Crichton Royal Institution Case Book vol. 11

Publication/Creation

June 1854-June 1859

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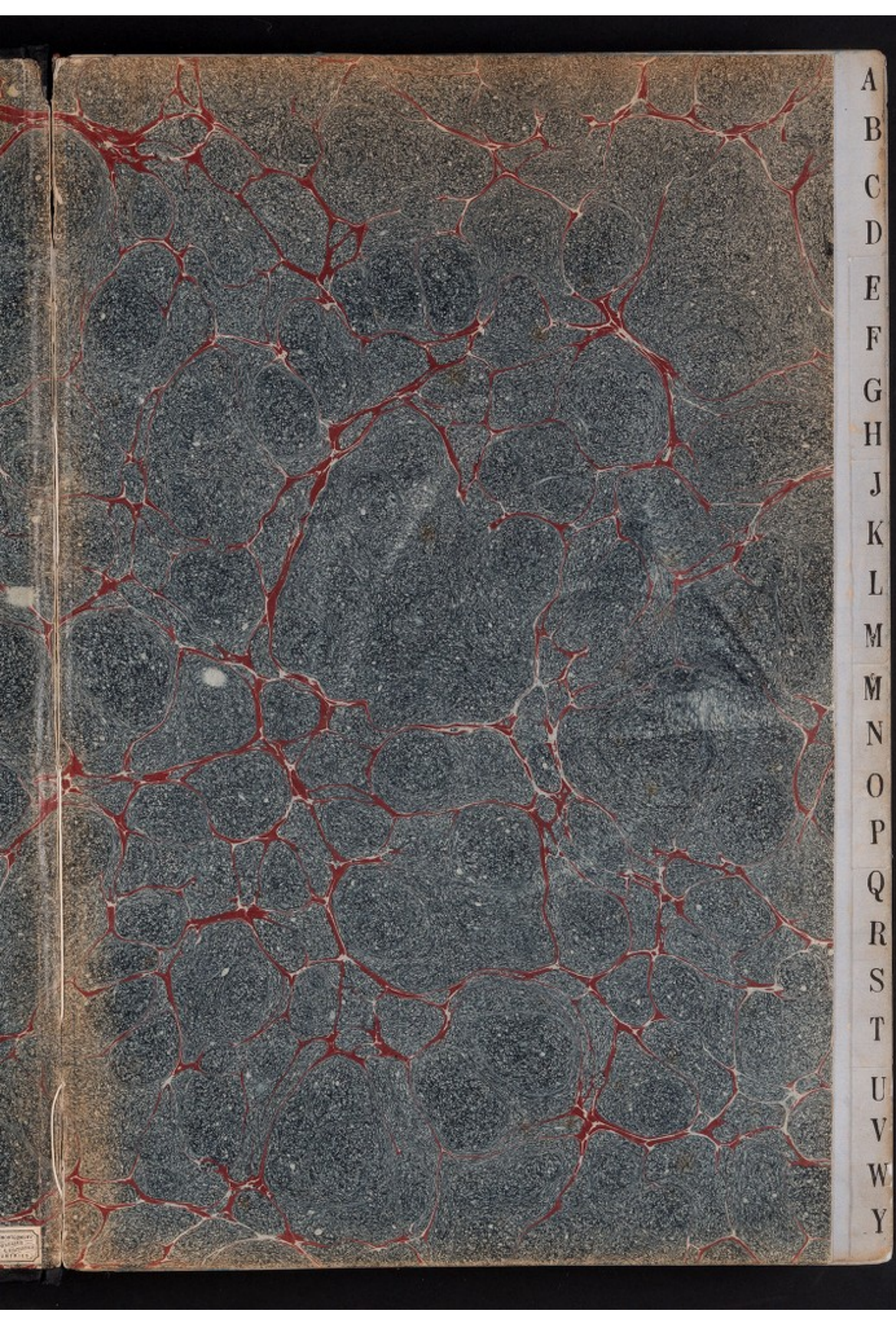
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C.R.I. Casebook

Vol. 11 (eleven)

1854 - 1859

Nos. 676 - 834



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Admitted 2 June 1854

James Hewitson aet 30 A farmer. Widower, formerly of active habits.

2 The cause is declared by Relatives to be unknown but is suspected to have been intemperance by the Medical Officer.

3 No constitutional change was discovered previous to the development of alienation.

4 The patient has not suffered from Convulsions nor has he been unhealthy.

5 The patient presents many of the symptoms of Senile Patuity and is said to be characterised by loss of memory & alternation of high & low spirits.

6 The appetite of Hunger alone is abnormal.

7 This is the first attack.

8 He is generally restless during the night.

9 There is no Suicidal tendency.

10 He is gentle & good humoured.

11 There is no hereditory tendency to mental disease known to exist in the family.

12

13 He has been observed to be enfeebled in mind for three months but has never been placed in an Asylum.

7th Nov. 1854 The three most interesting features of this patient were.

I. His placidity, content: his perfect satisfaction if permitted to gaze upon a book which he did not read: or to speculate as to events that could not happen.

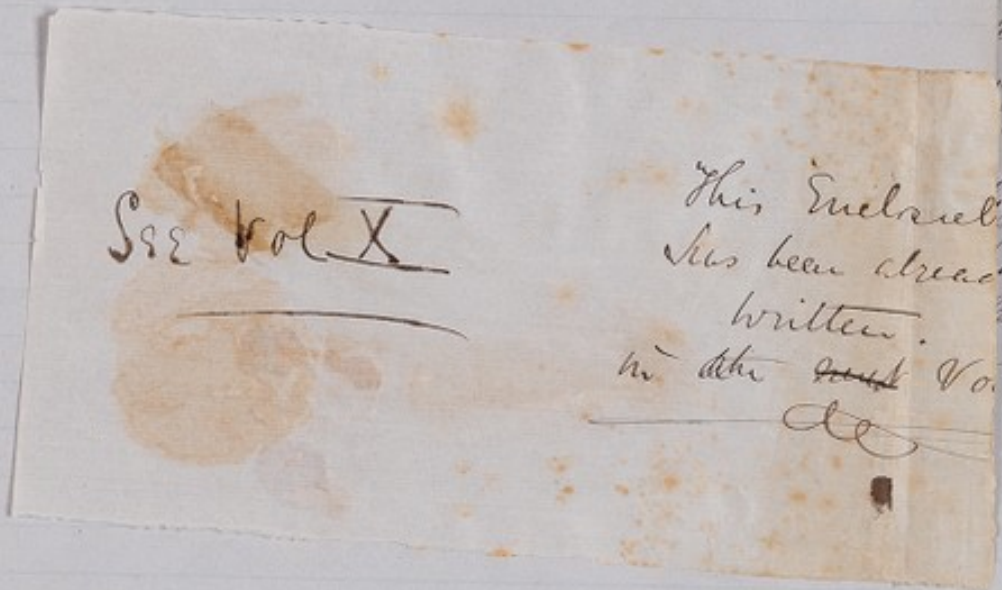
II. The tendency, observed at all times, of the trunk to be thrown backwards off the equilibrium: and on certain occasions so strongly developed that the patient staggered, leant or even fell.—

Thirteenth Volume

No 646

M. Attacks of febrile excitement which generally continued for about twenty-four hours: were generally relieved by the exhibition of Calomel & Laxatives & which left the Patient weakened but gentle and more rational than he generally was.
He labors under Febrile Jathidy which can only be guided & subdued.

Discharged.



No. 677

Admitted 8 June 1854

William Gillies Tytler Æt 33 Unmarried. An Advocate of affectionate disposition: and although odd in his manner and phlegmatic in his temperament he gave excellent promise in his profession. His taste were literary and antiquarian.

2 There are grounds for suspecting that intemperance carried on contemporaneously with hard study may have contributed to convert hypochondriasis under which he labored into Mania. —

3 He became somewhat reserved & subject to fits of hysterical weeping previous to the appearance of any aberration. —

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy; nor with the exception of bilious attacks & of Syphilis about 12 years ago, has been affected with any disease.

5 The aspect of the disease is at present maniacal but it is suspected that the essential type of the affection is the Monomania of ambition with the Paralysis. —

6 The external senses are accurate and acute. The appetite is irregular. The liver is said to be congested. Circulation is imperfect.

7 "This is the second attack or more correctly, relapse. He has been at Home for two months."

8 He cherishes the idea that he is in possession of great wealth.

9 He has not committed nor is suspected of any intention to commit suicide. —

10 He is violent when restrained & when apprehended at Plymouth by the Police he defended himself fiercely.

11 The disease is hereditary. —

12

13 He has been insane for a few days upon the present occasion. During his former attack he was placed at first in the Devon County Asylum and subsequently in Morrison's near London.

No 674

29 Dec 1834 Although this patient exhibited all the features of Mania when admitted, destroying Bed furniture: preferring nudity: disregarding cleanliness: howling incoherent sentences indicative of previous learning and cultivation or uttering a jargon composed of syllables of different scientific terms united together: — the following circumstances which occurred antecedent to the first paroxysm of excitement suggests that he must be laboring under the General Paralysis of Insane. He imagined that he had seen a beatific vision in the New Forest: that he now possessed a large fortune: a yacht on the English Coast and horses and hunters somewhere in Scotland: that he had a great love for music which he had always detested; and that he had a right to walk in the streets of Exeter singing without hat, coat or waistcoat: that he had swam across some river or arm of the sea a mile or more in breadth with his watch between his teeth: that he was about to be married to a girl in Exeter of fashionable reputation whom he endowed with angelic properties and ultimately to various ladies whom he knew in Scotland.

Although he ultimately became so tranquil as to take exercise in the grounds & to associate with the inmates of the gallery: Mr J. never, except once, uttered a rational or intelligible word during the whole of his residence: nor did he acquire any conception of his position nor display any desire to obtain information upon the subject. The exception alluded to was the name of the Superintendent. He was reduced, during the long protracted maniacal period, from excessive corpulency to a state of emaciation which although less conspicuous latterly: was never removed. He continued like pale: flabby & soft in fibre. It was not matter for surprise that upon the 6 Sept. the patient was attacked with convulsions followed by coma. Subsequent to this period a series of disasters such as Furunculi: Bronchitic cough: Diarrhoea are recorded and the case terminated after a second series of Epileptiform fits.

Died.

No 698

Admitted 6 June 1854

David Crawford at 36 Unmarried. A Clerk. Received a Commercial Education and has at all times been capable of filling his position.

2 In early life he had a severe attack of Measles followed by Dysentery and Head symptoms. Severe periodic headaches come on every six weeks for many years. Although in society the mental weakness of the Patient escapes observation it exists to such an extent as to produce an incapacity for any great progress in Education & although for several years he was tried in mercantile situations he never succeeded. About ten years ago an attempt was made to associate him with a respectable gentleman as a sheep farmer in Dumfriesshire: but he omitted to give no attention to his duties & of course continued idleness aggravated the pre-existing imbecility. Such is the account given by a brother who is a medical man: but there are strong grounds for believing that intemperance & masturbation have both powerfully contributed to the result.

4 The Patient has not been subject to convulsive affections.

5 The Patient now appears to be subject to Dipsomania for the Reporter states that "there is an indisposition to all exertion. From time to time there occur fits of craving for intoxicating liquors. General imbecility is associated with facility & obstinacy of disposition & gaining ground every year."

6

7 This is the worst attack but there have been twenty or thirty preceding.

8 During his last attack, in April, he conceived that the people with whom he lives had determined to poison him. During the present he imagines that a brother is dead: he has been wandering about talking into every dwelling that presents itself & has been stopped and plundered. All moral control appears to be lost.

9 He has occasionally threatened to commit suicide.

10 He has threatened persons and has actually destroyed property when an attempt was made to restrain his insane propensities.

11 His mother and a sister were subject to Rheumatism: and a maternal uncle was intemperate: but no hereditary tendency to insanity is known to exist in the family.

12

13 In 1842 he was during his first attack for a few weeks in the Glasgow Asylum. This paroxysm was chiefly marked by agitation and hypochondriasis. —

1 June 1856 The features of Mr G's mind which deserve record are feebleness, vacillation and timidity. Physiologically he may be said to labour under impaired will. His observations are commonplace, trivial, meagre, scanty. He never originates an idea. His topics are the weather, reproductions from the Newspapers of the day or his own sensations. He never adventures upon new inquiries, he shuns discussion & distinguishes himself in neither. His decisions are uncertain. It is rare that he can arrive at an inference, an opinion, a determination: & it is much more extraordinary if he can adhere to it. He has been on the eve of writing to a Brother for six months, and has from week to week recoiled from the exertion, changed his mind, lost courage, felt that he had not anything to say. The observation that he was becoming slavishly attached to the gallery in which he had been placed, that he was sinking down to the level of his inhibited taciturn companions that he had ceased to crave society except the attendant: led to his removal to a convalescent gallery. The proposal was unpleasant. He was panic struck by the necessity of sleeping alone: he dreaded new friends: he apprehended a host of evils. So decided was his plaint that he has been allowed to sleep in the attendant's room. This arrangement has disclosed the fact that he is addicted to self-pollution. Various unsuccessful attempts have been made to disturb the monotony of the patient's mode of life & bring such faculties as he returns into more active exercise. He has joined the dramatic company: he has participated in amusements: he is now enthusiastic in the cultivation of Bowl playing & has ardent aspirations directed towards the championship. When admitted first, he suffered much from visitation, nausea, vague nocturnal fear, mollifications of angina pectoris & flatulence but he is now generally free from ailments of all kinds & is stout and athletic. —

4

No 6 7/8

1 June 1836 Impressive confidence in his own powers unimpaired
self control of the powers which he certainly possesses
timidity amounting to panic under excitement
& a general feebleness of the higher sentiments
contribute the morbid elements of the patients mind
He is upon the other side of pleasing & amiable
manners of acute observation & retentive memory
& is able to recognise the dangers to which he is
exposed & the safety which separation from the world
insures upon one occasion only has he alluded
to the possibility of returning to active life & to his
capability of resuming that responsibility which is
entailed upon all men. This aspiration was
suggested by the discharge of several companies
of somewhat similar description; but fell by
its own weight when the support which
opposition supplies in such cases was withdrawn
& a disposition formed to promote the laudable
attempt Mr C. spends his time moderately
in reading Billiards & bowls & other amusements
He still craves a companion in his bedroom
keeps a light & has candle Mr C. is not
complained

1 June 1837 Most fortunately Mr C has formed a permanent
He is designated in the playfull manner which
denotes a general interest over the tastes & tendencies
of the members of such a community Our Comrade
a Member of the Drama Club he discovered his
power of executing fine copy sentiments of likenesses
in Crayon & thus entered upon the cultivation
of this talent with great fervor & expectancy &
some of his productions are of considerable merit
& merit This increased activity of his powers may
have been induced by attempts in Composition
descriptive of a Tour in Ireland made last
Autumn with Dr Dick Rae which tour ~~he did~~
for many months appeared in the News Room
or it may be traced more remotely to the
excitation itself & the temporary stimulation
imparted by contact with his fellow men

No 678

Inspected in Practical points & with those
of Physiology, Institutes, Theory & Practice
In other respects the case has undergone no
Operation

Case as a Voluntary.

No 679

Admitted 19 June 1854

John Whitridge at 65 Married. Recently Minister of an Independent Congregation: of a very amiable disposition, gentlemanly deportment & enjoying high character for his classical attainments.

2 Twenty years since he leaped or was pitched out of a coach & suffered from cerebral concussion, remaining comatose for sometime

3

4 He has had two Epileptic fits within the last twelve months. The last occurred eight months ago.

5 The patient is affected with patuity characterised by loss of memory, irritability, sleeplessness, insensibility to cold, hunger, fatigue & to some modification of pain. There has been an aggravation of all these symptoms during the last seven years.

6 Senses & other functions declared to be normal. The skin is occasionally rather dry & hot. P. quick.

7 The disease has been continuous and has gradually increased for seven years.

8 He often leaves his bed during the night to leave the House on business forgetting where he is: & believing himself to be in efficient health and a teacher of Hebrew & the classics.

9 There is no disposition to commit suicide.

10 The patient is self-willed and often very impatient under control but neither malicious nor designing.

11 No hereditary tendencies exist in the Patient's family.

12 Aperients, Refrigerants, nauseants; Trinoathrimon 3ij doses] exercise; light nutritious diet have been used as remedial means.

13 The patient has certainly been insane for seven years but has not been confined before.

No 649

28 July 1854 — For some weeks this patient, who is mild & gentle, walked about the grounds and galleries saluting all he met as ancient friends and confederates: conversing earnestly upon literary matters but in so confused a manner that the import could only be conjectured: then there was observed a slight then a pronounced tendency to the left side: next he was remarked as stupid as affected with slight infiltration in circulation ultimately he was seized with Diarrhoea, which although mitigated by Sulph^c Acid, Gallic acid, ultimately assumed the appearance of inflammation of the mucous membrane and destroyed life.

Died.

No 680

Admitted 3 July 1834 — Elizabeth McGavin - Ætat 20. A gentlewoman. Unmarried. Highly educated and has throughout life displayed a most amiable temper.

2 The mental shock occasioned by the sudden death of her Brother acting upon highly susceptible constitution of mind is believed to have been the source of aberration. —

3 The disease was preceded by a certain amount of depression: but especially by a rooted conviction amounting to delusion as to the fatal tendency of nervous ailments to which she has been subject.

4 She has never labored under Epilepsy nor under any grave malady.

5 After the alarm as to her Health had existed for some time: She became maniacal suddenly about five weeks ago. Her language was incoherent: she was regardless of delicacy: degraded in dress habits, and conduct. Since that time her disease has been stationary.

6 The external senses are natural: the appetite formerly capricious now inordinate: digestion good. B. relieved only by medicine. P. accelerated. R. natural. Cats have not appeared for three months.

7 This is the first attack.

8 She generally sleeps during the night: but is restless & fretful during the day: rarely sitting down: incessantly endeavoring to get away from the place or person where or with whom she is, by running, leaping from windows [15 feet from ground] climbing walls, fences.

9 Unless leaping from window is to be received as a proof, suicidal designs there are none.

10 She neither injures property nor persons.

11 Her sister has been for some years in confinement.

12 Since the invasion of mania she has been secluded from her relatives at the family residence under the charge of a nurse, teacher

No 680

have been applied to the ground at the menstrual period: purgatives have likewise been employed: & she has constantly had the benefit of Carriage exercise.

13 She has been actually insane for five Weeks.

1 June 1855 In a complex form of mental disease such as is presented in Miss Mc.G. it is preferable to separate & distinguish the symptoms, rather than group them together. The following apparently inconsistent conditions have been & although somewhat modified are still observed.

I. The patient is dejected, miserable, weeps & wails and bewails that she has been removed from home & friends; that such an error has been committed as to place her in her present false position and urges her anxiety not only to escape from the discomforts of which she complains, but to do anything that can accomplish her wish. Her petitions are uttered in painful deprecatory tone & generally in the intervals of paroxysms of weeping.

II. While offering compliance with any and every condition, the patient is maintaining a stout & unstained opposition to every rule and regulation & conventional arrangement. She dispute those she addresses. She resists the operations of the toilet by struggles & screams: she must be carried to the carriage in which her airing is taken: she will rarely engage in any occupation: & she lends herself to the most disgusting practices. On some occasions the efforts of three or four attendants are required to effect the simplest & most necessary service. The patient is in truth melancholic & maniacal. The disease being attributable to suppression of the catamenia consequent upon hypochondriasis: the treatment has been directed chiefly to the re-establishment of this function. The system has been relieved monthly by vicarious cupping: the sesquichloride of Iron has been exhibited internally and exercise in the open air has been prosecuted, although a walk in the ground may be designated as combat and a drive is invariably preceded by resistance & interrupted by cries & attempts to leave the carriage. Amelioration can be traced: but the main object has not yet been accomplished. She is in good health with an inclination to corpulency. —

1 June 1856 The restoration of the Catamenial discharge has been followed by Mitigation. She has allowed herself to be Seeduated in habits of cleanliness: she has become more industrious & more successful in her attempts: she yields more willing compliance with the customs of society and the arrangements established for her special benefit: she mingles in Meetings for amusement & conducts herself with propriety: she has even on rare occasions demonstrated her recollection of early accomplishments & presents a calm & more intellectual expression of countenance. She is however, even in the presence of her relatives shy silent absorbed & unwilling or incapable of Supplying her share in Conversation — Her frame is less coarse & gross: but unaffected with any malady. In order to invade her monotony of her seclusion to secure the tonic influence of the Sea Breeze & of a change of Scene it is proposed that Miss M should pass sometime in the Vicinity of ~~Cranmore~~ Arnan with a Party of Inmates —

1 June 1857 In Consecutive industry, in sense of property in the revival & cultivation of certain of her former accomplishments in the capability of imitating the manners of educated persons there may be recorded decided improvement in this Lady. But she is still reserved, indolent disinclined to resume or communicate new impressions & destitute of that intensity of perception consistency of mental power & keenness & delicacy of sentiment which formerly distinguished her She spent sometime in the Country during last Autumn & a similar arrangement is in a short time to be attempted. She is not in Company at the Festivities are not to group & annual in expression

No 681

Admitted 4 July 1854

George Laws Æt 34 Unmarried. Has had an occupation: although an attempt was made to teach him mechanics, engineering, agriculture. His disposition is naturally kind & conscientious but perverse, his education moderate, his deportment reserved and abstracted.

2 The patient sustained a fall, when very young, on the head, after which his health was long delicate. In consequence of this accident he was not put to any school or business & was not much controlled.

3 For some years his behaviour has been marked with cold heartedness & neglect towards his relatives.

4 When young he was affected with Chorea & latterly with Vespe. vorax.

5 The disease presents the aspect of partial Insanity.

6 His appetite is variable, sometimes abstaining from food at other times eating capriously. R. torpid. P. languid. When excited is affected with cold & œdematous enlargement of the hands & feet.

7 The disease has been gaining ground for many years: but became marked about 3 or 4 years ago.

8 He entertains delusions as to his social position: conceives that he is qualified to have sought to have the regulation & superintendence of his family: that he ought to direct his attentions to the fairest & loftiest ladies of the land: & when in an Asylum arrogates to himself the management of the establishment. He is disposed to go from home in pursuit of vain & visionary objects: & has for many years entertained an exaggerated estimate of his own abilities.

9 He cherishes no suicidal designs.

10 When excited he has been in the habit of handling a pocket knife in a suspicious manner, but he has injured no one.

11 A younger brother has recently exhibited great cerebral excitement.

12

13 He is recorded by his friends as having been decidedly insane for some years: & was at one time placed in Wyke House Asylum London.

1 June 1855 Mr. Sams presents patiently under a most attractive form. He is gentle, polite, contented. His great source of anxiety is that he may not give offence or that he has inflicted pain or injury and his chief encouragement that all his difficulties & troubles are about to be removed and that "all will be to his own terms" be arranged. It is unusual to obtain so much information as is contained in the foregoing paragraph from the patient but he formerly wrote copious communications to his friends in which his perplexities & hopes were detailed. His letters were vague, obscure and inconsecutive, they were invariably written in pencil & bore no date nor introductory salutation. He has latterly ceased to write. The act is spontaneous & dictated according to his own statement by the lack of suitable topics. A Brother is an inmate of another gallery. They sit together in Chapel, during public amusements & there is an obvious display of attachment upon the part of the younger, but the object of his memoir, although amiable & placid, appears indifferent & inattentive. His manners are extremely mild & refined: but although he passively complies with all directions he cannot be induced to take an active part in any amusement or occupation. — His pale countenance is not an indication of indisposition. —

1 June 1856 Mr. L is still shy, gentle & complacent. He never assumes courage or energy sufficient to disagree with any one. His passiveness is partly the result of indecision and debility & confusion all motives are presented to him modified or of such a perfect parity of strength that he experiences a difficulty in obeying any. The indifference which is coincident imparts a resigned & forbids contented spirit: and a tendency to acquiesce in & act upon the dogma whatever is in vogue. The death of his brother seemed scarcely to ruffle the tranquility or stagnation: & ignoring the fact of dissolution but admitting that of change of condition he continues to write frequently to the deceased neither pausing for nor expecting a reply: and expressions his determination or vague sense of satisfaction in terms as obscure balanced and indefinite as the idea they represent. The visits of friends exerted no stimulating influence. He is still affectionate & feeble in appearance

No 681

1 June 1824 Mr L continues to address his deceased Mother in letters. She does not seek to be informed of his real fate. His communications generally enclose the latest letters which he may have received from his family. Many of the expressions seem to imply that the person addressed may be a Fiend-woman Very recently he proposed to abolish his own name as his friend was unhelp. The intimation of the death of his Mother has likewise it is presented been received with perplexity. He described it as containing no intelligence of importance & forwarded it to the deputed Percy without allusion to the great family bereavement. No trace of sorrow has entered thy. Even detected. The patient suffered from an attack of influenza but has recovered his health & exhibits his accustomed habits

11

No 682

Admitted 6 July 1854 — Andrew Welch aet 56. An Auctioneer & Writer. Married of a good education, lively disposition and social habits.

2 Indulgence in alcoholic liquors in conjunction with family predisposition has led to derangement.

3 The present condition was ushered in by considerable depression of Spirits & Paroxysmum: but there was no change in the functions generally.

4 He has never been subject to Epilepsy.

5 The patient labors under acute Melancholia and is convinced that he is ruined & that he is not the same man he once was and that it is impossible he should recover.

6 He is represented to be in good health.

7 Similar attacks occurred 15 or 30 years ago.

8

9 He attempted to destroy himself by strangulation.

10 He manifests no disposition to injure others.

11 The disease is hereditary.

12 "General Treatment" ?

13 He has been ill for three weeks but never was before in an asylum.

21 Dec. 1854 — Mr. Welch's case presents the following series of stages.
I. He suffered from intense depression a conviction that he was no longer what he formerly was: that he was falling into a state of Imbecility.
II. A loss of the consciousness of time: matism: and an apparent inability to receive external impressions.
III. Impulsive acts: as seizing the attendant whom he attacked by the throat.

No 682

IV. Total abstinence from food, except when offered by Nature.
V. Feelings of panic & perplexity, accompanied by inattention to cleanliness. In this condition the evacuations were very scanty. The quantity of Urine increased by using Gin Toddy.
VI. Tendency to Syncope.
VII. Reestablishment of natural Feelings.
VIII. Delusions as to the extent of his pecuniary liabilities: his loss of caste, Situation & Reputation.
IX. The gradual admission that these views must have been founded on error and the presumption of former habits, pursuits & partialities.
The treatment chiefly depended on the employment of alteratives, diuretics & stimulants. —

Discharged.

No 683

Admitted 13 July 1854 — Thomas Gibson Cant æt 26 Attorney at Law. Unmarried of good education & a naturally mild disposition.

2 The disease is traced to masturbation & spermatorrhœa.

3 After the completion of his education at school at 18 he would never undergo any continued application though capable on occasions of considerable mental exertion. He labored under a restlessness of disposition.

4 He has not been affected with convulsive diseases, but has been subjected to medical treatment for various diseases.

5 He was at one time much depressed but now labors under great excitement.

6 The general Health is pronounced to be good.

7 This is said to be the first attack & to have been ushered in by great depression of spirits.

8 The chief peculiarities of his habits are restlessness & excitement.

9 He has made several attempts to commit Suicide by strangulation & by poison.

10 He is now disposed to injure those who oppose his purpose.

11 His father is stated to have been of intemperate habits.

12 Vegetable tonics: Morphia & Hentane & the local application of Nitrate of Silver were resorted to while he labored under Spermatorrhœa.

13 He became insane on the 8th day of August 1853 but has not been secluded.

20 Sept 1854 — This case which came under the designation of Suicidal Melancholia must be regarded as one of mania. The patient for days and nights declaimed, threatened, bragged, wept & for weeks acted the orator in the

assertion of his supposed rights, in the exposure of his country's wrongs & upon all subjects that admitted of a high flown figured or a classical quotation. Many of these displays were obviously passages culled from some favorite Common-place Book or from his own addresses in the country courts in which he was a pleader. - They were all of an exaggerated and bombastic character: unsuited to the individuals to whom they must have been addressed & disproportioned in energy & grandiloquence to the petty matters which must have called them forth. The tone of absurd pretension ran through all his thoughts and proceedings. His understanding latterly appeared to evince a want of appreciation of his own powers, pretensions & achievements. Many of his boasted feats were discovered to be altogether visionary. But the disease included strong antipathies to his most sincere friends: feelings of revenge towards those who had opposed the dissolute course which he was pursuing previous to the invasion of absolute derangement; and wild schemes of aggrandisement by the ruin of others. It is probable that as this condition had been kept up & not produced by intemperance and excitement, protracted seclusion might alone have proved curative: but this return home was accelerated by the injudicious interference of individuals who neither knew his history nor his Constitution

Discharged

No 684

David Duncan.

Admitted 22 August 1864 — Act Married. A Physician of liberal education, gentle and reserved manners and irreproachable conduct.

2 The disease is attributed to Fever and Influenza.

3 The exciting symptoms had been ushered in by constitutional derangement of a febrile kind, but precise information is wanting upon all important points in the history of the case.

4 He laboured under Typhus Fever many years ago, but has never been subject to Convulsions

5 The patient labors under Melancholia of a most acute character

6 He is anaemic and sallow but is declared to be free from active bodily ailment

7 The disease has not presented any lucid intervals.

8 The patient has receded from all active employment under the conviction that he was unable or incompetent to undertake it. At one time his malady was accompanied by great indolence, and he did not leave Bed for many Months.

9 He is believed to cherish suicidal designs.

10 His disposition is mild as it has ever been, but he has displayed unusual irritability to members of his Family.

11

12

13 The disposition has existed for many years.

31st

31st August 1854

This unhappy person ceased not for a moment, when he could detain a listener to deplore his misery. He was sinking: he could not recover here: there existed obstruction of the intestinal canal, and this delusion was held notwithstanding the repeated evacuation of solid healthy stools: there was a total inability to sleep although his nights were passed in calm imperturbed slumber: and when no specific sources of distress occurred to the fears, the conscience grounds of self-remonstrance. He had been ordered alteratives and stimulants: he had been visited and encouraged frequently by the Medical Officers, and supervised, it is believed, carefully, but the following entry explains the termination of these efforts. Dr Duncan despised in forenoon, obliterate in afternoon: Committed Suicide about 7 p.m. by attaching pocket handkerchief upright in outhouse to water closet effected by R. McWilliam - visited by Dr Lindsay - Artificial respiration tried Visited by Dr Browne

Died

No 685

Admitted 03 August 1854

Andrew Myllee Johnston
Obt . Warehouseman in Glasgow . Unmarried of good education, mild disposition and good temper .

2 The disease attributed in Cumulo to neglect of the bowels, and to anxiety about his duties which were arduous and more than his constitution could bear .

3 Being from home nothing is known of the approaches of the disease : but it is believed that no premonitory signs were observed .

4 He has not been affected with Epilepsy, nor with any disease except those incidental to childhood .

5 The malady is said to present a religious complexion .

6 Appetite indifferent : digestion imperfect : evacuations unnatural . P 120 R hurried .

7 This is the first attack .

8 The prevailing delusions are represented as "religious" .

9 There exists no suicidal design .

10 He is perfectly harmless & tractable .

11 It is affirmed that no hereditary tendency to mental disease exists , but this is believed to be erroneous : that a Brother died of acute mania, and that a Sister, still alive, is idiotic or imbecile .

12 "Purgative course of treatment has been pursued for the disordered state of the Bowels ."

13 The patient has been in his present state for four or five days, and has never been secluded .

September 1854

This patient was labouring when admitted under what the American Physicians designate Typhomania . He was almost moribund . The mental symptoms, those of incoherence and delirium subsequently, were to be attributed to ulceration of the intestines, and extension

cavities in the Lungs, or rather to the morbid Condition of which
these were the effects. Continued attempts were made to support
the strength: to allay the rapid Course of the abdominal disease
by Counter-irritation: to depress Constitutional excitation by the exhibition
of gentle opiates, hydrocyanic acid: but it was the desire of his
friends, that if home could impart any solace to his mind it
should be afforded.

Discharged

No 686

William Perrie

Admitted 31 August 1854

1. Aet : Unmarried. Was English Barrister of distinguished talents

2. His mental Condition is attributed to over exertion in study

3. No premonitory symptoms were seen previous to the incursion of the alienation.

4. He was not subject to Epilepsy

5. The patient labors under the Monomania of Ambition with General Paralysis. The disease is said to be progressive, and is obviously in an advanced stage: but the Physical symptoms are modified and masked by a series of injuries received in an attempt to make his escape from his father's house during which he squeezed himself through a window, and fell some distance.

6.

7. This is said to be a relapse

8. His visions of grandeur and aggrandisement are Constant day and night, when not asleep.

9. He has not attempted to Commit Suicide.

10. He is vehement, but not violent

11. No hereditary taint is known to exist in his family

12.

13. His present symptoms have Continued about four weeks: but he has been more or less insane for 18 Months.

5 September 1854

The treatment of this case has been almost exclusively confined to mitigate the effects, or to prevent the aggravation of injuries and Conditions existing, when received, and not necessarily connected with the

this mental Malady under which he labors. The best way of recording these steps, and the new difficulties which sprung up as advance was made, will be to extract a few of the reports written at the time

30 August. General Paralysis treated originally by profuse bleeding. Violent: restless: Covered with wounds inflicted by scraping through a window: Synovitis of left knee joint, the consequence of one of these. The Patient has pulled out many of his teeth. Constitutional irritation Considerable

1 September. Profuse Diarrhea. Cerebral excitement. Restless and irritability excessive. Two men required to restrain him, or rather to retain him in bed. May be relieved by intestinal discharge. Astringent & Opiate

3 Sept. Mildly maniacal: Wounds which are much more numerous and grave than was suspected inflicted during the incessant struggle. Quiet during day. Has vomited or regurgitated food.

4 Sept. A tranquil night. Seems looking better & eroded. Now repeatedly rejected food from Stomach. Extracted teeth. Proposed to place him in dark chamber: Stuffed Bed: but this would allow mutilation to go on unchecked. The Patient is so preoccupied or so insensible to pain as to disregard the scraping of his deep penetrating sores even one in the nates, which it is feared may contain portions of glass. Allowed Cigars. Tranquil. Clamorous for Claret, Hocks.

6 Sept. Sores much improved. Rest of Bed experimentally. Ate boiled Sea at Table. Prayed. I. dry. Conversation directed to his omnipotence and dignity. He is the first God in Heaven. He built the palaces at Cairo of Marble.

7 Sept. Diarrhea. Talks gibberish. Masturbates openly. Twitching of right arm. Left arm burnished boggy. Lame in attempting to walk.

9 Sept. Enormous abscess of arm opened. Discharge famous. Other sores not healing. Craves food, but takes a small quantity. Removed to Dormitory for greater means of inspection and supervision.

10. Noisy. Leaps out of Bed. Struggles incessant. An Opiate administered which rendered him drowsy. Tremor Musc. Violent action of heart. Sores not improving. but swelling of left arm not so marked.

12. Bladder much distended. Catheterism. Apparent fracture or separation of lower part of Sternum with slight external emphysema. Must have resulted from leaping and struggles subsequent to fall. Squeezing. Knee joint injured at some remote time. Inner ligament explored. Sores not improved. One scratched into a hole. Aspect pinched & pale.

13 Sept well. after Enema Morph: Bladder distended. Goaded by prospect of further examination revealed indications of fracture of rib or separation at Cartilage. He has been resting in bed since he walked about well. Gallery. If these injuries occurred at same time with wounds the

journey and exertion of Patient seem fabulous. Typhoid pneumonia right Lung posteriorly extensive. Sores of left arm. P strong and rapid. Sune stupor Sanguilius.

14th Sep. Sine emalose. Mucus rales heard all over Chest. P failing. Temperature high. U. paper involuntarily. Tendency to gangrene of Elbow. Takes food plenty.

As the only means of explaining the series of injuries which contributed to accelerate the Pt death the following extract of a letter (23 Septr 1854) from Professor Pirie Aberdeen, his medical Attendant may be inserted.

1. The dimensions of the Orifice viz the Water closet through which Mr P. had squeezed himself is 11½ in: by 6½ in: the longer measure being the transverse.

2. The height to which he had climbed by the waterpipe is 8 feet.

3. The distance he had fallen from the point to which he had climbed to a roof below is 8 ft.

4. He must have fallen on the roof where it joins the wall to which the Waterpipe is fixed & having fallen on his feet he must have then fallen the back upon the sloping window viz the roof. As his face must have been towards the perpendicular wall, his body falling backwards into the window, when his feet came probably against the sloping roof was unavoidable. It is not a Cupola into which he fell, but a sloping window which measures 18 in from side to side, and 26 in from above downwards. The Water had first struck the window, and broke the glass and window frame, and the whole of the Pelvis and upper third of the thighs went into the Window. The further descent of his body into the room below, was prevented by an iron bar, which at a few inches below the Window went in the direction of the long measurement of the Window &c

Died

No

17

No 687

Mary Johnston

Admitted 8 September 1854

Age 40 Unmarried Accountant in a Millinery Establishment. Of Superior education, sensitive disposition & equable temper

2 It is stated that a recent severe attack of Hæmorrhoids acting upon a long existing nervous Constitution has produced aberration

3 The mental change was pronounced by increased irritability of temper and obstinacy of opinion

4 She has never been subject to Convulsive disease nor to any affection except hæmorrhoids

5 She patient labors under hypochondriacal Melancholia. She labors under many unfounded apprehensions as to the state of her health, that she is about to die, that she cannot recover, — With these there are now mingled fears as to her spiritual condition

6 There is present great general apathy. B inactive

7 This is the first attack

8 She watches and walks during the night

9 There is no suicidal intention

10 She is gentle

11 No hereditary tendency is said to exist: Yet an Uncle is now an inmate, and his daughter died insane.

12 Change of Scene and Sea bathing have been tried as remedial measures without any advantage

13 She has never been an inmate of an Asylum, nor was insanity suspected until Six or seven weeks ago

1 June 1855 The features of this Lady's Malady have been chiefly those of Melancholia. She has conceived herself to be lost, to be dying, to be friend and the Cause of misfortune to others: and has presented the aspect of extreme suffering and sorrow and despair: but with these

[illegible] there have been associated vague apprehensions and profound apathy apparently depending upon infeeblement of volition, which have converted her into a mere motionless automaton, knowing what she ought to do, and not unwilling to comply with her cognitions, but incapable of exciting either the mental initigation, or the muscular effort necessary to the accomplishment of her conception. She in consequence of this paid no attention to the calls of nature even in the public room, and it became necessary to remove her to the Cross-Gallery, both as a mean of correcting the tendency, and of protecting her fellow patients from annoyance. When so removed the necessity for the arrangement, but expressed her helpless and supine condition as an explanation of the discrepancy between her avowals and her acts. She has been treated by the administration of stimulants and alterative: principally the long continued use of the Bitter Muriate. The latter medicine was suggested from the suspicion that torpidity of the liver had been induced by sedentary habits, close attention to business and anxiety. Incessant efforts have contemporaneously been made to stimulate the mental powers generally, to direct them individually, and to withdraw them from self-contemplation by exercise, attendance upon amusements especially by reading aloud and occupation. The results have been encouraging. The patient is now generally attentive to cleanliness: displays greater vivacity of manner and capacity for simple processes of thought. She has corresponded with her friends, and even visited some of those in the neighbourhood. Her physical condition is now perfectly healthy.

8 August 1853

The patient does not appear to have approached nearer to Convalescence during the past Month: but a Sister has visited her, and is so astonished by her improvement, and so thoroughly impressed by the acceleration that may be imparted to her progress by a residence at the Seaside that she has been

Discharged

No

No 688

Jane Blackwood

Admitted 11 October 1854

Age 14. Unmarried. Of no profession. Irritable and passionate in disposition. Can read, write, and count a little. Is neat and cleanly in all her habits

2 Labors under Idiocy which is attributed to "nervousness during dentition"

3 No change was observed previous to the establishment of her present condition

4 Has never been subject to Epilepsy.

5 Mind is stationary in its capacity and acquisitions

6 Physical functions said to be Normal. 1 Jan

7 Disease has been Continuous since its Commencement

8 Is naturally said by training cleanly: disposed to appropriate small articles, to plunge her hands &c in water. Is restless in the earlier part of the night, but generally sleeps for 8 or 10 hours.

9 There is no suicidal tendency.

10 Is mischievous but not malicious

11 There is said to be no hereditary tendency in the Family

12 Has been rendered docile and dutiful by gentleness and firmness with some degree of success 1 Jan

13 Has been in her present state since she was six months old. Was an inmate of a School for Idiots in Bath for four years.

1 June 1855 For sometime after admission this boy appeared altogether untractable and unreclaimable. Was violent &c, to be kept from the floor to the table, he eluded the grasp and when arrested in his mischievous course he cast himself down, and uttered piercing cries. Was desired to return about made: he disturbed every article of furniture, and converted the quiet

group into which he was introduced into a scene of confusion and consternation. It is probable that these results flowed from the unrestrained state in which he had for sometime been left at home, subsequent to the death of a Sister who formerly had charge of him, and partly from the injudicious management of the person to whose care he was confided. Since the appointment of an intelligent Attendant he has become calm, gentle, obedient, and even observant of many of the conventional rules which guide robust minds. His susceptibility of tuition has been fully established by the progress he has made under the tuition of Mrs Dalgairns, who has endeavoured to direct his wandering attention to reading and Spelling, and by his acquiring the first elements of military discipline from his present Attendant.

Except a temporary lameness which could not be traced to any cause, he has been in the possession of excellent health, and presents the blooming and interesting aspect of ingenuous youth.

1 June 1836 This boy has been subjected to educational training as well as the austerity necessarily exercised by the Officers: but the only obvious results are greater docility & quietude & more willing adaptation to the suggestions & regulations of which he is the object. The stringency of these arrangements cannot however be great or painful as when visited by his parents and friends he displays no desire to return home or to escape from the busy village in which he passes his life. His position must be characterised by this term as the slightest relaxation of the discipline maintained is followed by a rebound to former habits of restlessness & mischief. He lives much in the open air & is blooming & robust

1 June 1837 H. B is now entirely amenable to discipline and although for sometime deprived of the services of an attendant there has been no relapse into his disposition for disobedience mischief & mischief. He is troublesome, importunate & clamorous for pastimes or Confectionary but his demeanour is mild more respectful tranquil & genial Essentially however he is still the untaught polished Boy he was. He has grown to manly stature & presents intelligence & countenance as well as symetry of form. There has been no corresponding development of reason or perspicacity

19

Sept 14th 82 — Mr Blackwood is an imbecile: he has many of the habits found in such cases — takes a mischievous delight in teasing the elder and sometimes strikes. Usually he is quiet and is fond of indulging in attendance on waiters. There is no mind to suit that a boy requires to attend to his daily wants

16th March 83 — Mr Blackwood remains much the same

April 1882 — Mr. Blackwood remains in the same condition

October 1882 — Mr Blackwood is a harmless imbecile of fair bodily health & condition, he comprehends some spoken language as evidenced by his wilfully beginning to cough when winter & his attendant were speaking about his having a cold. In attitudinizing as usual & his whole life is an animal routine

April 14th 1883 — Mr Blackwood is & has been in good health excepting a slight cold he had during the winter. Mentality there is no change

20

No 689

William Johnston

Admitted 18 October 1854

1856 89. Has acted as a Clerk, but is really of no occupation. Uneducated of an "ordinary amount of education", and amiable but solitary disposition.

2 The Cause of his Malady is affirmed to have been the injudicious application of the cold water cure: but Masturbation is suspected to have been more instrumental to have preceded this experiment

3 Before the disease was fairly developed, he became very fanciful as to his health, and was restless and excitable

4 He has had no Convulsive disease, nor any other of grave character except Scarlet fever.

5 Melancholia may be regarded as the type of the patient's Malady: but it is marked not only by depression and wretchedness, and by convictions of his own physical and mental inability to think or act as other men: but by great restlessness, by a desire for change of place, and at irregular intervals, by an overweening confidence and boldness which of approved, is supposed Calculated to render him violent and dangerous.

6 He is thin and pale on the surface, and apparently debilitated

7 He has had many attacks of similar character, and perhaps no complete intermission

8 He has been capricious, exacting, selfish, inclined to Solitude; to Remain in bed, to abandon all pursuits when despondent, and to seek for sympathy, and yet to avoid the sources from which it might be drawn.

9 There is no tendency to Suicide

10 In general he is gentle and Conciliatory in his manners, even cheerful in his disposition: but he has estranged himself from his friends, adopts sudden antipathies, and often becomes morose, unsocial, and irascible.

11 Relations of the Paternal are insane, but whether Consanguineous is not known

12

13 Has has been repeatedly an inmate of Haughton Hall Asylum and benefited by his residence, but left it at his own discretion, and generally under circumstances which pointed to a prolongation of his stay

1 June 1855 His refined and delicate organisation has ban injured not by hydropathic interference, for its ruin had been effected previous to such application, but to secret pollution and to the means of indulgence in that solitude and indolence, which are consequences and symptoms of the habit. There is no proof that the patient labors under Spermatorrhœa: but he looks pale and of gentle conformation. While on a broad and rapid Consideration of the case, the malady would be pronounced to be melancholy, there is a deeper taint than the mere sentiment of despondency, or the self consummation of wasted time, misapplied talents and opportunities, and of a future without a plan or a purpose. The patients will, said to be originally obstinate and intractable, is now unstable, and the slave rather than the guide of the other faculties. It is incapable of carrying out any resolution in which time, and patience, and combination of means are elements. When depressed, which occurs, it is affirmed, subsequent to fatigue, the patient flies from his sufferings - from the dread of greater mental perturbation and the tendency to suicide, to the protection afforded by the discipline and treatment pursued in an Asylum. He is then content to denude himself of all responsibility, to allow the will of others to guide him, and to adopt implicitly what is suggested whether agreeable or in opposition to his own taste and opinions. When such a course invigorates his self reliance, when happiness is partially restored, his confidence becomes exaggerated, his conviction that his malady is particular, that health will be reached safely independently of the aid of others or extraneous arrangements, or protracted courses of mental discipline obtains an ascendency over his fears or doubts. He reenters the world without resources, without definite object or employment, or destination. He matures at this stage evidently becomes impulsive and excitable, and it is supposed that he yields to a certain extent to his passions before the reaction and relapse occurs. He is a man of religious impressions, and well defined notions of duty: but his defective will again fails to bring his conduct & mental constitution into subjection or harmony

with these. Since his admission his deportment has varied much - at one time marked by dejection, at another by elation: now leading him into the current of amusement, now withdrawing him to the privacy of his bedroom: but there has been great gain. He has been subjected to courses of lectures (Seven & Queenene) - he has been enjoined to pursue reading and drawing systematically and contentiously - his whole moral condition has been analysed & explained before him, his strengths, his dangers, his weakness placed in a strong light: and every solace and support afforded that either philosophy or benevolence could suggest. He is very conscious of the benefit afforded, and has partially availed himself of the advice tendered. A voluntary resident, he is happier, more contented, less ambitious, and more solicitous to prosecute the suggestions made for his future regulation, than he has ever previously been. The chief recommendations have been to engage in agricultural pursuits: to bind himself by Contract for a certain time to some respectable Farmer capable of teaching farming

1 August 1885

M. J. has adopted the suggestion contained in the last paragraph, or rather he hopes that he may have the power of will to bind himself, and to adhere to the Bond when contracted. But this adoption is premature: he anticipates the period of probation indicated, and it is suspected to be the result rather of an impulse in a right direction, than of a wise and matured resolution. He left the Institution with regret

Discharged

No 691 from page 25.

Dec 8. 1855. During the months of July & August great improvement took place in this patient. The most adverse symptoms were mitigated, the most unhealthy habits were combated and with the exception of perspiration of the most profuse kind, for which Phosphoric Acid was prescribed and the continued rapidity of the circulation there existed no indications justifying alarm. So decided was the progress that the patient was first placed upon a sofa, then subjected to a more elaborate toilet, and ultimately removed to the work room in order that the legs which had partially contracted during her protracted confinement to bed from the effects of friction & emollients, might permanently occupy a pendent position. These measures were resorted to in order to regain the influence of companionship and supervision; but suggested the most piteous complaints & earnest expostulations on the part of the patient. She was expiring, she would fall, she was distended by food of the most innutritious and indigestible description. She affirmed that the Arrowroot was a "whitening," she would "feel sick" and uttered her sorrows and sufferings in a loud and hysterical tone and with an iteration of phrase which would have indicated their origin had the abundity of the accusations failed to prevent it. She is reported on the 10th September as muddy and more robust. Little impression has been made upon the stiffened knee joint. — On the 12 Oct. her case is thus advanced by Dr. R. is much more restless than formerly. Face more flushed. P. full, 120. Complaints and unchanged except that Porter is added to the ingesta compounds pressed upon her. It is worthy of remark that these delusions as to the qualities of the food are ally connected with colour, of which she could not have obtained any definite recollection. She continued so well until the 23 Nov. that the allowance of wine so long interdicted was interdicted. On the day following she had rigor followed by great debility, vomiting and various symptoms which expressed rather suffering and emaciation than specific disease. It became however evident that she was attacked by asthenic enteritis, and she was

22

No 691

treated accordingly by gentle mercurial and other laxatives by Antispasmodics & Blistering but without success. Torpidity was followed by a relaxed condition of the Bowels and the patient sank exhausted.

Died.

No 690

Joseph Sweddle

Admitted 19 October 1854 — 1866 Unmarried. A decorative Painter of good ordinary education; of excitable temper; "particular" and fanciful disposition

2. The disease is traced to "dissipation including disappointment in love"

3. The accession of the disease has extended over two or three years. At first there was great inequality of spirits, then great excitement: of opposed this became especially marked. Latterly he has been patriotic.

4. He has not been subject to Epilepsy nor to any serious indisposition

5. The symptoms are those of the Monomania of Ambition: and besides an especial allusion to exuberance, it is recorded that for the last six months the articulation has been indistinct, and that the imperfection is increasing

6

7. Remissions have been observed in the course of the disease, continuing for a year and a half or more.

8. Love: his bodily health and latterly his spiritual condition have engrossed his attention. He has not engaged in any occupation for six months

9. He has alluded to the Commission of suicide

10. He is apparently inoffensive.

11. No hereditary tendency is supposed to exist in his family

12. No regular treatment has been attempted.

13. He was never before placed in an Asylum.

16 May 1855 — The earlier entries in this case embrace a number of the morbid manifestations

21 Wed: Loquacious, vainglorious as to his capabilities as a house decorator designer: as to the extent of his father's business transactions as to the success of a Brother who is a medical man – Disease attributed to Dyspepsia, disappointed love, and to general paralysis. Pupils large. P. rapid I. clean.
23. Mr I. Continues more tranquil and rational: Declaims Shakespeare. Sings "Remember me", and boasts of his ventriloquial powers.
24. Is disconsolate and unhappy & excited. He has been upbraided or annoyed at least by Mr Green.

The ambition, the self satisfaction of the patient were strongly contrasted with the querulous and irritable tone he occasionally assumed, – his loftiest pretensions being occasionally interwoven with petitions for trivial indulgences, or complaints of the most insignificant grievances. His vainglory, for a season, gave way to discontent, and the partial return of intelligence was contemporaneous with the development of a disposition less agreeable than that associated with disease. He was convinced that about this period he never slept.
7 Aby. Mr I. somewhat excited by unknown cause yesterday. Much irritated by being appointed the occupant of the Sofa in expectation of the arrival of Dr Drummond. Exhibited slight annoyance at hour of visit, and was in a few minutes after convulsed upon the floor of the gallery. Upon lighting of Gaval, the blood was absolutely extravasated on the forehead and about the eyes. There were eight or ten attacks of convulsions, at first unilateral, and then involving both sides. As the patient was plethoric he was cupped to ℥viij. After depletion fits ceased and consciousness restored. Ry Hyd Subm gr v
8 Aby. No return of fits. Articulating but indistinctly. His answers and all his acts slow. Has slept. Memorable. T. dry: both pupils. B only slightly moved. Ad P.O. Sulp Magnes. Visited by friends.
14 Voracious: and intellectually nearly as well as before the attack. He remembers his parents visit: and speculates as to indisposition. T dry. P 120. Bowels satisfactorily after Ol Ricini Cathedrum still required. The deletion of words fails rather than the power in moving the lower limbs, in which he complains of pain.
On the 16 he was able to leave Bed without assistance spontaneously, but contemporaneously with this improvement, he was seized with pneumonia of both lungs, which appearing to be of an asthenic type was treated by Blistering: Diaphoretics and nutrients – Although for a time the prognosis was most discouraging; the patients recovery was rapid and complete. His series of ailments may fairly be considered as critical or curative. Since convalescence was fully established, few indications of

of aberration have been observed. The patient is still pain; but such was his original disposition and the absence of all exaggerated Petulance, of impatience and irritability is regarded as demonstrative of the eradication of disease by his friends. After a probation of rather brief duration he was discharged.

Discharged

No 691

Jane Allan

Admitted 15 November 1854

Obt 57. Unmarried. Housholder of moderate education; perfectly respectable department, but fond of Stimulants.

2 Her disease is traced to disease of Stomach aggravated by secret drinking.

3 No change was observed premonitory of mental overthrow.

4 She never has been subject to Convulsive Diseases. She lost the sense of vision in small pox: and one eye has recently inflamed and Suppurated.

5 She is suffering under the monomania of suspicion and fear.

6 She is bleid, but the other senses are normal. She refuses food, and has done so for five days. Drinks cold water. B. constipated.

7 This is the first attack, and was ushered in by stomachic disorder.

8 She conceives that she is poisoned, and that she is about to be robbed and murdered by Servants. She sleeps during the night: but has occasionally wandered through the House.

9 She is not inclined to commit Suicide: but has dreamed of cutting instruments.

10 She is perfectly harmless.

11 There is no hereditary tendency of any kind known to exist in her family. Her Mother died at 90: her Father at 70 of Consumption.

12

13 She has been insane for about a fortnight, but has never been secluded.

1 June 1855.

The great difficulty in treating this case has been the extreme emaciation, debility and irritability of the patient. Although so much reduced

that she required to be carried to Bed on admission: although so much attenuated that she could scarcely be seated in the Feeding Chair, and although incessantly from Chronic Bronchitis, compulsory alimentation was absolutely necessary. The disagreeable sensations which attended this process induced her to take nourishment: and were doubtless the means of preserving life. She has not however at any time taken food with her own hand. The effects of nutritious diet became immediately obvious: she gained flesh, strength and vivacity. She left bed, was able to guide herself along the passages and associated with the inmates of the gallery for some months. It was however observed in the Month of March that her feet became edematous, that she rapidly became thinner, and again reduced her allowance of food. She was placed in a sick room, and except when carried into the Workroom for change of air: She has never left Bed since. She has throughout been a disinclination to take food: the conviction that she was compelled to swallow enormous quantities, & that the source of all her sufferings was repletion. While she has been occasionally treated for Diarrhoea by suppressives & alteratives, the grand object has consisted in allaying irritability by gentle anodynes and stimulants, and to support strength by Soups, Eggs, animal jellies, and nutritious fluids of all kinds. Under all the circumstances described her mental condition has been the same. She is miserable, wretched: She wishes to be sent away: She knows that she will be cast out to die in the street: She petitions to remain, to have clean clothes - another Bed. She is persecuted, subjected to cruelty. She is about to die, and entreats to be allowed to do so undisturbed by the enormous meals incessantly administered. Her imagination devises every form of annoyance & her credulity suggests that she is subjected to all. It is probable that the cause of debility may be construed as a result of these modes of persecution.

Returned to No 21.

No 692

John Rutherford

Admitted 17 Nov 1854

Æt 44. A Millwright. Well educated

2. The disease has arisen from excess in wine and spirituous liquors.

3 There has been occasional depression and excitement.

4 He is described as healthy

5 He evinces loss of memory and mental aberrations. The symptoms have been stationary

6 Appetite moderate, general functions natural

7 This is the first attack

8 He is extremely indolent and disposed to remain in Bed.

9 There is no suicidal tendency

10 He is gentle and amiable

11 A Sister of the Patients has been "mentally diseased" for a number of years.

12 The treatment was directed to the improvement of his general health which was much broken down. Blisters have been applied to the nape of the neck.

13 He has been insane for four (corrected) months, but has never been in an Asylum.

1 a

As the first entries in this case describe a state of mind, which no longer exists: it appears expedient that they should be quoted.

18 Nov. Mr R. Partial loss of continuity of thought. Courteous manner, rather pompous. Is stupid. Action of Heart sharp & strong. No difficulty in getting up.

20

20. Evidently distressed that his fair fame should be tarnished by seclusion in an Asylum. He describes himself as a man born to command, as a part, as accustomed to address the masses, as of superior education, and endeavours to point out the incongruity that so intelligent a person should be "in leading strings" should be shorn of his useful pursuits; but he experiences great difficulty in expressing these propositions. His verbosity and circumlocution are such that the object he has in view is lost sight of; he deviates from his course, wanders, becomes confused, and seems to be unconscious that his attempt has failed.

1 Dec. Appears to labour under exalted sensibility of the feet, as he imagines that his bed and especially the lower part of it is placed over a Boiler, or some artificial means of raising the temperature: and that the floor of the gallery is inconveniently overheated. He has commenced a course of Mur: Ammon: Phosp: Form. Soda[illegible] exercise".

15 Dec. Additional proofs of Mr R's defective memory. He can form no estimate as to the duration of his residence here, nor as to the passage of time: he has not acquired the name, or rather he has not retained the name of a single individual with whom he is associated: and altogether fails in separating remote from recent events.

Mr R. is now in the possession of much greater equanimity and self control than when admitted. He urges no reclamation as to liberty: he no longer boasts of his literary or oratorical powers: and what is very striking and important: he avoids all occasions upon which his powers of recollection can be put to the test. He is now a calm, dignified, taciturn, and rather shy individual, who occupies his time with the Newspaper, who is recognised and admired for his politeness and courtesy: but who gives no external manifestations which would justify, inferences as to mental strength. His reserve or cunning is perhaps dictated by a consciousness of his own defects, or by a suspicion that his Conversation and Confessions are employed as evidence of his incompetency. He is now robust and independent of all the indulgences and appliances of a Valetudinarian.

1 June 1836. Mr Rothwell early intimated that prowess and dignity which mark the whole of his conduct was for the purpose of urging those suits which it is inferred are still cherished as of property and vindicating those lofty claims which are shadowed forth in every look and movement. His paucity of words, his absolute taciturnity contrasts strongly with his former loquacity, pretension to historical knowledge & disposition to write, when he does depart from what may now be regarded as a habit it is [illegible]

either for the purpose of obeying those laws of courtesy and condescension which he still acknowledges. or 4 to expose the treachery of his relations the complicity of the medical superintendent in condemning him to a captivity which they know and have admitted to be unjust and unnecessary; and by exerting his powers of sarcasm and vituperation which is considerable, in laying bare the unworthy motives of his opponents, or III in contradicting combating & ridiculing the observations of those with whom he is associated more apparently for the purpose of provoking quarrel and contention than of displaying his ability for argument or satire or humour or than of asserting his intellectual superiority to those whom he ridicules. This practice was for some time so incessant and obnoxious that the inmates of the gallery remonstrated and his removal was seriously contemplated. Long since however he has lapsed into his original complacent and obliging manner which may be adopted to conceal morbid manifestations of the nature of which he is conscious as well as by harmonising with his original feelings. Attention to his mode of diet and perfecting excellent health his aspect is prepossessing & plethoric.

