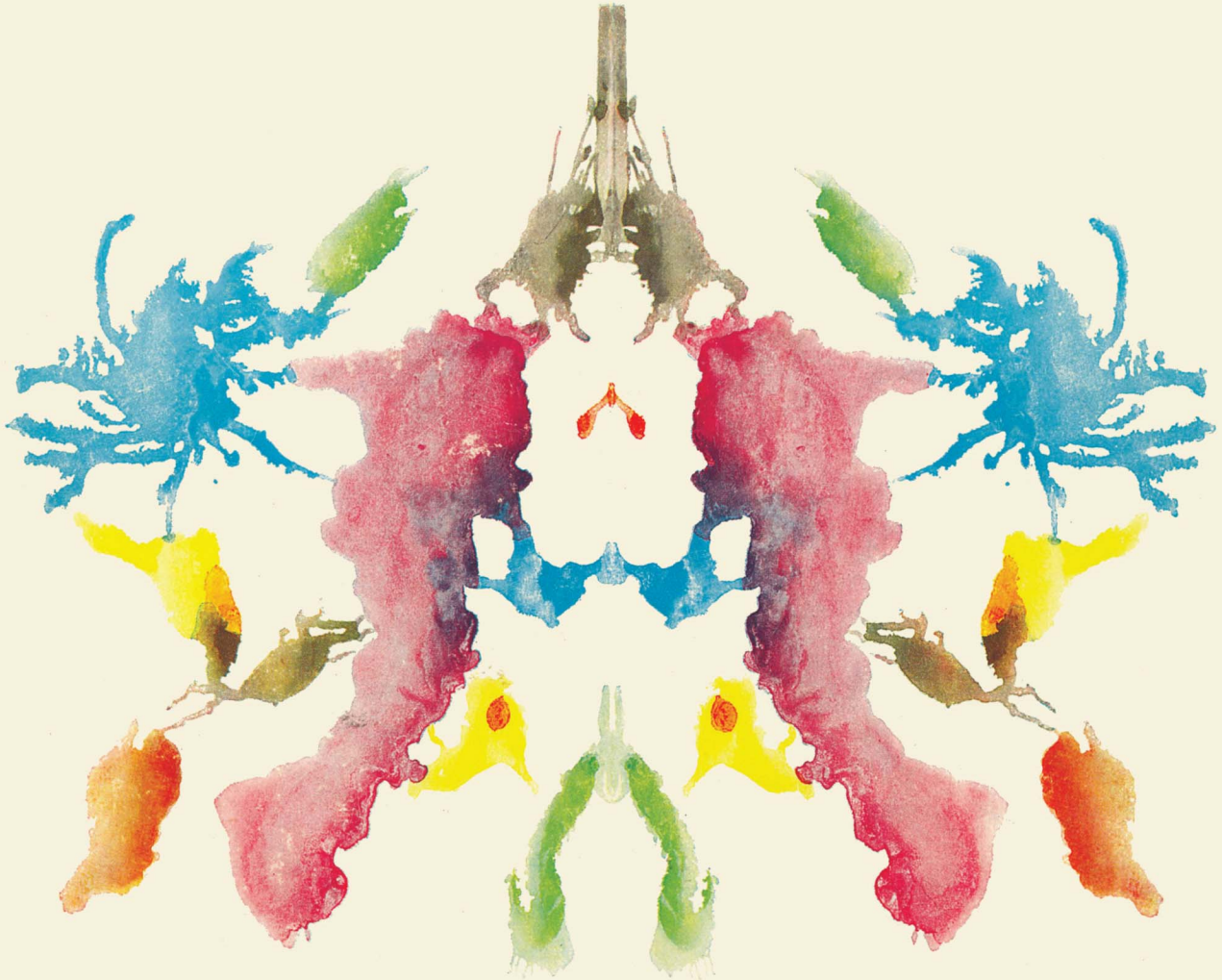
De Cerebro



An Exhibition on the Human Brain

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An Exhibition on the Human Brain

Exhibition and Catalogue

by

Alexandra K. Carter

The Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library,
University of Toronto
27 January–25 April 2025

Exhibition and catalogue by Alexandra K. Carter
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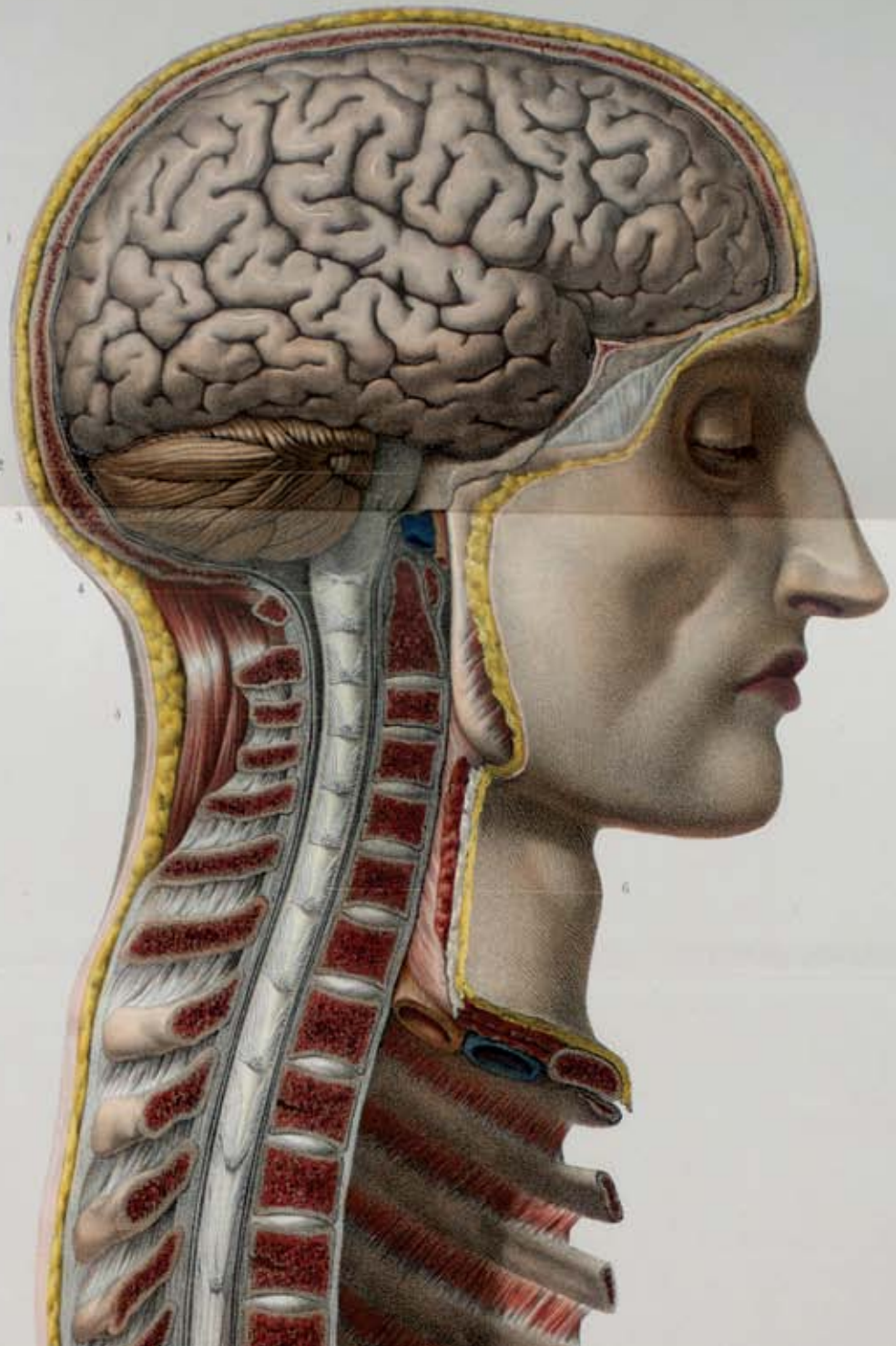
Foreword

In ***De cerebro: An Exhibition on the Human Brain***, curator Alexandra Carter examines how advancements in printing technologies, from the 16th century to the present, have shaped our understanding of the brain. Drawing on the rich and extensive collections of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, the exhibition traces the evolution of our conceptions of the mind through over forty rare items spanning five centuries. Through the printed book, it highlights the shifting ideas surrounding mental health, intelligence, and society, offering insight into how historical changes in knowledge have influenced contemporary perspectives.

The exhibition includes landmark works such as *Margarita Philosophica* (1512) by Gregor Reisch, one of the earliest printed encyclopedias, and *Ortus Sanitatis* (1497), a pivotal herbal text that disseminated botanical and pharmacological knowledge during the Renaissance. Other notable items include original Rorschach inkblot tests and phrenology heads, which reflect changing views on mental health and the mind over time. From early anatomical explorations to modern works like John Searle's philosophy of mind and the Rochdale College Papers, this exhibition offers a compelling look at how diverse fields—medicine, psychiatry, psychology, philosophy, and spirituality—have intersected to shape our understanding of the mind.

In this, her first major exhibition, Alexandra expertly demonstrates how the printed word has not only documented knowledge but also actively shaped it, providing a unique window into the evolving story of the human mind. Congratulations, Alexandra!

Loryl MacDonald
Director, Thomas Fisher Raea Book Library



Introduction

The brain, with all its complexities, has long captivated us. From ancient philosophy to today's cutting-edge neuroscience, our attempts to comprehend this remarkable organ have shaped our understanding of the world and of ourselves. Drawing from the rich collections in the history of medicine, natural history, and philosophy at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library, this exhibition traces an evolution of ideas and discoveries that have transformed our knowledge of the brain. These ideas emerge through multiple lenses, including medicine, psychiatry, psychology, philosophy, and spirituality. Through printed books, manuscripts, and ephemera, this exhibition shows how the study of the brain is deeply intertwined with the history of human thought.

The Thomas Fisher Library's extensive collections in anatomy offer an opportunity to follow advancements in brain illustration from the sixteenth century to the twenty-first. Examples found in early printed books demonstrate challenges faced by anatomists like Johann Dryander (1500–1560) and Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564), who were constrained by the difficulty of physically unravelling the layers of the brain, as well as by the limited potential of depicting complex biological structures using only woodblock, ink, and paper. Later illustrators would have more success due to improvements in both dissection and printing techniques, as the hand-colouring and colour-printing methods of subsequent centuries added new levels of accuracy and detail to anatomical drawings.

While anatomists worked on describing the physical brain, other thinkers worked on broader questions of how the brain might function and what it means to have a human mind. Many early physicians contemplated how the brain might interact with the animal spirits and humours they believed filled the human body with life. Others, like Thomas Willis (1621–1675), considered the differences between human and animal minds. Philosophers like René Descartes (1596–1650)

struggled with the implications of mind and body potentially being more intimately connected than people had once believed.

The fields of psychology, psychiatry, and pharmacology each bring different perspectives on mental health and well-being. Evidence of these perspectives can be found in items like early pharmacopias, advertisements, psychological tests, and other ephemera. While the exhibition covers these professional fields, it also includes the work of those who thought 'outside the brain' by exploring outer reaches of human consciousness with mind altering substances and radical theories that, at times, veered into spirituality and pseudo-science.

With new methods in neuroscience we are able to observe and learn more about the brain than ever before. Yet many questions about what it means to have—or to be—a brain remain unanswerable. This exhibition invites us to question how the development of ideas about the nature of the mind and brain have shaped our current societal beliefs around mental health, intelligence, and psychological well-being, perhaps leading us to a closer understanding of what it means to be human.

Fig. 1.re

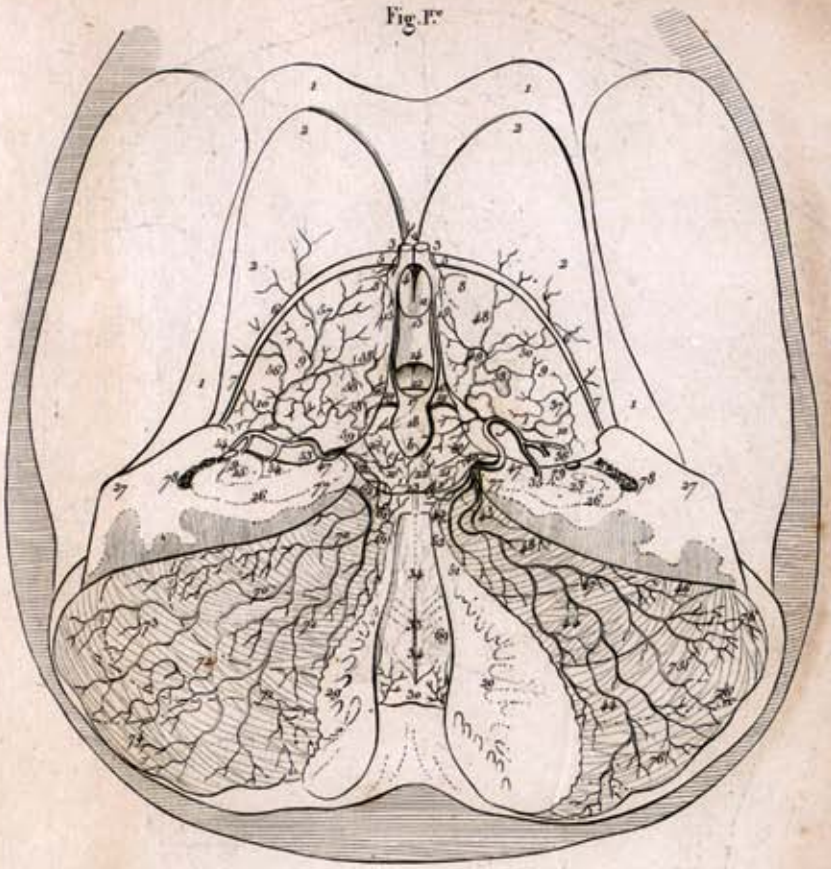


Fig. 2.

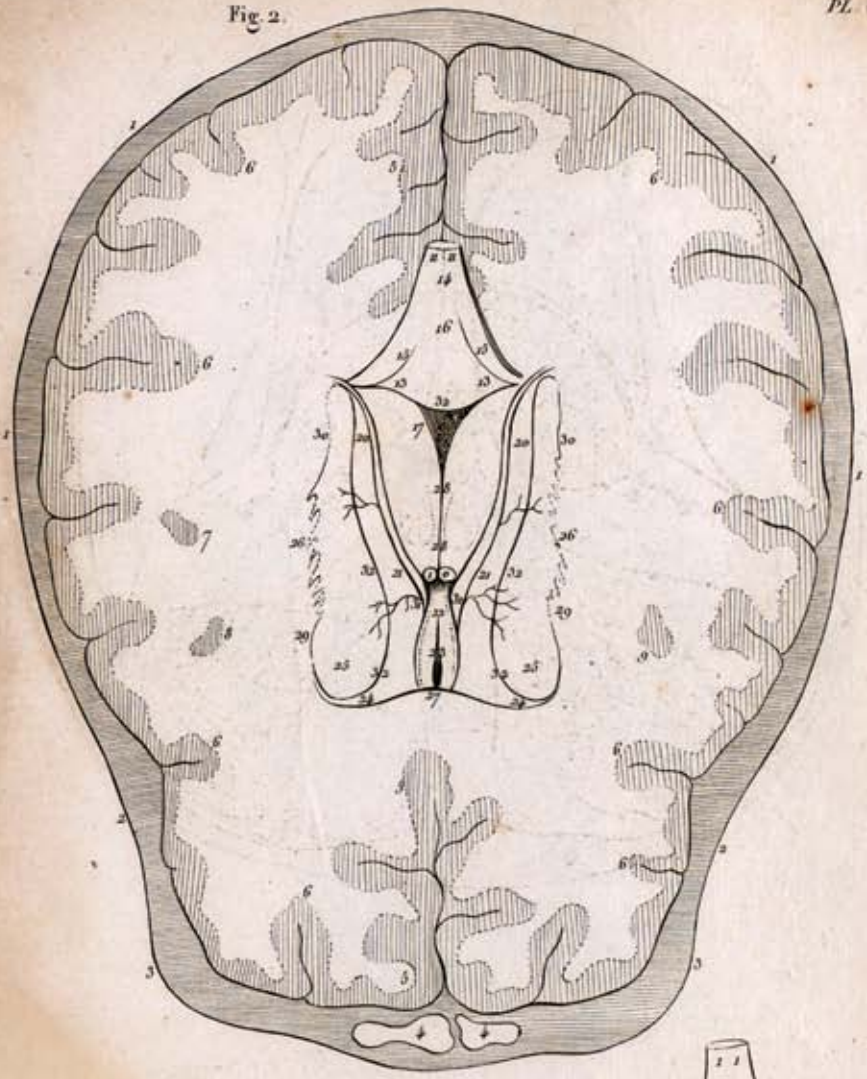
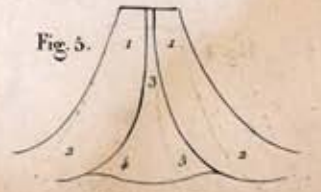


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.



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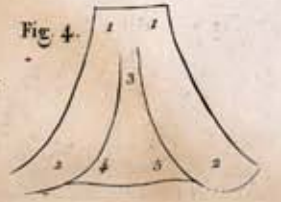
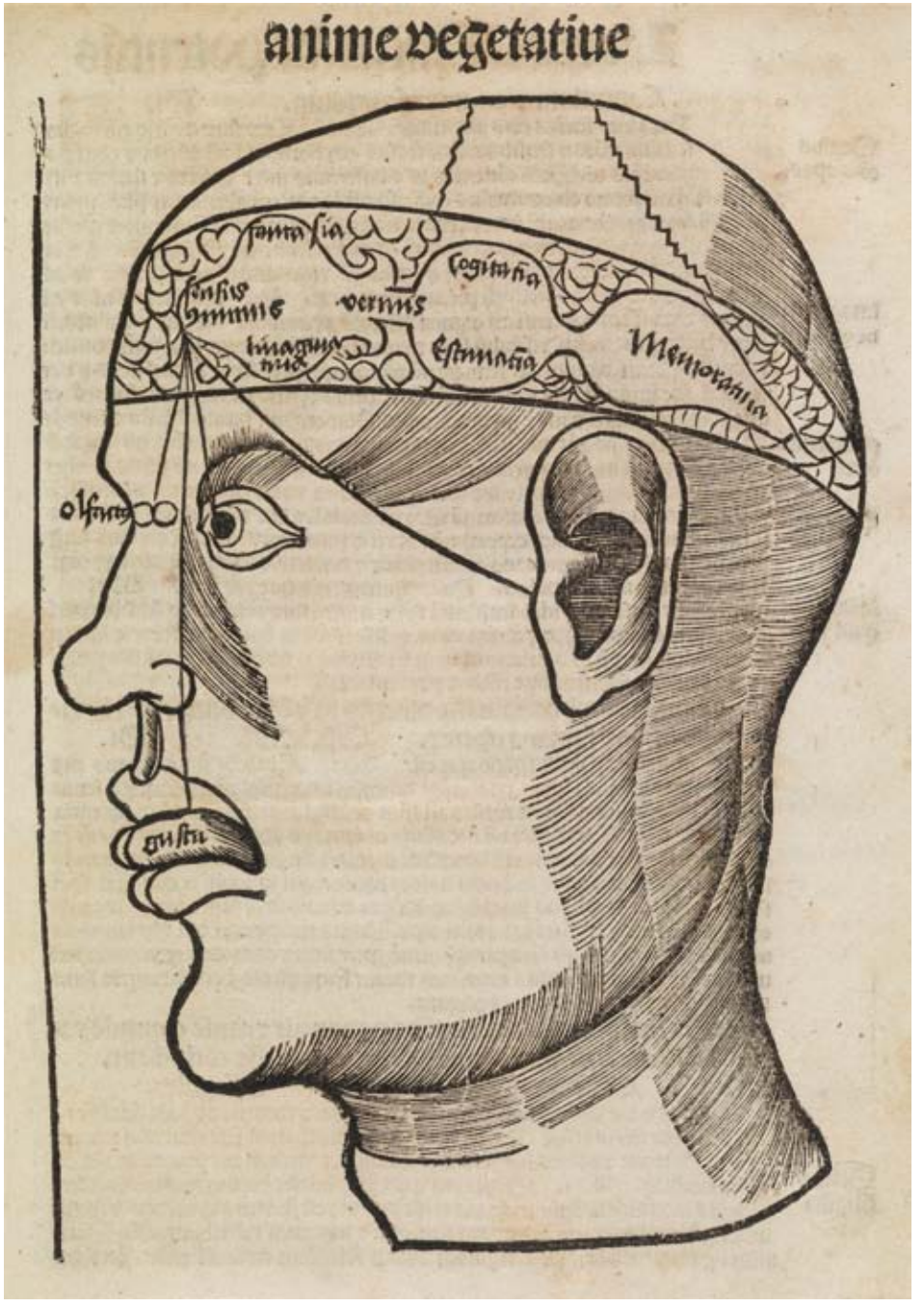


Fig. 3.

Anatomy

Gregor Reisch (d. 1525). *Margarita philosophica*. Strasbourg: J. Grüninger, 1512.

Margarita philosophica, or 'Philosophical Pearl', is one of the earliest printed encyclopedias of general knowledge, compiled by German Carthusian monk Gregor Reisch. Arranged loosely by topic, its contents include Latin grammar, dialectics, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy, physics, natural history, physiology, psychology, and ethics. In chapter twenty-one, titled 'On the nature, number, and organs of the interior senses', we find an early woodcut illustration of a common medieval conception of the brain. In this model, the senses are divided in the brain by three ventricles: one for common sense and the imaginative senses, one for the estimative and phantastic senses, and one for memory.


anime vegetatiue
fantasia
cogitatiua
sensus communis
vermis
imaginatiua
estimatiua
memorialis
olfactus
gustus

Johann Dryander (1500–1560). *Anatomiae.*

Marburg: Eucharius Ceruicornus, 1537.

In *Anatomiae*, German polymath Johann Dryander broke with earlier tradition when he began his work with illustrations of the human head (while most texts began with descriptions of the chest and abdomen). The woodcut illustrations show the progress of dissection, beginning with the exterior of the head, continuing to the membranes and brain itself, and ending with the skull. Various instruments used for dissection are also pictured. Interspersed with many of the skull images are various *memento mori*, symbols and phrases that invite the viewer to remember that their death is inevitable. While perhaps unusual for a medical text, these symbols reveal the fraught relationship early anatomists had with the dissection of the dead. *Anatomiae* pre-dates the even more significant work of Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564) and marks the beginning of a shift toward more accurate anatomical descriptions made through direct observation.

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Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564). *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem.* Basel: J. Oporinus, 1543.

Andreas Vesalius is known for having published what was then the most comprehensive anatomy of the human body, *De humani corporis fabrica* (*The Fabric of the Human Body*), in 1543. This first edition was a landmark in the history of medical illustration, containing over two hundred woodcuts revealing the entire body. It helped to revolutionize the study of anatomy by arguing that anatomists should conduct their own dissections and learn by directly observing and touching the human body. Vesalius' observations on the brain were ground-breaking for the time, but several of the brain illustrations in the *Fabrica* lack explanatory text. Like anatomists before and after him, Vesalius likely struggled to describe internal features of the brain because of the difficulty of preserving this particularly delicate organ.

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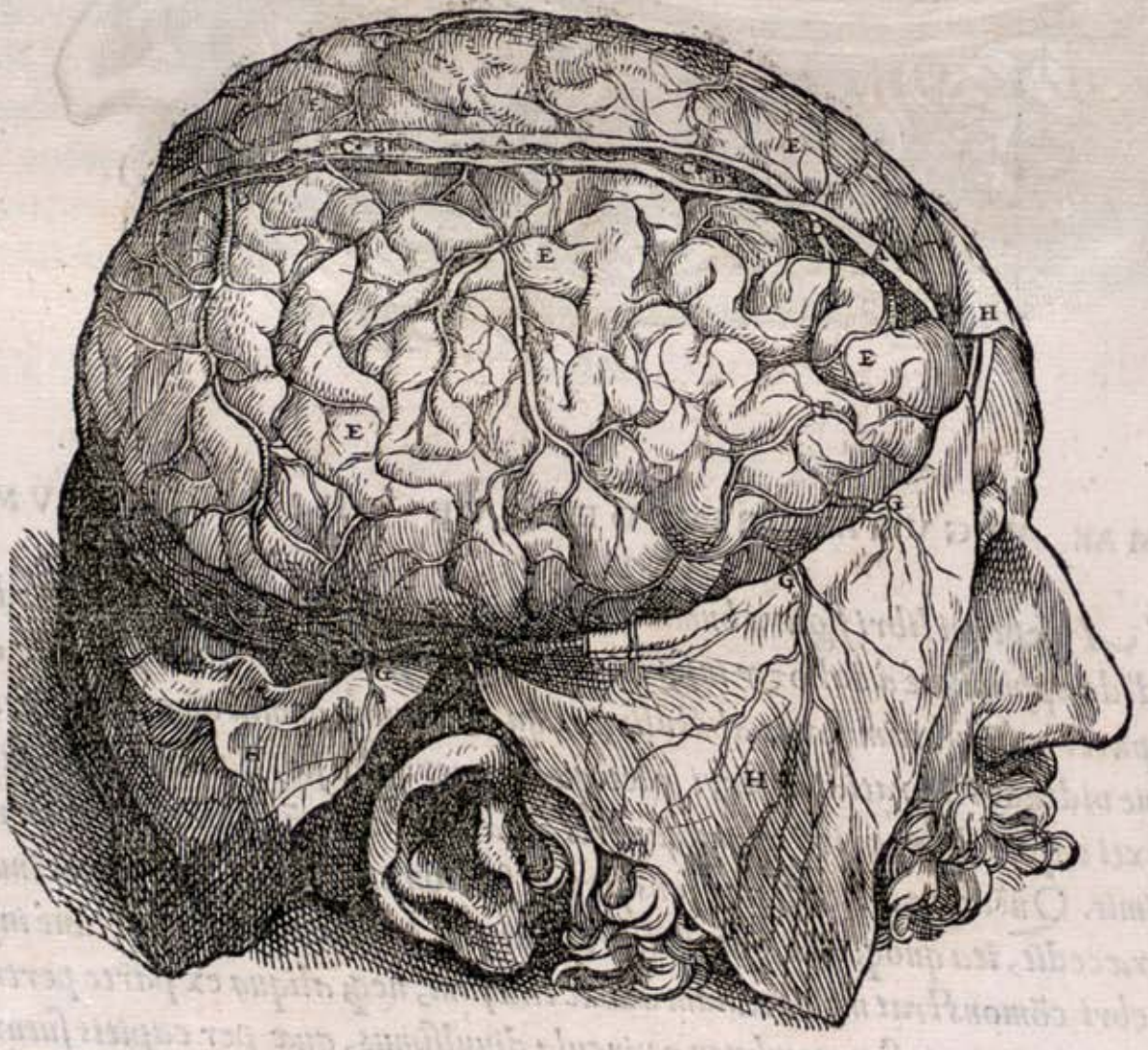
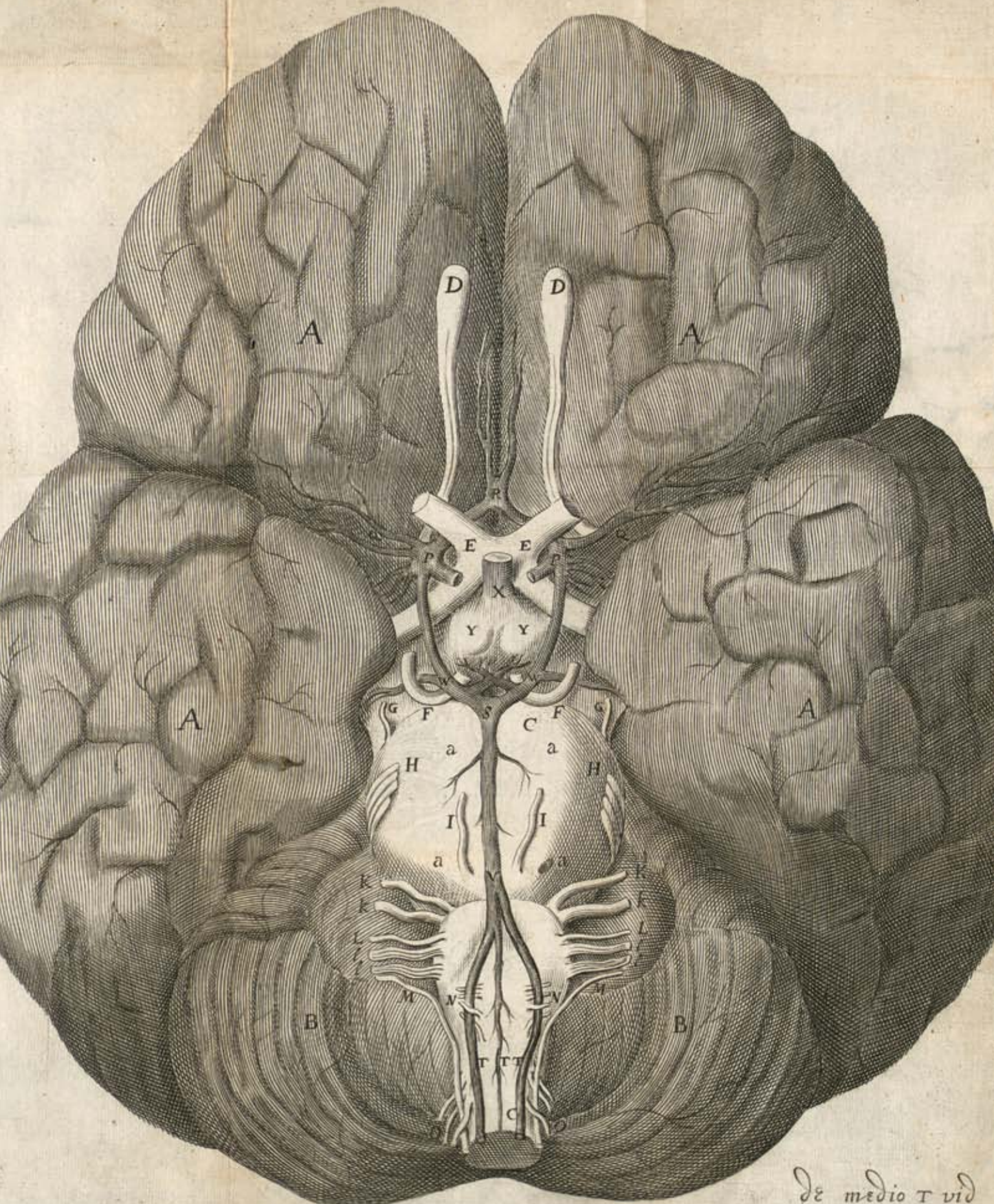


Thomas Willis (1621–1675). *Cerebri anatome.*

London: Tho. Roycroft, for Jo. Martyn & Ja. Allestry, 1664.

