

The background features a complex, organic pattern of overlapping shapes and lines. The colors are primarily a muted red and a light cream or off-white. The shapes resemble stylized leaves, veins, or perhaps a microscopic view of a biological structure. The lines are thin and intricate, creating a dense, web-like texture. The overall composition is abstract and artistic.

NICOLA BANNISTER

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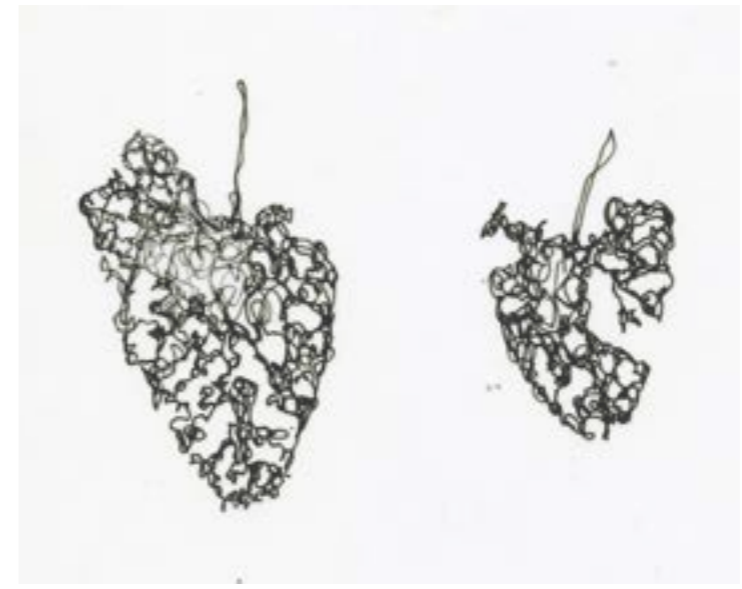
SUSSEX

A county rich in old tales and folk law stories. Witches, fairies, dragons, ogres, devils, giants, black dogs and other beasts all having believed to roam the sussex downs.

COLLECTIONS

Due to so many stories being based within Sussex and the downs I decided to start my research by collecting as many photographs of the natural surroundings as well as plant pressings. The natural environment and what grows in and around will have been the same as when these tales and stories were created. I thought it was the easiest connection between then and now.



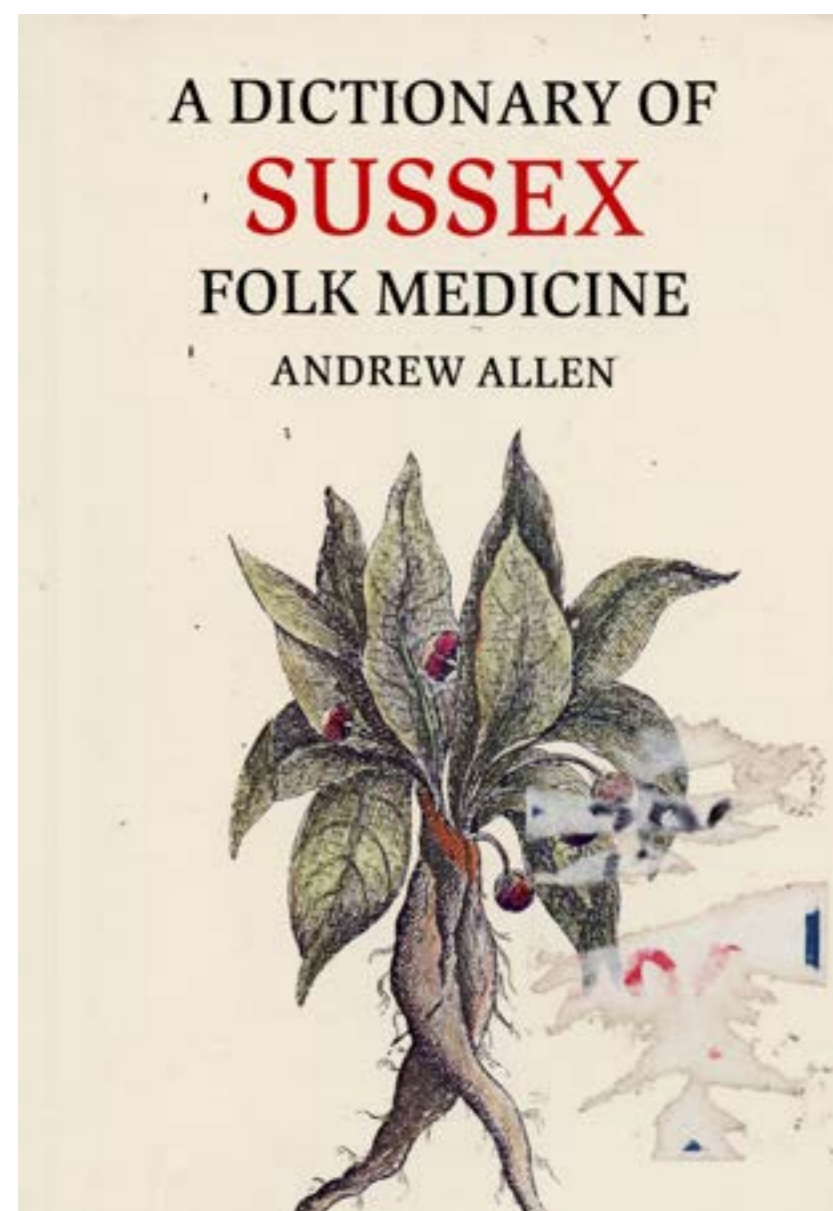




DOCUMENTATION

Having scanned in a variety of plant cuttings I began to create delicate line drawings on tracing paper. The patterns of the leaves, textures of the petals and the various different shapes created are what I wanted to focus on. By layering the different drawings new patterns and shapes are created whilst still keeping the drawings delicate.





COBWEBS
EGGS
FROGS
INSECTS
MOULDS
SLOGS
WOUNDWORTS
DOGS HEALING AND DOGS MAD
EASTER BUNS
GLOW-WORM WINE
GREEN OYNTMENT
HEDGEHOGS
HENBANE
LIVESTOCK REMEDIES
MANDRAKE
SNAILS, syrup of
TOADEATERS
TREES

A DICTIONARY OF SUSSEX FOLK MEDICINE
- Andrew Allen

MOST POPULAR SUSSEX REMEDIES FOR BAD CUTS:
→ BANDAGES -

- cobweb *
- frog *
- egg membrane †
- snail *
- insects †
- woundworts
- bracket fungus
- pickled lily leaves †

• INSECTS

- persistent skin conditions such as lupus + deeper-seated articulo-muscular conditions (arthritis + rheumatism) often treated by the external application of ants.
 - held against the skin or enclosed in a frame tied to the skin
- alternatively the application of ~~ants~~ formic acid prepared by crushing etherized ants in a pestle + mortar
- Bee venom had an important place in Sussex rural medicine → effective remedy of applying enraged bees to sore, + swollen joints has had cases of creating a complete cure
- The blistering agent cantharidin obtained by crushing blister beetles of the Meloidae in a pestle + mortar

eating away warts due to being corrosive

• SNAIL

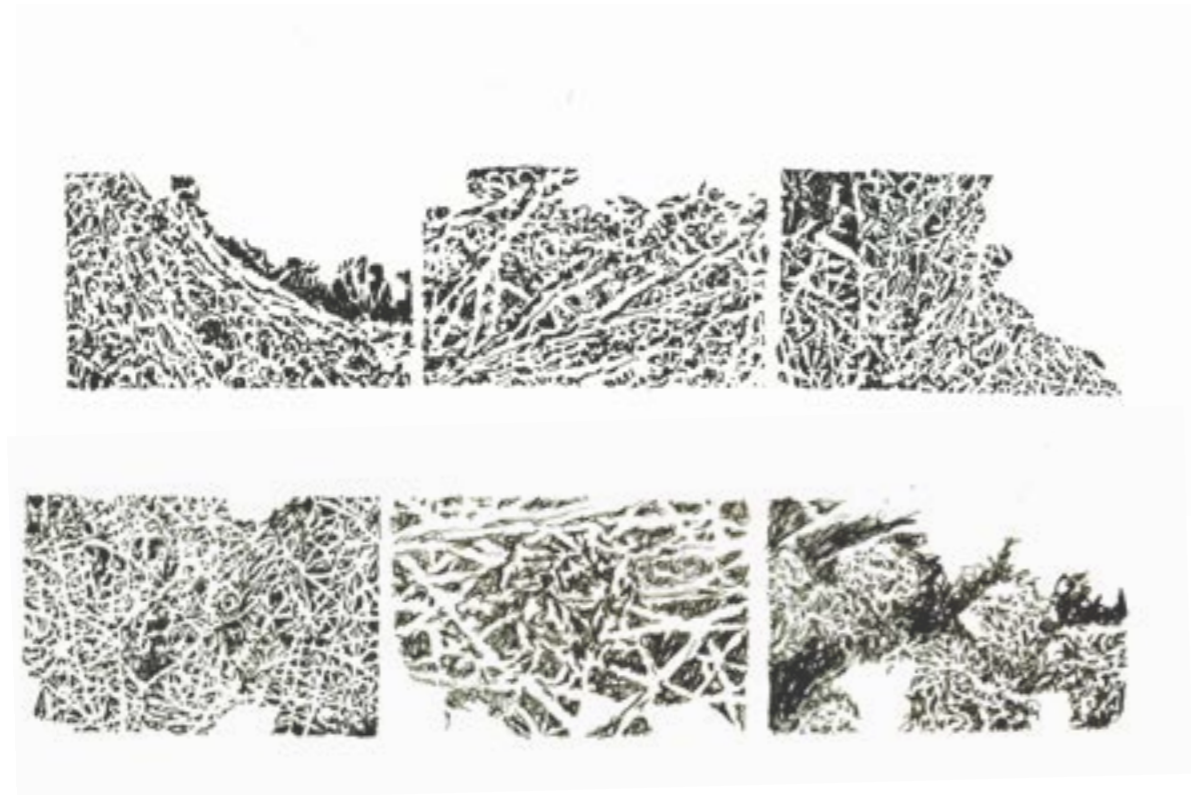
- applied live to wounds
- like frogs → both covered in mucus which acts as a shield to all bacteria, viruses etc.
- breath through skin which functions as, and has the appearance of pulmonary surfaces so is also why used to treat pulmonary problems as well.

EGG MEMBRANE



• EGG MEMBRANE + PICKLED LILY LEAVES

- Eva Bromerton 1939, 'nothing better for cuts and bruises than the petals of the Madonna Lily, pickled in brandy + laid on as a skin, which adheres to the injured part, healing it and keeping it clean at the same time; as does the thin membrane from the inside of an egg-shell.'

