monday stating that as it was the annual Meeting of the Section of History of Medicine of the R. S. Medicine on Wednesday the 27th inst. a large attendance was expected, and he suggested that at the close of the meeting the whole of the members present should adjourn to the Museum. I replied telling him that we should be very pleased on your behalf for all the members present to come, and that I should be glad to point out to them the scheme of re-arrangement and the special objects of interest that have been added since last year.

This was announced before the Meeting yesterday, and the whole of the members present including Sir William Osler came over at six o'clock and stayed till after eight. They all expressed great satisfaction with the Museum, and seemed to enjoy their visit.

WR-2/25/13 [LWV]

Dr. Norman Moore has been elected President this year in place of Sir William Osler.

We opened the W.H.M.M. this morning, and have had a fair attendance up to now, including Sir Felix Semon who brought with him Professor Kilian who has just arrived from Berlin to deliver the Semon lecture on Larynology. Sir Havelock Charles, Dr. Glanvill Corney and several other well-known men have been.

C.T. 124. Ancient Pharmacy in Bologna.

On the 13th inst. I received a letter from Bocchi & Venturi of Bologna stating that they were about to ^{from} remove their ancient pharmacy in that city, which was founded by the Jesuits early in the 17th century. They are going to refit their new premises with modern fixtures, bottles, jars, etc., and therefore wish to sell the ancient fixtures in walnut with bronze decorations, and all the vases which are in Faenza majolica. These people are, I understand, good customers of the firm's in Italy, and in their letter they mention their important commercial relations with the Milan depot. In reply I asked them if they would send a series of good photographs

WR-2/25/13 [CONT.]

of the interior of the old pharmacy showing the fixtures and decoration together with photographs of the pharmacy vases, giving the number of them, and a full description together with the price required for the same. They have just sent photographs of the interior of the old pharmacy which I remember seeing in Bologna. It is very plain, and by no means decorative in style, or typical of the pharmaceutical furnishings of the period. They say there are about two hundred vases of various shapes, also two bronze mortars and an ornamented marble mortar, and a large one in red marble.

They have some ancient glass apparatus including retorts and an alembic. The price they are asking for the entire lot is 12,000 Lire. I will leave the matter over now until you return. You can then see if you think it would be worth while considering the matter.

The fixtures in our present Italian 17th century pharmacy in the Museum are entirely made up, and if we could acquire some time at a reasonable rate, a set of original fixtures it would be very desirable. Of course those

Laundful at
such a ~~price~~
price show me
the photos

yes

WR 2/25/13 [CONT.]

*This is
some other
really
fine
sample*

in the Pharmacie Foncia at Venice, which you will remember, would be the most desirable should they come in the market later on.

C.T. 125. Dr. Papadopoulos, Nicosia, Cyprus.

We have just received an interesting letter from Dr. Papadopoulos of Nicosia, Cyprus, telling us of the discovery of an extraordinary group in terra cotta representing a parturition scene. There are four figures in the group which he describes in great detail. He states that the archaeologist at the museum where it has been deposited, says that it is probably of the 7th century, and is unique and of great medical interest. Nothing like it has been discovered before. It has been placed in the Museum at Nicosia.

X | Dr. Papadopoulos is trying to obtain photographs to send to us, and will do so as soon as possible. He writes to know if we have ever heard of anything like it, or if we have anything of the kind in the Museum. I have written to him thanking him very cordially for his letter, and asking him to please forward us photographs as early as possible, and to use his best endeavours with the director of the Museum to allow us to have a replica of the group made for the W.H.M.M.

*yes very
desirable*

WR2/25/13 [CONT.]

5.

It appears to be a most interesting find.

C.T. 126. Purchases.

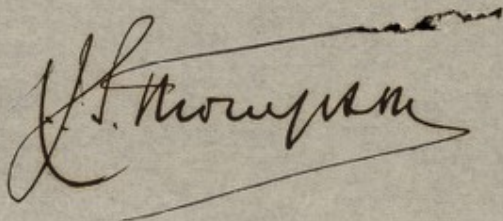
We have purchased from Robinson & Fisher's this week an important picture by Van den Bosch, representing the interior of an apothecary's shop in the 17th century. The size of the canvas is 2 ft. 7 ins. by 2 ft., and the painting is in excellent condition and finely executed.

I put a limit of 30 guineas upon it; we purchased it for 15.

There has been nothing else of interest in the sale-rooms this week.

I am,

Faithfully yours,



Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

WR₂/25/13
54A Wigmore Street,

London, W.

29 May 1914.

Dear Sir,

C.T. 121. Opening of the W.H.M.M.

I had a note from Mr. D'Arcy Power on Monday stating that as it was the annual Meeting of the Section of History of Medicine of the R. S. Medicine on Wednesday the 27th inst. a large attendance was expected, and he suggested that at the close of the meeting the whole of the members present should adjourn to the Museum. I replied telling him that we should be very pleased on your behalf for all the members present to come, and that I should be glad to point out to them the scheme of re-arrangement and the special objects of interest that have been added since last year.

This was announced before the Meeting yesterday, and the whole of the members present including Sir William Osler came over at six o'clock and stayed till after eight. They all expressed great satisfaction with the Museum, and seemed to enjoy their visit.