Thomas Willis, founding member of the Royal Society of London, published this work in 1664. It was the most complete and accurate description of the brain and nervous system to date. *Cerebri anatome* represents several important moments in the history of the study of the brain, including the first use of the term 'neurology'. Willis is also well known for first depicting the Circle of Willis, a cluster of blood vessels at the base of the brainstem. He described several other features of the brain not previously recorded, including the *corpus striatum* and the *optic thalamus*. He also numbered the cranial nerves in the order that is still used today. The engraved plates in *Cerebri anatome* were drawn by Christopher Wren (1632–1733) of the Royal Society, and present the brain in striking detail.

Figura Ia.



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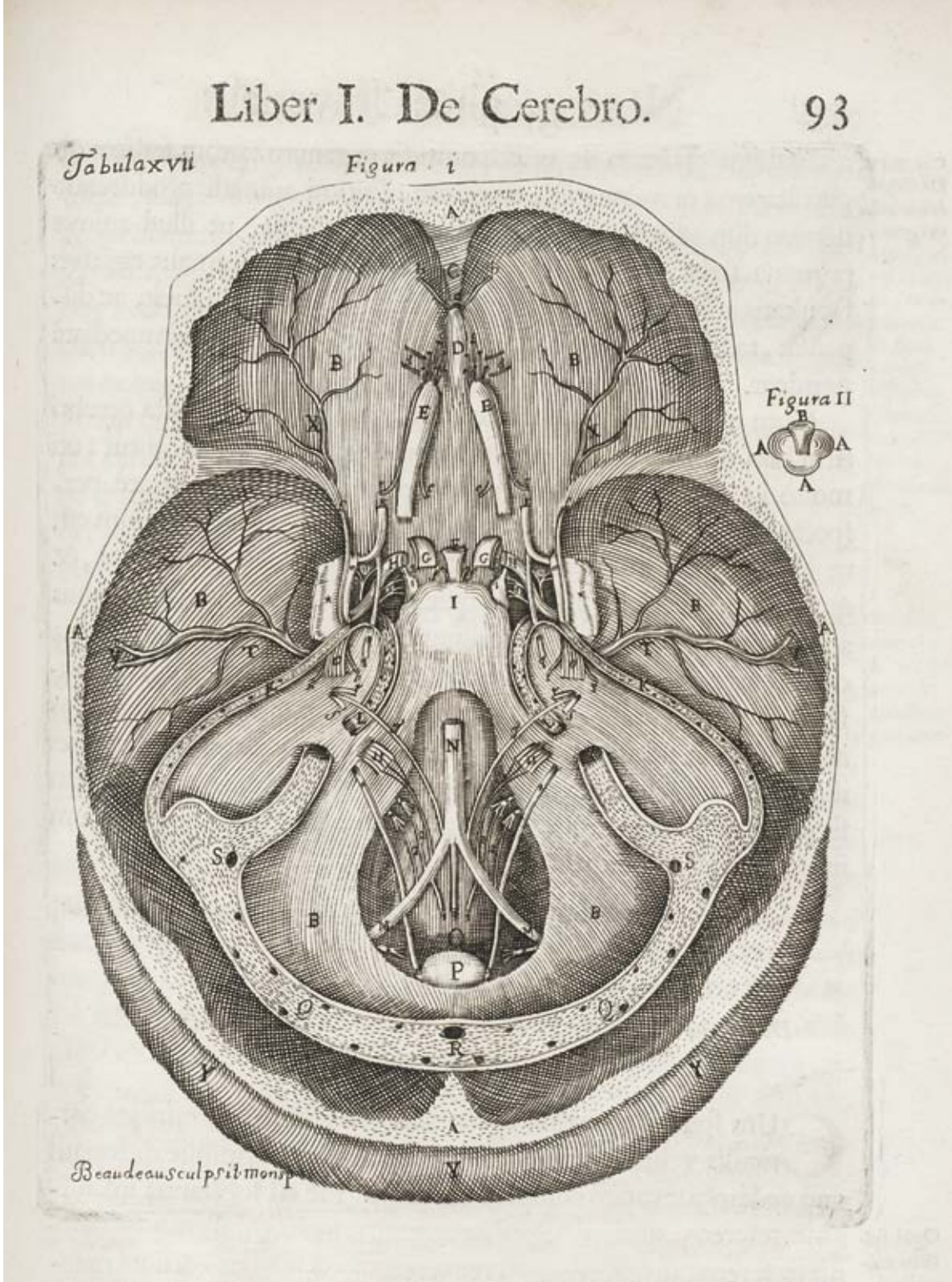
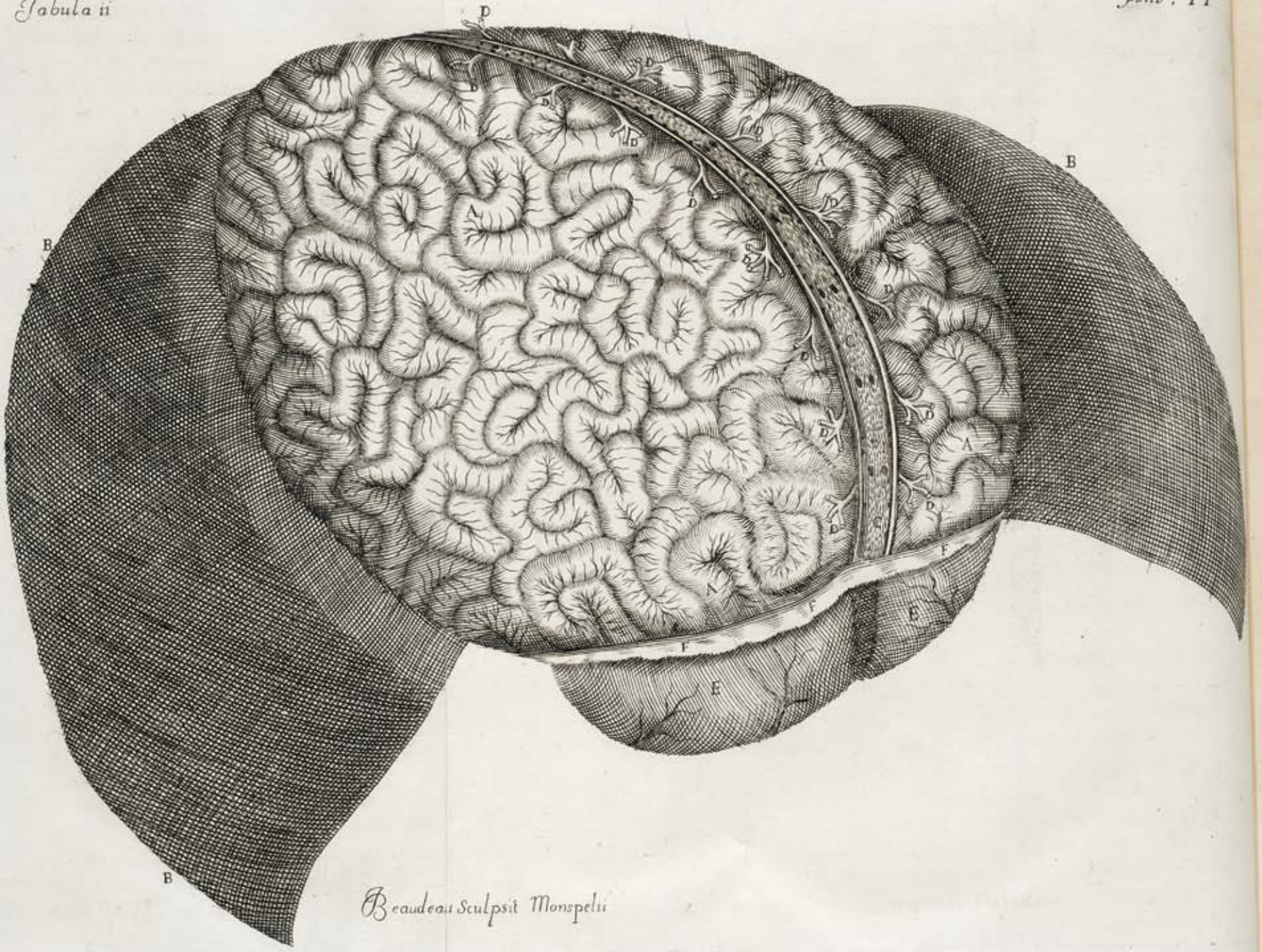
Raymond Vieussens (1641–1715).
Neurographia universalis.
Lyon: Joannes Certe, 1685.

Inspired by Thomas Willis, French anatomist Raymond Vieussens continued the work of describing the complex structures of the brain. Completing over five hundred dissections in his lifetime, Vieussens worked primarily on the heart, brain, and nervous system. Several of his discoveries bear his name today, including *Vieussens' ganglia* and *Vieussens' valve.* Perhaps most significant was his demonstration that the spinal cord is separate from the brain rather than an extension of it. This first edition copy of *Neurographia universalis* includes several oversized folding engraved plates that reveal the intricate details of the nervous system.





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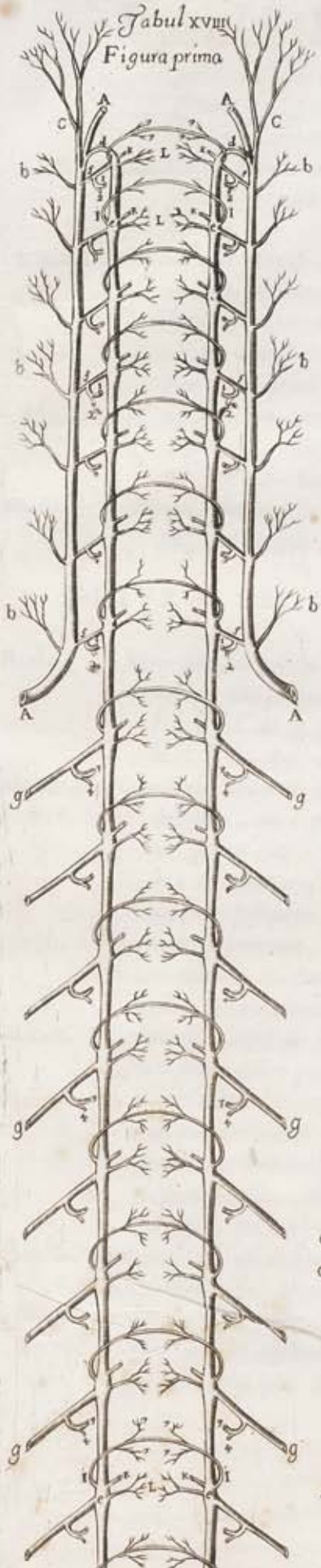
Tabul XVIII.

Figura prima



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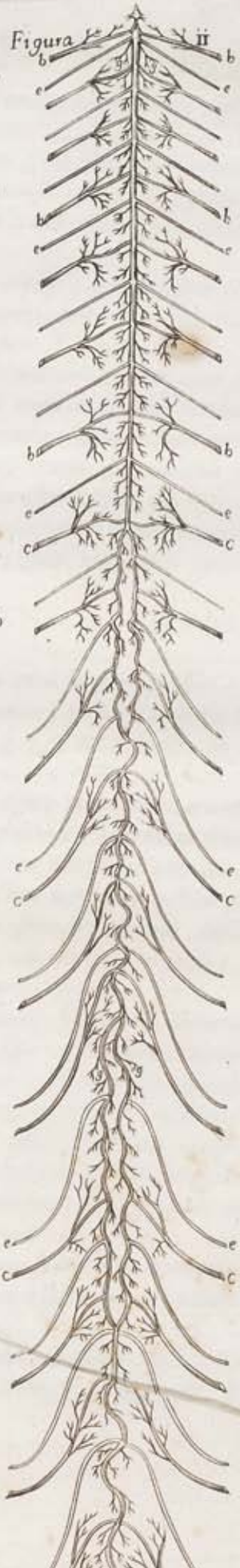
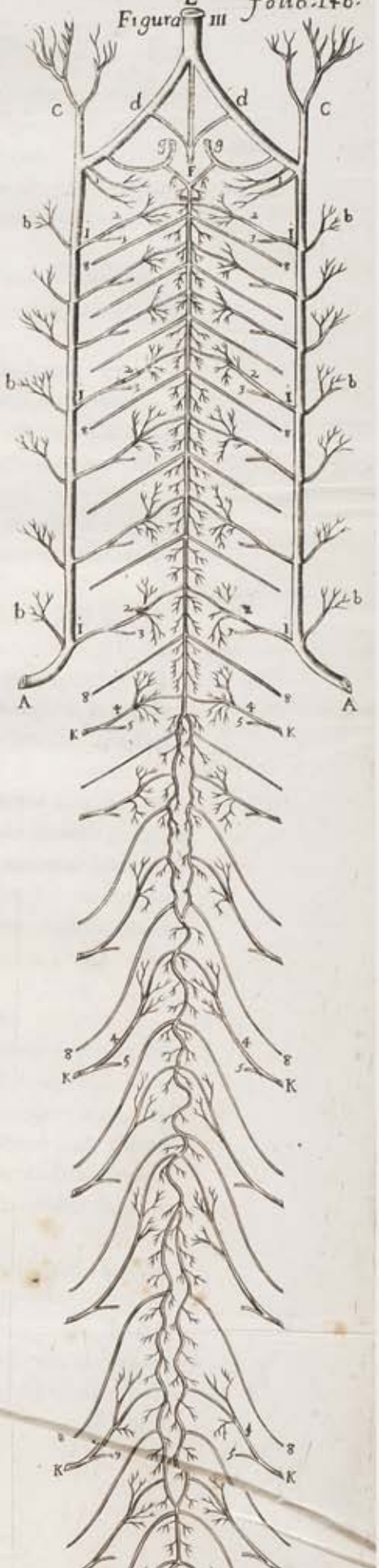


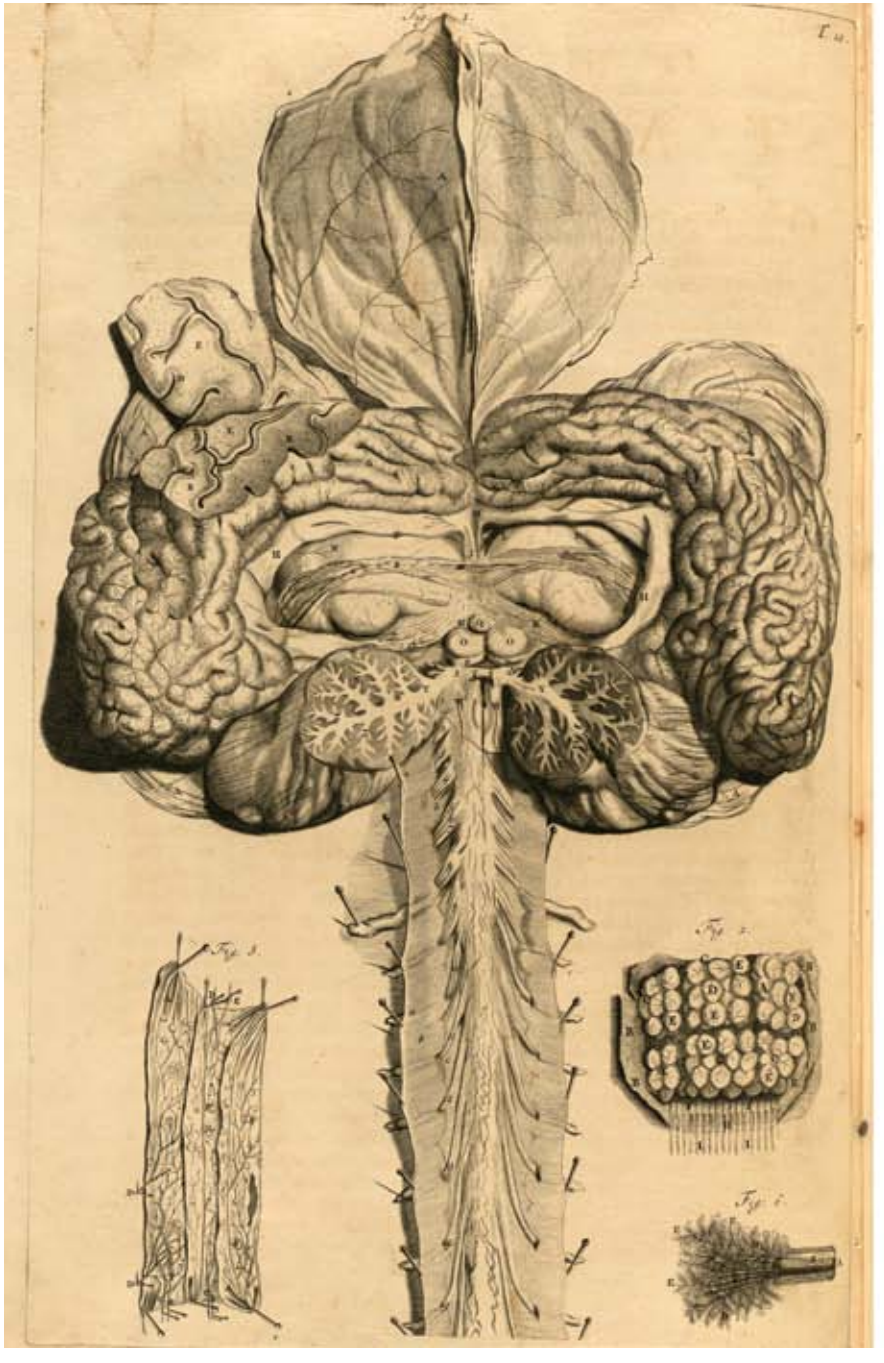
Figura III

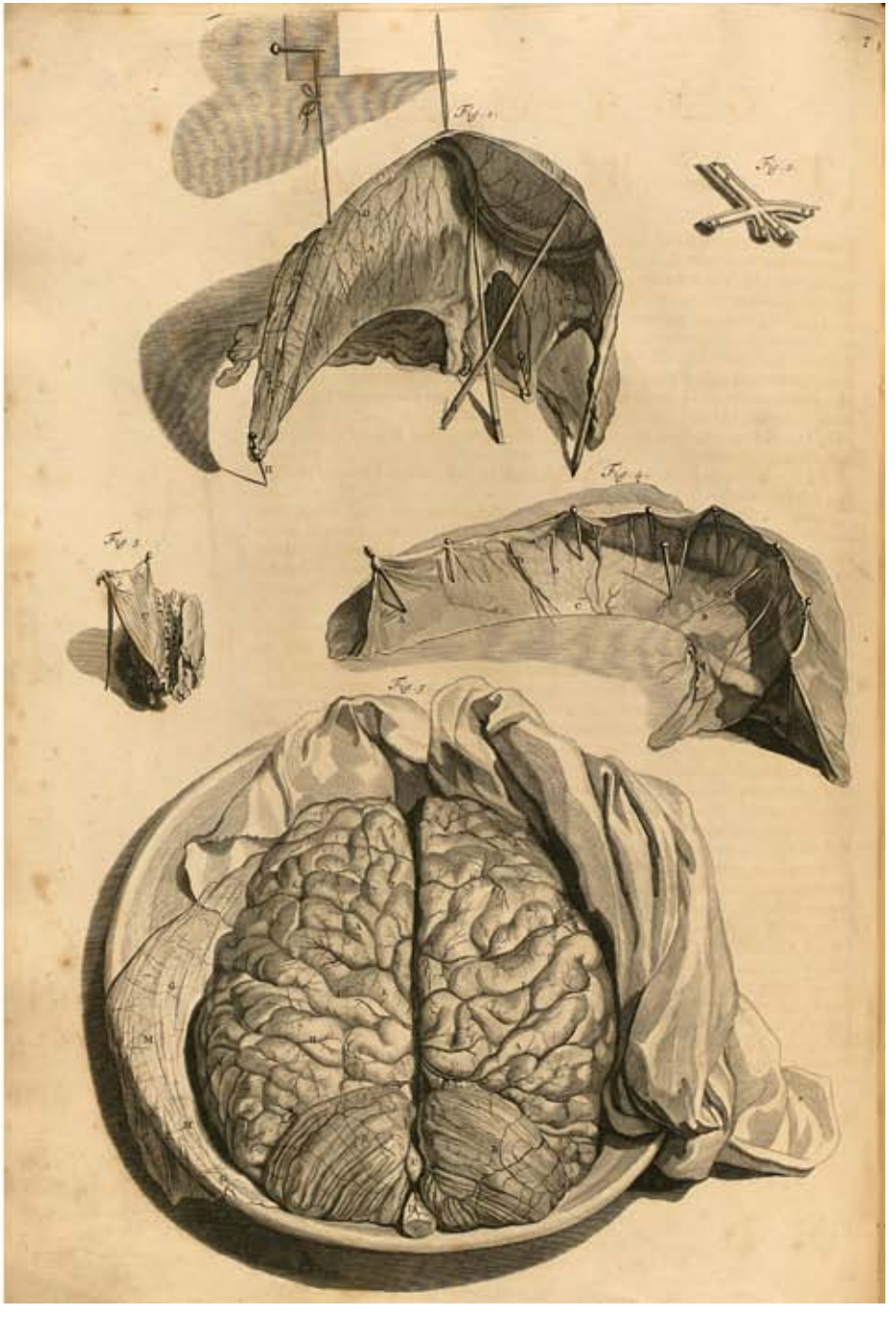


Beaudeaus sculpsit monsp!

Govard Bidloo (1649–1713). *Anatomia humani corporis.* Amsterdam: the widow of Joannes van Someren, the heirs of Joannes van Dyk, Hendrik Boom, and the widow of Theodor Boom, 1685.

The seventeenth century saw advancements in printing technologies that allowed for the production of larger and more elaborate atlas-sized volumes. Govard Bidloo's *Anatomia humani corporis* is one of the largest and longest ever printed. However, the work has been described as more of an artistic meditation on the practices of anatomy and dissection rather than a strictly medical guide to the human body. The artist, Dutch painter Gerard de Lairesse (1641–1711), includes several details unusual for an anatomical work, including houseflies, baskets, books, and numerous pins, that create an overall look of hyper-realism rather than true anatomical accuracy.

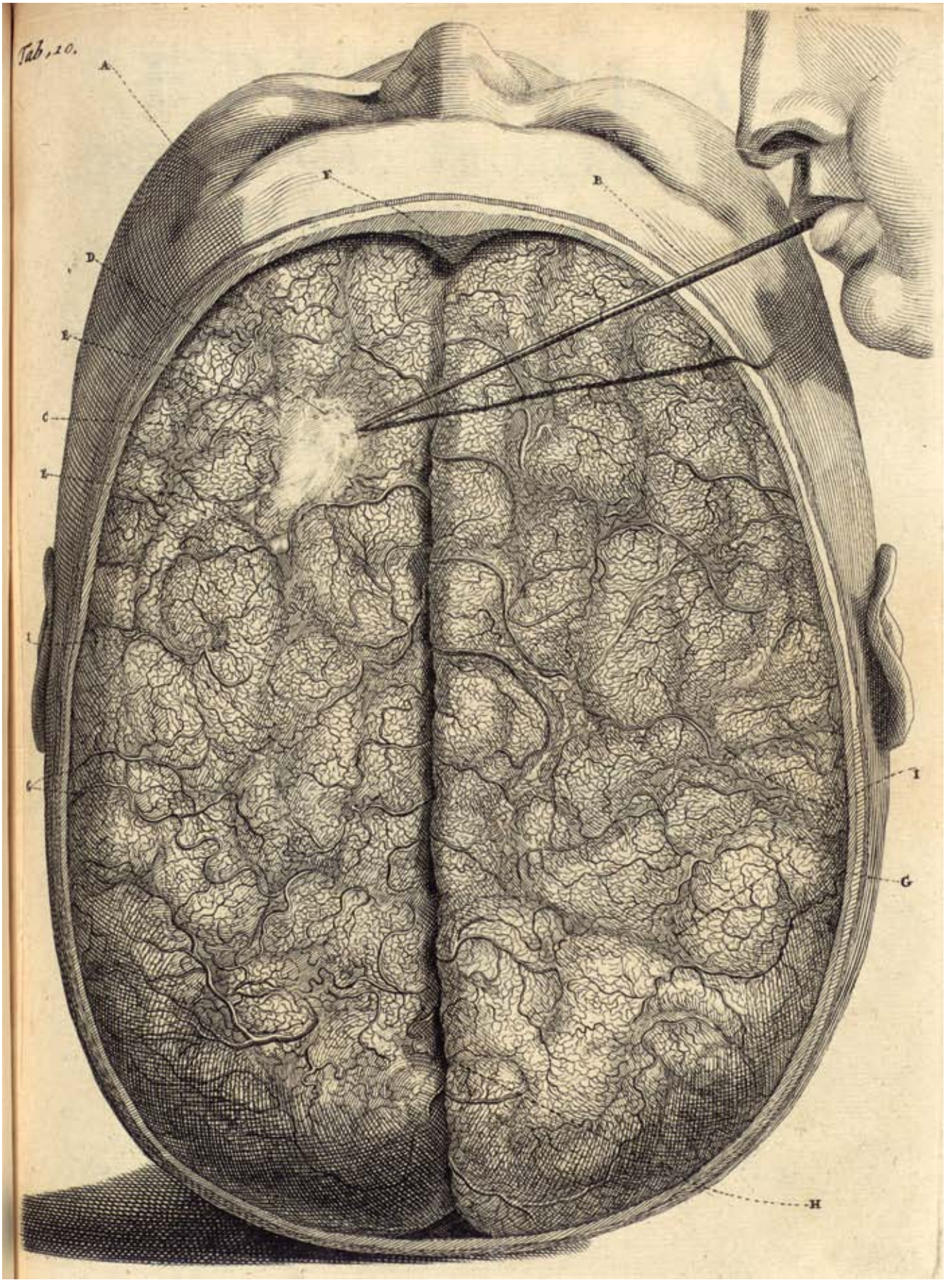




Frederik Ruysch (1638–1731). *Opera omnia anatomico-medico-chirurgica.* Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1737 (i.e. 1744).