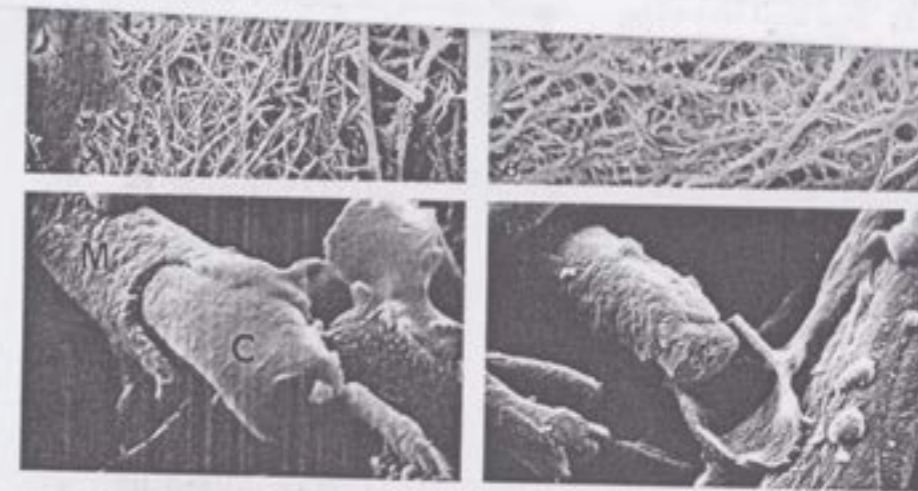


egg membrane sketches on tracing paper with fine liner

A scanning and transmission electron microscopic study of the membranes of chicken egg

C.K. Tan¹, T. W. Chen², H.L. Chan¹ and L.S. Ng¹

¹Department of Anatomy and ²Department of Zoology, National University of Singapore, Singapore



SEM micrograph showing the structure of the egg membrane branching and criss-crossing. x 270

Fig. 7. SEM micrograph of the fibre core (C) surrounded by the mantle layer (M). x 8,500

Fig. 8. SEM micrograph of the fibre core whose out surface shows several tube-like channels. x 5,000

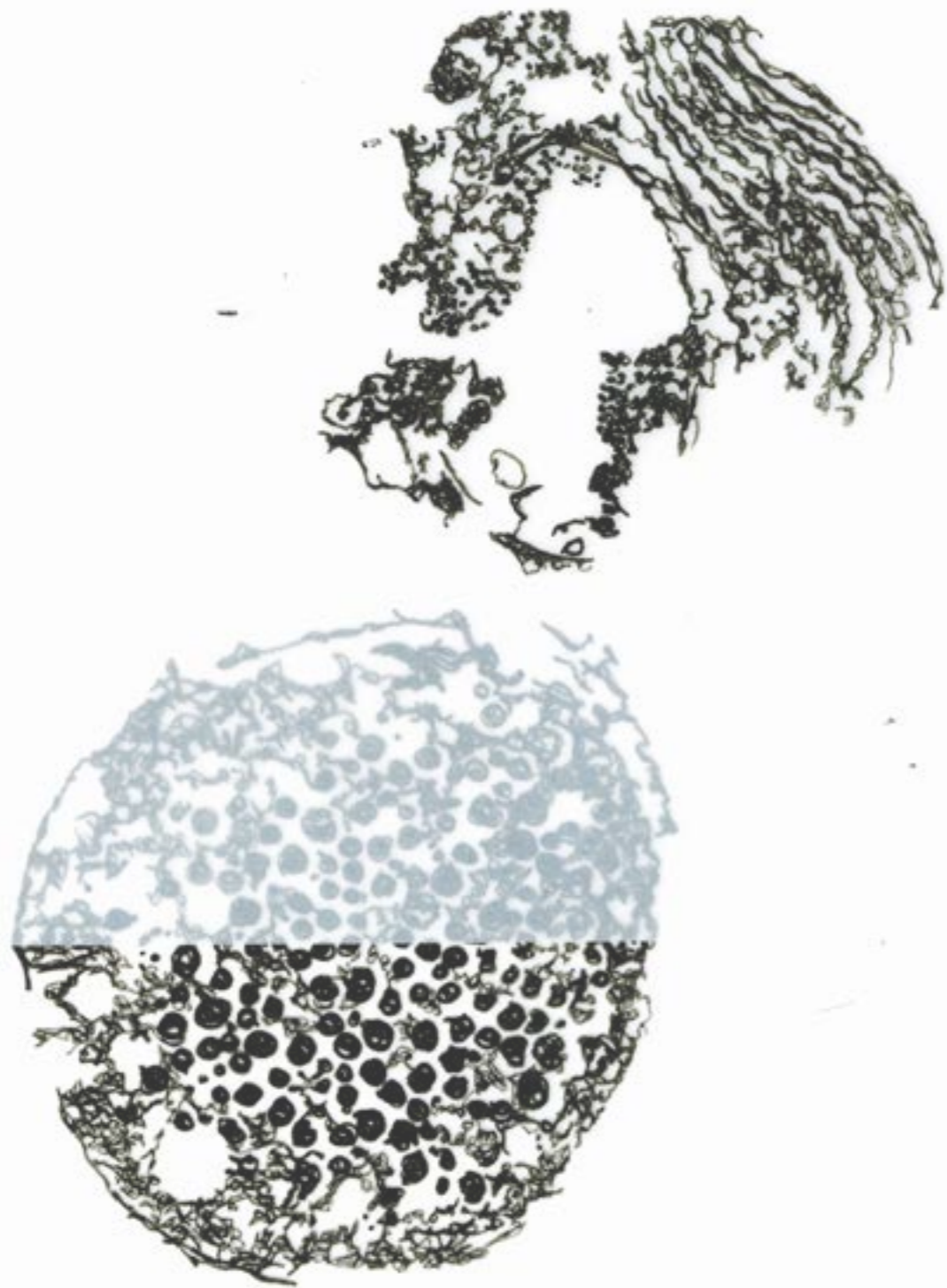
phosphate buffer (pH 7.2-7.4), kept at 4°C. After 3 days, the samples were cut into small pieces, some of which were torn into two pieces each using

they were mounted on stubs with silver paint and gold-coated in a Polaron E 5100 Series II Cool sputter coater

FROG SKIN

• FROG

- frogs collected at full moon + taken internally → good remedy for consumption → common in Sussex 200 years ago
- the strapping of a live frog to a wound to help it heal without infection/festering. → ADRENALIN from the FROG'S SKIN causes glands to secrete ~~MAGANINS~~ MAGANINS → being strapper or swallowed live → causes frog plenty of stress = huge amount of maganin's released.
- MAGANINS: Anti-bacterial and anti-fungal substances
 - peptides manufactured by special glands in skins of certain frog species including common English species
 - peptides are made up of amino acids, like proteins, → made of 20 amino acids, peptides are short in the maganins → 21-29 amino acids.
 - provides frogs with a 'protective shield' = maganin means twis in Hebrew
 - each type of maganin works against a slightly different range of cells shielding against protozoa, fungi, bacteria

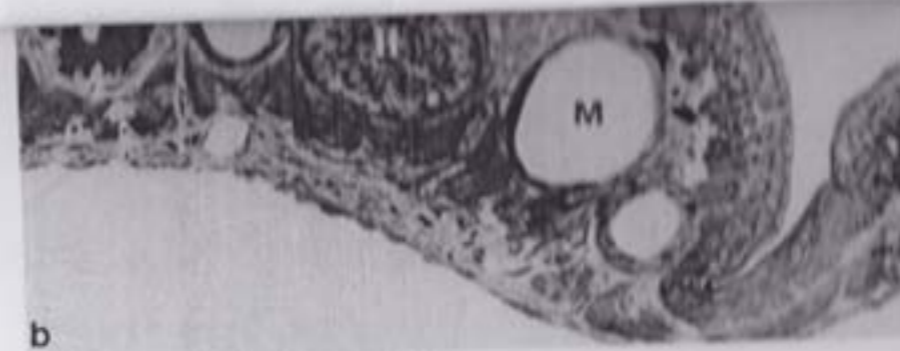


frog skin

The structure of the skin of the tree frog (*Hyla arborea arborea* L.)

Lucyna Goniakowska-Witalińska and Urszula Kubiczek

Department of Comparative Anatomy, Institute of Zoology, Jagiellonian University,
R. Ingardena 6, PL-30-060 Cracow, Poland



b) Cross section of the ventral skin. The mucous glands (M) and serous glands (I) are located only within mounds. The epidermis shows several flask cells with lighter cytoplasm. The ventral layer of the epidermis is visibly undulated by many blood vessels (black arrows) invaginated into the epidermis. In dermal grooves, the epidermis and connective tissues are visibly thinner and have blood vessels (white arrow). $\times 330$.

in an undulating appearance of the lower part of the epidermis on cross sections.

The skin of the tree frog has three types of glands: mucous, and the serous of types I and II which differ from each other both in size, and the nature of secretion and in structure (Figs. 4 a-d).

The mucous glands viewed on paraffin sections stained with Passini stain produce a homogenous secretion, which stained blue (Fig. 4c). The secretion of these glands is also stained by alcian blue which indicates the presence of acidic mucopolysaccharides. The mucous glands are considerably smaller than the other glands and their shapes

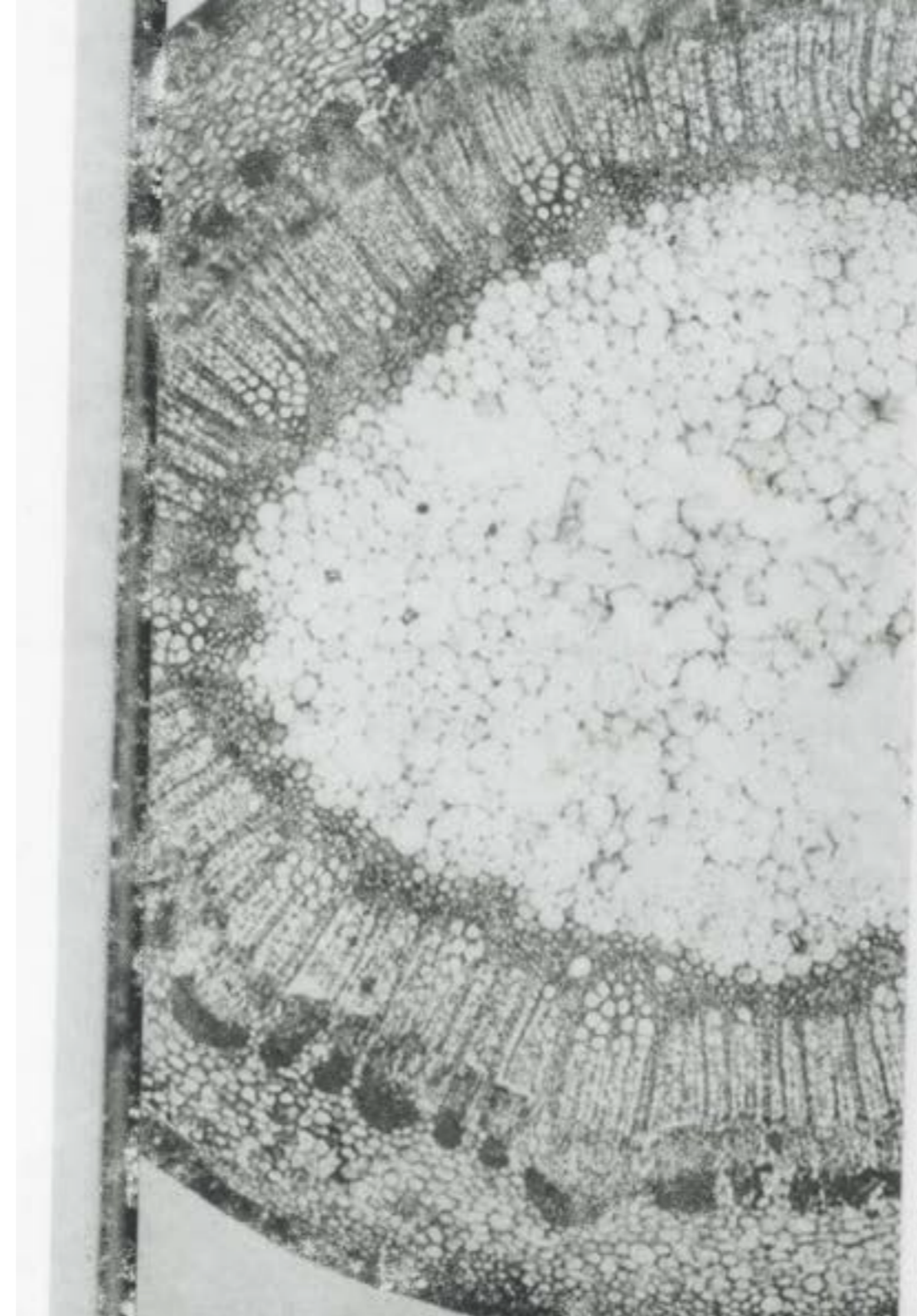
considerable dimensions (comparable with granular glands) and their bases often reach as far as the stratum compactum (Fig. 3b). The mucous glands are particularly numerous in the ventral parts of the skin (Figs. 3b, 4c, d). These glands are surrounded by a thin layer of smooth muscle fibres (Figs. 5a, b). The inner layer of the mucous glands is composed of tall, cylindrical secretory cells with a clearly demarcated cell membrane (Fig. 5a). The basal parts of these cells are occupied by nuclei while the top parts are filled with numerous secretory granules. Nearer the subepidermal intercalary tract and the intraepidermal duct, these cells are progressively shorter and they do not