Dr. Norman Moore has been elected President this year in place of Sir William Osler.

We opened the W.H.M.M. this morning, and have had a fair attendance up to now, including Sir Felix Semon who brought with him Professor Kilian who has just arrived from Berlin to deliver the Semon lecture on Larynology. Sir Havelock Charles, Dr. Glanvill Corney and several other well-known men have been.

C.T. 124. Ancient Pharmacy in Bologna.

On the 13th inst. I received a letter from Bocchi & Venturi of Bologna stating that they were about to remove ^{from} their ancient pharmacy in that city, which was founded by the Jesuits early in the 17th century. They are going to refit their new premises with modern fixtures, bottles, jars, etc., and therefore wish to sell the ancient fixtures in walnut with bronze decorations, and all the vases which are in ~~in~~ Faenza and majolica. These people are, I understand, good customers of the firm's in Italy, and in their letter they mention the ~~the~~ important commercial relations with the Milan depot. In reply I asked them if they would send a series of good photographs

of the interior of the old pharmacy showing the fixtures and decoration together with photographs of the pharmacy vases, giving the number of them, and a full description together with the price required for the same. They have just sent photographs of the interior of the old pharmacy which I remember seeing in Bologna. It is very plain, and by no means decorative in style, or typical of the pharmaceutical furnishings of the period. They say there are about two hundred vases of various shapes, also two bronze mortars and an ornamented marble mortar, and a large one in red marble. They have some ancient glass apparatus including retorts and an alembic. The price they are asking for the entire lot is 12,000 Lire. I will leave the matter over now until you return. You can then see if you think it would be worth while considering the matter.

The fixtures in our present Italian 17th century pharmacy in the Museum are entirely made up, and if we could acquire some time at a reasonable rate, a set of original fixtures it would be very desirable. Of course those

in the Pharmacie Foncia at Venice, which you will remember, would be the most desirable should they come in the market later on.

C.F. 125. Dr. Papadopoulos, Nicosia, Cyprus.

We have just received an interesting letter from Dr. Papadopoulos of Nicosia, Cyprus, telling us of the discovery of an extraordinary group in terra cotta representing a parturition scene. There are four figures in the group which he describes in great detail. He states that the archaeologist at the museum where it has been deposited, says that it is probably of the 7th century, and is unique and of great medical interest. Nothing like it has been discovered before. It has been placed ~~in~~ the Museum at Nicosia. Dr. Papadopoulos is trying to obtain photographs to send to us, and will do so as soon as possible. He writes to know if we have ever heard of anything like it, or if we have anything of the kind in the Museum. I have written to him thanking him very cordially for his letter, and asking him to please forward us photographs as early as possible, and to use his best endeavours with the director of the Museum to allow us to have a replica of the group made for the W.H.M.M.

5.

It appears to be a most interesting find.

C.T. 126. Purchases.

We have purchased from Robinson & Fisher's this week an important picture by Van den Bosch, representing the interior of an apothecary's shop in the 17th century. The size of the canvas is 2 ft. 7 ins. by 2 ft., and the painting is in excellent condition and finely executed.

I put a limit of 30 guineas upon it; we purchased it for 15.

There has been nothing else of interest in the sale-rooms this week.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

(sd.) C.J.S.T.

Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

11
WR2/25/14
54A Wigmore Street,

London, W.

10 June 1914.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

I communicated with Mr. Quinn last night by telephone and found he was away on holiday, but spoke to his deputy. He put an extra man on watch all last night from 10 p.m. and will do so for some time.

One of the detectives of the C.I.D. called to see me this morning, and told me it was quite correct that the nurse had been to see Quinn and given him similar information. I had a talk with him about precautions, and from to-night a man will patrol outside. They know all about the flat and the lady alluded to, and are keeping the place under observation, so I think there is no risk now.

Dr. Barnes of Carlisle called in again this morning. He wished to tell us of an interesting discovery made a few days ago in Carlisle of some human skulls and bones, which he believes are Roman. He wishes to have them verified, so I told him if he would forward two of them to the Museum I would ask Professor Keith to give an opinion on them for him.

I showed him the instruments which he kindly presented to us, and he told me he had got a promise from another very old practitioner to give all his instruments to us; these will be sent in a week or two.

WR2/25/14 [Cont.]

2.

I have just received from Geneva a number of bound copies of your paper given at the International Congress of Anthropology last year, and send one herewith.

I trust your leg is none the worse after standing so long yesterday afternoon.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

This will
be an allusion
feature to dentists

Consider
coloured plates
showing blue
white gold etc

also the
tooth of a
gobaita
setting false
tooth of a
gobaita

WR2/25/15

54A Wignore Street,

London, W.

16 June 1914.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

The
false tooth
of stone
+ the
tooth shown
be made the
leading feature
to the setting

I am sending herewith the pamphlet by Marshall H. Saville
on 'Pre-Columbian Decoration of the Teeth in Ecuador'. Will you
kindly let me have it back as soon as you can so that Mr. Lane
may process two of the illustrations direct from the pamphlet.
I sent Mr. Amoroso by appointment as arranged to the Charter-
house yesterday to do the colour-plates of the late Mr. Chune
Fletcher's portrait, but the 'Manciple' told him that all his assistants
were away and that the picture could not be got down until this day
week. He will therefore go again on that day. Amoroso tells me
that there is very little colour in the picture, and he is afraid it
will not come out very well as a colour-plate, but he will do the
best he can.