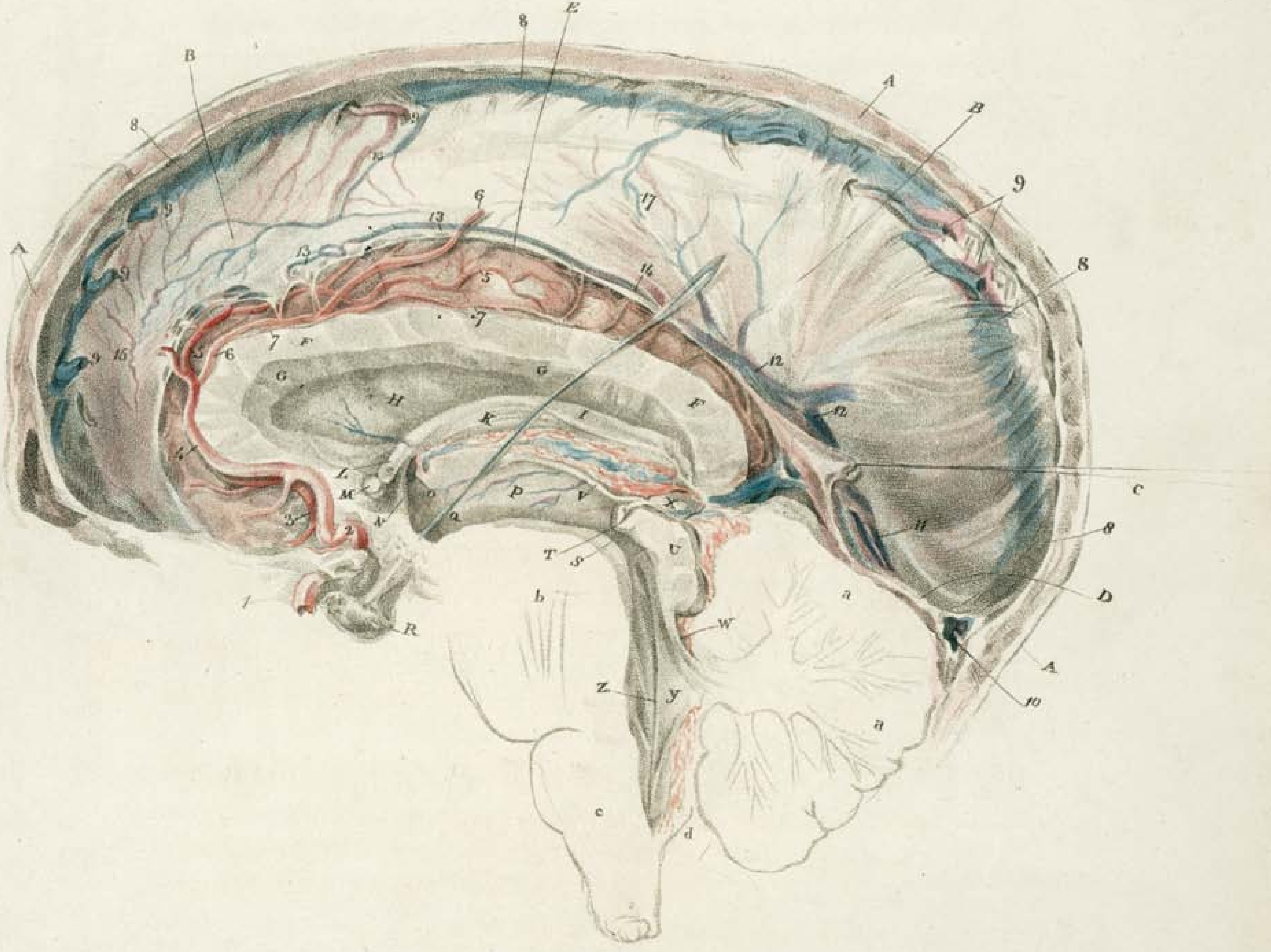
Frederick Ruysch was a Dutch anatomist and embalmer in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, known for his meticulous study of the vascular system, including that of the brain. He is best known for his innovative techniques in preservation and dissection, which allowed him to study the intricate structures of the brain and nervous system with new clarity. Ruysch's detailed anatomical drawings and his private collection of specimens contributed significantly to the understanding of brain anatomy at the time.

Tab. 10.



Charles Bell (1774–1842). *The Anatomy of the Brain, Explained in a Series of Engravings.* London: T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1802.

In *Anatomy of the Brain,* Charles Bell detailed the regions of the brain, including the cerebrum, cerebellum, and brainstem, while also emphasizing the functional roles of these areas. He is best known for formulating the Bell-Magendie law, which distinguished between sensory and motor nerves. The work is illustrated by twelve stipple-engraved plates, eleven of which are hand-coloured. Bell's anatomical illustrations and insights laid essential groundwork for the fields of neuroanatomy and neurology, influencing future research and medical education. *Anatomy of the Brain* not only enhanced the understanding of brain anatomy but also highlighted the intricate relationship between structure and function within the nervous system.

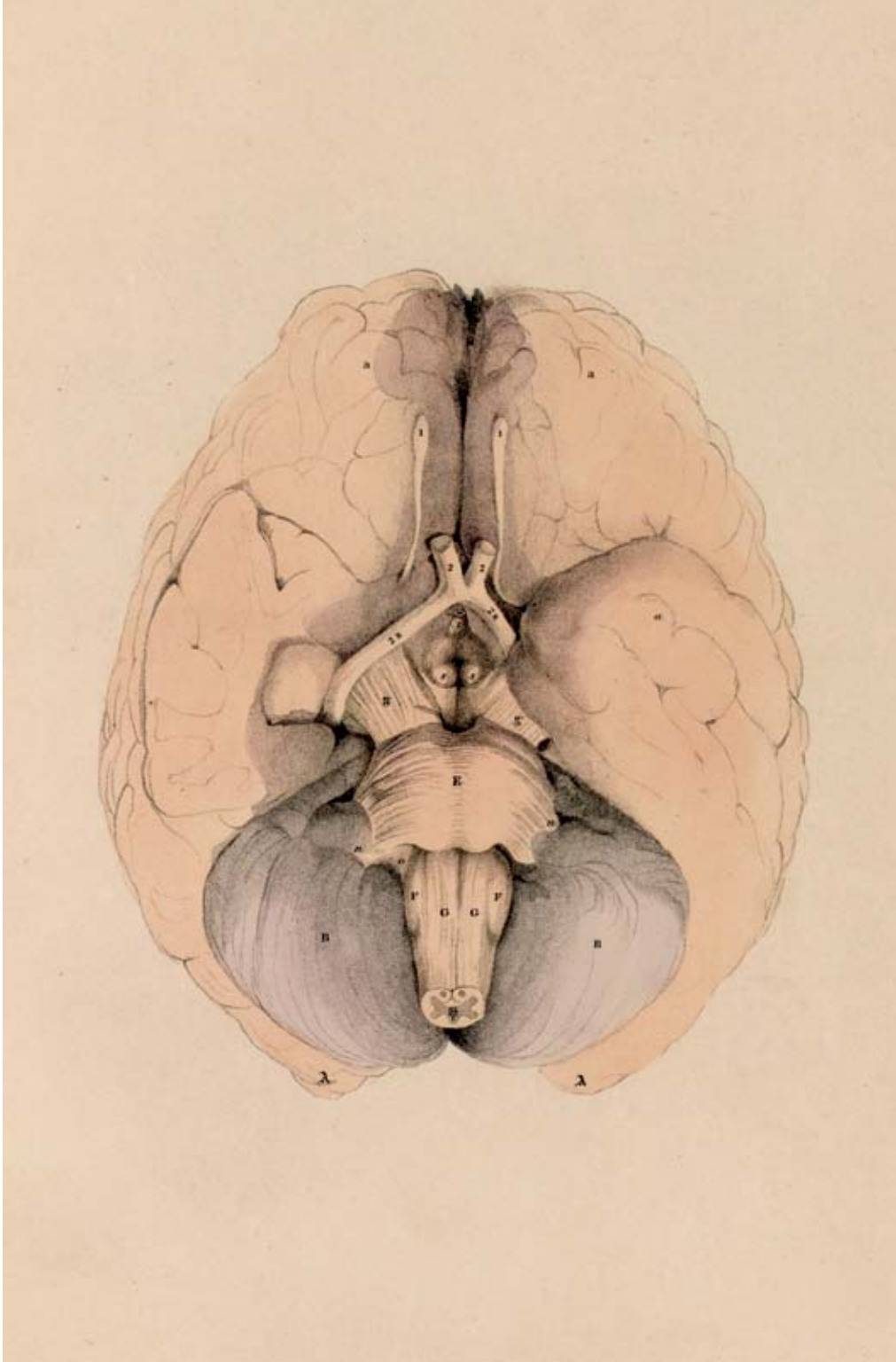


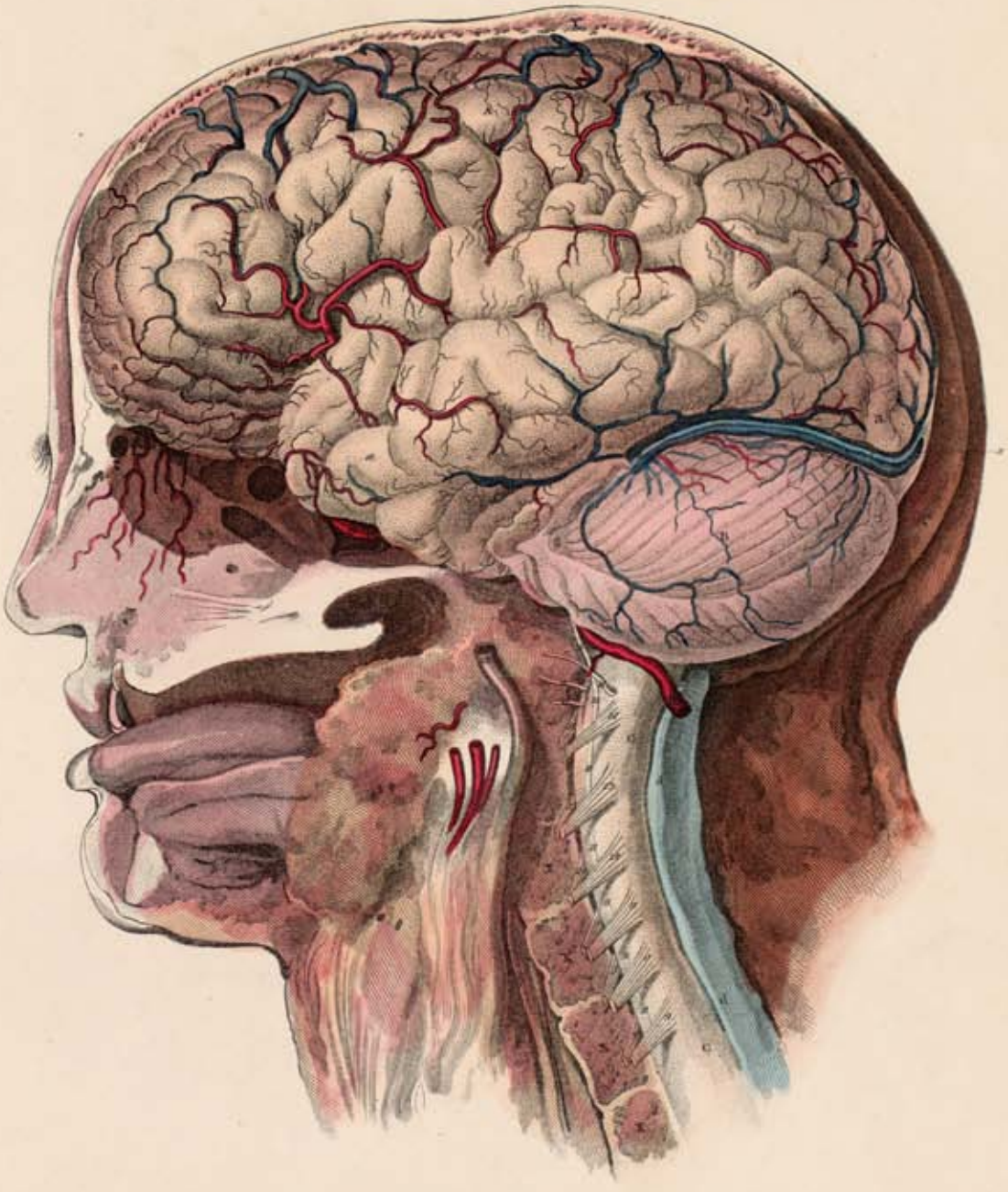
Charles Bell del.

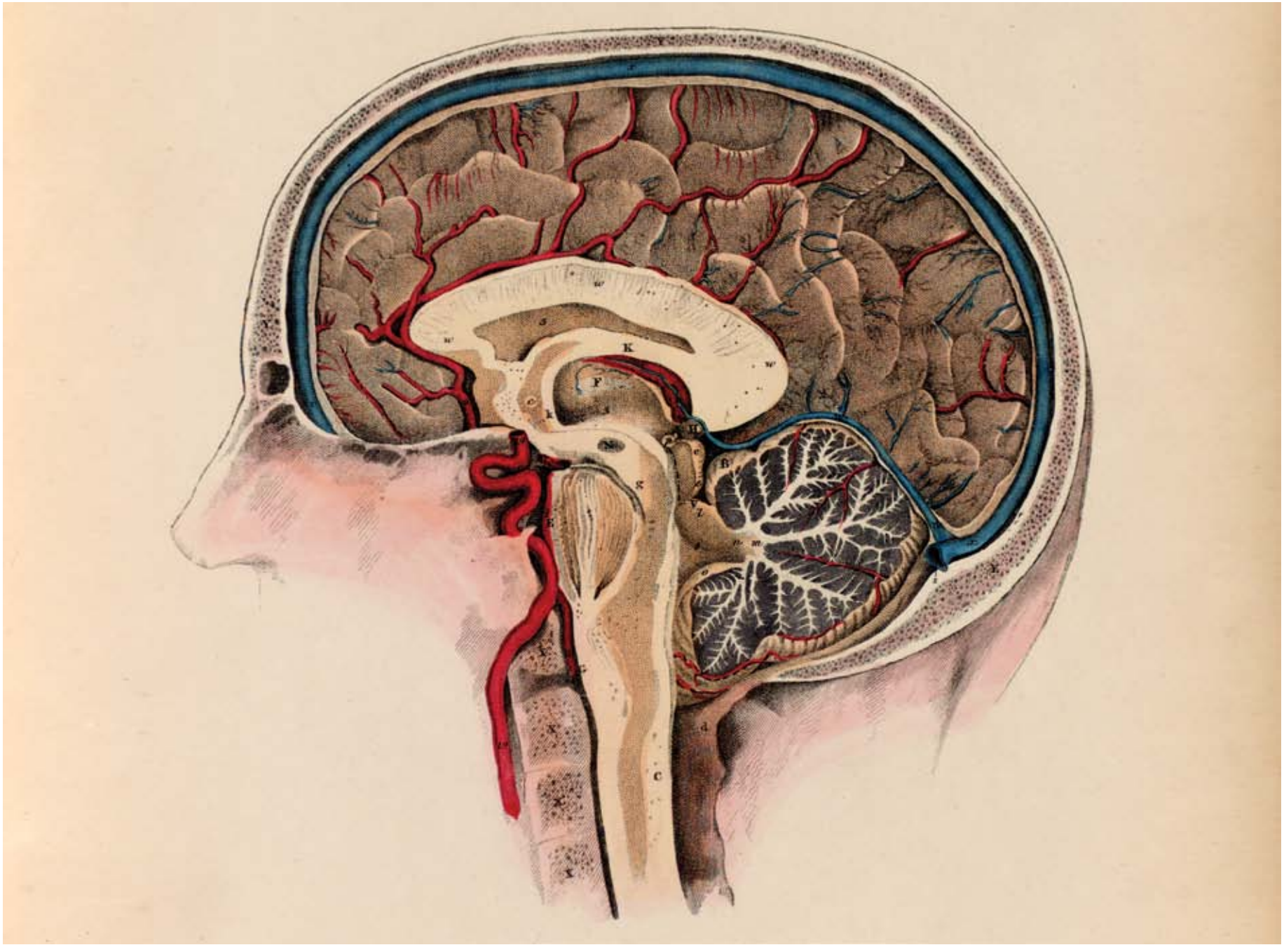
T. Medland sculpt.

John Lizars (1783–1860). *A System of Anatomical Plates of the Human Body, Accompanied with Descriptions and Physiological, Pathological and Surgical Observations.* Edinburgh: W. H. Lizars, London, and W. Curry, Dublin, 1825?

With the nineteenth century came the use of colour in anatomical atlases, obtained using new printing methods. John Lizars was a surgeon and an anatomist, but also the son of a well-known printer and engraver, Daniel Lizars (1793–1875), which explains the high level of artistry and attention to detail found in the fifteen plates. *A System of Anatomical Plates* was intended for students of anatomy who did not have access to cadavers for dissections, and indeed it was used throughout schools in Great Britain. The striking colour plates were produced using a new method of copper etching which used acid to reveal the image in relief. They were then carefully hand-coloured by the artist.

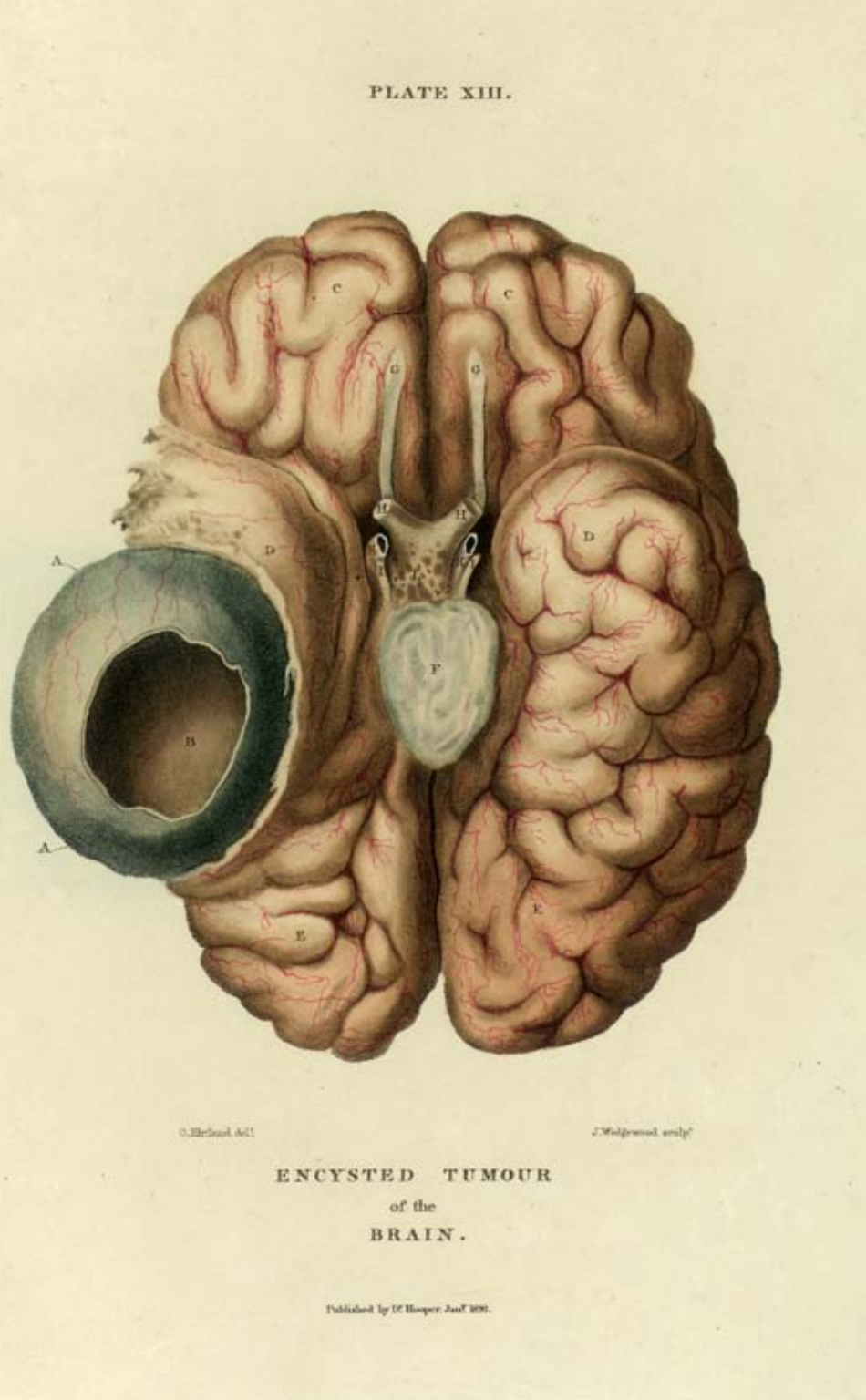






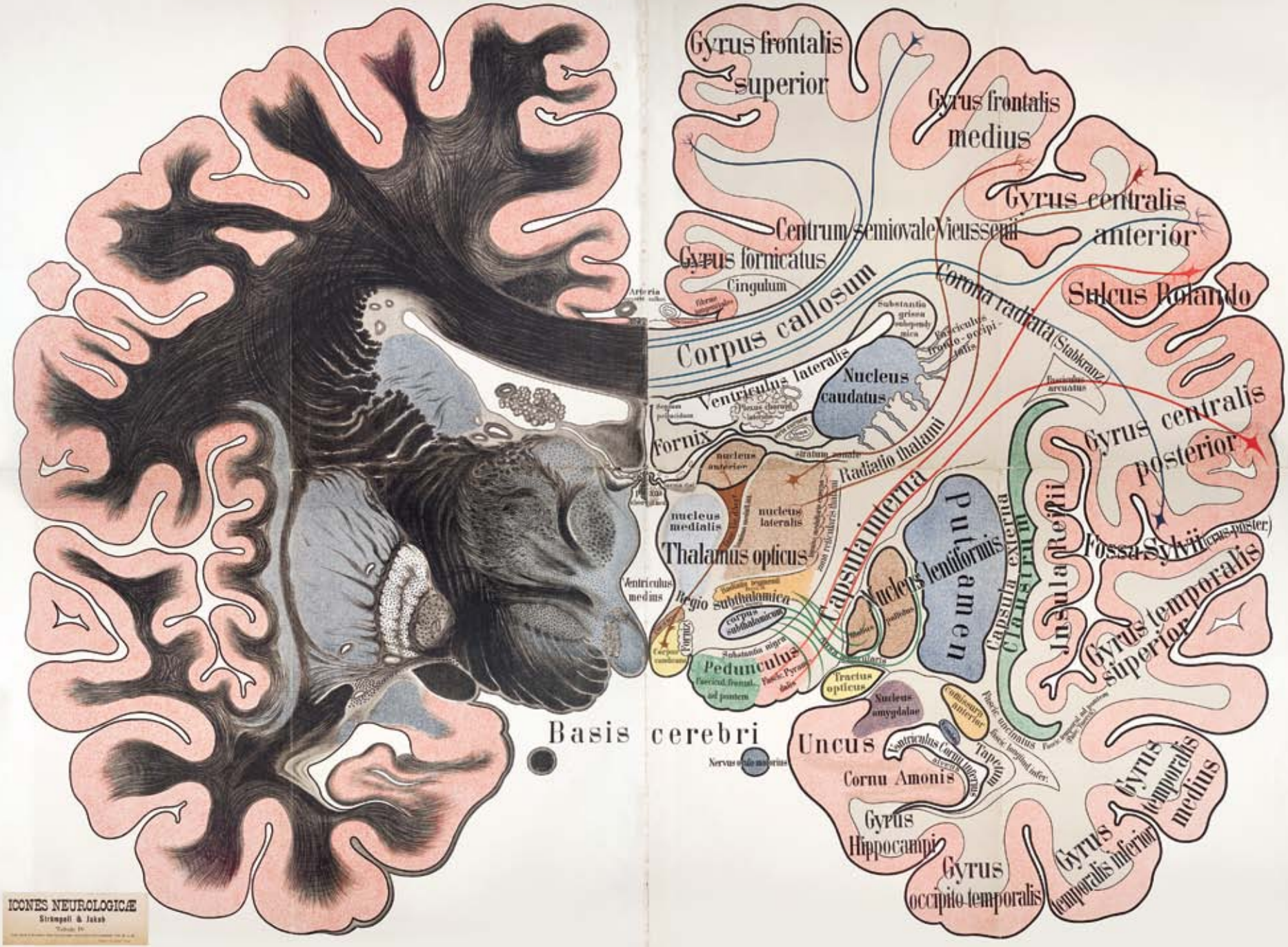
Robert Hooper (1773–1835). *The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Brain, Illustrated by Coloured Engravings of the Most Frequent and Important Organic Diseases to Which That Viscus is Subject.* London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1828.

One way to uncover how the brain might work is to study its pathology. Robert Hooper's *Morbid Anatomy of the Brain* offers fifteen colour, stipple-engraved plates that illustrate the brain in various states of disease and is one of the first illustrated works devoted entirely to neuropathology. Hooper states in the preface that the work is a result of over four thousand autopsies conducted over the course of thirty years, with several different artists having contributed to drawing and engraving the plates. The work is divided into five categories of diseases (inflammation, tumours, diseased structures and 'unnatural appearances', 'morbid collections of fluids' and extravasated blood).



Adolf von Strümpell (1853–1925). *Neurologische Wandtafeln zum Gebrauche beim klinischen, anatomischen und physiologischen Unterricht.* Munich: J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, 1897.

This large poster is one of thirteen produced by a leading figure in twentieth century German neuroscience, Adolf von Strümpell, and his assistant Christfied Jakob (1866–1956), who would later go on to become an important figure in neuroscience in Argentina. The plates were produced by chromolithography, a method of printing using a flat surface with several layers of coloured ink. The largest plate measures over five by seven feet, and each plate folds into a single portfolio for storage and portability.