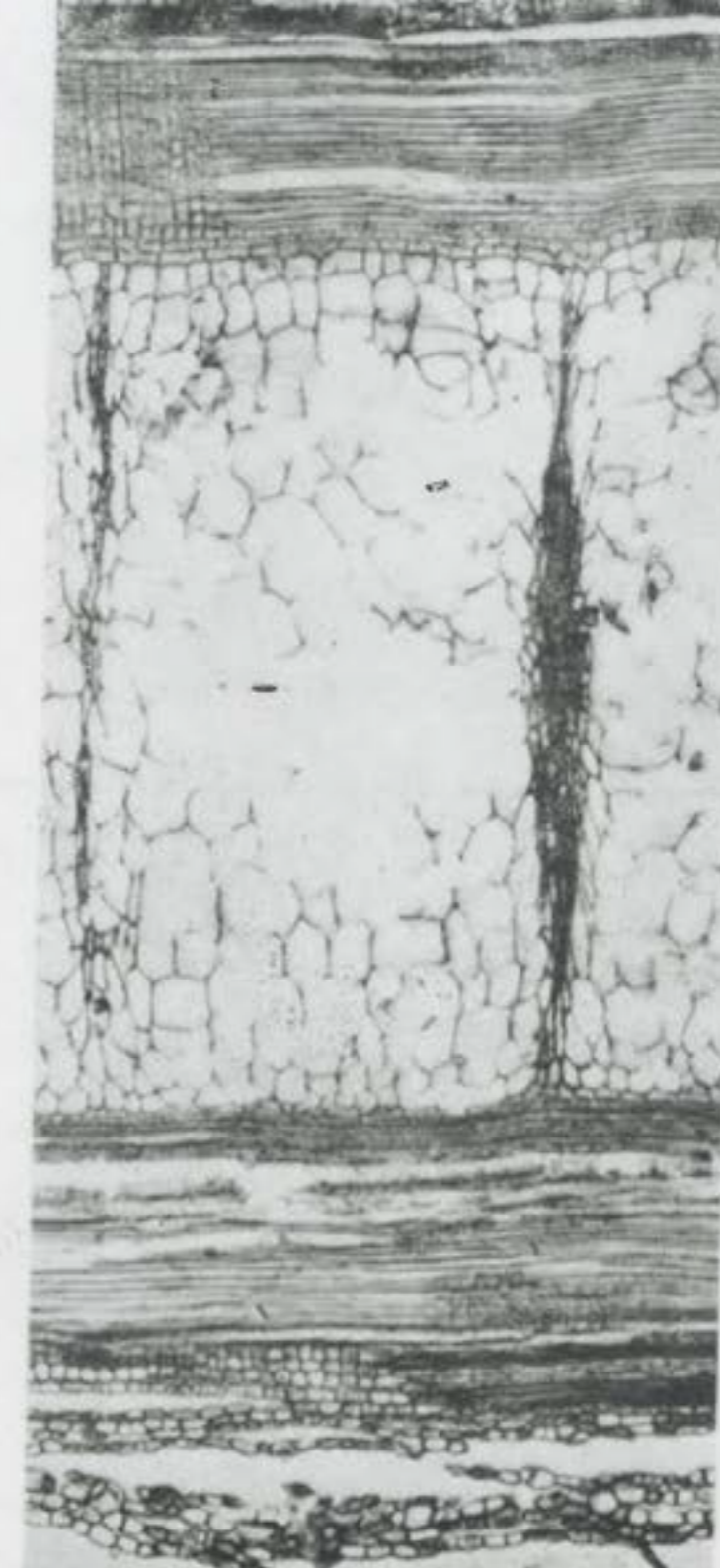
PLANT CELLS

Having started my search looking at plants found within sussex and having looked at the cellilar makeup of egg membrane and frog skin used in the mDictionary of Sussex Folk medicienes i decided to also have a look at plants on a cellular level. I just wanted to increase the amount of cellular patterns i had to work with and see if there were any simulaities. Instead of tracing ontop of these images i just focused on the different cell formations and started drawing and creating my own little illustartions.

scans from book: 'An Atlas of Plant Structure' by Brian Cegirdle and Patricia H. Milesr



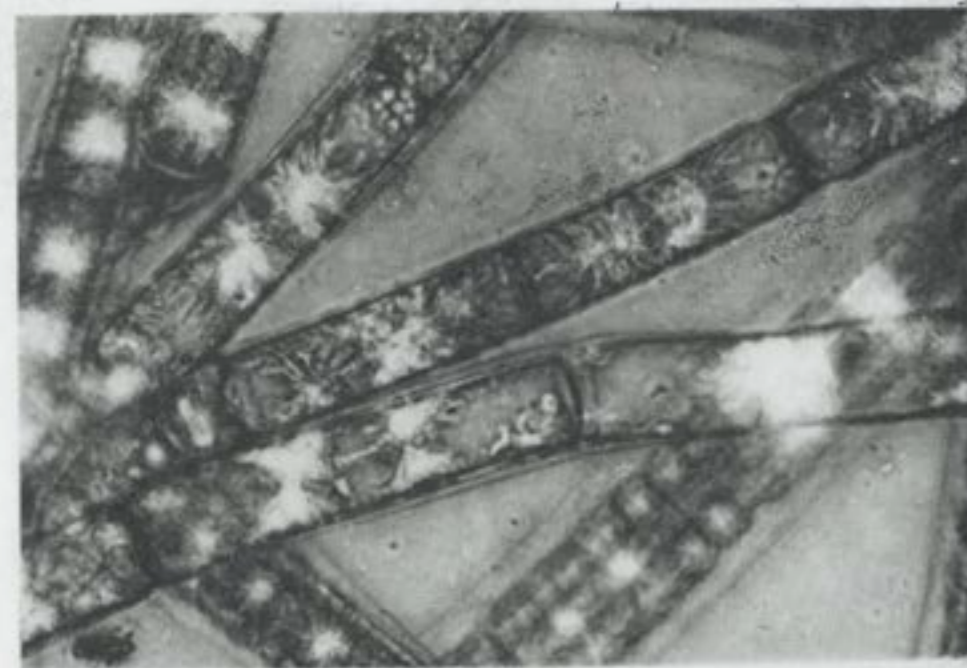
81. *Liriodendron*, stem TS. Mag. x 25



82. *Liriodendron*, stem RLS. Mag. x 25



83. *Liriodendron*, stem TLS

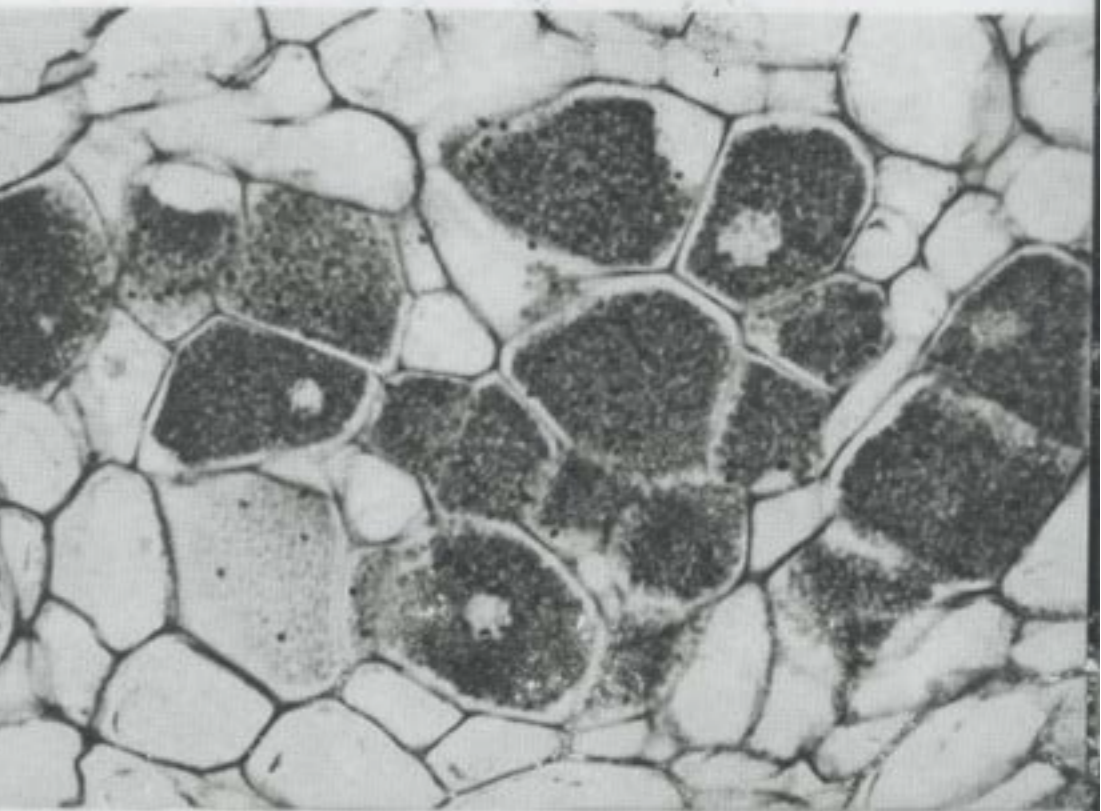
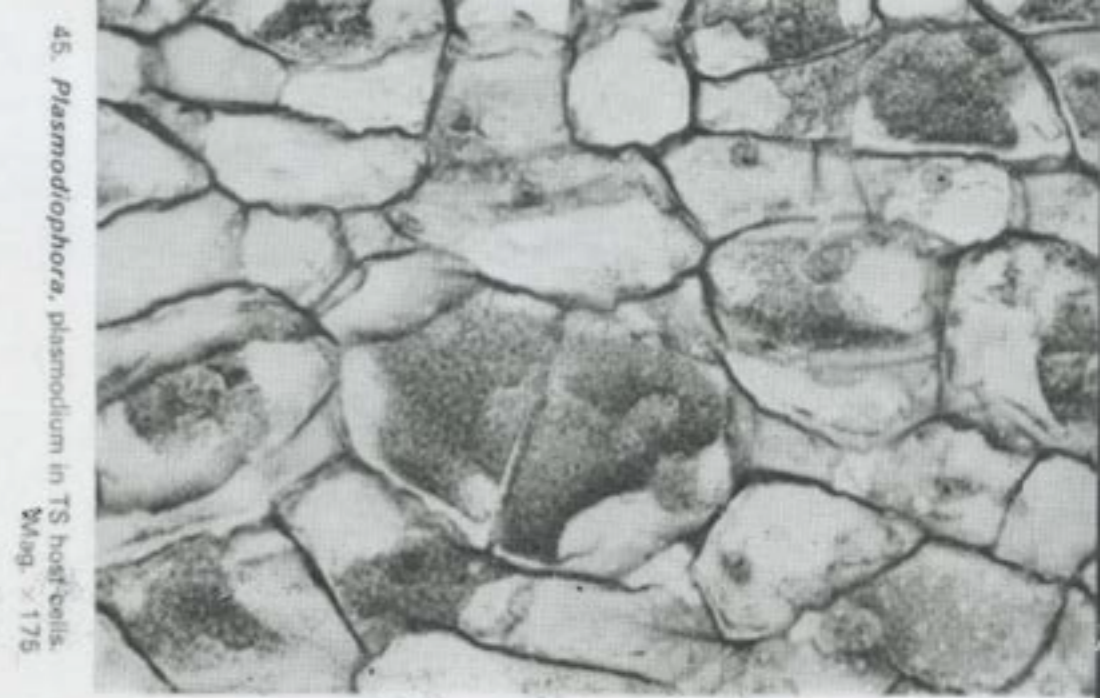
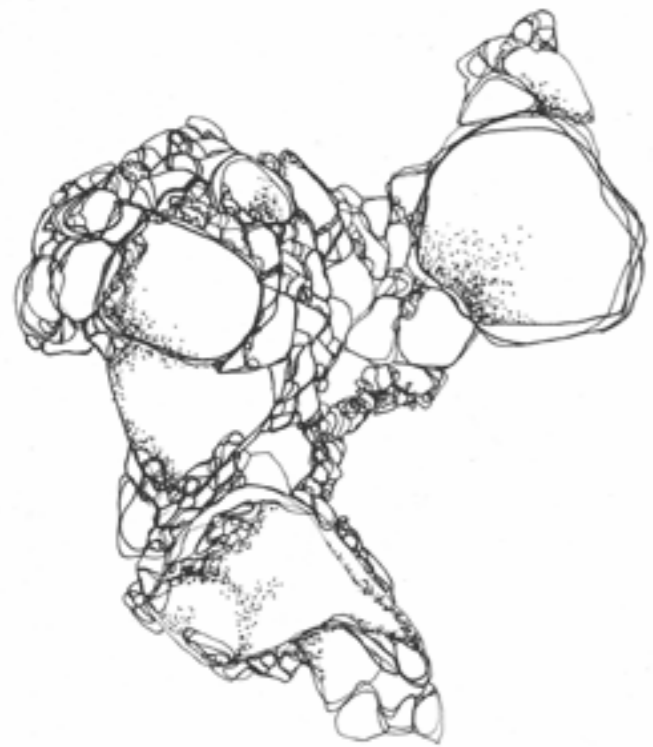