This pamphlet
is rich in
material for
brief extracts
The illustrations
of the plates
showing insets
should all be
reproduced on
smaller scale
and closer together
with explanatory
margin on opposite page
also good reproductions
of false and dentif
tooths.

I also enclose the address of Jupp, the antique dealer in Croydon
whom I spoke to you about.

I have just received from Snow Hill Buildings the fresh proofs
of the blocks on new paper for the W.H.M.M. Hand-Book. Some of them
seem to be fairly good, but they are not nearly as good as they might
be. Most of them lack sharpness of outline and are somewhat blurred.
I should be glad to have your opinion on them.

Faithfully yours,

J. S. Thompson

CT
 Please send what
 is possible if it was
 already - & every thing in
 duplicate with margin for reply
 Beacon Hotel
 Hindhead
 June 24 1914

WR2/25/16

54A WIGMORE STREET,
 LONDON, W.

23 June 1914.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

I am enclosing you herewith two pamphlets which have just come to hand, and which I am sure will interest you.

With respect to that of Mr. Hilton-Simpson, I met him last year when he was on his way to Algeria for a second journey to El Kantara. He was much interested in our collection of native Arab instruments in the Museum. I asked him before he went if he would remember us, and if he was successful in acquiring any native instruments, would he let us have the refusal of them. He said that it was impossible as he had received a grant from the Pitt Rivers Museum for that journey to purchase for them exclusively. He returned to England two months ago with, I believe, a fine collection of about forty instruments of which a short notice appeared in "The Times". On seeing this about six weeks ago, I wrote to him to know if it would be possible for us to acquire any of these. I heard nothing in reply until he called here on Saturday last when I had a long conversation with him. He gave me the enclosed account of the instruments he got on his

*Is this the
 man whose
 collection
 of instruments
 & c. I sent
 you a clipping
 & note some
 months ago?
 asking you
 to try & obtain
 I was under
 impression
 that man
 intended them
 for a medical
 museum*

journey of 1913 which you will see is most interesting.

X The last collection he made is, he tells me, more interesting still, and he hopes to give an account of it next session at the Section of History of Medicine at the Royal Society of Medicine. I told him that I thought it was a pity that the surgical instruments especially should not be placed with ours as they were practically lost in such a collection of miscellaneous objects as they have at the Pitt Rivers Museum. He said that of course having accepted the grant, he could not do otherwise than render all the objects to the Museum. He is, however, very friendly disposed towards us, and I think that on another journey, if we allowed him a certain sum, he would acquire for us also. He tells me that on account of his wife being in delicate health, he is not going to Africa this autumn. He is a young man, I understand, of independent means, and winters in Algeria as a rule for his own health which is not robust. It would be well I think if I went over to the Pitt Rivers Museum early in the autumn and saw the last of the instruments he obtained, and perhaps Mr. Balfour would allow us to have models made of any that we have not got.

Professor Petrie's annual exhibition opened yesterday, and I will try and get an opportunity to look in tomorrow or Thursday.

I wrote to Professor Garstang as you suggested giving him

very
desirable

Perhaps
he wd
exchange
medical
for new
medical
objects

WR2/25/16 [Cont.]

3.

a date that would be convenient for the division of the antiquities, and stating that your collection was at present packed away and was not readily accessible, but if necessary you might be able to lend him a few specimens of the finer pottery that you lent for the Conversazione at the Royal Society two years ago.

At Hodgson's on Thursday a set of six volumes of Lord Kingsbury's "Antiquities of Mexico" is to be sold, containing the fine coloured plates, published in 1830. Vol. No. 6 is missing from the full set of seven, so this will reduce its value. If you think it worth while, I should think the six volumes will go for about £20. ²⁵

I should be glad if you could kindly let me have the proofs of the illustrations for the new edition of the Museum hand-book that I sent you on Tuesday last. We have only a hundred in stock, and it will take three weeks to get a new edition out. This is very urgent.

Will you kindly let me have back as quickly as possible the pamphlet I sent you by Professor Marshall Saville on the decorated teeth of the Incas. The Publishing Department are waiting to process the block for the lecture memo. book which is being held back in order to include two illustrations from this book as an inset.

Faithfully yours,

C. J. Thompson

Do the best you can for him

Yours
Went to

£35. and then advertise in 2nd hand list for the value of 6

which is missing

only need those you wanted

me who before last and the they were returned to you I have left no illustrations since

send this to him now

*Brace on hold
H. J. 25/9/14*

WR2/25/17

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

*? date 24th
June
19/14*

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

The enclosed note has just been
received from Mr. MacAlister. Shall
I reply on your behalf stating that
you are away and will write to him
on your return?