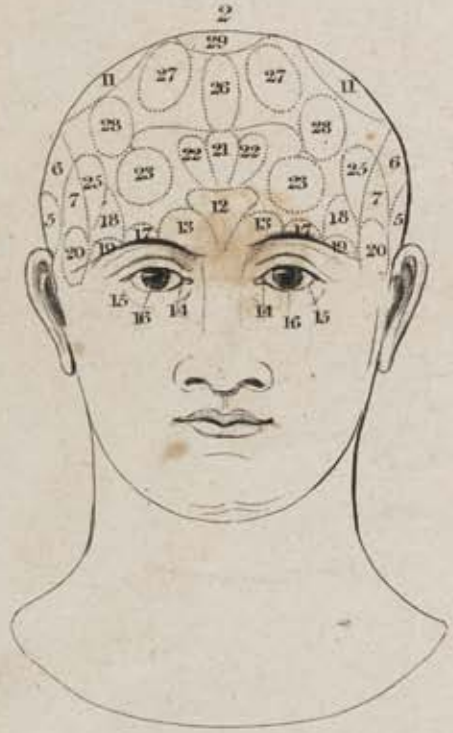


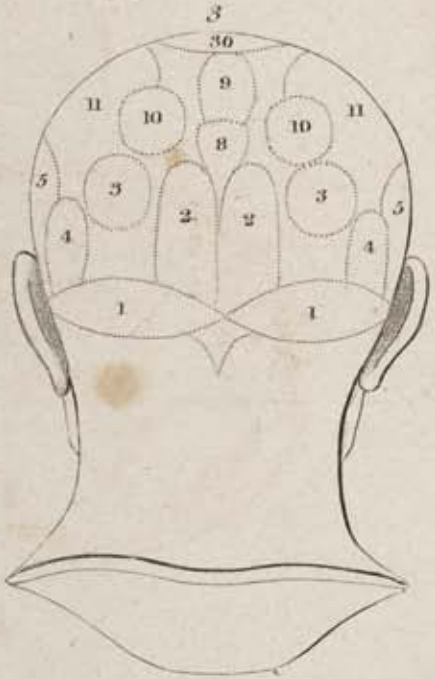
ICONES NEUROLOGICÆ
Strempell & Jakob

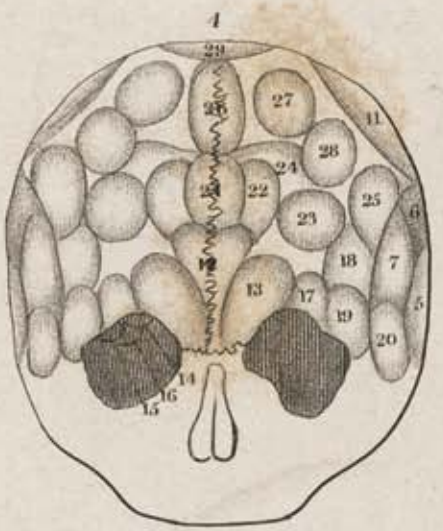
Phrenology

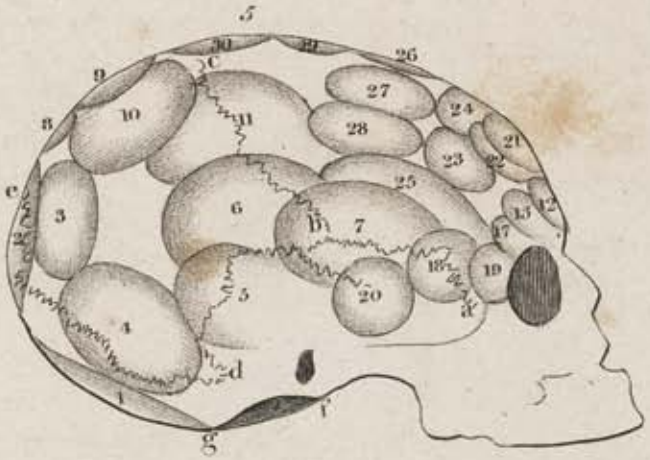
Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828). *Manual of Phrenology.*
Philadelphia: Carey, Lea and Blanchard, 1835.

Phrenology is a set of pseudoscientific theories and practices that emerged in the mid-nineteenth century out of the work of German neuroanatomist Franz Joseph Gall. Gall's theory was based on a series of new claims about the human brain. Highly trained in neuroanatomy and dissection, Gall was one of the first to claim that mental functions were localized in the brain, or that various human aptitudes are 'essentially separate and independent of one another, [and] … have their seat in various and independent parts of the brain'. Decades later, practical phrenologists took Gall's ideas further to claim that skull size and shape could be used to reliably predict a person's propensities, talents, and behaviours. Though phrenology would eventually veer far from medicine, Gall's work marked an important moment in the study of the brain.









Orson Squire Fowler (1809–1887). 'Phrenological character of Charles Robert Peterkin, age 4 yrs 9 months'. Toronto, 1876.

Phrenology is perhaps best known through the work of the nineteenth-century Americans Orson Squire Fowler and Lorenzo Niles Fowler (1811–1896), as well as Lydia Fowler (1823–1879), who was the second woman in America to be awarded a medical degree. The Fowlers held public lectures in and around the New England area to promote their theories. In 1876, Orson Fowler conducted a phrenological reading on a young boy in Toronto, the details of which are recorded in this manuscript.

Amherst Nov. 15th 1876

Charles Robert Peterkin.

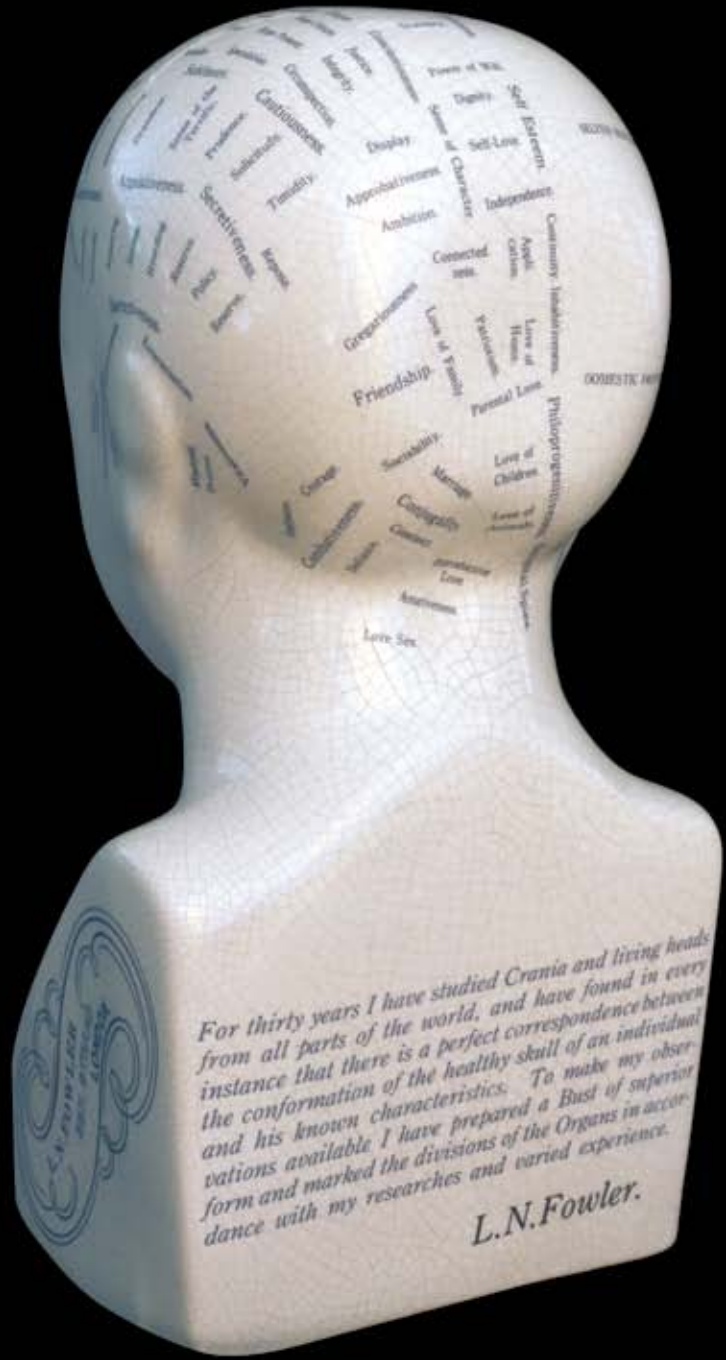
Fear amounting almost to cowardice is this boys error. consequent on his mothers extreme amount of anxiety before he was born. something scared her half to death all the time. and this leaves him in perpetual terror. Do not dare increase this faculty - assuage it. Do not dare threaten chastisement. If you must chastise - do it on the spot - so that he will not have to dread it - but you ought not to - chastise him. his fault is due to that fine state of his nervous system consequent on his mothers fears. always soothe - agitate never. Never tell him to take care. always tell him - never fear. he will take care without it. Need to have his muscles strengthened so as to cultivate his courage. for one feels bold in proportion as he feels strong. So

(1)

Phrenological Model. New York: L.N. Fowler, 189–.

As their ideas grew in popularity, the Fowlers founded a number of small museums, known as 'Phrenological Cabinets', where they displayed human and animal skulls, casts of famous individuals' heads, and other paraphernalia. They established a profitable publishing business, through which they printed the *American Phrenological Journal,* alongside dozens of other titles intended to promote their ideas. With business associate Samuel Wells, the Fowlers branched out into the production of objects and instruments, including model human brains and craniometers (an instrument used for taking skull measurements), 'do-it-yourself' phrenology guides and cards, and a series of ceramic phrenological heads.


PHRENOLOGY
BY
L.N.FOWLER.
L.N.FOWLER
LONDON.


For thirty years I have studied Crania and living heads from all parts of the world, and have found in every instance that there is a perfect correspondence between the conformation of the healthy skull of an individual and his known characteristics. To make my observations available I have prepared a Bust of superior form and marked the divisions of the Organs in accordance with my researches and varied experience.
L.N.Fowler.


Constructiveness
Acquisitiveness
Secretiveness
Destructiveness
L.N.FOWLER
27, STRAND
LONDON.


SELFISH PROPENSITIES
ENTERED AT
STATIONERS HALL.

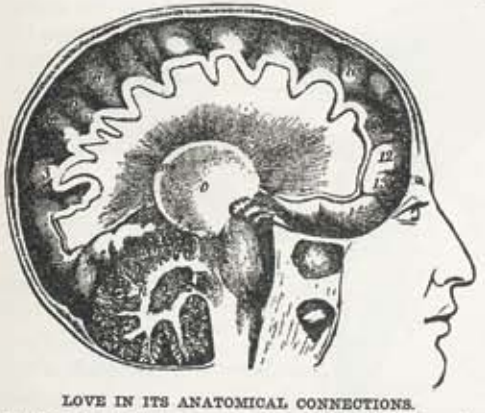
PERFECTING GROUP.
INTUITIVE REASONING REFLECTIVE FACULTIES.
MORAL AND RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS.
Comparison.
Human Nature.
Benevolence.
Veneration.
Firmness.
Comparison.
Intuition.
Criticism.
Foresight.
Philanthropy.
Liberality.
Sympathy.
Respect.
Worship.
Antiquity.
Perseverance.
Stability.
Reasoning.
Causality.
Planning.
Agreeableness.
Blandness.
Youthfulness.
Adaptiveness.
Imitation.
Mimicry.
Ideality.
Sprirtuality.
Hope.
Conscientiousness.
Faith.
Hope Future.
Justice.
Trust.
Hope Present.
Integrity
Wonder.
Speculation.
Sublimity.

Mary Ries Melendy (1841–1927). *The Science of Eugenics and Sex Life: The Regeneration of the Human Race*. Philadelphia: W. R. Vansart, 1914.

Proponents of phrenology believed that different areas of the brain corresponded to specific traits, leading to the idea that certain 'superior' traits could be quantified and inherited. This belief fed into the eugenics movement, which aimed to improve the genetic quality of the human population through selective breeding and the sterilization of individuals deemed unfit. Both phrenology and eugenics reinforced racial and social hierarchies by suggesting that certain groups were inherently superior or inferior. The ideas of phrenology not only influenced early eugenic theories but also contributed to harmful policies that sought to regulate reproduction. This example of a popular guide to health mixes advice on childbirth, parenting, and housekeeping with advice on how to select a spouse so as to lead to the most desirable qualities in children.

means a corresponding increase of that part's activity. Nowhere is this more evident than in the brain. Now it has been learned that in woman's brain a richer blood-supply stimulates those portions controlling the unconscious processes. Her "sub-conscious mind," as it is sometimes called, is, therefore, more active than her conscious intellect; and for this reason she often knows by intuition, in a flash, something that man would laboriously reason out.

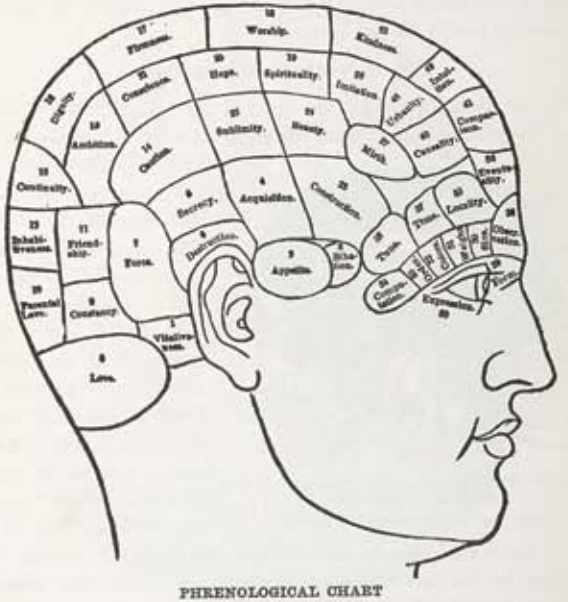
So it is with woman's love-nature. The lower part of her brain, near the spinal cord, is most actively nourished by the blood-supply; hence it is not strange that the very foundations of her being rest upon sentiment rather than upon reason. Normally, woman lives to be beloved, and intuitively does those things which are lovely. See illustration, "Love in Its Anatomical Connections." Further, she lives to be beloved of man, while, speaking broadly, he chiefly exists to increase in simple strength of body and of mind. Thus are brought together strength and tenderness, each to modify the other; the positive and negative poles of being which form the complete circuit of creation.



LOVE IN ITS ANATOMICAL CONNECTIONS.
m, the corpus callosum, a great nerve center; o, the seat of love, in the female head.

During sleep, there is only sufficient blood supplied to the brain for the purposes of nutrition. Were there more, the action of the

brain would render sleep impossible. Activity of the mind greatly influences this matter of cerebral circulation. Hence it is easy to see why prolonged worry or study, by retaining or increasing the blood supply, will cause insomnia; also why, if through sickness, monotonous work or other conditions, the supply of the blood to the



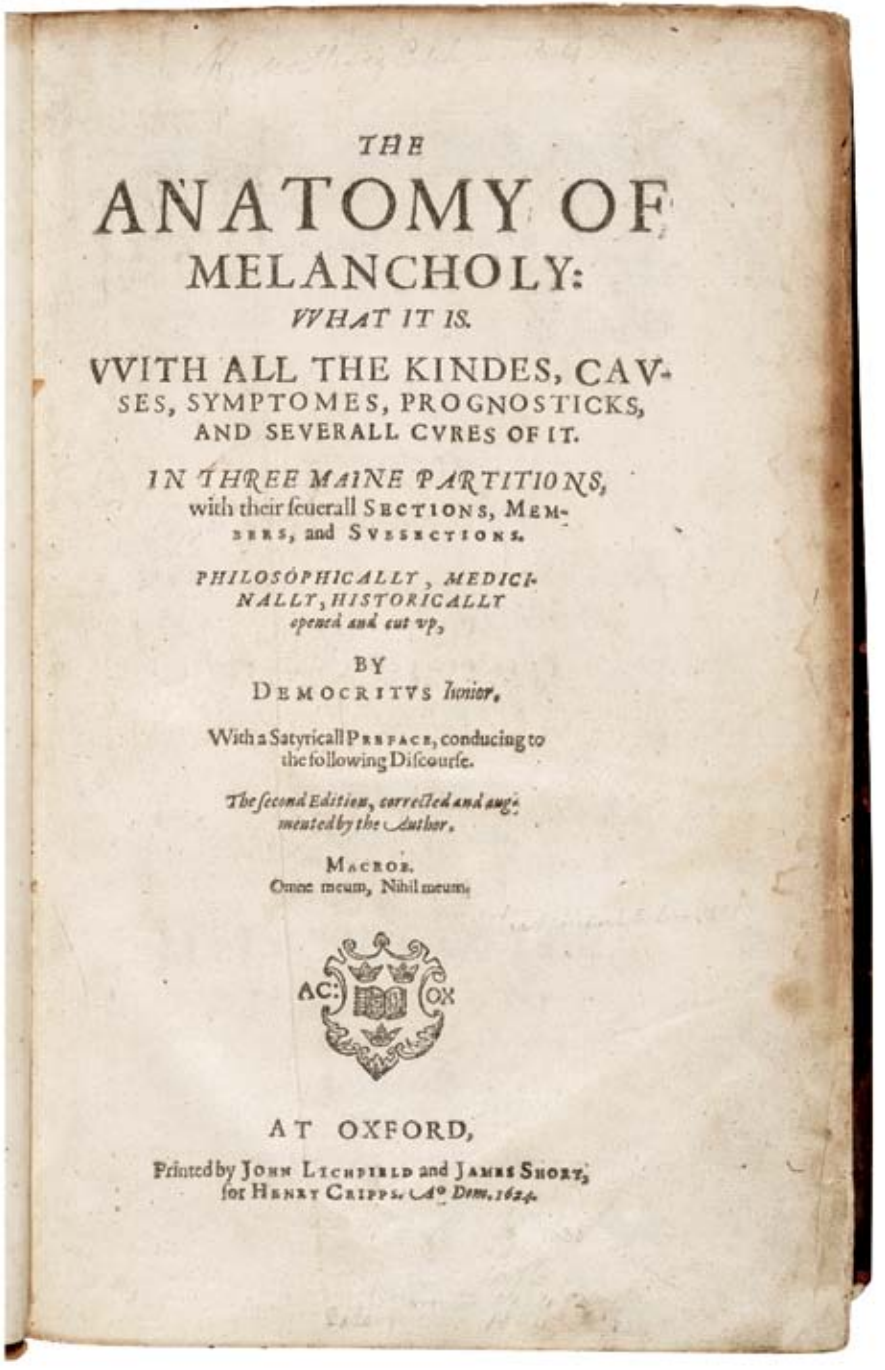
PHRENOLOGICAL CHART
of the Human Brain.

brain is greatly lessened, the brain functions will not be carried on properly in the waking state; memory, concentration, the voluntary mind, the will and the senses become feeble; the brain partially loses control of the nervous system, and "nervousness" is the result. At such a time the mental impressions are likely to be misinterpreted or

Philosophy

Robert Burton (1577–1640). *The Anatomy of Melancholy*. Oxford: John Lichfield and James Short, for Henry Cripps, 1624.

Robert Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy* was first published in 1621 and draws from a range of sources, including medicine, psychology, philosophy, theology, and astrology in an attempt to understand the human state of 'melancholy', or what might be described today as clinical depression. At over nine hundred pages, it is extensive in its exploration of the 'dispositions and habits' that might lead to melancholy in an individual. Burton's sources, which range from ancient physicians Galen and Hippocrates to religious tracts and literary poems, show the complex and often competing mix of ideas seventeenth-century thinkers grappled with in order to understand the mind. *Anatomy of Melancholy* was re-published five times with several additions and corrections.



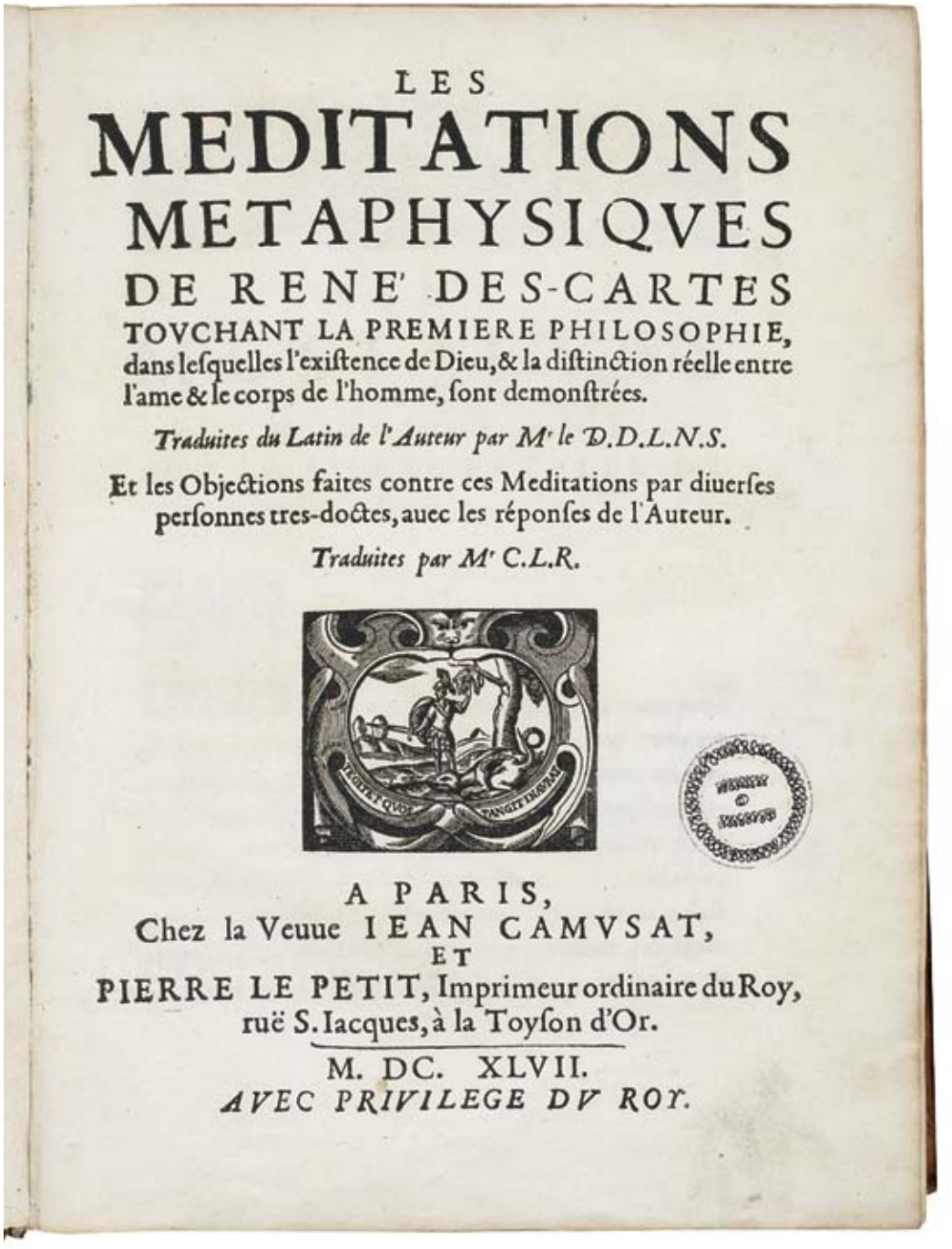
THE
ANATOMY OF
MELANCHOLY:
WHAT IT IS.
WITH ALL THE KINDES, CAVSES, SYMPTOMES, PROGNOSTICKS, AND SEVERALL CVRES OF IT.
IN THREE MAINE PARTITIONS, with their seuerall SECTIONS, MEMBERS, and SVBSECTIONS.
PHILOSOPHICALLY, MEDICINALLY, HISTORICALLY opened and cut vp,
BY
DEMOCRITVS Iunior,
With a Satyricall PREFACE, conducing to the following Discourse.
The second Edition, corrected and augmented by the Author.
MACROB.
Omne meum, Nihil meum.
AT OXFORD,
Printed by JOHN LICHFIELD and JAMES SHORT, for HENRY CRIPPS. Anno Dom. 1624.

René Descartes (1596–1650).

Les meditations metaphysiqves.

Paris: J. Camusat et P. le Petit, 1647.

The 'mind-body problem' addresses the relationship between the mental and physical realms. René Descartes famously posited a dualistic view, arguing that the mind and body are distinct substances: the mind is a non-material, thinking substance (*res cogitans*), while the body is a material, extended substance (*res extensa*). This dualism raises the fundamental question of how these two disparate entities interact. Descartes struggled with explaining this interaction in his work *Meditations on First Philosophy,* where he suggests that the pineal gland might be the site of interaction between mind and body. His ideas have profoundly influenced modern philosophy, prompting ongoing debates about consciousness, personal identity, and the nature of reality.



LES

MEDITATIONS

METAPHYSIQVES

DE RENE' DES-CARTES

TOVCHANT LA PREMIERE PHILOSOPHIE,
dans leſquelles l'exiſtence de Dieu, & la diſtinction réelle entre l'ame & le corps de l'homme, ſont demonſtrées.

Traduites du Latin de l'Auteur par M^r le D.D.L.N.S.

Et les Objections faites contre ces Meditations par diuerſes perſonnes tres-doctes, auec les réponſes de l'Auteur.

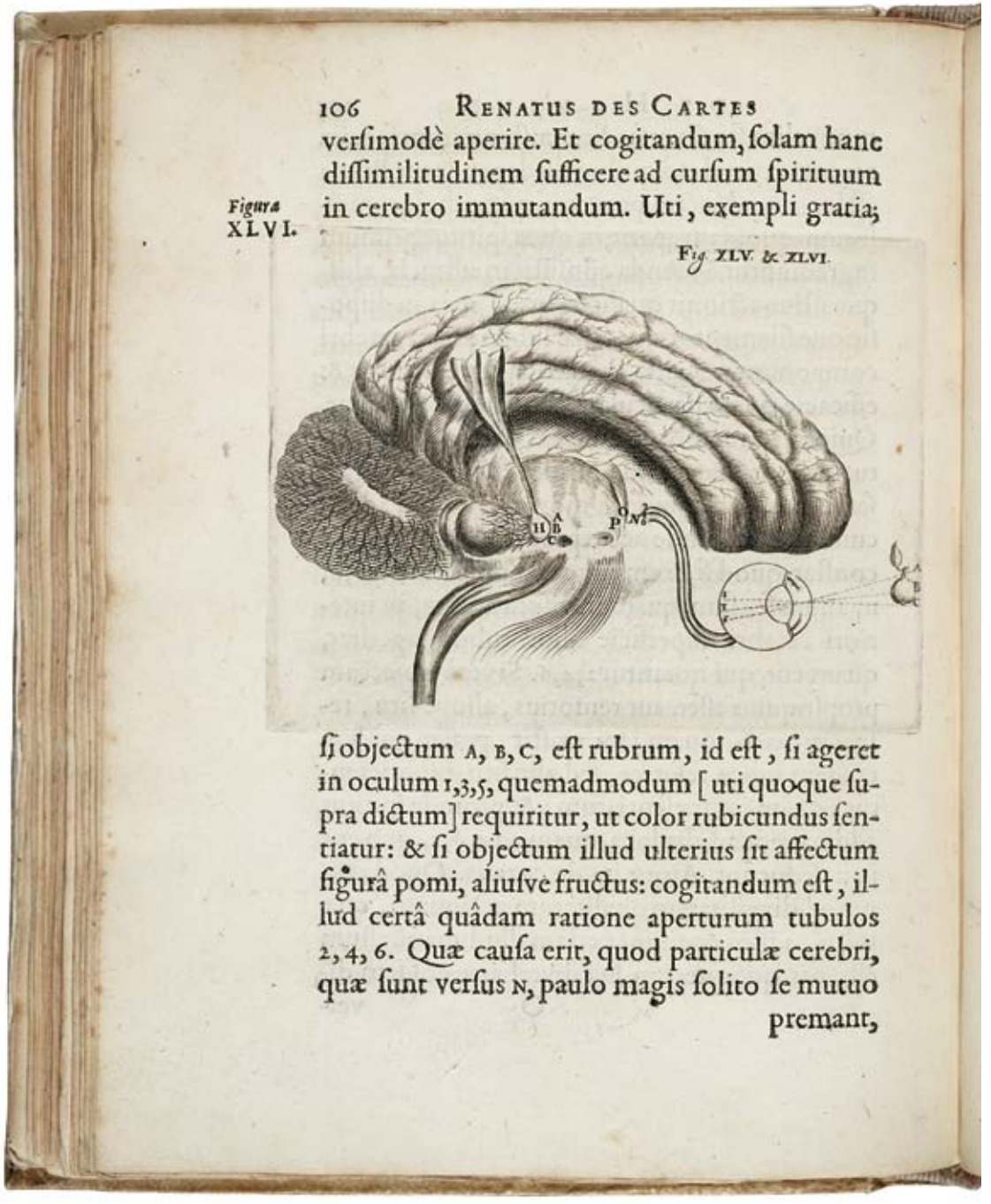
Traduites par M^r C.L.R.