In case 773 Page 161
Died on 13th December 1877

№ 693

Eliza Murchison

Admitted 23 Nov^r 1854

Æt 26. A gentlewoman. Unmarried of excellent education and mild manners.

2 There is said to exist hereditary predisposition; and there appears to have existed considerable excitement on occasion of partaking of the Sacrament

3 In 1851 She was observed to become morose, taciturn, perverse, and sleepy. She was then labouring under Amenorrhœa.

4 Amenorrhœa appears to be the only disease from which she has suffered.

5 The disease is defined to be imbecility

6 The appetite is various and requires to be restrained. She is very stout

7 She is the first attacked.

8 The patient is listless and idle: She is feeble, not deluded in mind

9 The patient has displayed an obstinate refusal to take food, which indicates, or may indicate, a suicidal tendency.

10 She is indifferent to her person.

11 A Sister (paternal) is imbecile. Two maternal Aunts were in confinement from mental derangement: but two Sisters and two Brothers are perfectly sane

12 Purgatives followed by Tonics, and latterly, Tonics with Cod Liver Oil, have constituted the physical treatment.

13 She has been of diseased mind for upwards of three years, and has been an inmate of a Private Asylum.

1 June 1855

This Lady is odd, eccentric in all her movements. It appears justifiable to attribute these peculiarities to a morbid feeling of shame or modesty.

&c

She rarely regards those who address her, she secretes herself behind a window Curtain, or conceals her person by running or leaping away: and is agitated and confused when approached or touched. She is obstinate and undocile (She is obstinate) declining to play or occupy herself: and performing many of the commonest offices unwillingly, ungraciously, and Revolvingly. She speaks little and in a whisper: but her meagre enquiries are intelligible, refer generally to her friends, or to the settlement of her accounts, which creates great anxiety in her mind: or to her return to Aberdeen. Her food is taken with great reluctance, and for sometime not more than one meal has been taken per day. Her person is however plump, and there does not appear to be any diminution of strength or activity. While bashfulness is the superficial and prominent symptom, there can be no doubt that mental infirmity exists.

June 1. 1836 Miss M. is so far improved that she not only takes every opportunity to show her intelligence but that she assiduously avoids all contact with those who she could judge offer powerful objections. She is not only shy or bashful but she flees from observation or attention or kindness. It is more probable that she will be found behind a curtain or a door than seated on a sofa or at her piano & if it is designed to entertain or amuse as the approaches a task or a push takes place and she forthwith flies from. In general when compelled to engage in intercourse her phrases are brief abrupt and obviously intended to repel all further familiarity & friendship. Her movements are still those of an awkward boy. She may occasionally be engaged in speculation but plays little and does not read although she has recently been furnished with a collection of Books belonging to herself. She rarely suffers from even slight indisposition.

1837 She was removed to the Aberdeen Asylum

Discharged

29

No 694

Margaret Goquel

Admitted 5 December 1854

Aet. 32. Wife of Manager of Insurance Company - Has children. Are affectionate Wife and Mother. She has received a good education

Vide Case 633

2. The Cause of the disease was, originally, Menorhagia.

3. The disease occurred during Lactation, and three weeks after parturition

4. She has not suffered from puerperal, nor from any other form of Convulsion

5. The patient labors under suspicious Mania complicated with delusions

6. The teeth are much decayed, but the appetite and digestion are described as good

7. This may fairly be regarded as the first attack, for although residing for a short period recently in her own House, there existed no

8. ~~mitigation~~ alleviation of the Malady. She at one time became delirious after taking a dose of opium.

8. There exists the dread of impending want: the suspicion of fraud and robbery in conjunction with a disposition to prosecute.

9. She has not attempted Suicide

10. Her deportment is, or was, frequently marked by abusive language, ebullitions of temper, & violence

11. No hereditary taint exists in her Family

12. She was removed from the Carlow Institution for the purpose of being subjected to some novel plan of treatment by Bathing: but she was found so little amenable to authority, that it became necessary to place her in a private Asylum

13. She was formerly an inmate of the Carlow Institution, and latterly of an Asylum at Drogheda. She must have been of unsound mind for nearly

nearly three years

1 June 1855

I once again submitted to observation this lady her been more gentle, amiable, and tractable. This amelioration of disposition is not the result of the removal of delusions, or a change in the nature or tendency of her mental errors. She still affirms the presence of friends in the Institution. She still claims the children or the children would be that she meets in the grounds. She issues multifarious Commands, and is convinced that the continued inattention to these is the off spring of her husbands cruelty and persecution, if it be not directly enjoined by him. The most marked alteration in her manner is produced by mal pronunciation of the most familiar words. She speaks of her housebaad of Edenglang. of Dumfrys of our childe deliberably and systematically. It has not been discovered whether this be the result of imitation or of delusion. She is looking well, and most desirous to improve her appearance by the aid of dress

1 June 1856. Mrs G. is still worthy of the encomiums bestowed in the commencement of last Report. She is more gentle; less prone to combat antipathies and to adopt harsh constructions of conduct: exuberantly happy and inclined to exhibit her joy by rapid movements, dancing and singing. The amelioration, however, is in the features and not in the extent of the mental disease: it resembles the change induced by age & experience and position in the original character. She still surrounds herself with friends and foes. a persecutor designated Shelope, hovers around her shielding [illegible] her window; her husband is still unkind, unworthy and unholy and she still announces all these sorrow and annoy ance in a jargon produced by modifying the last syllable according to her own notions of euphony & correctness. Her health has been uninterruptedly good and her figure and gait suggest a youth & elasticity which must be rather of the spirit than of the frame.

No 695

Percy Smith Laws

Admitted 1 January 1855

Aet 23. A Farmer. Unmarried - Of moderate education and of quiet gentlemanly deportment.

2 The cause is not known, but is suspected to be Masturbation

3. The disease was preceded by great torpidity of the Bowels & digestive organs.

4. The patient never laboured under any convulsive disease; and has been healthy.

5 The disease is the Monomania of pride. There is considerable excitement: a desire to dictate and command: and while excited he has manifested a strong desire to go into the Army.

6 The external senses are acute.

7 The first attack occurred about 9 Months ago, when it was induced or accompanied with fever. The head was at this time thrown back, the eyeballs fixed, staring, and thrown down. He has had 3 or 4 relapses: though none have been so severe as the first. 3rd

8 The patient cherishes a morbid and exaggerated sense of honor, and conceives that if he has once said a thing, even if wrong, he must abide by it.

9 There is no disposition to Commit Suicide.

10 He is perfectly calm.

11 A Brother in the Carlisle Institution is the only one who has manifested any mental peculiarity. The Brothers are affected differently.

12 When first ill he was labouring under a violent febrile attack, for which he was treated in the ordinary manner, and which left him in his present state. 23

13 The first attack occurred nine Months ago. Since then there have been several relapses, but he has never been in an Asylum.

1 June 1855

Mr. R. Laws is at present one of the trenching party, and in so far as the capacity for continued employment, the subjection to authority, and the desire to comply with the desires of those who superintend his conduct, are concerned, it may be conceived that he has improved. But in the opposite scale may be weighed: sudden & unprovoked assaults upon the attendants; grotesqueness of manners, the limitation of the mind to certain ideas and those incongruous, inconsistent with his previous and present position, and impracticable in their nature. His violence is explained on the ground that he conceives his brethren is about to murder him: his staring gaze and stealthy rapid walk are attributed to his fears and anxiety: the thoughts to which he is enslaved are an instant return to his friends, his junction with the Army in the Crimea, and the presence of the Duke of Northumberland. It will be observed that this analysis exposes even a greater amount of aberration than the original description.

When not under the dominion of these influences, his manners are gentle and bland: his face relaxes into a smile: he is solicitous to enjoy his Brother's society, and he assumes a more open and confidential deportment. He is pale and thin, but not regarded as ailing.

30th Nov 1855. The patient died from Empetigo [illegible] around a slight abrasion of the limb produced by scalding. The thickening of the lesions was slight and of limited extent: but after involving the limb and eyelids affected the scalp and thorax & presented that dusky hue which is conceived to justify a very unfavourable prognosis. The affection might fairly be interpreted as a mere sign rather than a sequence of a cachectic and exhausted constitution. It was treated by stimulants nutrients and the exhibition of the liquor sesquichloridi ferri. Not [illegible] exfoliations being affixed to the parts implicated: but came [illegible] supervened upon the second day. The gradual aggravation of the mental malady and contemporaneous [illegible] disorder will be best developed by occasional extracts from the daily reports.

23d July. M.R.F. [illegible] and abstinent and disturbance. Broke 24 panes of glass with a book which allowed to take exercise in the balcony. Took wine and biscuit from Dr Dickson circulation quiet.

24th July. Another battle. Imbecil conceives at one time that he has been the cause of the death of his Mother brother and of

No 695.

the Duke of Northumberland. and at another that the attendants are the murderers whom he therefore assaults and would destroy. Does not eat heartily.

31st Aug. M.K. awed by presence of medical officer. Received as to his presence: and whenever the door of his apartment was opened he rushed forth to attack I. Connor and I. McCrevie. shouting you have killed my Mother, the Duke. These murders are revealed to him by voices below the window. hung on the window by whispers from the walks for which he may be observed to listen intently B. fully and healthily moved. Prefers D. White evaded to feed, although offered by Mabin new attendants to be left in his room. To be fed tomorrow if abstinence continues.

9th Sept. Was taken food satisfactorily without even the threat of compulsory alimentation. Circulation thumyeal. Has been in Bro's Valley for two days with his attendants.

13th Sept. Demanded green food. was fed. crouched in door and clim doubtlessly received in his struggles with attendants and in his attempts to kill I McCrevie. and to get out to the Duke. Complains of pain of right elbow Likewise. To be placed in padded Bed in Hormetory. Receives bitter Ale with food. To be up a fortnight each day.

29th Sept. Fed twice: but operation attended with considerable resistance. Bites when foiled in his opposition. Circulation undisturbed

15th Oct. Still regardless of life and fæces when raised from bed. Prefers: Habits degraded. Habits fouled. Fed but once, usually takes a meal. when addressed replies. Listen to the Duke. Improved in aspect: but pale.

31st Oct. Took breakfast but was fed at night. His diet is most varied and nutritious. Now masticates so often in bed that a slight excoriation exists upon the buccal surfaces of the lips.

8th Nov. Evacuation goes on stools from medicine [illegible] Rein or strych: and V. Rhei: ℥j very fetid stools. Pulse. Pr smaller easily accelerated. Quantity of Cod Liver oil, which has been given for some time, has been increased to ℥ij with each meal to be taken by two attendants. 16th Nov. Was up for six hours in genuflexions or in attitude Kneeling rising from his knees. Took two meals voluntarily. The Bath was administered.

Add
3 Jan

No 696.

James Marshall

Admitted 3 January 1855

Abt 23. Unmarried. Clerk in Insurance Office, of good education and upright conduct.

Vide Case 870

2 Previous development of intellectual powers may originally have led to the disease; but conscientious regret for an unworthy act is supposed to have exalted the present attack

3 This attack was ushered in by elevation of spirits.

4 He has never been subject to Epilepsy.

5 The disease on this occasion presents the features of Melancholia.

6 His physical condition is reported to be normal

7 This is the second attack after an interval of two years

8 He has several times shouted out so as to alarm the inmates of the House. He is impressed with the notion that every one regards him, and that he is a ludicrous object

9 So far as is known, he has no suicidal intentions

10 He is tranquil and inoffensive.

11 It is believed that some of his relations have been insane

12 He has consulted various medical men, but their advice is not known.

13 His Malady only reached its maximum development some weeks since. He was previously a patient in the Lincoln Institution

1 June 1855

Mr Marshall entered the establishment from the deliberate conviction that he was utterly incapable of regulating his thoughts or actions,

that

that he was in a state of stupidity which was observable to all, and which rendered him as useless and noxious as decaying wood. His conviction was the consequence of morbid feeling: but the course pursued was prudent and judicious. His malady consists in the compound form of Melancholia and hypochondriacal Mania. He cannot divert his mind from its own processes: while the contemplation suggests pain to panic. His perverse and unjudicious opposition to advice, his diffuse studies, his inadequate performance of duty in the office to which he was attached: his submission to the morbid impulses by which he was beset: are constantly passing in review before his consciousness: and to him appear the preliminary steps to the selfish dread, the obtuseness of intelligence and obliteration of acquirements by which he is now characterised. The fixity & concentration of his examination of these phenomena, has undoubtedly the effect of impairing his capacity for all other mental acts: in the same way that a man, who directs his gaze specially and intently upon one particular object, cannot see those which are more remote or around it, nor even attend to the impressions upon the other senses. Mr M. is thin under the oppressing exercise of self analysis: he was restless and sleepless: in fact, he affirmed that he had not been conscious of sound slumber for months. He was at first prescribed an Anodyne, and subsequently Phosphuric Acid with the view to supply the waste of the Nervous Tissue: while alteratives were given to promote a healthier assimilation. A Course of reading was suggested for the purpose of collecting illustrations of a particular mental condition: the employment of transcribing manuscript has been enjoined: and physical labor in trenching has been cheerfully undertaken. The Combined effect of these various Agents has been greater cheerfulness, and greater capacity to extend the mind beyond itself: but the amelioration has been slow but not decisive.

1st Feby 1838. Mr. M. attained the greatest degree of mental robustness and of emancipation from his morbid self communion and colloquy while engaged at Bowle and especially while contending for the championship which he obtained. Preaching during the day, writing and study of German in the evening were recommended with the view of rendering his self analyses more faithfully attempted the result has been fruitful. The patient is more than well: his happiness depends more upon objective powers: he can exercise greater command over the

the manifestations of his feelings and cogitations and more freely and fully devote his powers to their legitimate exercise. His friends have assumed that circumstances favorable for again commencing active enlargement preparatory to emigration to the States. He is accordingly to enlist upon the Isthmus of a Seamen ship or discharge. He is still pale, thin and presents more of the bourgeoisy, baldness or mild, thought of an adventurer.

Eichanzell.

34

No 697

James MacKinley

Admitted 19 January 1855

Age Married. A Clergyman of superior education and mild manners.

2. The origin of the disease is reported to have been an attack of Small pox

3 He was much depressed at the Commencement of his present illness: but this condition passed into violent excitement

4 He has been subject to Dyspepsia, and to bilious attacks, but to no other disease

5 The form of disease presented is that of Mania exhibited in great excitement, sudden irascibility vehement declamation and denunciation. It is affirmed that these exhibitions are less frequent of late.

6 Appetite good. Digestion & Excretions natural. P Normal

7 This is the third attack. The first occurred in 1845, and assumed the form of Melancholia: the second occurred suddenly in 1849: the present in 1850

8 He hears parties speak who are distant from the House: and sustains a Conversation with them in frightful tone and terms until exhausted. At one time, some months ago, he offended public decorum. He reads much during the day, even while he vociferates at night.

9 He has never attempted to destroy himself

10 He is excited by an opposition to his unreasonable will, when he vituperates, but does not assault. Is said to have committed an outrage during his first illness

11 Neither his relatives nor Connexions are subject to hereditary tendencies to disease or crime.

12

13 He has been an inmate of Gartnavel since 1850, and was a long time ill previous to being confined.

1 June 1885

When first addressed Mr M. is generally calm and complacent, presenting the aspect of an acute, enthusiastic, excitable man. He speedily shows that he is a person of education, and at one time at least addicted to literary studies. Whatever the subject, however, introduced, he rapidly diverges into personal matters, becomes more animated, speaks of the Conduct of his wife and relations, and of the officials of Asylums, of his own inhumane and unjustifiable treatment with great earnestness, then with vehemence, then in a wild impassioned manner, his gesticulations becoming uncontrollable, his voice roping into a yell, his sentences becoming & denunciative often terminating with such phrases as "Hell fire, Hellfire". These words are often repeated for hours, even in the solitude of his room. It has been suspected that he courts these ebullitions, that he finds in them relief and expression to his mental conflict, and that they may be attended with a sensation of orgasm. His explanation of what he dislikes to regard to hear is Regarded, is emotional, is that he is a Minister of the living God, that he is called upon to expose and denounce iniquity wherever it crosses his path, that his agitation is more zeal and earnestness in the discharge of duty, and that his expressions are selected not in harmony with his own feelings, but to strike and alarm the consciences of those whom he may address. Sometimes these paroxysms degenerate into fury, and the furniture of his room is sacrificed during his fervor. It appears that so incipient and prolonged had these manifestations been, and so subversive of quiet and discipline in the Asylum where he was formerly secluded, that he was allowed to have a room apart, in which his powers might be exercised. When able to enter upon his justification of past intemperance, he attributes his proceedings to the offensive Conduct of those around, to a mission entrusted to him to reform and renew both Officials and their Guardians; and when Cooled down to the greatest equanimity he ever attains, he describes former attacks of genuine aberration, he details the history of his early life, in which self pollution forms a conspicuous era, and dexterously and correctly develops the circumstances which may have disturbed and destroyed his moral strength. He poses much time in reading, and in smoking which he has carried to excess, and the Correction of which has been occasion of prolonged irritation and contest. Lastly he has joined the Gentlemen in cultivating the ground, and

M

is certainly by frequently a source of noise and confusion since he undertook this occupation. At all times there is a tendency to view his own position through an exaggerated medium: but when excited he is obviously actuated by positive delusions. He hears voices and replies to them: he recognizes spiritual or supernatural Agency in the ordinary course of events, and attributes to other acts of which they are not even cognizant. He was roused by a Conviction to whom his conduct was most offensive and violent. For many months he wrote several long and diffuse communications to the Sheriff and his wife each day. So numerous did these documents become that both parties refused to receive them, especially as they consisted in mere interpretations, expositions of their duties, or descriptions of the individuals with whom he was associated, & the events of which he was a witness. He is a spare, florid, active man of nervo-sanguine temperament.

14 June 1836 It is scarcely possible to recognise in the calm, reasonable, self possessed person who may be found seated at a distance disposed to engage in conversation upon current topics, the wild impetuous and energetic maniac who emitted confusion, who seemed to encourage his excitement, who commencing with an admonition passed into an anathema and continued until his voice or physical strength to shield such denunciations and condemnations in phrases of Satanic origin. The gradual disappearance of his character into that in which occasionally led him into habits of disturbance and occurred upon the mere entrance of a friend, may be observed in such records as follows." Dr. M. one of the associates of H. S. but became himself animated and vociferous in making the charge.

9th Sept. Mr. M. betrayed into an ebullition of rash declamation and denunciation, but he evidently attempts and partially succeeds in restraining his vehemence

9th Sept. "Mr. McKinley joined the members but he is as excitable as yesterday"

10th Oct. In describing some delusions Mr. M. states that he heard voices one of which intimated that it was the voice of God. He described this, offered as a test the recitation of certain lines from Milton, twice, attempted but failed called it "Gen"

No 697.

28th Oct 15 Still excited from visit of brother in-law. Recommenced Medical superintendents because he was not about to communicate with a church of which he is not a member" seemed speedily conscious of the incongruity of this human action. From this period series of bumpets have to be recorded. The patient avoided strife. Frequently he succeeded in quenching the spirit of violence, when the tremulous lip and pale of countenance portended the approach of a moral tempest. He engaged in the preparation of Lectures which were delivered before the community with great ability and less fervour than might have been and than actually was feared: and without the betrayal of the slightest incoherency or imperfection. He even exposed the grounds of many of the fallacies and delusions cherished by those who listened. He attended public lectures: formed part of a Reunion Class: received lessons in music and has passed the winter in rational and profitable mental activity. So decided and permanent has his change of deportment been: that, it was proposed some months since, provided he passed three months in perfect tranquility and contentment he should leave the institution, reside for a season in some quiet and educated family and ultimately return home. A large portion of the period of probation has been passed in a satisfactory manner. The most discouraging feature in the case at present consists in a disposition to explain or justify, or at all events to assign causes for his former extravagance. His health is excellent.

34

No 698

James Drummond

Admitted 7 February 1853 — ABC — Doctor in Medicine. Unmarried. A highly educated man, studious, and well disposed: of much originality and observing a keen sense of honor and conscientiousness

2. The report furnished by a Medical friend runs thus. "Life not well "regulated. No great errors in dissipation, but many little errors and "bad habits unfitting him for Society". She trusts however that the Patient is intensely studious, and that he has been addicted to masturbation.

3. The accession of this disease has been very gradual. Perhaps it may be carried back two years. Before this he had a feverish attack: during the convalescence from which his sanity first became questionable.

4. There has been no convulsive affection. Hip joint disease existed in early life. Incipient Phthisis: Condensation of apex of right lung. He fancies that he had Syphilis in 1852: but it is doubtful that such infection had taken place. About the same time he was or conceived that he was much under the influence of the Mesmerists, and was one of Dr Gregory's "Clairvoyants". He is mentioned in his Book as "J. D". A friend after much remonstrance succeeded in destroying the power thus exercised over him, which was extremely pernicious. He became much emaciated in 1852, and had at least one attack of Dropsy with Albuminuria.

5. He labors under a Succedal Melancholia. Dr Gardner's description is as follows "His insanity has consisted in the exaggeration of an "extremely sensitive & mobile temperament, with undue subjection of his mind "to external influences, and particularly to the influence of other minds upon "his own".

6. His external senses are preternaturally acute.

7. This is an exacerbation of morbid tendencies that have existed for years.

8. The delusions of the Patient are numerous and ever changing, but generally hinge upon suspicion. The latest idea is that he infects every one around him with Syphilis. He suspected at one time that he had

caused the death of his Mother by inhabiting the same house with her. He also thought that all his companions were in league against him.

9 He has repeatedly attempted to commit suicide, by ether, chloroform, Camphor and Nutmeg.

10 There is nothing malicious in his nature. Sometimes under great despondency and irritation, he has threatened to injure those whom he supposed had injured him: but he never carried these menaces into execution.

11 Phthisis is hereditary by the Mother. The father died of Delirium tremens, or of the consequences of intemperance.

12 Treatment by moral and hygienic means was attended by great but temporary success, so long as the influence of the powerful will of a friend could be maintained over him.

13 He has never been in seclusion.

1 June 1855.

This is one of the most distinguished Students ever connected with the University of Edinburgh. His genius was only exceeded by his industry. He now conceives that his talents have been from the first hollow unreal or pretentious: that his acquisitions were of no value: and that the whole of his past life was a myth, a mystery, or an absurdity. His morbid feelings convince him further that his Course has not been merely negative but actually noxious: that, becoming infected with Syphilis he has propagated or is propagating it to the innocent, and to those he is most solicitous to spare and protect: that he has caused by this process of murder the death of his Mother and other relations, and the illness of several. His delusion is founded upon some vague statement heard at College. A strong reaction towards religious belief, the resuscitation of youthful impressions, after a long period of philosophical scepticism, adds an element to the mental disturbance. He is penitent, panic-stricken, moves apartment, apparently peace, but fails to perceive the heavenly light through the darkness and disorder which prevails in his mind. In similar conditions where religion fails to dispel doubt or to "Love to cast out fear": Superstition assumes the sway: he

he is surrounded by supernatural and diabolical beings, who as they troop past, present before him the most hideous and revolting and sinful scenes and invitations, who spoil all his pleasures, and urge or compel him to those acts of suicide, which are ever present to his mind. The tendency has manifested itself in incessant attempts to precipitate himself, to thrust his head into the fire; by retaining his urine, by choking himself while at meals, and by abstaining from food altogether. Though now of formidable this propulsion was for many months so continued and so strong that an Attendant was specially with Dr Drummond, who during the day never left him, nor relinquished his arm, or a woollen belt encircling his breast, while during the night he was placed in a Box padded Bed, formerly found so useful in cases such as those of Mr Graham and Mrs Walker. — The whole history of the Patient and his rapid emaciation under excitement suggested that the Constitutional vice was struma: and he was induced to take Cod Liver Oil: while the dyspepsia frequently observed was relieved by Stimulants, the moral suffering relieved by anodynes, and the general health promoted by nutritious diet and exercise. The Patient is now stout and ruddy: the suicidal intention is not so irresistible, there is sometimes a season of cheerfulness during which he is able to regard his Condition in a ludicrous light: and he is able to read a little

1st June 1856 The last note of reported of this Patient may serve to indicate the identity of certain of his tendencies with those which have been described, while on Rising Beyond the grounds he was led to Protest: that he had caused by the process of Murder the deaths of his Mother and her Relations and the illness of Several. This delusion is founded upon some vague statement heard at College. Atonic reaction towards religious belief. The recitation of youthful impressions.

1st June 1836 The last overt act reported of this patient may serve to indicate the identity of certain of his hallucinations with those which have been described. While walking beyond the grounds he rushed to a horse ridden by a groom seized it by the tail and being forcibly suspended evidently in the hope that the animal would strike out and either annihilate or destroy him. Defeated in all ordinary attempts he has with similar cunning & consideration swallowed medicine brought into the sick room for others, but suspected by him to contain narcotic or noxious ingredients, he has risen stealthily from bed to ascertain the sharpness of an Knife used by the night watch in cutting Bread: he has endeavoured to induce congestion of the Brain by holding the head in depending position, he has retained the contents of the bladder he has refused food: But his purpose is neither so paramount nor inflexible as it once was. He is urged impulsively to cast off a painful impression: but when the effort fails or is opposed, a loud laugh or a momentary irritability follows and the act may not be repeated for weeks. His mind was long agitated by a horrible objective delusion. He saw projected in the wall, marching or hovering in procession through the room, dark and hideous phantoms, which inspired at once disgust, detestation and agony but not a craven desire to escape from their presence or dominion. He believed that he is emancipated from this thraldom. There succeeded to this source of annoyance, the conviction that he was infirm, all armed that in consequence of the malegne influence residing in him and principally affecting others he was himself becoming more intolerable and an outcast, that he should be ostracised and that his sole chance of happiness was in wandering where Wilderness mane and waters dumb At present he is sometimes irascible even pugnacious but the characteristic features of his mental condition are increased capacity to conduct rational conversation to arrange and produce collected trains of thought and acquisitions in science, and the sudden and almost

interruption of these by paroxysms of distraction which are at first, apparently voluntary but ultimately pass into severe or unconscious ones. His frame is robust and although occasionally left corpulent, his physical health has been generally satisfactory. By the aid of a special attendant, he is enabled to spend much time in the open air: he has long since been allowed an ordinary bedstead although he still sleeps under the supervision of an attendant Stimulants, and in consequence of his tendency to obesity. O.C. Mixtures have been intermitted: but he took for a long period he is again taking the bromide Potash.



№ 699

Catherine Milligan

Admitted (from L.C.A.) 11 July 1864

Abt. 38. Unmarried. A Farmer's daughter, unsocial & unamiable.

Vide Case 37.5 L.C.A.

2 The Cause of the disease is not known.

3 Alternations of elevation and depression of spirits: obstinacy & irritability marked the invasion of the disease.

4 She has never required medical aid:

5 The patient appears to have been maniacal. Her affections are described as alienated from her friends: she has ceased to display interest in those objects and affairs which claimed her attention: She has used violent and obscene language, irascibility of temper, and secludes herself from society and from her friends.

6 The external senses are natural. the appetite keen. B. torpid. P. rapid.

7 The disease has been progressive for the last fifteen years.

8. The following peculiarities of conduct have been observed I. the grounds of belief in the misconduct of her Brothers, and in injuries inflicted by them. II. Belief in the repeated appearance of her Brother's ghost. III. She lives in solitude. IV. She is suspected of wandering thro' the Country during the night. V. She writes obscene placards. VI. She exhibits great oddity in her dress.

9 There is no disposition to commit Suicide.

10 The patient has offered violence to her Brothers under the impression that they had entered her house for the purpose of stealing. She recently took a knife to Church, opened it, appeared to sharpen it, at the same time muttering and casting threatening looks towards one individual. She left the Church before the end of the Service in a state of great excitement. Upon being interrogated as to her conduct. She did not assign any motive, but intimated that under similar circumstances she would do the same thing in the same place.

11 No tendency to insanity exists in the patients family.

12

13 She has never been in an Asylum: but certain althō' slight indications of mental unsoundness have existed for fifteen years.

15 May 1855

Miss M. persevered in her industrious habits, when removed to more patrician society. She likewise pursued her shy, unsocial, and rather severe deportment. From her exterior she would have been pronounced frigid and unbending, but not overbearing: Never except upon one occasion did she display passion: and then she conceived, erroneously it is true, that she had been unwarrantably interfered with. Her looks, words, and attitude, when thus roused, all threatened violence: but no such accident followed. This unusual self command, and her uninterrupted tranquility and composure encouraged her friends to restore her to her home which she never ceased to long for.

Discharged

No 700.

Peter Cosens

Admitted 17 Feby 1855

Æt 24. Unmarried. An Advocate of good natural abilities and studious habits. He gained the Latin and Greek Medals at the Rectors class, High School, Edinr, and Professor Gibson's Silver medal in the University.

2. An attack of fever occurred about seven years ago, after which there was a marked change in the temper and habits amounting almost to melancholy. It is however affirmed by a competent judge that the mental malady has been brought on by excessive study.

3. The disease was premonished by sleeplessness, increase irritability, and a fear of some impending danger.

4. He has not been subject to any convulsive disease.

5. The patient labors under Mania with feelings of suspicion & pride.

6. At one time since the accession of the disease great difficulty was experienced in inducing him to take food; subsequently the whole digestive system became deranged: but his appetite is now good and he is much stouter.

7. The disease appears to have been coming on gradually for sometime.

8. His principal delusion was originally that the Queen had summoned him to London: and had actually engaged a special train costing £100 to convey him there. He formerly would not undress at night: would not go out or in doors, and preferred solitude.

9. There is no disposition to commit suicide.

10. He has on several occasions attacked his fellow-patients and the Attendants, believing that they wished to offend him, or because his self-importance had been thwarted.

11. No hereditary tendency to Insanity is known to exist in the family.

12. The treatment has consisted in regulating the secretions, and in the application of counter-irritation behind the ears & to the nape of the neck of the patient.

41

Patients friends that he has improved latterly: and they adduce as illustrations of this, that he engages in reading, in Conversation, and is no longer estranged from them

13 The patient has been an inmate of Laughton Hall since May 1854, and was probably of unsound mind for a longer period.

1 June 1855

After a brief period Mr C appeared to be favorably influenced by the change of residence and surrounding circumstances. His Countenance expressed cheerfulness, and although he did not associate with his fellow Patients, he neither complained of their Conduct, nor was he offensive to them. He confined his reading exclusively to Newspapers, lolled upon the Sofa, accompanied the groups in their walks and drives; but was heard to soliloquise and to laugh immoderately when alone in the gallery or his own room. Greater moroseness was however observed to supervene: he claimed privileges and immunities which his companions were not disposed to concede, showered contemptuous epithets around, proceeded to open defiance and violence, and became so unpopular and quarrelsome that his removal to another gallery became unavoidable. In his new position his Conduct has not improved. At all times uncomfortable: he occasionally acts in so monstrous and degrading a manner as to render his seclusion necessary, and to expose him to the retaliation of those whom he insults. When about to be placed in his apartment he resists obstinately and powerfully. For weeks he is mute: and neither read nor writes: for a similar period he speaks curtly, unwillingly: produces several letters each day, and goes out, but complains of the amount of liberty afforded, or on his Phraseology of being paraded through the Country and the adjoining Town. He has been prescribed the Liq. Ammon. as an alterative, and does not refuse to take it. —

31st Jan 1855 The abstraction of an occasional dose from the day book may serve to develope the progress of this case

30th Feb Mr C. dissatisfactions as to the room used for Bath.

13th Augt Mr C. as lately as usual writing much disconnected

The removal of the attendant from the room, will not read any thing but Newspapers

15th Sept Has broken Window glass, his chamber cold and is picking off the paper from the walls of his prison to great extent: but believes that all these misdemeanours are

as perpetrated by the attendant, whom he accuses of all possible offences, insults &c.

3rd Sept 15 Vibrates in a corner of the room: feet Kicks head, casts dirt & bottle through window and perpetrating every possible irritation act and then stoutly affirms that he is not guilty.

10th Sept 15 attacked wall of bed room and destroyed a large portion of plaster, sullen, defiant and repulsive, to be placed upon a shake down in a padded room.

22nd Oct. Sullen and silent, and would destroy room if not prevented by constant presence of attendant, so robust that he his best does not must.

The patient labours the monomania of the lower propensities, notwithstanding his pride, he manifests his approximation to every healthy and natural influence, his perversity and degradation, his letters indicate the unimpairment of many of the intellectual powers and the preservation of much of his professional ingenuity and ability. The Mess Amusement song entitled Pattering the Lays: Pad Denie has been substituted: but without improvement

Discharged.

42

№ 701

Robert Cummings

Admitted 22 Feby 1855

Abt 52. Unmarried. A Butcher of moderate education, but has amassed a large fortune in his business

2 The malady, under which he labors, is traced to want of occupation, he having retired from business about four years ago

3

4

5. The form of the Disease appears to be Mania

6 "All three functions" (digestion, respiration &c) are perfectly performed.

7. About six years ago he was in a very excited state

8 His delusions are variable: at one time he conceives himself to be labouring under stoppage of the Bowels, although at the time purged by medicine: at another that he has been shaved by some unknown hand: at a third that he is poisoned. He is wakeful during the night

9. He has frequently had a razor in his possession, but has made no attempt to commit Suicide

10 Any small business transaction excites him, and causes him to cherish malicious designs against individuals.

11

12 No treatment has been had recourse to.

13 His friend state that his mind has been gradually giving way for the last eighteen months. He has never been in a Lunatic Asylum

1 June 1855

One of the first observations upon this individual suggested an extension of the diagnosis to the Mania which is observed during the primary stages of General Paralysis "Incoherent with slight impediment of articulation. Unsettled gaze: as if he had eccentric strabismus of both eyes: Irritable for brief periods. He boasts of his fortune: speaks in a loud voice, as if commanding persons to do or refrain from doing certain acts. He walks without halt, but is restless. His habits are dirty. He not only soils the Bed and furniture, but endeavours to remove the fæces forcibly from the Rectum. This act may be suggested by the irritature remaining in the intestinal canal from the hypercatharsis induced before he became an inmate of the Institution". His ostentation and ambition very speedily widened the bases of his delusions, and not content with commending vainglariously of his prodigious strength, and of the means by which he has kept himself in such a state of preservation, - he proclaimed himself a French General, returned recently from the Crimea, where he lost all his troops from the effects of Even while much agitated and pugnacious, while utterly regardless of cleanliness and propriety, exposing his person in the presence of females, and boldly avowing his conviction, that he had a child or was about to be delivered of a child, his own genital organs being the head projecting from the womb: he had capacity to receive and for a time retain new impressions, becoming aware that Joseph Hume and the Emperor of Russia were both dead. After profound stupor and excitement, the following new phenomena are recorded,

"6 th April. Sudden collapse. P Soft. slow. B fully moved. Micturition. Sits down with difficulty which may result from his incessant introduction of the fingers into the Rectum, and consequent hemorrhage. When recumbent does not respire fully and coughs slightly. Complains of pain of left side which appears to be consequent on the application of pressure. Stethoscope indicates no inflation but no crepitus of left side. Slight mucous & bronchi heard in the upper part of right lung. Placed in Bed, to which he must be confined: the Chest covered by plaster and bandage, as if fracture of ribs had taken place, which might have occurred from the frequent falls and struggles &c to which he is exposed. Mr. Haust. Sol Mur. Morp. Comitis Dormer Epsom Saline.

Resp. Drowsy but not sleeping. P 72 now irregular when perspiring profusely Hiccup Micturated. R. Natural, Cough disappeared."

Mr. C's recovery from this condition was slow and characterised by various manifestations of impaired intellect and perverted feelings. He is now able to walk in the grounds, and drives out twice a week - When leaving

Bed

Bed, when exhausted, but independently of these circumstances, he becomes pale, haggard, feeble, and is apparently threatened with Syncope. The suspension of consciousness has always been anticipated by assuming the horizontal posture, or by the exhibition of stimulants, and the attendant has in his possession wine and ether to be used according to circumstances. Treatment has as yet been principally directed towards the restoration of Physical Health

1st June 1836 It is remarked in the Day book on the 11th July Mr. B. visited by his Brother yesterday. He did not at first recognise him. He is to inhabit Room in Md. His tendency to chesty suggests the intermission of cream butter &c. On the 26th August it is stated that after vigilance for two nights, and restlessness during some days, he whispers much but is so preoccupied as rarely to give an answer. Has lost the "not me" in the me. Slight in elevation inclination to the left side and abortive fits are described attendant. Some accrued in which the head and trunk are turned towards the left side. Locomotion not in consequence interrupted. Ord Ol. Ricini Ry Hyd. C. cut. gtt xv. To remain in bed for observation.

Subsequent to this period there were observed tremors a tendency to syncope, and protracted vigilance: but for several months the progress of the patient towards bodily convalescence obvious and satisfactory. In the month of December, Mrd was attacked with vomiting great prostration of strength and hiccup. These symptoms were followed by the appearance of a large boil on the nates which confined him to bed for a long period. He is now in excellent health and is able to walk many miles every morning and afternoon. Throughout these modifications of the system the aberrance of dementia may be traced. Gradually the mind is contracting: even the delusions formerly entertained have diminished in number and expansion: they are few and circumscribed: and the whole interest is centred in the refashioning of those conceived to be strongest and intended from his room or domain, in the furniture which it contains and in denouncing such interlopers as

Sept. 1837

as Rollins and Mamaudus to his Attendant, whom he addresses as himself, at all times, however, he is maintaining a consistent Colloquy which comprehends many allusions to himself, much that suggests smiles and laughter and appears to bear reference to his actual life than to the confusions which he is now hearing He has returned under the turned on of the Insane.

Sept 9th 1858. This gentleman died of Cerebral Congestion"

Disd

No 902.

1 June 1855

Mrs Hs disease has exhibited itself chiefly in infirmity of purpose, viz complaining of and opposing all arrangements adopted for her comfort, even although these are sometimes the result of her own suggestions: viz endeavouring to devote her selfish and petty interest to the disregard of all around, and to create a specialty and individuality around herself and her position, which is impracticable in a community, such as that of which she is a member. For example she dines with the officers. This concession was however made partly to her physical appetite which is enormous and insatiable by the allowance of other patients, rather than to her desire for privacy or exclusive habits. She is still calm, dignified in her manners, is disposed to weep when conversing of her own history, but manifests little or no feelings as to her family or friends. Her temper is variable but not irritable. At times she is communicative and confiding, and is anxious to have open the commencement of her illness, and the misapprehensions and mismanagements of which she has been the victim. More generally she dwells upon present and trivial grievances or objects. She shows not the prodromes of a more grave and marked departure from health and soundness of mind. She is robust and blooming.

1 June 1855 Mrs B. has presented the following indications of returning healthy mental organization. I. She has from time to time been subject to hysterical attacks, which did not appear to result from disappointment or excited feeling or irritability. II. Although frequently evincing discontent at her seclusion, she for two months never alluded to the existence of her children either as an aggravation of the misery entailed by separation from her home, or as calling for her return to those duties, which she affirmed she is now capable of performing. III. She is capricious, childish, and apparently destitute of high principle, or purpose and of depth of affection. She is suspected of masturbation. But amelioration has occurred since admission: and she has not under any circumstances resembled the portrait originally presented of her moral physiognomy. She is not morose but melancholy: She is peevish rather than irritable and her ravenous appetite is either less urgent or more completely under control. Mildly grateful feeling and prejudice against the rigid discipline to which she is subjected. She has been tractable, has joined in recreations, has

has pursued her usual occupations & accomplishments to and made marked progress in the study of German. and a conviction was growing up that restoration to modified liberty might be safe and salutary, when a visit from her husband supplied an opportunity of ascertaining the earlier stages of her disease which demanded a modification of this opinion. The following facts were discovered. Since marriage she has been depressed, irritable, irritable in disposition, unnatural in her maternal feelings; liable to delusions and exhibiting from time to time a strong sensual tendency. She has attempted self-destruction on four or more occasions. She was not when thus preventing to escape from the unhappy no cruel any adequate motive be assigned for the act. She has never manifested affection for children, she denied them misbegot who infants, although the denial must have inflicted suffering upon herself; and attempted to destroy one of the members. —

Discharged

Admo
28 Marc

No 703

Janet Jackson

admitted 28 March 1855

Age 65. Unmarried. Householder. Solitary and self willed in her habits

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5. The letter of the Patients legal Adviser would shew her to labor under the Monomania of Suspicion

6 She is abstinent from fear of poisoning: and consequently thin and pale

7 The disease appears to be marked by exacerbations

8. "The patient is thoroughly convinced that her House is to be blown up; that it is filled with some concealed machinery. She will not go into her residence during the night from apprehension of its impending fate, and actually wanders to and fro in the Streets. When she temporarily enters other Houses, she will not remain as she speedily becomes satisfied that they will be blown up, and every person near her murdered. She is and has for many years been under the delusion that her food is poisoned. Another of her erroneous Conviction is, that every individual of her acquaintance, who has died during the last 30 or 40 years is yet living, and that she daily sees them going about.

9 Fears are entertained of the Patients own Safety.

10. It is suspected that she might injure others.

11

12

13. She has been of unsound mind for many years, but her ~~not~~ liberty has not been interfered with

1 June 1855

This lady has incorporated some new hallucinations upon those formerly detailed. These seem to be invariably suggested by external inspection. A particular blemish in the glass of an opposite window is to her distempered fancy the visage of an elderly female deeply marked with small pox who follows her movements and she conceives is, in some inscrutable manner, connected with her fate & misfortunes. The noise of rats, or the visits of the Night Watch are interpreted into the entrance of improper persons into her room actuated by sinister motives. She has written repeatedly to her man of business for the purpose of exposing the conspiracy of which she describes herself to be a victim, and to demand her immediate return to her home, that it may be expurgated of all suspicious inmates, and that the purity of her own character may be vindicated and her rights asserted. Her general aspect has much improved since admission, and with the exception of an attack of febricula, she has not suffered from illness. Occasionally her sense of wrong provokes irritability and a paroxysm of vehemence

1st June 1855 Miss J. is still prevented by the gaze of the female alone attended to from an adjoining window, and by the visits and insults of imaginary lovers. These subjects naturally irritate imitation: the manner becomes impassioned, the language is coarse, vindictive, and incoherent, when such such scenes of annoyance are forgotten or avoided the patient is calm, often cheerful, appears to lose time in reading and in vain efforts to sooth the sympathy in the sense of justice of her legal Agent. She frequently imagines that the Jews friends and acquaintances approach the Institution and express great indignation that they should be excluded, calls and constitution is the only form of indisposition for which she has been treated

Nov. 1859 — This lady leads a most unhappy life. During the night she is persecuted by cruel unseen enemies who later most diabolical tortures with her person, and by day the people with whom she associates torment and combine against her. She also constantly complains of pains in the chest and sternum & suffers from cough. Some of these pains are real but it is impossible to ascertain the state of her lungs so that her opinion can not be given as to her disease is suspected. She is thin and pinched & has for two years the marks of long and painful suffering.

June 1860 — This lady has at last manifested undoubted symptoms of phthisis. She has refused food as the ground that it was poisoned. She was subject to great thirst at night which she believed to be caused by her enemies she had a cough and spit & the physical symptoms of phthisis pulmonalis were ascertained to be present. After several months she became decidedly worse and died with no improvement in her mental condition

June 22nd 1860. — Died

No 7074

Catherine Stott

Admitted 17 April 1855 — Aet 60. Wife of bro founder. Received a plain education. Of a most respectable character, but difficult to please

2 No cause can be assigned.

3 The disease has been coming on gradually

4 The patient was under treatment for several weeks last Autumn for Chronic Diarrhœa: but is not known to have suffered from convulsive diseases

5 This is a case of acute Melancholia: the despair and desponding taking the direction of want and destitution impending over herself and family

6 She is reported to have lost flesh.

7 This is the first attack, but there occurred a slight indication of similar feelings about a year ago.

8 The patient is harrassed by constant anticipation of the approaches of abject destitution: She is extremely restless, and refuses to undress or go to bed at night.

9 She has manifested a design to destroy herself, and begs to have Laudanum for the purpose of relieving her of her life and miseries.

10 She is convalescent

11 The patients Brother was formerly in an Asylum, and is now imbecile

12 No treatment has been attempted.

13 She has been insane for about two Months.

1 June 1855

This Lady's life has been preserved by compulsory nourishment and vigilance. She is paracthetic. From the moment of admission, the intensity of her misery and suffering and fear has been at its maximum. She cries incessantly that

that she is lost: that she cannot breathe, nor swallow nor move: that she has ruined all connected with her, and dreads the bowie-knife eternity upon the verge of which she hangs. Her urgent desire is to escape from her agony, but she conceives that the system of artificial nourishment to which she has been subjected has stuffed and swollen and amplified her body to such an enormous extent, that she can no longer pass through a door of ordinary size. She opposes in her despair all that is done or attempted to be done in her behalf. She refuses to be clothed, she denudes herself, she injures those who make these attempts, yet she clings to them as if their presence, or their instrumentality, could avert or mitigate her fate. Her attention appears riveted on her punishment, and every exertion is strained to the utmost in magnifying her fear or anxiety. Her system has sustained the constant agitation well - and she still presents a healthy aspect, a clean tongue, and considerable roundness and firmness of person. The great object in dealing with the case has been to prevent exhaustion, and the diseases arising from imperfect nourishment from being added to the nervous excitement: but an attempt has been made to combine this with such means as are supposed to be calculated to act on the mental condition through the nervous structure. Bitter Ale has been given as a tonic and stimulant, and Benzoate of Morphia as an Anodyne.

1st June 1836. A few of the entries in the Medical Superintendents Journal made nearly a year ago will serve as a elucidation of the case as with brief intervals of quiet and comparative gentleness it has been and now is.

3d July 1836. Mrs S. restless, wrestling, destructive mischievous she is sad, about to die: deserves death.

6th July. Much excited struggles with attendants and Mrs Dalgairns, who returns hastens much time upon her.

9th July. In struggling with Attendant, has become into contact with sofa and wounded inflicted much excited.

11th July. She is held in sofa by Mrs Dalgairns for hours.

16th July. Resting quietly on sofa has only three breaths to draw. Is thankful.

21st July. Mrs S. so desperate, so determined to take medicine and resist the removal to Padded

Padded room became inevitable.

29th July. Severe struggle in dressing requiring the cooperation of four attendants. Slept afterwards. Medicine taken.

31st July. Her aspect improved, she is evidently influenced by the Bimeconate of Morphia Tablets.

2nd Augt. Cannot speak a word could inwardly die cannot breath, alternately she could expire all the air in her lungs, wishes to be killed, and will be annihilated, but it is at the same time to feel through an extremity of intervales of misery.

16th Augt. Restless, miserable: craves, but dreads distraction. In the long interval which has elapsed since these observations were written the patient has presented no modifications in the form of the malady. She is still an example of the combination of Mania and Melancholia: of despair and fury. She proclaims herself a castaway as enduring exquisite torture, as the special object of Almighty vengeance: as wretched agonised by terror and suffering and while giving indications of her mental pains: she is anxious and determined to inflict it upon others. She attacks, struggles, bites, tears regardless of the injuries received or inflicted and impelled rather to gratify a passion than to achieve a victory. Once in these combats, has her arm been fractured and wounds abrasions and contusions have resulted daily. Her constitution has not suffered from this uninterrupted excitement, which has not, however, impaired the circulation. She is full and firm in person muddy in complexion, and with the exception of Colic, Hiccup dependent apparently upon flatulence or acidity of stomach, has resisted the many serious influences by which she is surrounded. For her sustentation and as a remedial measure, she has for a long time been provided with a special attendant. The use of stimulants, the Bimeconate of Morphia and a nutritious diet appear to have been special.

June 1860 — The condition of this patient has entirely changed since last reported on. She may now be said to have got over her excitement and to have lapsed into a quiet but not healthy state of mind. Her attitude and habits of this patient are now those of a patient brought on from an acute state of mental excitement. She is to be found sitting crouched up in a corner with a canvass dress over her knees appears in deep thought her hands busy picking some piece of cloth to pieces and moaning or crying what will become of me. She appears however not to be blind as to indicating her mental condition for she remembers well what has happened her and sometimes talks rationally. Her habits are improved

July 1861 — This lady remains daily in much the same state as when last reported on she occupies the same unnatural attitude utters the same loud cry and repeats the same questions. Her white hair streams over her shoulders and her much bent figure and furrowed face gives an additional idea of deep mental depression she enjoys the visit of her relations and manifests an interest in their family history but with out interfering the idea of going home says that she cannot rise from the spot that she will die immediately and that her soul is lost for ever. Her bodily health has been good.

Nov. 1862 — This lady has suffered from a swelling in the popliteal region which at first was considered an aneurism. The progress however of the disease determined it to be rather an abscess which was opened and discharged a great quantity of pus. The discharge still continues and from Causes considerable anxiety as to it utimate effect on the health of the patient — Mental condition unchanged.

July 1863 — Mrs S. has got over the threatened danger and the discharge is now nearly dried up — She however still remains considerably weakened and she remains in bed during the forenoon. Her cries are unchanged "Oh God" "the lost for ever" being with her constant words — She is thin and lethargic looking. She has visited from her son in law a few months ago.

May 2nd 1864 — Mrs Scott was visited from Son in Law and being quiet & tractable and now bedridden she was removed from to be nursed on her death bed from her own daughters with the consent & approval of the medical men

Discharged

Aug 1864 Mrs Scott died at Kilmarnock

No 705

Walter Wallet

Admitted 20 April 1855

Æt 19. Unmarried. Ironmonger. Of plain education and irreproachable conduct.

2 The disease is attributed to cold and catarrh

3 He felt great depression and confusion of Head on changing his residence to Skye

4 He received a blow on the nose when a child: but has not labored under Convulsions.

5 The disease seems to have appeared in a modified form of Melancholia.

6. The functions are healthy. He takes his food well.

7 He has been partially well, and has undertaken another situation, which, as in the first instance, he retained only a day.

8 He is dull & depressed. Is impressed with the fear of death on awaking from sleep. He says that he felt in Newcastle, the large Houses would fall him.

9 He has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide.

10 His disposition is gentle and submissive

11 No hereditary tendency is known to exist in the Patients family.

12 He has been bathed, leeched, purged mercurialised, and has had Shaved.

13 He has been ill for 8 weeks with an interval of 3 weeks.

10 May 1855

It will perhaps be most prudent to present the slender materials for forming an opinion of this case, entire

"20 April. Mr Wallet admitted Complexion

21 " Did not rest well. Is easily disturbed. Weeping over his Captivity. Face flushed. P. 96

22 "

22d April. Cheerful. Slept better and awoke refreshed. P. 96
Face flushed at evening visit
23. Much more composed. Sleeps more profoundly.
24. Discovered to be laboring under Small pox. No premonitory symptoms unless the hysterical weeping observed could be regarded as such
25. Secluded in L.C. Bath Room. P. 84. Skin cool. Eruption slight and sparse. Sensations comfortable. Slept well. Clean
26. Eruption not increased. Slept well. Clean. Throat slightly sore. Takes food. B. opened.
27. Declares himself to be quite well.
28. Partakes dressing and disquamating.
29. Mr H. to get up, and spend an hour in the Superintendents Room.
10 May. Mr H. being regarded as of sound mind by his relatives, was by their movement, and in direct opposition to the recommendation of the Medical Officer

Discharged.

№ 706

Isabella Weir

Admitted 23 April 1855

Æt 38. Married. Wife of Wine Merchant. Of excellent education, but of a quiet and reserved habit.

2. The disease is attributed partly to the puerperal condition, during which it occurred, and partly to a visit paid to a relative in an Asylum.

3. The disease was preceded by elevation of spirits, quickness of temper and great restlessness.

4. She was never affected with Epilepsy.

5. The patient labors under Mania with delusions upon religious topics.

6. Her general health is affirmed to be good.

7. This is the second attack after an interval of ten years

8. She affirms that the Child recently borne died in utero, but was resuscitated by a special act of divine power.

9. She has no suicidal designs.

10. She breaks glass and is vehement.

11. Her father is said to be irascible and eccentric.

12. She has been under the care of nurses in her own House for six weeks.

13. She has been insane for six weeks. She was formerly an inmate of Glasgow Asylum.

1 June 1855

This Lady is wilful: wayward: opposed to all interference, authority and advice. She talks much, sings much, dances much: and would were she permitted domineer much over the patients as well as over the Constituted officials. She arrogates to herself a knowledge of the ailments and state of all her associates: professes that she will restore one or has already restored her by dancing, another by admonition, a friend by

by polemical discussions. Her husband and those who have advised him are unpopular. They must be led to hold the principles developed in a certain paper written by her upon a particular day, which is said to contain a verbose but clever exposition of her dislike to the Free Church: and of her own views: and is described to be almost a transcript of a similar document omitted by her during the first attacks of alienation two years ago. Her haughty & exacting temperament inspires great discontent, and although extravagant in her expressions of humour and cheerfulness, she is dissatisfied with every arrangement: in antagonism to all rule and discipline, and to all those empowered to carry it into execution. While displaying great activity she complains of debility and exhaustion, and craves stimulants. She is allowed porter medicinally; but demands either a larger quantity or some other fluid support. She is thin but looks blooming.

1st June 1856 Bitter ale was shortly after the completion of the last report substituted for Porter, and as it was believed that the system rather required some thin stimulation Glass of Guinness and Iron was alternately preferred to either, and was with the approbation of the patient persevered in for a long period. Decided benefit appeared to accrue from this course, except an attack of dysentery Mrs M. has been free from malady and has gradually assumed the aspect and adopted the habits of robust health, she is active & astir in all her movements: is able to encounter much fatigue, is constantly employed either in music, drawing or translation. She not only acquired a considerable familiarity with German, but assisted a more sluggish companion in her studies; and the sleepless zeal intelligence and acuteness of observation. There still remains, however, a large amount of insubordinability and delusion. She conceives that that she has been dead, that she is now immortal, and that there is inherent in her spirit a power to overcome all difficulties and all opposition to her own will. These opinions are not ostentatiously displayed they are confided to favoured companions. The bodily manifestations, however, her resistance to all discipline, her contempt for all its ministers: her

Nov. 1

Aug 16

Aug 31

her estrangement from all her relatives and domestic ties and associations and duties: her grasping pride perversity, jealousy and obduracy. She has been visited by a female friend, but her conduct was extravagant and absurd, her expressions bitter and unnatural. Her letters to her husband, contain, upon the one page unfounded accusations, vituperations & contempt and on the other fawning fleeting breathing exquisite sensibility and gentleness.

Nov. 1860

Mrs Wise appears now to have overcome her delusions alluded to in the foregoing notice she has manifested above par and interest in her family She has made advances to her husband and altogether there is an evident improvement in the tone of her mind & feelings. It is not however to be forgotten that there remains a susceptibility of excitement and a great jealousy of criticism of her former acts and state of mind rendering her mental state precarious and necessitating cautious treatment. She has still strong views and is impatient of their contradiction. She considers that there never was any necessity for her being placed in an Asylum and blames the Doctor who advised her husband to have recourse to such a mode of treatment. She now enjoys walks and excursions and pays considerable attention to botany and geology under the auspices of a scientific lady resident at present with in the grounds. Her bodily health is good. She has had an occasional return of the old feelings of horror which always benefit her.

Aug 1861

Mrs Wise continued to improve and it has been arranged that she should reside with the Medical Superintendent's House with the lady mentioned in a former report During the winter she studied German hard and has made considerable benefit to herself and that of those around whom she loves

Aug 30 1862

Discharged

№ 707

Ann Hogg

Admitted 27 April 1853

1856. Unmarried. A Gentlewoman. Accomplished and amiable in manners. virtuous in conduct: but had the reputation of being very acute and disposed to say clever things

2. The Cause of the disease is not known.

3 A change of character was first suspected from her tendency to interfere in trifles

4 She has not had any Epileptic Convulsions, nor any other serious disease.

5 The patient presents an example of primary idiopathic Insanity

6 Her physical condition is normal Cat. defective

7 This is the first attack. No improvement is observable

8 The patient is taciturn: abrupt, indolent, and sleeps well. She busies herself about trifles: Suspicious about trifles: and disposed to collect and hoard trifles. She is disposed to wander about the Country, and while walking to count the steps: or while bells are ringing to count the strokes - in fact to note and measure all intervals of time. The malady is stationary

9 She is affirmed to be too happy to think of death.

10 There is great estrangement from her friends: but the only evidence of positive cruelty observed, is the incessant pursuit and destruction of flies

11 There is no hereditary tendency to disease or Crime known to exist in the Family.

12 She was boarded in the Country without benefit.

13 She has been insane for about six Months.

1 June 1855

My. He is a joyous and loveable patient. She seems at all times tender to

the influence of good humour, even during her incessant crusade against the flies. She may be regarded as, in an especial manner, mirthful or exuberantly happy, when she is running swiftly along the galleries or around the room, or when she is beating on a door. These movements are so constant and regardless of every consideration except the luxury of locomotion, that it became expedient to remove the patient from a carpetted gallery, where traces of her podestrian powers were becoming visible. She promises to relinquish all these masculine gratifications and for a moment complies: but her sovereign impulse carries her away from the contracting party, and obliterates the nature of the obligation. All acts that can be performed rapidly and immediately, such as singing, she performs willingly, because the request with which she complies is before the mind. She is very partial to music: but sings and plays with great rapidity, and without taste. It is suspected that she is losing the power of acquiring new musical combinations. She cannot be engaged in occupation. She is corpulent and blooming in complexion.

1st June 1858. It would be vain were it practicable to trace the slow incidences almost imperceptible gradations by which this lady has merged into the partial advanced dementia which is the characteristic of the case. It is sufficient to record that she is more restless and riotous: that she bounds from place to place without object touching particular spots in her progress: that she seems to have forgotten the words of every song we so familiar and cannot even sing a cadence in order to save her wonted fruits of a few comforts: that she cannot or does not play even when she has recourse to an instrument, that she is almost mute but laughs or cries perversely, that her habits are degraded and indecent and her physiognomy heavy, vacant and repulsive. She has not been ailing: but is much less stout than formerly.—

This lady died of Phthisis

Dec 7th 1859 Died

No 708

Jane Hawlop

Admitted 4 May 1855

Aet 35. Market Gardener of penurious habits

2 The disease is attributed to diminished menstrual discharge and anxiety of mind

3 The disease was ushered in by depression

4 A cancerous tubercle is said to have been removed from the skin of Hypogastrium about five years ago

5. The disease at present existing is Melancholia in an intense degree

6. Anorexia D. Small. The other functions are said to be satisfactory

7. This is the first attack

8. She declares during the day that she is about to die. During night she wanders to & fro

9. There is no tendency to self destruction

10 The Patient did not destroy, but squandered, or injudiciously disposed of her own property, and she neglected her business

11 Her younger Sister was insane about five years since, and is still partially imbecile

12. She was sent from Home that the effect of change of scene might be tried but she returned suddenly after an absence of three days

13. She has been insane about a month, but not confined

1 June 1855

The chief difficulties that have been encountered in this Case, have been a tendency to denude, to abstain from food, to secrete herself and escape all observation and interference. She was found upon admission to be in a very dirty and neglected State; and the process of purification and of supplying clean and suitable clothes, although resisted, seemed to act beneficially as

56

as many of the symptoms of which her friends complained disappeared and she might be and is found in the public room presenting a respectable appearance. She is still, however, much dejected and unable to form any clear conception of her position. She has begun to engage in occupation, and expresses satisfaction that she has been permitted to do so. The Tinct Sesquichlor Iron has been prescribed

1 August 1855

The active employment of the patient - the restoration of the Catamenial discharge, and the general hilarity and harmony of a tranquil Gallery have effected a great and rapid amelioration in the case. She is now cheerful, solicitous to ascertain the positions of her family and private affairs, and to resume her former occupations, and she thoroughly understands upon what grounds she has been placed in seclusion; although she very recently has offered pecuniary inducements in order to hasten her return home. That request takes place prematurely, and can only be justified by the pecuniary circumstances of the parties.