I am,

Faithfully yours,

J. S. Thompson

*I have
telegraphed
MacAlister
direct
accepting
on 25th*

WR 2/25/18

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

25 June 1914.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

I am enclosing a copy of a letter
received this morning from Mr. O.G.S.
Crawford. I have written to him in
acknowledgement of it, and have told him
that I will communicate with him again
in a few days time.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

J. H. Thompson

June 28th 1914
I expect to go to
town Monday morning
and stay over 30th
to see my
medico
+ will see
you about
my affairs
quicker

W/R2/25/25

Mr. Wellcome.

The date of Professor Garstang's dinner is Monday next,
July 27th, at 7.45 p.m., at the Ritz Hotel.

I find Professor Petrie's exhibition closed on Saturday
last, the 18th inst.

21 July 1914.

54A Wigmore Street.

WR2/25/19

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

1 July 1914.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

On thinking over our conversation on my way home last night, it occurred to me that the Oatlands Park Hotel might probably answer your purpose. I do not know if you know the place. It is a fine old house, most beautifully situated on the top of the hills between Walton and Weybridge in extensive park-like grounds with tennis courts and plenty of room for sports, and on one side you have the pine woods on the St. Georges hills. It would be about twenty-one miles from town by road. I will write to the manager for the tariff and particulars and will send them on to you in a day or two.

Failing this, there is the Chorley Wood Hotel which although not perhaps first class, is a residential hotel and is much frequented by men who go out there for the week-ends for golf. It is well situated on the edge of Chorley Wood Heath which is extensive and where

WR 2/25/19 [CONT.]

2.

there is a golf course and plenty of room to play cricket. I have only lunched there, and have never stayed there, but I should think it would be all right. It stands high, and the country round stretching over to the Chiltern Hills is fine. I will write also for the tariff there, and will forward it to you directly it comes to hand.

I am sending herewith Dr. Klebs' pamphlet about which I spoke to you, on the History of Medicine as a subject for Teaching and Research

Trusting you will have a safe journey,

Faithfully yours,

C. I.

54 A Wig. St.
W/R2/25/20

3 July 1914.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

I enclose herewith the booklets and
particulars from the Ostlands Park Hotel
and Chorley Wood Hotel.

Trusting that one of them will be
suitable,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C. T.

WR2/25/21

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

6 July 1914.

Dear Sir,

Advertisement of ancient Egyptian necklaces in
"Evening News".

I replied to this advertisement which you handed to me early last week, and in reply I received a letter from a Mr. Badr of 1 Weymouth Court, Portland Place, asking me to call upon him when he would be pleased to show the necklaces to me. I went by appointment on Friday last. I found Mr. Badr is an Egyptian, and I should judge he is probably a dealer in antiquities in Cairo or somewhere near, who has brought over some of his stock to sell privately in London. He is a similar type of man to Rustajafell. He had about a dozen necklaces in all, but only six of them were any good, and two of them were really very fine, but he asks enormous prices for them. They are all of the 18th dynasty, circa 1500 B.C., and he states they were excavated at Luxor. The following is a list :-

No. 1. Amethyst and carnelian bead necklace with

WR-125/21[CONT]

2.

nine gold pendants. £15.

No. 2. Carnelian and gold bead necklace with a large green bead pendant. £13.

No. 3. Carnelian bead necklace with amulets attached, some very fine. £23.

No. 4. Carnelian and bead necklace with thirty gold pendants in the form of vases and a gold fish centre pendant. This is the finest, and a very beautiful piece of work. £30.

No. 5. Amethyst and carnelian bead necklace with an amethyst scarab pendant. £30. This is also a very beautiful necklace.

No. 6. Carnelian bead necklace with gold pendants of snakes twisted, in relief, with a large amulet in the form of a Uchat eye as centre pendant. This is a very fine necklace, and I should say the snake pendants or amulets are unusual, but it appears to me to be of a later period than the 18th dynasty. £30.

He said he would take a considerable reduction if anyone purchased the lot. He wanted to sell me several blue glaze Ushabti figures which were obvious fakes. He also had a few nice alabaster jars, but

W2/25/21 [CONT.]

3.

some of them were very doubtful.

Voynich's copy of Crescentius.

Voynich has accepted my offer of £35. for the Crescentius Herbal, 1492, which I showed to you. This is a very big drop from the £80. that he originally asked, and it is really cheap at the price we have secured it.

Professor Giles.

Prof. Giles has furnished me with some very important information with respect to maize in China. He says that he knows from various entries in Chinese literature that maize was known in China as early as 1000 B.C. It was recognised by the Chinese themselves as an exotic. The idiogram ^X which represented the word literally meant "western rice". He has given me a reference in a Chinese work of 1590 which contains a fair but very rough representation of the plant. It is described as having "large ears, long awns and coarse grains." This work is based upon an earlier work which was written A.D. 451. He is kindly gathering further confirmatory evidence, and I think it is probable we shall be able to prove that a species of maize

9
1
1490

WIR 2/25/21 [CONT.]

4.

was known in the East and came into Egypt and Turkey centuries before it was brought to Europe by Christopher Columbus.

In a conversation I had with Mr. Chang, one of the secretaries at the Chinese Embassy, the other day, he said that in his opinion, maize had been known in China from time immemorial, and he is asking his brother to obtain photographs for us from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Peking, and he will forward them on to us.

Knocker on Ruskin's house.