25. *Zygema*, living phase contrast/flash, Mag. x 325

scans from book: 'An Atlas of Plant Structure' by Brian Cegirdle and Patricia H. Milesr



own illustrations

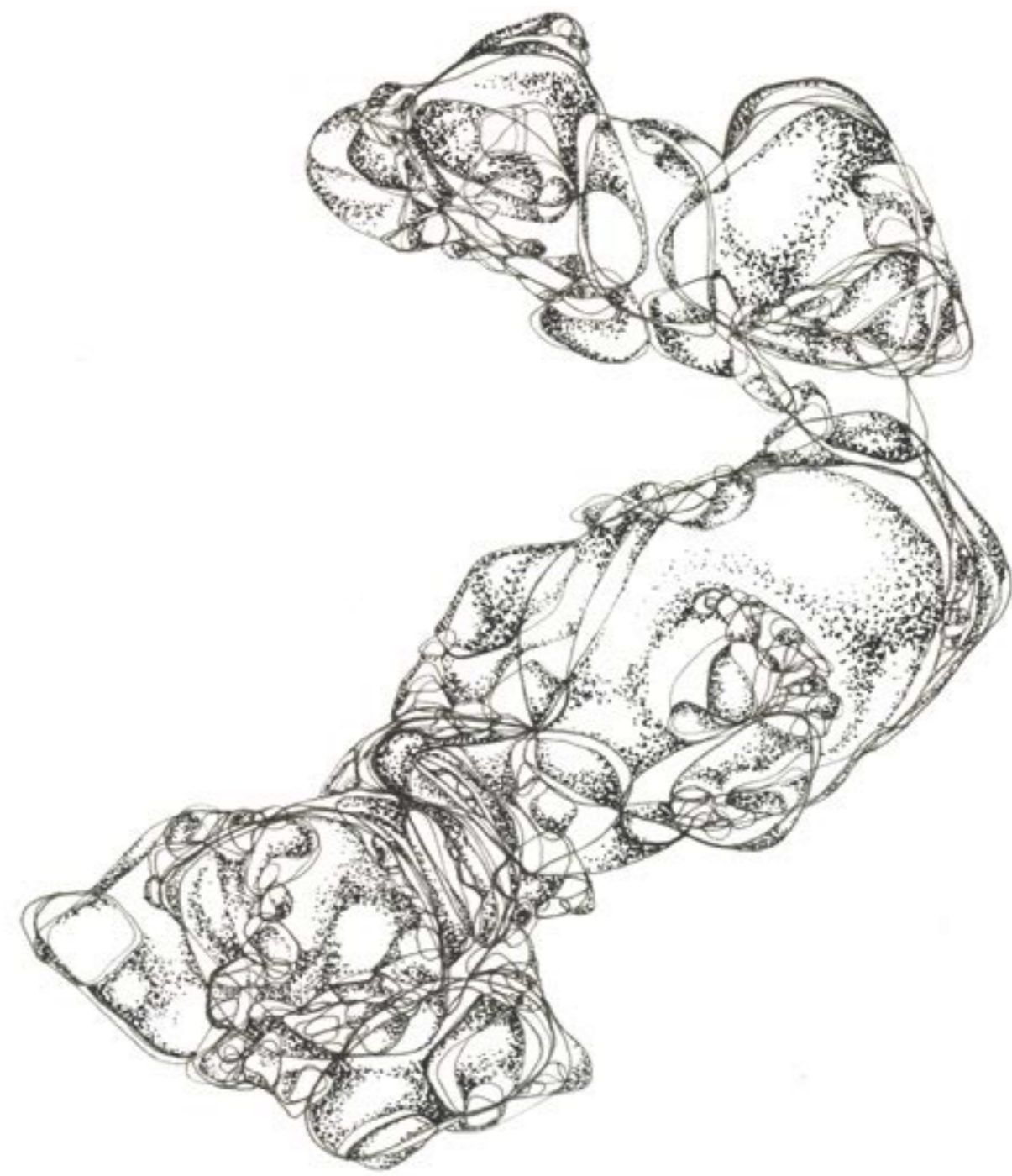


scans from book: 'An Atlas of Plant Structure' by Brian Cegirdle and Patricia H. Miles

ILLUSTRATIONS

Having gathered drawings, tracings, visual research and started to create my own small patterns i decided to take this idea further. Looking at all the visual research i have already covered wether it the photos and ayered line drawings of the plants found around sussex or the drawings of the bandages from the first aid course, there is a theme of delicatness and intricacy running throughout. Taking all the different patterns i have then created a variety of cellular drawings inspired by it all. Cellular drawings that are tying together all the different healing properties aswell as the heritage of where these would have bene found.



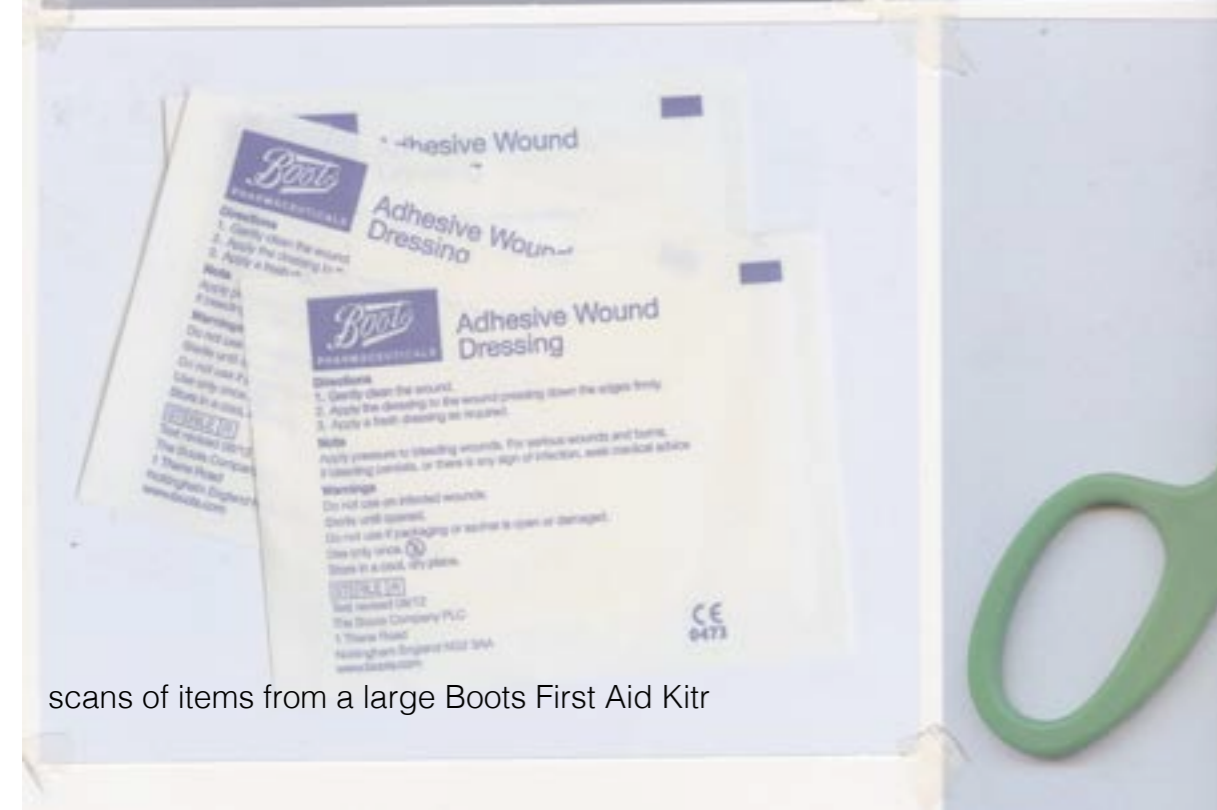


FIRST AID & BANDAGING





photos taken on a first aid course
line drawings on tracing paper using fine liner



MODERN FIRST AID BOX

What would be expected in a first aid box?
Nothing similar to anything found in the Folk Law Medicinal Dictionary

Tools: tweezers, scissors, safety pins, gloves

Bandages: long, short, sling

Wound Dressings

Disinfectants

CPR face shield

scans of items from a large Boots First Aid Kit

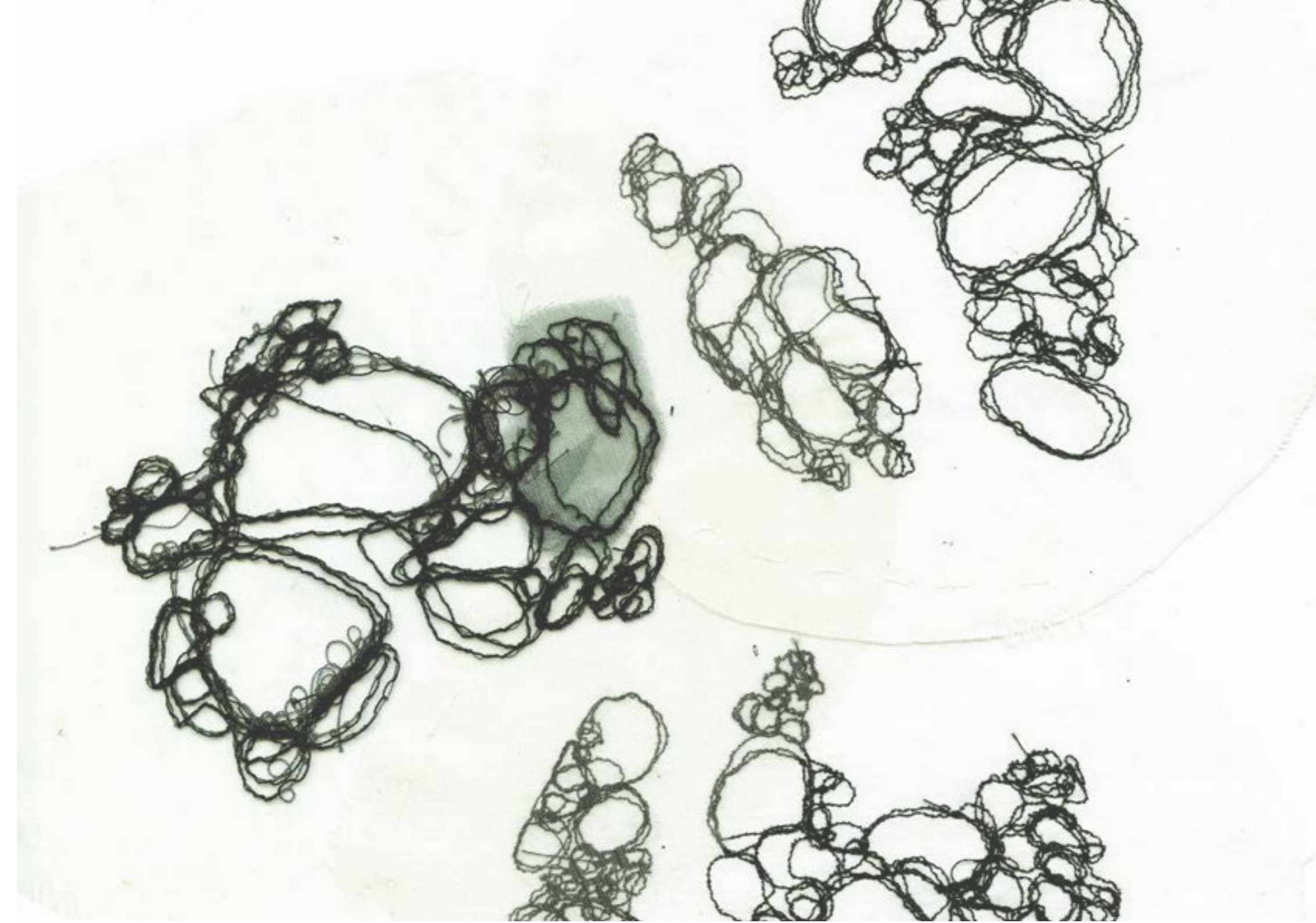
WHAT NEXT?

