

80. Brontë, *Villette*, pp. 39, 53.
81. *Ibid.*, p. 296.
82. *Ibid.*, p. 176.
83. *Ibid.*
84. Brontë, *Villette*, p. 50, 'cry': pp. 43, 176.
85. Holland, *Medical Notes*, pp. 499, 493.
86. G. M. Burrows, *Commentaries on the Causes, Forms, Symptoms, and Treatment, Moral and Medical, of Insanity* (London: Thomas and George Underwood, 1828; repr. New York: Arno Press, 1976), p. 471.
87. Brontë, *Villette*, p. 173.
88. *Ibid.*, p. 176.
89. Caldwell, *Literature and Medicine*, p. 29.
90. H. Martineau, unsigned review, *Daily News*, 3 February 1853, p. 2, in E. McNeess (ed.), *The Brontë Sisters: Critical Assessments*, 4 vols (Mountrfield: Helm Information, 1996), vol. 3, pp. 589–90.
91. G. H. Lewes, 'Rush and Villette', *Westminster Review*, 59 (April 1853), pp. 245–54, in McNeess (ed.), *The Brontë Sisters: Critical Assessments*, vol. 3, pp. 602–10, on p. 607.
92. Brontë, *Villette*, p. 542.
93. *Ibid.*, pp. 545–6.
94. *Ibid.*, p. 546.
95. *Ibid.*, p. 39.
96. *Ibid.*, p. 536.
97. *Ibid.*, p. 176.

5 Wilson, 'The Iconography of Anorexia Nervosa in the Long Nineteenth Century'

1. 'Isabelle Caro dies after anorexia struggle', *Guardian*, 30 December 2010. In this essay, I use the adjective 'anorexic' to describe behaviour associated with the disease and the noun 'anorectic' to refer to a person suffering from anorexia nervosa. All italics used for emphasis and translations from French are my own unless otherwise indicated.
2. A search on Science Direct produced just 8 photographs out of 3,017 articles. None of the images appeared in high-profile journals such as the *Lancet*, the *British Medical Journal* [hereafter *BMJ*], or the *Annales médico-psychologiques*.
3. W. Gull, 'Anorexia Nervosa', *Transactions of the Clinical Society of London*, 7 (1874), pp. 22–8; C. Lasègue, 'De L'anorectie hystérique', *Archives générales de médecine*, 6 (1873), pp. 385–403.
4. J. J. Brumberg, *Fasting Girls: The History of Anorexia Nervosa* (New York: Vintage, 2000). Brumberg offers three theoretical research models for anorexia: biological, psychological and cultural. The first is yet to offer a common biological characteristic of the anorectic population that is unambiguously a cause and not a consequence of extreme weight loss (*Fasting Girls*, p. 28). The latter two are represented by Hilde Bruch and Susie Orbach, the two most influential thinkers on anorexia post-1960 – both psychoanalysis and pioneers in the search for meaning in the symptoms of anorexia.
6. Brumberg also discusses anorexia nervosa in the United States. The first picture of an anorectic was published in the US in the *New England Journal of Medicine* in 1936. This image, reproduced in Brumberg (*Fasting Girls*, p. 197), shows the patient from a