After some trouble I was able to purchase the best of the two knockers that were on the front door of the house in Herne Hill where Ruskin was born, for £1. The people demolishing the house were inundated by souvenir hunters and were out to make all the money they could. They wanted £2. for it at first, but we eventually got it for £1.

Messrs. Walton & Co. and redware oil jar.

I enclose herewith the address and copy of the last letter we received from Walton & Co. It appears that it is only the large oil jar that is missing, and we have written to them three times

asking them to send it, but we have never received it. You purchased the other jars and bottles that we have in the name of Irish & Co.

Pellagra history. Ancient spring of healing at Ichoux.

I think I mentioned to you in conversation last week that in going through one of the old works on pellagra I had come across mention of a healing spring at Ichoux, south-west France, that was resorted to in the 18th century by sufferers from pellagra or mal de la rose. I wrote to the abbé last week asking him if the spring was still in existence, and for any particulars that he could furnish me with, and also if it would be possible to obtain a photograph of it, not giving him any reason why. I have this morning received from him a most interesting letter in reply. He states, "there is still four kilometres from this town on the edge of a marsh, a small natural spring where from time immemorial people have come from all parts in order to be cured of certain diseases of the skin, known by the name of mal de sainte Rose. This fountain is known all over the department of the Landes and all the neighbouring departments, and the sufferers claim to have obtained great relief or to

WR 2/25/21 [Cont]

6.

have been completely cured. They testify their gratitude by leaving as ex votos on the Cross which is above the fountain, pieces of linen (bandages), garments, rosaries and orthopaedic apparatus. For the convenience of our parishioners and the numerous strangers who come, we have erected a little chapel which bears the name of 'The Chapel of the Springs' or 'Luccuspines' because it is in the midst of our verdant forest of pines. We have no photograph either of the chapel or of the spring, and have not sought to bring out of the shadow of obscurity these humble treasures, but if from perfectly legitimate motives, which I should be glad if you would kindly explain to me, you desire to obtain photographs, I could have these taken and send them to you."

The abbé seems to be a man of intelligence, and is curious to know how we heard of the fountain of Saint Rose so far off as London. He asks the object of the work, and he says that if it is to make the saint worthily known, he will be pleased to give further particulars. This is a most interesting corroboration of the evidence obtained at Bascons

a considerable distance away. The abbé states that sufferers have come from time immemorial, and this shows the antiquity of pellagra in France where it is supposed to have been unknown before the end of the 18th century.

I asked Sambon this morning if he had ever heard of the miraculous spring at Ichoux. He told me that he had known of it all along, and that he had asked me to go there where we were at Bascons. As a matter of fact, he has never mentioned the place to me before, and I had never heard of it, and I do not think he knew anything about it, beyond perhaps its existence.

I think perhaps the best plan will be to reply to the abbé's letter very diplomatically, and thank him graciously for the information he has given. I could say that I required the information for purely scientific purposes in connection with historical data of diseases prevalent in that part of France, and that I am approaching the matter very seriously and with due respect to the saint under whose patronage the spring still remains. I will then ask him to obtain the photographs for us. Some time later

WR2/25/21 [Cont.]

8.

X on it would be well I think to allow Sambon to visit this place and to delve out all particulars. I feel sure there is considerable documentary evidence to be obtained at Dax, the seat of the bishopric which will well repay a search.

Purchases.

The following is a list of purchases for the Museum and Library since I last wrote, which will bring the accessions up to date.

At Robinson & Fisher's on May 28th. a very fine old oil painting "The Doctor" by Van den Bosch, Dutch school, 17th century. Limit £15., purchased £15. 15s.

At Sotheby's on June 9th, two large 17th century Sicilian pharmacy jars. Limit £3. 13s. 6d., purchased £3. 15s.

At Steven's on June 12th a box of old Lambeth ointment pots and bottles. Limit £10., purchased £9. Two ancient Hindu Oriental MSS. Limit 18/-, purchased 16/-. Seven Tibetan bowls and one Pali MS. on copper. Limit £1. 15s., purchased £1. 15s.

At Robinson & Fisher's on 11th June an oil

painting "The Battle of Trafalgar". Limit £5., purchased £3. 5s. An oil painting "Naval engagement". Limit £6., purchased £4. 10s.

At Foster's on 18th June, an oil painting of the Early 17th century, entitled "A man reading." Limit £2., purchased £1. 10s. This is a very interesting little picture. It was very dirty and black, but on cleaning ~~it~~, I think ~~it is~~ it is evidently intended to represent Shakespeare seated in a chair writing his plays. It appears to be quite unknown and to have been unidentified, but from the fine frame it is in, has evidently been highly valued by some former owner.

*have it
thoroughly
cleaned*

At a private sale in West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, an oil painting "Patients bathing at a miraculous spring of healing." Limit £6., purchased £2. 5s.

*Can you
identify the
spring*

On July 2nd. from Levin a large oil painting of the Dutch School, 17th century, entitled "The Alchemist." This is a very interesting picture, well executed, and probably by Brauer. We have been in negotiation for this for some time. The dealer wanted £20., but we eventually closed with him for £16.

WR2/25/21 [CONT.]

10.