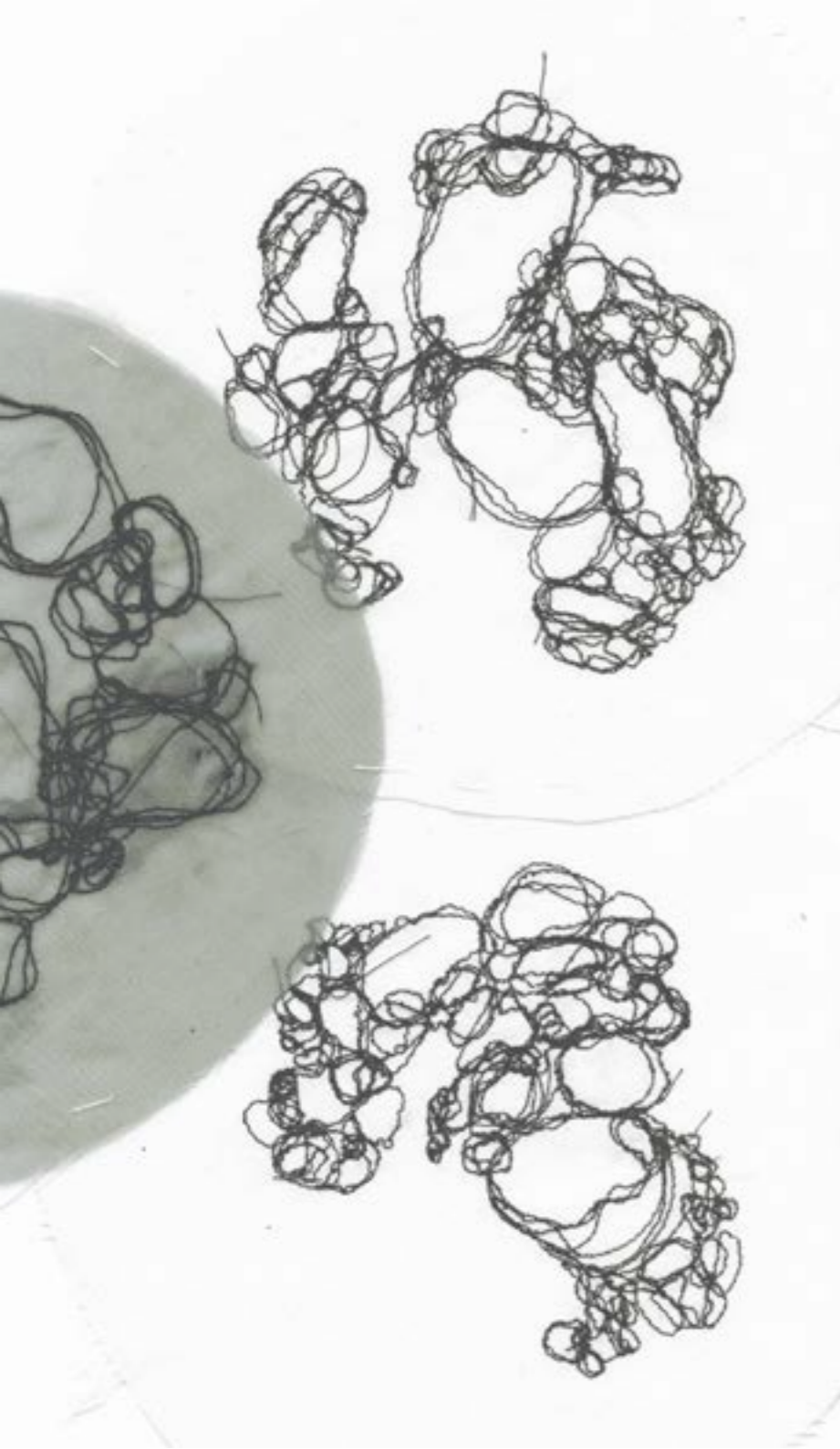
How can I incorporate Folk Law Sussex Medicinal practices with today's? How can I tie together the illustrations created with first aid?

Since I focused on the bandaging techniques from the folk law medicinal dictionary I will carry that idea on. The items such as the tweezers, scissors and pins found within the modern day first aid box is interesting as there were no mentions of various tools apart from thorns or other natural items in the medicinal dictionary.



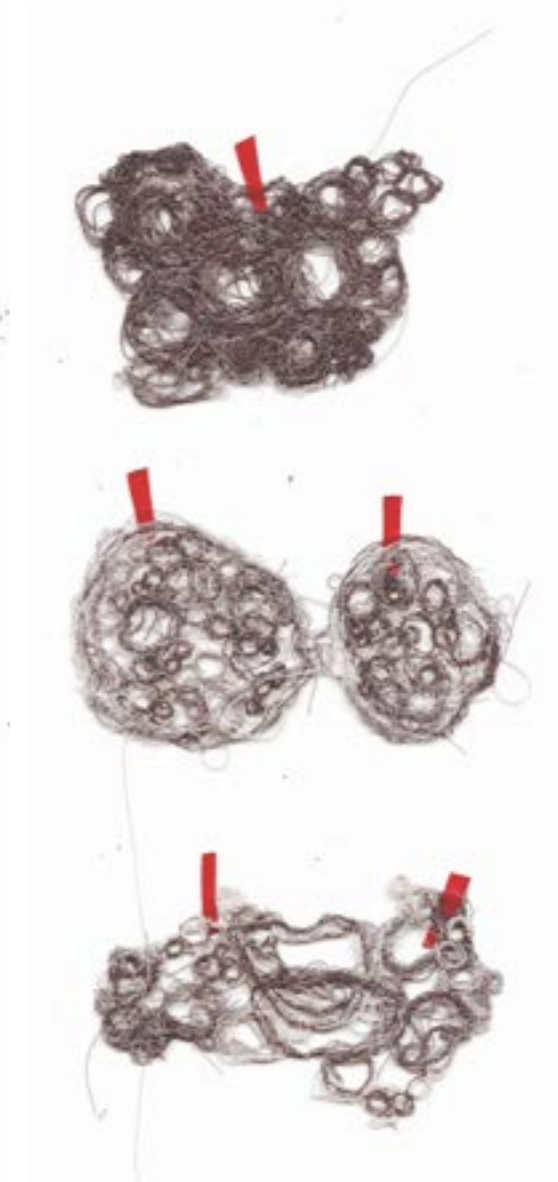
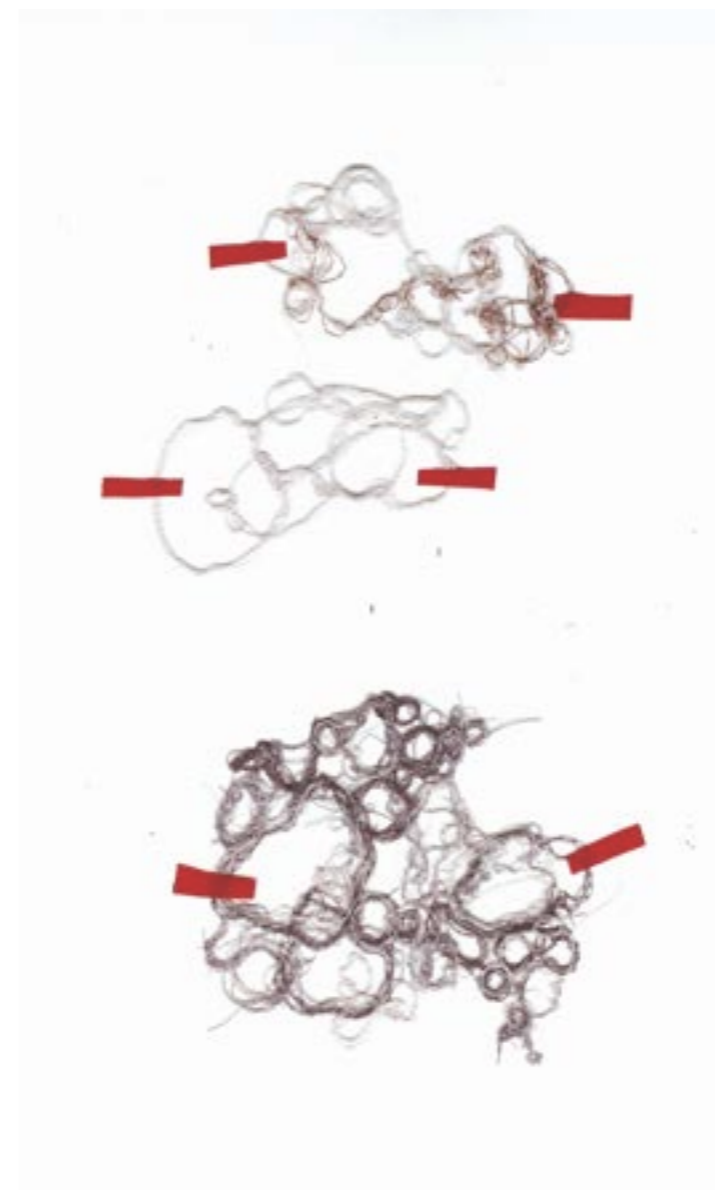
FREE HAND EMBROIDERY





Having created a style of drawing creating what I see as healing patterns or remedy prints I wanted to see if i could recreate in different medias. Free hand embroidery is essentially drawing with a sewing machine.