- distance and is not a clinical photograph as such. Anorectics were not photographed in the same way as in England and France, however, and for this reason American cases are not discussed here.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 213.
8. Freud links anorexia to 'a melancholia where sexuality is undeveloped' in an early paper from 1895. S. Freud, 'Extracts from the Fliess Papers', in J. Strachey et al. (eds), *The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works of Sigmund Freud, Vol. I (1886–1899): Pre-Psychoanalytic Works and Unpublished Drafts* (London: Vintage, 2001), pp. 175–282, on p. 200. Janet wrote about the problem of body image in his analysis of the case of Nadia, a young anorectic, in P. Janet, *Les obsessions et la psychasthénie* (Paris, 1903).
9. A. Morrison, *The Physiognomy of Mental Diseases* (London: Longman and Co., 1840).
10. S. Gilman and H. Diamond, *The Face of Madness* (New York: Brunner/Mazel, 1976), p. 11.
11. M. First and A. Tasman (eds), *DSM-IV Mental Disorders: Diagnosis, Etiology and Treatment* (Chichester: Wiley, 2005), pp. 1101, 1110.
12. H. Bruch, *The Golden Cage: The Enigma of Anorexia Nervosa* (London: Harvard University Press, 2001). S. Orbach, *Hunger Strike: The Anorectic's Struggle as a Metaphor for our Age* (London: Karnac Books, 2005).
13. Orbach, *Hunger Strike*, p. xii. Although anorexia does affect men, fewer than 10 per cent of sufferers are male. The aetiology of the disease is considered to be different, and there are no examples of clinical photographs of anorectic men from the nineteenth century.
14. Examples of anorexia observed during wartime are reported in C. Poisson-Quinton, 'L'anorectie mentale: ses rapports avec la maladie de Simmonds' (Medical dissertation, University of Paris, 1943).
15. M. Lawrence, 'Anorexia Nervosa: The Control Paradox', *Women's Studies International Quarterly*, 2.1 (1979), pp. 93–101, on p. 100.
16. J. Ryle, 'Anorexia Nervosa', *Lancet*, 228 (1936), pp. 893–9, on p. 898.
17. S. Gilman, *Disease and Representation: Images of Illness from Madness to AIDS* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1988), pp. 1–4.
18. For a detailed overview, see P. Wollen, 'On Gaze Theory', *New Left Review*, 44 (2007), pp. 91–106.
19. L. Mulvey, 'Visual Pleasure and Narrative Cinema', in L. Brandy and M. Cohen (eds), *Film Theory and Criticism* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), pp. 711–22, on p. 715.
20. *Ibid.*, p. 718.
21. For Freud, 'scopophilia' is the 'normal' pleasure in looking that causes erotic arousal but which becomes a perversion (voyeurism) if it is 'connected with the overruling of disgust' or if 'instead of being preparatory to the normal sexual aim, it supplants it' (italics in original). See S. Freud, 'Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality', in J. Strachey et al. (eds), *SE Vol. VII (1901–1905): A Case of Hysteria, Three Essays on Sexuality and Other Works* (London: Vintage, 2001), p. 157.
22. G. Flaubert, *Madame Bovary* (Paris: Michel Levy, 1857). C. Baudelaire, *Petits poèmes en prose* (Paris: Michel Levy, 1869).
23. Appetite is linked to the ideas of 'voice' and 'libido' in psychoanalytic writings, and is also described in these terms by Brumberg, who writes: 'The anorectic girl used both her appetite and her body as a substitute for rhetorical behaviour' (Brumberg, *Fasting Girls*, p. 165).

24. The images analysed in this section are taken from Gull, 'Anorexia Nervosa' (1874) and W. Gull, 'Anorexia Nervosa', in T. Dyke Acland (ed.), *A Collection of the Published Writings of William Witherell Gull* (London: The New Sydenham Society, 1894), pp. 305–14.
25. Gull, 'Anorexia Nervosa' (1874), p. 24.
26. *Ibid.*, p. 23.
27. G. Gasne, 'Un cas d'anorexie hystérique', *Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpêtrière*, 13 (1900), pp. 51–6, on p. 51.
28. Gull, 'Anorexia Nervosa' (1874), p. 28.
29. *Ibid.*, p. 22.
30. *Ibid.*, pp. 25, 26.
31. T. Stretch Downe, 'Anorexia Nervosa', *Medical Press and Circular*, 17 August 1881, pp. 95–7, 147–8, on p. 96.
32. *Ibid.*, pp. 147, 148.
33. *Ibid.*, p. 147.
34. *Ibid.*, p. 148.
35. *Ibid.*, p. 147.
36. W. Gull, 'Anorexia Nervosa', *Lancet*, 131 (1888), pp. 516–17, on p. 516.
37. *Ibid.*, p. 517.
38. Brumberg, *Fasting Girls*, p. 121.
39. Bruch, *The Golden Cage*, p. 6. See also Orbach, *Hunger Strike*, p. xxii: 'anorexia exemplifies through the language of the body the woman's attempt to enter and at the same time disappear from a culture that degrades and defies her'.
40. E. Brissaud and A. Souques, 'Défite de maigreux chez une hystérique', *Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpêtrière*, 7 (1894), pp. 327–37. Brissaud was a professor of medicine based at the Saint-Anoine hospital, and Souques was a consultant in nervous illnesses at the Salpêtrière.
41. *Ibid.*, p. 337.
42. *Ibid.*, p. 329.
43. *Ibid.*, p. 333.
44. *Ibid.*, p. 334.
45. These journals contain many graphic images of deformed and disfigured patients with conditions such as elephantitis and acromegaly, as well as conjoined foetuses and extreme obesity.
46. S. Freud, 'The Uncanny', in J. Strachey et al. (eds), *SE Vol. XVII (1917–1919): An Infantile Neurosis and Other Works* (London: Vintage, 2001), pp. 217–56. 'Uncanny is what one calls everything that was meant to remain secret and hidden and has come into the open' (on p. 218).
47. H. Waller, 'Deux cas d'anorexie hystérique', *Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpêtrière*, 5 (1892), pp. 276–80.
48. *Ibid.*, p. 276.
49. *Ibid.*, p. 277.
50. *Ibid.*, p. 278.
51. L. Stephens, 'Case of Anorexia Nervosa', *Lancet*, 145 (1895), pp. 31–2. First included as woodcuts in this paper; the original photographs are reproduced in Rytic's 1936 paper.
52. *Ibid.*, p. 31.
53. *Ibid.*, p. 32.