A PARIS,
Chez la Veuue IEAN CAMVSAT,
ET
PIERRE LE PETIT, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roy,
ruë S. Iacques, à la Toyſon d'Or.

M. DC. XLVII.
AVEC PRIVILEGE DV ROY.

René Descartes (1596–1650). *De homine*. Leiden: Franciscus Moyaerd and Pieter Leffen, 1662.

René Descartes' *De homine*, or 'On Man', written in 1662 explores the relationship between the mind and body in further detail, with numerous engravings that attempt to illustrate Descartes's mechanistic view, which likened the body to a machine, while asserting the unique, non-physical qualities of the mind. This dualistic framework not only influenced philosophical discourse but also sparked discussions in biology, physiology, and the emerging field of psychology, shaping the way we understand human nature and consciousness. This engraving illustrates Descartes's theory that the pineal gland mediated between the mind and body.



106 RENATUS DES CARTES

verſimodè aperire. Et cogitandum, ſolam hanc diſſimilitudinem ſufficere ad curſum ſpirituum in cerebro immutandum. Uti, exempli gratia;

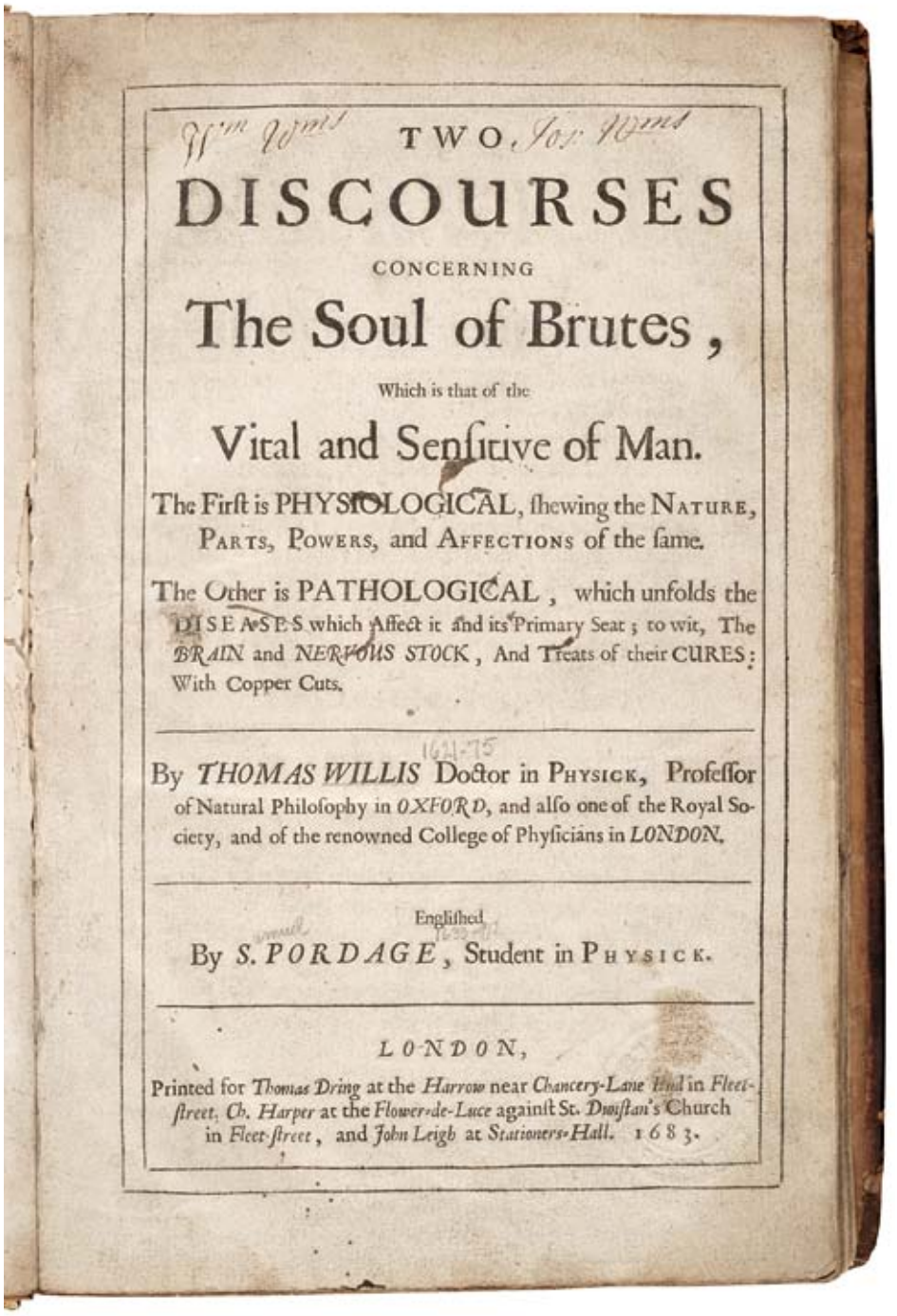
Figura XLVI.

Fig. XLV. & XLVI.

ſi objectum A, B, C, eſt rubrum, id eſt, ſi ageret in oculum 1,3,5, quemadmodum [uti quoque ſupra dictum] requiritur, ut color rubicundus ſentiatur: & ſi objectum illud ulterius ſit affectum figurâ pomi, aliuſve fructus: cogitandum eſt, illud certâ quâdam ratione aperturum tubulos 2, 4, 6. Quæ cauſa erit, quod particulæ cerebri, quæ ſunt verſus N, paulo magis ſolito ſe mutuo premant,

Thomas Willis (1621–1675). *Two Discourses Concerning the Soul of Brutes.* London: Thomas Dring, Ch. Harper, and John Leigh, 1683.

Two Discourses Concerning the Soul of Brutes is divided into two distinct but complementary parts, each addressing different aspects of the soul and its relation to both humans and animals. The first discourse is physiological, focusing on the components, functions, and emotions associated with the human soul. It deals with the soul's interaction with the body, particularly the brain and nervous system, and examines how these elements contribute to sensory and cognitive experiences. The second discourse is pathological, dealing with the diseases that affect these vital functions. It explores the nature of these disorders, their primary impacts on the soul's functions, and discusses potential remedies and treatments. Enhanced by copper plates, which illustrate the anatomical and physiological details, this work provides a comprehensive view of both the healthy and diseased states of the soul, offering insights into the complex interplay between mind, body, and disease.



TWO

DISCOURSES

CONCERNING

The Soul of Brutes,

Which is that of the

Vital and Sensitive of Man.

The First is PHYSIOLOGICAL, shewing the NATURE, PARTS, POWERS, and AFFECTIONS of the same.

The Other is PATHOLOGICAL, which unfolds the DISEASES which Affect it and its Primary Seat; to wit, The *BRAIN* and *NERVOUS STOCK*, And Treats of their CURES: With Copper Cuts.

By *THOMAS WILLIS* Doctor in PHYSICK, Professor of Natural Philosophy in *OXFORD*, and also one of the Royal Society, and of the renowned College of Physicians in *LONDON*.

Englished

By *S. PORDAGE*, Student in PHYSICK.

LONDON,

Printed for *Thomas Dring* at the *Harrow* near *Chancery-Lane* End in *Fleet-street*, *Ch. Harper* at the *Flower-de-Luce* against St. *Dunstan's* Church in *Fleet-street*, and *John Leigh* at *Stationers-Hall*. 1683.

John Flavel (1630?–1691).

***Pneumatologia: A Treatise of the Soul of Man*. London: Francis Tyton, 1685.**

John Flavel's *Pneumatologia* offers a perspective on the interplay between the spiritual and the physical, particularly in relation to the brain and human consciousness. In this work, Flavel emphasizes the role of the Holy Spirit in shaping the inner life of believers, positing that spiritual experiences and transformations occur within the human mind, which he associates with the brain's functions. While Flavel does not engage in the anatomical specifics of the brain, his exploration of the mind highlights the significance of mental faculties in experiencing divine grace and spiritual awakening. This intersection of theology and the understanding of the brain foreshadows later discussions in philosophy and psychology about how spiritual experiences are processed and understood.

And now, having explained the ſubſtance of the Doctrine in theſe twelve Propoſitions; *it remains that as a* Mantiſſa *or Caſt upon the whole, I farther clear what belongs to this Subject, in the Solution of ſeveral* Queries *about the Soul in its unbodied and ſeparate ſtate; and though the Nature of ſome of theſe Queries may ſeem too curious, yet I ſhall labour to ſpeak according to the rules of Sobriety, and contain my ſelf within the line of modeſty, in what I ſhall ſpeak about them: And the* firſt *is this,*

QUERIE I.

Querie 1. *Whether any Notion or Conception can be formed of a ſeparate Soul, and if ſo, how we may be aſſiſted duely to form it, and conceive of it?*

Sol. *Solution.* §. 1.

1. It muſt be acknowledged not only very difficult, but an impoſſible task for a Soul immerſed in matter, and ſo unacquainted with its own Nature and Powers, as it is in its embodied ſtate, to gain a perfect, clear, and adequate Conception of what it ſhall be in the World to come. Expect not then a perfect image, much leſs any magnificent draught of this excellent Creature: This would be the ſame thing as to go about to depaint the Sun in its Glory, Motions, and Influences with a Pencil. I ſhall think I have done enough, if I can but give you any umbrage or faint repreſentation of this ſublime and Spiritual Being, and the manner of its ſubſiſting and acting out of the body. For ſeeing it is by nature inviſible, and in moſt of its actions (whilſt it is in the ſtate of compoſition) it makes the ſame uſe of the body and natural Spirits, that a *Scribe* doth of his Pen and Ink, without

without which he cannot decipher the Characters which are formed in his fancy: it muſt needs be difficult to conceive, how it ſubſiſts and acts in its ſeparate ſtate.

§. 2.

But though we acknowledge it to be a great difficulty to trace it beyond the Limits of this World, though we perceive nothing to depart from the Body at the inſtant of its expiration, but a puff of breath, which vaniſhes like Smoke into the air. And though Atheiſtical Witts daringly pronounce an immaterial ſubſtance to be a meer *Jargon*, a Contradiction *in terminis*; which being joined together, deſtroy one another: Yet all this doth not make the Notion of a ſeparate Soul impoſſible, much leſs undermine its exiſtence in its unbodied and lovely ſtate; the Scriptures having ſo abundantly obviated all theſe Atheiſtical Suggeſtions, by ſo many plain Diſcoveries of the Happineſs of ſome, and Miſery of others after this Life. Yea, my *Text* anſwers us, That Death is ſo far from deſtroying or annihilating, that it perfects the Spirits of the Juſt.

Hobs Leviathan, *cap.* 34.

§. 3.

There can be no more difficulty in conceiving of a ſeparate Soul, than there is in conceiving of an Angel. For it is certain, that a ſeparated Soul, and an Angel, are the livelieſt and cleareſt repreſentations of each other, in the whole number of created Beings. Some make the difference betwixt them little more, than of a Sword in the Scabbard, from one that is naked. A Soul is but a *Genius* in the Body, and a *Genius* (or Angel) is a Soul out of a Body. An *Angel* (ſaith another) is a compleat and perfect Soul, a Soul an imperfect and incompleat Angel.

Dr. *More*'s Immortality of the Soul, *lib.* 2. *cap.* 17. §. 4. & 8. *Bull.* de Aſcen. mentis.

The ſeparate Soul doth not become an *Angel* by putting off the Body; they are, and ſtill will be divers *Species*, but in this they agree, that in their common nature they are both *Spirits*, that is, *Immaterial Subſtances, endued with Underſtanding, Will, and active power*. And I know not why the one ſhould not be as intelligible as the other; or if there be any

John Searle (1932–). *Minds, Brains and Science.*
Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1984.

In this first edition of *Minds, Brains, and Science*, philosopher John Searle tackles the intricate relationship between consciousness, the brain, and the broader implications for science and philosophy. Searle emphasizes the importance of subjective experience and asserts that while the brain is a crucial organ for mental functions, understanding consciousness requires acknowledging its unique properties that cannot be entirely captured by neurological explanations. He also addresses key philosophical issues such as intentionality and his 'Chinese Room' argument, which illustrates the limitations of artificial intelligence in replicating human understanding. Through this work, Searle invites a deeper inquiry into how we perceive consciousness, encouraging a dialogue that respects the complexities of both scientific inquiry and the subjective nature of human experience.

Fig. 1.

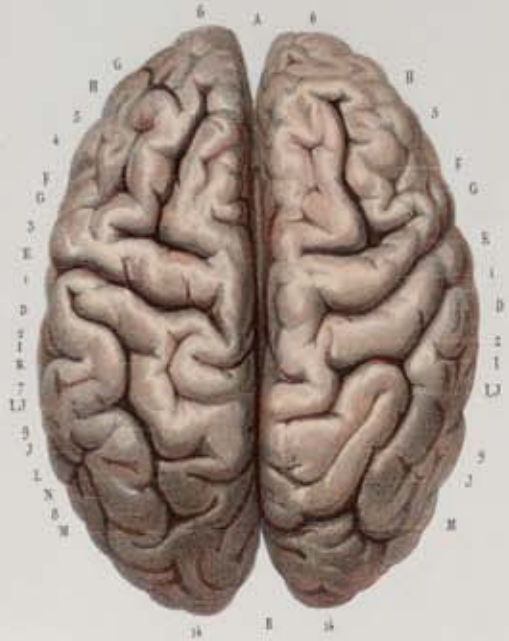
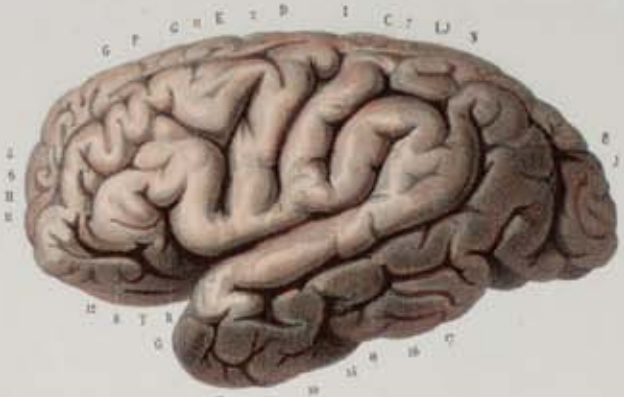


Fig. 2.



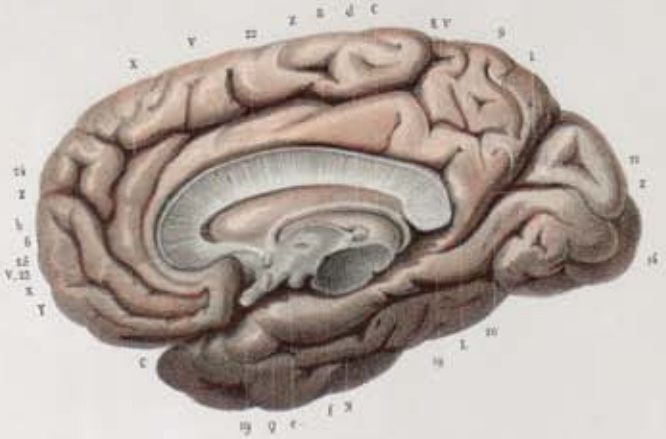


Fig. 4.

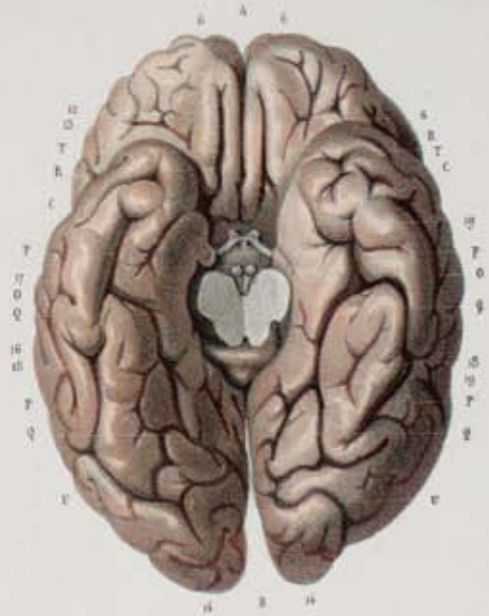
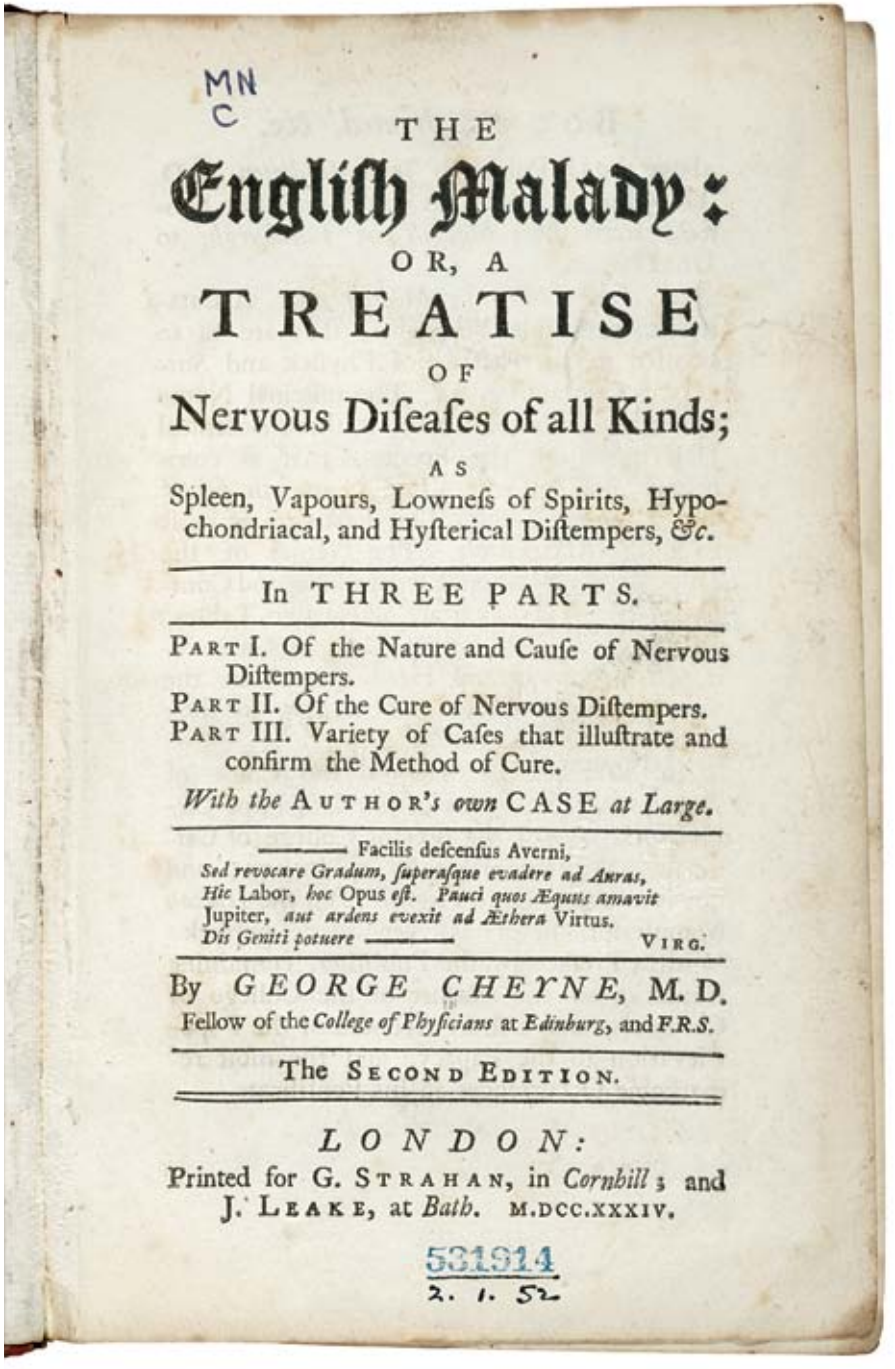


Fig. 3.

Psychiatry and Psychology

George Cheyne (1672–1743). *The English Malady, or, A Treatise of Nervous Diseases of All Kinds.* London: G. Strahan and J. Leake, 1734.

The English Malady is an important early work in the history of psychiatry and medical literature. Cheyne, an English physician, explored what he calls 'the English Malady', a term he used to describe a range of psychological and physical ailments he believed to be prevalent in English society at the time. The book delves into the relationship between mental health and lifestyle, particularly focusing on the effects of excessive indulgence and sedentary habits on well-being. Cheyne's observations and theories reflect early attempts to link psychological conditions with broader social and environmental factors. His work is notable for its pioneering approach to understanding mental health in the context of lifestyle and it has influenced subsequent discussions about the interplay between mental and physical health.



MN
C

THE

English Malady:

OR, A

TREATISE

OF

Nervous Diſeaſes of all Kinds;

AS

Spleen, Vapours, Lowneſs of Spirits, Hypochondriacal, and Hyſterical Diſtempers, &c.

In THREE PARTS.

PART I. Of the Nature and Cauſe of Nervous Diſtempers.
PART II. Of the Cure of Nervous Diſtempers.
PART III. Variety of Caſes that illuſtrate and confirm the Method of Cure.

With the AUTHOR's *own* CASE *at Large.*

——— Facilis deſcenſus Averni,
Sed revocare Gradum, ſuperaſque evadere ad Auras,
Hic Labor, *hoc* Opus *eſt. Pauci quos Æquus amavit*
Jupiter, *aut ardens evexit ad Æthera* Virtus.
Dis Geniti potuere ——— VIRG.

By *GEORGE CHEYNE*, M. D.
Fellow of the *College of Phyſicians* at *Edinburg*, and *F.R.S.*

The SECOND EDITION.

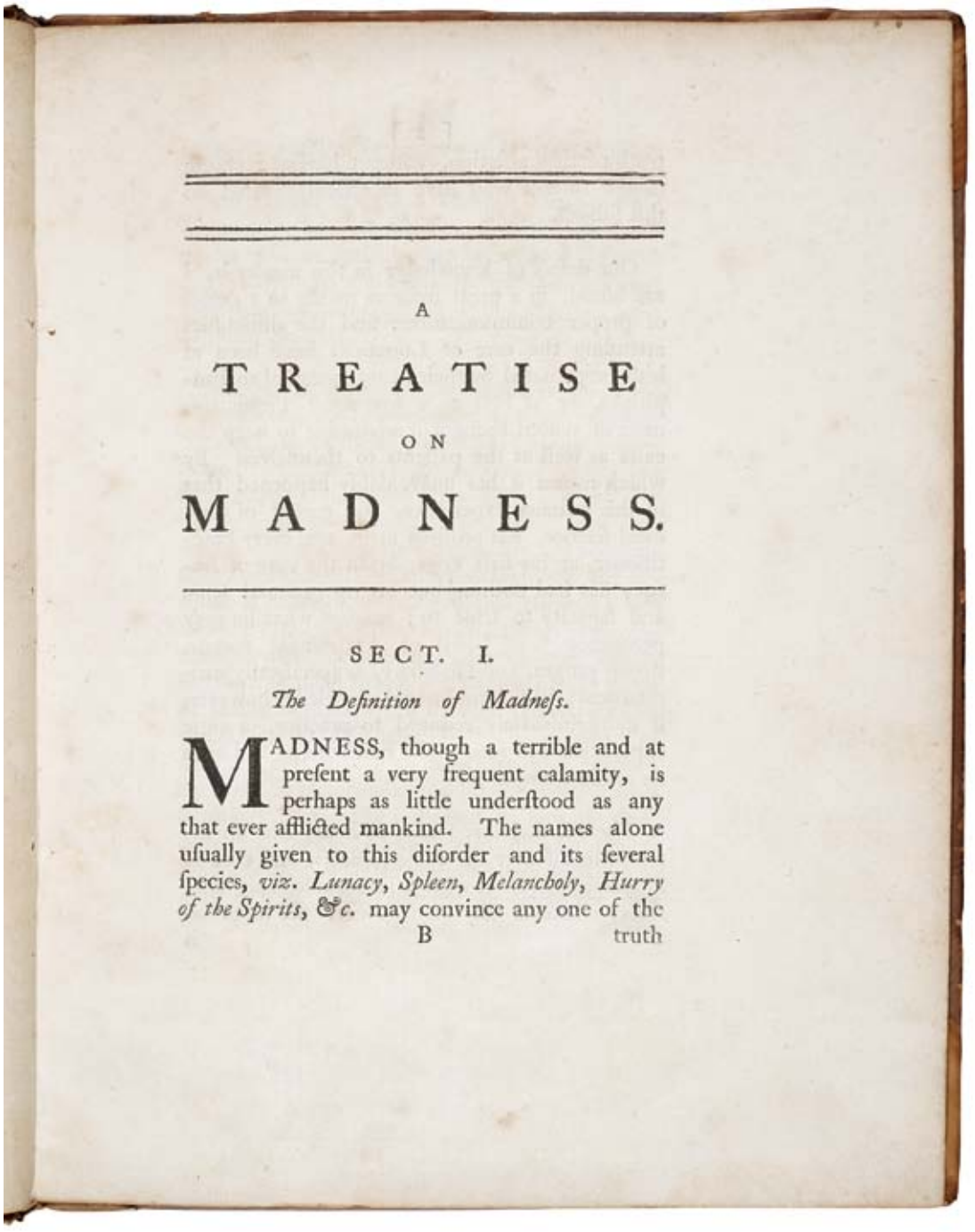
LONDON:
Printed for G. STRAHAN, in *Cornhill*; and J. LEAKE, at *Bath*. M.DCC.XXXIV.

William Battie (1703–1776).

A Treatise on Madness.

London: J. Whiston and B. White, 1758.

A Treatise on Madness is often described as one of the foundational works of modern psychiatry. Written by William Battie, the text is largely critical of the methods used at St. Mary Bethlehem Hospital (known as Bedlam) and others to treat mental patients, including the public viewing of patients for entertainment. Battie argued for cleanliness, fresh air, and nourishing food as basic requirements for healing. Member of the Royal Society and President of the Royal College of Physicians, Battie's treatise, along with his reputation, helped to raise the status of psychiatry within the medical world.



A

TREATISE

ON

MADNESS.

SECT. I.

The Definition of Madneſs.