Discharged

No 709

Thomas McClelland

Admitted 16 May 1855

Aet 44. Married. A Surgeon of mild disposition and inoffensive general deportment

2. The patients friends plead ignorance of any cause or circumstance that could have led to mental aberration, and yet they intimate he was plethoric, intemperate and anxious

3. Dyspepsia and disturbed sleep appear to have preceded the mental overthrow.

4. He has been subject to Epilepsy for about fourteen months. The disease appeared contemporaneously with the insanity. There have been three distinct series of convulsions of great severity continuing for days. It is stated that he suffered from meningitis, but at what period of life is not intimated

5. The patient labors under Hatuity

6. His appetite and digestion are described as good: the evacuations and as variable, the functions of the Liver imp: & the R. as normal.

7. There have been three attacks of mental disease, each following Epilepsy

8. His incoherence is associated with great limitation of language, so that it is impossible to gather upon any occasion, what his meaning is

9. No suicidal tendency is present.

10. He is inoffensive.

11. No family taint is supposed to exist.

12. The exhibition of a milk alterative, with a laxative has constituted what is described as successful treatment.

13. He is stated to have been insane for two months, but never in an Asylum.

1st

1 June 1855

As yet there has been no return of the Convulsive attacks with which the Mania of this individual is reputed to be complicated. He is vigilant during the night, but sleeps during the day, even while surrounded by his companions. — No conception has occurred to him of the position which he occupies: nor of the relation of those with whom he is associated. His face generally wears a vapid smile. There is sometimes an expression of perplexity and anxiety. How far these are really signs of his feelings, or to what extent his fragmentary mind influences, his tendency to destroy, to spit, to disregard all attention to cleanliness, cannot be determined, as his incoherence is so far advanced and his language so limited as to preclude all intercourse. He uses a few phrases only, and these are altogether inapplicable to existing circumstances, and otherwise unintelligible. "Dear Ladies — "My Captains" "with the greatest respect" may serve as examples of his modes of speech.

On examination of the right hypochondrium there appeared to be sensible increase of the bulk of the Liver, and suspected irregularity of surface. He complains or appears to indicate pain of the left side, but no tenderness or pressure could be observed. In consequence of this observation, and in consideration of his previous mode of life he has been prescribed the Sod. Hepd. with Eau Tar: in small doses — and the Tinct. Digitalis occasionally, when the pulse rises above 100, which seems at present to be the ordinary rule of the circulation. He is allowed nutritious diet: but he seems to have lost flesh since admission. The Bowels are regulated by Enemata

2 July 1855

The following extracts from the Day book will show the close of this case.
21 June Dr McEvoy fragmentary. Attacked every one in the Gallery, who approached, or whom he could approach. Dropped in Coercion Coat, having destroyed every part of his Wardrobe. Stricter Dentium.
23 Raged after a comparatively quiet night with Epilepsy. The series of fits varying in intensity continued from 8 till 12 h. followed by Coma of short duration. Articulation ceased in the evening. The Convulsions did not much affect the Respiration. P. full & rapid while affected — now 90. Hepd. Subm. & Nit Pot 8vis
25 Pots returned at 2. 5. 9 & till ½ 2 pm. A little sleep restless, tearing Stricter dentium horrific late. Number of words much increased
28 No true fits, but occasionally ceases to converse, or to untie threads, in which he is generally engaged: the eyes become fixed, and the head moves slowly round as far as it can be moved, as if the eye pursued some object. The mutant consequent to the cessation of such a state he speaks clearly

clearly and articulately, or commences his third unravelling. Chloroform used.

30. Same Convulsions now occur nearly every 15 Minutes. Chloroform appears to prolong interval. Ry. O. Purg. dom. H. Venum Terebinth. Applic. Empl. Cet. Aperies aures.

1 July. Fits incipant. Musk ordered.

2d July

Died

58

No 7/10

Admitted 4 June 1888

Robert Hindley aet 45. Married a Mariner of amiable disposition, good education & Gentlemanlike deportment

2 Three origins are assigned to the disorder Hereditary predisposition 2 Frequent Cerebral disorder 3 Over attention to business

3 The patient was more depressed than usual & sleeplessness preceeds the attack

4 He has had 2 slight attacks of Paralysis

5 The patient appears to present the symptoms of the first stage of the Drama of Ambition with General Paralysis. At the commencement of the present attack he was much excited & disposed to turn everything within his reach. The symptoms of General Paralysis are said not to be increasing

6 The appetite & general bodily health is good

7 His is described as the second attack & as having been preceded by great excitement exaltation & self importance

8 He has imagined that the voice of the Almighty speaks to him He appears to have no notion of the value of money nor of his own circumstances & occupies almost all his time in correspondence

9 There appears to be no disposition to commit Suicide

10 At present the patient is calm & harmless

11 One of his uncles has been in confinement for a brother & of a very nervous disposition

12 He has been under the care of several Medical men under various modes of treatment

13 The present attack 4 or five months duration He has been secluded in Walton Lodge & Denbigh Asylums

No. 110.

10th July 1856. In ignorance of the stage at which the supposed malady of this gentleman had arrived, he was played a game of excited and degraded features. While thus associated, he was discontented and facetious, but when removed to a convalescent gallery he became pleased, complaisant and happy. His eagerness for amusement, his susceptibility for witty and the absurdity of many of his productions; and the apparent involuntariness to all painful or depressing or discouraging impressions constituted the chief evidence of the existence of disease. He was ordered the Oil Bitters of Hyde, but removal took place before any benefits could be expected to arise. His time was spent pleasantly in exercising, boating, reading; but the strong attachment of his wife interfered with the arrangements entered into by the other members of his family.

Discharged.

59

No 7/11

Admitted 7 June 1853 — Margaret Aitken ætat 53 Widowed of good temper & moderate education

2 Indulgence in stimulants for twenty Years has produced last present Condition

3 Family disasters led to depression, depression to indulgence

4 The patient is not subject to convulsive disease

5 The patient labours under Dipsomania

6 She labours under Hepatic derangement which is perhaps at once an excuse for & consequence of her excesses

7 The attacks have been continuous

8 The patient is actuated by an uncontrollable desire for stimulants the gratification of which is followed by confusion & some consciousness when under such influences she adopts peculiar views & returns them obstinately after the intoxication has ceased

9 She is reported to have meditated self destruction

10 When excited she is destructive & malicious

11 Her relations are exempt from hereditary taint

12 Attempts have been made to place her beyond access to stimulants but these have failed

13 She has consumed 2 Gall of Whiskey in 10 days

1st June 1854 After the constitutional disturbance consequent upon the cessation of intemperance nearly passed, had subsided, and the powers of the digestive organs been restored. The patient displayed and has continued to display great resignation, contentment and even cheerfulness. For a time there were observed occasional tremors, restlessness and

and slight impatience of opposition and a clamorous desire for tobacco. The effects of time discipline and the influence of associates of higher mental tone, are now apparent, and Mrs. A. is even more refined in manners, industrious, participating in all recreations and occupations and sustaining her probation with such equanimity as inspires a hope of future self control. She has suffered occasionally from catarrh and bronchitis: but admits that her residence here has been productive of physical benefit. Subsequent to the visit of Surgeon Palmer she was prescribed Muriatic Ammonia and has continued to take it until a recent period.

Nov. 1861 Mrs Aitken manifests no delusion. Her constant desire is to get away from the asylum in which she considers herself unjustly placed. She says her husband and she intend that some arrangement will be made for her future removal. She joins in all parties and will be no doubt be an agreeable member of the Community.

Aug 10th 1862 She has consented to remove this lady from our care & it has been accordingly been arranged that she shall go to California to be daughter whose husband is settled there

Discharged

6

No 7/12

Admitted 11 June 1853

Isabella Palmer Cet 50 Widowed gentlewoman of mild manners good education & amiable deportment

2 No adequate cause is known to the Reporter

3 Depression of spirits has existed for some time past gradually increased until the actual disease has been developed

4 The patient has been generally healthy is free from all constitutional disease

5 The patient labours under Melancholia

6 Her physical condition is described as normal

7 This is the first attack

8 The predominating feelings are an abiding dread of some impending calamity & remorse for some act connected with the events of past fortune & unkind to her relations

9 She has attempted to destroy herself by strangulation

10 "She wishes that her relations of whom she has always been very fond were dead for their own sake"

11 No hereditary tendency to mental disease is known to exist in the patients family

12 The treatment is said to have consisted of "leeching the temples purgatives, alteratives & a seton in the neck for about eight weeks"

13 She has been ill for about three months but has not been confined until now

No 112.

1st June 1836. This Lady from the moment of admission endeavours to avoid observation, she selected a retired seat in the room, concealed her face and appeared desirous to suffer in solitude and silence and without sympathy, as being unworthy of commiseration and insusceptible of consolation. She still presents the attitude and still sits under the same notion No increase of happiness or hope or energy have followed the measures adopted for relief. The anemic condition upon which her depression was supposed to depend, was combated by the use of Iron and stimulants, by frequent exercise in the open air, by that moral encouragement which dictated representations of imaginary sins and reflections in our and the repugnant light sometimes employed but Mrs P is still pale and pros and thinks cold on the surface, with great torpidity of the intestinal canal and a glow small appressed pulse she still shuns the gaze of even a friendly eye. She is still deserted or worthy of being deserted by her family she has inflicted upon them grievous and irreparable injury. She knows that they are dead or mutilated or in such an awful condition that she shrinks from realising its nature.

No 7/13

Admitted 12 June 1853

Edward Brown Ætat 21. Unmarried. A Farmer by occupation

Remarkably quiet disposition

The Friends in this case have been returned unascertained

2

3

4

5 The patient labours under Acute Mania

6

7

8 He has formed an exalted notion of his own abilities or rather esteems them above all calculation & equal to the accomplishment of whatever he undertakes. He contends the Threshing Machine, for example, to be but few pieces that he might reconstruct it upon another & better principle

9 He entertains no suicidal tendencies

10 It is reported that he has no disposition to injure persons or property yet he arrived enveloped in a Straw basket and surrounded by several men

11 It is not known that his Friends have any hereditary tendency

12

13 He has been insane for about ten days but has not been in seclusion

No. 1113.

7th Nov 1833 This was a case of derangement in which sentiments of pride and ambition predominated. The whole mind was agitated, confused, perverted; but while planting destroying his best furniture, degraded in his habits, or fallen and worse he continued to assert his genuine and intellectual superiority, that he a person of distinction and occasionally the vague and morbid aspirations assumed the more precise conviction that he was Eugenius Rompus of the French. The symptoms of restlessness and excitement speedily yielded under seclusion and the use of fomentations: but there remain for a considerable period disturbing even when apparently rational, and engaged in useful employment a strong insatiable desire to tear and destroy his wearing apparel, the act of mastication was limited to what he tore and might consist in the imperceived removal of a button or in reading the garment to pieces. upon one occasion a vest and stock disappeared; which he at last confessed had been committed to the earth while turneling in the Garden. Sleeplessness and abruptness were the only symptoms which lingered; but these at length were modified by the natural and healthy disposition and the patient after undergoing a probation of one month was discharged

Discharged.

64

No 7/14

Saml Tew
19 June 1855

William Jones Ast 26. Married. Manager of Mines
of excellent education & amiable disposition

2 The defendt is attributed the insulting & unjust treatment received from his employer

3 No premonitory symt observed

4 The patient is reported to have laboured under Stomachic & hepatic derangement: & to be subject to headaches or a modification of Somnambulism

5 The patient is labouring under symms of Insania

6 The appetite is described as irregular: the pulse "wavy" in its rhythm but his physician constitution generally to be normal

7 This is the first attack, the progress of which has been gradual

8 The patient believes that he is the Almighty or his agent & that he has come from Heaven to save the world and perhaps other worlds. He commits the writing every word he says or hears Marking by reference to his watch the precise moment at which the event occurred

9 He is not known to cherish suicidal designs

10 He is irritable, violent, profane, & dangerous to others if opposed or restrained. Every new object suggests some absurd & incongruous train of thought which is however generally connected with his religious delusions

11 It is believed that there exists a hereditary predisposition to mental disease & to affections of the heart in the patients family

12 Small doses of opium have been given combined with large doses of Tart Ant: & every means adopted to soothe & tranquilize the patient

No 7/14

13 The patient had been insane for about a week & had never been secluded

1st June 1836 During the early stages of Mr Jones malady the following phenomena were observed. 20th June 1836: Mr J. excitement, exasperation, with voice so loud as 'almost' perceptibly [illegible] pulling the name 'Lord Shipton, and 'Baron' the person by whom he was ill treated. Has taken food, is amenable to authority but forgets his promises and obedience in a moment. Face flushed. Eye flushed. Pupil dilated. Pr. Sat. Ant gr. j. q. 4 Off: 3j. o. 2 h. Mr Evans visit. 21st Passed a quiet but sleepless night. So to day much more excited and restless. Keeps the name of Lord still shouting the names of Baron. Ishi, Ishi. Eva: exertions made in vain. Perspiration copious. P 124 Small Potts to be increased if necessary.

22d Mr J. much excited. bathed in perspiration. From his exertions during the body whereon he falls insensible to or regardless of pain. There are brief periods of tranquility during which he partially recognises those around him: but as it may be expressed, he cannot keep the hold. P 106. S. Moist. Little nourishment. 27th June Mr J. exhibits great excitement but is generally facetious, loquacious & incoherent, carried only association of incongruous things, but chiefly of incongruous words Skin cool. P 106. fuller. Int. Quit Ant.

These and other indications of mania continued for several months: interrupted, however, by intervals of calm and partial sanity so protracted as to suggest the removal of the patient to a convalescent gallery, another phase of the malady has been the manifestation of disordered, resting in the conviction of heinous misdeeds. Restlessness, impatience of control, the destruction of clothes and Bed furniture the disregard of cleanliness have, until lately, been the most marked and intractable characteristics of the disease. Amid these heterogenious elements the belief in his own divinity generally constitutes prominent place. He proclaims that he is the Saviour of the world, & that he will appear as such upon an appointed day: he whispers the announcement as if to secure and awful a truth to be entrusted to common ears

No. 7/14.

he writes it to his relatives, he points to the excoriations on the scalp produced by his own fingers as the wound received from the crown of thorns - and these scarifications may be made after he has been engaged in worship or engaged at church. Latterly his manner has been confused, subdued at first apparently by depression now by a sense of the intolerable and perpetuity of such detriment; and the cessation of all evil habits has led to the belief the formation of a more favourable prognosis than the duration of the disease, the predominance of ambitious ideas and the alledged fanciful predispositions seemed to justify. He has occasionally been threatened with syncope. The medical measures adopted have consisted in the use of Antimony while febrile excitement continued nutritious diet and stimulants being given contemporaneously. II In the exhibition of Bimur. Morphia. III of the shower Bath and physical exercise. The patient is full fleshed and powerful.

No 7/15

Admitted 23 June 1865

Margaret Stewart Ætat 28 Annamoe. Daughter of a General Officer of amiable disposition Refined manners

2. The patients statement is that she has suffered for some time from sick headache & constipation: but the sudden death of her father from apoplexy appears to have developed the disease

3 The patient consciousness appears to have assumed premonitory feelings but the appearance of the disease was sudden

4 The patient has displayed hysterical symptoms but is not subject to Epilepsy

5 She labours under Melancholia apprehensive with feelings of fear

6 She is excitable sleepless affected with anorexia Constipation & severe pains throughout the whole body

7 This is at least the second attack after a close interval of nearly two years

8 The patient labours under delusions she does not sleep alone she is prone to weep when sympathised with

9 She is not believed to harbour grounded designs

10 She is gentle, Kind, benevolent

11 The patient family has sustained several eccentric if not insane Members

12

13 The patient feelings only become inextricable about twelve hours previous to admission

No 715.

14th May 1836 The first months of this Lady's residence in the Institution were marked by great apprehension: by a conviction that she was too selfish to sorrow for her deceased parent: by a dread of solitude, by an inability to sleep or rather a feeling of vigilance and a fear that slumber would never visit her again and by a struggle to refute assertions, which she conceived were morbid & would be constant as such. The physical indications were constipation and uneasiness in the track of the colon, tenderness of the lower dorsal vertebrae to the touch, globus and sensations of migratory pains in the chest. Soothed strengthened encouraged she gained fortitude and self reliance from the natural tone employed in talking with her associated with those upon whom she depended. She learned from this self reliance: presented duties and efforts she acquired the power to perform them from a conviction of her own usefulness. AKG

Her visits with her family were designedly shorter and more utterly and constantly sustained by correspondence by the Nurse and by occasional residence with a most judicious relative in the vicinity: and every effort was made to impart to her that estimate of her real position which would prevent her from falling below it. She associated much with the matron and was of service as conceived herself to be of service in relieving that Lady, who was an invalid, of some part of the burden of her labors. While the bowels were relieved by Cathartics and Leeches applied to the seat of pain. Stimulants were prohibited and the Sol: Bismu: Morphia given to tranquillize the general sensitiveness and excitability and thus to promote sleep. Alteratives and a combination of Iron Rhubarb and Soda has lately been employed. Chal: Ferri was prescribed alone: but latterly indications has been confined to the occasional administration of Castor oil. The patient has for some time been regarded as perfectly restored to sanity: but her probation may prove useful in establishing habits of independence and a stronger conviction of her independence of others.

Discharged.

64

No 7/16

Admitted 30 June 1855

Catherine S. Barker Ætat 24. Unmarried. Daughter of Shipman. Of suspicious deportment. Her tendencies however might have been morbid

vide Case 593

2

3

4 She is subject to hysteria but not to Epilepsy

5 The patient now labors under genital fatuity with erotic tendencies

6 She is robust, even corpulent in person ruddy in countenance

7 The disease has been continuous

8 She is generally apathetic or reckless in the presence of individuals of the other sex: utters a laugh or titter if addressed from & when approached by them: has exposed herself in indelicate & not positively indecent positions in their sight: & seems defective if not altogether deficient in the sense of shame

9 She is happy & gregarious

10 She is at times degraded & destructive: & has defied the attendants when interfering with the gratification of these impulses

11 A Brother is insane

12

13 She has been insane for at least three years has been an inmate of the Institution both the during the greater part of that time

No 116.

1st June 1856 No Changes have been noticed in the female except increased corpulency and diminished exhibition of those indications which were referred to that organ She is good tempered and apparently contented. is often mentioned with the industrious people and can be induced to employ herself.

Vide Case 593.

July 1863 This Lady remains unchanged She is strict & orderly she works little but is not very industrious.

For Family reasons this Lady was

Discharged

Admitted 4 July 1855

No 4/17

Robert Atkew Dick Ætat 20 Summaries A. Manufacturing Chemist of liberal education, of temperate dispositions & correct deportment. Acted as an assistant teacher for two years shows thereby of indomitable perseverance, sensitive, Diffident

2 The cause of the malady is not definitely assigned but the patient is described as "of an excitable & nervous temperament influenced by a disposition to excel in any trade of life"

3 The disease is said to have been ushered in by irritability of temper towards his relatives, & deprivation of sleep "He has formerly economical but is now extravagant & wasteful"

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient labours under Mania which has been marked by perversions of the feelings towards his relatives

6 The physical condition is described as normal. "He had two falls from a pony & struck his arm after which he became worse"

7 The first attack commenced about eighteen months ago during twelve months he has been comparatively although not entirely sane

8 The patient "has the impression that he is superior to any one engaged in the same pursuits. He frequently rides through the night with great fleetness; & when opportunity offers he drives or rides most furiously. He has also an increased desire for the society of females & strangers

9 Suicidal designs are not supposed to exist, but he recently escaped by the window from a party with whom he was staying the whole charge he has undertaken

10 During the first attack he threatened to destroy the two drowns of his parents house

No 2/12/

11 His relations are nervous

12 He has been trephined (medically) but in what manner is not stated

13 He has been partially confined for eighteen months but has not been confined

12th November 1864. Mr Dick is described in the early reports of his case as troublesome mischievous and disposed to annoyances of giving annoyance to the other patients. He is wilful and good humoured but playful withal bounding in what he regards as practical jokes which are calculated to provoke summary reprisal and retaliation from such tempers and natures as Mr D. Again it is stated that he is restless mischievous of the Parisian "gamin" as clamant for cigars. amusements &c as boisterous and determined to violate all rules and customs which may be disregarded without entailing the penalty of seclusion. But these unfavourable presents only one side of even his morbid condition when not indulging in frolic and extravagant folly he becomes stern sullen and clamorous, he threatened all evils to those who offend him will disregarded his taunts, and brooded over his imaginary wrongs and intended vengeance. The transition from one of these to the other was exceedingly rapid and complete. At the visit in the forenoon he might be noisy troublesome and irritable irascible: and in the evening he might be enamoured at an amusement quiet decorous and respectful. The accession of both was gradual and contemporaneous He first joined in the recreation of bowling, then engaged in assisting the Ward Steward as an amanuensis and subsequently merged into perfect intelligence, extreme diffidence, and calm and deferential manners. His restoration seemed to be complete.

Discharged

No 7/18

Admitted 6 July 1853

James Johnston Pat 27. Cumberland. A cloth dealer amiable in disposition & deportment & temperate in habits

2 So far as is known care & anxiety in business have been the causes of the existing Mental dissent

3 Before the actual invasion of bodily disease he was suspicious as to the state of his health

4 He has never been subject to Epilepsy but sustained three attacks of Haemoptysis in Manchester but his health was completely re-established

5 The patient is laboring under Mania which has been marked by alternate excitement & depression

6

7 This is the first attack

8

9 He has threatened to commit suicide

10 His conduct has not been offensive

11 The Mother of the patient was nervous

12

13

No 718.

8th Nov 1833 M.C. was admitted [illegible] a Melancholic but the worst form of the malady was immediately declared by his busy, [illegible] striking, tearing. The report for 24 hrs contains the following words, violent vociferous, pulse soft, skin cool. Subsequently. He refers to his former state of bad health, that he has been stealthily upon the pale horse. His visage is staring. There is voluntary rigidity of muscles, on the 9th it is stated "Disposed to strike. Continuity was not displayed during visit. Pulse volume considerable I not calculated skin hot R rapid. Conjunctivae pink Pup. N. Hyperæmia, Ry. Ol. Cort. Cry. Ry. Let Cork Act &c. – On the 16th he is recorded as more composed and inquisitive as to his position, and on the 19th at present no report, totally changes into pensiveness and refers and as history that when pursuing his trade he scarcely ever could succeed in warming his feet: that on Sunday, when at rest he suffered much from pain and cramps in the muscles, but that these ceased on Monday at Dinner when sufficiently [illegible] by exercise" For a long period subsequent to the subsidence of symptoms of violence and febrile excitement, the pulse continued high [130] in whatever position the body might be and contemporaneously with great equanimity of disposition, with muscular inactivity and regularity of the other functions, under the supposition that his ailments might be of Rheumatic origin he was subjected to a course of the Iodide Potash and ultimately of Arsenic with apparent benefit. Emaciation and debility; despondency and ultimately were employed during the stage of recovery. The patients convalescence was characterized by great docility and deference to authority. He seemed to rest more implicitly upon the advice and recommendation of his Medical attendants than upon those of his relatives whom he regarded with distrust in consequence of certain complicated pecuniary arrangements of which he complained. His time was occupied in reading and in taking advantage of the gentle distractions accessible. His discharge was not Railed as above.

No 719

Admitted 16 July 1855

William Milligan aged 20 Annandale. A Lawyer Good education respectable character Temperate habits

2 The cause of the present attack has not been traced

3 Resentment, irritability: estrangement from his friends some existed for some time: & for which he has been suspected of carrying more money upon his library & residence than was compatible with his personal economical habits

4 He is not subject to Epilepsy As a youth he was a somnambulist

5 The patient is afflicted with mania

6 He is alternately & has latterly been vigilant

7 This is the fourth attack at least of confirmed alienation The last occurred in September 1848

8 He alternately suspects & dashes Pictures & wounds them (with Rings) upon them

9 The patient is not suspected of entertaining suicidal designs

10 He has threatened violence to his Mother

11 There is a hereditary tendency to nervous disorder in the Patients family

12

13 The patient had been insane for some days. He came voluntarily to the Institution where he has been secluded several times

14th January 1856. For a time the power of overpowering the influences brought to bear upon extravagance restrained all manifestations of abandon beyond ordinariness and immoral feelings towards his employers and friends, whom however he recalls of no more flagrant delinquency

them long continued and studied opposition to his will in trifles. His declamation was however accompanied by asportations admissions emitted in a calm and natural manner, "that it was well he was here". Unsteadiness, followed by exuberant good humour, by rapidity of face contortion and abruptness of utterance was followed by impertinence, vehemence vituperation, masturbating seclusion, inarticulate and combats with some of the patients succeeded: boldness of manner derisiveness of tone extravagance of conduct and a puerile tendency to annoy and ridicule supervened when facilities for accessibility and application did not occur and for several months, a longer period than has been observed except during the first attack. W.M. formed the source of misunderstanding and excitement among the groups of which he formed a member His most acts were not however so frenzied, or malicious as on former occasions. His remarks are may be described rather as the gradual subsidence of all the morbid indications than as a change or reconstruction of the mind. The excited powers fell under the dominion of the will extravagant fancies assumed their natural steps and proportions and the natural disposition resumed its influence as order and serenity were restored. It is worthy of record that almost before he had reached home the self confidence which had dictated an early discharge deserted the patient, he felt inclined to abscond his steps, nor did he for month regain that courage and complacency which existed under seclusion and which are so requisite in the ordinary concerns of life.

Discharged.

No 7/20

Admitted 31 July 1853

Henry M. G. Stevenson Æt Unmarried. A Clergyman of the Church of Scotland of good education & gentle deportment

2 The disease is attributed by relatives to "Close Study want of exercise & the Lop Pertussis caused" Amongst these is to be placed Masturbation

3 This alienation was ushered in by probable Melancholy

4 The patient has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient appears now to present symptoms of partial Insanity

6 The functions generally are described as normal

7 The first attack occurred in 1850 & the patient has never been well since

8 The patient conceives himself to be distressed & annoyed & attacked by various invisible parties. He likewise expects an immediate appointment to a Church living

9 He originally was a determined Suicide

10 He has when first attacked violent but is now inoffensive & gentle

11 Hereditary tendency to disease by certain relatives. Cont several consumptions by cont an Insanity are inmates of this House June 1

12

13 He was from March 1851 to July 1854 in the Crichton Roy Inst & from July 1854 in Morningside Asylum

1st June 1856. For some months subsequent to admission the conviction was found often the observers that M.S. was quiet was abstracted and less intelligent, actuated by more

was abstracted and less intelligent, actuated by a more extravagant motives than when discharged. He declaimed for hours in a loud and sonorous voice, addressing his notions, he designated them sermons, to some unseen audience and altogether regardless of the army since he occasioned to others and the terror & fears elicited by his conduct. His entire mind was absorbed in this speculations — His friends the world & history retained no place in his thoughts or interest. A fact indifference being presented to him in its true light: the excuse and justification of his proceedings consisted in the allegation that he was preparing for his ministerial duties that he was on the eve of being appointed, the Pastor of a Parish that he must not be detained a single hour from his charge. These declarations generally terminated in a solicitation for such a care from the party whom he at the time addressed. Incessant expression and the occupation of branching have checked the audible utterance of these solutions; but his upward gaze, his animated gesticulations even while minding his affairs prove that he is still mentally engaged in the same act. Some of his compositions have been committed to writing literary increased confusion and impairment of reason. His letters to friends are devoted to applications for vacant parochial charges. Embarrassed & extreme. His aspect is that of consolidated health.

June 1860

This gentleman's mind is chiefly detached from his present life and occupies. He talks in an undertone to himself occasionally breaks out into a hearty laugh or smile with a new & happy impression when addressed he seems to collect himself and says "Oh Doctor I thought you were gone away?" "Just wait Sir" "may I ask Sir" "What is it you do" "I say Sir can you get me a parish Sir" "any parish will do Sir and I'll be much obliged to you Sir for it." Such is the one sided conversation of Mr S. Every time the Dr visits him. and no observation is made on the enemy strikes persons that have been much & often through. Mr S. health is good.

No 720.

July 1861 This gentleman remains unchanged. He wanders about the pathway chattering to himself. His subject of these conversations his studious habits and then talked of immediately demands his discharge and a parish. His bodily health has been good during the fortnight.

Nov. 1862 Mr S. State is unchanged. It may be said that the mind is becoming less attentive to realities and from constant habit appears to see nothings rather than the objects conveyed to it by the bodily senses. Such a constant contemplation of the impressions of imagination must assist in time the mind altogether for a just consideration of the natural impressions for the new world, and powerless, ~~that~~ are the healthy and normal subject for mental occupation. Mr S's bodily health is good.

July 1863 To described this gentleman's case is merely to repeat year by year the same story. and altho undoubtedly there is progress in the mental disease from which he suffers its outward manifestation is so unappreciable and the change are so slow that little requires to be said from year to year. During the past year Mr Stevenson has been in general good health and nothing change in his mental habits presents to be recorded.

Aug 1864 Mr Stevenson has passed another year in the institution without having exhibited any change worthy of notice here. He continues self absorbed restless and continually talking to himself when he addresses any one it is generally an officer "when shall I get away sir." "will you get me a church" a Parish a quiet country Parish I say sir shall I go to Redhill. "to see about getting a parish tell me sir" and then without pausing for an answer starts with some one laughing & talking to himself. "he says he'll get me a Parish." Mr Jones not to die but he really does very little in that way. he makes a pretence of reading frequently but does not know what is really going on in the world about him. His bodily health is good

Aug 1

Aug 1

Aug 1

No 720

Aug 1865 Mr Henry Stevenson has during the passed year been unchanged in mental condition. He continues self absorbed - talks much to himself loses notes his conversation with any one. He seems to think of being made a minister in a quiet parish and now and then forces himself to look of the Visiting Medical officer when he will get away & of a good parish has been got for him His letters & his friends are invariably in the same strain. His bodily health has been strongly good indeed he has not suffered from a single days sickness. He is dark and tho' not stout healthy looking. His time is mostly occupied in talking to himself rarely he demands paper and writes his Sermons, asking Nurses to take him away & get something to do for he says he is quite tired now. He has been working in the Garden but cannot sustain his attention to do much He has been out during once a week walks daily and joins in the games his mind is so preoccupied however that any fitful change seems to be incapable of arresting his attention.

Aug 1866 Mr Henry Stevenson Mental health is the same.
His bodily health is good.
He has not had any thing of historic interest befallen him in his life for the past year.

Aug 1866 Mr Stevenson continues in the same mental health at the Visit of the Medical officer however deeply he may be occupied with his own thoughts he at once forces himself, and asks "Have you got me a parish yet sir" "a parish yet" "Carnwath would do sir" "Carnwath" would do.
His bodily health has been fair he however suffered from a carbuncle on the head which yielded to ordinary treatment.
He has not been visited by his friends.
He does not join any amusements & is evidently self absorbed.

April 16th 77 Not seen.
2 5th November 77. Mr Stevenson is quite demented. Has given up
thinking about the parish. He suffered from hæmorrhage
from the bowels some months ago but is better again
now & enjoys tolerable health

Continued to Page 82

No 7/21

Admitted 16 Augt 1853

John Gillistow Ætat 53 Married. A Farmer of upright Consecutive character & temperate habits

3 The patient has recently been in the Island of Arran for Sea Bathing & is supposed to have neglected the Biliary Secretion

3 The disease first manifested by sleeplessness restlessness & exuberant gaiety

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy

5 He labours under Insanity

6 The stools are believed to be scanty & bilious. The aspect of the patient indicates radical ill health & great physical strength

7 He has had many similar attacks the last occurred in January 1853

8 He is violent, declamatory & sometimes abusive

9 The patient seems excited from excess of happiness

10 He may be provoked to personal violence by injudicious opposition

11 No hereditary tendency to Insanity is supposed to exist

12

13 He has been excited for some days & has been previously an inmate of the Carlton Hospital several times

1st. Nov. 1853 The early reports in this case will show that the present symptoms resemble all former paroxysms. 16th Augt Mr. G. came up to Asylum and discharged himself. Dr Crome sent for certificate obtained. He is flighted. singing but as yet pacific. Hyd. Subm. gr. X at 9am. By Tinct Hyos: xxxm. Cibi 3am. 10th Ordinary and improving in freedom.

retired after the failure of several attempts to excite excitement, voluntarily to the room in afternoon. Resp in bed. but is disposed to wander. Is moist appetite good. two stools of bad colour for 48 hours. 1884. 14th Aug M.S. reclaimed in Bedroom but quiet & rational. Has attended Service every Sabbath sent to him and is now chattering there during previous attack 20. Was placed. Bed room door so that all access was debarred. Remove at 8. Red every one other entered. Degraded Destroyed Breakfast. Ate tea. dinner. 1.30 Softening down through all the gradations of ferocity threatenings boldness, contempt, indifference. M.S. alternately reached tranquility and gentleness. He was detained longer in seclusion than what the amount of excitement seemed to justify by the separation of several days resulting from his violent conflicts or self-conflicted suffering. But the arrangement proved fortunate as no injurious relapses occurred and the same violence and ferocity disappeared. Protracted measurements of the floor of the apartments by means of the blanket was observed during the first stages of convalescence in this as in the last attack. Not until the 2nd of September was the patient regarded or treated as sane or safe and amenable amenable to moral discipline. Mercurial alterations purgatives and alterative Syr. Sarsaparilla constituted the medical treatment.

Wm Gillies Georges Hosp
Discharge

No 422

Admitted 22 Augt 1855

Kenneth McKenzie Æt 32. Unmarried. A Merchant Clerk of moderate education

17th

2 No facts have been supplied as to the origin or history of the case. The former may not be known & the relatives as the attack commenced in Canada

3 The first symptom observed by his Mother was incoherence in the letters transmitted from Canada

4

5 The patient appears to have entered under Mania

6 His aspect is healthy but attenuated

7

8 He influenced & orally addressed by spirits who prompt him to destroy articles of various kinds These suggestions are never obeyed in the presence of others when he burns a Carpet it is done by stealth He abstains from food because admonished to do so & from the same cause avoids bathing Spirit or Steel Rings

9 He has placed his life in danger by abstinence

10 He is supposed to have been violent & actually menaced various individuals on his voyage homeward both Knives &c. He is occasionally destructive of furniture

11

12

13 He has been insane for several years & has been an inmate of the Asylum in Toronto Canada

No 7/27.

17th March 1836 This patient is this first entered in the day Book of the Medical Superintendent. 23d Augt Directed to wear shirt and stockings. Observed in book A Xavier "Inmate" exhibiting great puerility as to the length of the periods in his own life. He is observed to be occasionally destructive: but invariably to commit these acts alone. Shave.

25th Beard removed, wearing shirt and clothes provided without any protest.

29 apparently contented. He states that while the spirit which enters him, actuates him all those acts which are commonly attributed to him, such as burning carpets &c are performed: his spirit if not only articulate communication being. Very deep guttural groans. Can you tell each your being groaned? He become characteristically quiet and passive in these formal interrogations in language, wrote incessant letters to his Mother all of which beautifully made and retained copies and never delivered for transmission until he had granted a receipt from the messenger. At one end from the first he accommodated himself to the regulations of the community practices such as depositing vessels of soiled linen in the ventilator or retaining them about his person were relinquished after remonstrance and he repeatedly referred to the code of laws as grounds for doing or obtaining from various acts. Perspiring in appearance and health he passed the winter in calm and contentment read a little, practiced exercise, joined in the public assemblies and devoted himself with perfect eagerness to the study of the German language, failing one object with for the acquisition of knowledge of being the best scholar in the house.

In the month of July he complained of severe pain in the course of the left sciatic nerve and walked with great difficulty, as there was pain or pressure in the lumbar region to

No 2/22.

he was cupped and ultimately took a Solution of the Bichloride of Quinine for some months with apparent benefit. For days previous he was attacked with vomiting which resisted stimulants, Hydrocyanic acid and the ordinary remedies, the application of sinapisms to the epigastrium and the with drawal of food and other causes of irritation. The bowels were at the same time obstinately constipated resisting the effect of Enemata the intestinal tube and purgatives. The secretion of urine was small but this was explicable, from the excessive quantity of fluid rejected by the stomach. These symptoms were accompanied by great prostration of strength: intense orthopnoea and fallacity of the pulse, thirst and a tendency to cramp. He did not however suffer pain he spoke confidently and encouragingly even while his respect his aspect indicated collapse and exhaustion. He died tranquilly in consequence of rising to stool and after vomiting had been arrested for several hours apparently by the exhibition of Morphia. The diagnosis was Chol.

Died.

Information was given by the Patients mother to the Surgeon that he had frequently been subject to such attacks in Spain and that another died under exactly the same symptoms very similar to those detailed to him.

Adm
11 Sept

14

No 723

Admitted 11 Sept 1833 — Robert Constable Ætat 45 Unmarried. A Farmer of amiable disposition & good education

2 The disease is attributable to intemperance & excessive correspondence

3 It is affirmed that no premonitory symptoms were observed

4 He is subject to convulsive disease & great tremor of the arms & hands is observing

5 The patient labours under Mania of Ambition

6 The physical condition of the patient is feeble & unnatural

7 This is the first attack of insanity but was affected with delirium tremens three months ago

8 He is disposed to be careless & slovish of money

9 There has not been observed any tendency to commit suicide

10 It is affirmed that the patient is inoffensive

11 There is no hereditary tendency to insanity known to exist in the patient's family

12 The patient was treated for delirium tremens

13 It appears that the patient has never been perfectly well since the attack of delirium tremens but that his present condition is of more recent origin

1st June 1836 The mental affection of the gentleman may be divided into three stages. They cannot exactly be designated as they disappear, and again return. He has been observed to present the symptoms of three Mania. The record of his state on the day of admission is as follows. Mania resulting from intemperance. Symptoms very much resemble those of the Mania of Ambition with

No. 23.

with ground Paralysis" In the evening Report he is described as quiet and disposed to sleep, very much engrossed with the necessity for looking after one of my other Brother's who accompanied him when he commences to be insane and whom he consigned to the Asylum as he required restraint. For a long period Mr. C. associated with the inmates of the convalescent gallery manifesting great restlessness gamboling, a disposition to enlarge upon the importance and urgent nature of his private affairs, and to demonstrate that he could take immediately by Railway a part in his own residency. Both on the 20th Sept: he is stated to have spent the day in excessive struggles and restlessness. He seemed at first actuated by feelings of self-preservation but these dictate great violence, resolved to it may be in self defence. His staring bearing gesticulating. His hands are covered with bruises. His countenance is marked by great perplexity and anxiousness. His pulse is quick but the words are only half pronounced and the ideas only half developed. An attempt to write scarcely legible, is not pursued. Is omit half evacuated. His clothes blood and urine. Was strapped during that night. On the succeeding day the struggle was less fierce and is said to inspire blows. Inclinations are whole body. On urine detected for twenty four hours. By Hyd. C. Cal. evening Report, movements when excited, talking of his power to create & life immovability of his body countenance perfection of arm and wrist Paty. Sensation and pain impaired." The symptoms of the period of convalescence appear to have been reached up on 23rd Sept. when the following entry occurs "Mania. To sleep on food and urine pleased all night and morning. Very restless and boisterous during day. Entirely abstained myself from a cup of milk, into which he saw urine poured. A small quantity of urine

in floor. Anesthesia in vain. Attempted. B got
married. Dep. Has not taken any food, and has never
been found in bed when visited. Now when visited
found seated with a blanket around him & sinning
as to his professions, could not be induced to retire
P. Hyd. C. Cit. but got. Ext Sum and Sol Mor Morph
P. 108. + but fails when remains for an instant at
rest. Is to be clothed in a canvas dress.
II when recovering from the violent agitation he
was observed to labour under great terror of the
muscles of the extremities and to stagger, when
attempting to assume the erect posture. Very shortly
he became calm, gentle, docile and pliable in his
mental manifestations. He grew cheerful and even lively
but much confined with his own agricultural affairs
& the affairs of the Free church of which he is a member.
His imagination has suggested, that an exquisite
ecclesiastical structure has descended from Heaven
and formed a pile upon his own farm as a miraculous
demonstration of divine favour. He likewise conceived
that he is about to be married to the daughter
of his Clergyman: that he has devised a mode
of embanking which must confine the Bay within
its natural limits: and that his whole future existence
is to be a succession of beauty and enjoyment
and happiness which the virtuous and God beloved
alone can know.
III. Sul. Mor. Hyd. ℥i had been prescribed for Mr.
C. during the Paroxysm described. It shortly
became necessary to suspend all professional consultations
& remedies about the beginning of July when
the patient was attacked with Hydrophobia from
Convulsions which continued with various degrees of
severity and frequency for many months. These were
combated by the use of Nitrat Potash; Turpentine
Enemata; Salines. Musk in combination with oxyd
Zinci chloratum and oxyd Zinc was associated with Musk
On recovering from the protracted convulsions Mr
C. exhibited all the characteristics of the second
effect in stage, and has again be ordered, the Mur.
Hyd and Ammonia, but he appears to be threatened

No 423.

threatened with another charge as the report entered in the Journal of this day is "Lost power of language; used gibberish recovered articulation of articulating before the restitution of the use of words. He is ruddy robust but walks with an inclination to one side or backwards.

July 1857 Mr C. was removed to Pelt Asylum accordingly

Discharged

Admitted 27 Sept 1853

No 7734

Elisabeth Wallis Æt Wife of Clergyman of good Education of nature temperament & moderate temper

2

3 It would appear that long previous to any suspicion of present this patient was unstable, changeable & of a tormented

4 The patient was hysterical

5 She labours under the monomania of suspicion

6 The patient is pale & anæmic: the eyes natural size & keen & observant A. B. temperament & smale

7 This may be designated the first attack for although there have been many symptoms, there has been no decided interval nor complete restoration to sanity

8 The patient is herself incendiarism: suspects every one with whom she comes into contact of malicious persecution or plotting: she does not believe in the truth of anything spoken to her: appropriates property is disposed to secrete & sell her own, has repeatedly left the residences appointed for her & wandered to considerable distances

9 She has meditated suicide by poisoning, drowning: cutting throat &c

10 She cherishes strong antipathies & speaks strongly against those whom she suspects

11 The patient father is said to be excitable

12

13 The patient habit & tendencies have suggested the existence of insanity to those with whom she has associated for above a year & it is probable that partial monomaniacal symptoms have been of much longer

No 7/24

Duration

1st June 1860. Mrs P. is an illustration of partial impairment of mind without fatuity. She is desirous to act properly, but she appears to possess no power of discrimination in what properly consists. Her will is feeble, but she is as unable to form a resolve as to abide by it: she is variable, capricious, suspicious, but these qualities proceed rather from the irregular course of her thoughts than from perversity of disposition. Her mistaken powers are unwarping and morbid mental attributes, she is jealous of the proceedings of others and entertains the belief that she is the object of confirmed designs, that she is surrounded by spies and conspirators, that she is involved in a crush of difficulties and perplexities from which almighty power can alone extricate and against which it is in vain for her to contend. She has been misled by her father and brother: but to them as to all her language was incoherent, her behaviour extravagant and demonstrating how incapable she is to bear responsibility for others or even for herself. The letters addressed to the latter gentleman indicate even more than her conversation, the disorder and discord of all her faculties, although executed in a fair and legible hand the subject of these manuscripts can scarcely be detected. Her physical condition has improved much. Food and Ablutions have been exhibited.

July

June

July

Aug.

June 1860 This lady constantly professions acute observant cunning practices & to form all under the firm conviction that there are continued against her a number of individuals whose agents are employed even as her servants, leads the most unhappy life. She quarrels with all about her & has suspects all and does and says quite out of her feelings & hysterical state of life. Her bodily health is good.

July 1861 — To date all the miserable pleasures of this lady's life is impressed one day she is happy and gay and the next she is miserable depressed and ildle. One day she will walk and amuse herself and be amused the next she will remain silent in her room and suspect all she come near her of sinister designs. The most trifling incident with complete change her, the entrance of a stranger into the gallery will produce a belief that the Court had something especially to do with her, and from being comfortable & amused she will become miserable and unhappy. Her irritability has sometimes so far got the better of her judgment that she has personally attacked those officers today employed on those she fancies her enemies or their agents.

June 1862 — An arrangement has been entered into by the friends of this lady to procure for her the comforts of a parlour thereby avoiding it is hoped numerous sources of irritation. She has been supplied with a great variety of work but has been unable without assistance to finish any piece entirely. She materials she does get are cut up and dispersed of in a needless manner.

July 1863 — This lady continues at present to exhibit in a remarkable manner her intense suspicions. She believes herself persecuted by Quakers and Roman Catholics and claims protection from them but she has no faith in the power of those whose protection she asks to prevent mischief and therefore is herself constantly on the watch. She believes in conversations and fancies she discovers in the few words she may happen to overhear reference to herself. She sometimes fancies her food is poisoned. She destroys her dresses and pictures & she tells to account for their disappearance soon charging her attendants with stealing. She most cunningly hides all evidence of her destructiveness and conceals, not to be the most hardened lies to support her pretended losses. Her bodily health is fair - but her mental condition very unhappy.

Aug. 1864 — No improvement has taken place in Mrs Wallis since she was last reported on. Sometimes less irritable and irritating she has seemed of her good behaviour privileges generally accorded to others but she has invariably after a time betrayed the trust and given cause for such privileges being shortly granted in future. She has destroyed articles of dress & even of furniture most frequently by burning but sometimes in a manner it is impossible to account for. She is constantly returned

suspicions and can see nothing without at once coming to the conclusion that it has some reference to her. She correspondence is extensive & she is actually at the time of writing out all these over hours for the benefit of the Dr & her friends at home, under the influence of these delusions. She is not in good bodily health and seems thin she is capricious in taking food quarrels incessantly with her attendants & fellow patients and manages to keep the galling in that is not to be got rid of. She walks and drives out regularly.

Aug 1865

Wm Wallis has passed another year that has been chequered with various states of feeling his former years have been so. Mr W. varies much at one time she is gentle and pleasant in manner to those at another she becomes suspicious with distractive and even shows a passion demoniac.
The residence of her husband in England has this year made her this year more than usually anxious about him and her family his anticipated visit has affected her much It has not known how determined whether it will be prudent to allow an interview or not. Mr W. has displayed in a remarkable way her powers of cunningly deceiving those having charge of her. She has managed to destroy much of the clothing provided for her without having any trace of it or the way in which it has been destroyed. She continues very suspicious observant & jealous that she is surrounded by enemies whom she watches with unabating attention. She listens having very acute hearing to all within her reach and at once puts together any scraps of gossip & applies them to herself and her affairs. She then writes down all she hears & her own construction thereof and sends it either to Dr Pritchard or her husband.
Her bodily health this last year has been fair. She is frequently visited by some friends & frequently keeps her bed for a day or two at a time.
She pretends to employ herself but is rebellious quite unproductive she constantly demands large quantities of work with which she may go on but rarely does anything with it when obtained for her. She reads a little books & little travels. Such are all amusements when in her better moments. Walks and drives out regularly. Much of her time is taken up in writing letters to her children husband & the medical superintendent to whom she fancies she performs a high duty & details all that she hears in the grounds & what goes on in the Gallery.

p. 82

No 425

Admitted 30 Sept 1853

Robert Simpson Ætat 26 Unmarried A Lawyer. He has very recently returned from Dr Gully's Establishment, Malvern, where he resided for six weeks for Stomach Complaints, Cutaneous affections, overexertion of mind. The first ailment is said to be cured, the second greatly abated; but the mental excitement still great. He is naturally self willed; but is described to have been for years "fervently & philanthropically disposed". He received a liberal education: attended Edinburgh University for several years was a most diligent student of his advantages over others in this respect he is disposed to boast. Has been eccentric & nervous especially on the death of his Mother in June last

2 The history of his present condition is thus traced "Over application to business & study which he pursued night & day: reclose habit: a long continued stomachic complaint with frequent Hæmorrhoids & Skin eruptions too free use of Tea. He suffered from Diarrhœa while a mere child, for the removal of which, Calomel in large doses was given & from the effects of which he never seemed to escape. Of late years the Calyeine element has entered largely into the Centres of his existence

3 From the circumstances: he is usually irritable, has difficulty to manage his Temper, & latterly his Sleep has been irregular

4 He has not been subject to any other ailments than those specified

5 He has presented various phases of Mental disorder but now labours under Hypochondriasis

6 The external senses are normal appetite good: but he has latterly all according to the rules laid down by Dr Gully B. regulum. Evacuations more healthy Formerly pale & bloody stools

81

No 1/25

1/ This subject has been long eccentric

8 He gesticulates: shakes his head: attitudinizes: abstracts. He conceives his further friends are inimical to him. He wishes to address public assemblies on the subject of evangelising & reforming the world: on which he lately brought out a scheme which though earnest was extravagant & visionary. He is lavish in the distribution of money for the promotion of these grand objects viz the publication of valuable books

9 He is not known to his friends & has associated or threatened suicide

10 He has sometimes manifested something akin to malicious feelings: & his destructive propensities have been confined to images & pictures

11 It is believed that the patient mother & sister have been afflicted with some form of alienation

12 He has been treated by Hydropathy with little benefit

13 The patient has never perhaps quite recovered: & has only recently become absolutely rational although he has been eccentric & nervous for several months

1 June 1836. This gentleman is at present anxious, pale, avoidant of excitement in order to effect self distinction; contemptuous of opposing every attempt to ameliorate his condition or to elevate him from the degradation to which in malady condemns. He is constantly within the grasp of an Medical attendant in order to prevent murder or mutilation, whom he avoids, dislikes, spits at, He is clothed in a fast locked coat and wears fast buttoned boots to frustrate by efforts to modesty, A bib or towel covers his chest in order to receive the matters ejected from his mouth and stomach by vomiting or voluntary vomiting, which is however frequently covered with blue expectoration

No 425

Her nights are passed in a stuffed bed which prevents the accomplishment of whatever suicidal designs may be still entertained. To his friends and the external world he is altogether apathetic. On enquiry rarely proceeds from him and when he utters an observation, the first syllables or sounds of the words required to complete the phrase alone are pronounced. His own name is articulated Tim, that of the Medical assistant Dick, and the stupefying system of abbreviation pervades all that he says.

He has passed through the following phases of mental Alienation. I. The mania in which the conversion of the Jews and Gipsies and of those around formed the grand object of his enthusiasm. II. Dipsomania. III. Suicidal melancholia, while thus affected he repeatedly attempted by many modes. He latterly attempted, while apparently resting quietly in bed, to open every superficial vein by means of a piece of glass which he had secreted after breaking a pane in the presence of the Medical Superintendent in the forenoon. Strangulation, by various modes. Precipitation from Balconies began recently to W. Partial dementia, in which however the intellectual powers are weakened while many of the lower instincts are exalted.

Discharged

June 1860 Mr L has now become much more amenable to the rules of the house & might prove his previous delusions & have access to the world without any accident or infringement of the arrangements of the House

No 7237
Eliz. Wallis

Mrs Wallis is unchanged in mental health
Her bodily condition is critical.
She has been in a state of great excitement lately principally caused by the changes of attendants
Her husband who came from India to this country did not visit her.
She joins in all the amusements as still keeps herself secluded the object of ridicule & pity of her companions

Aug 1866

Dec. 1867

This patient has undergone no change

Dec. 1868

Mrs Wallis remains the same

Dec. 1869

Patient remains the same except that all the symptoms are markedly increased of late occurring more frequently since the death of her son in India

August 1870

The above Patient continues unimproved in some respects worse - She is capricious, vain, extravagant irritable, destructive cunning and suspicious, - her suspiciousness is indicated daily and in every even the most trifling transaction in which she is engaged, - she accuses, threatens, and sometimes attacks the patients and attendants especially those with whom she comes more immediately into contact - On the belief that they are speaking of or about her or plotting against mischief against her. Her suspiciousness extends also to the officers of the House and to her relatives as well as to those beyond the walls with whom she has had slight acquaintance. Her suspiciousness and its results are the sources of frequent irritation and complaint on the part of her companions.

720 Henry M. G. Stevenson

Continued from Page 72

September 12th 1878 M.r Stevenson continues to progress further into Dementia; he now only occasionally asks for a "Hebrew Grammar"; he seems to be entirely employed by his own preoccupations.

September 6th 1879 M.r Stevenson when recently informed of the death of his mother showed no sign of sympathy. His mind seems to be entirely clouded

~~May 10th 80~~ January 30th 80. M.r Stevenson is today transferred to the Lochgilphead Asylum "Relieved"

No 7/31

Admitted 20 October 1835

Elisabeth Greenlees Ætat 36. Married. Wife of Merchant

1st

Good education: gentle disposition

Exemplary ~~Conduct~~ deportment

2 It is said that the cause is not ascertained

3 Deception & spirit prevailed the present attack for two days: but the bodily functions are affirmed to have been regular

4 So far as is known she has not been affected with Epilepsy

5 The patient labours under Mania

6 The external senses & physical condition are reported to be normal

7 This is a relapse after a lucid interval of eight Months duration. The attacks have amounted to four or five but were less severe than the present

8 She is impressed with conviction of pretended spiritual Agency, laughs & sings alternately with exhibitions of violence. The malady is flatulency

9 She has not made any suicidal attempt

10 She displays a decided tendency to indulge in mischievous acts, She mixed them of thought is greatly by allusions to formerly affairs

11 Her Mother labours under Hypochondriasis. Her Husband is confined in Gartnavel Asylum

12 She has not been treated for the present attack

13 She has been insane for about a week: but was formerly secluded in Gartnavel Asylum for three Months

No 1126.

1st May 1836 It is probable that the most formidable symptoms of this ladys disease had subsided previous to her admission. She displayed obstinacy in opposition to those to whose care she was intrusted; a disregard of the rules of the community; negligence of personal appearance and considerable caprice discontent and instability but neither vehemence nor tendency to destroy. From these indications very rapidly disappeared and the patient was removed to a convalescent gallery where her gentleness of disposition, her readiness to oblige and assist others and her accomplishments procured as much as seemed to her associates as they must have proved a solace and support to herself. So cheerfully and effectually did she contribute her aid, her knowledge and taste in music and painting to the general fund for recreation, that on her departure she was presented with a Book as a manifestation of gratitude upon the part of the inmates. In the Roman class she was a most studious and successful pupil. After a long probation, she returned to the Clergymans family with whom she had board at the time of the commencement of the paroxysm

Discharged.

No 727

Admitted 6 Oct 1835

William Cairns Ast 32 A Merchant Unmarried of good education & most polite & amiable manners

Vide Case 279-443-637-

2 Upon the present occasion as to himself & the burden of responsibility imposed by his Brothers absence in Australia are advanced as the exciting cause of excitement; but it is probable that a predisposition may have been given by recurrence to his former practice of self pollution

3 He became somewhat restless: refused to take letters &, to insist the Orderly not to hope the development of actual insanity

4 During a former attack he was subject to Vertigo

5 He is now displaying all the Symptoms of Mania

6 He is violent & shouts for hours without stammering

7 This is the fourth attack & has occurred after a third interval of about Seventeen Months. For several Months however there has been reluctance felt by his friends as to his condition

8 He is restless, boisterous, profane, obscene, mischievous destructive

9 During the present paroxysm he has been intensely happy

10 He has been progressive & overbearing

11

12 He was removed from the Cares of business sometime since & has been attending an Counting house

13 Actual Insanity has not existed for more than a day He has formerly been an inmate of the Orderly Institution

No 27

1 June 1832 The first memorandum of this patient contains the only peculiarity which distinguishes the present from former attacks of Dr. W. C. Calm has recollected. says that the tendency to self pollution is destroyed. She has fluttering which he did not formerly observe is a peculiar stage of the malady supposes that during the night he experienced a strong impulse to shout but restrained it lest it might disturb Mrs Apsley. The impediment to articulation has been less pronounced during the whole of this paroxysm than when it put it last formerly under observation. In a few days however subsequent to the Report quoted he became violent, boisterous disgusting in his habits & must destructive & purposed a considerable time in seclusion. The symptoms, their precipitancy, their duration order of succession have so closely resembled what is related of similar attacks that it is only necessary to consult persons for an example (notes of the case — The cold foot bath & Bromide of Potash have recommended as an aphrodisiac in conjunction with opiates

Mr Cairns is more tame, but shy, calm & contemplative He has not begun to correspond with his friends since the re-establishment of serenity

Discharged

86

No 7128.

admitted 12th Feb 1833

Anna Dalzell at 28 Unmarried. A Gentlewoman of mild disposition but naturally defective Intelligence.

Vide Cases. 647. 599.

2. This is an case for the present attack Known.

3

4

5. The form of the disease is Maniacal

6 The appetite is described as keen, the digestion as weak. A tendency to constipation exists.

7 This is the fourth attack, the last is described as more severe but of shorter duration than either.

8 Quiet restlessness has existed for some days, and they have been a disposition to get up during the night

9 "Upon her arrival in Malvern in July, the disease has been checked by means of Aconite and Ammonia, morning. the Homœopathic dilutions] given every three hours for some days alternately."

12 The patient has presented symptoms of alienation for several weeks. She has been laboring upon two occasions an inmate of the Middlesex Hospital and now returns to be under urgent payment.

1st June 1836 Laughing, weeping, and extreme restlessness introduced the more grave and intractable manifestations of hysterical mania. The patient became regardless of modesty and propriety. Every act which cannot be traced to and delusion is degraded, destructive, wild and impetuous

She may address her person, She may reach to an individual of the opposite sex in order to embrace him: but she is more frequently in crude and restless movement. She is prevailing upon the floor; or putting her dress into shreds although dressed in common These symptoms have been ~~exhibited~~ continuous since admission, until very recently when she may occasionally be observed attempting to engage in sewing, to which by fondly upon her knees in gratitude it is supposed for her former, she has been, even known to demand a Testament. Her aspect is plethoric and corpulent.

Nov. 15th 1858.

Relieved

Discharged

11

No 1729.

Admitted 13th Oct 1853

Margaret Peterson. at. 49. Married, wife of Manufacturer, Education Moderate and imperfect. Temperament stately and pretentious.

2. The cause of the patients present condition is said to have been hereditary tendency aided often by intemperance and mostly prosperity

3 She is reported to have been always nervous and irritable.

4 During the first seventeen years of her married life she had had several miscarriages and then a living child. She is professed to have enlargement of an ovary.

5 The patient seems to labour under the Monomania of suspicion. The expression is intense and unmanageable sensitiveness and disregard to truth or a total misapprehension of ordinary matters and in attaching undue importance to trifles.

6 Her general health is good, she is reported to resist all exploration of the state of the pulse viscera even of the tongue and pulse.

7 She is the first attack

8. She generally has quiet nights during the day she follows various female occupations. Speaks much of the events of her own life and imparts to every matter discussed a peculiar colouring.

9 There exists no tendency to suicide.

10 She is not malicious nor is there any disposition to injure others

11 On her Mother's side several relations were insane and

he committed suicide.