54. This painting is discussed in detail in the opening chapter of E. Bronfen, *Over her Dead Body: Death, Femininity and the Aesthetic* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1992).
55. *Ibid.*, p. 5.
56. Black and white photograph of an emaciated woman, aged 17 years, suffering from 'hysteria', who refused food on account of anorexia (anorexia nervosa). Front view and back view, 1896. St Bartholomew's Hospital Archives and Museum, London. SBHU MU/14/49/16/1, 2, Wellcome Images.
57. Gasne, 'Un cas d'anorexie hystérique', p. 51.
58. *Ibid.*, p. 53.
59. Wet nursing, involving long periods of separation from the infant's birth family, was common practice in all social classes in nineteenth-century France. For a more detailed discussion of wet nursing and its relevance to psychiatric case studies, see A. Hustedt, *Medical Misses: Hysteria in Nineteenth-Century Paris* (London: Bloomsbury, 2011), pp. 225–6.
60. Gasne, 'Un cas d'anorexie hystérique', p. 52.
61. Evidence from England and Ireland shows that 'dry nursing' (i.e. artificial feeding) was normally fatal. An extreme example is that the Dublin Foundling Hospital was closed down because 99.6 per cent of 'dry-nursed' babies died. See V. A. Fildes, *Breasts, Bottles and Babies: A History of Infant Feeding* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1986), cited in G. Palmer, *The Politics of Breastfeeding* (London: Pandora, 1993), p. 185.
62. Gasne, 'Un cas d'anorexie hystérique', p. 53.
63. *Ibid.*, p. 51.
64. *Ibid.*, p. 53.
65. Some later photographs were found of patients suffering emaciation from organic causes. Significantly, however, despite reporting on anorexia the editors chose not to illustrate psychiatric illnesses. See H.-P. Klotz and J. Tremolières, *Les maigreurs: la dénutrition et l'anorexie mentale* (Paris: Expansion scientifique française, 1965).
66. G. Noguès, *L'anorexie mentale et ses rapports avec la psychophysiologie de la faim* (Toulouse: Dirion, 1913), p. 9.
67. These case studies are reported on pp. 149–58 (Miss M. C.) and pp. 159–62 (Miss G.) of Noguès, *L'anorexie mentale*.
68. *Ibid.*, p. 158.
69. *Ibid.*, p. 159.
70. *Ibid.*, p. 160.
71. *Ibid.*

6 Sparks, 'Kate Marsden's Leper Project: On Sledge and Horseback with an Outcast Missionary Nurse'

1. Marsden also belonged to several respected associations, including the Royal British Nurses' Association (member and special badge holder) and the Russian Imperial Red Cross Society (member and medalist). K. Marsden, *On Sledge and Horseback to the Outcast Siberian Lepers* (New York: Cassell, 1892), frontispiece. Perhaps most prestigiously, she was among the first female fellows admitted to The Royal Geographical Society. E. Baigent, 'Kate Marsden', *Geographers' Bibliographical Studies*, 27 (2008), pp. 52–69, on p. 63.