MADNESS, though a terrible and at preſent a very frequent calamity, is perhaps as little underſtood as any that ever afflicted mankind. The names alone uſually given to this diſorder and its ſeveral ſpecies, *viz. Lunacy, Spleen, Melancholy, Hurry of the Spirits, &c.* may convince any one of the

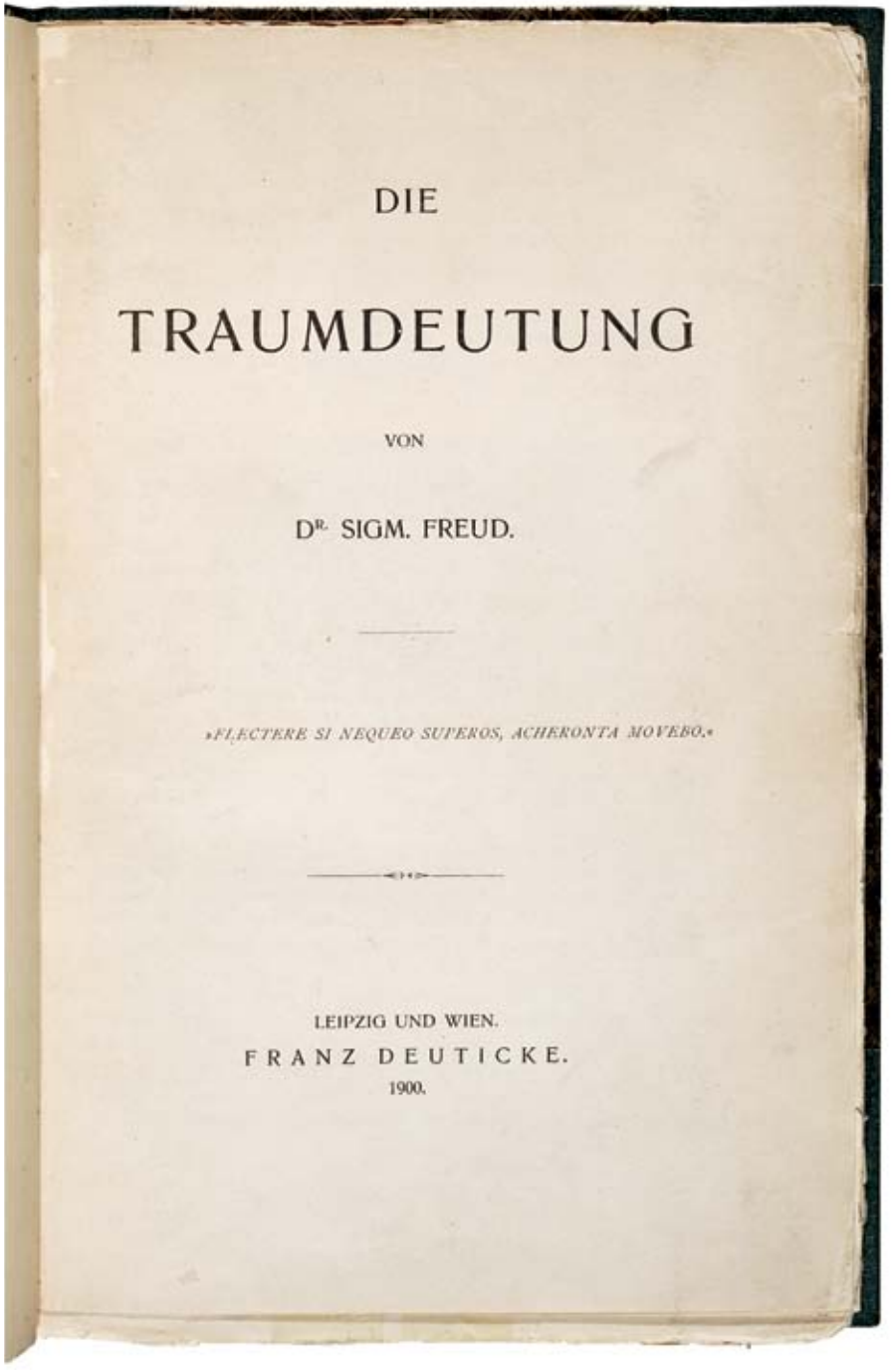
Clarence Hincks (1885–1964). *Report of the Investigation into the Red Deer Provincial Training School, the Oliver Provincial Mental Health Institute, and the Ponoka Provincial Mental Hospital Made to the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta*. Toronto, 1929.

In 1929, a Commission was appointed to investigate the conditions at three mental health institutes in Canada. The report includes statistics on patient outcomes and several insufficiencies found at the institutions, such as overcrowding and lack of psychological stimulation for patients. It provides recommendations for improvements to be made, as well as a chapter on 'The Humanitarian Care of Patients', which emphasizes 'the reduction of restraint and seclusion of patients to an absolute minimum'. This typescript report is a unique first-hand account of the state of mental health treatment in Canada in the early twentieth century.

Sigmund Freud (1856–1939).

***Die Traumdeutung*. Leipzig, F. Deuticke, 1900.**

Sigmund Freud's *Die traumdeutung (The Interpretation of Dreams)* is a formative work in the field of psychoanalysis. It introduced groundbreaking ideas about the nature of dreams and their role in the unconscious mind. Freud's theory of dream analysis challenges traditional views, suggesting that dreams are not mere random firings of the brain but are deeply intertwined with our emotional and psychological life. *Die Traumdeutung* laid the foundation for Freud's psychoanalytic theory and significantly influenced the study of psychology, making a profound impact on both the field and popular culture. Freud revised the work eight times over his lifetime; the Fisher's copy is one of the first edition published 4 November 1899 (though the book itself bears the date 1900), one of six hundred copies.



DIE

TRAUMDEUTUNG

VON

Dr. SIGM. FREUD.

»FLECTERE SI NEQUEO SUPEROS, ACHERONTA MOVEBO.«

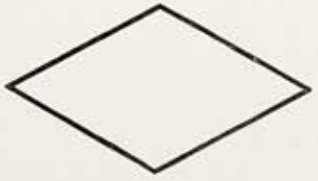
LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE.
1900.

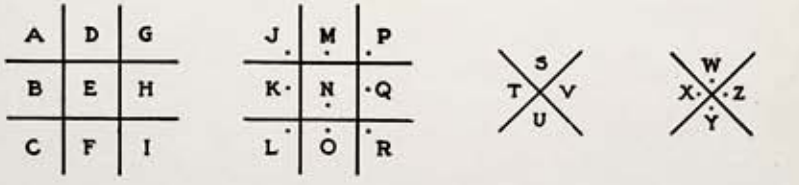
***Primary Mental Defect: With Guide to the Princeton Condensed Scale (Binet-Simon Intelligence Tests).* Ottawa: Medical Services, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 1919.**

The Binet-Simon intelligence test, developed by French psychologists Alfred Binet and Théodore Simon in 1905, was one of the first standardized assessments of intelligence. Designed to identify children who required special educational assistance, the test introduced the concept of mental age, comparing a child's performance to age-based norms. The Binet-Simon scale included a variety of tasks assessing reasoning, problem-solving, and comprehension. While the Binet-Simon test was groundbreaking in its attempt to quantify cognitive abilities, it also sparked ongoing debates about the nature of intelligence and the impact of cultural biases in testing. This set of cards was issued by the Department of Soldier's Civil Re-Establishment in Canada following the First World War and was likely used to evaluate the mental state of soldiers returning from war as part of their rehabilitation.

A DEFENDS DOG GOOD HIS BRAVELY MASTER

FOR THE STARTED AN WE COUNTRY EARLY AT HOUR



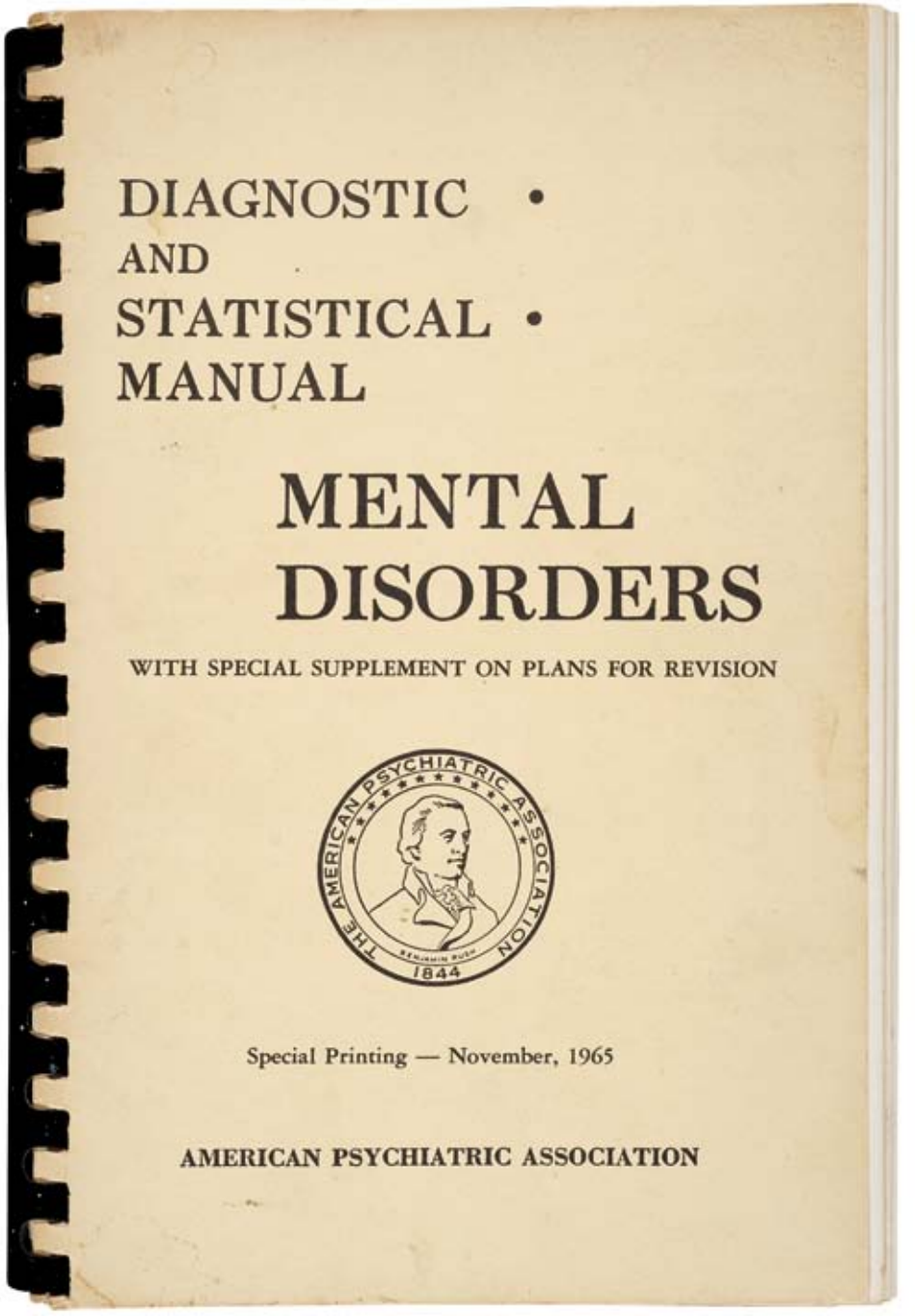


Hermann Rorschach (1884–1922). *Psychodiagnostik*. Bern: Hans Huber, 1948.

Rorschach tests, developed by Swiss psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach in the early twentieth century, are projective psychological assessments that use a series of inkblots to explore an individual's thoughts, feelings, and personality traits. The test involves showing a participant a series of ambiguous inkblot images and asking them to describe what they see, with the interpretation of their responses revealing insights into their cognitive and emotional processes. Rorschach believed that the way individuals perceive these inkblots reflects their inner world, including repressed thoughts and feelings. Despite ongoing debates about their validity and reliability, Rorschach tests continue to be used in various clinical settings and remain a fascinating tool in the field of psychology.

***Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.* Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1956.**

The *DSM-I,* or the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, First Edition*, first published in 1952, marked a significant step in the formalization of psychiatric diagnosis in the United States. Developed by the American Psychiatric Association, the *DSM-I* aimed to standardize the classification of mental disorders and provide a common language for clinicians. It categorized mental disorders into 106 distinct conditions, focusing primarily on descriptive symptoms and their clinical presentations. This inaugural edition was heavily influenced by psychoanalytic theory and reflected the prevailing psychiatric paradigms of its time. Although later revisions would expand and refine its categories and criteria, the *DSM-I* laid the groundwork for a systematic approach to diagnosing mental health conditions, shaping the future of psychiatric practice and research.



.3 With drug or poison intoxication, except as in 301
.4 With childbirth
Excludes psychosis of specified type arising during the puerperium (305-307)
.9 With other physical conditions

305 Schizophrenia
.0 Simple type
.1 Hebephrenic type
.2 Catatonic type
.3 Paranoid type
.4 Acute schizophrenic episode
Excludes acute schizophrenia of the types listed above
.5 Latent schizophrenia
.6 Residual schizophrenia
.7 Schizo-affective type
.9 Other and unspecified

306 Affective psychoses
.0 Involutional melancholia
.1 Manic-depressive psychosis, manic type
.2 Manic-depressive psychosis, depressed type
Includes Endogenous depress.on
.3 Manic-depressive psychosis, circular type
.9 Other and unspecified
Affective disorder NOS
Manic-depressive psychosis NOS

307 Paranoid states
.0 Paranoid
.1 Involutional paraphrenia
.9 Other

308 Other psychoses
.0 Reactive depressive psychosis
.1 Reactive excitation
.2 Reactive confusion
Acute or subacute confusional state
.3 Acute paranoid reaction
"Bouffée délirante"
.9 Reactive psychosis (unspecified)

309 Unspecified psychosis
Dementia, insanity or psychosis NOS

Neuroses, personality disorders and other non-psychotic mental disorders (310-319)

310 Neuroses
.0 Anxiety neuroses
.1 Hysterical neurosis
.2 Phobic neurosis
.3 Obsessive compulsive neurosis
.4 Depressive neurosis
.5 Neurasthenia

.6 Depersonalization syndrome
.7 Hypochondriacal neurosis
.9 Other and unspecified neurosis
Neurosis NOS
Occupational neurosis
Transient neurotic reaction
Writer's cramp

311 Personality disorders
.0 Paranoid
.1 Affective (cyclothymic)
.2 Schizoid
.3 Explosive
Epileptoid personality disorder
.4 Anankastic (obsessive-compulsive)
.5 Hysterical
Histrionic personality disorder
.6 Asthenic
.7 Antisocial
.9 Other and unspecified

312 Sexual deviation
.0 Homosexuality
.1 Fetishism
.2 Pedophilia
.3 Transvestitism
.4 Exhibitionism
.9 Other and unspecified

313 Alcoholism
.0 Episodic excessive drinking
.1 Habitual excessive drinking
.2 Alcoholic addiction
.9 Other and unspecified alcoholism

314 Drug dependence
.0 Opium, opium alkaloids and their derivatives
.1 Synthetic analgesics with morphine-like effects
.2 Barbiturates
.3 Other hypnotics and sedatives or "tranquilizers"
.4 Cocaine
.5 Cannabis sative (hashish, marihuana)
.6 Other psycho-stimulants
.7 Hallucinogenics
.9 Other and unspecified

315 Physical disorders of presumably psychogenic origin
.0 Skin
.1 Musculo-skeletal
.2 Respiratory
.3 Cardiovascular
.4 Hemic and lymphatic
.5 Gastro-intestinal
.6 Genito-urinary

Pharmacology

Ortus sanitatis. Strasburg: Johann Prüss, 21 Oct 1497.

Ortus sanitatis, published by Johann Prüss (1446 or 1447–1510) in 1497, is a herbal that played a crucial role in the dissemination of botanical and pharmacological knowledge during the Renaissance. Often regarded as one of the earliest comprehensive herbals, this richly illustrated work catalogs a wide array of plants alongside their medicinal properties and applications. Prüss's edition, notable for its detailed woodcut illustrations, reflects the synthesis of classical herbal knowledge and contemporary practices, emphasizing empirical observation and the healing potential of natural substances. The text covers not only plants but also animals and minerals, providing a holistic perspective on health and wellness. *Ortus sanitatis* significantly influenced both scholars and practitioners of medicine, marking a transition toward more systematic approaches to the study of botany and pharmacology, and it remains an important historical resource in the study of herbal medicine.

diceo in ea. z dež in potu q̃titas triũ onolos
illi quẽ necesse est scidere aut cauterisare. z nõ
sennet cauterisatiões aut incisionẽ ꝓpter subet
qḋ ꝯingit ei. z qui sumit de ea nimis facit apo
R plexiã. ❡ Succ⁹ pomoꝝ eius qñ sumit in potu
mũdificat matrices qñ admiscet ei sulfur. z fit
inde nascale abscindẽs fluxum matricis.
L ❡ Colligit aũt lachrym⁹ huius plante: qñ pfo
rat radix ei⁹: colligit qḋ emanat ex lachrymo
in vase vitreato. Uerum succus ei⁹ fortior est
lachrymo. z nõ est in oĩm ꝑte radic trũ de hu
miditate: qñ vulneratur emittit lachrimam:
quod quidem experientia sciri potest.
M ❡ Alia spẽs q̃ noĩat narbus administratur a
cirurgicis qñ volũt membrũ aliqḋ incidere. z qñ
bibit solatrũ qḋ est suffocans ei est tyriaca.
N ❡ Et idẽ auc. Rasis. dicit mihi qḋã ex amicis
babilonie: q̃ quedam puella comedit q̃nq; poma
mãdragore. z cecidit sincopizata. z tota effecta
est rubicunda. z quidam ꝓ ea guerũs effudit su
per caput eius aquã nimis donec surrexit.
O ❡ Et ego vidi boles q̃ sufficit de radice ei⁹ cau
sa ĩpinguãdi. z accidit eis sic accidere solet ho
bus ingredientibus balneus z bibentibus post
exitũ vinũ multũ. Nam fact⁹ fuit vult⁹ eoꝝ nĩ
P mis rubicũdus. ❡ Et idem auc. Dyas. Radicẽ
mandragore multi dant ad amorem.

Capitulum .cclxxvii

Mandrogora femie. Sera. auctoritate
Dyas. Et semie color est niger. z noĩat
landachis sine bandachis aut lacuca
Nã i folijs ei⁹ ẽ similitudo cũ folijs lactuce. z sũt
pinguia grauis odoris. z extẽdunt sup faciem
terre. in medio folioꝝ ei⁹ est simile nespili. et est
lofach. z est citrini coloris. bũs odorẽ bonũ. et
intra ipm sunt grana similia granis piroꝝ. et
habet radices magnas mediocriter duas vel
tres adherẽtes inuicẽ exteri⁹ nigras z interius
albas. sup quas est cortex grossus. Et hec spẽs
mandragore nõ habet stipitem.

Operationes.

❡ Mandragora fortissimi odoris est a b homi A
ne sciẽo non colligitur.
❡ Utriusq; vis vna est. hec cum polenta trita B
feruores oculoꝝ. z dolores aurium sedat.
❡ Radix ei⁹ cũ aceto trita z illita ignẽ sacrũ cu C
rat. ❡ Aui. Mãdragora somnũ ꝓuocat. et qñ D
ponit i vino vehemẽter inebriat. misceq; visus
ei⁹ todo tamẽ cũ facilis apoplexiã. ❡ Lac eius E
euellit lẽtigines z pãnũ sine mordicatiõe. solũ
do it educit: colerã z flegma. ❡ Radix ei⁹ trita F
cũ aceto imposita sup herisipilã sanat eã. semẽ
ei⁹ matricẽ mũdificat. vel vomitũ ꝓuocat.

Capitulum .cclxxviij.

Marua. Serapion. Marua est planta
similis prassio: nisi q̃ est lõgior. eo q̃ habz
folia parua multa dura z aspera: ho
nũ odorem habentia dulcia. sup que sunt pili
parui. z hz virgas multas egredientes ab vna ra
dice. z albiores spẽis prassij. nascit locis mõtuo
sis z asperis. ❡ Et idem auctoritate Gal. Sa
por eius est acutus pungitiu⁹ amarus. z virt⁹
eius est que calefacit in secũdo gradu.

Operationes.

A ❡ Serapion. Uirtus ei⁹ est q̃ abstergit z in
cidit. z ꝓuocat menstrua. z occidit fetum.
B ❡ Et expellit secundinam. habet virtutem cale
factiuam acutam
C ❡ Et ideo quando bibitur decoctio folioꝝ ei⁹
cum vino prouocat menstrua.
D ❡ Et facit abortum: z expellit secundinam.

Capitulum .cclxxix.

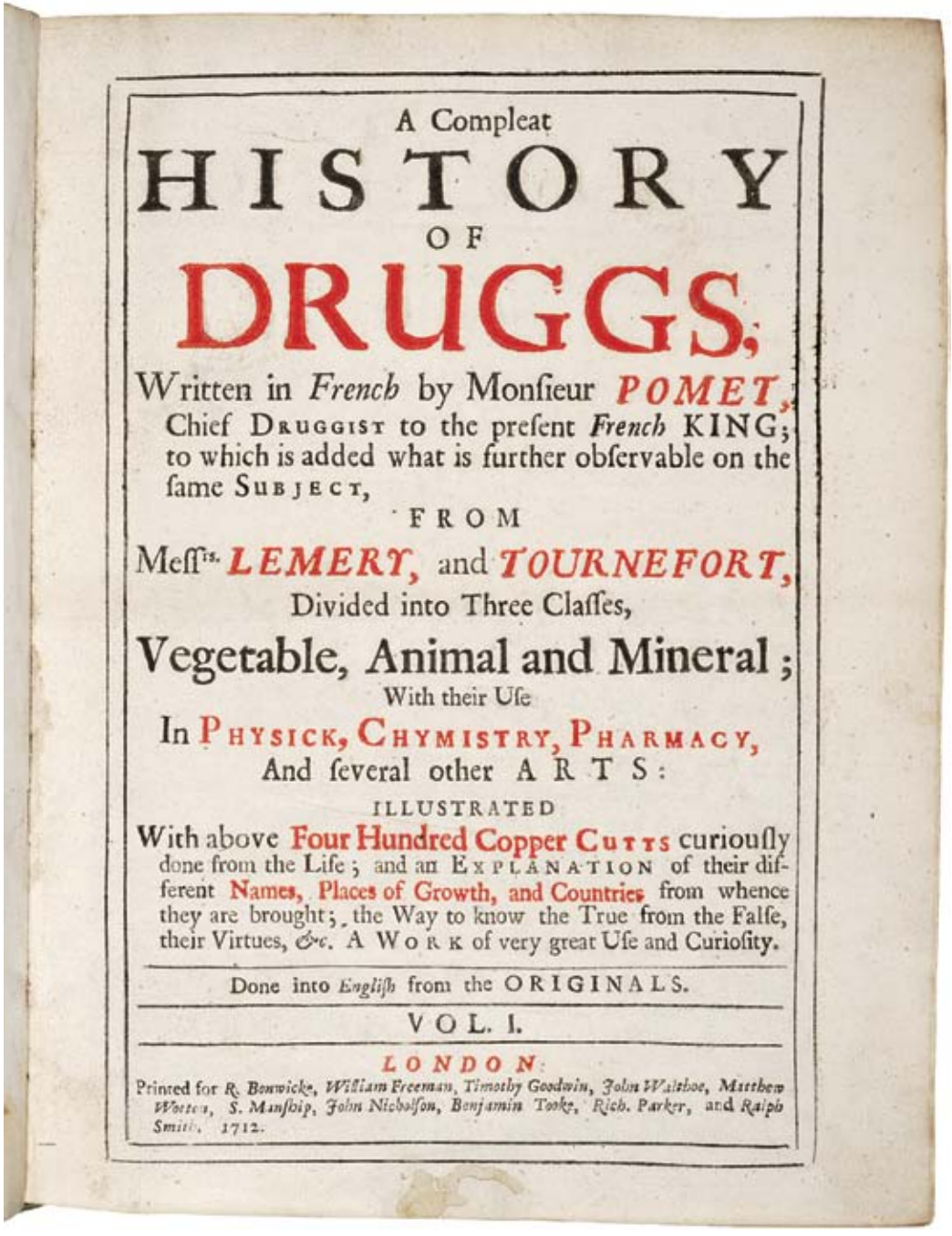
Marubium siue Prassium. Serapion
libro aggre. cap. Farasion. i. prassium.
Est herba habens ramulos multos
egredientes ab vna radice. z sup ipsos est hor
ra pauca. Cuius color est albus. z virge eius
sunt quadrate. z folia eius sunt in lõgitudine
pollicis. obrotunda rugosa vel aspera. sup que
est horra. Et semen eius z flores eius sunt dis
uisa p ramos eius. z semen eius rotundũ ad
asperitatem tendens. Nascit in campis z in
edificijs domoꝝ. ❡ Dyasco. cap. de marubio
Marubium vel Prassium frutex est ex vna ra
dice. multas virgas habens albas z asperas
z quadratas. Et folia similia digito maiori. et
obrotũda z aspera alba z rugosa. z gustu ama
ra. semen est illi obrotundũ z verticulosum et
asperum. Nascitur locis multis. ❡ Auicen. li.
secũdo. cap. de prassio. Prassiũ est herba ama
ri saporis. ❡ Inquit eciã hic. Non sunt cale
factio eius z exsiccatio ipsius fortes. Alij aũt
dixerunt q̃ est calida in tertio gradu. sicca in
secundo. Est aperitiuum: abstergit z liquefacit
z resoluit z incidit.

Operationes

❡ Serapion inquit. Aperit opilationes sple A
nis et epatis. z mũdificat pulmonem z pec
tus pscreatum. z prouocat menstrua quando
bibitur. z quãdo ponitur exterius abstergit et
resoluit. Succus autem folioꝝ eius postq̃ est de
siccatus in sole resoluitur cum melle: et admi
nistratur ad visum acuendum.
❡ Et fit cum eo sternutatoriũ yctericis. ad mũ B
dificandum infectionem coloris. z administra
tur cum medicinis aperientibus instrumenta
audiens. z datur succus eius illis in potu qui
sumpserunt medicinas mortiferas. verum no
cet renibus z vesice.
❡ Et emplastrum cum folijs eius z melle mũ C
dificat vlcera sordida. z euellit panariciũ z car
nem putridam. z sedat dolores lateris. Et fit
emplastrum cum marubio et sale. et confert
morsui canis rabidi.
❡ Dyas. Folia eius siccata vel succus folioꝝ ei⁹ D
vel semen eius elixum z bibitũ cũ melle ptisic
z tussientib⁹ z asmaticis ꝓdest. Troceos pur
gat: maxime ptisilince mixta.
❡ Purgãdis vtiliter mulieribus adhibet. Se E
cundinas excludit: in partientibus subuenit.
Uesice z renibus cõtrarium est. melle addito
vulnera purgat z illa deterget. Pascentia vulne
ra compescit. dolorẽ lateris tollit.
❡ Succus siccatus melle z vino addito caligi F
nes oculoꝝ detergit. yctericis naribus immis
sus fert auxilia. cum oleo rosarum succus ei⁹
aurium dolorem mitigat.
❡ Auicen. Succus ei⁹ cõfert dolori auris antiq G
quo. z mũdificat z aperit meat⁹ audit⁹. z remo
uet antiquũ dolorẽ eius. Succus ei⁹ cũ melle
est cõueniens ad acuendum visum. mũdificat

Pierre Pomet (1658–1699). *A Compleat History of Drugs*. London: R. Bonwicke, 1712.

Pierre Pomet, French pharmacologist and botanist, traveled extensively to prepare the text of his *Histoire générale des drogues,* which was first published in French in 1694. It was later translated into German and English and became one of the most widely read pharmacopias. The work provides valuable insights into the pharmacological knowledge of the time, covering everything from plant-based remedies to mineral compounds. The text is accompanied by over four hundred copperplate engravings illustrating many of the specimens. Pomet meticulously cataloged a wide range of drugs and their applications, drawing from both historical sources and contemporary practices. Famously, Pomet includes the unicorn and the medicinal uses of its horn. Pomet suggests 'black hellbore' treats 'all diseases of the Head and Brain, as well as Epilepsis, Apoplexies, Lethargies and Madness.' Other substances that are said to affect the brain include valerian, pellitory root, and ivory.



A Compleat

HISTORY

OF

DRUGGS,

Written in *French* by Monſieur POMET,
Chief DRUGGIST to the preſent *French* KING;
to which is added what is further obſervable on the
ſame SUBJECT,

FROM

Meſſrs. LEMERY, and TOURNEFORT,
Divided into Three Claſſes,

Vegetable, Animal and Mineral;

With their Uſe

In PHYSICK, CHYMISTRY, PHARMACY,
And ſeveral other ARTS:

ILLUSTRATED

With above Four Hundred Copper CUTTS curiouſly done from the Life; and an EXPLANATION of their different Names, Places of Growth, and Countries from whence they are brought; the Way to know the True from the Falſe, their Virtues, &c. A WORK of very great Uſe and Curioſity.