12 Abstinence from stimulants has led to a great diminution of the original excitability.

13 The patient has been decidedly insane for three years and was secluded in the Retreat, York, for eight months.

1st June 1836 Wm P. proved an agreeable inmate although she is convinced of her unfitness for such a residence anxious to obtain prompt liberation, and engaged in attempts to secure the gratification of her wishes. She affects a scientific attachment to science literature and the fine arts, and has engaged Geology in all she does and frequently connected with these subjects. A perusal in the German class, a frequency of lectures a performance in Concerts she has become the absence of all absence." For the ambition to be consists some of the characteristics of her mental condition. She has formed an estimate of her own powers egregiously erroneous. She hesitates not to support the miscalculations & statements at variance with truth, & unqualified declarations that she is familiar with chemistry and adept in the foreign languages, a poet, a Metaphysician, a theologian. It is probable that she informs upon herself in these affirmations. Her memory is as capricious in the dexterous evasion of the difficulty in the equivocations and compromises to which the discrepancy between her boasted proficiency and ignorance inevitably lead. She is less jealous of the real accomplishments of others than might be anticipated from what is stated of her original disposition. All other sentiments are however swallowed up in self sufficiency. While the total inability to perceive or observe truth subsists in relation to her personal history, position, fortune, is the most prominent defect: She is noticed to speak disparagingly of her husband

No 129.

to employ that he is "affecting virtues", while he has them not: to deny all addiction to stimulants and to represent herself as a secluded industrious manager of her household, beloved by her husbands relatives but neglected, fearfully victimized by her husband herself. The general feebleness of judgement, the vanity and ambition invariably displayed render restoration to sanity perilous until the morbid tendency which aggravated if it did not produce these qualities, can be proved to be eradicated. The physical health of the patient has not demanded interference.

Mr Paterson was released Aged

Discharged

No 730.

admitted 21st Oct 1855. William Johnstone. æt 30 Unmarried. A Merchant of sensitive Sanguine and Reserved but amenable disposition.

2d Masturbation was the original cause of the disease. The present attack is traced by the patient to idleness and indolence.

3. The existing depression was preceded by unusual irritability and nervousness.

4 It is known that the patient has not suffered from Epilepsy.

5 He labours under Hallucination

6 The patient is pallid haggard taciturn averse to avoid notice the surface is cold the pulse depressed.

7. The attacks of depression have been numerous

8

9

10 All irritability has disappeared and M.S. is quite abstracted during Sleep.

11 He has a Cousin an inmate of the Institution

12 He was recommended by Professor Simpson to take Solid Opium.

13 He must have been depressed for Eight or ten days: was formerly an inmate of the Institution and has returned to it voluntarily

No 730.

19th May 1836. No trace of the instability reported to have marked the inversion of the present attack has been observed in Mrs. D'Orsey. She more frightened & more profane. She sat with her face covered by her hands: she "refused to be comforted." She shrunk from observation and from public and activity. In her constrained confessions she deplored her melody. Her melody the majesty [illegible] to struggle against her infirmity of purpose. The exacerbation and indecision of arrangement which attended her emancipation from discipline; her want of consistent self control; her being either elated by confidence disproportioned to her power or prostrated by unfounded irresolution and doubt. Her feelings gradually yielded to the influence of that "veiled" influence will which is embodied in discipline of the example of those around and of the routine in which she formerly found satisfactory. Worship, Sermon, Reading were to her as of the restoration of quaternity Hope and fortitude followed, delayed however by brief periods of perplexity & confusion elation and of querulousness. Mrs. D. is to reside in the [illegible] vicinity in the home of a farmer of good education who is to instruct him in agriculture; so that he is still within the atmosphere of medicine, at perfect liberty and supplied with an interesting and manly and sympathizing profession which he is fully determined to pursue in after life. The circumstances are most favorable to the preservation of mental health.

Discharged.

No 7731.

John Peverley Gordon at present Lieut. in the Army.

admitted 5th Nov 1835

II. The cause of the malady is unknown.

III. Nor is anything known of its origin.

IV. The patient has not been subject to Epilepsy and the general health is good

V. The patient is affected with Dementia, the memory is deemed but defective. He is peevish sometimes but sometimes becomes suddenly excited and noisy and then uses indecent language.

VI. The bodily functions are deemed as usual.

VII. This is the first attack

VIII. The patient is occasionally noisy at night.

IX. The intentions are suicidal intentions.

X. He is supposed harmless

XI. It is believed that the disease is hereditary

XII. The treatment in the earlier stages of the disease is unknown to the Superintendent, and latterly nothing has been attempted except general moral management.

XIII. The patient has been of unsound mind for 19 years. He passed 4½ years in the Military Asylum at Dermondh and 14 Yrs at Caton Hill Institution Stafford.

1st June 1854. M.S. presents a most pleasing example of Epileptic Insanity. His countenance is ruddy and blooming; his address is cordial and respectful: he is calm cheerful during his enjoyments from which although

he takes up a newspaper or may examine a book it is doubtful that he reads any part of them and although responding civilly to interrogations, he cannot be said to join in social intercourse. His health is robust; he is perfectly contented and appears neither to covet the ancient possessions of his family nor that liberty which his more intelligent companions so ardently desire. These traits are however occasionally and suddenly disfigured. The face becomes flushed, the eye is directed towards a given point and whoever may cross his vision is assailed with unmeasured abuse with taunts which are never carried into effect with calumnies which are so ludicrous as to be ashamed. He then mimicks the European cuisiles and his deportment is as varied and hilarious as before. It is suspected that these ebullitions have become more frequent recently and the patients companions have complained of the annoyance.

June 1860 Capt. Gordon may now be said to have become one of the permanent residents of the Institution. He moves about rising dressing taking his food and walking as he would in visited beyond in which he had taken apart. He answers with courtesy all questions and salutes so efficiently as the Medical Officers and others who visit him. but he never volunteers a remarks and seems to live entirely to himself never even associating with any of his fellows. His impulsive fits of passion are frequent and the language he employs at these times fearful. His bodily health is now the whole good but he sometimes suffers from an attack of gout which is relieved first fomentations and slight purgative draughts.

June 1861 With the exception of a few of his gouty attacks this gentleman has passed the year undisturbed by any extraordinary event. The attacks of violence have been as frequent as formerly in their occurrence and the fury has always been met with a firm soothing words and if necessary separation from the object or cause of this violence.

No 731

Dec. 1862 This gentleman has of late been on the whole less subject to the outbursts of passion which so characterized him. His mind seems to rest in the same condition. He has no desires beyond the very modest ones supplied to all in the institution books, fair interest and it is questionable if any ideas are imbibed from them altho' they appear to be perused. All questions are answered avidly but in few words and no conversation can be entered into by this gentleman. Assessed during the past year he has been laid up for a few days with his Constitutional complaint.

July 1863 Mr Gordon undoubtedly is looking older he is fond of bed and the alertness and energy which formerly characterized him are less marked than they were a few years ago. In walking there is a considerable stoop and the feet are put down with pain as felt as touching the ground. There remains however the same habits and certainly a diminution in the frequency of his furious attacks. His gout has also been occasionally troublesome but has seldom yielded to the ordinary remedies.

Sept 1864 The outbursts of fury and noise to which the patient is subject have of late and especially within the last year become more frequent and violent. His restless eye and uneasy manner forbids the coming prohibition of a request to walk out into the open air is promptly complied with before the words is fairly out of the mouth. He never can be found around the circumscribed walk at a rapid pace particularly and occasionally swears fiercely and in a a less obnoxious manner if his grant up sentiment — In a few minutes he is to be found on calm & collected & will answer any one that speaks to him. He gout has on two or three occasions laid him up for a day or two at a time otherwise his health is good for usual. He has occasionally applied for leave for which reason does not appear.

No 731

Aug 1865 Mr John Ponsonby Gordon has during the past year been in much the same mental health. He is generally remarkably quiet and gentle but sometimes has outbursts of great noise and swearing stamping with his foot and threatening all who approach him. He subsides into quietness after being allowed to walk rapidly up and down a path in the airing court or ground that he has for himself.
His bodily health has been fair but he is frequently obliged to keep his bed on account of a tendency to sore throat to which he is very subject. His left eyelid and the joint of his great toe become red and inflamed. Rest for a few days seems to allay the swelling and he soon rises up feels his foot as a chair.
He reads a little and sometimes takes a copy book and writes in part or half text his own name &c
He walks out daily goes to the premises of his own galley but his mind is so far gone that it does not appear that he enjoys anything.

Aug 1866 Mr Gordons mental health is unchanged
Bodily health is but he suffers occasionally from swelling of the legs & feet.
Nothing of importance has occurred in the history of his case during the past year.

No 732.

admitted 28th Nov 1836

William James Blackbeck, æt 39 Commands a Landscape Painter in oil and Water colors. He is described as egotistical, self willed, passionate but easily subdued. Education respectable, manners sometimes free of exercise at others indolent, formerly abstemious now given to excess.

2 The disease is perhaps hereditary. He has always been eccentric and extravagance has probably been developed by previous sensual excesses, by imaginary attachments and engagements and the abuse of stimulants

3 The invasion of the disease has been gradual for about five months and exhibited principally by alteration of spirits.

4 About six weeks ago he had an attack of epilepsy or what what was supposed to be such by those around. Twenty years ago he was treated for Fever, for several years past for asthma and latterly for headaches giddiness and weaknesses.

5 There are many reasons for suspecting the presence of the Monomania of ambition and General Paralysis

6 The external senses are natural appetite variable at present there is a craving for food. Diarrhœa exists the evacuations being dark brown.

7 This is the first attack of actual insanity.

8 He is busied with matrimonial fancies and in purchasing absurd articles as the trousseau of his intended. He conceives that he excels Paganini as a violinist Labluche as a singer although he knows not a note of music and in short that he can surpass every one in their own department of science or art if he merely make the attempt

No 7/32.

9 He has made no attempt to destroy himself but he has threatened to cut his throat with a razor when excited or opposed.

10 If opposed he becomes violent and threatens to injure persons or property and possibly might do so if not promptly restrained, when excited against a clergyman, he locked himself into a room and demanded pistols, Malicious designs are cherished for a short period.

11 His Father was nervous and fond of change of scene. A Brother committed suicide suicide when apparently convalescent from an attack of insanity. He was an abstainer.

12 He has literally been under no control, and the treatment recommended has been adopted only by fits and starts. His use of Stimulants has prevented any benefit from accruing from medicine even when regularly taken.

13 Insanity has been of five months duration, but eccentricity has shewn of long duration. He has never before been placed in an asylum.

1st June 1856. Three periods may be distinguished in the malady of this patient. when first admitted he was active, busy about inconsequential arranging his thoughts and labouring under vivid fanciful conceptions of his own powers if not positive delusions. He was a Lablache or Paganini in music, imitating the attitudes of the former, although he was ignorant of music: he claimed the place of Salvator Rosa or of the most distinguished Landscape painter of his own country. Poetry oratory, all claimed him as their own and had conferred upon him special powers and privileges. Very gifted and conceiving himself on the eve of marriage, with a lady of exquisite loveliness as fancy could paint, who, whoever, was the wife of another, he could not fail to be happy and contented. The exuberances of these feelings subsided: the ambitious revelry of the Maestro was left unannounced. Mr B. resumes sketching in ink in the completation of a picture commenced before his illness: he presents much greater composure humility and equanimity: although there is reason to suspect that his words had not been words of

on his bodily aspirations altogether cast down. On the 25th Febry there favourable symptoms were interrupted by sudden shuddering occurring after a good dinner. The inability to think was followed by incoherence and ultimately by abolition of the memory of words although the power of articulation fairly remained and by coldness and diminished muscular mobility of the left arm. Nitrate of Potash was exhibited & a blister applied to the nape of the neck: and in twelve hours, decided improvement had taken place. He gradually resumed his former modes of expression his favorite pursuits & characteristick manner. It is supposed that his words are less precise: and that greater incoherence and slovenliness in composition and more frequent omission of the final syllable in writing can be detected since the attack now described occasionally there have been experienced momentary sensations of fear, tendencies to syncope or loss of consciousness during sleep but no evidence of a similar nature. His friends have now confessed that symptoms of the same kind had been observed previous to admission. The fourth finger is now current. Mr B. is at present irritable, regardless of decorum, disposed to accuse those around of discourtesy and impoliteness while he is himself the offender. There appears likewise to be slight enfeblement of intelligence. When admitted in consideration of his intemperate habits he was allowed ale and stimulants: at present from a strong presumption that he offers many indications of a modification of chronic General Paralysis he has been prescribed Liq: Mur: Hyd:

1 June 1854 Mr B has presented four distinct aspects of Nervous Disease upon the 31 July 1836 he became much agitated, complained of pain in the Head. He apparently thought from fears could not be persuaded to remain in Bed instead of the door he stepped to appeared on the verge of paroxysmic mania the agitation was followed by depression of spirits & a consentment that he had entered under a disposition. A sensation of great joyousness & restlessness is followed by loss of power in the right side by partial stupor by limitation of language the same symptoms have since

96

1732

upon every occasion. In February 1834 this Artist was reduced to by three apoplectic Attacks
The Paralysis is partial & that Muscular
He became irritable, desultory & subject
to interruption but when induced to exercise
his Judgt & thought is more lucid more cogent
of his position & prospects than at other times
this irascibility is succeeded by Calmness & hopefulness
& optimism. He is a general Architect
Painter Engineer: he stands at the head of
every Enterprise & Patriotic effort
to Improve all the Buildings as well as
all the pictures in the Country. He does
not now attempt to draw not even the
figures of Keys Bowls Vases which formerly
employed his attention & which multiplied
as rapidly as they were abstracted from
him. He is pale but not feeble

March 12th 1838 Died of Convulsions

Died

94

No 733

Admitted 19 Dec 1833

Edwin Williams Ætat 23 Unmarried. Factory a Manufacturer of good education quiet deportment & gentlemanly deportment

2 His malady is supposed to originate in ablow received at School about ten years ago

3 No premonitory symptoms seem to have been observed

4 The health of the patient has been invariably good

5 So far as the facts communicated justify diagnosis the patient labours under a bodily pain of moral insanity He is described as exhibiting "confusion of intellect, loss of memory: complete want of sense of his moral position & the feelings of his friends &c, in consequence of these delusions, or perverse conceptions committed the most extravagant eccentric act" The disease is chronic

6 The pupils are natural

7 This is the third attack occurred after a long interval of five years from the duration

8 His habits upon admission are generally "quiet & steady" but if not controlled he has left home by stealth & was found as a servant, enlisted as a private Soldier Feb 1

9 There is no deposition to commit from inside

10 He is feeble & emaciated

11 No hereditary tendency to mental disorder is known to exist in the patient family

12 Perforation proved beneficial for a time

13 He has been occasionally of unsound mind for eight years & has been since under the care of Dr Bucknill of Kensington House London

No 733

1 June 1836 The only observation applied to one of our Bramins "that he never found a foolish thing & never did a wise one" may with certain limitations be regarded as descriptive of this interesting youth. His whole manner impresses both the emotions of feebleness, restlessness, absence of manly energy & judgment. Yet he is not only never at a loss an abundant or incompetent; but is accomplished playing & singing & the pastimes & amusements of persons of property. His extreme suppleness & effeminacy both of person & mind are connected to create an indelicacy. He is a very instance of premature ripeness, intrepidity, & independence of boys who have been at school. He spent his pocket money, clothes, horses, & for the moment: he invariably appears to indulge the emotions of those dispositions which connect error with disease, his future character is determined by external circumstances or by the skill of others & he is unable either to form plans for his own guidance or to carry out the plans & suggestions of others. He is happy & healthy & almost incapable of complacent & cooperative in all public recreations.

Feb. 1st 1838 This gentleman perceived & was sent to board at a farm in England. He was an accomplished musician and contributed during his residence to the enjoyment of his fellow patients.

Discharged

99

No. 734.

Helen Dempsey æt. 22. Unmarried A Governess
Admitted 29th Oct 1858 of timid disposition: good education, upright deportment and serious religious impressions

2nd She disease is attributed to an epileptic origine

3rd No information of the approach of the disease can be learned.

4th She has been affected with Epilepsy.

5th The mental phenomena appear to be those presented in Mania

6 The patients appetite is described as impaired, her evacuations as irregular, her fules variable, her respiration natural and the catamenial periods as regular.

7. She is represented as a widow. But the period is stated to have been marked by some degree of mental confusion.

8 She sings soliloquises and she laughs at unsuitable seasons and under inappropriate circumstances

9 She displays no disposition to suicide.

10 She dislikes and threatens those she formerly loved most dearly with violence.

11 No hereditary tendencies are not known.

12 Leeches have been applied: purgatives and tonics employed and the Patient has resided at the Sea side.

13 She has been insane for nearly two years.

No 1734.

1st June 1858. This lady is generally calm & passive gentle abstracted. She sits stiffly and immoveably as she may be placed & in the posture she may assume. with the surface cold, the features flaccid placid but inexpressive and the eye gazing in vacuity. when addressed her replies are brief, pronounced with great deliberation and as if with effort. They are pertinent and distinct: but occasionally indicative of impatience. She has been induced to engage in occupation: but her proceedings are slow reluctant and not successful. - No convulsive attack has been observed since admission: but she has repeated by suddenly, and without apparent provocation or cause attacked either the attendant or a companion striking her antagonist, or, casting whatever whatever missile might present itself at the head. After the state of excitement which ensues during removal from the scene of strife, perfect calm ensues and perfect amity. She is astonished that anything should have occurred. Her whole conduct during and subsequent to the paroxysm has convinced those who witness these momentary but dangerous ebullitions that they are impulsive, uncontrollable and only partially cognizable suspending the existence of Dysmenorrhœa. The Pulv: Mur: Ferri has been ordered to be taken immediately previous to the catamenial period. Laxatives are frequently required. She is anæmic universe: and presents [illegible] in aspect, but free from active disease.

Feb. 1st 1858 This Lady was discharged Relieved

Discharged

101

№ 7135

James Geo: Scott Codwell at 38. Formerly an officer in the East India Company's Service: of good education.

Admitted 12th Nov. 1836.

2 The predisposing cause is supposed to have been residence in hot climate: but the disease is referred primarily proximately to a fall on the head from a horse

3

4 He is not known to labour, or, to have labored under any disease except a cutaneous eruption [Lethyma?] of the leg.

5 The patient is supposed to labor under mania merging in paturity

6 The patient is sparse in habit & healthy

7 This is the second attack the duration of the lucid interval being about a year and one month.

8 He is secretive and taciturn and occasionally excited. For the last five or six years he has labored under the delusion that a certain Arabean Horse is to be brought for him. Habits solitary and sedentary Reads and draws for amusement.

9 No suicidal attempts known to have made. There had certainly been none during 5 or 6 years.

10 There is perfect gentleness of manners, but he is excitable upon certain topics.

11 There is believed to exist a predisposition to insanity in the patients family

12 The moral restraint adopted during the last 5 years has successfully checked violent outbursts of passion during which he was disposed to assault those around.

13 He has been insane for about 10 years.

1st June 1866 Mod. is Stiff, courteous precise in phraseology and manner. He is disposed to shun intercourse, to preserve a dignified Solitude and Silence but when this disposition is disregarded and approaches to intimacy are made, or, when circumstances render such familiarity natural or necessary his demeanour is that of a Gentleman through of "the olden time". His conversation is frivolous and inappropriate and although neither obscure nor incoherent contrasts strongly with the dignified bearing and grandeloquent tone of the speaker. No delusions have been detected except the preparation of a letter to a female whom he addresses as his wife and to whom he makes disclosures which no sane or, sensible or virtuous man would make to a wife, can be construed as such. He has been visited by his Father who regards his condition as having undergone no change for many years. He is a Spare habit, but healthy and active.

June 1866 This gentleman may be said to have passed his life in a perfect sea of troubles. Alternately dumpish and morose and pettishness he at one time overflowed with kindness and at another covered all with shame he came in contact with others. He has strong religious feelings and was always regular in saying his prayers and reading his bible. He was fond of military books and had and amused himself for a time but these intervals of composition gave way of short duration the dark spirit of his overcame him burdened him despondency with something and a prey to his own suspicions. He has their feathers turns and dresses in a peculiar manner.

June 1867 Mr Cadell has of late been difficult to manage his demands have been exorbitant and his complaints incessant. He has been to the sea side but there he was so desirous to escape from the surveillance of his attendant that his residence there was not free from danger. He is singular in his dress and manner and very variable in his conduct. His health is good.

Sept 3rd 1867 Mr Cadell has been removed to York to attend his friends considering a change desirable

Discharged

No 736

admitted 13th Feby 1846 — David Burrell. aet — Marries a clergyman of considerable talents, liberal education and correct deportment

II The disease is attended attributed to Paralysis or intervening Cerebral congestion for which the patient was bled. It is probable, however that the morbid process which eventuated in his present condition may be traced further back to fistula dispepsia and Struma.

III The present aspect of the disease was preceded by restlessness and loss of recollection

IV The patient suffered from a very brief attack of Paralysis some months since.

V The form of the disease is the Mania of ambition with General Paralysis

VI The external senses appear to be obtuse, the appetite capricious the tongue: tripod. the pulse rapid: and the aspect of the patient is haggard dark and lineamentic

VII The disease has been continuously increasing.

VIII The delusions of the patient refer to the excellence of his objects in his possession: the swiftness of his horse, the beauty of his residence. the precocity of his children, his wealth, strength, eloquence. His wife, who is not the mother of his children, is regarded with jealousy and accused of cruelty and maltreatment while boasting of his prowess. he is a confirmed valetudinarian and craving remedies for every complaint

IX He has not attempted Suicide.

X The Patient has assaulted his wife but not in a formidable manner: and is violent

XI The patient exhibits cicatrices of Scrofulous sore and it is understood that some members of his family have been insane.

XII He had been under treatment for nervous ailments for years

or longer.

XIII The mental disease had existed for five months but the patient had not been secluded.

25 Feby 1836 The acute course of this patients malady may be divided into three periods. I For some days subsequent to admission M.T.B. exhibits in extravagant agitation. He was constantly about to depart upon a journey, to dine with his friends in the vicinity: he was busied in arranging articles of furniture: he was irritated by interference, proudly repelled advice or dictation and seemed very imperfectly to appreciate his own position or, to allow his attention to rest upon or realise the relation between himself and the medical Superintendant whom he only knew in his professional capacity nor with whom he had formed an acquaintance twenty years previously during the delivery of a course of Lectures upon Insanity. His nights were sleepless noisy: poked in turning, in efforts to move or displace the furniture and in beating against the walls and the objects he had disturbed. Although his gesture for these manifestations was not declared it is probable that he was endeavouring to escape from imaginary danger. These scenes continued for only two nights but severe injuries resulted although the sufferer appeared unconscious. II It became necessary for the preservation of life to remove the patient to the Dormetory and to confine him to bed not only to economise strength but to prevent further accidents. As the extreme violence subsided, febrile excitement succeeded and it became necessary to employ the Sol: Past. Aut. while the Sol: Bimar: Morph: was administered sedulously and nutritious diet was not ordered and invariably taken. These means appeared to be beneficial for on the 27th Feby, the following evening (after it) records, sleeping comfortably. Skin cool B. bowels acted. Stool natural. Had taken supper. No urine" III. But this change was of short duration. Twitchings and vibrations appeared in various parts of the body especially respiration occurred the pulse rose in frequency but fell in violence: the urine was not evacuated and the countenance indicated prostration. In addition to these indications of impending dissolution it was discovered [23] that in some of the falls, or struggles into the furniture

No 736.

which occurred shortly after admission: the cartilages of
one or more of the ~~six~~ ribs on the upper part of
the right side has been separated from the Sternum.
The attempt was made to retain these parts in situ
and to fix the chest by plasters applied to the surface
and by bandages and broad rollers encircling the
chest, and by the use of the ~~of the vest~~ and Corn
Stalks: while the strength was supported by cha
But death ensued

Died.

No 737.

admitted 19th Feby 1856 Robert Smiley Green. Ætat 29 unmarried. A gentleman engaged in farming his own property of imperfect education.

II The presumed cause of his malady is having been rendered independent and removed from the discipline of home at too early an age.

III

IV He recovered from Rubeola with a contraction of one of his feet amounting to a slight degree of Pes equinus, for which he unsuccessfully operates upon which ~~remains~~ recessions slight lameness.

V He presents the features of the Monomania of Pride & vanity

VI His physical health is said to be imperfect.

VII This is the first attack and has presented no mile mark. ers variation although he is at times worse.

VIII He entertains an exalted idea of his own importance which leads him to exhibit considerable extravagance. He conceives that different ladies have fallen in love with him and that he is engaged to one of high rank. He is very restless: never remaining long in one place, but going to bed regularly at night wherever he may be. He has strong religious impressions, assembling his labourers to pray in the middle of the day. He has always been of temperate habits.

IX He has manifested no disposition to commit suicide

X He has latterly ~~exhibited~~ uttered threats against a clergy. man whom he accuses of preventing his marriage.

XI No hereditary predisposition to insanity is known to exist in the Patients family.

XII He has not been subjected to Medical treatment

No. 137.

XIII His conduct has attracted observation for about two years. Inv.

1st June 1856 It is quite obvious that the delusions of this patient as to his attachment to and approaching marriage with a lady much superior to himself, supposes to be Sclotary has been engrafted upon a feeble or undeveloped mind. It may be the result of of this weakness, of a secluded mode of life and of ignorance of the manners conventional usages of any other rank than his own and of a want of aptitude to perceive the difference. There are however other traces of decease, while displaying most gentle and agreeable manners, he has formed an exalted and exaggerated estimate of his own position and importance in society, he has expended large sums of money disproportionate to his resources in consequence of this error: he conceives that his good fortune and prospects are the objects of envy or jealousy and perhaps of conspiracy to others and even to members of his own family. As another illustration of this morbid mental habit he has been although sane, extravagantly addicted to gymnastic sports, such in his pursuit of this enjoyment and has sustained many physical injuries in leaping, running &c. superadded to these there is a frequent embarrassment to confusion in his mode of communicating his thoughts. He is at all times circumlocutive and diffuse, occasionally mysterious and often obscure. Inv.

The only proof obtained of the decline of the malady is the less frequent obtrusion of his delusions upon the attention of others although protesting against his detention, and annoyed and even depressed by the prolongation, he enjoys whatever is capable of affording gratification: is disposed to contribute: is disposed to contribute to the happiness of others, and joins with zest in all exhilarating amusements. He is fond and of full habit. A brother has visited him.

No 737

Nov. 1859. Mr Green has of late changed his mode of conducting himself he does not now mix with the rest he formerly showed with the amusements he was partial against his detention and avers that his friends have placed him here to serve their own ends. It is quite impossible to get from this gentleman a clear statement of his case. Whenever he commences talking of his own affairs he becomes excited and talks quickly running from one part of his statement to another without apparently any connexion. He has appealed to the Commissioners but without result. The principal evidence of his confirmed mental state is his inability to explain himself and it is doubtful whether such an amount of incapacity will be considered sufficient to justify his detention in an Asylum

Nov. 1860 Mr Green's friends have conferred and have taken him home. On leaving him he has agreed to correspond with the Medical Superintendent and has grounded his hopes of release on the interference of the Board of Lunacy. He was visited by his medical men shortly after stated that they had failed to discover any mental disease
Mr Green returned home

Discharged

This is 1st March.
[admitted 18th March 1856

No. 738.

Angus MacKay ætat 43 Married and has children formerly Piper to her (majesty of a "good" disposition, moderate education and respectful and moral deportment.

Has been misread as 18th March by typist

II The disease is attributed to excessive exertion aggravated by intemperance

III

IV He suffers from Hydrocele for which he has been operated upon three times.

V The patient is affected with Mania with delusions

VI His bodily health is good.

VII This is believed to be the Second attack recurring after a lucid interval of three months but paroxysms of acute and most violent mania occur about every three months. It was persistent it is now it is now remitted

VIII His Chief most prominent delusion is that her majesty is his wife and that Prince Albert has defrauded him of his rights

IX There exists no disposition to Suicide.

X He is described as very dangerous during excitement as encouraging persons to approach him and then attempting to injure them chiefly by Kneeling on the testicles.

XI His hereditary dispositions are not known.

XII

XIII With the exception of a lucid interval of three months duration he has passed two years in Bethlem Hospital.

1st June 1856. For some days subsequent to admission M'M. was perfectly rational and tranquil. He read the newspapers with avidity as if to supply the gaps produced in his acquaintance with current affairs by repeated attacks of violence. He accompanied the other

patients in their perambulations he even attended a lecture in the theatre without betraying a vestige of excitement or extravagance except in describing his treatment in St Luke's, when his conversation became exaggerated and vindictive while these composed the conceptual and observed to be in a state of ulceration: which appeared to be of syphilitic origin but which was attributed by him to his practice of standing upon his head. The Gov. Pt was, however, prescribed. Irascibility attended in a paroxysm of mania which with brief intervals of partial composure but no lucidity of intellect has continued during his res: Hence and almost justifies the opinion of J Wood that he was the most violent patient in England. He is dissolute, degraded, treacherous noisy incoherent. All articles of furniture are destroyed and a Mattress is generally torn to pieces in a day. His wild declamations refer to persons of rank and to their transmutations into one or other or into himself. - to his marriage with her Majesty and his usurpation of Prince Albert to the Royal children and proceedings in the palace. The spirit which dictates these observations is hostile and ferocious while shuttering forth his own greatness or wrongs or the crimes of those who have persecuted or deserted him, he spits, over utters a hiss after every word or sentence his utterances are not however confined to these denunciations, he sings. Shrieks looks in exact imitation of the owl and howls in every conceivable cadence and manner. He is known to drink wine. Nutritious diet and malt liquor have been allowed throughout his illness: and seclusion has been repeatedly resorted to both for appreciation and for the protection of the patient and those around. upon one occasion when his fury presented the highest degree of intensity and when there were observed indications of febrile exacerbation. Valentian was prescribed, and purgatives have been constantly required until yesterday and recommended as an article of diet. He is tall; robust build but is a powerful and healthy man.

June 18

No 738

March 21st 1869.

Mrs Guttman was so far as she could be, deranged. allowed to escape & had got down as there was attempting to cross the river but no improvement in her mental condition.

Died

No 739.

William Georg Ronald æt. Manic Thos a child
admitted 6th March 1856 A Merchant of excellent education but irregular habits. No information has been forwarded of the patients history.

II Habits of intoxication may be stated at once as the cause and the symptom of the disease

III

IV It is believed that the patient has suffered from one or more attacks of Delerium tremens.

V The patient labors under confirmed Dipsomania.

VI He is in appearance, robust and florid.

VII The propensity subjugates the patients wife has been indulged almost continuously under all circumstances in deference of all obstacles and consequences.

VIII

IX

X The Patients Father is reported to be nervous.

XI

XII He has been borne with various individuals in the country in order that he might be removed from former associations and temptations.

XIII The disease has existed for years.

1st June 1856. The best objects in such cases as this are to secure entire abstinence from stimulants; to promote the general health and by exercise, plain nutrious food, gentle tonics, and occupation to cause those "veins" that "run wine" to contain unstimulated blood; to allay whatever local irritation that may exist to which may be referred the suggestion or aggravation of the morbid propensity; and

not only to obliterate former habits but to engraft new W.R. had been prescribed, the Superintendent of Bellevue arrangements have been made to enable him to spend the greater part of the day in the Grounds and to obtain employment should he desire it. His favorite pursuit of angling has been encouraged by securing access to the rivers even the preserved rivers in the ~~area~~ vicinity; his wife has become an inmate partly for the correction of similar tendencies partly to support him during his struggle to reform: and he has been induced to engage in the social movements of the community and in the preparation of amusements. His personal appearance had much improved.

Feb. 29/88 Mr Ronald leaves the Institution with an attendant.

Discharged

No. 7/40.

admitted 8th March 1856 Thomas Mitchell, ætt. married a clergyman of good education, quiet disposition and gentlemanly demeanour.

II The mental affection is attributed by one reporter to excessive study and exertion on being appointed to a charge and by another to cold caught from exposure to rain after or during excitement.

III

IV His friends are not aware of any previous indisposition but he is of slender and feeble form.

V The patient presents the Symptoms of Melancholia.

VI His health is said to be satisfactory. B tongue. P & R normal. He takes a little food.

VII This is the first attack

VIII The principal peculiarity is that he is about to engage in duty, that he must return home, that he must prepare a Sermon.

IX. No tendency to self destruction had been exhibited

X He is shy and harmless.

XI His Father had two cousins on his Mothers side who studied for the church and became insane.

XII Local depletion and purgatives have been resorted to as treatment

XIII He had been insane for about a month but never secluded

13th May 1856 The history of the case; the coldness of the Surface, the anomic aspect of the patient, the small sluggish character of the pulse and the depression and lethargy which characterised

No 1/40

The mental manifestations suggested the opinion that the physical derangement in which mental disease originated consisted in suppression of the cutaneous excretion. The treatment was formed upon this view. The pulv. Ipec: co: was ordered in conjunction with hot bathing and subsequently the continued employment of Sinct Cruch or milk these measures much and rapid exercise in the open air was associates and, while, for a season, the patient was shy, timid, and even on the eve of the resumption of his duties, mitigation or rather augmented activity speedily ensues, among the earliest indications of consciousness attention and more acute perception were protests and remonstrances addressed to a fellow clergyman against the corrupting influence to which he was exposed in the society of profane and criminal lunatics. As his powers of appreciating or of being affected by such causes became developed he was gradually raised in the scale of asylum Rank until he reached that position to which his education and esteemed intelligence entitles him, with a fearful disposition and a keen sense of the ludicrous he displayed a fair amount of acuteness and all the attributes of an educated and healthy mind. His discharge was in view premature but was sanctioned upon the ground that long detention might have unfavourably influenced his parishioners as to the nature and extent and therefore the curability of his malady: and upon the condition and that active ministerial duty should not be resumed for 6 months subsequent to his discharge.

Discharged.

No 741.

Alexander Macdonald æt. unmarried. An Officer of the navy

Admitted 15th March 1838

No information has been given of the progress of the case.

II The patients malady and misfortunes are attributed to intemperance and insolation.

III He entered the navy when 12 years old, with every advantage and about 4 years on the New Zealand Station: returned home for about a month in 1837 when he was scarcely a day sober and sometimes scarcely able to speak.

IV.

V The patient labours under Dipsomania but perhaps there may be more extensive morbid action

VI He appears at present in pretty good health.

VII In 1837 he sustained a stroke of the sun in going to Sierra Leone in 1834, he was dismissed the navy as an habitual drunkard when subsequently reappointed he was in three months dismissed from the Baltic fleet as an incorrigible drunkard. VIII

VIII Habits of control has characterised him since childhood, he is constitutionally very indolent and consequently never has perseverance. He get a love of low company and in short, lost himself in every way. He does not seem aware of the sin as belonging to himself: but speaks generally of it as if it was the act of some other person, and with astonishing indifference & nonchalance.

IX

X He was always in trouble or board ship from his insubordination and habits of control

XI The craving for stimulants is decidedly hereditary

No 741

XI

XII The propensity has existed for many years. He passed several months Sanguhar Hall Aberfoyle.

1st June 1856. In addition to the ordinary means adopted for the purpose of relieving the tone of the System, and rendering seclusion tolerable if not attractive this gentleman has been provided with a tutor who is to assist him in prosecuting his studies into the higher branches of Mathematics in which he has made considerable progress to which he expresses great partiality. It is hoped that such a pursuit may impart not merely useful knowledge and prepare him for some useful part in active life. The power of parental regulation remains. Fishing is provided as an amusement suited to his tastes and affording temptation to frequent muscular exercise: and all amenities are conceded which may lighten the evils of his position and promote the constitutional and moral change in view. W.M. has proved a most docile and agreeable inmate, an attentive pupil and a great zealous contributor to the hilarity and happiness of those around.

June 16th 1857 This Gentleman was discharged

Discharged

111

No 7142.

Admitted 20th March Ronalo. Married at Manies Has a child highly educated

II The patients disease is attributed to habits of inebriety

III No information whatever has been imparted of the origin or history of the patients previous habits

IV

V The affection of the patient is Dipsomania.

VI She presents the aspect of excellent Health.

VII Various ineffectual attempts of different Kinds have been made to check the tendencies to which the patient is a victim.

VIII

IX

X She has to exercise an evil influence over her husband but of what Kind is not stated.

XI

XII

XIII The patient has been placed in the privacy of a country residence but never before in seclusion.

Feb. 9th

1st June 1856 This lady affirms that she has not indulged in stimulants for months and her healthy aspect would corroborate the statement but it is probable that she may occasionally indulge to excess. Her last hypothesis is. that She submits to seclusion solely to induce her husband to do so and to aid in the work of voluntary self reformation. The view is laudable and it is perhaps expedient that She should believe

in its reality: but information derived from other sources suggests that the necessity for retirement most greater in her case than in that of her companion over whom it is insinuated she exercises a pernicious influence both by encouragement and example. That avidity for the female gratuities of stimulants which may occasionally be accessible under existing circumstances, still asserts its power, is undoubted. Mrs H. was somewhat depressed for a few days after admission, but she had gradually overcome whatever dread or abhorrence might exist and is now apparently contented, joins in amusements and is a valuable acquisition and submits without protest to whatever restrictions are imposed. She was prescribed Mistura Ferri Comp and continues to take it.

Feb. 27 1857

Discharged

No 1143

Admitted 14 April 1862

Majr Chrystal Ret Commanded 9 ordinary education. Daughter of Residents in good circumstances

2 The disease is supposed by Ler ordinary Medical attendant to a Tuberculous Tumor of the Brain. This is certainly 9 Summons distant

3 No peculiarity just observed intimately the approach of disease

4 The patient is stated to have been generally healthy & subject to no constitutional affection

5 The patient labours under Mania but not to a violent degree

6 All the physical functions are reported to be normal

7 This may be regarded as the third attack. During the former months she seemed convalescent. The attack which is characterised by great restlessness & a disposition to wander abroad during the night is referred to by her friends to a constitutional affection

8

9 There is no disposition to commit suicide

10 There is no irritability although there is an inability to follow prudent advice

11 There is an intense predisposition to phthisis in the patients family. A sister now labours under chronic Hamoptysis

12 The disease has been combated by Counter irritation Cod liver Oil &c

13 The Mind has been more or less affected since 1853 but the loss not been perceived

No 143

June 1836 Attention has been chiefly directed to the physical ailment of this lady. She was at first ordered a dose of Tinct Hyosc & ol Ricini daily: but the occurrence of a febrile attack suspended the exhibition of these medicines demanded the substitution of Diaphoretics was preceded by an attack of Haemoptysis which although unaccompanied by any signs of pulmonary disease except Hemoptysis & pain at the anterior part of the chest, by shortness of the respiration & pulse & distress, & has disappeared. This occurrence & the Roman predisposition of the patient to scrofula has pointed out the expediency of adding Cod liver Oil as a means of counteracting that constitutional tendency upon which the disease may depend. The chief indications of amendment or absence of due regulation of Mind observed are restlessness, impatience, an inability to realize the true position in which she is placed & a disposition to capriciousness of conduct with the other sex & general underdevelopement of the peculiarities of all prudential principle

Oct 1836 Removed Discharged

No. 7444.

Admitted 18th January 1856

John Irvington æt 28 unmarried a merchant of good education mild disposition and gentlemanly manners

Vide Case. 642

II The disease is traced to hereditary predisposition; love, dissolution of partnership

III No premonitory symptoms were observed.

IV Hemoptysis under expectoration the convulsive attack occurred during an habitual state of the of the disease.

V It would appear that the patient is affected with Mania.

VI He labors under emaciation. The evacuations are natural. P. Variable in frequency.

VII This is the second attack and has occurred after a brief interval of 2½ years duration.

VIII His manner has been extravagant. Dejection has alternated with immoderate laughter. He is now sedentary, reads and rests well during the night.

IX There has no disposition to commit suicide been observed.

X He is gentle and amiable

XI An Uncle died from consumption when insane.

XII Remedies acting upon the digestive organs have been employed with benefit.

XIII He was formerly an inmate of the Cincinnati Institution

No 746

18 June 1856 Entertaining the opinion that the symptoms in this case may legitimately be referred to Struma. The D. Monkhouse and Symp: Ext Gene: have been ordered. M.P. is very taciturn and shy. He has never expressed surprise or annoyance that he should be secluded: he has made few inquiries for former acquaintances: he has displayed no inclination to join in any active employment or amusement: and takes his time in reading. In conversation his answers are clear coherent and natural and his brevity is attributable rather to indolence than to reserve or indifference. His expression is amiable and contented.

May 14th 1857 Not Recovered

Discharged

No 745.

Admitted 4th May 1836 — Anne Paterson act 46 unmarried. A Gentlewoman, highly educated of irreproachable manners and strong disposition

II Recent obesity and a tendency. no cause can be assigned for the present attack

III The violent excitement under which she now labours was preceded by great restlessness, loquacity, vigilance and profuseness in expenditure

IV She is not subject to Epilepsy but has had many paroxysms of a hysterical character.

V The form of her malady is at present Mania

VI Her sensibility is extreme her dejected hair to be shaved.

VII This is at least the third attack. The last lucid interval continued for eighteen months.

VIII She is volatile, vain, extravagant and generous

IX She is enjoying life to intensely to think of destroying it.

X She is lavish in making purchases. but most careful as to what she possesses.

XI Her family is intensely Strumous. strumous.

XII She had been latterly treated by the exhibition of Aces Hydrocl and gin.

XIII Actual Alienation seems to have existed for some weeks. She had been twice an inmate of the Crichton Institution.

1st June 1836 The first reports of this patient accurately describe what she now is. 3d May Miss Paterson had everything calm & decorous. The gallery in which she is placed as in front

prodigiously since her departure. The former attendants were all drunkards and dissolute, their successors are virtuous and sober. She will never leave the House. She will order her piano from Edinburgh. She will preside at Concerts for the inmates of the Southern Counties Asylum. She is anxious to distribute music books & sprightly exercises sleepless.

9th May — Miss P. Cattley and her Sufferers several falls in consequence of her rapidity of movement and her lameness. Cut her lip upon one occasion. To retire with difficulty from extreme obesity.

18th May — To more natural: but still selfish, generous, charitable, visionary and exigent of Nurses and fifty other matters, attendee lecture. She has been allowed food and fruit during the night and is again talking Arabic. Vide Vol. VII.

See over

June 1860

No 745

This lady has been suffering from a particular attack of excitement she is most demanding Exercise & entertainment. She constantly desires something new and no sooner has she attained her object than she cast it aside. She is very abusive & calls up all the old stories she possibly can to annoy and irritate those about her. She never ceases attempts to sing & even counts as she prays. She makes a great noise during the night & batters at her door demanding that officials be sent for &c &c

June 1861

This lady has again returned to her usual condition she is quiet & tractable and busies herself reading from morning till night She contrast is most marked between her present state and that she was in at this time last year. She is state room and much to get out she spends all her time in the gallery but pays no attention and sleeps on the seats for with pleasure to herself and those about her.

June 1862

Miss Paterson has remained well during the past year and pursues wonderfull contented. She seems now to have adopted this as her permanent abode and at the visit of some of her friends seem soon instructed the probability of her going— She is in her usual health and in habit- as usual the same.

July 1863

Miss Paterson's condition has lately given rise to expect that she may become placid. She has been better inclined to enjoy person in her occupations and more active than is usual a vindication of her usual & normal calm and quiet condition of late for she has been suffering from a tendency to hypochondriasis in the leg and thus has necessitated her being kept in bed more than usual. There is nothing of importance has occurred since last entry.

Sept 1864

This lady is now slowly regaining her usual quiet condition after a protracted period of excitement and subsequent profound depression. The restlessness described in the last report continued for many months at last she became so restless and noisy that further management in the convalescent gallery became impossible

page 124

122

No 7106.

admitted 13th May 1856

I. Murray aet Mania but without Children wife of an officer in the navy irritable sensitive disposition.

II The disease is attributed to intemperance long indulged in spirits

III The patient was wayward, irritable, apprehensive and hysterical previous to the suspicion of derangement.

IV She has had attacks resembling hysteria, but these were not convulsive. Disease of the heart is supposed to exist.

V The Patient labours under Mania with delusions

VI She looks robust. The appetite is said to have been better of late. although she occasionally refuses food the digestive and evacuations are natural. without the employment of aperient medicine. Irregular and intermittent when suffering most, the more sleeps ensue.

VII.

VIII Her delusions generally refer to her last State, to the dominion of Satan. to the audible communications of evil Spirits. She screams loudly for hours and occasionally uses blasphemous language.

IX She has talked of Suicide but has never attempted to commit it.

X She is homicidal.

XI Several of the patients brothers have been insane

XII The treatment has consisted chiefly of moral control and management, medicine being used as a secondary means.

XIII She has been an inmate of several asylums.

18th June 1856 Little more is known of this lady than what is contained in the daily notes of the Medical Superintendant. 14th May. Mrs Murray. Slept well would not leave bed. Abstained this evening, when she partook of cold meat and ale. Screamed during day. Converses rationally. Has had hallucination of Pulse

18th Restless and desires to leave Bed during earlier part of night, then slept well. Up. Routine duties at offices Public walking out and wishes to dine but no carriage came from Town. Screaming in evening Disturbed.

16th Out of Bed in earlier part of night but either Slept or rested afterwards. Capricious as to food. Is to be taken invariably to public table as the acts of others exert considerable influence over her. B. topics. Attended Section

19th Mrs M. out of Bed repeatedly during the whole night but quiet abstinent during the whole day. Took a glass of wine at night and Kept three biscuits to eat Decoction Hyd C. Cut.

20th Mrs M. Dines out, but says that she dislikes the study She is more amendable to discipline.

21st Noctambulism. Out of bed every time. She was visited by the night guardian. Is to be specially watched for the purpose of endeavouring her to remain in bed. She slept well under this arrangement.

31st Mrs M. slept throughout, was Kept in bed by rental. Throat much swollen: very painful. affirms that she cannot swallow and has taken no food nor fluid. B Gone not acted T. coated. P 80. 90. Breathes naturally, but Keeps mouth open. Inhalation blisters. Touch tonsils with Sol Nit Arg Mine Eversion

Discharged

No 745 Ann Paterson.

and she was removed down stairs. The noisy nights and noisy days continued one after another until it almost appeared as if the nerves would get better. Day after day she enumerated herself the Queen the highest in the Land the head over all. She described & believed herself surpassing beautiful handsome & Queenlike that she was to be married to the Medical Superintendent, issued invitations made & presented marriage presents ordered new dresses & trousseau both for herself and bridesmaids and seemed as day followed day to forget that time was slipping past & that the appointed period drew nigh. But all this delusion of happiness was to pass away and be followed for corresponding sorrow & now she became dull vacant not utter a word or take a particle of food she became helpless as a child & again required the constant services of a nurse & took after her. In this state she continued till the fourteen months and now she is getting a little more hopeful and regularly gaining her usual quiet condition. The depression of the leg was for a time very troublesome but with the appearance of the bedsores disappeared.

Aug 1865

Miss Paterson since last reported on has been highly excited much depressed and now is resuming her ordinary & sane mental state. She has in fact passed through the same mental state as now described last year but has not been either so much excited or so deeply depressed. It is curious to observe how exactly these changes repeat themselves. The same delusions prevail — immediate marriage to the Medical Superintendent his words of many years ago repeated and dwelt upon his inadvertantly calling her Queen of the Creation on this occasion flattered her pride to such an extent that she was very unbearable. But all this excitement extravagance ordering about weeping when threats came at last to an end & she became dull & suicidal would not take her food & had to be attended to as a baby.

She now is resuming her looks reading put keeping her bed cheerful & wonderfully contented with her small world.

Her bodily health has been delicate. She has now lost & sleeps sole. She requires medicine & the spirituous administered. She occupies her time sewing & reading. And is unable to join any of our amusements.

745
Ship Paterson
Aug 1866

Ship Paterson has spent another quiet year for prom and
subordinating Division.
Bodily health is fair.
Nothing remarkable has occurred to her during the past year.

No 747.

May 31st 1856

William Nichol Æt. 38. Married a Lithographer of good talents, unstable disposition Sceptical opinions but temperate and correct Deportment.

No information has been furnished as to this case.

II His present condition is attributed to irregular habits of business and to depression from want of success.

III The patient has been annoyed by pecuniary embarrassments but not further depressed.

IV

V The decease is suicidal Melancholia.

VI The patient labours under hemicrania: but is otherwise free from disease and manifests a tendency to obesity.

VII

VIII There is this peculiarity in the patient: He prefers from the contemplation of suicide to the most florid amusement. The most hackneyed joke, or the correct grasp of his circle without effort and as if by a natural process.

IX He has for years cherished the belief, according to his own confession that he must eventually perish by his own hands or by those of the common Hangman. He yesterday swallowed a large quantity of Laudanum with a view to destroy life. and to-day in the presence of the medical men called upon to examine into his mental condition he declares that he would again attempt to commit suicide upon the first favourable opportunity.

X He is gentle courteous affable and intelligent

XI The patient belongs to a family endowed with great mental power, his strength of nervous temperament and [illegible]

№ 747.

Speculative disputations. One brother was subject to intense cephalalgia another was for a season a Dipsomaniac

XII.

XIII.

July 31st 1856 — Discharged Recovered

No 748.

William Johnstone æt. 30 summaries. A merchant of sensitive character and reserved but amiable disposition

admitted 16th June 1856

II Masturbation was the original and may, considering the favourable circumstances in which he was placed, be the exciting cause.

III The present attack seems to have come on suddenly

IV The patient is not subject to ~~epilepsy~~ Epilepsy

V The form of the disease, is, of a Melancholia

VI The patient is pale, anxious, silent and solitary

VII The attacks have been very murderous

VIII

IX He has within a few hours of admission meditated Self destruction. The threat, or intimation of his intention led to his seclusion.

X He is gentle and helpless.

XI A Cousin of the patient was formerly an inmate.

XII

XIII Defecation exists for two or three days. He was an inmate of Laughton Hall Asylum and twice of the Cricklewood Institution.

Discharged

194

No 149.

admitted 17th Aug 1860 Jonathan Wood act. 50. Unmarried a Wine Merchant of moderate education excitable disposition and partial to field sports.

II His present condition is attributed to the long continued use of stimulants.

III The decease appears to have been ushered in by increased irritability alternating with somnolency.

IV He is not subject to Epilepsy. He has for some time laboured under an indolent ulcer of the leg of considerable extent.

V The patients malady appears to be the mania of suspicion.

VI The patient is deaf but his general physical condition is good.

VII This is the first attack.

VIII At one period he conceives he would be robbed poisoned and he still entertains suspicions as to his property and business. He conceives that everything he touches is cold and wet, and is upon this account disinclined to go to Bed.

IX There is no disposition to commit suicide.

X He has not manifested any disposition to injure property but is excitable upon pecuniary and business matters.

XI His Mother became imbecile at an advanced age.

XII He has hitherto refused all medicine prescribed for him.

XIII He had been of unsound mind for eighteen months but has never been secluded.

№ 730.

Admitted 18th July 1855 — Jane Maxwell act 36 The wife of a Medical Practitioner of considerable talents literary attainments and a Disposition to Satire.

II The Patients present condition intirely due to the abuse of Stimulants

III

IV She is not subject to Epilepsy.

V The patient labours under Depsomania.

VI The patient is vigilant, restless during the night labours under heat of feet and other forms of ~~excitement~~ irritable sensibility, and requires medicine and enemata for the relief of her bowels.

VII

VIII

IX There is no tendency to self destruction.

X

XI

XII

XIII The tendency to indulgence has existed for several years.

Oct 22 1857 Discharged

No. 151.

Admitted Jane Power. Æt 50 Annamoe. well educated amiable and lady like in deportment.

II She herself states that she had formerly a dis. appointment in her affections

III

IV She labours under febrile tumour of the uterus but under no exhausting disease.

V She is suffering under Melancholia.

VI The patient is greatly emaciated is reported to have taken no food for three weeks. Ejaculations scanty P. quick and feeble. R. natural There is great sensitiveness to cold

VII This is the severe attack at least, but is supposed to have had others.

VIII Her chief delusions are that the powers of nature are exhausted that she is about to die

IX There does not appear to be any positive design to destroy life.

X She is perfectly harmless.

XI A sister of the patients is now an inmate of Lunatic Male.

XII She has been placed under a judicious nurse who was directed to give mild nutritive food at intervals. Some improvement is said to have resulted.

XIII She has been insane for many years: with intervals however of tolerable health. Feb. 3

Feb. 30/85 Ship was cleared and

Discharged

№ 752.

Admitted 2d. Augt. 1856 Henry Gaiskill æt 72 Unmarried A Gentleman living on his property formerly an attorney: of mild but excitable temperament, liberal disposition and polished manners.

II. The disease is stated to be of hereditary origin. The patient has sustained two or three attacks of Paralysis and his present condition has been aggravated by pecuniary losses

III The disease was preceded by both depression and excitement.

IV The has been affected by Paralysis

V The patient is unmarried: but exists in his tendencies and is subject to alternate depression and excitement

VI The patients bodily condition is reported to be satisfactory

VII This is one of a very numerous series of similar attacks or paroxysms.

VIII His delusions are described as multiform. His approaching marriage with a servant appears to be the prominent object of interest.

IX He is not supposed to cherish suicidal designs.

X When thwarted he often becomes violent and then strikes and would injure any one opposing him.

XI Some of his relations have been subject to nervous paralytic attacks and are ~~considered~~ eccentric.

XII Various modes of treatment are stated to have been substituted but the most successful of these appears to have been restraint within his own grounds.

N.º752.

XIII He has been of unsound mind for twenty or thirty years and has been confined in a private asylum at Newcastle.

134

No 752

Feb. 4 1860

Mr Gerhardt has remained mentally as much the same as before but his health has of late rather broken up. His chief complaints were cough and diarrhoea and he died after six months illness of paralysis and general decay

Died

No 753.

Ann Brail act 59. Marries & has children. The wife of a medical Practitioner. of active and cheerful but uncertain and unequal disposition.

II The origin of the Patients present condition is thus describes Probably extreme indulgence and want of control on part of the husband acting upon a mind not naturally strong.

III It now appears that for about ten years there have been obscure depression alternating with elevation of uncertainty of temper and opinion but without marked alteration in any functions.

IV The Patient is laboring under Hernia which is easily reducible, but under no other disease.

V The form of the disease seems to be mania

VI The external senses are normal the appetite excessive. digestion good B to pis. P ratio often 130 140 R natural

VII This is the first attack.

VIII She exhibits great restlessness leaves bed during the night, runs through the house doing & untoving household work. She fails to exercise any control over her own actions and manifests a disposition to purchase Articles of dress and furniture without regard to means or requirements. the disease is increasing.

IX She at one time expresses a wish that she were under the Sea but has made no suicidal attempt.

X She is not disposed to injure person or property

XI Her family is not affected with hereditary diseases

No. 753.

XII No treatment has been resorted to

XIII She is supposed to have been of unsound mind for ten years, but has never been confined in any asylum

Aug 30 1859 She Lady was discharged Relieved. It was considered safe to keep her at home.

Discharged

1854

№ 754

Admitted 17 September 1856.

Caroline Murray æt. Unmarried Daughter of a Colonel in the Army Highly educated

II. From a vague description it is inferred that the origin of the mental malady was hysterical

III. Previous to the development of the present attack there was first anorexia then petulance, then delusions, and ultimately excitement

IV. It would appear that she has long been hysterical and that even now she is subject to disturbed sleeps and to great agitation during sleep which has been regarded by those around as "fits"

V The patient now labours under Mania

VI The external senses are exceedingly acute and she displays a greater amount of acuteness and intelligence than during her state of comparative lucidity. Her appetite is good: her bowels torpid Ur. scanty but regular Respiration rapid aspect pinched and pale.

VII This is the third attack at least. The first appears to have presented the characteristics of hysterical the second those of furious mania The first interval was nearly perfect the second bore the aspect of partial satiety

VIII She is at present vigilent; restless: impetuous and irritable She declares that her most intimate friends are transformed into foes and strangers: condemns them to military punishment and shouts the word of command Fire, Fire in a loud and shrill voice

IX. She is not suspected of having suicidal designs

X She is contemptuous defiant and insubordinate: and threatens those around but has not been, as yet, betrayed into violence.

XI

XII She has been Vivalid for defective venal secretions

XIII She has been insane for nearly a year: but violent excitement has not occurred until a Month ago She has been confined during the previous attacks

1. June 1857.

For about a month subsequent to admission this lady walked almost incessantly to and fro speaking in a loud commanding tone, shouting single denunciatory words or phrases, repeating names which she had formerly heard and exhibiting great vehemence imperiousness and pride. Vigilant during part of the night. Here commands or threats or prohibitions were persevered in and while resting calmly and quietly, frequently in the attendants bed "Fire", "Police", "I defy you", "Henry Jocelyn" might be heard pealing through the Corridors. The first through temporary advance towards convalescence is thus recorded. . .

"2d Oct. Miss M. slept well but was noisy in the morning. Catamenial period has passed She is evidently comparatively under discipline: uttering her accustomed cries in a whisper or low voice"

Her pallid and pasty aspect at this stage suggested the employment of the Phosphas Ferri which was persevered in for a long period. The next modification in the features of the malady consisted in the substitution of ludicrous sometimes really witty remarks for vociferations and menaces. Subsequently there occurred periods of comparative quietude, interrupted suddenly by the resumption of her former habits. Having been permitted upon the 30 Novr to attend an amusement in the Theatre she startled the audience by a shout of "Fire Fire". This disturbance was succeeded by the display of greater rationality and self control — For a short time her quietude was so conspicuous as to inspire apprehensions that she might lapse into and lethargy: but she gradually emerged from this state, presenting proofs of a resuscitation of her former powers and acquisitions, and ultimately such a degree of intelligence and acuteness as to suggest the adoption of one of two theories either that the mind had been developed and expanded, or that her condition has been morbid during the whole of the period she has been under observation previous to her residence in the Brichton Institution. There was not only the possession of increased powers, but a strong desire to extend her knowledge, an ambition to attend all the Classes for instruction accessible, to know every thing: which required to be restrained or moderated. This desire was accompanied by a capacity to receive new impressions so that her progress was nearly as striking as her activity. For some months nothing anormal could be detected except excitement of intellect. This feature is now less conspicuous, and although equally acute and clever there is less fervor impetuosity and vivacity of talent. She is regarded as convalescent and is now awaiting arrangements for her discharge.

28 July 1857.

The scheme alluded to in the preceding paragraph has been carried into operation. The Patient has returned to the family with which she formerly resided robust in body more clear and comprehensive in intellect and active in temperament than they have previously witnessed. The extreme cleverness displayed alone inspires dread while it exacts admiration

Dis-charged —

№ 755.

Admitted 25 October 1866

Matilda Whitenbury Æt 41 Unmarried gentlewoman education good and of ladylike deportment.

Vide Case

II The present attack is attributed to Dyspepsia

III. The disease was ushered in by profound Melancholy

IV. She labours under tremor of the muscles and generally under leucorrhœa

V Her malady presents the aspect of erotomania

VI. The appetite of the patient is described as capricious she eat as a regular but scanty and painful

VII. This is a relapse after an interval of more than a year passed at liberty.

VIII. When deeply despondent it would appear that she has twice taken Stimulants to excess She is shy, solitary, irritable, capricious.