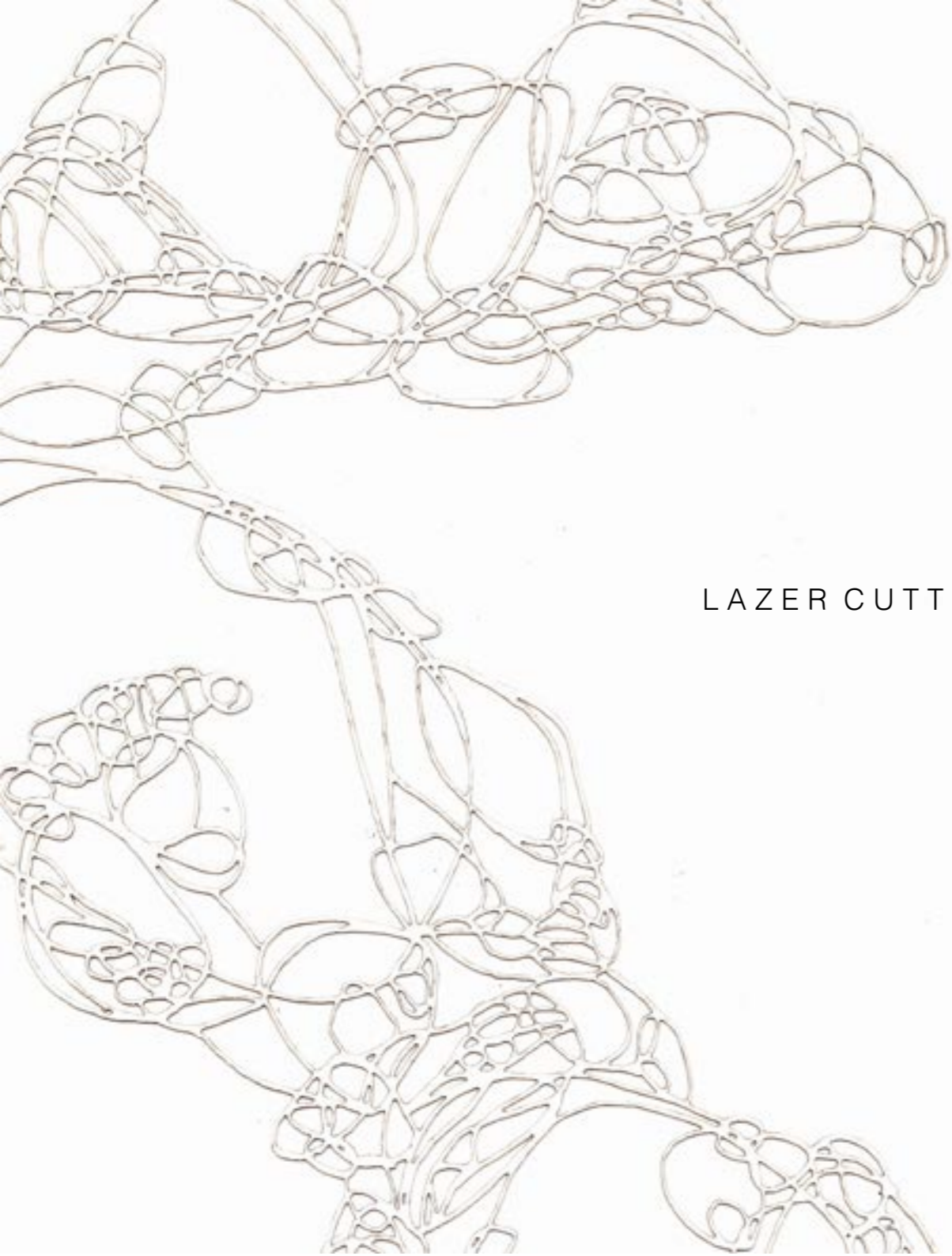
Following theme of intricay and delicacy within my visual research and drawings embroidering onto dissolvable fabric leave behind lace.



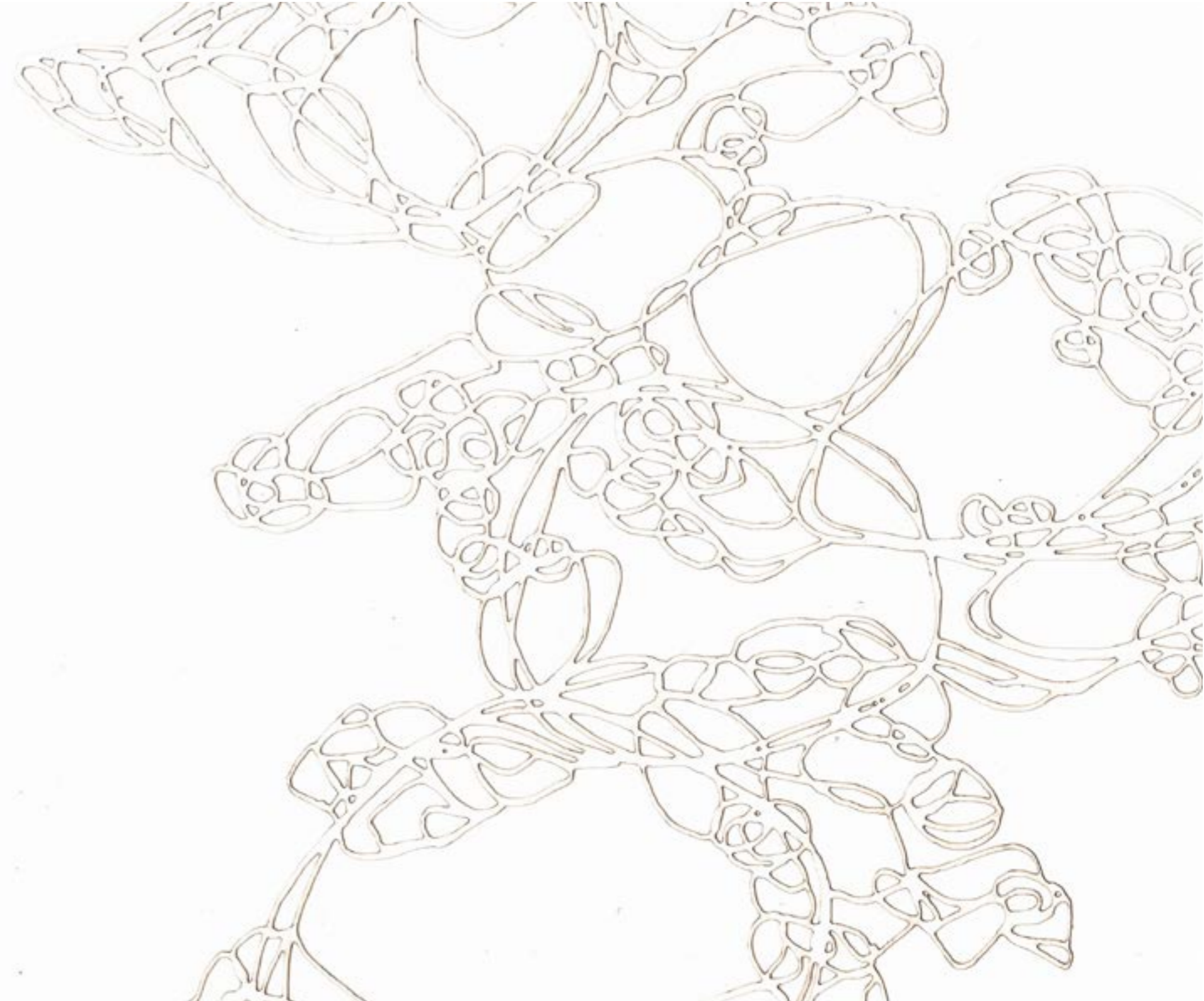
ANALYSIS

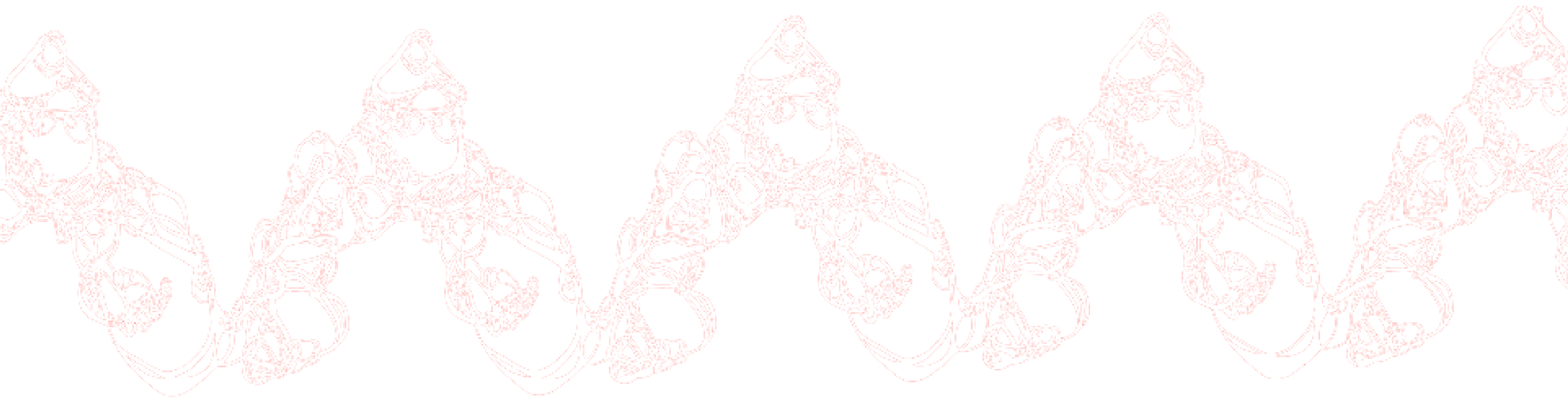
I was happy with the outcome of the recreation of the cellular patterns with the sewing machine however I don't think it expresses the same delicateness which I wanted to portray. The need of using numerous layers of thread to make sure it would lose shape once the material was dissolved meant that lines were thick and quite hard to keep clean and sharp. Threads would escape and it was messier than I hoped.





LAZER CUTTING





PROCESS

simplify illustartons, scan in to photo shop, image trace, select what is wanted to

print screen of illustrator file



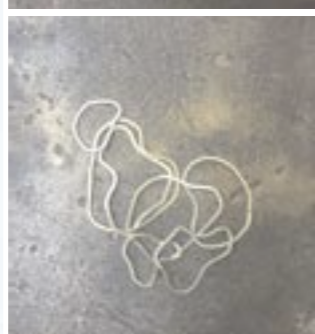
ANALYSIS

Having had difficulty with cutting the drawing successfully due to its intricacy my final laser cut in fabric was successful. The idea of using the drawing is to heal the wound it may come in contact with. Contextually it should heal on a cellular level.

The bandage needs to be a lot stronger for it to be easily applied. However I do think that the lace makes what is normally quite a boring bandage interesting and something desirable to wear.

I would take this further by potentially using other material with it to strengthen it further. However keeping the delicateness with thicker, stronger fabrics is hard, I might have needed to make the pattern thicker but that may have lost its lace-like structure.