Done into *Engliſh* from the ORIGINALS.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

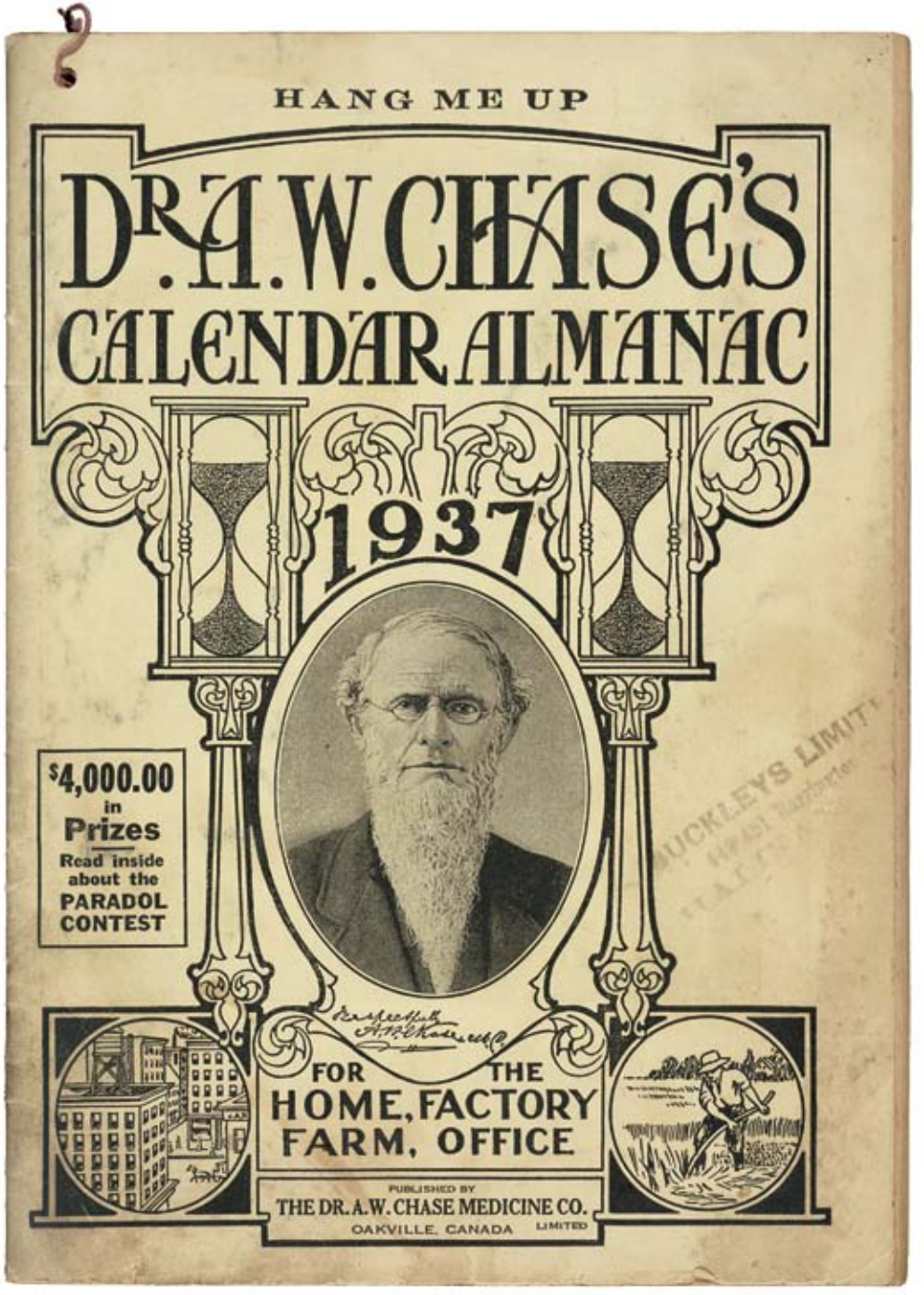
Printed for R. Bonwicke, William Freeman, Timothy Goodwin, John Walthoe, Matthew Wotton, S. Manſhip, John Nicholſon, Benjamin Tooke, Rich. Parker, and Ralph Smith. 1712.

***Pharmaceutical Journal: A Monthly Journal of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.* Montreal: Henry Miles, 1890– .**

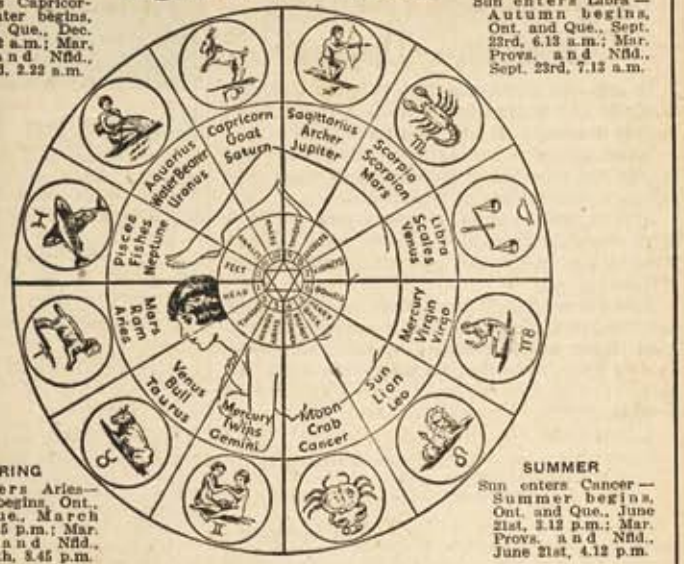
Like early pharmacopias, modern pharmaceutical magazines list drugs and their medicinal uses. *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, founded in 1890 and printed in Montreal, lists drugs and other pharmaceutical paraphernalia, their use, and their current retail prices. These lists are printed alongside articles from physicians and pharmacists and numerous advertisements.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Calendar Almanac.
Oakville, Ontario: The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 1937.

Patent medicine refers to proprietary medications that were widely marketed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, often sold without medical prescription. These products, typically advertised as 'cures' for a range of ailments, contained a mix of various ingredients, including herbal extracts, alcohol, and sometimes addictive substances like opiates, which affected the brain. The term 'patent' originally indicated that the formula was protected by patent law, but many of these remedies were not scientifically tested and their efficacy was often exaggerated in promotional materials. This almanac advertises various patent medicines from the Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Company alongside short articles on general health, in this case two articles on the brain and mind.



Signs of the Zodiac



1937

Dominical Letter	C	Solar Cycle	14
Epact	17	Roman Indiction	5
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number	19	Julian Period	6650

The year 5698 of the Jewish Era begins at Sunset on September 5th, 1937.

The year 1356 of the Mohammedan Era, or the Era of the Hegira, begins at Sunset on March 13th, 1937.

The 2nd year of the reign of King Edward VIII begins January 22, 1937.

The 162nd year of the Independence of the United States begins July 4th, 1937.

The 71st year of the Dominion of Canada begins July 1st, 1937.

The Julian day number of January 1st, 1937, Gregorian Calendar is 2,428,535.

Eclipses

I.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, June 8th, 1937, invisible in Canada.

II.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, November 18th, 1937, visible in Canada, begins Ontario and Quebec 1.09 a.m., Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, 2.09 a.m. Ends, Ontario and Quebec, 5.29 p.m., Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, 6.29 p.m.

III.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, December 2nd and 3rd, 1937, beginning visible in British Columbia December 2nd 12.05 p.m. ending not visible.

A Self-Made Man

"So you are a self-made man?"

"Yes."

"Well, it only shows what 'orrors unskilled labour can produce."

Brown.—"I told my wife she needed a new hat yesterday."

Green.—"You told her that? Good gracious, what did she say?"

Brown.—"She said, 'You sit down quietly, dear, while I phone for the doctor'."

The new cabin boy was left to steer while the Captain and crew went below. The Captain gave him a star by which to steer, and was flabbergasted when, after ten minutes, the boy called down the stairs, "Hi, Captain, quick give us another star—I've passed that one."

The Brain Controls The Bodily Organs

In order to appreciate the far reaching effect of any treatment for the nerves it is only necessary to make a study of the nervous system.

The brain is the great centre of the nervous system, or the power house, if you wish, which supplies motive power or nervous energy to the various organs. True there are other nerve centres situated along the spinal column which supply nerve force to the nearby organs, but the brain remains the generating plant from which is sent out the vital energy which runs the machinery of the body.

Without this motive power, the heart, the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the kidneys and other organs would remain lifeless muscles incapable of any action.

And so naturally it comes about that exhaustion and weakness of the nervous system means weakness and inactivity of the organs of digestion, as well as the great filtering and excretory organs—the liver, the kidneys and the intestines.

Hence it follows that restoration of the nervous system and the increase of the nerve force or vital energy gives new strength and vigor to the action of the vital organs. Digestion is improved, the liver and kidneys better perform their work of filtering poisons from the blood, the tired languid feelings disappear, and once again you rest and sleep well and know the joy of healthful living.

So when you think of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food you can readily understand that, while it is not in any sense a cure-all, it does have a wide influence in restoring the vigor and activity of the body organs and bringing back pep and energy to the whole system.

"This is certainly a lazy town."

"I'll say it is. I just saw a dog chasing a rabbit and they were both walking."

A Happy Life

The women who always seem to get through their work easily, who manage their children with very little trouble and who enjoy life so thoroughly, will be found, almost without exception, to be women who possess good health and vitality.

And if you were to ask them how they maintain the vigor and pep to do their duties so cheerfully, you would be surprised at the number who would tell you that they take Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to keep up their nervous force, so that they do not become irritable and tired, and because it tones up the whole system giving a new sense of health and well being.

Changing British Empire

The world has seen three British Empires. The first ended when it lost the American colonies; the second with the first shots of the Great War; the third composed of free and independent peoples is now in full being.

I believe the third Empire is now passing. The fourth will be not merely an alliance of free sovereign peoples but a working executive partnership with a common policy on those measures which concern the whole British Commonwealth.—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada.

"Am I Losing My Mind?"

The specialist in nervous diseases has this question put to him almost every day by patients suffering from nervous disorders. Fear, worry, anxiety has so distressed them and so great has been their suffering from loss of sleep that they are overcome by this obsession about losing the mind.

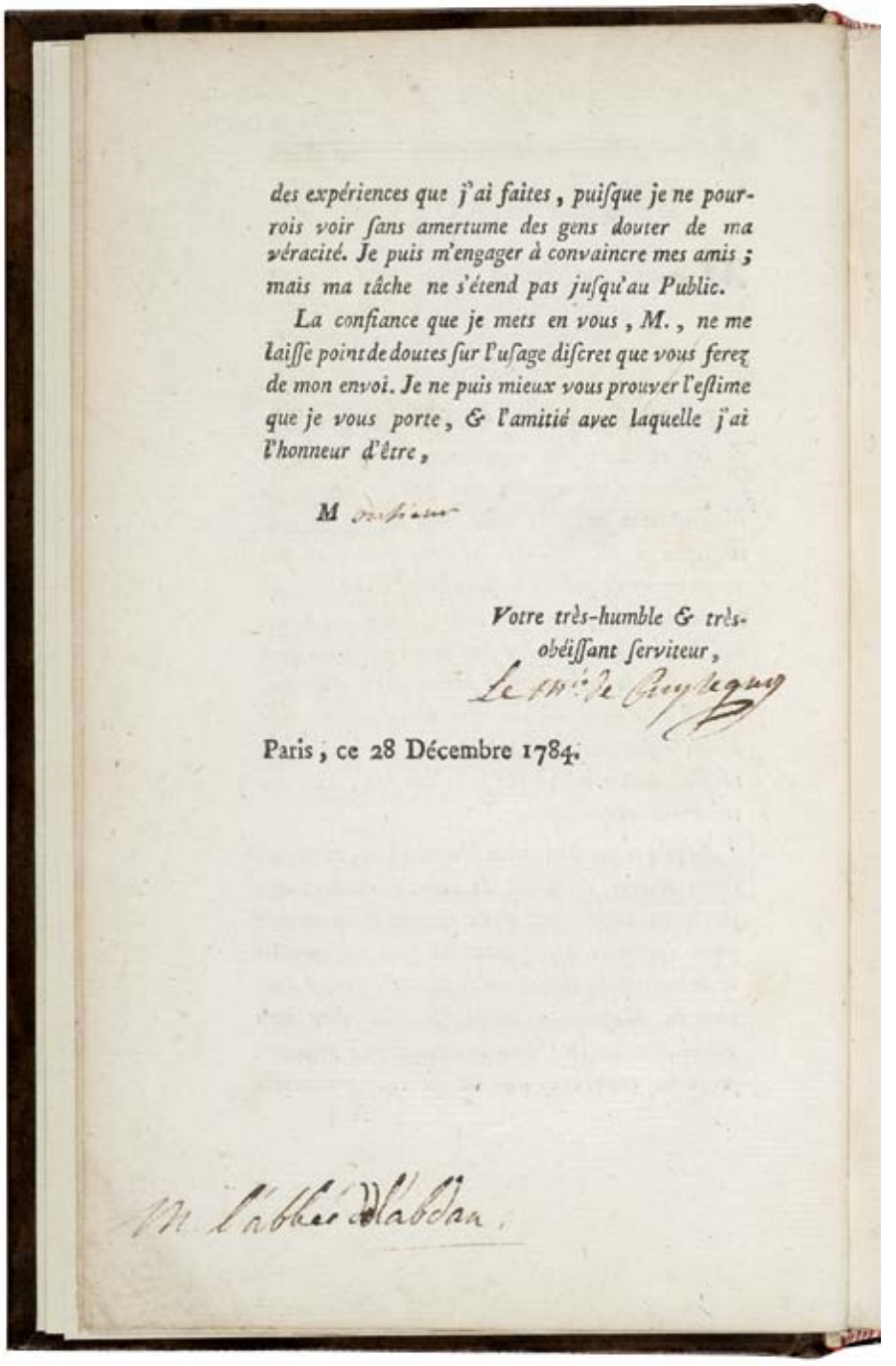
Among the symptoms experienced by many who have come to this stage of nervous exhaustion, are loss of memory, inability to concentrate the mind, and extreme feelings of depression and discouragement.

What joy comes to all who are depressed, by nervous fears and sufferings, when they learn about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and the splendid results obtained by its use. Gradually and naturally new force is created and body and mind are restored to normal. So dependable is this treatment that you need have no hesitation in using it with the utmost confidence.

Altered States

Armand-Marie-Jacques de Chastenet, Marquis de Puységur (1751–1825). *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire et à l'établissement du magnetisme animal*. Paris: publisher not identified, 1784.

Amand-Marie-Jacques de Chastenet, Marquis de Puységur, was a key figure in the development of animal magnetism, a precursor to modern hypnosis. His work, *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire et à l'établissement du magnétisme animal,* is an early contribution to the field. In these memoirs, Puységur documents his experiments and observations related to animal magnetism and mesmerism. Puységur's research focused on the therapeutic and psychological effects of magnetism, emphasizing its potential for inducing altered states of consciousness and treating various ailments. His detailed accounts and clinical observations helped to refine the concept of animal magnetism, distinguish it from earlier theories, and lay the groundwork for the study of hypnotism and suggestive therapies. His memoirs are considered a significant historical resource for understanding the early development of these fields and their impact on subsequent scientific and medical practices. The Fisher Library's copy is inscribed by the author.



des expériences que j'ai faites, puiſque je ne pourrois voir ſans amertume des gens douter de ma véracité. Je puis m'engager à convaincre mes amis; mais ma tâche ne s'étend pas juſqu'au Public.

La confiance que je mets en vous, M., ne me laiſſe point de doutes ſur l'uſage diſcret que vous ferez de mon envoi. Je ne puis mieux vous prouver l'eſtime que je vous porte, & l'amitié avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,

M

Votre très-humble & très-obéiſſant ſerviteur,

Le Mis de Puyſegur

Paris, ce 28 Décembre 1784.

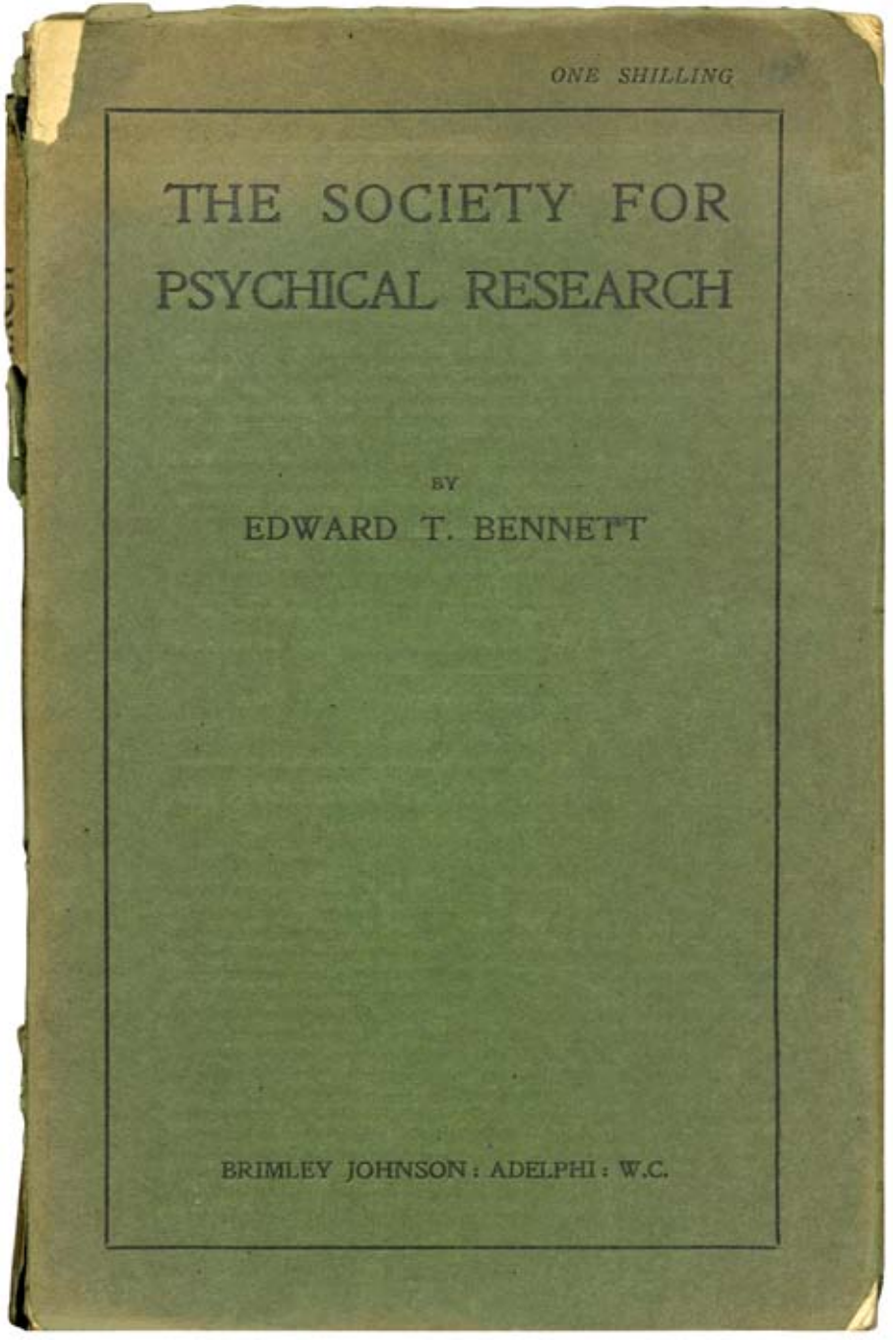
M. l'abbé Mabdan.

Edward T. Bennet (1831–1908).

The Society of Psychical Research.

London: R. Brimley Johnson, 1903.

The Society for Psychical Research (SPR) was founded in 1882 in the United Kingdom with the mission of investigating paranormal phenomena and the nature of consciousness. Established by a group of scholars and intellectuals, the SPR sought to apply scientific methods to explore experiences such as telepathy, mediumship, and near-death experiences. The Society aimed to bridge the gap between science and spirituality, fostering rigorous research while challenging the skepticism that often surrounded these topics. Over the years, the SPR has produced a wealth of publications, conducted numerous investigations, and engaged with both proponents and critics of psychical phenomena, contributing significantly to the discourse on the unexplained aspects of human experience and the potential for consciousness beyond death.

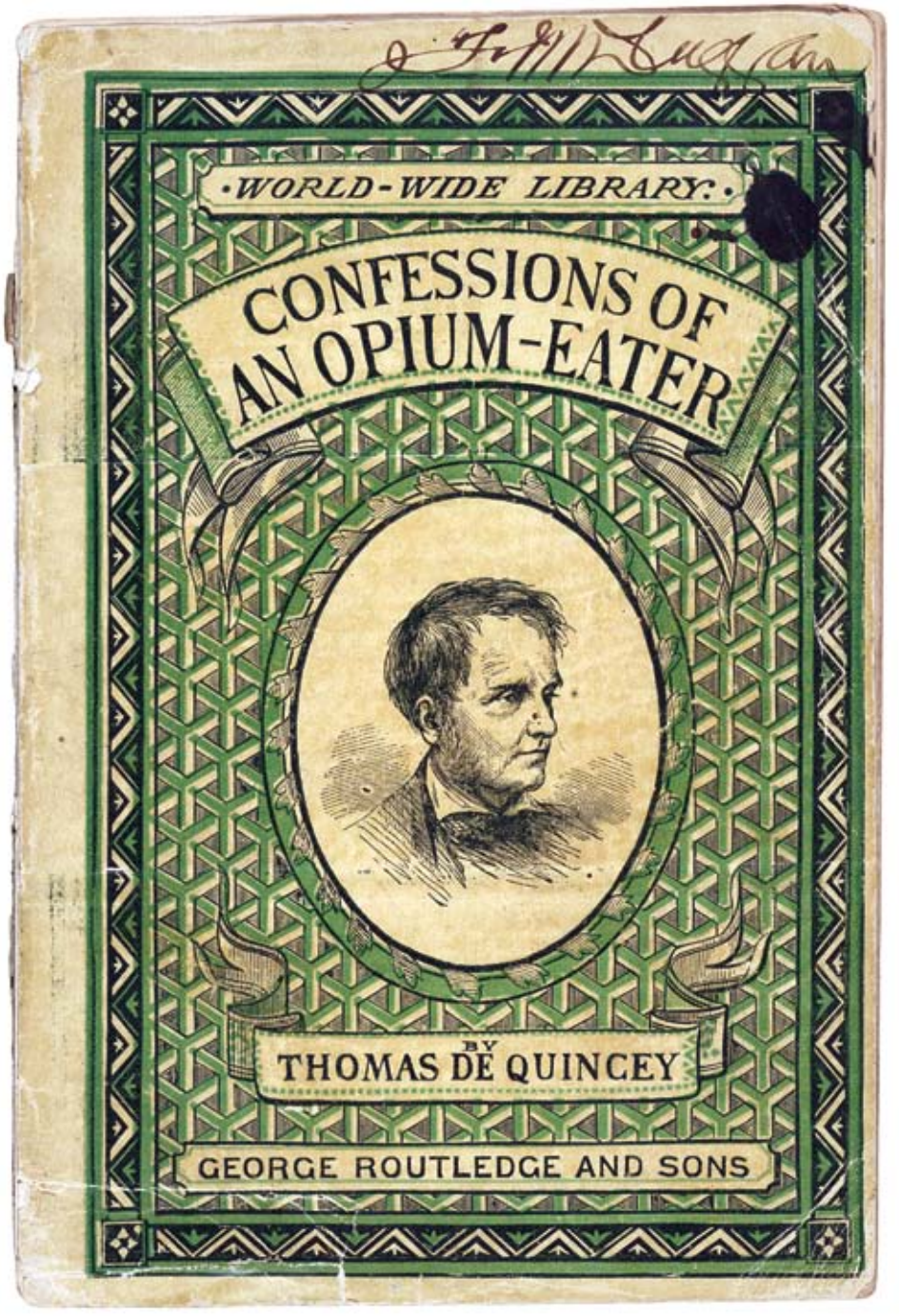


Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859).
***Confessions of an English Opium-Eater.* London; New York: George Routledge and Sons, 1867.**

Confessions of an English Opium-Eater, first published in 1821, is an autobiographical work by Thomas De Quincey that delves into the author's experiences with opium addiction. In this introspective work, De Quincey recounts his descent into addiction, revealing the profound impact the drug had on his mental and physical well-being.

The text offers a vivid portrayal of the altered states of consciousness and the dreamlike, often harrowing, visions induced by opium use. Through his detailed account, De Quincey explores themes of escapism, self-destruction, and the struggle between pleasure and suffering.

The work is not only a compelling personal memoir but also a significant cultural document that sheds light on the complexities of addiction and its effects on the human psyche during the early nineteenth century.



Alonzo Calkins (1835–1902). *Opium and the Opium-Appetite, with Notices of Alcoholic Beverages,* Cannabis indica*, Tobacco and Coca, and Tea and Coffee, in Their Hygienic Aspects and Pathologic Relations.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1871.

Opium and the Opium-Appetite is an examination of various substances and their effects on health and disease. Alonzo Calkins delves into the physiological and pathological impacts of opium and its addictive properties, providing an in-depth analysis of how opium consumption affects the body and mind. The book also explores the effects of other psychoactive substances, including alcohol, cannabis, tobacco, coca, tea, and coffee, assessing their roles in both promoting and impairing health. Through this detailed exploration, Calkins offers valuable insights into the broader context of substance use and its effects on human well-being, reflecting the growing medical and public interest in the relationships between lifestyle choices and health during the late nineteenth century.

Mycology Manuscript. France, ca. 1920.

This extensively illustrated mycology manuscript, prepared by an unknown author, covers sixty-seven genera of fungi found in France. Dates within the manuscript suggest the drawings are based on specimens collected between 1874 and 1920. For each species, the author includes the scientific name, the common French name, a statement concerning its rarity, and a detailed physical description. Some entries include the season and place where the fungi may be found, whether it is edible, and notes on qualities such as its smell and taste. It includes species that are psychoactive to humans, like *Psilocybe*, but does not make mention of this quality. The work appears to be nearly complete, though some unfinished notes and drawings suggest the manuscript was not quite finished.

Psilocybe.

E.AR.

P. fœnisecii. Bres. (de la fraison)

Chap. brun-roussâtre, devenant plus pâle en séchant. 1-3 c.; pied grêle, gris-rosé; lames assez écartées, grisâtre, puis brun-pourpre, avec bordure blanche. Prés.

P.A.R.

P. cernua. Fl.don. (Penché)

Chap. gris-jaunâtre-pâle, 2-4 c.; pied grêle, blanc, pruineux au sommet; lames non décurrentes, grisâtre puis brunes.

Espèce très voisine des P. spadicea

A.AR.

P. spadicea. Fr. (Bai.)

Chap. gris-brunâtre, presque blanc étant sec, 5-9 c.; pied grêle, blanchâtre, soyeux; lames blanc-rosé, puis brun-pourpré, non décurrentes.

Montfort — route de la Pecardière. 1914.

52 - Psathyra. fr. Psathyre.

(Ψαθυρος fragile) - Champignons à pied fragile et à marge du chap. striée et appliquée contre le pied dans le jeune âge.

E.AC.

P. gyrophœa. fr. Pied flexueux

Chap. 1c., strié, blanc, gris-clair, puis ocracé-pâle; pied blanc, soyeux flexueux; lames brun-pourpre.

Bords herbeux du bois.

Montfort -

E.A.R.

P. conopilea fr. Chap. conique.

Chap. 2-3c. conique, très ridulé, brun, pâlissant; pied long, grêle, blanc-brillant; lames brun-pourpré. Un peu strié

Montfort - haies. 1913.

E.A.R.