At Robinson & Fisher's on July 3rd, a small oil painting entitled "The Water Doctor". Limit £4., purchased £3. Also an oil painting entitled "The Alchemist." Limit £3., purchased £2. 10s.

X | At Foster's on 3rd July an oil painting of the early 16th century representing a girl with a unicorn which is crouching at her feet. This is a very interesting and unusual painting, and there was considerable competition for it. Limit £8., purchased £8. 8s.

From Johnson's, Wigmore Street, an old ear trumpet, 18th century, purchased 6/6.

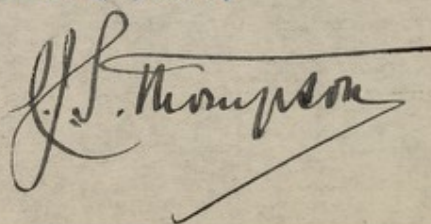
From Lubrano, Naples, an ancient book on surgery, purchased 16/6.

From Baldwin's, five touch pieces, gold, silver and bronze, purchased £4. 12s. 6d.

I enclose a letter sent in yesterday morning from the Welbeck Palace Hotel.

I am,

Faithfully yours,



H.S. Wellcome Esq.

Letter sent with
Welbeck Palace
Hotel this
morning
CWT

*Hotel Majestic
Kewsgate
July 12 1914*

RECEIVED
JUL 13 1914

WR2/25/23

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

11 July 1914.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

I went out to Wendover yesterday to look at the Red Lion Hotel of which I enclose you a picture post-card of the exterior and one of the entrance lounge or hall.

The picturesque old building which stands in the High Street dates from 1620, but has been quite transformed and re-modernised since I visited it before some years ago. It has now been made into a charming, good-class hotel, and nicely furnished. Unfortunately they will be very full throughout August from the first, having let all their bedrooms but three, and they cannot let you have a private sitting-room as the only one in the house is let for the month. The bedrooms throughout are very small and low, although decently furnished. The only rooms they will have vacant during August are bedrooms No. 11, No. 9, and No. 5. No. 11. is a fair size room, facing the street and looks west, for which

*Many
thanks
for all
this information
and yours
Crawley
23rd*

WR2/25/23 [CONT.]

they want three and a half guineas a week inclusive.

No. 9. is a larger room with two separate beds, for which they want five guineas a week inclusive.

No. 5. is a smaller single bedroom for which they want three guineas a week inclusive.

It would be necessary to book these soon if you think anything of it.

There is a nice flower garden at the back, beyond which is a bowling green, and a single tennis court, and they have a poultry farm on one side.

I noticed that Wendover is thirty-five miles from London by road.

I came back by way of Chorley Wood, and called at the Chorley Wood Hotel. I found that this too had been re-furnished and re-modernised ^{since} inside/I was there last. It is much more airy than Wendover which lies in a small valley at the foot of one of the Chiltern Hills. At Chorley Wood you are right on the top of the hills, and it is always breezy.

WIR 2/25/23 [CONT.]

I saw the manageress who said they were quite full at the present time, but on August 1st, they expected to have some good rooms vacant, and I asked to see them. No. 1. is the best bedroom they have in the house, and is on the first floor and faces south. It is quite a nice room, and out of it is a smaller bedroom with a single bed. Each of these rooms is three guineas a week inclusive. They could also let you have two ordinary single bedrooms on the second floor at the same price. They have a nice private sitting-room which will be to let for August, close to No. 1 bedroom on the first floor and with the same aspect; for this they are asking one and a half guineas a week.

I enclose you a rough plan of what I saw of the first and second floors, which will give you some idea.

I found they have laid out quite a nice garden where tea is served at the back of the hotel, and next to it is a single tennis court for the use of the residents in the hotel.

WR2/25/23 [Cont.]

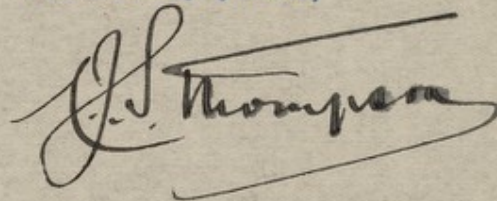
Beyond that is the open common which stretches for a considerable distance where there is a cricket pitch and boys can play.

The manageress told me that they are booking up the rooms very quickly for August, and they could not guarantee these rooms would be to let for long.

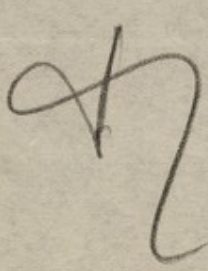
With respect to the cooking, she says they have a good woman cook, and have no made dishes, but good plain food. Breakfast can be had at any time between eight and ten o'clock.

I am,

Faithfully yours,



P.S. You will be interested in the letter I enclose from Miss Helen Farquhar which appears in this week's "Lancet", also Dr. Raymond Crawford's correction of his error with respect to the piece in the Hodgkin collection.



*Hatfield Engraving
Harragates
July 19th 1914*

WR 2/25/24

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

18 July 1914.

RECEIVED
JUL 20 1914

Dear Sir,

Purchases.

Since our report of July 6th we have purchased the following objects for the W.H.M.M. and Library:-

A fine impression of the bronze and brass tally, Charles II, for admission to the ceremony of Healing for the King's Evil. Purchased from Baldwin for 12/6.