IX. She has spoken as to the philosophical view of suicide, and has threatened to commit it.

X. She has manifested no malecious designs.

XI

XII. "Attention to general health, Soothing treatment generally mentally and physically"

XIII. She has been an inmate of the Brichton Institution and many other Asylums

1 June 1857

Miss W is now in a more tranquil frame of mind, although the same elements of discontent distrust and unamiability remain She is at present engrossed by the prospect of seeing her mother and of again effecting her emancipation from what she styles "the honors of the prison house", but what in such case

is, unquestionably, the wholesome discipline exercised over feelings which are inconsistent with the healthy tone of society. When admitted and even now her great object is to explain her ignorance of the intoxicating character of the liquids she took: her forgetfulness of the precise mode in which her excitement was manifested and the gross injustice of classing a person of her capacity and condition with lunatics and servants. From these she entirely estranges herself. She has formed no companionships; She scarcely condescends to notice those around. This isolation is obviously the result of jealousy unjustifiable antipathies, and that repulsion from kindred and gentler natures which constitutes a characteristic of the Monomania of suspicion. With the officers she still maintains intercourse: but it is solely to appeal against their coldness, injustice, ungenerous interpretation of her conduct; to discuss the probability of her liberation, to urge appeals and complaints and to inflict pain by suggesting topics which she knows must be unacceptable and uttering truths which may be salutary but are not sweet. There is much selfishness in her proceedings. Her violent dislike to Mrs Dalgairns, her indignation at her interference were concealed when she discovered that her attendance at Chapel and her amount of liberty and indulgence depended upon that person: and now that circumstances prevent the continuance of such privileges indifference if not hostility has returned. Her time is passed in reading and she occasionally composed verses. Her bodily health is much more robust than when formerly an inmate.

28 July 1857.

This patient was visited by her mother and natural affection triumphed, as it had done before, over a conviction of the unhealthy or invitable mental condition of the Patient, over an apprehension of her incompatibility with the happiness of other members of the family and of her own safety: over experience of similar experiments and over a knowledge that the discipline of an Asylum invariably produced a greater tranquility and tractability. The Patient is better: but her nature is so individualized, so selfish, so vain and various, sometimes so cruel, as to render sympathy if shared with others unacceptable and to give to the real misery which she endures the aspect of perversity and hardness of heart. She is worthy of all commiseration but she outrages the kindest hearts around, and stands alone amid love, and confidence and charity. Her piety is still lively her intelligence acute and active.

Discharged.

Nº 756.

Admitted
20 November 1856

Elizabeth Walker Ætt 42 Married and has children of limited education but respectable department

II Aberration is traced to "an exceedingly irritable temper"

III Increased irritability of temper and occasional elevation and depression of spirits ushered in the disease

IV. She has not been affected with epilepsy. About seven years ago she was exposed a danger during parturition and subsequently complained of severe headaches for which she was leeched.

V. She is affected with the Mania of suspicion and jealousy

VI. She has been ill for some time but never so violent as she now is Her appetite digestion and general health are all natural.

VII. This may be regarded as an aggravation of the first attack

VIII She is jealous of her husband who is now an infirm old man, and so violent in her measures as to inspire him with fear

IX She does not entertain suicidal designs

X She manifests no design to injure any one except her husband

XI No hereditary tendency can be ascertained to exist in her family

XII No particular plan of treatment has been adopted

XIII If furious passion constitutes mania the individual has been long ill but she has not been secluded until now.

19 February 1857.

This individual exhibited all the indications of suspicion and jealousy. The virtue of her husband was not only assailed but specific instances of infidelity were adduced demonstrating in her estimation a long course of dissoluteness and vice. His criminality was, of course, shared in by others participated by a few: but by a great majority of the inhabitants of the parish

it was held in detestation and to such portion she incessantly appealed for a confirmation of her statements for proof not her allegations were a natural complaint of injured honour and not the ravings of insanity Unfortunately for this test the appeal was made to the parties by whose instrumentality or will she was removed from home or who had supplied evidence of her disease The reiteration of these accusations in the same fervour and excitement which attended the enunciation and which would have led to violence had the object of her indignation been present were at first witnessed daily She presented the dark yellow tint of convalescence supposed to accompany carcinoma: but no other symptoms indicative of such malady could be detected. The perfect health which she enjoyed was a favourite theme because she felt it was a strong argument against the supposed existence of mental disease By constant moral repression by prohibiting all allusion to the conduct of her husband and her own misfortunes by providing sedentary employment and by the absence of all elements of suggestion all causes of provocation: greater tranquility and forbearance were established and the better qualities of the disposition became apparent: To this extent only could the patient be said to have improved, when family arrangements precipitated her removal.

Discharged.

No 7567

Admitted 3 December 1857.

I. John Wright Æt. 25? Unmarried A Probationer of the Church of Scotland of quiet disposition and good education.

II. It would appear that the patient was formerly a master baker: but his malady is attributed in the first instance to excessive study and in the present to disappointment in being abruptly told that his services were not acceptable to a large proportion of the inhabitants of the parish in which he was officiating as Assistant.

III. No premonitory symptoms were observed.

IV. He was labouring under a biliary attack when visited by the Reporter of the Case

V. The patient is affected with paternity

VI The external senses are normal He requires purgatives for the regula-

tion of the bowels: but if pills are ordered he will retain them in his mouth and spit them out when unobserved.

VII. This is not? the first attack: the second occurred two or three years ago

VIII. The patient is abstracted: indolent and disinclined to clean or dress himself

IX. He is believed to entertain suicidal designs

X. He is quiet and gentle

XI Still hereditary predisposition is denied

XII. Recovery from the first attack is dated from attention to drawing in which he is a proficient but upon the present occasion alleveiations, warm baths cheerful society, music have all been tried without benefit He seems to have been slightly improved by compulsory exercise

XIII. When formerly ill he was an inmate of Morningside Asylum upon the present occasion the disease has been progressing and must have been of some months duration.

1 June 1857.

There is a certain degree of improvement in this gentleman His air of stupid anxiety and astonishment has given place to expressions of intelligence, his mutism is interrupted from time to time by the utterance of a solitary sentence His obstinate resistance to the requirements of others is softened down into tardy and reluctant Complaint and indecision: his isolation from the groups in which he is placed has yielded before his tendency to obey discipline and to imitate others The means adopted to effect these changes have consisted in purgatives, the Shower Bath, and the application of Blisters between the shoulders During the immediate operation of these attempts to rouse the dormant nervous system great activity is developed but this is transitory and ceases with the external impression Another unsuccessful attempt was made to induce the patient to join the drawing class and his friends have visited him without producing any beneficial effect Mr W. is corpulent

1 August 1857

Blistering was again had recourse to with temporary benefit in this case. The patient was roused rescued to consciousness of his personality & during the continuance of the pain and discomfort but the gain was travelling Exercise incessant appeals, remonstrances ridicule appeared to induce greater alacrity and docility and when viewed in totality there appeared to be improvement going on which process was interrupted by the removal of the patient - in consequence of the strong desire of his friends to have him in a more accessible residence

Discharged

№ 758.

Admitted
5 December 1866. William Bartholomew æt: An Engraver unmarried of good educatn irregular habits and violent passions

II. No information has accompanied this case: but it is suspected that the abuse of stimulants must have induced the attack.

III. It is worthy of remark that restlessness and a change of residence and pursuit preceded the intemperance

IV. It is believed that he formerly laboured under delirium tremens.

V. The patient is now maniacal

VI. A haggard aspect is now superadded to his characteristic sallow and saturnine complexion.

VII. This is the last of a series of attacks.

VIII. He is vigilant, presumptuous, incoherent, obscene.

IX. He is exuberantly happy

X. It has been stated that the patient upon the present as upon former occasions assaults his sister under the influence of appetite.

XI. Many members of the Patient's family have died of Phthisis

XII.

XIII.

1 June 1867.

Actuated by that Consciousness of the connection of his existing mental state with seclusion and with the position occupied during previous illness of the same character which sometimes exists: this individual travelled forty miles and presented himself at the Asylum as a temporary visitor at the very time that his friends were engaged in negociations for his reception as a permanent inmate. This act was performed while he repudiated all suspicions of derangement while he was boasting of expected news, higher faculties and a new destiny. He was then restless, voluble, ambitious, disposed to

despute authority, incoherent. His confusion professed however not to be of a profound character semblance to eloquence and subtle disquisition or humorous illustration which intoxicated and delirious men sometimes exhibit. His drawings professed similar qualities, however but incongruous, absurd and mystical; generally blurred or coloured by what ever pigment the floor, or flowers around supplied. His habits with a certain degree of decided and destructive furnished a fertile source of dispute and disquietude with the authorities: and gave to his aspect an air of shabby gentility which no care or command could prevent. Him, cactus, sleeplessness, chewing tobacco, paper, both carting every subject into ridicule: and ever demonstrating by extravagant allusions his former familiarity with entomology, literature, and general knowledge. Such is he state

Nov. 1860 This gentleman so far received and become a useful member of the community in which he was placed and to obtain a place in the convalescent gallery. He is quiet active entertaining and work, forward to the Shindy Room Society.

Nov. 1861 This gentleman at the time the Christmas festivities were calling forth the energy and talent of the institution exerted himself in a remarkable degree in decorating the apartment in which the great display of the season was to take place. In doing this he greatly injured himself and in fact brought on the condition in which he described as being in the first report of his State. He complained of a burning of the soles He considered it necessary that he should keep in a certain position to secure the equilibrium of the building in which he was. He decided impending Insanity

Nov. 1862 Mr. B has not improved he remains the same clever cynical humorous being with ridicule & sarcasm his pen & pencil his caricatures. He is static and fond of bon ton the occasion overstepps the boundary of absurdity when he has the chance He has been placed in a quiet galley but with no hope of a change.

July 1863 Mr. B is unchanged his powers are remarkable kept within account of the suspected support for one of the Medical Officers which renders him rather cross & difficult to manage - Bodily health is good but he is pale unhealthy & thin -

Nov. 11th 1864 Mr. Bartholomew removed to S.C.A.

Discharged

№ 759.

Admitted
7 December 185[illegible]

Humphry Crenshaw æt. 20? Unmarried. Son of a Toll Keeper of considerable education and quiet and inoffensive character

II. The disease is attributed to gastric fever

III. His conduct was observed to be eccentric previous to the development of mental alienation.

IV. He is not subject to ~~convulsive~~ elective diseases but has always been peculiarly observed.

V. He labours under Mania

VI. The pulse is reported to be accelerated, but all the other functions restored.

VII. This is the first attack

VIII. He manifests a disinclination to food: on the ground that it may injure him. He Coughs, weeps, talks incessantly but alternately

IX. There is no disposition to commit suicide

X. He has been violent towards his relatives

XI. He had a Cousin at one time an inmate of the Bicêtre Institution

XII. Aperients and Opiates have been employed.

XIII. He has been insane for three or four months

28 March 1857.

The truly Medical character of this patients case may be gathered from the following quotations.

7 Dec. № C sitting up in Bed whistling: action of heart violent and tumultuous. weeping and complaining of his inability to sleep at night (acid Hydrogen)

8. Whistled and wept alternately the whole night Disposed to contumacity & opposition B opened.

9. Slept for three hours: but at other times whistling, noisy, and during day restless and vivacious. He has broken glass and attacked the

Attendant

4th Dec. Talking incessant. He could not be detained in Bed

19. Slept five hours but is suspected of simulating sleep which indicates a higher amount of intelligence and self-control than could be expected

23. Sleeps or pretends to sleep: Pleasing in manner: is anxious to drive the Omnibus to be allowed to be engaged in some occupation but is said to be in reality obstinate and insubordinate.

On the 1st January the increased tranquility and quiet and intelligence of his youth seemed to justify his removal from the Dormitory for observation to the Gallery. He does appeared to act most beneficially for with some brief intervals when a certain amount of impatience was displayed. Mr. C's deportment was most correct and exemplary: his manners simple, modest, and conciliating: his disposition gentle and grateful.

Discharged. —

1/46

№ 760.

Admitted
17 December 1866.

John Davie Morris Sterling Æt, 46. married Educated as a Physician has acquired property and has lived like a scientific, and speculative, and ambitious man of ~~property~~ fortune.

II. A luxurious though perhaps not a dissolute course of life in prosecution of supposed discoveries in chemistry and the ardent pursuit of wealth which was to be realized from the application of these discoveries to practical purposes: have led to Mental derangement.

III. The firmly of his mind upon enterprises in which he was engaged and the patents which he had obtained with equal recklessness intimated the approach of disease. There were likewise observed Dyspepsia, Shingles, and severe headache

IV. He has had epileptiform attacks.

V. He presents the symptoms of the second stage of the Paralysis of the insane which are reported to be increasing.

VI. The external senses appetite and digestion are normal

VII. This is the first attack.

VIII. The following delusions are stated in the original Report of the case. He genuine that the atmosphere is filled with insects that bite him and render his blood acid and has demanded Sp. Ammon Aromat to neutralize the fluid thus developed. He accuses his attendants of various murders.

IX. He does not appear to cherish suicidal designs.

X. He is very vindictive towards his late Attendant and several of his former friends whom he accuses of murder and whom he would punish by death

XI. His Father died of Paralysis and it is believed that members of his family have died insane

XII. He has been taking the Sol Acet Morph. at night and the Liq. Bichlorid Hyd three a day for several weeks

XIII. He has been insane about three months and has been an inmate of Bleth. and House Chelsea

1 June 185[illegible].

On the day subsequent to admission Mr S. is described as in the first stage of general paralysis. He is on the eve of prospering millions. His patented inventions already yield him many thousands: and he is about to light London by means of luminous acari. There is observed precision in utterance and occasionally the slurring of an unreadable syllable: thus burdened is curtailed into burned." He was at this time ordered Ol Liq. Opii. Hyd. The gradual but onward march of the malady was marked by impressive orthography, by a restless hurried manner, by his being easy on the eve of doing something, of achieving some grand feat, of proving by calculation his enormous receipts: by increased deliberation and retardation of speech, and the occasional loss of power in the lower extremities. At this time stage the Bromide of Iodide of Potash were substituted for the Liq. Opii Hyd. Transitory suspension of articulation in ability to move and increased difficulty in expressing his thoughts in writing were next observed. On the 9th March the following report is found. "Slept calmly & freely. Roused himself in the act of using Evacuations bilious. Spoke distinctly and with considerable copiousness in the Morning and was anxious to leave Bed. Such during the Evening the difficulty in articulation increased and again disappeared as night advanced. P 72. R. Nil Pot." On the 13th it is stated the articulation distinct but the words uttered are few and tardily expressed. The aid of a Dictionary does not increase the facility: when aided by writing. The result shows precise, distinct but correct: when aided by reading the pronunciation slow generally correct but the small words are omitted. The face presents the aspect of repose and vacancy. Delusions of the external senses were now developed. Mr Morris Stirling was in the House. He heard the voice of his son. Subsequently to the incursion of this symptom the patient became more taciturn soporose, failing frequently to control the sphincters: and apt to ~~stumble~~ stumble on the presentation of the slightest object to the foot, or stooping: and by deprivation of muscular power. On the 10 April he was prescribed Hyd c Cret. grey ℞ 4 v Nat. the constitutional effects might be fairly tried. Before however Mercurial gestation: a new condition supervened as may be learned from the report of the 18 & 19 April. Mr S. slept and ran sustained what the night watch describes as a severe fit at 4 A M: but ~~which~~ which was evidently cerebral congestion, with and convulsion followed by panic. Articulation more distinct at the time of the seizure. The words uttered implied implied fear of external objects. This partially continues and is accompanied by febrile excitement. To have Ol. Ricini ℥ij and Nil Pot. Evening Report Restless. Has not slept. Slight improvement in intelligence. Skin cool face flushed & tongue clean. Ol Copaiba. Nil Pot. Eg. Restless for six hours clutching at unseen objects starting. Slept for 2 hours and quiet during one. He was more intelligent at morning visit. P 100. Physical excitement. Eyes. Protruded tongue when desired. At 1 P. M. was seized with a modification of convulsive action of the Body is first stretched out as if by general action of extensors and this is succeeded by a powerful

tremor or thrill and while the Body is apparently at rest, the Bed is shaken. Pulse amounted to 130 in all Apply Blister to nape of neck Rx Hyd. Subm gr VI Carb Nit. Pot."

From this period decided improvement ensued. In the course of a few days the patients relation to external objects was restored. He recognized his attendants. When fully alive to his position and to the nature of the impressions received he again became the sport of delusions. The Bed was filled with vipers with boiling water it contained children Lizards and Monsters formed his own child: he was about to be flayed, blown up, boiled. The dominion of these errors is now much weakened, and progressive convalescence may be affirmed. Recovery has been much retarded by a sore and slough on the heel and the patient now sits up for a part of the day

Oct 20th 1858. This gentleman died of general paralysis

Died

No 761.

Admitted
3. February 1857. Mathew Greenlees Alt. Married and has children a Distiller but latterly a merchant Agent for the Bible Society and a man professing extreme views of religion and deep religious impressions.

II. No information has been communicated with his case

III.

IV. He is believed to be free from convulsive diseases: but appears that he is but now recovering from a fracture of the leg received in leaping from a high wall while effecting his escape from Gartnavel Asylum.

V. He is of florid sanguineous aspect with a yellow tint beneath the eyes

VI. He labours under chronic mania

VII. He has been liberated upon parole, but was not regarded as of sound mind

VIII.

IX.

X. He is arrogant, irritable, quarrelsome.

XI. The patient's wife was at one time an inmate of the Crichton Institution: but of his circumstances relations nothing is known.

XII.

XIII. He has for some time been confined in the Asylum at Gartnavel - Glasgow —

1 June 1857.

Several important particulars are contained in the earlier report of this case.

5. Feby. Loquacious, declamatory, delusional. He solves all difficulties supports all assertions by appeals to his divine ~~right~~ light. He was extravagant upon the journey he is repulsed & have broken out more than once at Gartnavel.

7. Declines to speak - but addresses the officers in writing. A knife detected in his possession yesterday. It must have been secreted among his

papers which have been ordered to be removed and placed in safe custody. After repeated discussions with the officers which generally degenerated into altercations and in which he displayed the most arrogant pretensions to knowledge and above all a religious superiority: struggles with the attendants which counteracted in seclusion and various exhibitions of disrespect and vulgar abuse towards his companions he became sour sullen reserved & never uttering a word except in attempts to conduct public worship and to disturb the quiet of the gallery during the night, while kept isolated he continued his written communications indulging in the most extravagant demands the most hideous and untenable accusations, describing his relatives as infamous and dead and his wife as the most profligate of women. While professing the greatest admiration of and faith in ablution and cleanliness his habits are degraded while protestant in all his language and acts, he blasphemes and vituperates when in solitude and while professing himself immaculate & the victim of medical perpetrated in Scotland he is suspected of practising masturbation to a debilitating extent: So his cause was at first attributed his loss of flesh and icteroid tinge of complexion: but a cough was observed and the pulse having been explored in opposition to the will of the patient was found to be much accelerated. Advice and aid except under the guise of a modification of diet were rejected: and for a time he was content to receive Bacon as an addition to Breakfast and the Medical attendant was compelled to remain satisfied that still able nourishment at least was supplied. He was not discovered to labour under Hæmorrhoids and aggravation of the Cough occurred coincidentaneously. In defiance of all his scruples and expostulations & abuse the condition of the chest was explored moist rales were heard over the whole of the right side with slight dullness in the mammary region. Subsequent examinations have proved the existence of a cavity in the infra scapular region on the same side. He has been repeatedly blistered: has been ordered cream and Catterly Glycerine: as remedies marked will receive and which may be beneficial. He conceives himself somewhat better: but is evidently loosing strength.

24 July 1857.

Very shortly after the last report was written the following entry occurs in the day book "Found by night-watch walking round room in bed slippers slippers and plaid. Ordered Blister & night bell and anodyne which he refused & take. Respers. Perspiring profusely P96 full. Refused draft apparently because he did not get wine. On the 4th time he is found sitting up at stool and during night, but cough not heard much during day, querulous and vituperative. will not on Homœopathical principles allow the blister to be dressed Resp. Perspiring profusely [Belly chest suspected] P 100 full Occasional cough and expectoration. Stool natural. Refused evening Draft Clamorous for wine which was

granted" Wt 3· on the 11th June is feasting on Bread and Butter Milk during night. Complained of pain from right axilla downwards. Crave another blister. R. puerile on whole of left & in upper part and back of right side of chest distant & indistinct in lower anterior part of right side. Vocal thrill less audible. On the 26 June the perspiration is described as excessive has he vomited Breakfast from Coughing & refused Glycerine & no other medicines. On the 16th July his food is stated to have been taken literally. He dined with the officers but disturbed the arrangement of the party by singing during the repast P 126 Haggard - He is described on the 20th 21 July as taking tea at varying various times, even at Mid=night as a soporific as sleeping some hours during the night but as generally vigilant Every meal differed from another and yet food was not taken abundantly. On the Evening he was excited and prayed absurdly During this period he had been visited by a brother who although reluctantly acceded to his urgent petitions desire to return home used in order to try the restorative effects of his native air He was arranged to go to Glasgow by an attendant & was much exhausted by the journey

Discharged.

No. 762.

Admitted 7 February 1857.

Mark Wilks Williams James Æt 46? Married and has children An Assistant Chaplain in the East India Company's Service. of a highly educated mind: sensitive disposition and mild and amiable general deportment

II. His present condition is attributed to sensitiveness: the Climate of India and annoyance in the discharge of his professional duties.

III. No premonitory symptoms are known to have existed

IV. The Patient has not been subject to any convulsive diseases

V. The Patient labours under the Mania of suspicion in an aggravated form.

VI. His bodily functions are pronounced to be all natural

VII. The disease has continued without interruption for about eight years.

VIII. The patient conceives that individuals are set to watch and annoy him, to report as to his conduct to some mysterious authority and that these spies and others address to him insulting epithets. The disease is slowly increasing. He continued to perform his clerical duties until and for a short time after his return to England

IX. It is affirmed that no suicidal tendency exists.

X. He is described as inoffensive.

XI. The patient's family are said to be healthy

XII He was under Medical Treatment in India – He resided for some time at the House of a Medical Man in Scotland where occupation amusement &c were tried without benefit.

XIII. He has been insane for eight years, but has not been secluded

13 May 1857.

No. 1 is thus described on admission. "Monomania of Suspicion. with delusions of ambition. His own thoughts become objective. He hears himself, when he imagines that he listens to opprobrious epithets from strangers. and believes by the imagined that he makes use of obscenities in preaching" If to this be added that he conceives these revolting communications were the result of a system originated

by the Government or of a conspiracy to punish and banish him from Society: that latterly he heard these calumnies from the lips of his fellow captives and assaulted them with great violence when they were not speaking nor looking towards him, and that although he might apologise for his passion on account the pain he had inflicted: he continued the to regard the person with suspicion and that all this was contemporaneous and compatible with intelligence acuteness and religious impressions: the case is exhausted. He performed service and preached while acting under these convictions. Various fluctuations occurred in the intensity of the suspicion and accompanying depression but in its main character the disease presented the same symptoms at his discharge. Opiates were administered to diminish the general sensitiveness & to suggest pleasing mental impressions: a seton was introduced in the neck to occupy the attention through the instrumentality of physical pain and the Iod Pot was ordered as an alteration.

Discharged.

№ 763.

Admitted
17 February 1857.

Agnes Bell Æt 32 widowed Described as hastily sullen and reserved and as having received a superior education

II. Her condition is attributed to intemperance aggravated by the intemperate life of her husband who died from the effects of Drinking

III. The disease was ushered in by coldness and indifference to her children.

IV. She has not been subject to Epilepsy

V. The patient is described as labouring under Dipsomania alone

VI. The appetite and digestion are impaired: the catamenia irregular: She presents considerable abdominal obesity.

VII. There has been no modification in her causes since the formation of the intemperate habit.

VIII. She conceives that her friends are conspiring against her: she will not join them at meals.

IX. The patient has been frequently heard to threaten self-destruction.

X. She entertains a strong antipathy to her friends and is indifferent to her children She becomes excited when the nature of her own case is mentioned.

XI. Her family are said to be unaffected with any hereditary tendency.

XII. Moral treatment has been tried but without effect.

XIII. She has been ill for at least three years, but has never been in any place of confinement.

1 June 1857.

When his case came first under observation it was judged expedient to restore the suspended functions: to impart tone to the system and to remove that anæmia which in this, as in many similar cases, is contemporaneous with obesity. The Syrupus of the Iodid of Iron was at first prescribed, and subsequently the oxyd of Bismuth while three leeches were ordered to be applied to the groin at the approach of the Catamenial period. These measures associated with cheerful society and constant exercise have produced most striking and salutary effects. The patient is gentle, submissive,

amiable and industrious: She does now exhibit interest in her children: the enormous abdominal protuberance has almost entirely disappeared, and her temperament is more active and vivacious. Subsequent to the last occasion extraction of Blood - she became alarmed: Conceived that she had lost a large quantity of blood and that she was about to sink from exhaustion. The Panic and sense of Syncope have returned repeatedly since requiring recourse to antispasmodics and stimulants and the Patient is actually depressed, affected with bad ache: perhaps in that condition which would precipitate her into syncope were the practical [illegible] of her craving for artificial support possible. She has been ordered Infus Gentian.

Admitted 19 Febru

Feb 5th 1858

This Lady was removed - Believed

Discharged

No 764.

Admitted 19 February 1857. Robert Simpson Ætat 28. Unmarried. A lawyer's of amiable disposition and an excellent education completed at Edinburgh University.

II. The aberration is attributed in the first instance to exclusive study, seclusion and religious impressions chiefly connected with the propagation of the Gospel.

III. The disease was preceded by depression: peculiarity of temper, opinionativeness and vigilance.

IV. She was subject to Hæmorrhoids in a severe form.

V. The patient now exhibits symptoms of Melancholia.

VI. The external senses are good: the appetite and digestion unequal: Bowels constipated P.R. normal.

VII. This is described by the Reporter as a relapse but it is doubtful whether Mr Cuccidity was ever completely reestablished.

VIII She refuses food: secretes and destroys articles of trifling value is inclined to rudify: and has manifested much estrangement from his nearest friends.

IX There is every reason to believe that he was prepared to commit suicide but that the supervision of those around frustrated his designs.

X. He seems alienated from his friends. He destroys property

XI. It is believed that the Mother and Sister of the Patient have been eccentric and melancholic if not absolutely insane.

XII. He was benefitted by the treatment pursued in the Asylum during the previous attack.

XIII. He has been ill for two years a portion of which was passed in the Edinburgh Institution.

1 June 1857.

The first report subsequent to admission was as follows.

"20 February. Admitted during the Night. Slept many hours and during to day. He seems as calm and rational as previous to admission

The suicidal disposition justified exclusion, but in all other respects Mr S. displayed the same attributes as entitled him in the judgments of his friends to partial emancipation. He was at once placed under the special supervision of an attendant during the Day and directed to have a Bed in the infirm Dormitory. Incessant control has prevented a total elapse: but there are frequently recurring temporary peculiarities, subdued manifestations which demonstrate that his morbid tendencies are not obliterated. He endeavours to reduce the quantity of accoutrement: he tears a cuff or a collar: he bends towards the Earth, he omits syllables of words. Notwithstanding these adverse influences the patient wore stout and has a tendency to corpulency. He has been recommended exercise and occupation in digging: but the latter he is chary as far as he can.

June 1860 This gentleman requires great attention being cunning suicidal & very plausible. He continually complains of attendants and against one in particular he is in the habit of making grave charges but from investigations conducted at the time it was found that generally there was little ground for them and Mr S. was actuated by a feeling of animosity which extended him further than the truth warranted. Possessing in a remarkable manner the power of arguing Mr S is fond of disputing and selects as the subject his delusion as to his habitation: his arguments are good sound and would impress on one unacquainted with his case. Mr S for some time past obstained from food and Liquor had to be fed to the stomach pump to the process of which finding he offered no resistance believing that his throat was not broken when food was thus forced on him. He is better but in fair bodily health.

June 1861 The course of this case is marked by a series of most interesting changes under the details of which it is impossible to enter but arrangements have been made by which there is secured to him the privacy of a parlour where he can pursue his favourite occupations. Religious education of the most strict Calvinistic School has rendered Mr S. a good type of that type school from which he is sprung. His time is entirely devoted to religious exercises. His day is spent somewhat in the following manner. — Rises at seven prayers and asking blessing on the breakfast which he takes at 8. A.M. Attends the regular worship consisting of public prayer and reading of the Scriptures 11 hrs 12 hrs 10 hrs 12 translation from Greek Testament or transcription & Collection of copies of Scripture & comparing of different editions as to correctness

Mr Behrens that hours he has at time written all the psalms of David and the Gospels and other portions of scripture. 12 hr 2. long Graces before and after dinner and dines daily the afternoon is devoted to sacred meditation the perusal of works of eminent Ch. P. Divines the practice of sacred music and other exercises of a religious character. Tea is provided and followed by prayer prayer and thanksgiving and the evening the bed time Open. A firebrand exercises. Such is the life Mr S. has had during the past year. He is obliged to go out in the forenoon and afternoon against this he constantly protests as he says his time for worship & study is completely cut up but he continues when out hours to read commentaries and other religious works. His state of health is fair.

July 1862 This gentleman spends his life in much the same manner as is described above. His father has visited him on several occasions and his home relations with all views of it possible influencing him but he receives them visits as visits of persons who are religious like himself and the affairs or their relationship is concerned are to him of little or no importance. The visits of his father which at one time were always received with an outward appearance are now more dreaded as he now fears that it is only through his friends that he will obtain that liberty which his confinement as a lunatic deny him. He occasionally indulges in the art deny. It alone thanks himself but beyond that he takes his food in a general way only.

July 1863 Last year Mr S. was tried at the Quarter but the experiment was not altogether satisfactory. He was fond of walking away himself and tried to avoid his attendant so that the change will not again be attempted. He has enjoyed good bodily health during the past year. Occasionally he has indulged in a days fasting. And it may be said that since last report no marked change has taken place in his mental state. Of late he has been willing to walk and now does so.

Sept 1864 The peculiarities of this gentleman still continue to occupy attention which may interesting please. If an unhealthy habit he has suffered during the past year from many forms of skin disease which have been treated both generally & topically with partial success. The combination of religious

No 764

and erotic mania is very well marked in his case. He may be described as a protestant anchorite who makes his room in the asylum a cell of the desert. There he carries out as far as he can his worship of the Almighty according to his own views. His day is a day of prayer of reading & of self examination & contemplation. From his exercises in a worship of God for he denies the Blessed God thereby. He puts emphasis & causes out a system of self torture which seriously impairs his general health. He vows vows & keeps them as far as he can. He cannot however resist looking upon women & those few with whom he comes in contact he tries to battle & subdue the self delusion that he is doing them. Spiritual good he charges their hands & gives them little presents of books & beads with which his pockets are filled. His liberality.

The excursion which the medical superintendent has in contemplation next in Nov. is a thing very his delusions during their journey they came in contact with several young women who attract his attention for his occasion he selected Rose advanced to the position of young marriage portrait and to the enjoyment & pleasures of the young women. He is now thin & pale looking.

Aug 1865

Mr Simpson has passed another year in which there has little occurred in his mental history to call for notice here. He has occupied himself with the same pursuits & passed through the same mental states as in former years. He is now turning with zeal for good and again his language & feelings fervent and many. He is constantly occupied with the Bible or something connected with it. His life is a perpetual act of worship. He visits scripture passages on a black board & calls the attention of his fellow patients to them. He prays aloud with the utmost regularity. He takes exercise by dancing before the Lord as did David. He sings psalms Septem
without the slightest idea of time or tune. He is now relieved in mind with the gravity of his responsibility for every moment of his time. He is thought thereby continually in sacred subjects.
His bodily health is not robust. He suffers from a chronic bronchial cough. He has been using Dr Thos. Tar as a popular medicine for a considerable time.
Mr Sept
His diet is regulated as described above he does not join in any amusements considering all such frivol

764
Robt Simpson
Aug 1866

Mr S. remains unchanged
Bodily health not good frequent complaints of pains
Has been frequently visited by his relatives
Accompanied the Doctor to Inchess &c

April 16th 77. Mr Simpson is still a patient in R in Inchess.

5th of November 1877 Mr Simpson has for the last 12 months been in the Refractory Gallery. In 1872. (See records Book) he assured his friends from a suicidal intention. In 1875 he made his escape & reached Edinburgh. He is at present in his erotic, religious, & ecstatic state. He writes letters to females addressing them as "my Lady" & sends presents to them of bits of sugar crumbs of Bread & the like ~~Signs~~ Signs himself as Immanuel He engages in his ~~odd~~ devout exercises as formerly recorded. In walking he stoops forward takes short steps on his toes & almost all the time he addresses himself to any one he dances round them on his toes, He has in fact the symptoms which are described by French writers as Chorea Procursiva or Chorea festinans, Generally when reading he beats the book before him with his right hand & what finally the book is battered to pieces. His dancing does not appear at present to be part of his worship as it was Davids & as is the "Shakers" He is still as importunate about getting away aspiring as his reason that he wishes to be at some feast in the Temple ~~& other~~ His bodily health is moderately good, he has attacks of diarrhoea occasionally

September 12th 78 Mr Simpson still conducts "his temple devotions" with the rites and ceremonies above described; busies himself with transcribing and re-writing the same documents of "judgments" etc. and has the same anxiety to have the mutilation

Sept 6th 1879 Mr Simpson Continues to be "Immanuel"; he shows manifest great interest in his friend's movements &c. he is still as devout to his book as formerly; & Continues his dancing performances which seem to be exercises & "cross" & penance

Continued to next Page

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Nº 765.

Admitted
24 February 1857.

William George Ronald Æt: Married and has one child. a Mer-
:chant of excellent education but of irregular habits.

II. Habits of intoxication may be stated as at once the cause and the symptom of mental disease

III. Excess invariably introduces the mental degradation

IV. The patient has been several times affected with convulsive Delirium tremens.

V. The Patient labours under Dipsomania.

VI. His aspect is bloated and coarse

VII. The Propensity which subjugates the Patient will have been indulged al-
:most continuously and in defiance of all obstacles and controls and conse-
:quences.

IX.

X. The patients Father is reported to be nervous.

XI.

XII. He has been boarded with various individuals in the Country in order that he might be removed from former associations and temptations.

XIII. The disease has existed for years, and the Patient was for some time an inmate of the Brighton Institution.

1 June 1857.

When first admitted fears were entertained that the Patient might pass into a state of Delirium Tremens, but the gradual withdrawal of stimulants and the substitution of nutrients appeared to assist the Restor-
:ative and in the course of a few days he enjoyed profound sleep was able to leave his Bed, and speedily recovered his strength. For a season Mr R. was disinclined to join his former associates, to occupy his place at the officers table or to mingle as before in the amusements. He was subdued & not depressed. But his

state of feeling has passed away and although perfectly confident he is cheerful and capable of carrying out his former pursuits.

Feb 1883.

Discharged

Robert Simpson

May 10th 80 Mr Simpson has informed me that he [illegible] dancing during his performance & that he fancies that he is living here in a "non suprem" place and hence his effort to counteract the evil influence of the position Mr S. computes that his sufferings are equal to 80 deaths per diem reckoning 6 pence cuts to one death

Sept 11th 81 Mr Simpson is a remarkable man: frequently when executing some of his insane dances he commences in a most agreeable and interesting way about the scenery and the objects of interest around without the slightest allusion to any peculiarity in his habits &c

March 10th 81 Mr Simpson remains much the same.

April 1882. Mr Simpson is as active as ever - no change to record.

October 1882 Mr Simpson is thin, pale & careworn does not look well, he has occasional attacks of diarrhoea which weaken him considerably, he was getting better from this onward & had increased diet & weights were given but as yet not felt much benefit. He still performs his revolutions round his room & is mostly dancing round & round early lying on the sofa, his revolutions are also carried on during the night & awakening on the early morning, Mr S. says that there are religious services. He says he is Emmanuel & is serving his appointed time here. He is sometimes suspicious of the papers he receives being sent to bring him, etc work him harm. He also often complains of his attendants but usually without cause. He is harmless & inoffensive but constantly moves round & round in his walks & otherwise responds to kind & shows a devout spirit.

April 15th 1883 Mr Simpson is in fair health though thin, he has picked up fleshy well during the winter & is doing well at present. The weather has not agitated him so much as formerly. Mentally there is no change to record, he retains his delusions, movements & behaviour & is hopelessly insane.

10.10.84. Mr S remains the same he has been at Kirkmichael House & says he enjoyed his stay there

No 766.

Admitted
11 March 1857.

Isabella Carson Æt 50. Unmarried. Daughter of a Farmer: of a mild and obliging disposition and good plain education

II. No cause is known for her present condition

III. No Premonitory Symptoms have been observed

IV. The Patient's health has been uniformly good

V. The Disease now presented consists in patient with excitement.

VI. The external senses are acute Appetite and digestion normal. Pulse and Respiration accelerated Cat are still regular in appearance.

VII. The Patient is described as never having been perfectly well since first attacked although this is the third time that there has been an aggravation of Symptoms

VIII. She passes sleepless nights wandering to and fro and is disposed to roam through the County without motive or object. Besides general restlessness there is frivolous conversation almost amounting to incoherence and idle and profitless pursuits.

IX. There exists no disposition to commit Suicide

X. She is generally good tempered but is easily excited and when

XI. No tendency to Nervous or other Diseases is known to exist in the family of the Patient.

XII Moral Treatment has been principally trusted to

XIII. Her unsoundness of mind was observed twenty five years ago but exacerbations marked by irritation and peculiar eccentricity occur which have likewise necessitated her seclusion in a private Madhouse.

1 June 1857.

This Lady was visited some time since by her former Medical Attendant who pronounced her much better. This improvement consists in perfect contentment and cheerfulness. The resumption of industrious

vicious habits, and the disappearance of all disposition to leave her present abode or to entertain any anticipations or wishes for such an event. She rarely speaks of Hope Lane and is identified with the events and interests which surrounded her. She is very quick but when engaged in conversation there is mingled with much frivolity and confusion many proofs of acuteness and acute observation. These may however be traced back to a distant period. Her temper is unruffled, and apparently incapable of harbouring enmity or irritability. She is robust and obese.

June 1860 Miss Carson is happy and merry as a child she dances & skips about in the most refreshing manner she has grown a face but old. She works pretty diligently & sings loudly. She knows all the hymns & words with any tune in them. Mrs Allis reports her constant condition to be at times she is depressed & lethargic lies on the sofa & sleeps most part of the day with her head covered. At other times she is loud & excited & from violent she passes into very extreme states down & then thumps with her feet on the floor & is rapid & heated keeping time to some familiar tune. Nothing gives her greater pleasure than kneeling on the floor with all her might & looking at the fire she makes forcible attempts to thrust the tongs & poker & judicious use of simple medicine seems to relieve this state of excitement & since she has not been under special treatment.

June 1861 Her bodily remains unchanged except it may be said that during the past year she has had longer and more severe fits of excitement which has rendered her temperance & cautious guarding necessary. Otherwise her change has to be recorded the same mode of treatment pursued.

July 1862 Miss Carson has been seen by some of her friends she manifests the same happiness & vivacity when with the same ability of keeping excitement which is characteristic of her in her most ordinary condition. She manifests no desire to go away. She is both sudden & violent attacks on her attendant have rendered Miss C. neither dare to be dressed & it is consequently necessary that when any symptoms of excitement are seen that no single attendant should approach her. During these excitements she has the confirmed in a dark room when she generally at once becomes quiet taking to bed & often turning the room upside down & tearing about the clothes of the bed clothes. Her bodily health is good

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153.

№ 767.

11 April 1857 Annabella Taylor Æt. Unmarried a Gentlewoman of good Education

II.

III. A tendency to suspect the motives of those around preceded the development of insanity

IV. The Patient is not supposed to have laboured under insanity, but the information supplied as to the history of the Patient is extremely meagre.

V. She labours under the Mania of suspicion

VI. She has recently been under the treatment of professor Simpson but for which malady is not known the Patient looks pale and thin

VII.

VIII The Patient conceives herself the victim of persecution maintained chiefly if not exclusively by a clergyman who exercises a malign influence over her who has betrayed her in correspondence which has reached against her calumniated her in the public newspapers and to crown all has caused passages to be scattered through the pages of every new work in which she is insulted and held up to scorn She has become sullen, indolent, and alienated from her friends

IX.

X. Her antipathy towards her supposed tormentor is so strong, her threats of revenge so alarming that seclusion was deemed necessary.

XI.

XII.

XIII. She has been insane for a year, it is inferred, but has never been in seclusion

1 June 1857

In a protracted interview some time after admission Mrs Cady confessed her adherence to the erroneous convictions which had occasioned seclusion She was the special object of detraction to a clergyman formerly her friend and guide and the object of general obloquy in consequence of the unscrupulous circulation of these calumnies This confession was delivered in a hesitating and doubtful manner indicative of fear or shame or wavering faith, but not of moral duplicity Since last period the subject has been sedulously avoided and it is understood that she has not extended her confidence to any of those in whose society she is placed. She has occupied herself with useful work written home regularly, participated willingly in all amusements and manifested her unhealthy tone of mind chiefly in vague suspicions, absence of cordiality, an occasional disposition to remain in Bed, and feelings of anxiety, fear, and sinking. For the latter symptom She has been prescribed gentle antispasmodics. A course of Purgatives was prescribed.

31 July 1857.

If the total disappearance of all indications of delusion - a careful avoidance of all topics or allusions which could lead to the subjects of open between her and the rational portion of the Community; and a quick shy furtive manner & industrious habits can be taken as proofs of mental sanity his patient may be regarded as sane. There is however occasionally considerable trepidation of manner and a sedulous effort to escape from close observation and cheerfulness which excite suspicion. She is however regarded as improved by her friends and as capable of residing in a private family and certainly presents the aspect of a robust person of nervous temperament rather than of a Monomaniac

Discharged.

№ 768.

Admitted
19 May 1857.

Robert Hornel Æt. 44 a Timber Merchant unmarried and of reserved manners

II. The mental alienation is attributed to Stimulants

III.

IV. The Patient has not been affected with convulsions.

V. The patient is at present labouring under Melancholia

VI. The functions of the patient are described as normal. Even when dejected the pulse continues undisturbed.

VII. The intervals of good health have been of brief duration for some years. There have been four or five aggravated attacks of excitement and depression during each year

VIII. He labours under great depression, conceives that he is about to die, and remains in Bed. Latterly the nervous prostration has been very great.

IX. It is suspected that he entertained Suicidal intentions

X. He has frequently been extremely unmanageable and required supervision during the night

XI. The family of the patient are described as free from hereditary tendency or peculiarity

XII. "The Patient is stated to bear antimonials well

XIII. He has been addicted to stimulants for many years, and from time to time presents the symptoms that he now does.

1 June 1857

The individual has improved. He is less despondant, sleeps better, and is already incorporated with the community with which he has voluntarily connected himself. Hyoscyamus has been prescribed.

Janry 11 1858. Discharged Relieved

Discharged

No 766

July 1863 Miss Cussons case continued from page 152.
The lady has during the past year undergone no change of importance. Her noise and merry singing are often to be heard resounding through the house and it is occasionally necessary to take her constrained to her bed room.
She appears to be oblivious to the ladys mind and follows and fulfils the slightest command and question questioning no response to present & past events. To dance sing part time to the composing but most regular and correct way are her chief amusement and seem to give hopeful & unbounded satisfaction. Her bodily health has been good but one or twice she has suffered from vomiting and purging.

Sept 1864 This lady may be said to be more than healthy neither violent or otherwise than last report on. frequent recourse has to be had to seclusion & her violence is sometimes so great & unexpected as to necessitate her being placed in a strong room. Fortunately darkness and the absence of objects to excite soon render her quiet so that she can be safely kept in bed without causing danger either to herself or others.
She is very incoherent but when left she works industriously with her needle & when she can be kept at it gets through a great deal of sewing. Her bodily health has been very good indeed & she is more robust & florid.

Aug 1865 The mental health of this lady has been unchanged during the past year. She is occasionally violent requiring to be confined in her bed room she is at other times tolerable and inclines to sleep all day on a sofa. She is sometimes suspicious and always quarrelsome. Very fond of slamming doors especially of the cupboard door on which she puts a good deal of beating the floor with her feet and doors and rooms creating with her hands in rhythmical time. She frequently keeps at night singing & shouting & screaming at the shutters. She is always incoherent.
Her bodily health is very good she is regularly treated with purgatives to counteract a natural costiveness. She is robust & healthy looking in condition though sometimes during her periods of excitement she is fibrous pale and anaemic.
She is much less excited on rare occasions to occupy herself seeing being more the exception as it formerly was

the park she walks out daily and goes with her fellows & demeanes beyond the walks.

Aug 1876 Miss Carson is unchanged.
Noisy at night sleeps every day occasional violence & destructive
Breaks up the history of her life.
Bodily health good. Not the epileptic.
She has been visited by her friends.

1 June 1877 This large demented and old demeanour remains unchanged. She is very noisy but generally speaking harmless and manageable.

1 Dec 1877 Miss Carson's case remains the same. The harmless characteristics continues. Her bent-backed coarse masculine appearance and shrieking harsh voice are the chief outward characteristics of the case. With the exception of a cold Miss Carson is in good physical health since last entry

1 May 1878 Miss Carson is in very violent condition

April 16 '77. The same.

15th of December 1877. Miss Carson is considerably demented she is at times troublesome & lazy & lying asleep whenever she can take her times she is, except noisy & excitable at night, in her bodily health tolerably good.

September 12th 78 The case still continues in a state of considerable activity with outbreaks of rest: she is especially noisy at night; she has her daily habits

September 6th 1879 There is no change to record in Miss Carson's case: she continues good natured; active & quiet by turns. She is still noisy at night – a typical case of Chronic mania

May 10th 80 Miss Carson continues to suffer from Chronic mania She is noisy & abusive in her actions – there has been no change to record since last entry

Sept 14th 80 Miss Carson is a good natured Chronic case – very noisy at night – She becomes herself into 17 years of age – remains much the same

10th March 81 No change to record

10th April 1882 No State Quo

(Sig

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October 1882	Miss Carson is in fair bodily health but she is most filthy old woman, her face is very wrinkled & she is sallow & thin. she is a quiet & harmless demented patient & is sometimes wet & dirty.
April 17th 1883	Miss Carson is in fair health & walks about the Ward in October. Mentally there is & can be no change, she is a harmless demented.

Admitted
8 July

№ 770.

Admitted
8 July 1857.

Elizabeth Wilson Æt. Daughter of Farmer of gentle affectionate and obliging disposition and liberal education

II. The mental condition of the Patient is attributed to Rheumatic Fever which occurred in 1842 and likewise to having lost her way and wandered about in a wild part of the country for some hours about six years ago

III. The incursion of the Disease was attended with occasional irritability of temper and disturbance of the urinary secretion

IV. She is not subject to Epilepsy but suffered from Rheumatic Fever

V. The Patient labours under the Mania of Pride which seems to be increasing

VI. The senses, appetite, pulse &c are reported to be normal. The Patient is however more easily fatigued than formerly and less inclined to take exercise

VII. Little change has been observed in the disease since aberration was first observed.

VIII The patient conceives herself to be married and the mother of several children by her husband, three in number, being of high rank. From being active and useful in household duties she has ceased to take any interest in them or in her absent relatives. She has likewise latterly rarely joined in conversation: and appears absorbed in her own thoughts: her lips and head wooing as if sustaining animated conversation

IX There does not appear to be any tendency to Suicide

X She is inoffensive in deportment but suspects former friends of having assaulted her and of entertaining malicious designs against her

XI. The patient's family is supposed to be free from hereditary taint

XII. Her general health has been good, she took homoeopathic medicines prescribed by a friend with apparent good physical effects.

XIII The disease has continued for six years: but has always been of so mild a character that seclusion was never considered necessary.

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June 1860 — Mrs Wilson lives apart from the ladies placed with her in the same gallery. She seldom speaks beyond wishing a good morning but when she does speak it is to assert her position as a wife of George IV Countess. The belief would be very active if she considers all with whom she is obliged to associate as infinitely beneath her notice and this incongruity between her supposed and real position has rendered her the subject of a conspiracy which has for its object the her humiliation. This is effected by sending her poor clothes unfit for a person in her position & even cutting down her expensive & fancy dresses & stealing the superb robes that are sent her. And here comes another curious set of delusions She believes the ladies and attendants are men in disguise that some of them have the power of injecting her with disease. To keep herself perfectly pure she is continually washing her clothes and occasionally takes down a dress and washes it to clear away fancied impurities, conveyed by touch or draught of air. She is very healthy & good.

June 1861 — There are now being collected for this lady. Money pieces of glass which she calls Money which is carefully treasured. She draws & loves an old pillow case with broken pieces of bottle & window glass and it is positively unaccountable how she can collect so much in her daily walks. She maintains the same dignified behaviour as far as has been ascertained her delusions remain unchanged.

June 1862 — Mrs W. suffers the persecutions by which she is subjected with the magnanimity of a heroine she does not perceive the incongruity between her actual and assumed position or rather views it she believes it patiently as a thing that must and will some day end. She dresses to the habit her friends provide for her generally on first donning a new dress protesting that it is too shabby for her to wear but altering it to her own taste and comfort and then using it regularly.

July 1863 — This lady has not changed She is very muddy and healthy & may be said to be happy. Her complaints are mostly unreal and are apparently suiting to her delusions "that fellow" referring to her attendant runs and again insults her. She continues to make her own & laundry and is very chary in her habits. A curious delusion manifests itself the other day a pimple

No 770

appeared on her nose the cause of it she said was a bruise
proper from one of the "fellows" which at once produced the dis-
agreeable sickness.

Sept 1864 Since last report of this case was written this Lady has become decidedly more amenable to the rules of the House and has accordingly been allowed to enjoy the amusements and privileges that are provided for patients therein. She soon set again claiming her rights and pronounced her self Widow of Geo IV & and request that she should be dressed and attended as indeed becomes her station. Her clothes sent to her as well as not here but she says intended for some kitchen maid or under servant and when she sees any dress better than her own or any of her fellow patients she at once changes the ornaments as a whole. She now in her very good health and strength age had a severe which causes some alarm as from the second occasion in which she has shown similar symptoms. Her silence of the heart is indicative of Physical signs She has been visited by her relations and has received them previously.

Aug 1865 Miss Le Wilcox has since last reported on passed another year without material change in her mental state. She still believes herself a person of quality who from some unexplained cause is continually persecuted and detained in confinement. Her clothes which her friends and her are changed for inferior ones. Those surrounding her if dressed in female clothes are men of her acquaintance whom she knew in former days. The food she gets is forbidden from persecution effects as does the air she breathes is charged with Electrical shocks sometimes annoys her. Should she have a pain anywhere in her body she avers she saw the Enemy come and touch her & then fall down on the floor and disappear or fly out at the window. She thinks the medical men knows all about these things & has much to hint in the most vague manner which had ceased she will at once understand.
Miss W. continues quite comfortable.
Her bodily health is fair She is however fanciful and has frequent complaints
She has not suffered from any fainting fits
She occupies herself in cleaning her own room doing embroidery walking
once daily. She does not go to church seldom joins in any of the
amusements.

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Mrs S. Wilson

Mrs S. Wilsons mental health is the same.
She now works seldom sits in the sun plays sometimes
Letter to correction but more frequently is silent.

Aug 1866 Her bodily health is good and nothing has been heard of the Egyptian lately.

She has been visited by her friends.

1 June 1875 There is little change to note in this case. Mrs Wilson with the exception of an attack or two of Catarrh of recent date has enjoyed and now enjoys good health. No change can be recorded in her mental state

1 Dec 1875 Mrs Wilson attends Church and Communion enjoys fair health. Her delusions remain but has any of her mental peculiarities for which she has been confined been dropping

1 May 1876 She seems unchanged mental attitude and the same excellent physical health continues

April 6th 77. The same state.

Sept 12th 1878 There is no change to record except perhaps an increased amount of reserve - I should occasionally take to bed with the idea that she is dying. She is very reserved but has deigned to inform me that she is "a murdered portion of one of the King's daughters"

Sept 6th 79 Mrs Wilson on one occasion avowed that the Wabi was a Page of George III's time: she is free of pinion delusions of identity. Lately now often she talked under the idea that she is "passing away" Now again also she states that she is not Mrs Wilson but a Change into some one else.

May 10th 80 There is no Change to record Mrs Wilson continues to have the same fantastic ideas & delusions.

Sept 14th 80 Mrs Wilson continues to be very reserved, occupies herself with a great deal of fancy work She still talks & lies under the idea she is dying

16th March 81 There is no change to record.

April 1882. Mrs Wilson remains much the same - occasionally maintains that she is in "the sleep of death"

October 1882 Mrs Wilson is in fair bodily health & condition, active & busy as days will tell much on her. Mentally there is no change, she has many delusions is very reserved but quiet & self contained she sits in the same seat daily & holds no conversation with those around. I have heard her however recommend certain rational treatment for an ordinary catarrh. She had an attack of diarrhoea in the autumn which left much effect on her health.

(OVer)

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April 4th 1853

10 · 10 · 54

Miss Wilson shows no change. Her health has been good during the winter as at present. Mentally there is no change or improvement to record. Miss Wilson is silent stiff and reserved, but polite when spoken to about herself. She does not express her delusions so much as formerly.

Admitted
28 July

№ 772

Admitted
28 July 1857.

John Fenn Russell Æt: 30. Unmarried A Clergyman of good abilities and varied acquirements.

II. The disease is attributed to intense and protracted study.

III.

IV.

V. The Patient is supposed to labour under the Mania of Suspicion

VI. His Physical Health is reported to be good.

VII This is the first attack

VIII He conceives that a conspiracy exists against him connected with the subject of infant baptism. He is industrious and reads: but is not watchful during the night.

IX. He has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide.

X. He threatens to shoot others had he the power and previous to confinement was prepared to shoot his mother. He is generally quiet but suffers from paroxysms of violence.

XI.

XII

XIII He has been insane for eighteen months which have been passed in the Asylum at Cheadle. Manchester

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No 772

June 1860

W. R. has of late been in very good spirits he walks, drives & joins in all amusement. She is constantly planning and some of his plans are for pleasure and a habit has thus become with him that a pond close by he mentioned that it not taken up and breathe of him into some fantastic Indicrous shape. She is flighty and cannot settle to any work. This being a number of books he does not write with them. His health is good.

June 1861

W. R. as much as the same flat drawing botany & the slightest Geology have occupied him during the past year. She is now subject to frequent fits of depression but on the whole seems to indulge in better spirits. Nothing remarkable to be recorded. She stopped his allowance in the autumn that he was already a great trouble to his family.

June 1862

No 772.

The addition of a few pounds sterling to his income have caused the gentleman to reconsider his resolution to give up the house to which he is devoted & attached now he sees it perhaps too much.
He is very peculiar capricious in his conduct & language are improper
He has not pursued any of the accomplishments, some of which he acquired in the Institution, during the past year but has been much addicted to reading novels & fiction murder. Some of his letters are very strange & disclose an extraordinary state of mind one of very of example is here copied.

Col L. Sampson Monday Jan. 5th 1862

Sir I suspect you & Gods name art to meet the Sabbath day
[illegible] coming after the [illegible] of the week of [illegible] to save the life
of a petty boy. God damn you Sir faithfully
J.F.S. Pompeii

000 punished in an Earthquake
A.D. 79 at Pompeii

A Bibel or Benyamin
Punch not

July 1863 Mr Rhas not much changed the strange letters continue of anything he is happier does not work much and is disinclined for any amusements. She has not suffered during the past year from any disease. Her bodily health is good but he is thin an anaemic.

Sept 1864 This gentleman was in such a state of mental irregularity that it is difficult to give an idea of it. He is studious and earnest and selects good food for the mind but he cannot make use of it or profit by it. He writes and he reads much the microscope is an inherent part of him. drawings and sketches & write letters of which a specimen may be seen above.
He has spent part of the Summer at Cowes and well has benefitted by the change. But through all this he is more quiet and has distinctive them powers. His Books which had to be taken from him are now restored. His bodily health has been good altho' he is by no means robust. He eats well and sleeps at night.

No 772.

Aug 1865 — Rev. John Tom Russell year by year varies but always in the same manner. Specimens of his letters written now might easily be mistaken for those written years ago. His same thoughts & expressions are repeated and the same similar individuals addressed. Within the last few days he has written letters to various departments in the Church of England in ecstacy of new blasphemies. He has taken to hard reading occasionally and then again he burns & destroys his books. He is full of puns which are sometimes good sometimes the lowest. He has a certain amount of humour & great power of seeing it in others but his jokes are often quite incomprehensible to any one but himself.
He is fond of nature & a naturalist but his peculiarities cause him to be cunning produces one a copy without inserting first some queer twist of fancy.
His bodily health is fair. but he occasionally indulges in masturbation.
He occupies himself in various ways reading puts shells & the pattern of the garden & other amusements out of doors. He joins the parties & sings them.
He spent a month at the seaside at Cromer this year.

Aug 1866 — Mr R. is not changed in mental health. He occasionally becomes excited [redacted] His intemperate causes destroys his brain there many that are not here now.
His bodily health good.
He visit & walks with the Revd Sup.
He occupies himself in reading.

June 1875 — This patient is as studious as ever. Greek, Latin, German and French are all objects of attentional subjects of study for him and he has acquaintance with them all. His general bodily health is fortunately as may be gathered from the peculiarities of mind described above

1 Dec 1875 — Mr Russell's case remains unchanged. He has enjoyed parole, goes regularly to Church every Sunday and behaves in a very good manner. His conversation is at times very racy and most unintelligible

1 May 1876 — Bodily health excellent. No change mentally or playfully

See page 179 of this volume

April 16: 1877. Mr Russell remains as usual and keeps himself employed. See page 179 of this volume.

Obligant - Brother - Wm. Rutherford
Dunfermline

№ 773.

Admitted
29 July 1857.

John Rutherford Æt. 47 Unmarried a Manufacturer of some means & acuteness and great pretension -
Vide Case 692 Page 26 of Mss v Volume.

II. No intelligence has been given as to the commencement of the attack

III. His deportment in church and on the Exchange had become extravagant and attracted the notice of strangers.

IV. He is not subject to Epilepsy and enjoys good health

V. He labours under the Mania of Pride

VI. The patient is somewhat thinner than when formerly an Inmate

VII. This is the second aggravation of the Symptoms of the Malady

VIII. His gait is extremely dignified and he wears his hair very long: both manifestations being connected with the delusion that he is the son of John Wilson

IX.

X. A murderous, and it is affirmed an unprovoked attack upon his attendant precipitated the delusion

XI.

XII.

XIII. He was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution

See Case 692 page 247. Vol X..

13th December 1877. Mr Rutherford died on this date

№ 774.

Admitted
3 September 1857. Andrew Patterson Æt: 60. Unmarried A Shoemaker of liberal education

II. Intemperance is supposed to be the existing cause. The disease has been aggravated by the absence of proper restraint.

III. No premonitory symptoms are reported

IV. He is stated to be free from Convulsive disease

V. The Patient appears to be partially paticous. Occasionally there occur paroxysms of excitement when he becomes restless, unsteady, and indulges in stimulants to whatever extent he can procure them.

VI. He is in a satisfactory state of health.

VII. The malady has been continuous since its commencement.

VIII. He is said to entertain no particular delusion

IX. He at one time attempted to destroy himself by cutting his throat.

X. He is generally quiet and inoffensive

XI. The family of the patient are predisposed to derangement. all the members being nervous some of them incapable of ~~so~~ taking care of themselves

XII. No proper treatment has been resorted to.

XIII. The Patient has been nearly in the same state for thirty years and ~~his~~ has been previously in confinement.—

March 1858.

Little can be gathered with regard to the antecedents of this Patient—; his father was a respectable and Rigidly esteemed minister of the Church of Scotland; he himself a schoolmaster of good classical acquirements and ordinary ability: what led to his drinking propensities and them to his comparatively imbecile condition, it is difficult to say. These habits however had thrown him loose upon his own immediate friends and circle of acquaintances, he became irregular and vagrant, and it is presumed slowly developed into his present condition. He is now a quiet contented and somewhat-

childish old man - fond of reading but probably more from habit than anything else though by no means deficient in taste and intellect to understand and enjoy it. He is classically addicted to snuff probably for the sake of the stimulant: and to deprive him of which would be a greater loss than even liberty. He is cheerful, has no care and few aspirings, is in good bodily health, and capable of enjoying it.