metal wire cellular samples

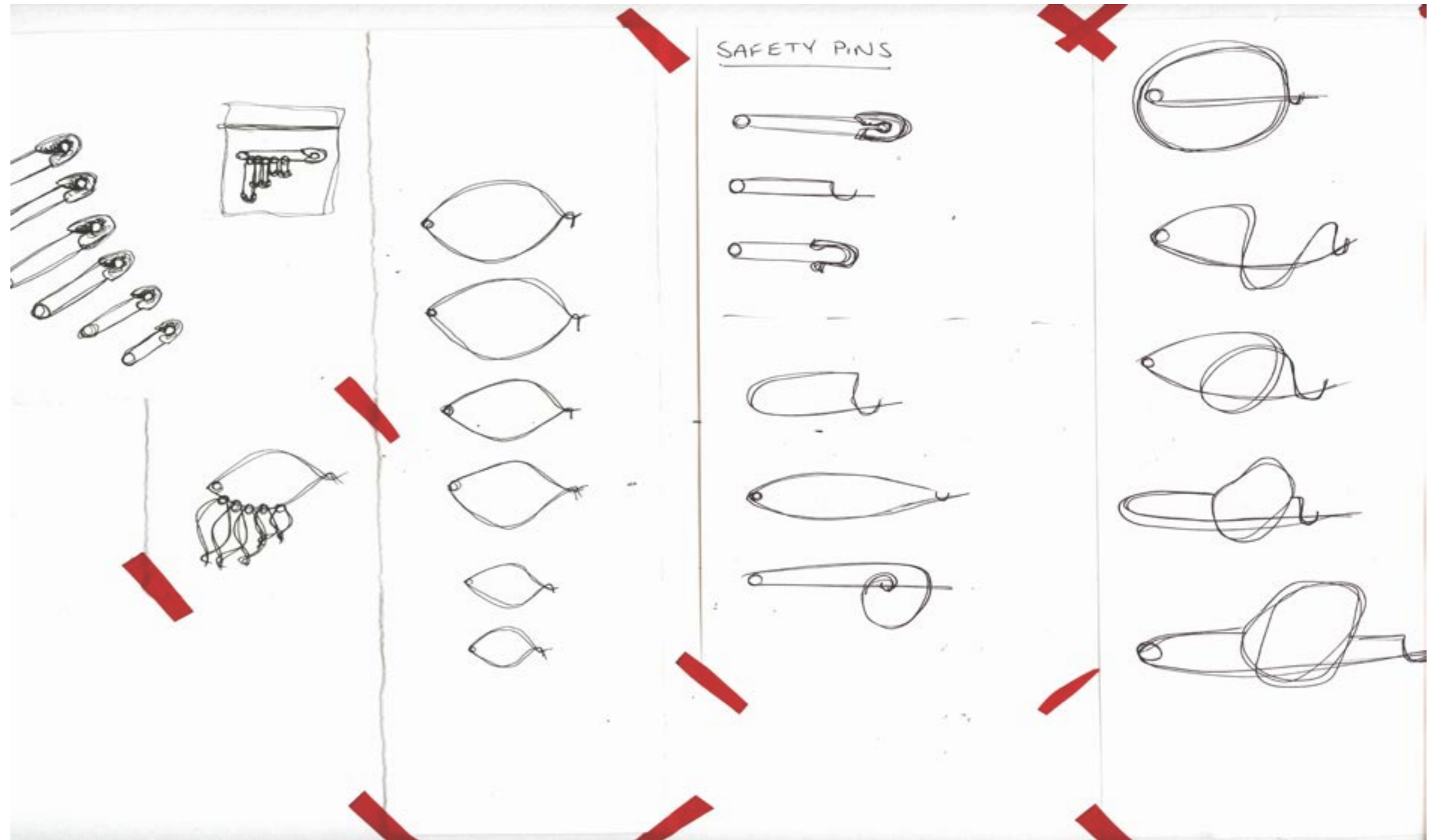
METAL

SAFETY PINS



PROCESS

wire, measurments, shape, bend, harden, make saftey tip, silicone, polish, hook to-



saftey pin sketches



ANALYSIS

I am happy with the outcome of my safety pins. The shape is inspired by a pattern found in the illustrations and they fit together like regular safety pins but splay out in a more fluid manner and I think are quite cellular in them-

PHOTO ETCHING



PROCESS

prepare sheet metal, wet and dry, clean, have images prepared on acetate, cut film to size, spray metal with alcoholic spray, remove layer on culed side of film, place on metal, firmly roll on, heat with blow dryer, let cool, place prepared metal in photo box, place acetate ink side facing film, place on cuboid acrylic, expose for 20s, take out, remove top layer of film, cut away excess film, rub gently to remove film from exposed image, place back in light box, cuboid acrylic, expose for 30s, prepare acid, 1:3 acid to water, electrical tape back of sheet, place in acid, time 1 hour, take out, place





BANDAGE PINS & BROOCHES







ANALYSIS

The photo etching on the badge pins and brooches worked extremely well. Each circle has a different part of a drawing on them making each one unique. I didnt darken the etch using stain because i liked how the patterns were subtle on the metal plate and means you have to look at each badge closely to fully appreciate.

CUFF



PROCESS

cut shape,
photo etch,
pierce holes,
shape plate,
create chain,
wrap wire round drill bit,
piercing saw,
flatten slightly with hammer,
chain together,
solder,
polish.





ANALYSIS

This cuff was inspired by the bands you receive when you go into hospital. I also wanted to create a bracelet which could be like a plaster or small band around a wound. The metal sheet I used may have been a bit thin however it still works and should fit a large range of wrist sizes so it can help 'heal' anyone. It is a very delicate piece which fits in well with this project however realistically if used as a wearable piece of jewelry it would be too fragile.

PLASTER BRACELET





PROCESS

cut shape,
photo etch,
pierce holes,
shape plate,
create chain,
wrap wire round drill bit,
piercing saw,
flatten slightly with hammer,
chain together,
solder,
polish.

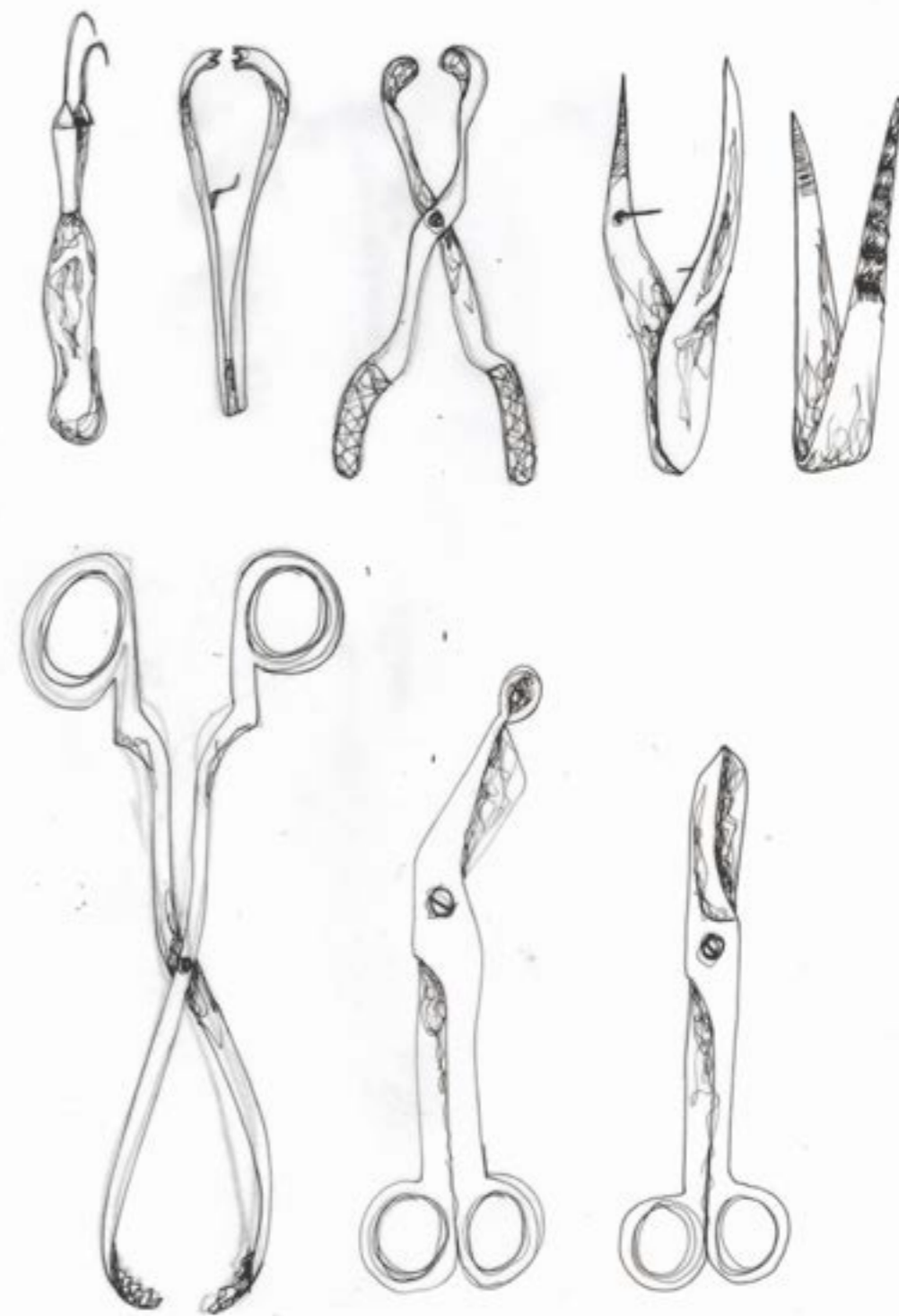


ANALYSIS

This bracelet represent a plaster which could be found in a first aid box. It also looks very much like a medical ID bracelet people wear if they are diabetic or allergic to anything for instance. The idea behind this bracelet is that the sheet should tough the wound and help aid that area. The etched drawing is again the 'healing' pattern.



HUNTARIAN MUSEUM

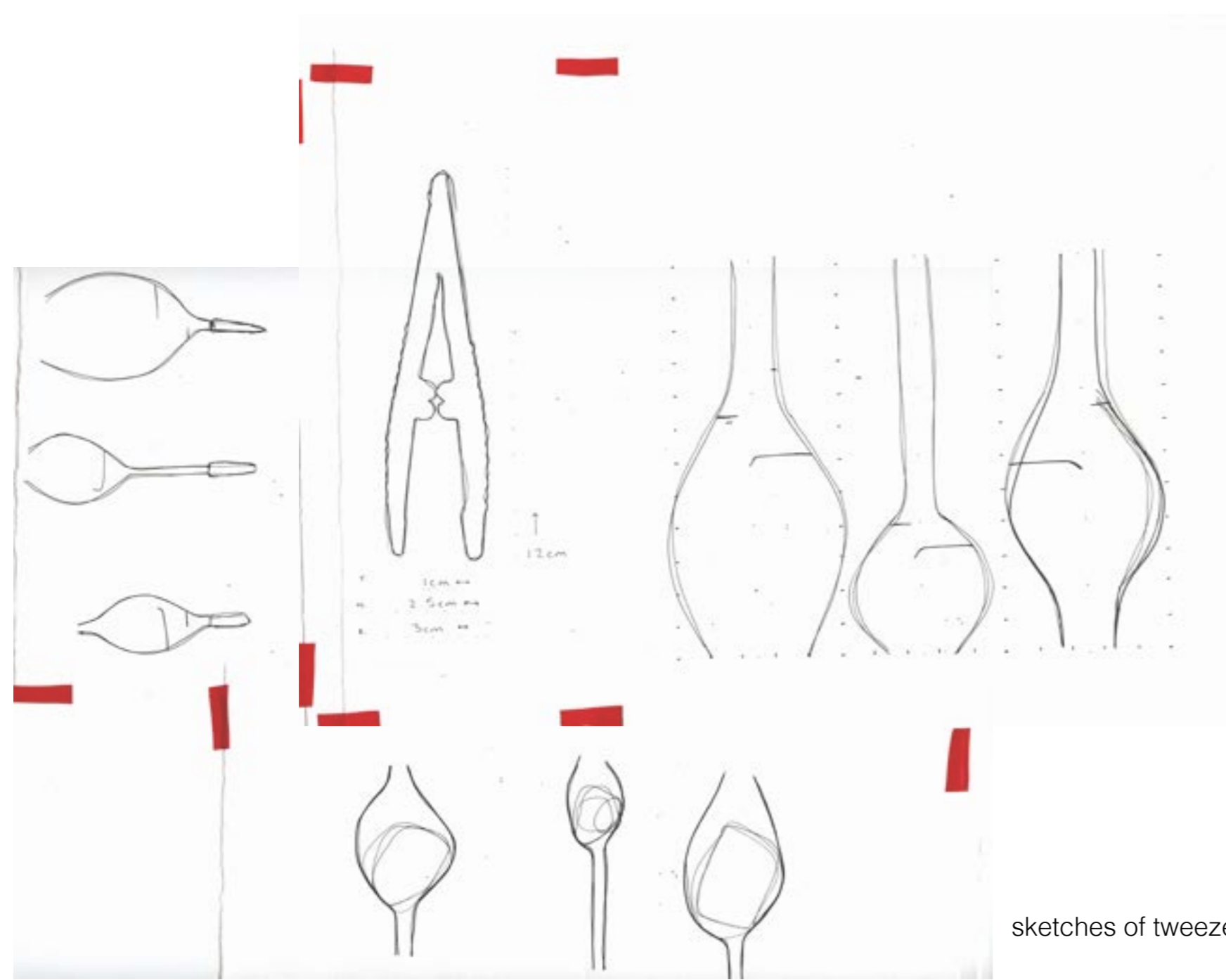


The Hunterian Museum in London is a Medical Museum used by medic student aswell as anyone who is interested in seeing anything from how a emryo of a human develops in the womb to differnt insects found around the world. It is a place with a massive range of biological collections. It also has a large collection of medical tools used which is what i