A replica in silver of a medal struck in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1572, commemorating her recovery from small-pox. There is only one specimen known in existence of the original medal, and this is an old replica in silver which is very rare, and which we are fortunate to obtain. Purchased from Baldwin for 7/6.

From Fosters on July 15th, two large oil paintings entitled "Naval Engagements" signed and dated by R. Dodd. Limit £8., purchased £4. 10s.

Excellent

From Sotheby's a very fine ancient Egyptian alabaster mortar, 6½ inches high with four columns of hieroglyphs and the two cartouches of Seti I, namely "Mem-Mast-Ra" and "Ptah-Meri-Nen-Seti". Limit £10., purchased £3. 15s. This is the finest alabaster mortar we have come across, and it is in good condition. I purpose asking Miss Murray to translate the hieroglyphs at an early opportunity.

At Foster's on the 8th inst. an oil painting entitled "A Visit to the Dentist" on panel by Ostade. Limit £6., purchased 22/-.

Keep track of purchaser we may get a copy of it

At Christie & Manson's on July 10th we did not secure the portrait of Leuwenhoeck the "father of the microscope" by Nicholas Maes. Our limit was £60., but it sold for 115 guineas.

We purchased from a barrow in the Shore-ditch market a fine marble mortar of the 17th century for 3/6, and a reproduction of an oil painting in photogravure entitled "A Barber

Surgeon's Shop" for 2/6.

Also two Georgian silver lancet cases, one fine silver and shagreen lancet case with silver plate and name, and a curious silver mouth-speculum, probably early 18th century, from a watch-maker, the lot for £2. 5s.

At Robinson & Fisher's on July 16th we purchased an interesting picture entitled "The Phrenologist" (although it is really a doctor) with another. Limit £5., purchased £2. 10s.

At Puttick & Simpson's on July 15th an early Persian astrological MS. with the signature of the Emperor Jhangir Akbar, 1635. Limit 20/-, purchased 16/-.

Gillray's Caricatures with the ^p suppressed plates from the original plates, 2 vols. Limit 50/-, purchased 50/-.

At Hodgson's on July 15th-18th, Frazer's "The Golden Bough", second edition, 2 vols. Limit £3. 15s., purchased £2. 4s.

Herwig's "Art of Curing Sympathetically",

9200

1700, and "The Petty-schoole" by C.H., 1659.
Limit 16/-., purchased 16/-.

Smithsonian Institute - Reports from 1888
to 1908, 22 vols.; U.S. Commission of Fisheries -
Reports from 1875-6, and from 1879-86. 30 vols.
Limit 75/-., purchased 25/-.

R. Eden's "First Three Books on America",
1511-55. Twitchell's "New Mexican History"
with plates, 2 vols., 1911. Limit 28/-.,
purchased 21/-.

Calligraphy, 80 ancient Deeds on vellum in
a folio volume, 1525-1750. Limit £4., purchas-
ed £2. 10s.

Professor Naville and the W.H.M.M.

Professor Naville spent yesterday afternoon
at the Museum. He seemed exceedingly pleased,
and was deeply interested, especially in the
Section of the Medicine of Primitive Man.
I had a long and interesting conversation with
him, and he wished me to tell you how very
interested he is in your excavations at Gebel
Moya, especially in the "burials." He met
Dr. Reisner in Egypt before he left, and the

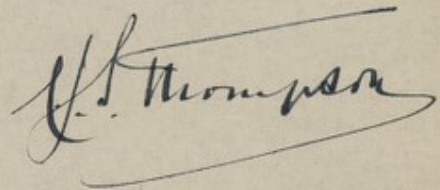
WR-25/24 [Contd.]
5.

latter told him a good deal about it, and
also of his own work in the Sudan.

Professor Naville wished me to express
his hearty congratulations to you on the
foundation of the W.H.M.M. which he said
quite exceeded anything he had ever expected.

I am,

Faithfully yours,



Henry S. Wellcome Esq.

WR 2/25/26

Mr. Wellcome.

5.20. p.m. I have only just been able to get through to Mr. MacAlister who has been out since lunch, to give him your message. He tells me he is going away on August 1st, and he would not trouble you now, knowing you have been so unwell, but he has received an urgent letter from Mr. Asquith's solicitor with reference to site, and he would be very glad if you could arrange to see him somewhere as early as possible next week.

Professor Flinders Petrie's address is :-

The Cell,
Little Hampden Common,
Great Missenden.

22 July 1914.

54A Wigmore Street.

WR 2/25/26

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The Cell,
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22 July 1914.

54A Wigmore Street.

WR2/25/27

Mr. Wellcome.

I am sending herewith a copy of the "Illustrated London News" containing the pictures of the results of the excavations at Meroë this year; also the last numbers of the Annals of Archaeology, University of Liverpool, containing the notes on a ropeway carrier, and the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, containing Dr. Seligmann's article on "Hamitic Problems," all of which you wished to see.

25 July 1914.

54A Wigmore Street.

WR2/25/28

54A Wigmore Street,
London, W.