June 1860 Mr Salisbury has a certain coarse spreading thumb which he goes many years. Scotts Novels Richards Life of Wolfe History of Liverpool &c &c besides he carries on a broadcloth coarse spreading in books he may happen to come across.
He is very contented with his present lot. His sister visits him once or twice a year and he has great pleasure in seeing her.

June 1861 Mr S. subject to strange fits of depression that reduce him to the condition of a futile fuss he becomes stupid stupefied & irresolute & plans bothers at about which he does not mind. These states are preceded by excitement and restlessness a demand for snuff an great irritability of temper. The peculiarities of this patients understanding remain unchanged his conversation this year being followed out as it was last. Mr Salisbury is healthy but age on his former mode of life renders his gait trembling & his appearance aged.

June 1862 No change of interest has to be recorded of this gentleman He continues to require a large quantity of snuff and the symptoms of his low is sufficiently indicated by the shortness of his temper He is susceptible of influence but continues to him contented saying that he might be worse off than he is in the Asylum. He gives all amusements and enjoys good health

July 1863 Mr Salisbury has for the last two years been sent to the sea side and finds there a great relief from the tedium of the life within the walls of the institution. As increase of funds has enabled the patients to enjoy always occasion and the report from the watering place being good account of his health and health. The advantages to be derived from a residence at the seaside are not easily calculated and have the years been so remarkable many be employed in Mr S's case among many others. It certainly would be well while the consideration of

of the Directors of such an Institution as this whether such fee with accommodation should not be acquired and used to a greater extent than at present. But there can be no doubt that such an arrangement would diminish the expense to individuals patients without increasing that of the Institution and would add a most powerful impetus to the curative and Contentative processes of the Establishment

Sept 1864 This old gentleman in the course of the year passes through many conditions of mind. At one time all amiable and good humour he is pleased with all his surroundings nothing seems changed the landscape is darkened, and in a cross light he views both men and things. He has been employed reading for the most part his old favourites he perused over & over his Milton's Scripture & Shakespeare. He summer is spent at the seaside & when the cold Autumn winds begin to blow he is brought back to the protection of the parent house.
His bodily health has not been materially interfered with during the past year. He has had frequent visits from his kind sister which always cheer him & render him contented with his present lot.

Aug 1865 W. Paterson has been during the past year far happier than usual time depressed confused & almost demented. But the change to the sea side greatly improved his health and served to put him into his more cheerful & contented condition. He has been visited by his sister on several occasions. His health & senile feebleness about the same time of his life seem to be the best condition that could be provided for keeping him in good mental health.
His bodily health has been good on the whole. He does not require medical interference in any way.
He occupies himself in reading. He reads certain standard books over & over Shakespeare Sir W. Scott &c and seems to enjoy them. He attends Chapel in town & the announcements frequently goes beyond the asylum walls.

Aug 1866 W. P. is materially unchanged
He spends 3 months yearly at Annan water foot
He requires medicine occasionally
His bodily health is good.

Nº 776.

Admitted
14 September 1857. Edward Boys Æt. 40 Unmarried a Chemist and druggist - he received a good education but was of dissipated habits

II. The disease is attributed to ~~Insanity~~ Intemperance

III. Insanity was preceded by delirium tremens.

IV. He has not laboured under any convulsive Disease

V. The Patient labours under hypochondriacal Melancholia

VI. His Physical Health is affirmed to be good although his aspect is corpse like. He is pale, emaciated, and dowsy. The surface is cold: the pulse slow and small.

VII. He suffered from depression some years ago

VIII He conceives that the Bowels have not been evacuated for a long period: that they are shut up and the lungs solidified that he cannot respire, in consequence of his crimes. He has taken no food for nine days and abstained for the same length of time previously.

IX. He attempted to commit suicide by opening a vein in the arm.

X. The patient is restless and miserable but inoffensive.

XI His Mother was depressed after parturition: & his brother appears to be of a highly nervous temperament.

XII. & He has been under treatment - Spinal disease was suspected

XIII. The patient has been insane for two months but has not been confined.

April 1858.

In its general features Mr. Wm Boys case presents a perfect type of Hypochondriacal delusion. From the first moment of admission 7 months ago to the present day Mr. Boy has not ceased to utter in the most plaintive and melancholy voice and with an expression and with an expression almost of despair his ridiculous complaints. He is a solid Mass - a perfect incarnation, he cannot swallow he

cause here is no room for anything - his lungs are solid and hence he has
breath. Food! What's the use of food - here's no bowels - no stomach
no throat - just a solid mass of horrible horrible pain. In accordance
with his belief he orders himself as rigid as possible stiffens & bends
a joint or more a muscle and points to his rigid condition in
proof of his statements. For some time after his admission he indulged
loudly in self-crimination - in reflections upon his conduct when
a boy, when he declared that he stole, drunk, swore &c a state-
ment which was at first received as truth viz: that he had been
guilty of theft to a considerable extent in his late employment
as a druggist was fully contradicted by the evidence of a brother
that he has led a very prodigal and licentious life & however certain
and indeed he was actually brought from a brothel to his present
residence. Since his admission he has exhausted all the conditions
of disease and suffering which age ache, penury and pain
can claim as an heirloom - he has expressed himself both statistically
and dynamically, in a solid mass and an "incarnate cramp" and
has run the gamut of disease through all the organs which his ana-
-tomical knowledge can furnish him means for. When undergoing
the process of draping, he is either perfectly rigid and immoveable or
struggling violently: Placed in a chair he allows himself to sink
down into a crumpled mass and his emaciated body and
loose hanging clothes remind you forcibly of a weather beaten
scarecrow rather than of a used up production of humanity.
his latest bulletin of health are characteristic, and he is at present
blind, dumb, and deaf and prefers or rather submits to the use
of the stomach pump (feeding tube) and injection pipe than natural
food, or occasional medicine. Mr. B. is at present (April 20th) labour-
-ing under diarrhea or more properly dysentery probably the
result of frequent and violent constipation

The case indicates exceedingly well the transition of impress-
-ions of sense and impressions arising from disturbed secreting
functions, into positive delusion influencing the conduct and deter-
-mining the whole train of thought and action of the individual.
Weakness ensues upon the diarrhea and a shattered constitution
totally unable to battle with disease were conditions under
which Mr. B could not be expected long to survive. He
became gradually weaker fell-ed, fell back again fell-ed
again & then sunk. He retained most of the mental characte-
-istics to the last and died as for some months he had lived
under delusions fed by remorse and the conviction of a life
wasted and misspent. His brothers were with him at

the hour of death, and although he formerly rejected their sympathy their
Ministrations were most evidently a source of consolation and
pleasure

Died May 17th 1868.

No 776.

Admitted
15 September 1857.

Archibald Grant Æt: Proprietor, and until recently Captain in a Cavalry regiment: of amiable disposition, refined manners and liberal education

II. Hereditary tendency is known: masturbation is suspected to exist

III. Eccentricity was observed to exist long before insanity was thought of.

IV. The Patient has enjoyed robust health.

V: The present indications of Mania of ambition with delusions

VI. The special senses are in a normal condition: but he labours under delusions of vision and hearing.

VII. The disease has been continuous.

VIII. The delusions of the Patient are of four classes I He believes that he is the assumed or adopted brother of the Emperor of Russia of the duke Constantine of Russia, that he is a member of the Imperial Guard and a Cossack of the Don II. He is visited by the Queen and Ladies of the Court during the night and has connection with them III. There are presented to him or he actually sees persons, scenes, events, at remote distances & in the reality of which he firmly believes such as the mounting Guard of the Blues at Windsor, a fox Chase: the second proceedings of the Parisian Conference which he in some way influenced IV. He not only receives articulate intimations which are often prophetic as in the case of horse racing, and the Indian Mutinies and always intelligible: but the same powers, of the nature of which he professes ignorance speak through him, and often in languages which he does not understand and in tones and modulations of the voice which he cannot control. When so affected he shouts and babbles in a most extravagant manner. Many absurd and dangerous opinions are founded upon these convictions. He for example desires the establishment of the Russian French dynasty on the throne of Great Britain, and was on his way to Spain the ostensible cause of the Legacy when brought to the Asylum

-tection.

April 1868.

Mr Grant's condition has neither improved nor deteriorated during his 9 months residence in the House. In a psychological point of view he case is one of very considerable perplexity as may be gathered from the preceding abstract. The mode in which he was introduced into the Asylum – or entrapped as he pleased to call it although to a certain extent precipitated has acted upon him for evil in rendering him more inaccessible for information as to his delusions and less amenable to advice and control. At the basis of his character, not however obtrusive or even generally speaking unamiable – he possesses a large substratum of pride or at least as defined by Brown "that pleasing feeling of vivid pleasure which attends the belief of his own excellence" This feeling renders him, notwithstanding his professed love of candour, uprightness, and straight forward dealing, opinionative and dogmatic in the extreme on all points and more especially in relation to his own peculiar delusions. That his delusions are in a large manner modified by this element is obvious, how far they are determined is a more occult question. His own country, its laws and institutions, he denounces in the most unmeasured terms, its claims to excellence he laughs at, its professions of morality are a joke, in short it is so burdened with errors and shortcomings that in the very nature of things it must speedily perish and decay. Now as more phenomena observed in Mr G's case by an ordinary observer and in the condition in which Mr G usually appears – as a quiet courteous and rather intelligent gentleman to appear probably nothing more would be recorded of him than that he was rather peculiar in his views, fond of bringing them into notice, and somewhat ingenious in his mode of illustrating and defending them. In conversation he would probably betray nothing very extravagant unless his delusions subjects were immediately brought home to him and even then as if half ashamed to confess them he would hedge round and defend them tenaciously. The mental stratifications once opened up however, Mr G would have no hesitation in admitting the existence of belief such as those recorded. The substrata of some of them, such as the Nocturnal visits of her Majesty and the court ladies are undoubtedly referable to disordered and excited sensations, the consequence of noxious habits, others to an unusually active imagination which betrays itself in his ordinary conversation, in his facility of illustration, and the abundance of tropes and metaphors. These may be classified as spoken and partly acted reveries, articulate dreaming in which former pursuits of which he was particularly fond as shooting, hunting regimental duty &c play a most prominent part.

The most curious condition however is that in which he expresses himself prophetically and in "an unknown language". These phenomena are now rare, but when occurring there is no excitement or rhapsody, on the contrary he converses freely and

intelligibly, and breaking off at intervals and over the sounds which his fancy creates. The language is a mere jargon having no further affinity than in the frequent occurrence of particular sounds and syllables and occasionally words or at least compounds of syllables. The peculiarity however consists in the fact that he both hears and speaks the same language. Hearing it as the language of an individual or agency speaking through him and responding to it himself though unconscious of its meaning.

The only indication of improvement consists in the occasional absence of this particular phenomenon of his disease.

Mr G. takes part in all the amusements of the house – is fond of appearing in public and taking a conspicuous part in every thing going on – cheerful – active – ingenious – and obliging; at the same time fond of exercising a vein of satire and disapprobation through every thing which has not received the sanction of his approval or which may not coincide with his views. He is in excellent bodily health.

Nov. 17th 1854 Capt Grant has been now for nearly two and a half years an inmate of this institution. For some time his demands for liberty have been incessant. Commissioners and Medical functionaries have visited him and found his mental disease. And it has been arranged accordingly that he shall go and be his own master. Whatever may be the real state of the gentlemans mind then – this to be said that he never provoked into put a discussion of his former delusions and he had sufficient acuteness to perceive that the question at issue was not "Have I been insane" but "am I at present insane" "Can you certify that I am so" "I will not discuss with you former events in my history" So thus he managed to shirk discussion of delusions which he once believed which he possibly believes still but which he knows if he state to be part of his convictions now would bring upon him the Caption of insanity. Mr G has during the past year interested himself in the garden and has enjoyed much liberty He has been healthy

Discharged

№ 777

Admitted
17 September 1857. John Rae Thomson Æt: 26 unmarried. His disposition is kind and affectionate. He is of no occupation and is incapable of education.

II. The disease is Congenital.

III.

IV. The Patient has had all the diseases peculiar to Children and been under surgical Treatment for a broken arm.

V. He labours under Idiocy of the first degree.

VI His health is good

VII.

VIII. He does not manifest any peculiarities nor delusions

IX. He is happy and contented and apparently loves and enjoys life.

X. He is gentle and affectionate.

XI. It is affirmed that no hereditary tendency to mental disease exists in the patients family.

XII He was placed in Parkgate school for idiots, but without benefit.

XIII He has been weak from birth, but never secluded.

January 1858.

The above case affords a pleasing contrast to that of M^r Blackwood a patient some years younger and a resident in the Institution for some years. In the latter case there is a large development of intelligence, and at the same time an expression of intelligence which would alone belie his affinity to idiocy to a casual observer. He is however mischievous in the extreme cunning, intractable, cruel, while the other viz: Thomson is docile, affectionate and gentle as a child, at the same time painfully impressed in his features with the stamp of idiocy The potentiality of instruction is small in both, and probably only attainable through the medium of the imitative faculty, which is very en-

siderably developed. In both cases intelligence such as it is must be considered as automatic and involving processes of thought, but in the one there is a feeble reaction of the emotional sensibility and a greater preponderance of the instinctive propensities than in the other.

Discharged 28 January 1858.

140

Nº 778.

Admitted
25 September 1857. Robert Dick Æt. Unmarried Chemical Manufacturer of moderate Education - quick and tractable disposition.

II. The disease is suspected by the patient's father to have originated in slight indulgence in stimulants: whereas it is attributed by himself to an alteration with his parent. Are not both circumstances to be ranked as Symptoms.

III. The disease developed itself suddenly.

IV. The Patient is not subject to Epilepsy

V. He labours under the Mania of ambition

VI. He is more pale and thin than formerly. The nervous temperament has likewise become more developed.

VII. This is the second attack & has occurred after entire restoration to healthy intelligence for two years.

VIII. He is extremely restless, loquacious, arrogant, & claims the profession of the Universe - apparently in virtue of his divine origin.

IX.

X. He is occasionally pugnacious: at all times mischievous.

XI.

XII

XIII The Disease is of only a few days duration. He was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution. -

On admission Nº Dº case presents the old features - Extreme emotional susceptibility. Great Restlessness excitability Sudden and quick in quarrel, a single word of offence or the slightest indication of neglect is sufficient to put in action a crowd of contending passions - his face becomes pale - his hands shake - his

voice quivers - his whole body is agitated - in this condition he thunders forth denunciations of rage and if not restrained would proceed to positive acts of violence.

Two classes of phenomena especially call for attention in this case in a psychological point of view. In the first place the emotional excitement is paroxysmal - it consists in exhibitions of rage induced more or less rapidly according to circumstances and passing from one stage to another lasting in general not more than an hour or two or at most a day or if prolonged to a considerable extent voluntary and forced in justification of his former violence; or it may be passing into sullenness and brooding resentment.

The second feature is in the direction in which the emotional excitement tends. The paroxysms after passing through the various stages of wounded sensibility - pride - anger - resentment - against friends, imprecations, curses, oaths or in a high form of emotional excitement in which prayer and supplications for himself, ecstatic movements and expressions of Divine favour are vainly and wildly blended - then comes a stage of positive delusion in which he declares himself Divinely inspired commissioned to preach salvation to all men and ends by declaring himself to be the Saviour or the Deity himself. Such is the general course of a paroxysmal attack. In his ordinary condition however he is more subdued though still manifesting many unseemly propensities. He is impudent, bold mischievous, fond of practical jokes, and ready and quick witted of tongue. So mischievous were his propensities, and so extreme his violence, that it was deemed necessary to confine him during the night at least and occasionally during the day to the Box-Bed.

The case has progressed very favourably, and from a noisy, boisterous and rowdy maniac Mr. D has passed into what is presumed to be his natural and normal condition - a somewhat shy and reserved but exceedingly courteous and agreeable young man. With this change in his mental condition, a corresponding one has taken place in his physical appearance. It is observed in his as in former occasions there is a decidency to obesity, not unhealthy looking but certainly to a greater extent than in his natural condition when at home and in more active life the exemption from which is presumed to be the cause. Mr. D is still a resident in the Institution, but in hopes of obtaining his release at the end of the quarter.

Discharged 17th May 1858.

№ 479.

Admitted
9 October 1857.

Thomasina Johnstone Æt. 60? A Widow of good education gentle and cheerful disposition and irreproachable ~~disposition~~ deportment

II. Disappointment as to the Marriage settlement of a Daughter is supposed to have led to profound depression which has ripened into Melancholy.

III. She was dejected before actual ~~alienation~~ aberration could be detected

IV. She was a woman of rather feeble constitution but has suffered from no specific ailment except a vascular? tumor of scalp which is supposed to have increased of late.

V. The Patient labours under Melancholia

VI The Patient is disinclined to take food but has not refused it. The bowels are torpid: and the pulse is rapid

VII. This is the first and has been a continuous attack

VIII The Patient incessantly proclaims: She almost boasts of and glories in her misery. She is about to die: She never sleeps: She has no rest: no peace: no sympathy: her nature is altered depraved. She is incessantly craving opiates which she has been in the habit of taking with the knowledge of her Medical adviser.

IX The Patient has spoken of the commission of Suicide.

X. She is harmless and gentle, anxious to avoid giving offence: but complaining of the lack of tenderness in others.

XI Several members of the Patients Family have been insane

XII She has been treated chiefly by the exhibition of opiates

XIII. She has been insane for several months but has not been secluded until now

This poor Lady may be fairly represented as a type of Melancholia in its purest form. She is unexceptionably miserable. So miserable that she is jealous even of another's misery, and in a paradoxical sense is only happy when she has an opportunity of intruding about

-ing herself upon the attention of others and pouring her miseries into their ears. She protests that she never sleeps one moment although it is well known by her snores and the presence of an attendant in the Room that she sleeps profoundly. She cannot eat she declares, although the Ladies who dine with her protest that she does ample justice to everything placed before her. She lays all her misfortunes at the Medical gentlemen who attended her previous restraint and affirms that he has made her imbecile and reduced her standard of health by the opiates which he gave her. Her supplications for help, for relief by poison or in any other form are pitiable in the extreme. Opiates were at first given her to soothe and induce sleep now they are craved with an irresistible craving: She waits with anxiety the moment of its arrival, and drinks it immediately: She is restless & wanders up and down incessantly, moaning bitterly, or eagerly seizing an opportunity of obtaining the sympathy of others. Neither mentally nor physically can there be said to be any change in her condition since her first introduction. She is rather pale but on the whole in good physical health.

June 1860 Mrs Johnstone has now become accustomed to her residence constantly complains of her miserable state lives all day in hope of her draught at night giving her rest and a cessation for a few moments of her misery. Her food is taken sparingly. She occupies her time in knitting and reading and manifests much interest in books which her professed misery does not destroy

June 1861 This lady has suffered from an attack of Erysipelas in the face which at one time threatened mischief but was fortunately subdued under the use of Collodion applied externally and the Tr Ferri. The constipation is an important condition in this case of melancholy and calls for the constant use of medicine. Nothing of importance has occurred in the history of this patient during the past year to require mention in this history.

June 1862 This lady clings on what she calls her most miserable existence to all appearance is to be tolerably comfortable very pale face and contracted forehead and sad depression of mind which is much unhappiness but she will always be found reading or working and of these addressed as the fountains of her distress opens and afford of sad things uttered. She wishes she were dead to be relieved of this awful misery. She is domestic & mixes with her fellow patients and seldom makes any advances to her comers. Her friends have visited her and she receives their visit with pleasure but always returns to her gaol with a feeling of comfort for there she does not find herself at home.

779

No 779.

July 1863 During the past year Mrs Johnstone has suffered from Erysipelas but not to such a grave extent as on some occasions. Of late a tendency has been observed to think failing fond & this has caused suspicion that the system takes some idea of gradual starvation a little carefulness and firmness has however overcome this tendency. The draught at night continues to be applied given general attempts have been made to diminish the quantity of Morphia (3j to 3ss. Mrs Johnstone) but without success for the diminished effects given at once hysteria and added to the already serious Catalepsy symptoms and to escape the appeal it was found necessary to continue the same dose. Other narcotics has been tried, but none were found to possess the same tranquilizing effect. Mrs J is very pale and anaemic

Feb. 16th 1864 It now falls to record the last illness and death of Mrs Johnstone Towards the end of the year this lady began to suffer always more when she could of avoiding a meal, she now habitually refused her food & till was under threats of a painful operation that she in this respect ammended. But other symptoms showed themselves of the end that was approaching, great debility began to a more intense depression became manifest a gradual falling off both in body and activity. Instead of her shocking or brisk she was yet restless & tossing with the pain but now claimed the sympathy & care of her attendants. At last she was confined to bed - a cough & difficult breathing pain in the chest pointed to the seat of the disease which was found to be phthisis pulmonalis. A long and painful illness had been and exhaustion terminated the struggle for life. She always desired death & finally found it a happy relief

Died

Nº 780

Admitted
4 November 1857.

John Gillison Æt. Married A Farmer of moderate education gentle and amiable disposition and upright irreproachable character

II. It is surmised that anxiety during the illness of a neighbour and former fellow Patient may have acted as an exciting cause.

III. It may be said that Mr. G was admitted while precursors of impending aberration could alone be detected. He is rapid and confident in manner exciting and excited.

IV. His health is described as uninterruptedly good: but he appears to be much thinner than formerly.

V. The Patient labors under Mania

VI. Vision and hearing are extremely acute, and the whole system is highly strung. The appetite is voracious and there was previous to admission a desire for stimulants.

VII. There have been many attacks. The last lucid interval must have been nearly two years duration

VIII. He is vigilant, restless, loquacious and disposed to sing.

IX. There does not exist any disposition to commit suicide.

X. The Patient is dissatisfied with the proceedings of his friends but has neither been violent nor does he threaten violence.

XI. His parents are alive and aged, and a relative is known to have been insane

XII.

XIII. A change in the manner of the Patient has been observed for some weeks He has been repeatedly an inmate of the Carrollton Institution

April 26th 1858.

At the period of admission Mr. G was more composed and calm than might have been expected considering the nature of his insanity, and knowing his former character and bearing; and for a time it seemed as if the paroxysm was only to be temporary. For probably two months Mr. G remained

in this condition, vibrating as it were between comparative health and a complete outburst of Mania. During this period his manner was ~~truly~~ bizarre, polite, demeaning whenever opportunity permitted, and always professing the utmost gentleness and forbearance – He spoke to tell his own tale of a delusion had taken place, but at the same time with a flow peculiarly his own: the word Blarney fully and fairly expresses his disposition about this period At length the outburst came and Mr S was under the necessity of being confined to his Bed. Room and finally to the Padd Room. The Paroxysm however was neither so severe nor did it last so long as on former occasions: its phenomena did not differ much however. The characteristics were as usual degradation both physically and morally, Treachery, violence, of practices and a general tone of insolence. When excited to the utmost his language and tone took the form of religious Mania, and even bordered upon positive delusion. He quoted from Scripture contemuously, he prayed fervently, and uttered exclamations of gratitude, at the same time that his prayers were mingled with oaths and denunciations. A Period of calm again succeeded and again Mr S. mingled with the convalescents of the House & took part in the ordinary amusements &c For a month or six weeks nothing more than an occasional altercation occurred to disturb the more healthy and subdued tone which characterised him. His friends were allowed to see him not without many misgivings and aided with a full conviction that the visits were injurious and actually keeping up a certain amount of excitement: but his own protestations that no evil would result and the conviction of his friends that he was so much improved gave a Decision to it and negociations were even entered upon for his removal. Shortly afterwards however, about the beginning of April another Maniacal Paroxysm succeeded, and now accompanied by the usual characteristics: from this Mr S is now free more recovering: he is left that was formerly but on the whole enjoying good physical health.

July 20th 1859 Mr S by Reverend Thos Richards

Discharged

No 781.

Admitted
11 November 1857.

John Fallowfield Æt 23 Unmarried. A Grocer of good education for his station in life his natural disposition good: his conduct creditable.

II. The only reference to connection of the Malady of the Malady is contained in the Statement "two years ago he Labourd under an affection of the Brain

III. No premonitory symptoms were observed

IV. He has not suffered from any physical malady except from the affection of the Brain previously alluded to and from this he has never perfectly recovered.

V. The Patient would appear to Labour under Mania with delusions.

VI. His physical State is said to be satisfactory.

VII. This is regarded by the Reporter as the second attack: the cerebral affection being the first.

VIII. He is under the impression that his family are unkindly disposed towards him and that they deceived him into drinking the blood of his betrothed.

IX. He is not supposed to entertain suicidal designs.

X. He threatens and has actually used violence towards his parents and his parents and sisters and has likewise injured their property.

XI. An aunt was formerly an Inmate of the Orchard Institution who Labourd under recurrent Mania.

XII. He has been subjected to antiphlogistic treatment but Cathard "marked Succ. "ess"

XIII. He has been insane two years at intervals, but has never been confined in an Asylum.

April 24th 1858

Whatever may be the undercurrent of delusion or belief all that can be observed in ordinary conversation or acquaintance with this gentleman is that he is extremely quiet and reserved, somewhat peculiar in his mode of address and in his anxiety and politeness & compliments the complimentary of the Morning and generally speaking in an artificial

courtesy and cold manner. This is probably owing to the fact that he sees little in society & to a tendency rather unsocial. There is one peculiarity however, and as it is almost the only one one which has attracted study upon the attention, it may be well to record it. It consists in an extreme variability with regard to his food. For instance one day he will take only potatoes and water, another day beef alone, and another bread alone. The same irregularity prevails with regard to the other meals. It is difficult to say whether or not any delusion is associated with this tendency or whether it be a mere perversion of will. The following is one of the Bulletins which he issues from time to time a mode of communication which he prefers to the more usual form of conversation

Ill take my bread without butter

Cold Beef every day & Drams of pure please

I am quite perfect now and ready for returning home at the shortest notice A few sheets of paper will oblige Yours &c I. Fallowfield

Mr. F rough shy & reserved is impulsive at times and when he feels himself aggrieved can swear a good round oath. His habits are rather dull and lethargic and he has little disposition for reading, society, or amusements generally. He is in good physical health

May 10th 1858.

Although much improved Mr. F's condition is still far from satisfactory; he still lingers on the borders of delusive belief and in consequence of this condition he is watchful of his own and others' conduct; ready to detect a sinister motive in every thing said or done and always reserved and almost stealthy in his actions

On the 17th of May he succeeded in making his escape, reached home, when his friends were so much pleased with his improved health that they determined upon keeping him

Discharged.

№ 702

Admitted November 4. 1857. John Gillison – Aet. Married. A Farmer of Moderate education, gentle and amiable disposition, and upright irreproachable character.

II. Anxiety during the illness of a Neighbour and former fellow-Patient.

III. Admitted while Alienation was impending. He is rapid & confident in manner, expecting and exalted.

IV. Said to be in good Health.

V. Mania.

VI. Vision and hearing extremely acute, and the whole System is highly strung. Appetite voracious, and previous to admission a desire for Stimulant.

VII. Many attacks, the last lucid interval must have lasted nearly two years.

VIII. Vigilant, restless, loquacious, and disposed to sing.

IX. No disposition to commit Suicide.

X. Dissatisfied with the proceedings of his Friends, but not violent.

XI. Two relations are known to have been insane. Mother & Father aged.

XII.

XIII. A change of manner has been observed for some weeks. Repeatedly an Inmate of the Crichton – Institution.

April 26. 1858.

At the period of admission Mr. G. was more composed & calm than might have been expected, considering the nature of his Insanity and knowing his former character and bearing; and for a time it seemed as if the paroxysm was only to be temporary. For Months Mr. G. remained in this condition vibrating as it were between comparative health, and a complete outburst of Mania

During this period his Manner was brusque, bold, domineering whenever opportunity permitted, but always professing the utmost gentleness and forbearance, - the first to tell his own tale, of an altercation had taken place, but at the sametime with a gloss peculiarly his own; the word Blarney fully & fairly expresses his Disposition about this period. At length the outburst came, & Mr G. was under the necessity of being confined to his bed-room & finally to the Bath-Room - The paroxysm however was neither so severe nor did it last so long as on former occasions: its phenomena did not differ much however - The characteristics were as usual degradation both physically and morally, treachery, violence if practicable, & a general tone of insolence. When excited to the utmost his language and tone took the form of religious mania, and even bordered upon positive delusions. He quoted from Scripture continuously, he prayed fervently, and uttered ejaculations of beatitude, at the sametime that his prayers were mingled with Oaths and denunciations. A period of calm again succeeded and again Mr G. mingled with the convalescents of the House and took part in the ordinary amusements &c, and for a Month or Six weeks nothing more than an occasional altercation occurred to disturb the more healthy & subdued tone which characterized him. His Friends were allowed to see him, not without many misgivings, and indeed with a full conviction that the visits were injurious, & actually keeping up a certain amount of excitement, but his own protestations that no evil would result, & the conviction of his Friends that he was so much improved gave a tolerance to it, and negotiations were even entered upon for his removal.

Shortly afterwards however, about the beginning of April, another maniacal paroxysm succeeded, & was accompanied by the usual characteristics, from this Mr G. is now and once more recovering, he is less stout than formerly, but on the whole enjoying good physical health.

177.

Admitted
15th November 1857. James Brandford Godwin. Aet 40 years – Well educated.

II. Intemperance & Dissipation

III. Depressed occasionally

IV. No.

V. Periodic Onomania with total incapacity of self-control

VI. Diarrhoea, ulceration of intestines, Tongue foul Anaemia – Pulse rapid

VII. Relapse – Three Months since last Attack

VIII. Moral insanity in a Man of cultivated intellect & tastes.

IX. No.

X. No. but seems to attach no value to Property except as an Instrument to appetite.

XI. Not answered – He has embezzled.

XII. Has been in the York Asylum on two occasions.

April 1858

This Case presents an exceedingly well marked form of Moral Insanity, not marked by any extravagance or great peculiarity, but consisting in its milder form & in his usual condition, – in a peculiarly Mobile temperament. He is sane but perfectly alive to the ridicule which would attach to any display of it, by those around him. Possessed of good natural abilities, and varied accomplishments, he is fond of bringing them into Notice & succeeds in making the most of his possessions. He is Gentlemanly, courteous, & obliging, fond of approbation, & desirous of commanding attention & respect. All can justly be observed of him in relation to insanity is that he is subject to exaltation & depression of Cerebral Thesis, & it is exceedingly probable that it is in these conditions he has resorted to stimulants – Whatever may be the cause the craving

Sept
18

is at times very great, so much so that he has been suspected strongly of simulating sudden cramp of the Stomach - Lumbar pains &c in order to obtain it. It must be observed however that on two occasions when such phenomena were seen by the Whites there was tendency to Cold and Collapse, with a small and irregular pulse. He is a good Entomologist & zealous & enthusiastic in the pursuit of it, but has no claim to be regarded as a Scientific Observer; - what knowledge he possesses - & it is considerable, of the habitats, relations, & modes of life of the creatures is entirely subordinate to the one end, that of obtaining them, the pleasure of getting them, admiration of their forms & colours, the satisfaction of seeing them admired, and of giving them away. He has spent much of his time in collecting them for sale to the Traders, and it is presumed with the object of obtaining money to gratify his "Dipsomania" when other resources, viz: that of his Friends, failed. Other and darker features are recorded, - he is said to have embezzled if not appropriated money - to what extent is not known - At all events he has shown himself unscrupulous in the mode of obtaining it - & minor vices, e.g. deceit &c have at times come out. At present he is in the enjoyment of excellent physical health, and for some months has shown no symptoms of depression, and no morbid craving for ~~stimulants~~. -

Sept 15th 1859. This gentleman became discontented and unhappy. Changes among the officers of the Institution partly lead to this result. He had been allowed considerable liberty in hunting for butterflies & when out with an Attendant managed to escape. He was heard of in Langkawi but his Relatives did not send him back.

Escaped

Admitted
15 November 1857.

No 704

Hannah Jackson Aet 65. Gentlewoman. Gentle, good education, easy & affable.

II. Not known.

III. Considerable depression of Spirits, with ordinary dyspeptic Symptoms

IIII. Great depression – Obstinate refusal to take food, or to speak, or to do anything her Friends wish her to do.

VI. All Normal except the Pulse, which has been for sometime irregular (Valvular disease of Heart?)

~~VII~~ The first Attack – Dyspnoea on ascending Stairs.

VIII. Great obstinacy in doing what is wished, an idea that her breath pollutes all upon whom it comes; during the night much the same with Sleeplessness.

IX. None

X. No.

XI. Her relations have all been exceedingly nervous people, but to our knowledge none have been under restraint. An Aunt died in the same State as herself.

XII. Tonics, Alteratives, & Aperients combined with frequent change of Air and Scene for four or five Months with no success.

XIII. Gradually getting worse during the above period – Has been in an Asylum.

May 1858

The above Case presents some well marked features of Melancholia evidently having its origin in depression of the General Comaesthesis, and finding food for delusive ideas in the constant self absorption of concentration of mind upon her own feelings, and sensations. The delusive beliefs are purely subjective & referrible entirely to

her own condition. She herself however not being so much the sufferer, as the cause of harm & suffering to others. Her breath is polluted and therefor she injures those who approach her. She abstained from food, except on reiterated entreaties, & almost compulsion, not because it was injurious, or poisoned, but because it was useless and a mockery to give food to one so worthless as she. For some time after admission she was subject to nervous paroxysms, especially at night, screaming loudly, and complaining of intense pain & cramp in the Stomach & Abdomen in such conditions there was great feebleness of circulation, pallor and coldness of surface. She was afraid to be left alone, and for many nights there was great restlessness & perversion, constant Noctambulation, & subdued expressions of intense misery and wretchedness. She has throughout obstinately rejected all means of distracting her attention from herself, by means of Books Pictures &c, and although constantly on her feet, walking about her room in silent absorption, she yet refuses and is with the greatest difficulty persuaded to walk in the open air or to take Carriage exercise. She has been visited by Friends, but met them in silence and rejected all advances for ameliorating, or rendering less irksome her condition. Morally there has been little or no progress, although her nights are now passed more quietly, and she takes food with less persuasion. Physically she is in the enjoyment of good health, & has even gained some colour and bloom.

Aug 31st 1860 This lady maintains the greatest possible amount of silence & abstains obstinately from eating much. She is very quiet & very gentle & very industrious She both feed and gentle

Her friends have visited her and have received & placed her elsewhere while under Care but much to her as her condition does not necessitate the restrictions which are imposed & enforced in this Institution

Discharged

No. 772

Rev John Fenn Rupell. continued from page 161 of this Volume

10th December 77 Mr Rupell has come in his usual course during the last year, he was ill a man for some weeks in the summer he has not been to his books lately & has paid to Churches Sunday this he seems in a steady pattering manner.

Septr 12th 1878 Mr Russell has of late been rather attracted than usual: his mental weakness is gaining ground. He read his usual visit to a man the year. His manners stiff in this continued

Sept 6th 1879 with the exception of occasional passionate outbursts of temper Mr Russell continues to follow the even tenor of his way very quietly. He takes great pleasure in exhibiting to visitors dolls which he has constructed out of Rags &c. His classical studies are pursued with the same assiduity.

May 5th 80 Mr Russell has the most splendid parole and attends Church regularly on time. He usually conducts himself with great propriety. His conversations & letters are frequently incoherent. Into the letter he has sometimes introduces topics which required suppression of them before being forwarded to their destinations.

Sept 16th 80 There is no change in Mr Russell's condition

18th March 81 Mr Russell has had an addition to his family of dolls, one of the most amiable features of his character is his great liking for children. He has no sort of interest when Rags Ribbons & Feathers

Mr. Russell continues much the same - his chief employment is making sketches of children in a book he carries about with him & studying Darwin.

April 1882

October 1882 Mr Russell is in good bodily health mentally there is no change, he has parole outside grounds which he exercises to the entire satisfaction of the Officials he still shelters children whose no change in any way.

Nov 16th 1882 On the 15th of last month Mr Russell had a hamment attack of paralysis whilst sitting at breakfast he had not been well & had remained indoors for several days before this & very unusual to him, he recovered tempr early from the attack but on the 17th from and thereafter became rather dissatisfied on the 24th he got worse & getting more so & died on the 28th Nov. very much respected by all & will no doubt be missed by many a child visitors who were his friends & most devoted friends.

180

Adm
23. Nov

Admitted
25 Novr 1857.

No 705

Mrs Mitchell Aet. 34. Married – Quiet & Gentle – can read and write.

II. Jealousy.

III Depression of Spirits – irritability – inability to sleep.

IIII Has had twice inflamations of Eye – last attack deprived her of it.

V. Distrust of Friends – Supposes she has got Poison, & that it is still to be given her.

VI. Appetite moderate – Digestion good – Evacuations scanty – Pulse rather excited – Respiration natural – Other functions natural so far as can be learned.

VII. None – First attack.

VIII During the day, to run about the fields, at night to work about the house – Great tendency for light

IX. No.

X. Strikes occasionally when interfered with – Occasionally inclined to destroy property – Hatred towards Husband and Father.

XI. Father eccentric and inclined towards intemperance.

XII. Purgatives – Blisters &c.

XIII About eight weeks, but under no restraint or confinement.

May 1858

This person was admitted in a violent state of excitement, & there is reason to believe partly induced by Stimulants, & somewhat harsh treatment in bringing her to the house. – Her conduct and language was obscene & disgusting in the extreme. In addition to an intensely scrofulous & Rheumatic diathesis, she labours under an hereditary predisposition to intemperance at least in a form which would indicate an insane condition.

Her Father has for many years a confirmed Dypsomaniac in its paroxysmal form, and with this peculiarity that it supervenes during the Summer Months and only then. In Winter he is a sober, industrious, & respectable member of Society, but so surely as Summer approaches, his rambling fits commence, and he is scarcely ever to be found sober. One of his Brothers inherits the Paternal vice, & while supported by the more respectable Members of the Family who have established for themselves a position in the World by industry and perseverance - is regarded by them as a hanger-on, and a Poor do well - & indeed spoken of as partially insane - From the period when the temporary excitement passed away Mrs M. has shown few or none of the marked delusions spoken of in the preceding Abstract from the Schedule; she speaks of her husband in terms of reproach & expresses an unwillingness again to reside with him, & there is reason to believe that she has been unkindly treated. She is and probably has been for many years partially imbecile, indeed her husband confesses that she has always been regarded as rather weak and silly. During her residence she has suffered severely & almost constantly from Neuralgic pains in the extremities, and nocturnal headach. Her appetite is much impaired and her aspect worn and anaemic; she refers frequently to a feeling of sinking and want in the Stomach, referrible probably to depressing Coenaesthesis in the Solar Focus. The Menstrual functions are also disordered - Her nights are restless and disturbed. Wine - Porter - Chalybeate Tonics & &c. have been prescribed with tolerable success - She is less anaemic, though still suffering from Neuralgic pains. Her tone is plaintive, childish & querulous, craving sympathy and condolence. Her husband proposes removing her at the end of the quarter, & probably change of air, & ameliorated treatment may still do something for her shattered & broken Constitution

Mrs M. continued to improve physically - Mentally she remained much the same, weak, childish querulous.; she was

Discharged May 17. 1858.

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Admitted

Nov. 23. 1857.

No 706.

Mr. Richardson - Aet. Student of Divinity - Liberal education
Well conducted - Somewhat overbearing.

II. Hereditary taint, smoking in excess - over study and want of Society.

III. Not known.

IIII. No.

V. General Excitement - Self abstraction - Stationary

VI. All Normal.

VII. There have been interval of imperfect recovery.

VIII. Delusions as to Mental and Moral Condition, much abstraction. Expresses himself aloud occassionally both by day and night.

IX. No

X. No.

XI. Supposed so.

XII. Unsuccessful treatment - Asylum for Ten years

XIII. About Ten years - both

May 12. 1858.

The above case presents in a well marked form the ordinary features of intense concentration or introspection of mind. Gentle, Courteous, unobtrusive, performing the ordinary duties required of him as a Patient in obedience to the Rules of the House. Mr. R. passes his time in desultory attempts at composition chiefly on Theological questions - in forming Rules for Mental guidance - for the improvement of his Mind - in laying down a System for routine for daily observation &c. in rearranging and revolving in his Mind the plan laid down Contrary of the evil under which he

he labours, his will is good, but he is mentally unable to free himself from the bondage. "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak." - The result of this continual self-inspection is a coldness and stiffness of conduct want of sociality - intense reserve - And an appearance of pride and self sufficiency which does really exist. At times varying probably with his General health - the self absorption is deeper, the consciousness more completely removed from external things & buried in self. The ideal World comes more permanently forward, there is constant movement up and down the Gallery, soliloquizing more or less loud & distinct & finally delusive notions prefer supremacy, & from time to time Mr R. may be heard shouting "My Brother to be hanged to-day. The Gallows is ready &c". There can be no doubt that as an accompaniment of all this there is a substraction of disordered feeling & ideas, & indeed they are occasionally manifested in detailing scraps of writing which betray a temper sore with tenderness; recollections of scenes and occasions deepened by a morbid sensibility, the following extract may suffice for illustration "Miss Kyle would not give me any tea, an unimportant circumstance, but consisted in an abuse of mind & person, making me the Victim of her oppressive designs. I am an honest Mountaineer Gentle, and did not realize the extent to which it was on purpose."

Mr R. enjoys good physical health, - but he is a pale, thin, and nervous creature. - He passes much of his time in the Sofa, when in the house, in a dreamy condition, which he wants at all times willingly to prolong. -

June 1860 Mr Richardson divides his time very much between Observation Reading and lying on a Sofa Reading Meditating. He also writes a great deal and a journal published once a month in this Institution is wholly filled formally by Mr R.s work Essays on all subjects Love Beauty Tom &c occupy his time as much as Sermons or any such. He does not scruple to adorn the ideas & even the words of others in these writings as if they were his own. He is ambitious and feels very much distressed if the month passes without something from his pen appearing in the new moon. He is in good health.

No 786

June 1861 W. R. has not changed. The same pursuits engross his attention. He remains unconscious of all that passes around him. Absorbed as he is in his own contemplations. He is often to be seen pacing the gallery with a measured an emphatic tread deeply engaged in his own contemplations when spoken to he laughs good humouredly at his own forgetfulness. One thing I am thing alone may be said to the credit of destroy his absentedness and that is the want of tobacco then hunger for the weed pinches him his other faculties are alive sufficient he knows when to apply to and with some what a poem for an smoke a pipe full. He is thin but healthy

June 1862 Mr Richardson has returned from a country residence of seven weeks from Ewsbery and much improved in health living his own side residence the new objects around in no way distract his self absorption the same pursuits now attend as at home and to not see from his surrounding faculties. Strangers have visited him and little than he enjoys a little family history but he feel to become permanently interested in any thing.

July 1863 Mr Richardson has just again returned from a short visit to the sea side much improved in appearance. He now leads the same life already so often described and feels, no doubt such a life must conduce to his own happiness. He has been heard employed in writing down reports &c and does such things with accuracy and a careful supervision ought to be made very useful. Painting he has tried but has not far advanced. The great inducement to this pursuit is that he may on day be able to print for himself his own proofs. This love of Flowers remains undiminished.

Sept 1864 This gentleman remains unchanged. He is the same preoccupied busy individual. His habits of composing & composing and frequently dribbling are uninterrupted. He gets his hand or some book he can turned across and from it abstract something that will appear in some Essay or other many of which he has entirely on the stocks ready to receive any addition that may come in his way. His bodily health has been fair but not robust he frequently suffers from derangement of the digestive organs principally to be traced to the excessive use of Tobacco

P 64-(1)

Admitted
Nov 24. 1857.

No 787

Robert McMillan. Aet 33. Writer - Mild - Fair education.

II. Intemperance.

III

IIII. Reason to believe that he has had Attacks of Delirium tremens. Tremor Musculorum

V. Melancholia. Religious.

VI Vigilant, but slept 3 hours after admission - Takes food - Pulse rapid - Tongue clean.

VII First time that Insanity has been recognized.

VIII Under the Wrath of God.

IX. Disposed to perform long journeys

X

XI Hereditary taint. An Uncle laboured under General Paralysis & died of Phthisis - A Sister Cachitic & died of Enema.

XII

XIII Never confined.

May 31 - 1858

The above case presented on admission some interesting features of Melancholia, as modified & in a large measure produced by Intemperance - Dypsomania would probably more nearly express the actual form of disorder. A short history so far as the facts have come under the Writers observation may probably be of some value. - In addition to a strong hereditary taint to Insanity, on the side of the Father, an Uncle having laboured under General Paralysis, & the Father of

dissipated habits - and a strumous diathesis on the part of the Mother, the Patient has always been of reserved & somewhat unsocial habits; by the rendescency he has been regarded as proud and self reliant, and this opinion may have found some bearing in his general appearance & physique - by those to whom he was better known the contrary may be inferred, that he was wanting in self confidence and easily controlled by a more powerful though less conscientious mind: for two or three years he has been x regular in his business habits, more given to habits of intemperance & generally unsteady in his conduct. A small Property which he possesses has also become involved & this it is suspected has prayed upon his Mind. Lastly he has given himself much to habits of solitary drinking and along with this propensity was developed a migrant tendency, which he would indulge by walking 30 – 40, or more miles without any preparation to visit a Friend or relation stay a day or so, and disappear as suddenly as he came; drinking whenever he had means & opportunity. From one of these solitary wanderings he was brought direct to the Institution, & on admission presented the following peculiarities. In physical appearance he is stout in the extreme, but pale, flabby and unhealthy. There is an intense depression & almost complete loss of Volitional power, his aspect is saturnine, his tone of voice feeble & despairing, & all the intelligence that remains is apparently expended in a vague & helpless gaze, or a smile that betrays no meaning. In this condition he remained for a few days silent or expressing himself when addressed in almost inaudible whispers, & angrily, & almost unconsciously, alive to all that was going on around him, but uninfluenced in thought word, or act - His nights were restless and perturbed, but at first the restlessness was probably little more than physical. The earliest symptoms of returning intelligence were gloomy enough - Remorse & bitter self-recriminations, which coming paroxysms that robbed him of his rest and brought him almost to the verge of Religious Monomania - He was cast off by God, doomed &

eternal perdition - sold unto sin. This condition was of course only a temporary one but sufficiently illustrative of that Mental Condition bordering upon actual & confirmed Insanity, during which those ideas, and disordered feelings which form the prevailing characteristics of Monomanical delusion come more prominently forward

With improved health and a longer draw sleep came healthier thoughts and a higher moral tone and very shortly afterwards he was removed to the Convalescent Gallery, where he still remains, & but for the "bonds" probably enjoying a larger amount of calmness & healthy mentalization than he has done for some years.

Wm. Wm. Th. continued to improve both physically and mentally, and was shortly afterwards -

Discharged

No 786. Joseph Richardson Joseph Cons Cnst.

He has been to the seaside this year and has been also visited by his friends. He continues to labour at the printing press and seems happy as much as does his appearance to point the "Iron of the "Iron Throne"

Aug 1865 Wm. Joseph Richardson since last reported as being he paid the same restless & excited and self absorbed. He has almost daily had a fit of greater restlessness in which he walks up and down the Gallery stamping with his foot on the ground battering on the doors and making a tremendous noise. He often sits quietly for a few minutes writing or reading and then suddenly rises at & pushes off making a great noise. His mind is constantly occupied busily thinking at something or other.

His bodily health is very good. He has sometimes suffered from headaches & has suggested various ways of getting rid of them. He suggests that his head be put against a vice & that by means of a hammer the pain be knocked out of his head into the vice. This process was tried but in vain.

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No. 786

Mr Richardson is fully occupied in preparing Essays and Office papers for the New Town in which his writings take a prominent place. He has been to Annan & returned Unmigrated. He visits in the printing room. He drives out and appears at all amusements. During the past year he has delivered several lectures for the benefit of his fellow patients.

Aug 1881 Mr Richardson remains unchanged.
He visited Nelson & Hill the Medical Superintendent. His bodily health & power & his medicine occasionally

1 June 1878 Mr Richardson's case remains unchanged. He devotes his time to futile attempts at Communing the Board of Lunacy that his sanity & mind is established by Competency he sets from any body who dares to obstruction. He is so blind to common that the extravagance of such "take off" document does not strike him.

1 Dec 1878 There is no change for the better to be reported. This gentleman is of the same affectionately benevolent disposition. very much occupied with Archeological speculations and incomprehensibles of that sort His mental obstructiveness remains. His bodily is plethoric and his manner unassuming At present the predominating idea in his head is how to establish his sanity and set his creditors. He always enjoys good health.

April 16th 1877. Mr Richardson has not improved [illegible] physical health. Getting more absurd in his actions. See scrapebook for 76-77.

[illegible] a record of one of his friends

September 12th 1878 Mr Richardson remains as described above; absolutely busy & importunate for his release

Sept 6th 1879 Mr Richardson continues to write the same kind of incoherent rubbish to the newspapers; he is known very obliging as a Copyist. He is further an inveterate bird catcher: measures have been taken to limit his pets

May 10th 80 Mr Richardson has gone to the Country house this year There is no Change to record in his case
Conduct page 190

Admitted
Dec^r 10. 1857

No. 700.

Miss Hyslop - Aet.

In Case-Book of Southern Counties Asylum

This Case must be regarded as one of confirmed Monomania - The delusions are distinct & specific, and modify the whole train of thought, & conduct of the patient. She is cheerful & lively, but at it is in the possession of ideas of dignity both in herself and those who surround her; the Patients & Attendants bear high Titles & are named accordingly, the Duchess up to the Marquis, Duke, Earl, or Count, as fancy may suggest, - the names however are retained with wonderful consistency, & when asked to account for the presence of such exalted personages in such a place, she avers that they are falsely imprisoned and unjustly accused - Her own Case is of course one of gross injustice & accordingly she is loud in her demands for release, & on one occasion escaped from her Gallery & succeeded in jumping over the Wall before she was overtaken.

Every Carriage that drives up the Avenue is supposed to have made some inquiries for her, & to contain some high Personage, whose special object was to set her free, but whose inquiries have been evaded, & their efforts rendered of no avail. She is gentle & courteous in her tone & demonstrative, urgent & incessant in her demand for liberty, but not harsh or authoritative & never discouraged by the failure of her Claims. Her Thoughts & fancies are all too agreeable & too much associated with ideas of her own dignity & importance, & the mobility of those who command & converse with her to effect any injurious effect on her physical health and accordingly she may be said to enjoy life & her genuine gaiety and self-complacency fulfills all the demands of a "Mens sana in sano corpore".

No 768.

June 1860 This lady's mind is filled with the most strange delusions Spirits visit her & converse with her & she hears voices & the mill damned. Believed if the patient has of wandering nature & is considered to have got into the possession of spirits & other matters of the spiritual of the Institution the only object in their way of the patient getting relief from confinement is the want of the water. Her bodily health is fair.

June 1861 Her constant pain to which this lady believes herself subjected is something frightful to contemplate. Red hot irons are driven her skin pinched with hot irons. Shoulder joints thigh joints are cut out twisted screwed punched out. Voices curse her. Evil communications are made &c &c. Every morning a long story is told her heard of the evils inflicted during the past night. She frequently refuses food believing that it is poisoned.

June 1862 This lady is frail and thin and her rapidly whitening hair indicates advancing years. The occasional visit of an old friend is a comfort to her and the constant cry for relief is diminishing. The depression of the face is deepening notwithstanding the painful nature of the delusions that leave an undiminished sway on her. Galvanic shocks & electrical impressions disturb her nights but the fear that such things would naturally awaken does not prevent her to any extent. She has of late been in bed a good deal stating that the injections &c were too severe for her & had quite unsettled her constitution. It is possible that some galvanic attack may have induced the belief in such future calamity nightly occurred.

July 1863 Temp St. remains in her very changed. She has of late refused occasionally & of necessity her peculiar fancy in the way of eating has been gratified by a Steak dress &c being her favorite dishes. She is very thin and the influence of the delusion as often mentioned remains undiminished. She mind is much impaired & the chief talk of nothing but of her fancied injuries. She demands to get away as regard but not so urgent as they once were. It is thought that the change consequent on a change of life may modify her mental condition.

Sept 1864 To record all the strange delusions that are continually passing through this Lady's mind would take Volumes. Every morning a different tale is told of the tortures to which she has been subjected during the previous night and some from which she is suffering at the moment of communication. Screws are being inserted slowly but surely into all parts of her body. Her hip joint is being cut out. Her left side is fully in. Her whole body has been subjected to the most complicated processes of dissection she has been stirred with fire & chemicals roasted minced & done up in innumerable ways and notwithstanding, all she does or has suffered still. Mesmerism machines hot blasts & cold blasts influences of all kind divine & diabolic are she believes continually playing on her. Without she is cheerful and derives some pleasure from observing the progress of and effects of these multifarious means of torture & annoyance. She has occasionally refused food but not for any length of time. Her health has been fair but she continues the Specks she took out regularly three times a day.

Aug 1865 This poor Lady's mind is in a constant ferment owing to the painful processes to which she believes herself subjected, cutting out of the hip joint & ribs are operations of daily occurrence with her shocks of galvanism the occasional thrusting off of an entire portion of the body the intervening pad hot irons down the spinal column are all punctuations & torments to which she is continually being subjected. No wonder she should occasionally refuse food. She takes it ordinarily. Although now requiring to be actually fed she has to be threatened frequently.
Her bodily health is fair but she complains of pain in her pregnant feelings
Her spirits are fine in pondering over the treatment to which she believes herself subjected. She joins in no amusements but drives & practises & appears in the theatre when the actual is absent & can be prepared.

Aug 1866 Miss H. continues in much the same mental health
Bodily health precarious during the year she has suffered from undefined maladies & was supported with good food must be attended to carefully as little interference to make a change.

1 June 1875 Miss H's case remains in statu quo

1 Dec 1875 There is no change — very good physical health

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April 6th-77 Mrs Hyslop is much the same she occasionaly is attacked with a kind of syncope.

July 1877. On examination of the abdomen of this lady there is found a tumour of considerable size situated at & occupying the whole of the right side of the abdomen extending up as far as the ribs. The discovery was quite accidental, there being no symptoms pointing to any such disease except the increase in the size of the abdomen.

10th December 77. Mrs Hyslop remains much the same. She has delusions about her food in her bed. Talks about "going to the mill" in a rambling incoherent manner.

September 12th 78 Mrs Hyslop is subject to attacks of Syncope which necessitate her being kept in the horizontal position as far as her restless tendencies will allow. Mentally she remains demented incoherent.

May 17th 79. Mrs Hyslop has for sometime been showing signs of advancing weakness for the last few years and today she died of general decay.

Admitted Dec^r 8. 1857.

No 7709

Miss Harrison - Aet 32 - Respectable - Groom - Kind - Above the Average - Sport.

II Unknown - Except the departure of a Mean relative a Cousin, abroad - to whom she was much attached, and disappointed at the non-reciprocation of feeling - a little interim irritation not unprobably

III Did not see her till the Mania was fully developed The period of incubation about 2 or 3 days as far as I can learn.

IV No - Has not required much Medical Attendance.

V ~~Impatient~~ restraint; required to be held during the paroxysms. Talking incessantly, - Alternate laughing & crying. Much quieter & more composed during the last two or three weeks. -

VI Appetite good - Bowels constipated - Other functions natural. -

VII First attack - Has been under restraint

VIII Manifests excessive anxiety to undress herself & to break the Windows. -

IX No.

X No - except to break the Windows which was the first violent symptom noticed in the attack

XI No.

XII Opiates - Morphia in large doses without any visible improvement - Purgatives - Cold to the head.

XIII About a Month - No -

December 22.

The accompanying Letter from the young Lady

Brother may seem to throw some light on the history of her disease. –

"Her and myself were the only Children our Parents had. We were brought up in the Country, our Parents being Farmers. At the time she was 25½ years of Age owing to my Father's unsuccessfulness in farming I commenced Grocer in Wakington, and she came with me as Housekeeper. Very shortly after our Parents gave up farming and came to reside with us. From my first commencing business my Sister took an Active interest in it. About 2 years I commenced a Country family Tea & Coffee trade. This occasioned me to be from home about 6 out of the 9 weeks. My home trade during this time has chiefly devolved upon her – both the selling and book-keeping departments at least, and as for leisure or recreation it can hardly be said she has had any. This however was only in accordance with her natural inclinations. She never enjoyed Society beyond her own Domestic Circle, and since coming to reside in the Town has had little desire for outdoor recreations. She is naturally of nervous temperament – irritable in temper but kind and affectionate when not crossed, and consequently being an only daughter and sister, she has been but too much indulged. From a mere child she has suffered greatly from the decay of her teeth. About four years ago she had been upland in a great measure by an artificial set, and was put to great pain by the extraction of the old roots. She had them done in Carlisle by Mr. Sheffield, and I remember her coming from me after the extraction operations in a state of great nervous excitement, and described her sensations in the brain as being almost maddening. However, neither on this, nor on any other occasion was there the slightest symptom of mental aberration that I could discern. Shortly after this my Father dropped down and instantly expired in her presence. I was immediately on the spot, but the shock to her was very distressing, time however served gradually to wear it off. Those are the chief events which previous to the present year might have some influence upon her nervous System.

At the commencement of this year, I had an accident in consequence of a horse running away, and upsetting a gig, which caused me to be brought home much crippled, this also disturbed her, and within two months of this mishap, our only remaining parent who had long been ailing died very suddenly. Since then she has lived even more monotonously, and reclusively. During the last summer a cousin of ours who six years ago we were the means of getting out to America came over to spend a few weeks with us. She along with myself was much interested in him, he left in September as the separation was as might be expected painful; an answer from

him was protracted, on account of the delay on voyage, and when it did arrive it was unsatisfactory on account of commercial matters &c.

These are all the precedents that I can give you. I left home on the Monday morning — She broke out in paroxysm on Tuesday night, and the only incident I can recollect now is that she spoke of her cousin and his sister (in America) with less than her usual kindness. The morning after the attack I was brought home out of the country — she talked with me for few minutes perfectly sensibly. She told me that on the Sunday at Church she fancied every body was looking at her and that the sermon was directly pointed at her, and on the Monday after I left home she felt quite unhappy, and on the following day was still more miserable — was haunted with a sense of danger, and fancied sometimes she was dying. She sent for a neighbour or two, who sat with her till bed-time, when feeling somewhat more composed the servant and her went to bed. She immediately fell asleep but awoke in less than an hour with an overwhelming sense of fear upon her mind and insisted upon the servant getting up and bringing some one to sleep with them in the house. The servant obeyed her command & no sooner did she hear her leave the house & she reflected that she was ill sole occupant, than her fears entirely overcame her, she sprang out of bed, and rushed to the window facing the street to call for help. Failing to get up the sash at the first attempt, she broke two or three panes of glass and called out for assistance. Several persons were on the spot and succeeded in pacifying her until the servant returned and let them into the house. She told me all this as I had written it, and said that she knew I was doing wrong, but felt herself impelled to it by an irresistible impulse. All this occurred as I informed the Doctor during menstruation. Her ravings at the first were chiefly of an amorous character, of which my cousin was chiefly the subject, but subsequently other acquaintances came in for a share, fancying that she had had sexual connection with them, and that she was suffering the pains of travail. Sometimes she got upon religious subjects — fancied herself in heaven in presence of her father & Mother — or in Hell, felt herself doomed to eternal perdition &c. With regard to religious feelings, I have frequently found her pursuing over her bible, but she never spoke to me on the subject. She is naturally a woman of strong good sense, has a high sense of morality, much innate pride, kind and affectionate to her friends, impatient of restraint, persevering, industrious, and of most active habits.