TWEEZERS





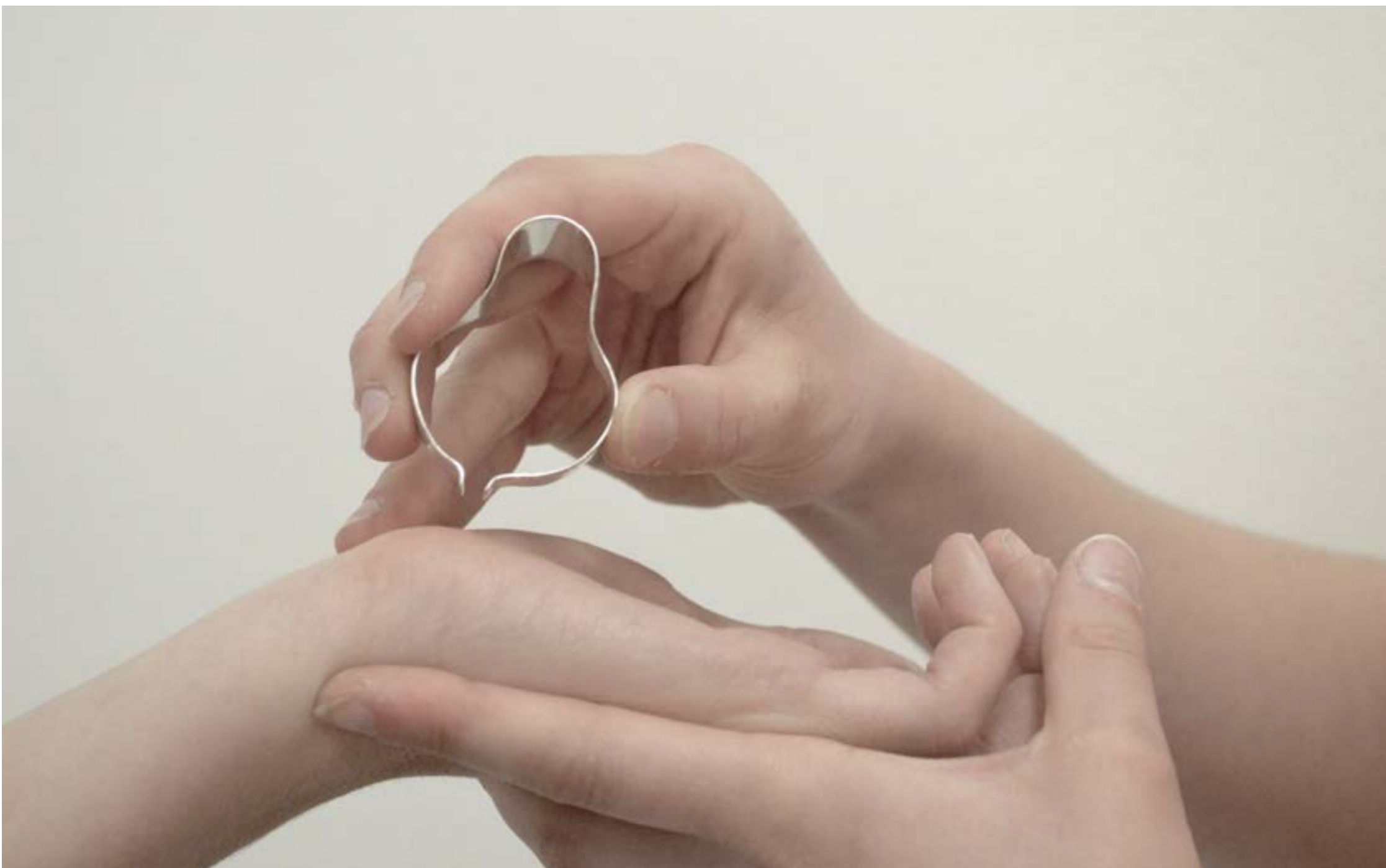
sketches of tweezer shapes





SMALL TWEEZER





PROCESS

cut shape, photo etch, bend, sharpen, polish

LARGE TWEEZER



PROCESS

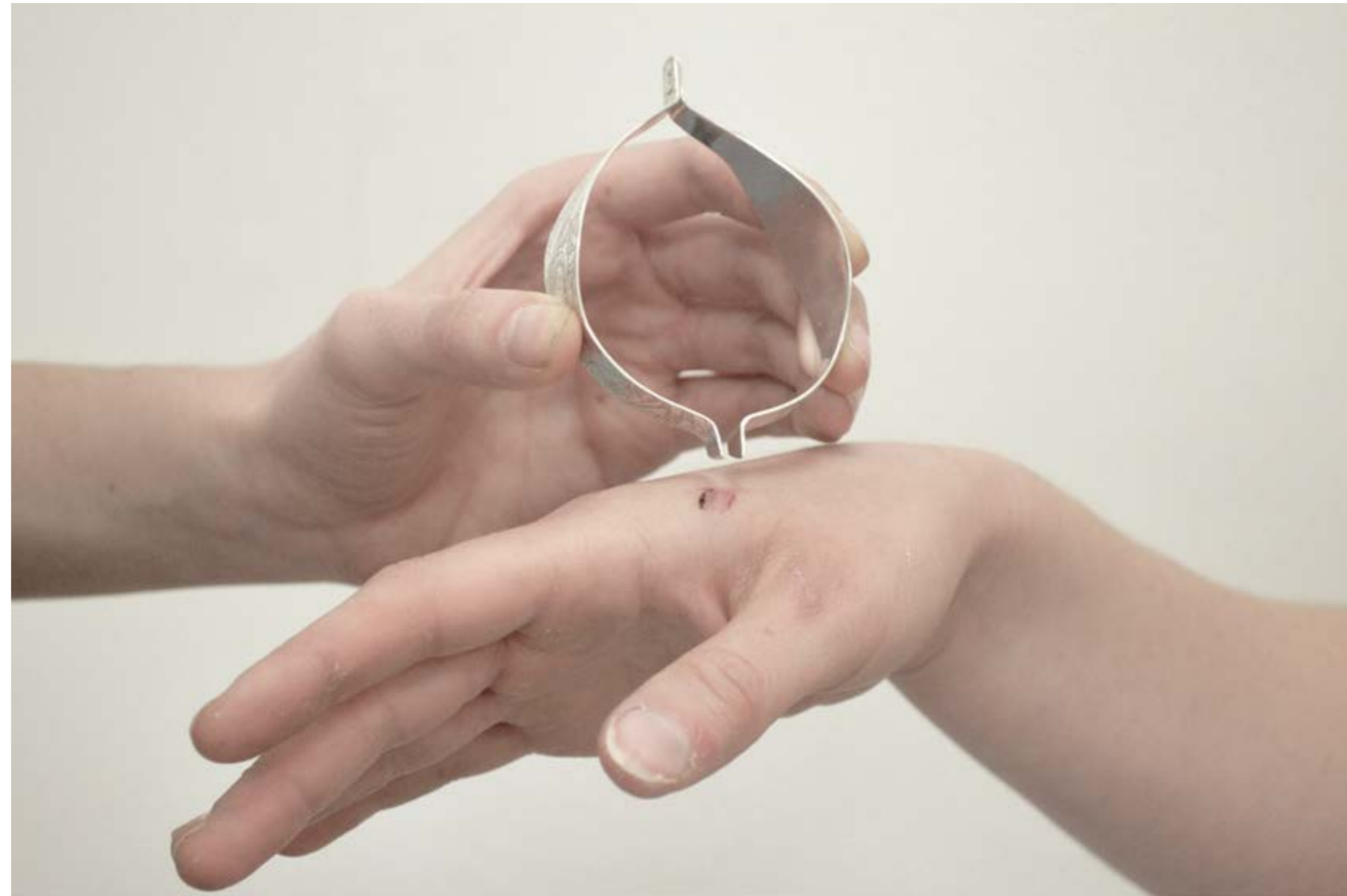
cut shape,
photo etch,
bend,
rivet,
sharpen,
polish,
silver plate



ANALYSIS

Both the small and large tweezers etched extremely well and also worked to certain degrees. The Large tweezer has more spring to it due to it being made out of nickel and being made out of two parts riveted together. The small tweezer is solid silver which does not have a large amount of spring to it. However regardless, it still does tweezer.

I am very happy with both shapes of the tweezers and both can also be placed on the body. I would have taken the idea of them being worn further by making them slightly more wearable friendly. For instance, the smaller tweezer could be worn as a ring if curved slightly more on the spring end and the large tweezers could have had a less protruding top and slightly smaller length on both sides to fit the wrist better as a bangle.



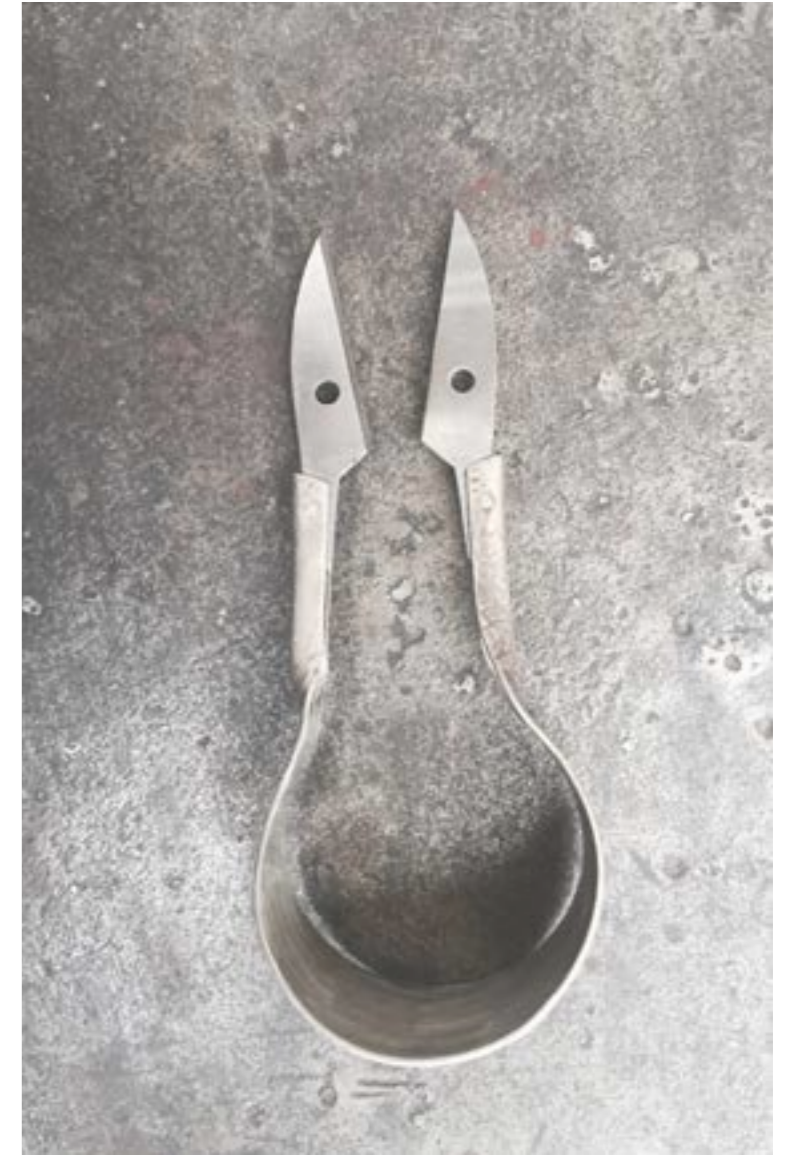
SCISSOR





PROCESS

shape, photo etch, anneal, bend, fold, solder, tube, place blades, harden, polish, silver plate



ANALYSIS

The scissors were my most challenging item to complete. I decided to go with a thread snip type of scissor due to the bandage being the lace laser cutting. I decided some small scissors would suit this project more than some large medical ones.

While the process was much the same as the tweezers, using the same shape for the handle it was the aligning of the blades and fitting the tubing together to make sure that the scissors actually cut which was hard. Whilst they need some fiddling to get to work they do cut so I am very happy with them.

I do believe however that they could be made better, with slight differences in how I folded the blades in and placing of the