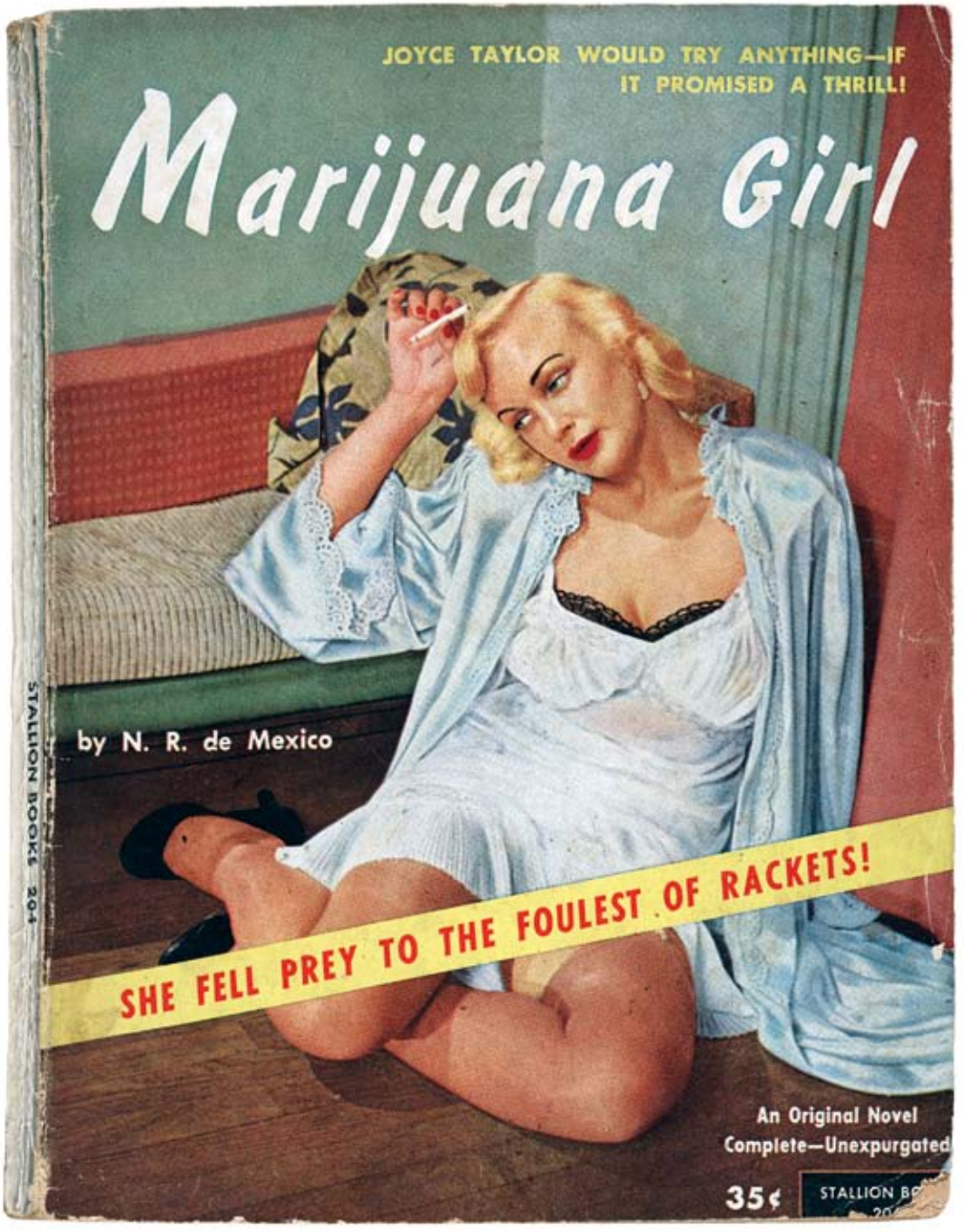
Var. obtusatus

Psathyra spadiceogrisea Sch. (Brun-grisâtre)

Chap. 2-3 c. convexe, strié, brun, pâlissant en séchant, non crenelé à la marge; pied blanchâtre, brillant, strié au sommet; lames brun-pourpre.

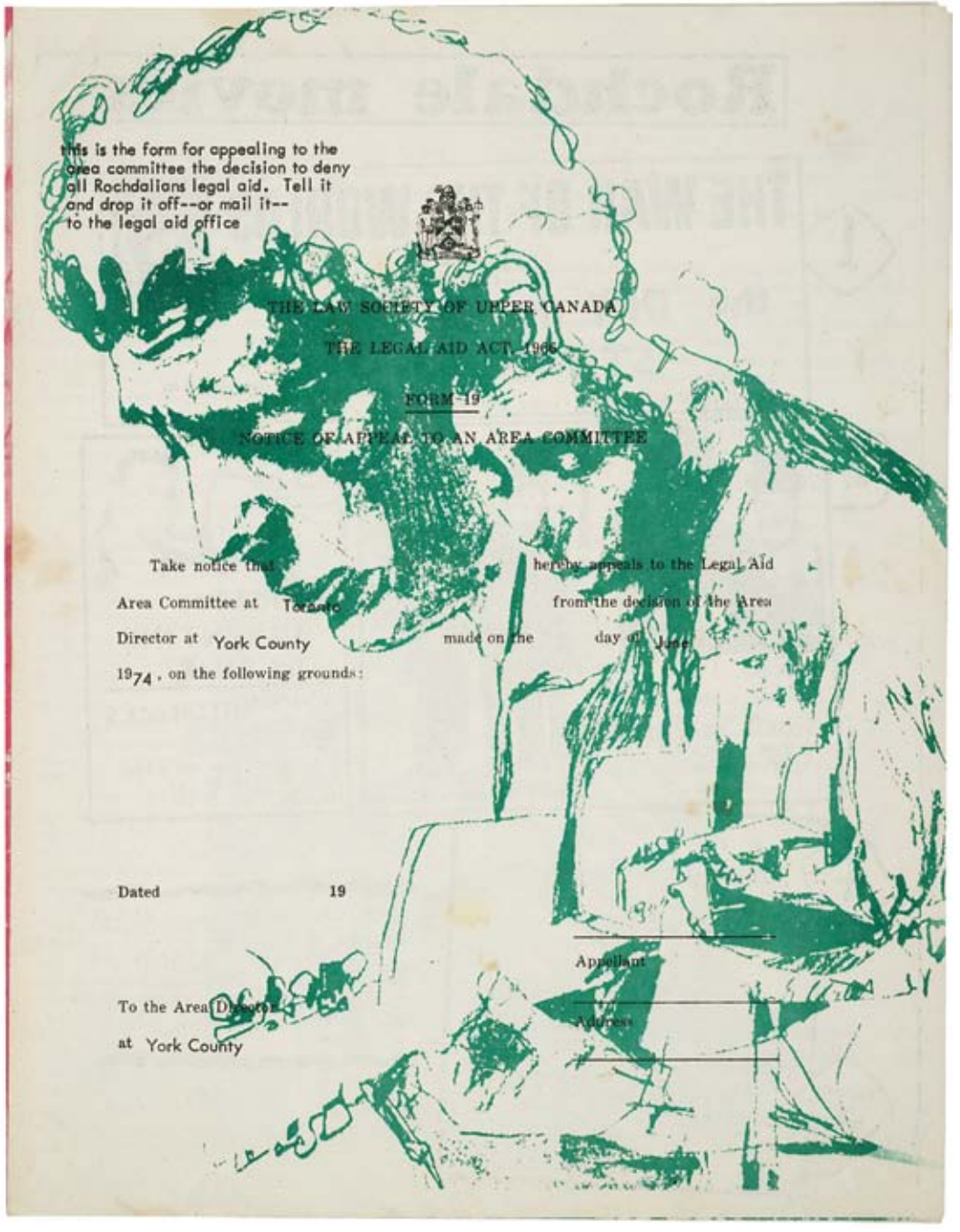
N. R. de Mexico. *Marijuana Girl*. New York & Toronto: Stallion Books, 1954.

Pulp novels, often characterized by their sensational and lurid content, emerged in the early twentieth century as affordable entertainment for a mass audience. Printed on inexpensive, rough paper, these books featured a variety of genres, including crime, science fiction, fantasy, and horror. Pulp novels are worthy of study insofar as they reflect current trends in popular culture and the social norms of their time. *Marijuana Girl*, written by the pseudonymous N. R. de Mexico in 1951, is an anti-drug novel that describes the downfall of a young woman as she experiments with marijuana or cannabis. The cover blurb, 'she traded her body for drugs—and kicks!', reflects the tensions and concerns of the 1950s regarding illicit behaviour and drug-use.


JOYCE TAYLOR WOULD TRY ANYTHING—IF IT PROMISED A THRILL!
Marijuana Girl
by N. R. de Mexico
SHE FELL PREY TO THE FOULEST OF RACKETS!
An Original Novel Complete—Unexpurgated
35¢
STALLION BOOKS 204

Rochdale College Papers. Toronto, 1968–1975.

Rochdale College, established in Toronto in 1968, was a pioneering institution known for its radical approach to higher education and its embrace of countercultural ideals. Originally envisioned as a student-run cooperative that would foster intellectual and creative freedom, it attracted a diverse and unconventional student body. The College's experimental model emphasized self-directed and non-traditional learning methods, which reflected the broader social and political upheavals of the era and included recreational drug use. Despite not being widely publicized by the College, this led to controversy from local government and police. Residents produced flyers to advocate for various political causes and communicate the College's policies and bylaws. One flier includes a draft for a 'Rochdale Agreement on Psychoactive Chemicals', which states that chemicals that may produce a 'critical toxic condition, addiction, or aggressive or self-destructive behaviour' are not permitted. Another outlines a method for growing and preparing psychoactive mushrooms.



Prophecy to the High Window
Bruce Maxwell
Daily

Some dealers are still misunderstanding the decision to restrict outside traffic coming in to buy dope.

They seem to think that the move was aimed at the sixth floor. It wasn't.

It was aimed at anyone in the buildng making more than half their income dealing.

One dealer said he was cool because he didn't sell from his room and he didn't ask anyone if they wanted to buy.

He would just sit in the restaurant and wait for someone to come on to him for dope.

He had a hard time realisin that he was adding to the traffic by selling to outsiders that way, but he finally saw it.

He says he isn't making any plans to transfer his business to his clients homes. He says he won't sell within the building and will just wander around until he makes up his mind what he wants to do.

People should also realize that police busts will continue at the rate of two per month. Rochdale will probably continue to be the haven for pushers it has always been accept they won't be able to sell here to outsiders. But they can still stash here, and that means the police will still try to bust people here, and when they miss the dealer because of the fire alarm they'll still pick up people in the hall and arrest them for possession.

But Police riots are out. My attitude about the correct response to a police riot is that violence is at least slavery with hope.

The problem of Rochdale is the problem of democracy. The efficient way to run the building is to foresee the problems and stop them before they become problems. But that isn't our way.

Our way is to let problems get out of hand and attempt to create a community will about dealing ~~ix~~ with it.

That process takes six weeks, but the exchange of information is so thorough that we develop answers to many of our minor problems as well.

Conclusion: "... O Jesus don't let Toronto take my Song away"

ROCHDALE AGREEMENT ON PSYCHOACTIVE CHEMICALS
(First Draft–September 11, 1970)

We, the undersigned people of Rochdale College in Toronto, agree in the following principles and practices with respect to psychoactive chemicals. We petition all others in our community to join us in observing them.

1. We acknowledge that any individual capable of understanding the nature and possible consequences of the use of any psychoactive chemicals has the right to use them at his own discretion.

2. We therefore agree that anyone who makes a psychoactive chemical available to anyone else has also the obligation to provide the user with full and accurate information as to the chemical composition of the substance, to determine that the user is capable of understanding that information, and to provide the user with such information or advice as may be know to the providor that will produce beneficial and optimal use of the chemical.

3. Within the Rochdale College building, we agree not to use or make available chemicals that may produce:

(a) a critical toxic condition–see note 1 below
(b) addiction–see note 2 below
(c) aggressive or self-destructive behaviour

4. With respect to dealing in psychoactive chemicals, we agree not to combine or restrict trade in any way that artificially inflates their cost. We agree to share freely information concerning the properties and subjective effects of given chemicals, places where they may be found, and comparative price information. We agree not to "push" chemicals, i.e. to someone who has not first asked to buy; nor to engage in advertising. We agree to encourage any measures that will make psychoactive chemicals free and universally accessible, and to resist measures that tend to the opposite. We agree to conduct our dealing with consideration for all other people in our community, and to avoid acting in any way that threatens our mutual survival.

5. We recognize that the sale and use of psychoactive chemicals is a part among other parts of the life of our community, and we agree that our personal interest, as expressed in this agreement, should not overshadow our interest in other areas of human potential.

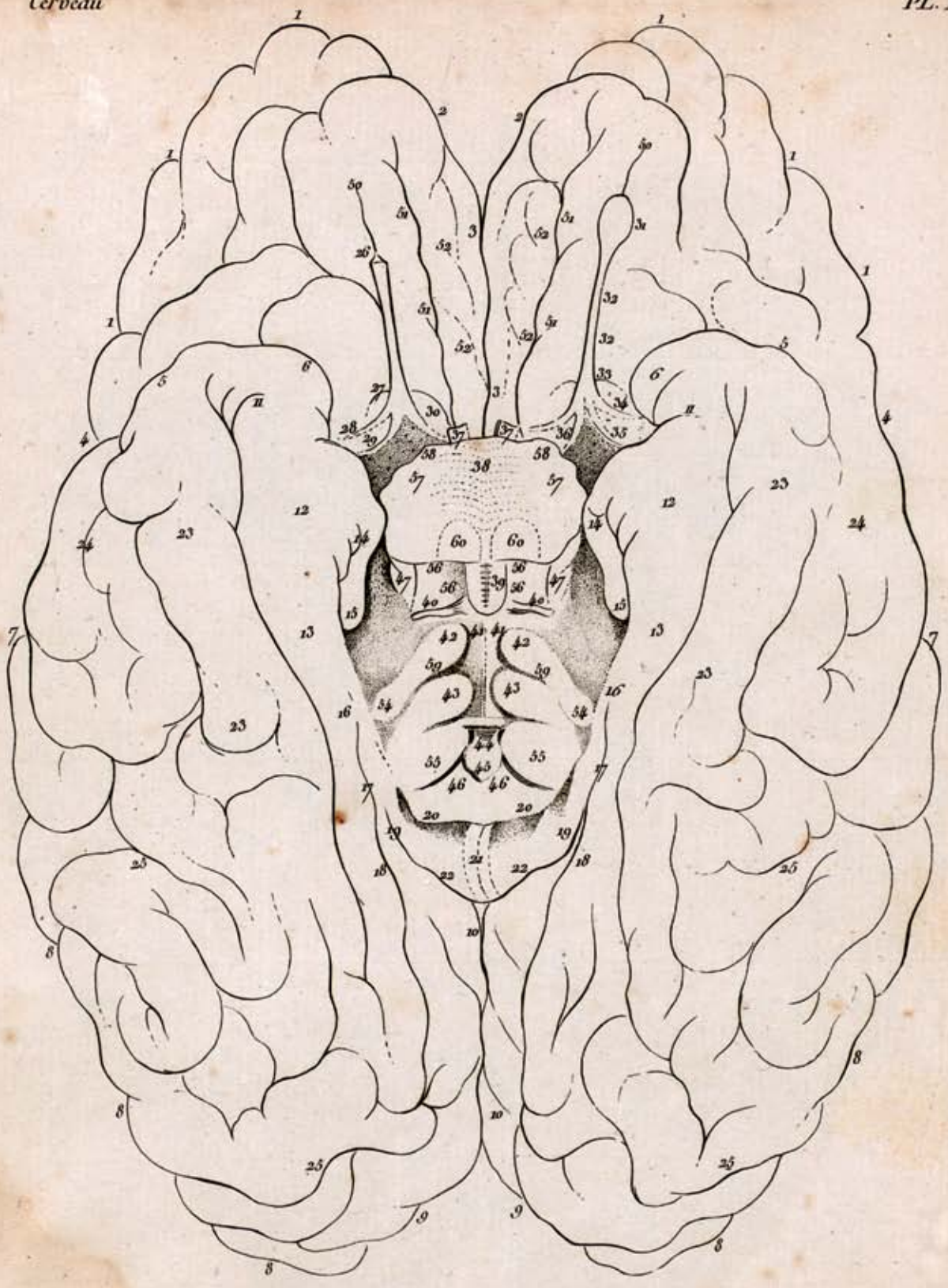
Note 1. "Critical toxicity" varies with the individual case, so it's necessary to use your head. Strychnine, except when used as medicine, would be considered critically toxic even in small amounts because it accumulates in the body. Alcohol is toxic but not critically so, except when used by a sick alcoholic or by anyone in large quantities. This is also an agreement to learn.

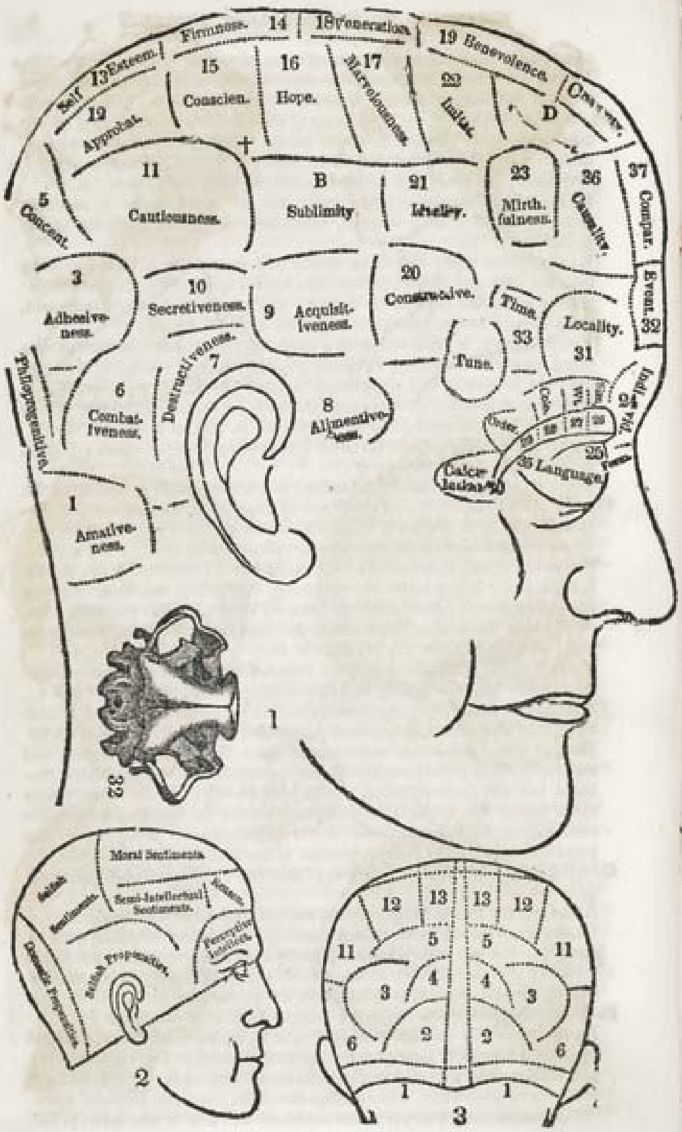
Note 2. Caffeine and morphine derivatives are both addictive: again the important thing is to use our judgement and realize that the one addiction has considerably more serious consequences in our society than the other. What we are trying to avoid is getting ourselves–or anyone else–wired to something they can't get off too easily.

R. E. L. Masters and Jean Houston.

***The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience.* London: Turnstone Books, 1966.**

In *The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience*, Robert Masters and Jean Houston explore the profound and diverse effects that psychedelics can have on consciousness. They categorize these experiences into different types, ranging from mystical and transcendent states to more psychological and introspective journeys. Masters and Houston emphasize that these experiences can facilitate deep emotional healing, enhance creativity, and offer new perspectives on reality, but they can also evoke challenging or difficult emotions. By examining historical, cultural, and personal contexts, they highlight the importance of setting and intention in shaping the psychedelic experience, ultimately advocating for a more nuanced understanding of these powerful substances and their potential benefits and risks.

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B Sublimity
21 Ideality.
23 Mirth-fulness.
36 Causality.
37 Compar.
Event. 32
3 Adhesive-ness.
10 Secretiveness.
9 Acquisit-iveness.
20 Constructive.
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Locality.
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Tune.
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6 Combat-iveness.
7 Destructiveness.
8 Alimentive-ness.
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Semi-Intellectual Sentiments.
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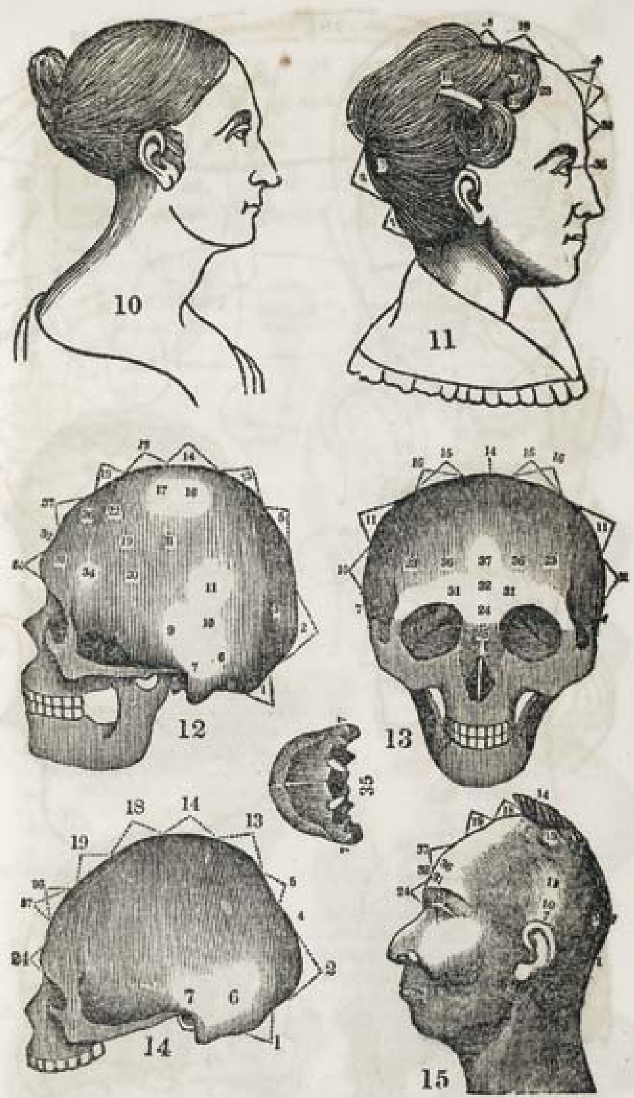
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Exhibition Item List

Anatomy

1. Gregor Reisch (d. 1525). *Margarita philosophica.* Strasbourg: J. Grüninger, 1512.
2. Johann Dryander (1500–1560). *Anatomiae*. Marburg: Eucharius Ceruicornus, 1537.
3. Andreas Vesalius (1514–1564). *De humani corporis fabrica libri septem.* Basel: J. Oporinus, 1543.
4. Thomas Willis (1621–1675). *Cerebri anatome.* London: Tho. Roycroft, for Jo. Martyn & Ja. Allestry, 1664.
5. Raymond Vieussens (1641–1715). *Neurographia universalis.* Lyon: Joannes Certe, 1685.
6. Govard Bidloo (1649–1713). *Anatomia humani corporis.* Amsterdam: the widow of Joannes van Someren, the heirs of Joannes van Dyk, Hendrik Boom, and the widow of Theodor Boom, 1685.
7. Frederik Ruysch (1638–1731). *Opera omnia anatomico-medico-chirurgica.* Amsterdam: Johannes Janssonius van Waesberge, 1737 (i.e. 1744).
8. Charles Bell (1774–1842). *The Anatomy of the Brain, Explained in a Series of Engravings.* London: T. N. Longman and O. Rees, 1802.
9. John Lizars (1783–1860). *A System of Anatomical Plates of the Human Body, Accompanied with Descriptions and Physiological, Pathological and Surgical Observations.* Edinburgh: W. H. Lizars, London, and W. Curry, Dublin, 1825?
10. Robert Hooper (1773–1835). *The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Brain, Illustrated by Coloured Engravings of the Most Frequent and Important Organic Diseases to Which That Viscus is Subject.* London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1828.
11. Adolf von Strümpell (1853–1925). *Neurologische Wandtafeln zum Gebrauche beim klinischen, anatomischen und physiologischen Unterricht.* Munich: J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, 1897.

Phrenology

12. Franz Joseph Gall (1758–1828). *Manual of Phrenology.* Philadelphia: Carey, Lea and Blanchard, 1835.
13. Orson Squire Fowler (1809–1887). 'Phrenological character of Charles Robert Peterkin, age 4 yrs 9 months'. Toronto, 1876.
14. Phrenological Model. New York: L.N. Fowler, 189–.
15. Mary Ries Melendy (1841–1927). *The Science of Eugenics and Sex Life: The Regeneration of the Human Race.* Philadelphia: W. R. Vansart, 1914.

Philosophy

16. Robert Burton (1577–1640). *The Anatomy of Melancholy.* Oxford: John Lichfield and James Short, for Henry Cripps, 1624.
17. René Descartes (1596–1650). *Les meditations metaphysiqves.* Paris: J. Camusat et P. le Petit, 1647.
18. René Descartes (1596–1650). *De homine.* Leiden: Franciscus Moyaerd and Pieter Leffen, 1662.
19. Thomas Willis (1621–1675). *Two Discourses Concerning the Soul of Brutes.* London: Thomas Dring, Ch. Harper, and John Leigh, 1683.
20. John Flavel (1630?–1691). *Pneumatologia: A Treatise of the Soul of Man.* London: Francis Tyton, 1685.
21. John Searle (1932–). *Minds, Brains and Science.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1984.

Psychiatry and Psychology

22. George Cheyne (1672–1743). *The English Malady, or, A Treatise of Nervous Diseases of All Kinds.* London: G. Strahan and J. Leake, 1734.
23. William Battie (1703–1776). *A Treatise on Madness*. London: J. Whiston and B. White, 1758.
24. Clarence Hincks (1885–1964). *Report of the Investigation into the Red Deer Provincial Training School, the Oliver Provincial Mental Health Institute, and the Ponoka Provincial Mental Hospital Made to the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta*. Toronto, 1929.
25. Sigmund Freud (1856–1939). *Die Traumdeutung.* Leipzig, F. Deuticke, 1900.
26. *Primary Mental Defect: With Guide to the Princeton Condensed Scale (Binet-Simon Intelligence Tests).* Ottawa: Medical Services, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 1919.
27. Hermann Rorschach (1884–1922). *Psychodiagnostik*. Bern: Hans Huber, 1948.
28. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.* Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, 1956.

Pharmacology

29. *Ortus sanitatis.* Strasburg: Johann Prüss, 21 Oct 1497.
30. Pierre Pomet (1658–1699). *A Compleat History of Drugs.* London: R. Bonwicke, 1712.
31. *Pharmaceutical Journal: A Monthly Journal of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.* Montreal: Henry Miles, 1890– .
32. *Dr. A. W. Chase's Calendar Almanac*. Oakville, Ontario: The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., 1937.

Altered States

33. Armand-Marie-Jacques de Chastenet, Marquis de Puységur (1751–1825). *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire et à l'établissement du magnetisme animal.* Paris: publisher not identified, 1784.
34. Edward T. Bennet (1831–1908). *The Society of Psychical Research.* London: R. Brimley Johnson, 1903.
35. Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859). *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*. London; New York: George Routledge and Sons, 1867.
36. Alonzo Calkins (1835–1902). *Opium and the Opium-Appetite, with Notices of Alcoholic Beverages,* Cannabis indica*, Tobacco and Coca, and Tea and Coffee, in Their Hygienic Aspects and Pathologic Relations.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1871.
37. Mycology Manuscript. France, ca. 1920.
38. N. R. de Mexico. *Marijuana Girl.* New York & Toronto: Stallion Books, 1954.
39. Rochdale College Papers. Toronto, 1968–1975.
40. R. E. L. Masters and Jean Houston. *The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience.* London: Turnstone Books, 1966.