December 1857.

On admission Miss H is labouring under Mania, not violent, but with destructive tendencies. Her condition may be described as resembling a restless, wayward, impulsive child — She runs rapidly along the galleries, hides herself in the corners of the windows, or stealthily looks round to see if she is noticed. If a stranger enters the gallery she approaches slowly, and with apparent dignity & thoughtfulness, is with difficulty approached, and when asked a question answers it abruptly, and turns off with a laugh — If

times she may be found occupying a picturesque attitude upon the table, with her feet drawn under her – her bath dress carefully enveloping her head & hands as a statue or pose plastique, and powerfully reminding you of the figures of the Indian & Egyptian Deities. At the bottom of all these wayward & eccentric movements there is undoubtedly disturbed Conditions of the reproductive system as shown by the foregoing Letter & report. During this period there was also great emotional excitability & weeping was a frequent accompaniment of her condition. Her appetite was also depraved & the food taken roughly. She was capricious & exacting, chiefly however with regard to the choice of & time of her meals and the duration of time. She preferred the plainest food such as arrowroot, porridge and milk &c On the whole the case may be described as one of hysterical Mania – The bowels were as usual in such cases constipated and irregular.

The symptoms slowly yielded, and one by one the eccentricities disappeared and the secretive functions, though still disturbed assumed a more healthy tone. She is now a quiet reserved though companionable patient. Occasionally irritable, and answering abruptly and sometimes incoherently; but generally gentle & kind, and repaying any little attention with a smile of pleasure & comparative contentment.

July 30th So satisfactory was the apparent Progress of the Lady that steps were being taken for her removal home, and with that object her brother made a preparatory visit. He found her as described, courteous, gentle, conversible, and indeed as he himself said very much resembling her healthy and natural condition. He observed however that her letters had been frequent and still were very unsatisfactory, a vein of incoherence and dejected thought running through them, which rendered them at times totally incomprehensible. Since then her letters have been frequently opened previous to despatch, and as the following extract will show, her keeping an amount of mental derangement totally at variance with her conversation and natural demeanour. The letter begins, and is continued through half a page with a somewhat rambling but perfectly coherent train of thought, and gradually passes into incoherence. Goldsmith was my favourite genius, therefore I can only answer my grammar to some of my early errors this time according to Scriptural questions. I don't wish putting my brains further than answering by one Cabbismal post-what we ever stole any thing or not, if the sea gives up the dead I suppose George Cadie may answer for wicked yes, & where are young mens hearts if John Steel is no longer a Statesman I suppose neither he nor me will put our nonsensical papers into print for the gazing multitude to ask Aunt Sally if Cash Clock be fast on all sides for me or Joe Smith mend my shoes shall pin for nothing, what of the curse drink might be tolerable in the case of our lady Light of somebody poor Robinson Mitchell and he might

ory when thou thought- alas poor Agnes, but Mary Taylor and me might just think differently on subjects at Allonby years gone by, alas poor Miller Paisley what-y tears or what evil was sent first- poor Smith might walk with Mary Draper when he thought- of more fiddles to play than Robinson what if wedding festivals or gold without- love poisons their turning green. Lord, wish to think of them all as brothers N. Adams & Silvia Added, what of Saul's persecution or Peter's denial without- the plays" the letter proceeds through three more pages of somewhat vein scarcely coherence, and then concludes abruptly, without- signature: appended as a postscript- which runs thus: "I never said how concerned for my safety or Miss Wane took her brothers name in vain, hereafter I beseech thee in everything to refrain evil speaking, keep good company and thou will ever find a true friend or sister, we have just returned from our afternoon ramble, we have a great many treats in way of pic nic parties the Scotch are exceedingly kind, I shall ever love Scotland wherever I wander forth- although our own old dear Country is the Maiden Land - the rugged Mountains - Wood old Heathen- what-y turning round I shall wait thy comings with patience- believe me thy ever affectionate sister Miss M. Harrison.

Nov. 8th 1858 This Lady was discharged - Relieved

Discharged

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Miss Whittenbury

Readmitted Dec: 23 1858.

June 1858

Miss W's return to seclusion and restraint may have been anticipated — A very short probation sufficed to show the perfect incompatibility for freedom, and the subjection of her whole mind to the dominance of hysterical feelings & passions. For a short time she endeavoured with praiseworthy zeal to devote her time to visiting the sick & afflicted in the town; and although there was perhaps little real sympathy or feeling mingled with her efforts the self-sacrifice was considerable & must not be set down to pharisaical or selfish motives. A longer perseverance in the effort might have been productive of good, but the return of old feelings, & sensations, and the usual accompaniment depression led to habits of indulgence in stimulants, and on more than one occasion, she was found intoxicated and degraded both in mind and body. On such occasions erotic feelings played a prominent part in the degradation, and carried her so far beyond all regard for her station and respectability as to solicit the lascivious attentions of her medical attendant. Shortly after this she was again removed to the institution, where she still remains, improved in physical health but retaining her former character for querulousness, selfishness, want of consideration for those about her and general unamiability. The condition of this poor lady suggests matter for reflection. No one can doubt that in her present and what may be regarded as her most healthy condition the resistance to temptation and the power to overcome evil suggestions would be slight indeed, and how much more so in the condition from which she was lately removed; and if in the case of one gently nurtured and highly educated, pious in thoughts and feelings, and striving against the passions of her nature, how much more in hundreds subject to the same bodily infirmity whose position and circumstances subject them to even greater perils of temptation, and who have no resources of intellect nor social ties to restrain them: and if as we well know, disease in this most chronicous of all forms be an heirloom of humanity can we wonder that our workhouses & pauper Asylums should number among its inmates so large a proportion of aborted intellects and unhealthy minds.

Aug 2nd 1860

Miss W. Continued serious restless and uncomfortable shunning the society of others & claiming liberty At the Board requested that she should try lodgings in town and she was accordingly

Discharged

Joseph Beel Richardson

Sept 14th 80 — Mr Richardson remains the same

March 16th 81 — This Gentleman always pays an annual visit to the seaside each year. He is generally very Quiet and sedate in his demeanour but so preoccupied and abstracted in his thoughts that he will frequently walk for long periods in the rain unless he is prevented. He likes officials in the Co. Co. asylum at a morning tea on Sunday. There is very marked uncleanness in his Compositions and in papers which he recently read before the "Criehton Literary Society" it was bitterly apparent.

April 1882. — Mr Richardson remains his same. He still is anxious to get his certificate to prove his sanity. He has for the present gone to the seaside

October 1882 — Mr Richardson is in good bodily health & condition is as usual. He is still sailed remains enjoys a good pipe. He went to the seaside & returned steadily exercised by the trip.

Mentally his condition is unchanged, he is vain & childish. Pervaded with the notion that he is of sound mind he importunes the Medical resident to read a MS book he has been writing which is supposed to shew his sanity but which bears insanity on the face of every page. A Medical certificate is supposed by him to be the readiest qualifier of the matter. He at times laughs inordinately to himself & talks pushed up a list of old trousers from some side draw or other & he wears this around his neck as a tie. He holds prayers in the Ward. A really fine & divine way is quite indispensable in the Institution.

April 17th 1883 — Mr Richardson is in fair health & condition, he is orderly well-behaved quiet & inoffensive but Mentally he is undoubtedly insane in manner, dress behaviour & has made no improvement.

10. 11. 84. — Mr Richardson remains the same. He is vain and conceited, about his personal appearance. Enjoys good bodily health.

791.

James Drummond — Doctor of Medicine

Readmitted Jan^{y} 26th/58

See case 2698

Admitte

P.S. Admitted on authority of John E Scott — (Med Cert Jan^{y} 26th / 58.

December 1858.

The probation has been even longer than was anticipated; the experiment has been fully and honestly tried, and has proved a failure. We must record however that during this period D^{r} D was a diligent and thoughtful student — he dissected and made preparations of the nervous system — prepared and set up several skeletons of Fishes head, and even wrote a paper upon some special subject translating it into german with the object of sending it to one of the german periodicals — during all this time there was little or no remission of the mental malady — His work was accomplished amid fits of gloom and abstraction — strange and apparently unmeaning movements of the body, colloquy, demonstrations of wrath, oaths, & execrations. Lately these periods of excitement became more frequent and more violent — he would refuse to go to bed and insist upon going out at untimely hours to walk or lie down; his nights were passed in screaming and somnambulation, and finding himself grow as he thought grow the grasp of the Asylum he determined upon starting for Edinburgh & commenced packing up his trunks and effects finding himself opposed he was loud in his denunciations, seized a poker, and in all probability would have inflicted injury upon his attendants; matters were again arranged and D^{r} Drummond was once more brought back to the Institution. Here he occupied himself for some weeks in desultory attempts at studying German Danish, Dutch, Belgian, &c in which he seems to have made some progress. Some of his habits are peculiar and worthy of record — He was much addicted to lying in bed, rarely or never found walking about the gallery & scarcely ever prevailed upon to go out walking &c. When out of bed he stood the greater part of his time, frequently balancing himself upon one foot, or pirouetting, or bending his head towards the ground & retaining it there for some time; suspending respiration as long as he could sustain it — frequent spitting, and almost constantly emitting a sort of lisping sounds somewhat resembling the pronunciation of the letter Th with an impulse.

In consequence of his own urged demands for a change, but against the inclinations and better judgement of those interested in his welfare he was removed to Morningside Asylum. Has been steadily [illegible] since

Discharged May 28th 1858.

Alexander Cochrane _ Æt: 26 _ Unmarried _ Ayrshire & Millr & Bank Agent _
Admitted Jan.y 29th/58. Member of Established Church.

2 Cause is attributed to Masterbation & mental anxiety
3 Physical health good _ no Premonitory Symptoms observed
4 No
5 Melancholia
6
7 First Attack
8 Depression & Delusion
9 No
10 No
11 Brother of his Mother Insane
12
13 Formerly in Gartnavel Asylum
Duration of existing attack 18 months _ Age of first Attack 24 R.S. Admitted on authority of father _ date of Med: Cert: Jan.y 29th
June 1858.

The above case although described in the Schedule as Melancholia may more strictly be regarded as partial fatuity. There is the usual aspect of Stolidity, apathy, indifference to what is going around him, slowness of apprehension & general appearance of perplexity & loss of volitional power over the thoughts & ideas. The depression is rather a negative condition & dependant upon the above mentioned phenomena. There are however in addition certain vague and confused ideas with regard to the influence of the weather & electrical conditions upon his body and mind & the influence of the Electric Telegraph upon his feelings & sensations. Most probably dependent upon exalted Coenaesthesis or perverted tactile sensibility. His nights were disturbed & restless & what he remembered on awaking during sleep or in the transitional state between sleeping & waking or really occurring while awake he declared his sensations & Nose of a person in motion beside his bed seemed to float along with him & similar. Hoarse impressions as psychological conditions, these sensations are transitory, and have not as yet formed the basis of fixed delusions. His memory seems to be considerably ~~impaired~~ impaired, but probably more apparent than real and arising from inharmonious mental action & the dissociation of ideas.

Considerable improvement has taken place since admission Mr C is stouter & healthier, and although the expression is still that of apathy & indifference there is less of the aspect of fatuity. His habits are unsociable he is listless, idle, taciturn, never speaking except when spoken to, and then shortly & unfluently, and after much hesitation.

Psychologically his case may be regarded as one of simply depressed Coenesthesis, not involving any of the special senses

No 792

July 30th 1859 This Gentleman preferred and was accordingly

Discharged

Rev^d James Ruddick – Admitted 13^th February 1858. Æt 59. Married – Minister of Established Church

Ew Case 114

2 Previous insanity – Constitutional tendency and intemperate habits – (most probably as a consequence)

3 Great Excitement – Extravagant conduct in various directions

4 No

5 Extravagant conduct – furious driving – irritability of temper &c

6. Bodily functions in good order

7. Second attack – First occurred seventeen years since

8. Distinct delusions that his wife and family are conspiring against him, that they are mentally deranged & require treatment.

9. Has threatened suicide (on the former occasion of insanity, but not so far as is known on this

10. Threats of violence towards his family & this but not actually carried out – Strong disposition to handle lethal weapons when violently inclined

11. Were known.

12. Treatment has been utterly impossible in the present instance.

13. Insane for four months. During his previous illness he was a patient in the Crichton Institution for two years.

On admission Mr R was restless, excited, sudden & quick in gesture, but it would be wrong to say that he was in a state of mania. His language was hurried, his gait rapid. His whole manner & conduct betraying a condition bordering upon actual insanity. But he retained sufficient command over his intellectual faculties & recognize his position & to defend himself which he did with considerable ingenuity from the charges contained in the schedule which accompanied him, he read on the paper, objected to certain statements especially those appearing to his alienation towards his wife & children, and endeavoured to put the best possible face upon his late extravagant conduct. The case illustrates exceedingly well that unsettled mental condition which so frequently precedes the occurrence of actual insanity & in which mere passing impulses & suggestions influ-

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cause & determine the conduct. In this condition, fed by stimulants, and excited by opposition he has lived for a considerable time to the manifest injury of his own health, and the insecurity of his neighbours & those more immediately connected with him. Probably the delusions referred to in the schedule with regard to his wife & children may more properly be looked upon as little more than hasty expressions having no fixity of belief, or at least not sufficient to amount to delusion, and suggested by the remonstrances, family councils, & attempts at moral & perhaps physical coercion which may have been attempted, and which by him are interpreted as annoyances & persecutions: the opinion that they are all insane is probably applicable upon the same principles. He is accused of carelessness in the management of his household & family and he is probably much to blame in the statement, but it may be observed that in speaking of them both at the period of his admission and on frequent occasions since, no language has been used or indication or intent in any way unbecoming a father & a minister, on the contrary he has always shown kind feeling & affection. The emotional excitement in Mr R's case rapidly gave place to more subdued feelings & a greater gentleness than this again has yielded to depression at times almost amounting to Melancholia. In his present condition he is courteous, gentle, & considerate, but evidently burdened with the grief of his confinement & the uncertainty of his future position. His physical health is good & all the functions natural

July 28th 1859. This Gentleman returned and was discharged

Discharged

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Joseph Wilson 882 case

Humphry Cranston

Admitted 2nd March/58.

1. Ætt: 23 Farmer. of good education - gentle and kind disposition & good habits. Established Church

2. No cause assigned except "Relapse upon former attack which was a sequence of gastric fever", and constipation, and dyspepsia.

Vide Case 759

3 Depression has gradually deepened during the last fortnight. Expresses a fear that alienation was again impending.

4

5. Depression & indecision & incapability of determining his own thoughts and actions. abstraction - constant fear of doing & nothing wrong, peculiar. ity. Sometimes refuses to take food - slowness of apprehension

6. Bowels constipated - Tongue Coated - Breath offensive appetite impaired. Pulse is slow and full Pupils dilated.

7. Relapse - On previous attacks.

8. Habits sedentary - disinclined to movement or work could walk during night.

9. None - No predisposition to insanity in the habits of intemperance in any of the family A Cousin formerly in Crichton Institution viz Agnes Little (see Case).

10 None

11. Cousin

12. A little opening medicine and exercise

13. A fortnight since first attack. was formerly in Crichton Institution.

June 1858.

The prominent features in the case are intense depression of Consciousness accompanied by an almost complete paralysis of will. Almost every function of his body is more or less affected by this absence of motive power. He is literally a dead weight, & the lethargy extends even to the simplest instincts. He will eat if food be placed in his mouth & he will perform his natural evacuations if led to the place

attention roused by repeated efforts, but if left alone these functions would be suspended, until reflex activity brought them into play. His expression is lethargic and apathetic in the extreme, his voice almost inaudible, a faint laugh may occasionally be excited, but it immediately disappears; his gait and walk is creeping and shrunk and he lives in continual fear that the smallest voluntary effort would be wrong, there is no gaiety, no loss of intelligence in any respect, no delusive belief, but a complete anaesthesia of the will, hence an appearance of timidity or expression of fear, a total abrogation of independence. Mr. Chas remained in this condition when he entered, and no mental stimulus has been successful in inducing the slightest change. The Roman bath has been practised, but never carried into effect, and even blisters have been suggested in the hope of exciting some effort to cast off the lethargy.

Feb. 24th 1859. This gentlemen Recovered & was

Discharged

Forbes Hunter Blair Rolls

Admitted March 15th/58

1. Ætat. 29. Clergyman of United Presbyterian Church Unmarried

2. Over study is assigned as the cause of his illness

3 None recorded

4 None

5. The prominent symptoms are impulsive tendencies to strike & destroy articles of furniture – this tendency is evidently increasing

6. The external senses are sound. The appetite is capricious – functions of bowels impaired. Respiration normal. P quick. General condition Memory impaired – Mental confusion

7. This is the first attack, and has continued for upwards of two years.

8. There are no specific delusions – His habits are degraded – his language foul and obscene – swearing, laughing, crying in alternate paroxysms

9. Has attempted to commit suicide by drowning.

10. Strikes impulsively & without provocation any one within his reach

11. None so far as is known

12. During the year 1857 was in Dartmoor Asylum for three months

13. Has been insane for two years; since he left Dartmoor has resided at home, but it is not said with what improvement.

June 30th

This case certainly presents the saddest aspect in which humanity can be witnessed – the existence of intelligence almost unimpaired and emotional and religious feelings still warm and acute amid the perfect wreck of all the lower instincts and propensities. So strong is the antithesis of high moral excellence & piety with the most obscene & degraded sentiments & expressions that it seems as if they were literally two souls warring against each other, and endeavouring to cast one another out: and so keen is the consciousness of the struggle that Mr R is frequently

heard to exclaim "I am not a wicked man Doctor." The impulse to evil in any shape that is degraded and disgusting is the most characteristic feature in the case. He acknowledges an impulse to all this which he cannot withstand or resist, but which he justifies on the ground that it is for his good, and that he feels it to be so. As specific acts of obscenity and degradation, we may mention foul and dirty language uttered in a tone of unconcern and natural ease which under it still more remarkable. — — Rubbing himself over whenever the slightest opportunity is afforded with urine - impulsive striking - blasphemous imprecations - destroying flesh and furniture - self-mutilation - refusal of food - attempts at suicide by strangling, and on one occasion an attempt with all the fury of a demon to murder an attendant whose life he had sworn to take - His letters too are not less characteristic of the fearful struggle that is warring within him; in one addressed to his mother, and commencing with the usual endearing epithet, the foulest suggestions are offered & clothed in the foulest language. There is a tendency to the recurrence & reiteration of particular phrases sometimes foul & obscene, at other times expressive of some ordinary want & occasionally a set phrase from the Bible or Testament. The Physical senses have been normal throughout, nor have there been indications of any fixed & specific delusion. He has manifested a marked preponderance of the emotional elements either towards excitement or depression. The functions generally have been performed with the exception of a tendency to constipation.

Admitted

June 27th 1859 The Sheriff of Wm Rs case was & he means take Jack Burt Arrangement have been made for his removal

Discharged

John Stewart Inverarity.

Admitted April 29th 1858.

1. Aet: 31 – Single – Civil Servant of the Honourable East India Company – Member of Episcopalian Church – Previous place of abode Ahmadabad India

2 The mental disturbance is attributable to Sun Stroke but there is strong predisposition in the family

3. Not known

4. No

5. Great irritability – frequent moroseness & sullenness – refuses obedience to rational requirements and offers resistance to the ordinary demands of those around him & his charge of him.

6. Functions generally natural – appetite good – special senses normal.

7. First attack & has lasted for 5 or 6 months previous to admission.

8. His delusions are general & partake more of the character of Mania occurring according to the suggestion & observation of the moment. They are mainly referable to time his actions of which are very confused & indistinct – Thus he refuses to get up because it is too early it being 10 o'clock – he will rise at his usual hour 8. On the same ground he refuses to dine &c Confused & contradictory is his statement as to the length of time he has been in this country and the time of the voyage from India varying by six Months. His notions of distance & locality are also markedly confused. He mistakes his present residence for the Cave at Ecclefechan where his friends live, and the Nile for the Carlile. He is to go to Heaven, and the angel Gabriel is to come for him & his Attendant. Others & especially those who offend him are to go to Hell.

9. No

10. Not to far as is known.

11. Aunt eccentric (but it is believed that the predisposition is widely extended.

12. None.

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Five months. Never previously in an Asylum

13. ~~Four weeks insane, but not in confinement.~~

August 1858.

On admission the aspect, manner, modified speech, and general condition of this patient so completely resembled a stage of intoxication that few would have hesitated to pronounce it such. The points of comparison were so striking as to deserve record. The blazer, the drunken leer, the aspect of mental confusion, the restless wandering and the impeded articulation indicate an approximation of cerebral condition to the actual condition of intoxication which must be more than a mere analogy. Many of these conditions have passed away, and there is a clearer perception of the relation of things. Glimpses of more pronounced intelligence appear occasionally behind the cloud. sometimes in a recognition of sanity in the friendly grasp of the hand or a more intelligent smile, but as yet no articulate consciousness. A merry good natured smile is ever playing upon his ruddy cheeks (for here is much physical health) but it is not the expression of a happy thought-an emotion or even of physical well-being but rather the smile of perfect bewilderment & mystification such as is often seen in the apparent elysium of intoxication. This condition throughout has been remarked by a peculiar imprepibility: he frequently and apparently with involuntary effort imitates the eccentric actions and conduct of those around him thus engrafts many other morbid peculiarities on his own. We might psychically compare his condition with that of a man under the mesmeric influence, in which under the slightest suggestion whether from a passing fancy or an external impression the natural sequence of predominating feeling emotions, passions &c play their parts, he is certainly improving though very slowly and still retains the aspect of crude health.

June 9th Much shaking of head while sitting in aspect shortly after figures appeared to him, some he tells to fly away to Heaven at once, others to get their faces changed and calls Gabriel to come for them, some he sends to hell

11th Frequent & violent clapping of the hands on the stomach and thighs alternately - occasionally flapping his arms as in the act of flying - when asked the reason, says, that some one has driven ten thousand devils into him, and he is driving them out - gait feeble & aspect agitated: He has an idea of lucky numbers - for instance 2 cognizers are unlucky - 3 lucky - going out to walk at 2 o'clock unlucky at 3 lucky. tendency to secrete articles of clothing - furniture &c. when asked concerning them, he says they have vanished, & that he has the power to make them disappear

October 1st

A few extracts from the diary kept by his attendant and commenced soon after admission will give a better idea of his condition at that time.

May 23. Says Dr. D called him a d—d Bug when in bed and asleep at 12 o'clock at night & that as he was king of heaven he could not forgive him and would send him to hell before 8 o'clock in the morning — Shrinking of mouth & face — Stammering of speech

26th Walk badly from weakness of right leg, talking much —

28th Visited by friend & knew him but sulky & obstinate for the remainder of the day.

30th Walking a little better.

June 4th Walking better, but much twitching of head & arms — When asked to put on his new boots refused saying his old ones were the lucky ones & they would take him to heaven, — all the castles, — all the cigars, — all the good looking women are his, and every thing else

7th Walks firmer, good taken well.

22nd Declares that he is the greatest wonder in the world, — no ode, hostess and Cooks of all kinds are his and every thing else into the bargain and that he is to go to heaven & have hundreds & thousands & millions of wives.

For an interval of a week there were fewer delusions, much less excitement & more good humour

Five months. Never previously in an Asylum

62. ~~Four weeks insane, but a~~

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June

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devils into him, and he is driving them out - quite feeble & aspect
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-ars are unlucky - 3 lucky - going out to walk at 2 o'clock unlucky
at 3 lucky. tendency to secrete articles of clothing - furniture
&c. when asked concerning them, he says they have vanished, &
that he has the power to make them disappear

12th Aspect of intense fear and excitement - when asked the cause said that he was settling some business of importance with them & would be better in a quarter of an hour.

13. Walking more firmly & talking more boldly & independently says he is the strongest man in the world &c

(evidently the delusions vary much with the varying conditions of his physical health, his own sensations suggesting the idea of strength and power or on the other hand leading him to believe that he is the victim of others, the spirits devils &c; his definite assertions with regard to time e.g. that such a person who has offended him will be in hell at 12 o'clock &c are curious.

27th Walking rather better - but talking much & excitably when desired to go for a walk said he could not as his wings were coming in ten minutes & he was going to fly away, as there was no use stopping here any longer.

28th More marked the twitchings of face and dragging of limb more marked - constant motion of arms & hand Read which he says is necessary to drive the devils out that have made their entrance during night.

July 6th Much the same delusions of hearing frequent, to which he responds in different voices - habit of shutting the eyes when walking &c

21st Devils are issuing in immense numbers from his mouth eyes &c.

12th Eyes closed but sitting on the sofa absorbed in the contemplation of numbers of hand some ladies whom he describes and approves of according as they please him - by ring to him and he tries to imitate the sounds, asking them if they heard - on a negative answer being returned he immediately adjusts an imaginary telegraph wire, through which he obtains the desired affirmative answer & then laughs immoderately.

21st Delusions of taste - mustard is put into his jelly and arsenic in his food with the intention of poisoning him, for all which malpractices his attendant is to go to hell at 25 minutes to 8 o'clock.

22nd Declares that he is the greatest writer in the world, - novels, histories and books of all kinds are his and every thing else into the bargain and that he is to go to heaven & have hundreds & thousands & millions of wives.

For an interval of a week there were fewer delusions, much less excitement & more good humour

29th Most excited - walking with eyes Red & face turned upwards & throw-
-ing alternately slow & quick as if acted upon by involuntary impul-
-ses.

30. Excited - much twisting of face loud denunciations against one who
tried to choke him during the night & was now trying it again.
Again moving by slow & quick impulses.

July 1st 1854 This gentleman gradually sank of general paralysis

Died

Mr Jas. Wilson

Admitted April 30th/68

1. Ætt: 21 Clerk - Unmarried - of fair education - member of establish-ed church of Scotland

2. Attributed by his friends to over work

3. Became Melancholic & depressed previous to the present attack - Was taken for change of scene to Glasgow, on his way home he became maniacal and excited.

4. No. Mania. The symptoms of which are flushed face - quick pulse - suffused eyes - Great restlessness & inattention - intense bewilderment almost amounting to unconsciousness of what is going on around him - great incoherence.

6. Senses acute - functions natural - Sleeps soundly at night - food taken heartily.

7 First attack was preceded by melancholia.

8. No specific delusions - Incoherence

9 No

10. When brought he was handcuffed & the report says that he is dan-gerous to others, but there was not the slightest tendency on his re-moval of the handcuffs to more mischief

11. No hereditary tendency reported.

12. None

13. Four weeks insane, but not in confinement.

August 1868.

On admission the aspect, manner, modified speech, and general condition of the patient so completely resembled a stage of intoxication that few would have hesitated to pronounce it such. The points of comparison were such as to deserve record. The staggering, the drunken leer, the aspect of mental confusion, the restless wandering eye & the impeded articulation indicate an approximation of cerebral condition to the actual condition of intoxication which could be more than a mere analogy. Many of these conditions

have passed away and there is a clearer perception of the relation of things glimpses of more perfect intelligence appear occasionally from behind the cloud sometimes in a recognition of cordiality in a friendly grasp of the hand or a more intelligent smile, but as yet no articulate consciousness: A merry good natured smile is ever playing upon his ruddy cheek (for he is much physical health) but it is not the expression of a happy thought or emotion or even of physical well-being but rather the smile of perfect bewilderment & mystification such as is often seen in the apparent elysium of intoxication. This condition throughout has been marked by a peculiar imprepidity: he frequently and apparently without voluntary effort imitates the eccentric actions & conduct of those around him and thus engrafts many other morbid peculiarities on his own. We might psychologically compare his condition with that of a man under the mesmeric influence, in which under the slightest suggestion whether from a passing fancy or an external impression the natural language of predominating feelings emotions, passions &c play their part. He is certainly improving though very slowly, & still retains the aspect of crude health

Mar. 16th 1859

Wm Geo. Wilson was

Discharged

John Milroy

799

Admitted, May 11th/58. Aet: 29. Farmer of good education and quiet and amiable disposition - Single - Member of Free Church.

2. Attributed to intemperance, mismanagement of his farm, and the consciousness of having spent much of his money, of which he became too early possessed, in dissipation and intemperance.

3. Has always been of quiet and rather reserved disposition, but the invasion of the depression was almost sudden, and seems to have accompanied if not consequent upon a fit of intemperance.

4. No

5. The symptoms are simply depression, unaccompanied by any notional delusion Timidity and great restlessness.

6. External senses natural - Stomach disordered - P quick - Tongue foul.

7. First attack - occurred three weeks ago - not preceded by any unusual change but occurring rather suddenly.

8. No delusion - Habits restless - great perplexity

9 Attempted a week ago to commit suicide by means of a horse pistol in the mouth - and succeeded in wounding himself.

10 No.

11. No

12. None - except watchfulness &c

13. Three weeks Insane - never in an Asylum.

August 1858.

There are no very marked features in the case above recorded; beyond the depth and intensity of the depression and its immediate sequence upon a fit of intemperance. It is difficult to indicate the succeeding of conditions occurring in a case of depression following intemperance and the various features which it assumes. Here so far as can be ascertained

the intemperance though long continued & habitual was a consequence of feelings engendered by introspection & reflection on his past conduct, acting on a mind predisposed to take a gloomy view of things, while the immediate cause of this deep depression which led to his seclusion was probably an ordinary fit of intoxication, the mind, feelings, and condition generally, remained at the level to which it had sunk under the recent debauch, and with only temporary exceptions has continued so; when dejected, he is mute, sullen, disposed to seclude himself from observation, and lost in a reverie of painful and self-criminatory thoughts: from this condition he rouses to a certain degree becomes somewhat more courteous, but still taciturn, and is disposed to employ himself in the menial occupations of the gallery, such as cleaning windows. He has been visited by his friends, but shows little or no exhibition of feelings of affection. His physical health, appetite, and sleep remain good. At present the cloud of depression is slowly passing away.

June 1860 Mr Mr. is very retiring passes the greater portion of his time in his bedroom or sitting room & the general sitting rooms when his fellow patients assemble. He has been visited by his friends but it is with great difficulty that he can be induced to see them. His suicidal tendencies are not to be overlooked. His bodily health is good

July 1861 Mr Milroy has this year manifested more natural feeling and seems to be improved altho' he does not associate with his fellows he talks to and confides in the attendants making them very much his companions He employs himself in painting reading and in assisting the servants to clean the galleries &c. A visit from a friend has been more gratefully received and then shows some symptoms of his returning to a more natural state of feeling. Present them always shows a certain constraint and restlessness in his conduct which indicates the remains of his mental distress. His health is good.

June 1862 This Gentleman has been subject to fits of depression which often keep him to his bed and decline communication with any one. When in this state he puts his hand over the bed clothes & mumbles to himself this continues generally for two or three days when he returns to his work and ordinary pursuits. He never leaves his gallery but spends most of his time in the airing Court. During the past year he has frequently been observed first in the night

and then on the left temple. both were freely incised & the matter evacuated but sympton formed & were again freely opened. The discharge has continued for some time.

May 1863 — This Gentleman has been in very good health during the past year the better diet on which he was placed has had the effect of making him corpulent. The fingers which discharges for many time are now nearly healed up. Proposals have been made for his removal but change does not meet the views of the patient who has now become part and parcel of the Asylum which he has so long inhabited. Certain privileges have been granted which considerably endear to his comfort. The fits of depression are occasionally present but not to such an extent as they were.

Oct 1864 — A considerable change for the better has come over this Gentleman. Formerly a most secluded inhabitant of his gallery he has become less retiring and takes his place among his fellow patients and the attendants. He first commenced working in the printing room and from that commenced to print some of his own poetry then has gradually been brought to mix more with others and now he actually joins the Gentlemen on the green and plays both for which he seems formed and at which he is accomplished adept. His coming out in some things however he still remains reserved. He never refers to any of his own affairs and retains never makes an confident of any one as to the state of his feelings. He has been in good bodily health. He has been visited by his friends and has received them genial and talked with them in a way and spirit better than on former occasion. It is to be hoped that this beginning of recovery may continue & that he may before long still better at the end of another year or two.

Aug 1865 — W. Bishop continues to associate more with the attendants and with officers of the Establishment. He is now our industrious work down in the garden and keeps in order a great part of the flower beds surrounding the walks on which there is the greatest amount of traffic consequently the greatest amount of injury perpetrated. Besides he is now busily employed in the plot near one of the cottages. These latter have brought him more in contact with his fellows and has served to rub off some of that bashfulness which from his characteristic sensitiveness impeded his taking advantage of the pleasures which might have

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Christina Montgomerie

Admitted, May 13th/58. (1.) Wife of schoolmaster Æt. 34. Has three children. Member of Free Church of Scotland.

2. Dypsomania of many years ~~standing~~.

3.

4 None.

5. Great irritability - Habitual intemperance and disposing of articles of dress, furniture &c to procure Stimulants.

6. Generally good - Appearance healthy - Tendency to Obesity.

7 Continuous from Commencement.

8.

9 Has threatened to commit suicide.

10 No.

11 Not specified (Father a confirmed Dypsomaniac)

12. None - except confinement to her room during the last week by her husband.

13. None previously in an Asylum.

August 1858.

The only point worthy of observation in the psychology of the above case is the condition under which the desire for stimulants exists and displays itself. Mrs M admits that whenever she has experienced any annoyance, a momentary fit of passion, or sorrow, or chagrin, in short whenever that mental equilibrium is disturbed in which consists her standard of health and power of self-control, the demand for stimulants comes into play. When undisturbed, and pursuing the even tenor of her way, when there is no demand made upon her powers of self-control, she manifests an inclination to indulge. Of course this is the natural refuge of all who are conscious of their weakness in the hour of danger, but that the desire exists most powerfully

or perhaps solely under such temporary conditions of mental disturbance is extremely probable. The only benefit which a comparatively short residence in an asylum could be expected to produce in such a case would be as a moral deterrent; with some minds such an agent would be all-powerful, in Mrs M's case, notwithstanding a basis of self-respect and sensitively amounting to pride — that result can scarcely be expected.

Mrs M proved herself a most agreeable inmate, assisted at the concerts and amusements of the house, joined pic-nic parties, and made herself useful in a hundred ways. On none of these occasions was there evinced any ardent desire for stimulants, occasionally however in the gallery where she was more than once offended by ill-natured and unfeeling remarks, the nervous agitation was so great that there can be little doubt she would have sought refuge in indulgence had it been attainable. How far such a condition and liability is to be overcome by prolonged residence in an asylum, or by the mere fact of abstinence, assisted by any lighter stimulus is very doubtful: at all events the period of probation must differ in every individual case.

Discharged.

201

801 or New Institute 134

John England

(1) Married - Alt. 62 - A retired Sailor - member of the United Presbyterian Church
Admitted May 18th/58 - of fair education, and remarkable for quietness of disposition.

2. Losses sustained by the failure of the Western Bank in which he was involved

3. None whatever.

4. None.

5. Melancholy - subject to illusions on admission - affirms that he has no throat, that the food goes to some other false passage, that some time ago he filled himself up to the mouth with flesh meat which still remains as a solid mass. The form of the disease has rather deepened than otherwise

6. External senses seem natural - Appetite not good - Palate bad not always so - respiration good - the functions natural.

7. First attack - ushered in by the failure of the Western Bank

8. Imagines he cannot swallow his food - is restless and constantly moving about in the house during night as well as day. Imagines also that he is dying.

9. He attempted suicide in many different ways, and will take every opportunity.

10. No

11 No.

12. No particular treatment

13. Ten days ago - Never was in any public or private Asylum

This poor man's condition on admission was deplorable, reduced almost to a state of emaciation by his fancied inability to swallow, and labouring under illusions which allowed him no rest by night or by day, he might almost be said to be moribund: in addition to this incessant struggle to resist the attempts made to feed him by means of the stomach tube not only counteracted what good might have been

obtained by this means, but still further exhausted his remaining strength. These resistances continued to the last, his consciousness continuing completely occupied with the one idea, in fact so completely centered that not even the idea of voluntary starvation was entertained. His clamorous entreaties for sympathy, - for aid - his plaintive and inconsolable wailings by night and by day, the grotesque forms which which the single idea of his incapacity for taking food assumed, and the pitiful condition to which his physical frame was reduced, made up a picture of wretchedness so perfect & complete that little more could be suggested. He died from sheer exhaustion, but the proximate cause was extended bronchial affection under which he laboured to a certain extent on admission.

Died.

200

William Gilchrist

No 2

Admitted June 1st/58. (1) Æt: 51. Married - Surgeon of H.E.I.C.S. Member of the Church of Scotland
Of amiable disposition, and high scientific attainments.

2. In the Schedule the supposed cause is given as excessive drinking from exposure to the sun in 1846. His present condition however which consists chiefly in an irresistible craving for stimulants was preceded by peculiarities of conduct & manner which led to the opinion of moral insanity in the mind of his medical attendant.

3. The following is the record of his condition (by his medical attendant) in 1852 (31st July) "Dr Gilchrist has in my opinion been labouring under an attack of morbid insanity since June last, and has most distressing from the disease where the most obvious symptoms are a perversion of the habits & affections and an irresistable desire for stimulating liquors: but it is proper here to remark that the disease of which the above symptoms are but the manifestations preceded by some weeks what afterwards became and still continues to be the prominent feature in this most distressing case, a craving for stimulants.

Dr Gilchrist had been in the medical charge of the Hospital for about three months, and during that time had been leading a strictly abstemious life: But during the last four or five weeks of that period a marked change became observable in his public and private conduct. He evinced a morbid anxiety about the duties of his hospital & was over attentive exaggerated importance to matters connected with the Institution and of little or no moment: His mind incessantly occupied with sad affairs, and kept continually on the stretch, he became irritable restless, and seldom slept above three or four hours out of the twenty four. Towards his colleague & patients his general demeanour became most peculiar, and was frequently the subject of remark, and from being quick, retiring, courteous, and inoffensive, he became suspicious, overbearing, & irascible. This private behaviour in many respects resembled his public conduct, and was quite opposed to his naturally amiable disposition; viz: hasty, rude, quarrelsome, and displaying the greatest aversion to one of the members of his family. Physical & Mental exhaustion naturally followed the symptoms above related; his appetite entirely failed him, and he in consequence had recourse to the moderate use of stimulants & tonics. He then partook of wine there at Dinner, - a habit until then carefully abstained from - The craving for stimulants immediately seized hold of him, and with eyes perfectly

open to the disastrous consequences, he was quite incapable of resisting the morbid impulse. He drank freely of Beer & wine, and aggravated all the monomaniacal symptoms he had been suffering from, became most violent in his language & manner towards his best friends, wantonly destroyed his property, threatened violence to those around, and more than once used violence towards a member of his family.

His mind had in my opinion been unsound for upwards of a month, but there was after the above circumstance no longer any doubt of his insanity, and he was accordingly placed under restraint and medical treatment. Since that period his normal mental powers have become much enfeebled, his affections centered estranged, and there is still a strong and uncontrolable desire for stimulating liquors, and on more than one occasion since his admission into Hospital when he has obtained stimulants surreptitiously and in small quantities, all the more violent symptoms which had been for some days in abeyance returned, and he became quite regardless of his character & the consequences of his conduct. In all matters but those having reference to himself & family he is perfectly sane, he displays the greatest ingenuity in justifying his previous conduct, and blames others much more than himself for the unfortunate & distressing position he is at present placed in. ~~at home~~

4. None.

5. Restlessness, sleeplessness, great aversion towards his wife at times, at others the reverse, and an inordinate craving for malt liquors. Resorting to the various drug shops, and obtaining spirits of wine, Tincture Gentian and other stimulants, going on board steamers, and obtaining Whisky from the attendants &c, inattention to cleanliness, & carelessness in regard to personal appearance.

6. No report given, - they appear good.

7. Since 1850 has had several attacks - the present is a relapse & occurred in February 1857.

8. Frequent inebriation, - incoherence - quoting poetry &c.

9 No.

10. Yes, when contradicted or opposed & often without provocation.

11. No member of the family known to be insane.
Jan. 30th 1860 - Discharged. Relieved.

203

Ann Gunway Gordon

Admitted June 4th/58 (b) Aet: 43. Married three children - Wife of Medical man - Good education - Member of Free Church

2. Intemperance - occurring periodically, and apparently induced by and depending upon derangement of the uterine system

3.

4 No.

5. Nervous irritability and excitement. Strong desire for stimulants & loss of self-control over the habit accompanied by paroxysms of the excitement

6. Special sense acute and natural - Appetite impaired - subject to Diarrhoea - menstrual function deranged

7. Fifth attack during a period of 7 years

8. Emotional excitement very considerable and evidently factitious for selfish ends - during the previous residence in the Asylum she is reported as cunning, deceitful, a mischief-maker, & evil-speaker, enraging her unfortunate voices with apparent plausibility & fawning interest for the welfare of those around her, which excited invincible disgust & which still attaches to her memory as one of the most dangerous persons that ever entered an Asylum

9 No

10. No

11. Brothers paralytic - Father a Dypsomaniac

12. Moral persuasion &c

13 On each occasion has been removed to Dumfries or Montrose Asylums.

1 August 1865.

The conditions under which Dypsomania exists and their physical & psychical relations are so deeply involved in the whole history of the patient's constitution, temperament, hereditary affections, diseases in early

forms, habits, and modes of life, but generalization must necessarily be very imperfect & obscure. In proportion to the number & complexity of the relations involved in any subject, will be the difficulty of unravelling and deducing it to its simple elements. Dypsomania or the loss of voluntary control over the desire for stimulants comes correctly emphatically under the title of a complicated form of disease; the basis of its existence is laid in innumerable conditions, and its relations are exceedingly wide & varied. How far the absolute control of the will over the feelings mental or physical which impel to seek stimulants is lost, is a question well worthy of consideration, seeing that it has been made to form the definition of the disease. It is doubtful indeed if in any case, even when the most complete development of the dypsomaniac condition prevails, we are entitled to accept this definition as more than conventional, or as expressive of the real & scientific relation which subsists between this condition and the power to exercise control over it, wherein alone lies the moral features of each individual case, and the degree of responsibility to be attached to each, as well as the question generally. In reference to this point we may quote the psychological view of M. Morell: he says, It appears to me, viewing the question upon rational grounds, and following the analogy of the reflex actions generally, that just as an act of the will embodies the effort of the whole man, implying at the same time intelligence, feeling, and force; so psychologically speaking this state of mind will stand in correlation with the total effusion of the nervous system

- - - - - Thus instead of throwing the power of the will out of the sphere of physical influence, and fixing it in some transcendental existence, we regard it as the expression of the totality of our organic power, the whole governing the parts and directing them to the fulfilment of the one great purpose of human existence. In this sense, the will of the Dypsomaniac may undoubtedly be said to be diseased, for the relations of the whole mind are disturbed; were the feeling of want the intention craving; all that is involved in the psychological condition and the mental functions is then ordinary healthy and normal exercise

August 11th
1858

Discharged

204
804
806

Elizabeth Stutchinson 804

Admitted 18th June 1858

1 Aet 58 Single - Of good education. Member of Church of England. Cumberland
2 "
3 No.
4 "
5 The fact upon which the Medical Certificate were grounded are — Her own admission that she attempted to commit Suicide and could not tell for what reason 1st, With Scissors to throat; - 2d with Knife to throat - 3d Setting fire to her Clothes - 4th throwing herself over the Stair Rails and, lastly Over the Window.
6 She is pale & Weak and at present suffering from a broken arm the result of the last attempt to commit Suicide - Otherwise the functions are natural - There is however great restlessness and perambulations at night, for which she is required to take Opiates.
7 First attack and has been continuous for about Sixteen years.
8
9 Yes.
10 Ditto
11 Not known.
12 Moral & General physical treatment.
13 Sixteen years. Has latterly resided in a private family in Wigton, Cumberland.

August 1858. From the above slender materials it is difficult to form a psychological Estimate of Miss H's Constitution. A blind or unreasoning impulse towards self destruction simply expresses the fact of her present State but conveys no idea of the condition upon which it depends.

June 1859 A more intimate acquaintance with Miss H's case shows that she is the subject of strange delusions which apparently actuate the performance of deeds which would appear unfeminine - She sees omens & sees even visions which she sometimes says compel her to the acts of which she afterwards sees the folly She general health is good.

No 804

June 1860 Miss Hutchinson's mind remains unchanged. When visited she gets up & is quiet busy tries to brush out of the room makes pretences about putting her foot on a chair crushes up the paper & work she may have in her hand thrusts it into her pocket and finally after many gatherings of her hand gives it to the shadow of her visitor. She is extremely suspicious & very accurate in her observations and acute in her deductions but her suspicion prevents some to forget. Her letters home are very interesting circumstances and events which are occasioned of the moment are minutely recorded & of they were of the greatest possible importance she direct reference to her. She enjoys fair health.

June 1861 The unfortunate character of this lady's proceedings have during the year been strikingly marked and has led to the sudden leaving of music and a bath. When walking in the grounds with her attendant she frequently falls down on her knees and when passing a group of gentlemen will apparently unconsciously call out and desire them to keep away. She is generally quiet but cannot be trusted her attendant stops in the same room with her She shall & fair.

July 1862 Miss H. suddenly leaped out of bed and landing on the side of her foot twisted her ankle very severely which necessitated her being confined to bed for about two months. The daily bandaging & application of lotions (sedative) & blisters gave the treatment employed. At a former occasion before admission into this institution she broke her leg the same that she had hurt on the present occasion. It was long time before she could resume her ordinary walks again. When Miss H. has enjoyed good health —

Aug. 1863 The eccentric conduct of this lady continues as before. Her complaint that she & one hears crowds of people troubling her and talking about her has not been frustrated of late but the extravagance of her manner would lead to the conclusion that she still remains influenced of the hidden powers formerly referred to. Her letters indicate continued distrust in all around her, and attribute to harmless individuals diabolical schemes for her persecution & annoyance. It is curious to observe the difference between her conduct during an interview and the description she writes of it; although she is always most polite & appears most pleased with her visitors when the door closes she sits down and writes home an

No 804

stating that passed the minutest particular and hinting at some obscure combination for her annoyance. Whether these suspicions are present during the [illegible] or intervals is unknown but her conduct would lead to the supposition that they were not. Miss H sleeps on the floor & sleeps pretty soundly frequently speaks in her sleep.

Sept 1864

During the past year Miss Hutchinson has been in very good bodily health and may be said to have spent as the whole shelter grew. She has been entirely free from excitement and has not in any way injured herself by her impulsive act. She now sleeps very well at night lies on herself on right side & some times she generally has hid under the bed and does not come round her. She is very impulsive and suddenly becomes very much excited and restless and at suddenly assumes quiet behavior. She works a good deal on Berlin wool work but cannot make any pattern she makes wishes an inelegant mass of colour and does not it is very beautiful. She plays regularly every morning sings. Her death of her Mother has produced on at first deep grief but the impression soon died away. Her bodily health is good at present—

Aug 1865

This lady remains unchanged in mental health. She is restless, excitement full of fancies and delusions. When spoken to she will stand on one leg or bend her body into some grotesque position or make extraordinary gesticulations & shout or jump or knock out of the room or fall down on her knees & creep under the sofa as she is impelled to do. But with all this she will talk sensibly of her relations and can tell what they are doing & is interested in them. Her fancies some of the gentlemen are her admirers & will have a duel for her & she occasionally shouts in the night time fancying that they are in the room under her bed. Other deaths have recently occurred in her family which have grieved her very much.

Her bodily health has been very good she is now robust plump and healthy looking. She employs herself in needle work singing accompanied by the guitar and walking out daily she dines also twice a week and may be said to take advantage of all the amusements [illegible] & walk to declare that she appears at them. When she meets gentlemen in the grounds especially a old gentlemen she is apt to become excited for this reason keep at walking with her attendant at those hours & in those parts of the grounds when she will not meet the individual referred to.

804
Miss Hutchinson

Aug 1866
Sept 26. 1876

No Change has taken place in this patient since she was last reported on
Bodily health has been good during the year
She has been visited by her sister
Miss Hutchinson died in the Asylum to day

206

805

David Murdoch

805

Admitted 20th July 1858

1 Aet: 42 Unmarried. Agricultural Labourer. Of various religious persuasions but latterly a Evangelical Union. Of moderate Education but reflective & thoughtful habits (Amiable) disposition

2 Religious anxiety is attributed as the Cause of his present condition but it is more probably a consequence of the love of mind & secluded habits

3 He is usually reserved & quiet.

4 No 2nd no particular disease

5 The disease is marked by great despondency with impulsive decree to injure others & with strong religious delusions - The condition rather increasing.

6 The appetite is capricious and the bowels confined but other functions normal; he is of a dark & well marked nervo-bilious temperament

7 First attack

8 That he has committed and is committing the Sin against the Holy Ghost & is a subject of Eternal damnation -. Believes & declares that he possesses the power of bringing down the judgement of God upon the face of the Earth. He is restless especially at night.

9 Has shown no particular Violence but is suspected.

10 Exposes himself as wishing to be restrained from injuring others

11 No other member of the family known to have been insane.

12 No particular treatment

13 Insanity has been evidenced for fully one year but present condition has lasted only a few Weeks. Has never been in any Asylum.

Nov. 6th 1858. This Gentleman was relieved & immediately Discharged.

806. Robert Corson

Admitted 21st July 1858.

Aet 37. Member of Presbyterian Church. Ordinary Education. Guard of Mail Coach. Moderate in his habits & of cheerful & amiable disposition

2 He assigns as the cause of his change of duty from Coach Guard to Railway Guard. A larger amount of duty and responsibility and a smaller salary

3 The present condition was preceded by inability to attend to duty by confusion mental perplexity want of self-confidence & a feeling of unfitness for work accompanied by depression.

4 Eyes & feet no other diseased. He is of a strongly marked sanguine temperament stout and ruddy

5 The most prominent symptom is a strong & sudden overcoming impulse to commit suicide unaccompanied by any delusion but overpowering all other thoughts & considerations. It is paroxysmal occurring with much regularity every alternate day. At such times he is restless wanders about incessantly - contemplates the idea under all forms & even converts others on this one predominating feeling. So familiar is he with it that on one occasion crossing along the bridge to ride a heavy waterway was rolling beneath he declared that he would have "done it" but that the Water was so "damned dirty" Along with this suicidal impulse however there is painful dread of something which may take the form of poisoning or fear of receiving personal injury from others & at night this fear leads him to walk up & down, to endeavour to escape out of the Window & to involuntary shouting.

6 Appetite good. Bowels rather confined. Speaks of uneasy sensations referrible chiefly to the pit of the stomach & hypochondriums & complains occasionally of prickly sensations in the lower extremities.

7 This is the second attack after a lapse of twenty one years. The former seemed more to have resembled mania but was of short duration & he was not under restraint. The present attack has

lasted three months.
8. Habits bad by day & night restless.
9 Suicidal impulses strong.
10 do.
11 There is insanity in the family in various forms
12 Treatment has consisted in applying blisters and Leeches to the Epigastrium but without benefit
13. Three months ineard but not under restraint

Jan 23° 1859 This gentleman died of Subacute Gastritis

Died

206

807.

Admitted 4 Augt 1858

Wm Forster (Sybil.) 807

Aet: 28. Married & has had a Child. Member of Protestant Church. Cheerful disposition and average intelligence

2 No cause can be assigned.

3 Eighteen months ago she fancied that some one had placed poison in Everything she ate at the same time got a little excited respecting it

4 No. No medical or surgical treatment was required. She has had a Child but is still hysterical

5 Has for some years been very flighty. At first her delusions consisted in not knowing her own husband & occasionally fancying he had married some one else. On other subjects seems quite sensible

6 Appetite & digestive functions good - Other functions normal

7 First attack. For some three or four years she has been suspicious & one night three months ago, averred that her husband was not so in reality

8 Her delusions return from time to time by night & day. attended particularly well to her domestic duties. During the night speaking occasionally & fancying she was not with her husband.

9 No attempt has ever been made although occasionally talked of

10 No disposition to injure or destroy. Excited when talking about marriage

11 Father decidedly subject to fits of periodical insanity & mother eccentric

12 Shower baths for two Weeks but without visible success.

13 Has not been in an asylum before.

18th The medical Certificate which accompanied the Patient as well as her conversation shortly after admission revealed a wider basis of delusive belief than that indicated in the previous Report. She repudiates her Mother & Sisters avers that they have no claim or connection with her & even threatens them with violence. Her conduct generally is that of a person fully convinced that

She

Mrs Forster continued

she is in the right that she has been unjustly treated and the Victim of design & malevolence & she claims the assistance & sympathy of those under whose care she is now placed to aid & release her from her present position. She is cheerful good humoured, shrewd & observing & "but for the bonds" would be happy & contented.

Nov. 6th 1858. This lady was not improved

Discharged.

209

808

808.

Joseph Wright

Admitted 13th August 1858.

1 Aet 49. Farmer. — Moderate circumstances Plain Education. Rather dull Spirit. Member of Episcopalian Church.

2 Anxiety about his farm which has not succeeded well —

3 It came on by degrees & was preceded by dull & moping melancholy

4 Has never had fits. Had his thigh bone broken when a child & his back much injured. Two years ago had a severe attack of Lumbago.

5 Great depression with Suicidal tendency.

6 Appetite moderate — digestion impaired Bowels regular.

7 Has been more or less ill for four years. His attacks varying in severity but he is never entirely well

8 Morbid ideas as to his farming — Always worst in the morning — An opinion that he is under the power of the Devil & a determination to commit Suicide as the only means of Escape

9 Yes. Two years ago he tried to get possession of Laudanum. He has threatened it with a Pistol & attempted it with a Knife

10 No —

11 A Sister weak minded & a Nephew committed Suicide. The family are subject to bilious depression

12 Change of air — Alteratives, Tonics Shower baths — Sedatives at night &c for about four years with occasional benefit.

13 For four years or so more or less Has never been in confinement.)

Jan 28th 1859 This Gentleman was Recommended to be

Discharged

809 Elizabeth Lockie or Stoplop
Admitted 23rd August 1858. Aet. 41. Farmer's Wife. Nervous temperament. Moderate Education.—

2 Anxiety for the Worlds goods.—Lactation—
3 She for some months past new ways for all) works going on about the place.—
4 No convulsions & has been seldom under medical treatment
5 Imagines Robbers are taking all things from her. The malady is increasing
6 Memory much impaired within the last three days. Appetite moderate—inclined to costiveness.
7 Fifth attack & has been of six Weeks duration.
8 Concedes she is right in everything she does & everybody else is wrong. She is labouring under mania with delusions.—Says she was twenty minutes in Hell last night—that the house is on fire—that she was dead & buried &c imagines that the furniture of the house is all removed & that she & her family are in a state of destitution
9 No. but she attempted to cut out her own tongue. /
10 Shrinks & attempts to bite at times. Tears articles of Clothing &c
11 No
12 Under Dr M.Cullock for 3 or 4 Weeks. who took the baby from her breast. She has grown gradually worse.
13 Four or five Weeks

June 1859 This lady has been in the most painful state of mental during the past year. The most acute Melancholia continued without intermission combined with the most painful & disgusting habits. Have rendered the care of this person of the ordinary difficulty. The constant cry has been to see her children Rupert & Fred. She has frequently attempted self destruction. Her bodily health is fair but she is haggard & exhausted.

No 809

Oct 16th 1860

Although the medical Superintendent advised the contrary the children of this unfortunate creature have insisted to keep her from home under their own care. She is in no respect improved either in habits or state of mind. The principal & constant cry is for the home resuming from her former pleasures she enters the Gallery. It is to be hoped that the change may do her good but little can be hoped for in such a severe & painful case.

Discharged

211

810

810 Alexander Currie

810

Admitted 24 Aug^t 1858

Act 40 Assistant Station Master Kind but obst. born Disposition. Of limited Education Regular Habits &c. Presbyterian Church - Married.

2 Judging from the peculiarity of Eyes their deviation from the natural axis & the palsied condition of the upper Eyelids should conceal some disease to have been going on in the brain & the exciting cause of the attack to be referred disappointment & pride

3 Occasional fits of melancholy ending in tears & sleepless nights - Appetite always good

4 No. Has been very healthy. Suffered from boils

5 Delusions & occasional excitement healthy increasing

6 Eye wild & restless & countenance glazed. Hearing acute Appetite & digestion fair - Evacuations natural but costive.

7 First attack

8 Belief in conspiracies to rob & poison him. Repudiation of his nearest relatives - Believes he is related to high titled personages - that he is the Son of a Baronet. Wandering about house at night to guard against Robbers.

9 Not cut has slept with a penknife under his pillow & handled Razors oftener than usual.

10 Has threatened friends at a distance - Carried his Wife once up stairs - dashed her violently on the floor & locked her in the Room all night

11 None so far as is known

12 Cooling Medicines &c.

13 About six Weeks

Nov. 5th 1858. This Gentleman is removed unimproved

Discharged

No 799 contin. from fo. 199.

improved his mental state. He is very sensible person correctly but has great difficulties to put himself to any way forward. Mr John Milsey intends to go round a mile then next one of the officers in the face

His bodily health has been good He joins in the amusements but has been induced to go to the theatre to see some of the plays the parts of which he has written out for the various actors Mr M also writes original poetry descriptive of passing events and of the charms of the various Bonny faces that charm his fickle eye or rouse his dormant passions.

He is now constantly occupied in the garden and writing the meteorological notes in the morning.

Staying Sunday he one night did not appear at his usual hour, & his bed room he left a note stating "Only gone to Volunteer Review on Tuesday" and that he had gone all the way to Brighton to vote for Lord Parker. He walked to his fellow way home & got there and voted at Brighton the next morning he was sent off the ground [illegible] at 5 little way out of Brighton on his way back to the Cricketers being headed to keep his bond.

Dec 20th 1865 Mr. M. stopped [illegible] from gambling and it was thought that change might benefit him. He was discharged

Discharged

Mr Milsey died at home some months afterwards.

811

811 Mary Newall

Admitted September 1858

Aet: 36 Wife of Commissioner of Metropolitan Board of Works. Average Education. Protestant Dissenter.

2. There seems to be no physical cause. Her disposition to seclude herself from Society may have aggravated the Disease.
3. None.
4. She has occasionally been treated for menstrual irregularity
5. Unfounded jealousy & apprehension that her husband intends to burn her – Increasing – That she is to be cut up for Veal Cutlets &c &c.
6. In all respects she is in good health.
7. This is the first attack. It began very gradually & was unaccompanied by any marked constitutional or moral peculiarity.–
8. The Delusions are referred to in answer 5. She also thinks that an Insurance her husband has Effected on his own life imperils hers. She occupies herself in household duties.
9. No
10. Yes. She has often threatened her husband's life with a Carving Knife. The Sight of the Fire Grate suggests the delusion that her husband intends to burn her.
11. Not known.
12. Occasional Medicine
13. Probably six or nine months ago but it is difficult to say.– Has never been in an Asylum.

June 1859 After Admission this lady manifested a considerable amount of intelligence & joined pleasantly in the Amusements & associated with the Officers & the other patients in the Institution. She however continually manifested particular partiality for certain individuals & mentioned that they entertained a similar passion for her. She is good looking healthy & robust.–

No 811

June 1860 No great change is observable in this lady but it must be noted that she continues to join in the social meetings she is less amiable. She however continues a system of flirtation with certain individuals remarking when talking of the subject "what would Mr Hewel say?" & yet in her love of admiration wants to resist the temptation. She fancies herself and not without reason remarkably handsome and drinks in with eagerness any praise that the gentlemen who have found out how to please her lavish on her charms. She dresses rough called the monomany of vanity. She continues well formed healthy & melody.