17 October 1914.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

I returned from Liverpool yesterday and have had a very profitable journey. I started work in the Obstetrical Museum at the University on Monday, and found they had raked out from the old stores of the Infirmary quite a number of old midwifery forceps. Although I found a few interesting ones that I had not seen before and that we have not got, the majority of their specimens do not go back before the early nineteenth century. These I identified and named for them, and put them ready for arrangement in their museum. Of the duplicates of old forceps that I took with me they already had all but three. These three I have exchanged with them for types that we had not got.

Professor Briggs was most kind, and was with me most of the time, and was very grateful for and appreciative of the help we have been able to give them.

I made a discovery there of a very extraordinary primitive iron instrument. No one knew where it

WR2/25/28 [Cont.]

came from, but it appears to be an ancient ovum forceps, crudely made in iron. Professor Briggs did not want to part with it, but I have brought it with me on the plea of further study, and I think if we offer them adequate exchange of some of our earlier duplicates I shall be able to secure it. I have never seen anything like it before, and its identification promises to be a matter of great interest historically.

I saw Professor Garstang on Tuesday. He was very excited about leaving for France, and was expecting to go every day. He asked me to thank you very cordially for the help you have given him as I told him what you had kindly offered to do in the way of a case which I had asked Mr. Dowdeswell to forward to Liverpool as you suggested.

might- | I made enquiries about Mr. Mond's coloured photographs of the tombs of the kings at Thebes. Garstang says the only ones that he knows that Mr. Mond did were autochrome plates of which there are no copies, but he keeps a series of these plates at Coombe Bank, Sevenoaks, and would be pleased to show them to us at any time. Garstang thinks that no doubt Mr. Mond would give us prints of his ordinary plates that he took in the

tombs, but these have not been published up to now.

I broached the subject in conversation with Garstang about exchanging some of the objects we have had from Meroe for articles of medical interest in the Liverpool Museum. I found that he had no influence at all with the authorities of the Liverpool Museum which is controlled by a Committee of the Liverpool Corporation. He advised me to see Dr. Club the Curator which I did on Wednesday. I first interviewed Mr. Anderson the assistant curator, and went round the Museum with him. I found the replicas of the Roman ivory plaques of Aesculapius and Hygiea that they lent us, but he told me of some ^{thing} of still greater interest to us that they had found in the Mayer Collection, but which they had never displayed. They are two sets of Etruscan artificial teeth, mounted in gold, quite different to those from Italy of which we have models. I examined these in his room where he got them out for me, and they are of the greatest interest. One is a piece of Etruscan gold bridge work with two canines placed in bands, two apertures being left to fix the piece for existing teeth. The other is a piece of bridge work for the two lateral incisors, the two central incisors being human teeth riveted into the denture.

where are
the
originals?

X

These have never been described.

X | I also found among a collection of Maya clay figures which they have recently purchased from British Honduras, a most interesting piece of a squatting figure which appears to illustrate syphilis.

In part of a large wing added to the Museum twelve months ago I found a gallery devoted to the Merœ and Hittite antiquities excavated by Garstang.

I found the
In one case/ ~~one~~ Ergimenes stones that we loaned to him, but the gallery is not half filled.

In a later interview I had with Dr. Club, I brought up the matter of exchanging, and he said he thought it could be managed. I was very glad that I was able to see him personally as he seemed to be a peculiar type of man, and we should never have got anything out of him by letter. He is willing to exchange with us for the old replicas of the Roman tablets of Aesculapius and Hygeia, also for the Etruscan teeth, and I think we may be able to obtain the Maya figure. He wants us to send him a list of Egyptian antiquities that we should be willing to give in exchange, and he will at once consider the matter. They particularly want Egyptian objects of the twelfth dynasty.

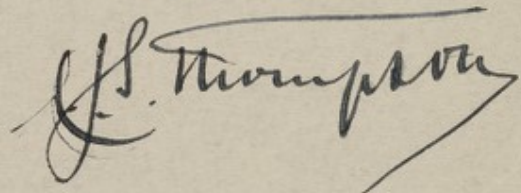
WR2/25/28[CONT.]

I saw Professor Newberry while I was at the University, and he wished to be very kindly remembered to you. .

There are several other details connected with the journey, which I need not trouble you with just now.

I sincerely trust that you are feeling better.

Faithfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. S. Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

WR2/25/29

17 November 1914.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

I find this morning that you left under a packet of papers the enclosed which you said you intended to take with you. In case you want it before Thursday, I am sending it herewith by registered post.

I am,

Faithfully yours,

TELEPHONE: 17 WATFORD.
TELEGRAMS "WELCOME, WATFORD."



THE HALL,
BUSHEY, HERTS.

Nov 24th 1914

Dear Mr Thompson
Will you kindly
send me Sambo's
autlets in the
morning post by
Express post as soon
as it is found.

and oblige
Yours truly
J. B. W. W. W.

WR 2/25/30

WR 2/25/30

WR2/25/30 (A.H.)

54A Wigmore Street,

London, W.

25 November 1914.

2 p.m.

Dear Mr. Wellcome,

I am sorry we were unable to find the article in "The Morning Post" till a few minutes ago, and I am sending it herewith by express post.

Trusting this will reach you in time,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

C. J. S. T.