June 1861 Mrs H is not now the happy lady she used to be receiving and paying compliments all day long and every day. Insane enemies are jealous of her beauty and are attempting to ruin it. When alone and indoors these suspicions become confirmed she actually feels, especially during the night, her face punctured or scratched or rubbed over with some stuff intended to destroy her beauty & complexion. She believes that they "have succeeded in marring her fair face but is not insensible to praise carefully believed & acknowledges that she is beautiful still but not so beautiful as she once was. She continues in good health.

July 1862 The gradual progress of this ladys disease is well marked as year after year passes over her head. The happy days are now few indeed her happy time ~~comes~~ is limited to a few minutes at rare intervals. The monomania of suspicion has usurped that of vanity and the latter is crouched sorely as the former assume a stronger sway in her mind. Not only insane but ~~being~~ ~~dead~~ wrath enemies crow her countenance her attendants sends "splinters" into her face her hands and other part of her body. At night especially she is the victim of these injuries and her day is employed in denouncing in unsparing terms her enemies. Now & smile pierces through the storm of her anger & she acknowledges that there may still remain some remnant of beauty but the clouded brow again lowers and anger quenches the self complacent smile & she gives way to her passion vowing vengeance on those who have so cruelly spoiled her of all her charms. Left her an object of ruin.

No 811

Aug. 1863 — Wm K. now avoids society in which she was indeed is much to be taken after — She seems making frequent use of night and day and soon when conversing with her she will assert — that some one has shot her or poison put on her. She will suddenly attack an innocent person & accuse of the most malicious attempt to injure her. All this has evidently from the delusion & constant she continues about perfectly.

Sept 1864 — Wm Howard is becoming more and more furious. She never converses with any one but herself and any address to her officer visiting her spelling a few words of warning or a request to pass out.
She employs herself in working little things for herself embroidery and trimming &c. Her mind seems now to be less impressed with the imagined suffering by which she was supposed and the complaint as to the treatment and the pricking & slatting from which she suffers are more seldom & seldom heard.
She sleeps quietly at night and takes her food tolerably well and is plump and fair. She is generally in good humour and tolerably cheerful. She walks out regularly & has excellent bodily health.

Aug 1865 — This lady since last reported as continues to indulge in those delusions & hallucinations of the senses from which she has always suffered. She is being constantly persecuted in some way or other & her enemies shoot the letters are being continually fired at her splinters put in under her skin she is tortured and believes herself remarkably attractive & good looking she forbids to be told once her faithfulness to her husband. Notwithstanding her severe persecutions she continues to look remarkably healthy & says about florid & fat. She never complains or rather when she complains it is from imagining that some real cause. The delusions appear not to any long to press heavily on her spirits & certainly they do not injure her bodily health.
..... She does not to any great extent employ herself in the ward she is seen occasionally with a piece of embroidery in her hand but little is left accomplished. She walks & does out daily. Shows & enjoys the open air & exercise.

Aug 1866 — No change has taken place in this patient.
Bodily health robust.
She gets medicine regularly.

1 June 1875 Mrs Newall has lapsed into hopeless dementia Her incoherence is most marked She talks incessantly about things that are beyond anything around or understood. Her health remains very good

1 Dec 1876 There is no change for the better to record in this case. She some muttering incoherence is always in and out demented for months of manner — She always sits up when Sarter- ber comes and never sits down till she re- tires. She is in good health and seldom or never requires "medicine"

April 16th 77. As the Newalls have been no more than usual sickness or any illness of any change in this case

10th December 77. Mrs Newall remains the same Bodily health is unusually good.

September 12th 78 There is no change to record in this Case: Mrs Newall acts voracously - is dirty in her habits - occasionally turns her back to the visitor when he enters the room

Sept 6th 1879 Mrs Newall is still the victim of enemies: She invariably stands when a gentleman enters the room, is incoherent & incomprehensible in Conversation

May 10th 80 Mrs Newall suffers during last winter from an affection of the eye which at one time resembled Glaucoma of the Orbit - the fungus which protrudes disappears under Carbolic acid poultices and the eye no longer causes her discomfort: the sight has of course been lost. There is no mental change

Sept 11th 80 Mrs Newall remains unchanged

10th March 81 This lady is the victim of delusions of persecution There is nothing to record in her case

April 1882. This lady remains much the same, she generally leaves the room when any gentleman enters it as she says she is not allowed to speak to them. She sits in the Hall during dancing or entertainments. Her health is fair

October 1882 Mrs Newall in fair bodily health & condition Mentally there is no change to report.

April 17th 1883 Mrs Newall is in fair health & condition but there is no improvement in her mental condition & she must ably requires asylum care.

10 · 10 Oct no change

812

Admitted 28th Sept. 1858.

Alice Howden 812

Act 53. Stock & Share Broker, Edinburgh Widower
Member of Episcopalian Church - Of excellent Education. Of quiet & reserved habits & strictly temperate.

2 None known. His father became dissipated & ended his days in confinement & died insane at a comparatively early age.

3. The Informant observes that "since the present attack he has been told by Mr Howden's father that in 1852 in which year he was very successful in business Mr Howden did for some little time shew symptoms of excitement & elation consequent on his business success: but that it soon passed off."

4 Never subject to Epilepsy & has upon the whole enjoyed good health with the exception that for the last 10 years he has suffered very severe periodic attacks of Tick chiefly in the Limbs. to deaden the pain of which he has been in the habit of inhaling Chloroform to a considerable extent. These attacks occurred every two months or six Weeks. The last he had was in the beginning of August.

5 For the last two months Informant has noticed that Mr Howden spoke in a very boasting manner of his means. At first this had only reference to the profits he expected to make from his farm and as Mr Howden is not very conversant with farming matters his talking in this inflated way was attributed to ignorance - latterly however he has been talking in the same strain about the profits of his business & the great value of the Stocks & Shares he held, all which the Writer knew to be a delusion & for the last ten days he is impressed with the belief that he is a person of unbounded Wealth and of high Status. He has for the last two or three days had other delusions, but all characterised by extravagant & aggerated ideas - A marked change has also taken place in his personal appearance during

Oliver Howden cont.

during that time and in his personal habits. Formerly he was very particular in the practice of the usual minor courtesies of life. He has now become careless sits down at table & commences eating before others eats & drinks greedily & in other respects acts indecorously. He appears to be fast losing the powers of Computation, Comparison &c

6 He has for some time been restless at Nights. Dirty in his habits - probably either from preoccupation of mind or loss of power over the muscles of the bladder. His appetite capricious &c A medical authority observes "When I saw W.H ten days ago my impression was that he had had a paralytic stroke - he was so changed - else that he was broken down by a debauch - neither of course was so. Then when I saw him some time after I was struck by his speech his gait & his demeanours all pointing to gen: paralysis of the insane these last are less marked now since he has become more excited but I think it not unlikely it may end so"

7 This may be said to be the first attack as requiring for the first time, medical aid & restraint

8 Wealth, power, Dignity, &c

9 No

10 No

11 His father died insane

12 None

13 Never

October 7. On Inquiry into the early history of W.H's case it appears that features which may now be regarded as indicative of approaching mental Disease have from time to time made their appearance. Mr Cowin Mr Fodrick can now recal to remembrance that so early as two years back he observed a peculiar Sharpness of manner amounting almost to dogmatism in stating his views & which struck him at the time as being foreign to W.H's natural manner; and again when in

Oliver Howden Contd

in company about the same period he observed on more than one occasion a sudden flushing of the face & a momentary confusion of ideas under the influence of which he once suddenly left the Room apologising for a slight illness.

When admitted he is restless - but not excited soliloquising incessantly & apparently absorbed in self contemplation - his aspect & bearing that of a man wrapped in ecstatic vision, and bursting forth occasionally into exclamations of delight & half supplicatory prayers. He is too much absorbed in these exalted ideas to give any attention to the relation of things around him to his own destination, to the solicitude of his friends or even to the actual wants of nature. There is no resistance to any proposal. On the contrary he may be acted upon like a man under the influence of mesmerism or somnambulism. His general exaltation of sentiment does not at present assume any specific form of delusion - motion is evidently pleasing to him, & at times he goes through the movements of a Charioteer, a swimmer, a jockey urging his horse to the utmost &c. These movements may probably be suggested by some disordered muscular sensation or feeling of buoyancy lightness & some such peculiar condition of the nervous system. Language is not much affected but a certain slowness & measuring of the sentences and words may be observed. There is a corresponding slowness of motion and at times a slight feebleness & dragging of the right leg.

He did not long remain in the condition described on his entrance into the Asylum & at present may be said to exist in a dreamy & apparently self satisfied state, taking things as they come, habitually courteous & even conversible. —

No. 812.

Dec. 1859 — Wm A. continues to believe himself a man of extraordinary powers & wealth - He has done & suffered what he never could do & suffer before him. His disease known symptoms he often evinces a forgetfulness of slumberings - The stammering in his speech is well marked & also in the shaking of the legs.

Dec. 1860 — Wm - His own friends generally there is now no doubt of the true nature of the disease. To describe the many strange things which he has passed & imposed on such a subject as this is intended to be. He has had many attacks of Apoplexy & depressed state - constant care and attention are now required to prevent him falling into some misfortune. He now drags his legs very much & shows symptoms of a speedy breaking up

Dec 12th 1861 — Wm Alison Snowden has at last yielded to the disease of which he was the victim. The last year he has been spent almost dead to the world. He long took to his bed. He has been visited by some of his relations & friends & they surprising them to see him so much to recover long visit. He had several convulsive attacks in the last stage of his illness but last passed quietly away

Died

217

813

John Moffat

Admitted 18th October 1858 } Aet 37. Single - Lately a flesher - Member of Independent Church - Annan - Education common. Kind & obleging.

2 Constitutional
3 No
4 Never previous to insanity but has had two Epileptic fits since
5 An uncontrollable propensity to wander great distances & to give money away to strangers - to borrow large sums of money
6 Senses normal appetite keen. Sanguine temperament tendency to plethora
7 First attack of insanity progressing
8 Restlessness at night & tendency to wander about the house
9 No
10 No
11 Not ascertained
12 None
13 For about two years.

Since 1859 This gentleman has the aspect of an Epileptic & a shifting degree he has suddenly and very strait his eyes are watery and have a vacant appearance. He frequently complains of pains and discomfort but has not so far as known suffered from any Epileptic attack. The state of his mind is somewhat improved since admission but he remains very simple. Friends have visited him and his removal has been talked of but it is considered that such a step at the present time would be imprudent

Oct 17 1859 Mr Moffat was suddenly attacked with Epilepsy and suffered some convulsions on which succeeding another. His face was fearfully contorted & the heavy features bespoke with black blood The convulsions continued for hours that he died in them

Died.

814. Ann Amelia Mc Intyre

Admitted 30th October 1858. Aet 47. Unmarried Member of Church of Scotland Good Education.

2 Cause unknown

3 Not answered

4 No

5 Monomaniac of Suspicion - imagines her food is drugged - that there is a dead body concealed in the Piano. Her conversation is suspicious - full of vague fears - every Inquiry made of her conveys some impression of harm & suspicion. She is said also to be in the habit of dressing & undressing several times daily believing she has received some pollution

7 External senses apparently acute but she complains much of cold referrible chiefly to one arm & side as if a draught of air was playing upon it (probably referrible to some disordered nervous condition); the delusion of smell with reference to the Dead body may probably arise also from some disordered sensation referrible to that sense)

8 No

9 No

10 None Father blind

12 For fifteen months at a Private Asylum Dublin.

13 Insane for Eight years.

June 1860 Since admission this lady has exhibited no marked degree of insanity she undoubtedly laboured under the monomania of suspicion but the change of residence and scene may have produced a favourable impression in her case. She has numerous complaints and has been removed from one building to another. She believes herself to be in very delicate health and demands as a right privilege and food quite beyond the position in the house to which her friends entitle her. She is Worst but pale.

Jan. 1861 — This lady's condition has not improved since last report, familiarity with the house and her associates have now given place to the contempt which it is said to breed. She now views herself as one of the most important persons in the house & routine must be interrupted on her account and demands, vexations and absurd and continually being made. To satisfy her she has been changed into every gallery in the house in vain search for a suitable place for pleasing her fastidious health. Tears and cold follow her wherever she goes and there does seem to lurk a suspicion that there are persons for the purpose of annoying her. Her complaints about her bad state of health continue.

Dec 1862 — Continued importunity has at last prevailed on the Medical Superintendent to accede to Miss M's desire to have the opinion of the Consulting physician of the Establishment in her case. She was accordingly visited and her complaints and symptoms of disease carefully examined with by the Consultant but no real ground for her assertions could be ascertained. She is very troublesome and is at great pains to annoy. Has continued charges against her attendant of drinking associating with men in an improper way &c. She fancied she was suffering from Tape worm but no evidence could be made out after her stools were examined. She believes that some of the work men in the house conspire to injure her, and that for this purpose they have conducted Currents in the Sewers work under her room when cold air is accumulated and then during the night directed on her person when in bed. She continues restless and takes her food cold.

Aug 1863 — Miss M. has during the last year continued in the same wretched condition described above. She has appealed to the directors and her case has been examined by D. Borthwick now Consulting physician to the Institution. To him she stated that she suffered from tape worm but no evidence could be obtained that such was the case. She also complained of the cold room and of the conduct of various of the officers and servants towards her but no grounds for complaint could be found by D. Borthwick. Lately her annoyance to the patients and attendants has been so grievous that a change of gallery was determined on and she was accordingly removed to the dress west. The change has certainly produced a beneficial effect & has cut short her constant complaints but her delusions remain unimpaired

No 814

for she already states that she hears hammering every night & believes that "some one employs workmen & undermines her room for the purpose of injuring her" It is very strange that the continuance of these delusions survive all changes and are the same reproduced in all possible circumstances. Possessing a good power of reasoning she is able readily to see the imperfect basis of persons continuing to carry their persecutions from within the walls of a Lunatic Asylum. She constantly avers that she is suffering from bodily diseases but latterly her food rests and is stout and plump tho' somewhat anæmic.

Sept 1864 This lady is now recovering from a protracted illness which at one time assumed a threatening aspect and caused danger to life. A carbuncle on the neck which she would not allow to be touched and which had to be cut open against her will caused so much bodily disturbance that we were afraid of her sinking. By a perfect supply of wine & nutritious food however the pressing danger was for the time staved off & she is now regaining her usual health. She is thin and anæmic. Her mental state is unchanged she is a mass of capricious & perverse delusions. She believes that there are enemies of hers who are increasing in their persecution of her. They have she thinks formed a hot air flue into the foundation of the building & have there made reservoirs of cold air which are connected with her room by means of flues these flues can be opened or shut by her persecutors and thus poison their victim. They are shut during the day when she is out but at night usually about 10 o'clock she begins to feel the cold air coming up through the floor & chilling her very bones. She puts on one of the Carpenters as her supposed principal agent. She is continually applying to the directors for aid & to the Consulting Physicians of the Establishment —

Aug 1865 The delusions of this unfortunate lady continue and she on account of them leads a very unhappy life. She believes that for some reason persons are hired to injure her health: for this purpose they let out the steam pipe under the room in which she sleeps and let up draughts of cold damp air on her which injures her health. She believes also that her increasing blindness that her hands are threatened with paralysis that the cold acts on her back & produces abdominal disease the exact nature of which is unknown. She continually complains that the Medical Officer and Matron pay no attention to her demands & that she is not properly or efficiently looked after & protected as

she ought to be. She then appeals to the directors that they may know her case and to all the Doctors she can get connected with the Institution. She considers herself illegally detained and takes every opportunity of making her case known to Strangers.
Her bodily health has been good during the past year but she has been ceased complaining that something or other was wrong with her. She employs herself industrially with needlework and occasionally does. She frequently at past with her fellow patients and is often observed by the Officers.

Aug 1880 Ships Dr. continues the same discontented querulous person formerly described.
Her bodily health this year she is constantly complaining of it is good.
She has been visited by her sister.

1 Sept 1878 Miss Mc Intyre delusions about herself and others are as marked as ever. She is an excessively troublesome and nasty patient. Making charges against attendants and officers seems to be very pleasing to her. Nor does she fail to associate nice with the other patients in the galley and below some of whom she says - think to be big to take opium. General health is very fair

1 Dec 1878 There is no improvement in her case which remains full of the old suspicious and accusations that the patient delights to recount. At times she is agreeable and pleasant but more often contentious false and delusional. Good bodily health is enjoyed by her. At times she complains of Menstrual pains.

April 16th 79 An unfortunate woman in her mental state Good Bodily health. An exaggerated "Hysteria"

Sept 12th 79 Miss Mc Intyre remains the same irrepressible querulous Complainer as formerly her misanthropy seems to be unbroken.

Sept 6th 1879 Miss Mc Intyre Continues to pursue her old hobby of making charges against the attendants giving her efforts unnecessary work occasionally however she is affable for delusions Continue

Continued to Page 225

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815. Letitia Catherine Sandeman 115

Admitted 10th November 1858 } Aet 34 Gentlewoman Unmarried Member of Protestant Church.

2. Family misfortunes.
3.
4 No
5 She is fatuous, unclean in her habits; occasionally excited but usually taciturn.
6
7 First attack.
8 No
10 No
11 Not answered
12 At Morningside latterly & for a short time previously at Dr Chapman's private Asylum Leith.
13 Has been insane 17 years.

June 1859. This is a case of fatuity which is subject to occasional fits of excitement. She puts in her mouth with her hands, at times shakes her head & mutters. She is thin dull & active bodily, seems to be void of expression and she seldom speaks. She is dirty in her habits and requires constant attention both night and day.

June 1860 Nothing requires to be reported of this case this year. Miss S. pursues the life of a plant she eats and sleeps and knows not what goes on about her. The attacks of excitement seem to depend on irregularity of the bowels & are relieved & terminated by the administration of a small quantity of medicine of a simply purgative nature.

July 1861 Miss S. has suffered occasionally from sickness and vomiting leading to the suspicion that some organic disease might be making silent inroads on her frame, but these suspicions have not been justified by the symptoms and Miss S. may be said to escape us from dyspepsia. She appears occasionally to suffer pain in the region of the stomach but does not say so. She being called to her on one occasion threw up great patches of foam & almost fainted but these symptoms yielded to ordinary stimulants & seemed to have no ill effects behind. She continues to thin and paunch she is very unhappy occasionally & bespeaks

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sentiment Hoffman from coincidence Excitement. She has been visited
for some Months past taken little notice of them.

June 1862 No change in the pursuit of income of this lady has necessitated her being placed as above named, but the change has in no way affected her. She appears to remain as solitary & unknown among other patients as she was when in her own parlour. Nothing interests her and she sits with her hand to her head and her head turned towards the ground. A quick petulant answer may be obtained from her but no other manifestation of mind can be obtained. Her habits remain unchanged.

Aug. 1863 This lady is now very much she has escaped from sickness & severity frequently during the past year and has become more reconciled to nothing. She walks out and drives & goes with her fellow patients to picnics &c but still manifests as pleasure when the same pain[illegible] took always on cant be seen the paint figure & clothes together paint are pictures painful to look upon of the pain caused of a mind diseased.

Sept 1864 This lady form has become so fatuous that nothing seems to excite her interest. She sits daily on the same chair with her head over her upper taking notice of nothing and seeming incapable of observation. She is filthy in her habits and has to be fed. Her bodily health is good but she requires constant attention & frequent medical interference. She drives out and walks daily in a mechanical way & seems well & drives either pleasure or pain from the change. She is thin & her aspect is careworn & countenance of suffering.

Aug 1865 This poor lady is in no way improved. She sits pitiless & unheeding often permitting the saliva to drop from her mouth & stain the front of her dress. She takes notice of nothing & usually sits on a chair in the corner of the room with her head resting on her hand. She sometimes visits all those she employs strong hatred but will cause no injury to any one in an aggressive way.
Her bodily health has been precarious she has suffered from various ailments which have necessitated her being frequently confined to bed. Her habits continue the same. She walks out into the grounds & drives sometimes.

8/5
Miss Sandeman

Aug 1866

1 June 1870

1 Dec. 1871

1 May 1876

April 16th 77

Sept 12th 78.

September 6th 1879

May 16th 80

Sept 14th 80

18th March 81

April 1882

October 1882

April 19th 1883

10. 8 84

Miss S. remains in the same mental state
Bodily health is not satisfactory she is often apparently suffering but the nature of her disease is unknown
She wanders restlessly about speaking to no one.
She receives medical aid.

The same apathy and inertia characterize this Lady's case. She is subject to attacks of sickness but from the fact that she never speaks it is impossible in the absence of any evident lesion to give an intelligible account of her feelings or ailment which appears to be more severe than usual. Has any thing been done?

Non-improvement to record. There is the same old attitude. The same apathy and inactivity persist. General health has been on the whole better this last year.

There is no change in this Lady's mental or physical condition

April 16th 77 Remains the same.

Miss Sandeman is in the same state of dementia - the only diversion in the monotony of her life appears now to be an attack of toothache that causes her to give vent to many other feelings in a childish manner

Miss Sandeman is the same fatuous demented - no change to record.

There is nothing to record in the case of the unfortunate lady - she has suffered from no illness except toothache which occasionally causes her to be noisy and restless at night

There is no change to record in the very slight mental powers which the ravages of disease have left to this lady

Miss Sandeman remains the same.

No change to record

Miss Sandeman is a weak pitiable looking creature, but on the whole is in fair health, she has been one or twice ill in bed with cold but otherwise there is no change in her bodily health. Mentally she is a harmless demented creature. She has also had attacks of sickness which appeared due to bilious cause

Miss Sandeman is very thin & old in good health, she is subject to attacks of toothache; Mentally there is no change to record.

No change to record either mentally or bodily

816 William Finch 816

Admitted 24th November 1858 } Act 28. Chymist & Druggist. Of a mild & good natured disposition. Good Education Unmarried. Member of Church of England. Native of Wigan, Lancashire.

2 Took in the first instance from an individual having committed suicide with poison which he Mr Finch had also him. He saw the body & was immediately seized with a fit of the Epileptic character & from that period the nervous System has been irritable & disordered

3 This has been aggravated by the use of Stimulants & he also states in his statement also intimates the fact that he has been very much addicted to onanism

4 Has had epileptic fits occasionally since but only two or three. Five years ago he was affected with irregularity of the action of the heart with hypertrophy of the left Ventricle

5 Want of Stability of Conduct & purpose at one time his case seemed likely to terminate in (religious mania) - that is five years ago. Not now seems to have

6 Appetite & digestion good, bowels sluggish respiration normal - heart action disturbed

7 This is a continuous attack following on the shock to his nervous System as stated above

8 He very often speaks of the disgrace he has brought upon his relations & desire to be alone. Has no pursuits for his Wishes are constantly changing.

9 Once swallowed some Arsenic & said afterwards that he had taken it in mistake for Starch.

10 Does not cherish any malicious design

11 No.

12 Has not for a long time been subjected to any medical treatment owing to his peculiarities &

Deemtreated

William Finch cont'd

Eccentricities

13 He may be said to have been of unsound mind for 4 or 5 years but has never been in any public or private house.

November 26th. On admission Mr F displays characteristic features of a disordered & imperfect Will - in other words he cannot harmonise his thoughts & exercise that rapidity of control over them necessary for the simplest acts. There is a constant tendency to hide himself from gaze by turning his face away & retreating to the corner of the room. He is seldom to be found seated except at Meals - If asked a question his answer is slow hesitating and as if doubtful of the object of the question. He lives under a continual dread that his friends and those around him are suffering injury through him & that he is ever causing an injurious influence on those with whom he is associated in his present position.

Nov. 1859 This gentleman remains unimproved. His mental condition is deplorable one. He believes that he is unable to discharge his duties as a man & member of society, he says his mind is completely gone, that once he could hold up his head, but now he can only look at the ground that the finger of scorn be pointed at him. His countenance changes his eye gives no on the idea that any intelligence is to be found within thus says he "I am a good for nothing and the sooner I am out of this world the better for all parties concerned". His bodily condition is good and sometimes his mental state is better but he is impulsive and requires to be constantly watched lest in a moment of evil he should attempt self destruction.

June 1860 The avoidance of observation the keeping retired when ever found & the shunning of conversation & the manner of this gentleman is direct that the delusions mentioned in the former report still retain their empire in the individuals mind. There are occasions on which he may be induced to converse of his condition and prospects and when he forces himself from his abject hopelessness & endeavours to improve his mind or hand in some useful employment, and when he sees the advantages that would result from a continued effort on his own part

No 816

but these last at most only a few days and his depression and self-abnegation obtain the mastery over him and paralyse all his powers for good. His pensions healthy and take plenty and exercise regularly when here not been observed any attempt at self destruction although he has often expressed a dislike of Hydrocyanic acid.

June 1861 — Since last report Mr. F has been visited by a brother who has distinguished himself at the Cambridge University but did not seem much interested by him partly from the feeling that he was unworthy such a brother and could ill bring disgrace on him. His mental state remains unchanged. His bodily health is good.

June 1862 — Mr. F has been again visited by friends. The announcement of the death of his father caused but little emotion. He has of late employed himself assiduously in the drawing of insects and has attained great skill in their finishing & colouring. Mr. F. suffers from constipation of the bowels requiring the frequent use of medicine to relieve headache the constant result of this irregularity. Mentally there is no improvement and the delusions remain unchanged.

Aug. 1863 — Mr. Finch has during the last year been remarkably healthy and as the whole got a better mental state. His industry has been great & his confidence in himself increased. He is readily induced to converse and displays great good sense and power of reasoning but his delusions are the same as ever. He often evidences that he thought of his appearance, and says that himself must be some good for he eat. He reads a good deal & is fond of retired corners & the corridors of observation.

Sept 1864 — Little change has taken place in this case. Anything Mr. Finch is more sociable and interested himself in short games as witness Cricket is his favorite game & the only one in which he excells. But even when playing he talks to his supposed companion & most frequently knocks out with an oath at some imaginary injury they have done him. His most constant oppression is the delusion that he is systematically drudging him but when at other times and during the night most painful annoys him. The Detectives watch his best room door for an opportunity of getting in to attack him but Mr. F takes good care that he does not

damage that. Failed in his attempt the fellow on the next beat-
ing got outside the window with a pair of pistols waiting an
opportunity of shooting Mr Finch. Mr F knowing it crept out
that evenings & got into a room of the town near the window
where it was impossible that his enemies can shoot him.
He may frequently be found huddled up in the corner of his room to prevent
that ~~fellow~~ enemy having a chance of taking his life.
His bodily health is good but his mind are frequently constipated.
It is observed that a few moments of the day is frequently
followed by a decided mental brain gallop.

Aug 1875 Mr Wm Finch is mentally unchanged. His insane delusions
still continue. The police detective
ought to take up his place outside the window and pass at
him And a record of his delusions could be kept as a picture
of the former part of this case
Mr F's health has been remarkably good
He is fond of cricketing & other out door games and has
joined in them with great spirit. He walks out by-
days and drives & attends races &c
He occasionally ~~by~~ agrees to my taking medicine.

Aug 1876 Mr Finch's mental condition is unchanged
He is enjoying good bodily health since he commenced
to ~~be~~ take to prescribed for drug out

1 June 1875 Mr Finch is at times talkative - fixes to soliloquising
His mental powers are in abeyance. His general
health is poor altho he at times fancies
that he has severe organic lesions
from which death is imminent.

1 Dec 1875 Mr Finch's case remains unchanged. There
is an want of impertinence in his visits
from Court duty. He has not ~~not~~ given up
his insane hopes. He is depressed in
his talk and festures fond of attempting
his bodily condition is very poor.

1 May 1876 This case remains unchanged

April 16th 77. Remains unchanged

OCL

817

Jane Elizabeth Wilson Charters

Admitted December 1858

6th 1. Aet 42. Unmarried. Presbyterian.
2. Has been for many years weak & facile and peculiar. No known Cause for the present attack.
3
4 No
5. Excited restless, incoherent - rambling without self control
6.
7 She is pale & thin but the functions generally are natural
8 There is a general vagueness & uncertainty in all her conversation & thoughts & actions, but no specific delusion
9 Attempted to destroy herself by wounding the vein of the arm & succeeded in making a dangerous wound
10 No
11 Insanity or a tendency to it in some form or other has been manifested by many members of the family - A Sister is at present in the Asylum.
12 Present attack has lasted a few Weeks but
13 She has been weak & peculiar for the last twelve years - Never in any asylum however.

June 1859 Miss C. has not shown any symptoms of mental disease further than her natural simpleness & peculiarities account for. She is violently inclined but has not shown these since admission any suicidal tendency.

June 1860 Miss Charters has frequently demanded a change of residence and says she considers she would be better at home as her condition does not seem to necessitate seclusion. It is probable that she will be removed. Miss C. keeps good health & is industrious and quiet.

Feb. 18-1861 This lady is sadly so unhappy in her present position that she

No 817

has been removed at his own earnest request. She is known considered so far gone recovery that the family have arranged to place her at a board before they again open to take her home any members.

Discharged

816. William Finch continued from page 223.

15th December 77. W. Finch remains quiet & tractable. His bodily health is fair, he occasionally requires purgative medicine.

September 12th 78 W. Finch remains ~~quiet & tractable~~ the same pursuing habits stated above – he attends the entertainments but takes no prominent part in anything

by September 6 1879 There is no change to record; W. Finch continues to be steady addicted to light literature: his quiet and orderly in his conduct & occasionally requires a little attention

May 15th 80 W. Finch is demented he plays ♯ accompaniments by himself daily which consists of some chord arrangement of the card according to number. There has been no change since last entry

Sept 14 to 80 No change in this case

10th march 81 W. Finch continues to lead the routine life of the institution with regularity and without any trouble. There is no improvement to record in his case.

1st April 1882 Remains the same

October 1882 W. Finch is in good bodily health & condition, he paid a visit to the sea side from which he derived benefit. Mentally he is if anything improved, he is not so shy as he appears to have been he will readily sing a song at the weekly entertainments though he does not dance yet he regularly attends the dances. He is also always ready with a question at the Literary Society meetings, or can tell a joke which is sometimes amusing but at others times is clumsily told. He is happy & contented & derived great pleasure recently from a visit of his friends.

April 14th 1883 W. Finch is in good health & condition but mentally there is no change to record he goes through the routine work, sings a song at dancing occasionally & he is tractable

225

818.

~~Isaac~~ Thos Pomeroy

818.

Admitted 8th December 1858 } Aet 52. Unmarried. – A Yeoman. – Moderate Education & mild deportment.

2 Want of occupation & intemperance.

3 Variable & uncertain but without medical attendance until July 1858.

4 No treatment has been required for Delirium tremens

5 Sleeplessness & latterly Suicidal ideas – tendency incredible – Wild Rambling & incoherent talk, extreme fear from inadequate causes. fear lest he should do himself injury & consciousness of the impulse towards it. Occasionally dislike to relations

6 All normal.

7 First attack

8. Restlessness. Want of aim & object &

9 Expresses the conviction that he must do so.

10 No

11 Not Known

12 Aperients, Alteratives, Sedatives &c.

13 Five months. Never in an Asylum.

Aug. 1859 This Gentleman is exhausted unhappy. He wanders restlessly about the Gallery in which he is placed complaining continually of his sufferings which are imaginary. His countenance that he aimed by suicide principal to commit suicide to escape the misery which his principal distress inflicts on him. His Countenance has assumed an aspect of great suffering and depression. He sleeps better & eats sometimes enough. With all he endeavours his appetite & many times he endeavours to forget his ills and does so to smile. He constantly claims medicine therein. His suicide is an unpleasant contention

Aug. 17th 1860. No improvement has taken place in the case of this individual. He has of late been anxious to try a change of residence & his friends have removed him

Discharged

Ann Amelea McIntyre

May 10th 80 — Miss McIntyre Continues to have the same delusions as formerly — thinks that the Patients get drunk & become excited — she is annoyed by enemies who pass cold draughts through the basement floor. She is also liable to attacks of angina pectoris and Apoplexy. When well she is very affable and pleasant

Sept 11th 81 — No change to record

March 10th 82 — Miss McIntyre during the last month suffered from severe attack of Bronchitis. Whilst at the time appears rather severe yet it was accompanied by an intensification of her delusions. Treatment was not always easy. She however has now recovered and sometimes she has been much better mentally and is really very agreeable

April 1882. — Miss McIntyre is much the same - querulous and faultfinding but occasionally more agreeable

October 1882 — Miss McIntyre is as a rule very troublesome, overbearing & faultfinding. Her bodily health is on the whole good, she is plump & well looked though pale & sallow. Recently she had an attack of Bronchitis which she ascribed to the Carpenter going into the cellar letting the cold air play on her &c so that it is easy to conclude that she has many delusions & shows no improvement in her mental state.

April 14th 1883 — Miss McIntyre has been complaining recently of a feeling of giddiness & headache but is not much better. Looks better. Mentally there is no improvement & record she has days of peculiarity & intermeddling from which she soon recovers, only to recur again.

10. 12. 84. — This patient recently fell & sprained her ankle slightly. She attributed the fall to the action of her enemies, and wished the consulting surgeon to the Institution to attend her as well as the ordinary physicians as she believed herself to be in a most precarious condition

1

819 Admitted 15th December 1858

Sarah Smith æt 19 v Merchants

Act 41 Married Moderate Education Member of Free Church.

2 In the Schedule no cause is assigned except that of hereditary predisposition but the following facts may throw some light on this tendency as standing in the relation of causation 1. The predisposition to Hypochondria is derived from the Mother's side. She has had three Sisters in the same condition as herself & in each case as in her own the disease has supervened with the Change of life:- one became insane & it is believed died so - the other two recovered in a comparatively short time & remain at the present moment perfectly well & free from any morbid appetite for Stimulants.

3 No

4 No

5 She describes her own condition as that of extreme nervous excitement & liable on the slightest occasion of annoyance to break out in a paroxysm of tremor mental confusion & violence - at such times especially she craves Stimulants & drinks with avidity & with no power of control becomes excited incoherent & Violent. When the paroxysm subsides she remembers nothing of her Violence & might commit any act of destruction either upon herself or others without being afterwards conscious of it

6 Her appetite & digestive functions are much disordered

7 First attack

8 Has not left for some nights.

9 No

10 When under the influence of Stimulants would do so.

11 (See Clause No 2)

12 None

13 Has been in the present condition for a few Weeks.

Sarah Smith of Marchbank cont.

Weeks, but never in any Asylum.

January 1859. On admission Mrs S was labouring under extreme nervous excitement increased by the stimulants which had been given her during the journey.-

Jan 15th 1859 The lady was deemed Relieved

Discharged

$20

John Milroy admitted

See case before recorded in page 199.

821

James Colthard. 821

Admitted 16th February 1859.

Aet 23. Unmarried. Farmer; of good report & disposition

2 Mental anxiety but he has never been well since a girl bore an illegitimate child to him

3 Not answered

4 No

5 Sometimes talks incoherently - Says that there is a serpent located in his belly which becomes at times transferred to his head - that his head is split open

6 Bowels constipated - P. rather full & quick. - Face rather flushed - Eye wild & restless. - Tongue coated - Sleep disturbed

7 Firsh attach

8 Hallucinations are numerous & changeable in their nature

9 Has expressed a fear that he might be induced to do so.

10 No

11 None

12 None

13 Has been insane for two months, but has not previously been in confinement

Feb. 2nd 1860 This patient has not improved since his admission last year. He is degraded & taciturn sometimes hysterical. He has been removed to the Southern Counties Asylum

Discharged

822

822.
Admitted 22nd February 1859.

Jane Wilson or Simpson
Aet 42. Innkeeper Widow. Member of Establish'd Church. New Galloway. Moderate Education.
Good humoured restless & proud.
2 Cause not known - but has been frequently in a state of depression occasioned by over anxiety about her domestic affairs.
3 An usual depression for twelve months but appetite remained fair
4 No. None.
5 Naughtiness of temper Total inattention to her business - Change in hours of rising and going to bed - Disposition to wander & to fall in love - Increasing. Has displayed great fairness contrary to her usual habits.
6 General functions natural. Probably some degree of Genito Urinary irritation
7 Slight attack threatened some five or six years ago. Depression has existed for about two years - increased since husband's death
8 18 months ago & terminating in excitement some weeks ago. Greatly increased since the Burns Centenary festival. Perversion of feeling towards relations
9 Has threatened
10 Has threatened when excited & irritated by advice & suggestion
11 Not aware of any hereditary tendency.
12 No regular treatment
13 Two months nearly, never under restraint

June 1860 This lady has been during the past year occasionally here very much excited & afterwards depressed. During her excitement she was sometimes only ill tempered but during her last visit she was noisy and fond of gentlemen patients. She entertained a strong affection for a gentleman patient which was not unobjectionable. Her bodily health is now pretty good.

Oct 1861 This lady has been removed she is now very much worse under control she knows her position & it is hoped she will be able to conduct herself more in accordance with the rules of society. She has left the asylum with Mrs Archibald.

Discharged

823

823 Harriet Septimus Le Blanc

Admitted 23 February 1859

Aet Married. A Lady of good education Member of Episcopalian Church.

2 Not Known

3 Not recorded

4 No

5 Excitement, Incoherence. Tendency to Violence & destructiveness - especially when opposed.

6

7

8 No

9 No

10 Yes when opposed.

11 No

12

13 Has resided in Saughton Hall & Redford. Has been in and for three years & six months.

Feb. 1860

This unfortunate lady has a constant cry of the most painful description. She cannot for any one or hear any unusual noise or have anything done for her without calling out "God have mercy Oh God Oh mercy" with harsh discordant unnatural voice. Her mental state seems as low as it can be and the face said to be once handsome now retains no expression but that of utter want of mind & painful agonies. She can be induced to do nothing for herself she requires to have her food almost placed to her mouth she will not walk but has to be carried to bed. She is pale dark coloured & anaemic, naturally of a large make she is thin. She enjoys or rather has good bodily health.

June 1860

Miss Le Blanc has been placed in a cottage & there her constant noise does not reach her neighbours to whom it formerly was a constant source of irritation. Another advantage attends the change of residence is that she can now be easily got out with the open air. Her mental state remains unchanged. She cries on matters of the same trifling nature of late & her habits are the same. She has to be fed and attended to as an infant. Carriage drives have been persevered with at first the child very timid but after getting more accustomed to the change she remained quiet & now drives about anywhere.

No 823

Aug. 1862 — Mrs LeBlanc has during the past year shewn no amendment change she on day asked for paper and sent a letter to her husband asking him to come and see her. This raised some hope in the minds of her friends that a happy change was beginning to dawn, but on their visit they found in exactly the same state as before she took no particular notice of them and would not enter into any conversation with them. Mrs LB. has suffered as on a two occasions from giddiness and change of countenance accompanied by a change in both of the eyes: this attack has been followed by bleeding at the nose. Relief has been thus obtained. She is now in good health.

Aug. 1863 — Mrs LeB. has been visited by her relatives but no change or improvement is observed in them. She writes the letters occasionally to her husband & sister very sensibly. The death of her father produced no effect on her. She drives out constantly and continues in ordinary health.

Oct. 1864 — This lady may be said to be somewhat less noisy & destructive & refractory. She now submits to be dressed without such loud cries & such vehement opposition. She makes less noise than a stranger enters her room and the contortions of her face are less painful to behold. With these ameliorations however there is no mental improvement but there is at the same time some conditions which no doubt open the way to improvement. She now drives out regularly & seems to enjoy her drives. She has during the summer been wheeled about on a bath chair three or four times in the week when it was fine. She has suffered on two occasions from rather severe bodily diseases. In January she was attacked with dysentery which lasted for several days and placed her life in danger. And about 14 days ago she had a severe attack of diarrhoea which then at first came on accompanied by vomiting and subsequently severe prostration. From both these attacks however she rapidly recovered and now is in good health. She writes occasionally to her husband & sister letters which would do credit to persons with a greater amount of mind than she has.

Over the page.

824

824

Peter Daw

Admitted 25th February 1859

1. Act 42. (Schoolmaster Lochmaben)
2. Not Known.
3.
4. No.
5. Depression, Abstraction &c.
6.
7. First.
8.
9. Attempted to destroy himself on the Morning of admission & succeeded in making a dangerous wound in the Throat with a Razor
10. No.
11. No.
12. None of any consequence
13. Has been in sane for three months but not in confinement.

June 1st 1859 This gentleman was not improved in any way. His mind was sunk in the deepest gloom and he countenance indicated the most intense desire to destroy himself. W. D. manages to escape from his gallery and then himself had present down stairs to get his brother's neck and immediately

Died

Aug 1865

No 823

M. Le Blanc has not improved in mental health she is noisy and talks apt to cry & strike when she exceeds herself annoyed she is still bent about and answers tenderly quietly her husband and then relapses silent. She has herself walks down to the Carriage wished of exercise to be carried there.
She bodily health has been as the whole good. But she has suffered from diarrhoea at several occasions & such attacks have proved to be difficult to overcome.
She drinks not regularly. She does nothing but sit on her chair biting her nails & crying Oh Lord! &c She is unable to join in any amusement.

Aug 1866

Mr Le Blanc has suffered from a severe attack of dysentery otherwise her health as good.
She has been visited by her husband in charge has taken place in her mental state

823

Mr Le Blanc

1 June 1875 Mrs Le Blanc's case remains unchanged. Insists she will be Queen and never speaks or looks at any one in the face. She is inclined brown and tries to resist. She is aware when punishment cannot be dispensed.

1 Dec 1875 With the exception of an attack of Erysipelas Mrs Le Blanc's condition remains unchanged since last entry. She is both bodily and mentally in poor bodily health.

1 May 1876 No change for the better. Feeds poorly resists

April 18th 77 Mrs LeBlanc's health remains fair. Has not been upon excellent

Sept 12th 78 Mrs LeBlanc maintains the same attitude of apparent to feeding &c. She however recognises her Relatives perfectly well when visited and even shows some emotion when they leave.

Feb 16th 1879 There is nothing of importance to record: Mrs LeBlanc continues to occupy her dress but refuses to hold any intercourse with anyone. She wraps herself up; she is prompted and there has been no complaint of her resistance to feeding

Oct. 81. Mrs Le Blanc continues much in same condition from haemorrhoids

April 1881 Mrs Le Blanc has been in fair health throughout the month. She still keeps almost complete silence and resists when her attendant feeds her once or twice daily she has gone without one meal in the day either breakfast or tea as she usually takes her dinner better.

She was visited lately by her nephew Mr Yorke

October 1882 Mrs LeBlanc is in rather poor bodily health & condition. She suffers from haemorrhoids which sometimes bleed very much but lately she had an attack of diarrhoea which exhausted her considerably. For some time she has been very troublesome with her food, one she was fed with the pump but always takes her meals indifferently unless the medical officer is present prompts & hands & guides at the meal; she has been threatened into taking her liquid food out of a glass herself; she is very obstinate & selfwilled & has of late been looking so ill & losing so much flesh that food must likely.

March 28th 1883 Mrs LeBlanc got gradually weaker, was confined to bed, continued to take her food badly, by degrees getting weaker & more exhausted she died today at the age of 74.

Died March 28th 1883.

825
See.

825
Joseph Wilson Insane Cured
Died Annual paralysis

826
Admitted 28th March 1859

826
Jane Kirr
Aet 51. Unmarried Member of Free Church - of moderate Education. Dressmaker.
2 Not known. Referrible to uterine conditions
3.
4 No.
5 Great & constant excitement Vigilance & incoherence Appears to be increasing.
6 With difficulty induced to take food but drinking freely from the incoherence & preoccupation of mind. Tongue dry. P. quick & small Bs Constipated
7 First attack.
8 Labours under the delusion that she is a Lady & is about to be married
9 No.
10 Violent & Strikes but not from any desire to injure.
11 Not stated.
12 None
13 About a fortnight but never before under restraint & confinement.

Oct 17th 1839 This lady rapidly resumed her healthy condition and was removed Recovered

Discharged

827

827

Admitted 29 March 1859

Jane Watson

Aet: 40. A Lady, unmarried Well educated. Of nervous disposition & retiring habits. Member of Established Presbyterian Church

2 Unrequited affection. She has however long been addicted to Secret vices; & approaching change of life without prospect of matrimony may be attributed as the exciting cause

3 Spirits very variable - temper irritable - evincing dislike to those she was previously attached to - Now & again very sleepless - Swears a great deal.

4 For many years she has suffered from disease of the mucous membrane of the Bowels but no convulsive disease.

5 Delusions chiefly regarding matrimony real or spiritual with numbers of individuals even those she has seen for the first time - indecent exposure of the person - Habit of spitting - Washing her face with Saliva - occasionally paping her Stools in bed & on the floor - making improper gestures to persons in paping - Walkers at Stobhill Hospital mistaken identity of persons for others whom she has known - Suspicion of poisoning Seats her Clothes.

6 Appetite very good & evinces a craving for Spirituous & especially Malt Liquors

7/8 First attack but steadily increasing in intensity

9 Not so far as known.

10 Occasional Violence - throwing of missiles - tearing her clothes. &c.

11 A Sister of her Grandmother's was Eccentric during her old age She has a Cousin by the Mother's side in the Friockton Institution.

12 Change of Scene - moderate purgation, tepid Shower bath & general moral treatment.

13 Duration of insanity three or four Weeks. Has never before been in an Asylum.

Aug. 11th 1861 This Pt. was aware of milder melancholy having in an acute manner the ordinary symptoms of that disease. A change of residence was hoped to be of benefit to her She was accordingly removed to Stanfries

Discharged

828 Barbara 828 Colthud

Admitted 8th April 1859 } Aet 70. Unmarried. Domestic Servant. Member of Established Church of Scotland. Education moderate Manners reserved.

2 No Cause assigned or Known.

3 Not known

4 No.

5 Mania with Violence, incoherence & delusions of an erotic nature. It appears to be increasing as regards the delusions but the excitement & Violence is less - She is now more reserved & somewhat sullen.

6 Appetite disordered & Capricious she is thin & anaemic restless at night & somewhat depressed

7. This is the first attack. The delusions are chiefly with regard to marriage & to her power by her connection with Christ who is her husband & to whom she bore a Child, of saving Souls from perdition. She is at times impulsively violent Strikes shouts, moans and attempts to run away.

9 No disposition to Suicide

10 She is impulsively violent.

11 A[illegible]sin is insane

12 None recorded

13 Has been insane for three months but never before under restraint

Aug 2nd 1859 This lady learned and pres

Discharged

829.

Admitted 9th April 1859

829. Mrs Mary Todd.

Aet 57 Wife of General Officer. A gentlewoman by birth and Education and Member of the Protestant Episcopalian Church.

2 No cause can be assigned.

3 The disease seems to have been coming on gradually for the last two or three months & marked by alternations of depression and excitement.

4 None.

5 Considerable excitement. Delusions & refusal to take food. appears to be increasing.

6 Appetite bad & general System impaired. By her refusal of food she has reduced herself to a state of Emaciation & anaemia which another twentyfour hours would have terminated. the peculiar habitus which accompanies that condition was markedly present

7 The present is a relapse but the particulars as to date &c are not afforded

8 Says that she as well as her Father & Husband were born in Heaven that the Saviour is her Son & that consequently not possible for anything impure to be about her. Refusing food on the ground that it is earthly and impure and specifies the impurities as chiefly insects, poisons &c. Her appearance is wild & excited and she is capricious in manner sometimes preserving a perfect & obstinate silence and at other times loquacious on the subject of her heavenly origin & her close relation to God who will punish all who offend her in any way. She gazes ecstatically towards the skies as the place where she ought to be & subjects her whole mind to this impression

9 None whatever.

10 Tendency to destroy her clothes but not to injure persons

11 None.

12 Change of Scene & residence

13 Insane for the last 13 years more or less: in the year 1825 was for nine months in Balgreen Institution.

June 1860 This lady is very peculiar. She is unmindful of all about her & cries loudly when approached by strangers. She does not talk to any one. She owes a debt of patriotism. The peculiarity of her condition is that she supposes Christ to have been the Divine mind & word. "Take her away, away away &c &c" She is for a long time

J 2335.

No 829

June 1861 — Mrs Lord has been visited by her friends but she treats them as strangers. She has refused food but [illegible] her husband. She sits in her room with her head bent forward her hand pressing upon it & rocking it in this attitude she continues for hours without moving. She shows no disposition to injure herself or any those about her. She refuses medicine & food.

June 1862 — The death of the husband of this lady has produced no change in her state but previously to expected for some time she made no remark and seemed as if the communication had not been made to her. Mrs Lord was and against states to her attendant that she is convinced that she is the wife and daughter of the true God of heaven and can do perfectly well without food. This belief was probably the cause of her former abstinence, Mrs L has known always quite to necessity.

Aug 1863 — Mrs L. now never says aloud to her Almighty rights she takes her food & sleeps any & much as other mortals but her conduct is always to be accounted for by the underlying belief that she is of the gods. No one can approach her without her crying out help the dreaded pollution. She is fond of pursuing in bed & complains of pains in her limbs. She is thin and tall and Anemic.

Oct 1864 — This lady has during the present year manifested progressive symptoms of failing health. An evidently burning heat and weakness in one side have existed for a considerable time which rendered her walking and impossible and her getting down stairs to dress a matter of great difficulty. At last this last exercise was found impossible & she has confined to her two rooms. It was reported that she has fallen out of bed one night & the shock produced thoroughly prevents her from rising for a considerable time. In the meantime it was found that no bone had been broken. This state of debility has however continued till now and the general decay of the system has been accompanied by the breaking out of bed sores on the hips. These have now been by constant dressing healed & it is proposed to get her up out of bed for a few hours daily. She was visited by Dr Rose but did not recognise him. She seems in a state of fatuity & does not apparently believe really as she formerly did divine

See Jp. 147.

830
Admitted 10th May 1859

830 William Sinclair

Aet 23 Unmarried. Of liberal education. Bank clerk. Disposition soft, sensitive & weak. Belongs to Free Church & is religiously inclined.

2. The exciting cause was the annoyance which he suffered from his Office Companions as well as from his brother & the rest of the family who failed to see a diseased condition in the mobility of his disposition. The first paroxysm was after a supposed insulting remark at tea.
3. A slight nervousness & depression of Spirits.
4. No.
5. Vagueness & inconsequence of ideas. Slowness of thought exalted notions of self especially with regard to his talents & experience in farming which constitutes chiefly what is conceived as the delusive part of his disease. The disease is said to be stationary.
6. General health seems good but though stout & even florid there is great looseness of texture & want of muscular tone.
7. The disease seems to have been continuous since its origin.
8. The medical report runs this. Fond of going about farms and talking with any body who will talk with him on farming matters of which he has little or no knowledge. Restless vague ideas of employment leading him to walk sometimes even forty miles in search of it but with no definite end or plan. It is also stated as one form of his delusion that he is not only the best farmer in the World but can make the most desirable land portable by his own volition.
9. No.
10. Generally harmless but is said to get outrageous at home & threaten to strike his mother who is obliged to fly from him.
11. None so far as known.
12. Three months in a private asylum and at another permanent asylum three months to a farmer who failed in getting him to do anything at all.
13. Four years, three months of which was spent in Gargate House.

3 2 237

No 830.

June 1860 This gentleman is imbecile. His principal failings are a desire to talk & say on either whom he may come in contact about any subject whether he knows anything about it or not. He believes himself a remarkably intelligent & gentlemanly person & lays great stress on his prepossessing appearance. He talks much of studying but does little in that respect. He is abstemious.

June 1861 Mr S. is somewhat quicker in temper and his excitability has led him into a personal encounter with another patient, necessitating his being placed another gallery Mr S. has expressed very much at the change. She is in very good health but does not improve in mental condition

June 1862 Mr S has become an author the subject "A Plan whereby the world may be filled with water" is written after the manner of the Encyclopedia but does not come to any definite conclusion. Mr S has filled many pages with his essay & has been at the trouble of copying it on several times & presents it to ladies and others whom he considers inclined to view his pursuits with favour. She is very stout & flabby.

Aug 1863 Mr Sinclair has been for the last month at the Sea side residing in a furnished house. He has pursued his studies in political economy and avers that he is as happy as the day is long in studying the art of farming. He is entitled to praise at the humble & menial departments so that he may get a glimpse into the higher & obscure of the selection of crops and the suitability of manures His bodily health has been good.

Oct 1864 This poor Gentleman lives in a world of altruistic vain self glorification & unmerited pride. He is the author of a plan whereby the world may be filled with wealth and other unprecedented plans but his views are visionary & his logic inconclusive. He has picked a smattering of crust from Encyclopedias & fancies himself master of the arguments & an lucid expounder of principles. On the other hand however he is often called of his fellow patients a fool & being of a sensitive nature he suffers thereby. He cannot however control nor check up the wounds & he vents his spleen with a word or two of flattery to those necessary him. self in his own good opinion. She acts as clerk to the stewards and can be useful in writing simple accounts. She has visitors but finds at the sea side & has come back him of his own accord. Her bodily health is remarkably good. She is loves very stout & weighs about 16 stone — Cont p. 249

831

Admitted 17 May 1859.

831 Alexander S. Bayne

Aet 22 Single - Of no occupation but of good education & talents - Rather accomplished in drawing & an adept in mathematics - Of wayward disposition but gentlemanly in deportment

2 Self indulgence followed by involuntary discharges. Predisposed by hard study in Mathematics

3 Depression - Manner unusually reserved & had almost a dread of Society

4 Has no sense of any consequence

5 Marked & frequent suffusion of head mark at times, frequent groaning & rubbing of the forehead expressive of pain & uneasiness

6 Natural appetite indifferent - Great constipation & difficulty & tardiness in voiding urine which is scanty.

7 Relapse; By absence of mind depression loss of appetite fifteen months - one

8 Peevish & obstinate all day. Silent & becomes violent when an attempt is made to draw him into conversation. Refuses to eat & sit at Table with attendant

9 No

10 No unless interfered with

11 No

12 Out door exercise. Purgatives Rollemands, Catheter Cantharides Constant Employment with success.

13 Three & four years since commenced it. - Yes in Paris.

June 1860 All methods have been tried to arrest this gentleman from his unfortunate state of dementia into which he has fallen but only with occasional Spartial success. His drawing was resumed & interest remained on it for some days but again gradually wore away. Accounts were gone through mechanically. He was placed on the Bromide of Potass but there was no evidence that he continues his bad practices. He is fond [illegible] and lethargic But may sometimes be irritable & impertinent - he shakes not further progress when ground.

324239

No 831.

Aug 8th 1861 This Gentleman may be said now to be relieved but the small improvement in his way promises a return to perfect mental health. Sufficient and good feeding have restored him good looks and almost body but there is no corresponding mental improvement. Considering that he has not improved under our Care his friends have decided to try a change and he has been accordingly removed to Bath Asylum

Discharged

832

832

Admitted 25 May 1859

Mrs Susan Thompson

Aet 50. Married. Gentlewoman. Of good education and refined manner. Member of Church of England.

2 Period of life

3 Somewhat restless & wayward

4 Is & now & then dyspeptic

5 Restless fretful & vigilant. Becoming worse.

6 Complains of noises in the head. Appetite poor Digestion impaired. Evacuations natural: other functions perfect

7 First attack. The increase of the Disease was attended by irritability of temper &c

8 Anxiety about Settlement of Property on marriage) Says she is not married Couldn't Read out at Church" - excommunicated. Head of Fancies she hears ringing of bells all day. Apprehends the ruin of the family. Abstains from food on this account

9 No. Has once or twice said that she felt inclined to drown herself

10 No

11 No

12 Treatment has hitherto failed

13 Six months. Has been in Dr Winslow's institution one month & was brought home, her relations thinking her health suffering.

May 30th The Report continues - has been married only two years - at first displayed intense affection for her husband; this passed into great jealousy - then hatred & disgust - now believes she was not married but dishonoured.

June 1861 This lady's case is most unsatisfactory. Of a querulous disposition naturally she is not improved by her sad melancholy. She has refused food and freed herself from her restraints. She cuts all dirty things to pieces with her fingers destroys her clothes. Generally she is worse every second day. She has been visited by friends and intends them to take her away. She is pale & anaemic and seems to suffer from dyspepsia for which medicine is ordered which however she cannot be induced to take. Medicine is given her frequently with the food & otherwise. Her knowledge

2/44

No 832

Oct. 1st 1860

Wm Thompson has during the past year been in the same state as last described. She has now however gained some strength and is plump. Finding that disposal of food was by saving the pieces of fat between the food myself with the result of making her sick I left them off for some time back.
The visits of her husband was at first received very painfully but subsequently she showed some pleasure. Her sisters have visited her frequently and have interfered with the management of the patient. She has unfortunately had to some differences of opinion and an arrangement has been made which she is to remain in the county under the care of the medical officers of the institution & get under the guardianship of her sister

Discharged

833

Admitted 18 June 1859

833.

James Carson

Aet 54 Farmer. Kind hearted - of liberal Education - Unmarried Member of Established Church of Scotland

2 No known Cause.

3 Depression gradually increasing - Want of Sleep

4 No disease of any kind

5 Melancholia - Rather increasing since accident to his barn by fire

6 (Several times perfect Appetite & Digestion fail)

7 Second attack ushered in by severe headache. The first attack occurred about ten years ago

8 Do not know (unfounded anxiety & fear)

9 Was called to visit him from his having swallowed one ounce of Laudanum (on the 15th) He had been in the habit of taking opiate draughts but whether the Laudanum on the occasion was taken to procure sleep or to bring death is doubtful - the latter is more probable from the desire to conceal the fact

10 No.

11 His Sister was formerly insane & in Dicktow Institution & his brother is at present insane.

12 No treatment has been adopted

13 He has been in a desponding state for about four months but never in an Asylum. On this occasion he came voluntarily & confessedly with a view to protect himself from his suicidal tendencies

Sept. 2nd 1859 His Gentleman showed little sign of mental disease during his residence in the Institution. Having refused leave to

Discharged

854

Admitted 30 June 1859

854. John Laidlaw

Aet 63. Officer in the Army. Of an imperious disposition well educated – Gentlemanly deportment. Widower Member of Protestant Church.

2 Jealousy in regard to his Wife – Considered that he had just reason to believe that his Wife had intercourse with her medical attendant during her accouchement

3 Cannot state.

4 Do. Has been treated for pustular & herpatic affections on various parts of the body particularly the face.

5 Extreme caprice & irritability. Imaginary possession of wealth & influence. Delusions regarding his Wife. Disease appears Stationary

6 So far as known all the functions digestive respiratory & otherwise are normal. He is habituated to masturbation

7 Said to be the third attack

8 Isolated & reserved in his habits. Engaged a good deal in Writing articles on political & social subjects – Attempts poetical compositions sometimes very obstreperous during the night when he fancies that females or others are in the Bedroom.

9 No

10 When opposed or contradicted apt to become violent & strike – Takes strong dislike to parties who may have offended him avoiding & despising them

11 Cannot state.

12 Ordinary treatment in Asylum

13 Thirty seven years Has been in Murray's Asylum Perth for twenty years.

June 1860 In the pursuit of this old gentleman vanity plays a most important part. He considers himself now even a debutant of general attractions. His dress he considers splendid. His possession entirely distinct & effective. Besides he lives very much in a world of his own in which he is king in a note book he carefully chronicles all the important events that transpire [illegible] & any indignity to which he has been subjected

3265.

therein summarily assigned [illegible] of direct personal punishment or of [illegible] painful imprisonment. He is in good health & retains [illegible] bodily functions.

June 1861 This gentleman is evidently affected by [illegible] from advanced age which believed to be greater than is customary in the [illegible] of this [illegible] mind but [illegible] considerable activity. Capt Sandilands shows [illegible] in dialogue & change conversation between himself and [illegible] friends or enemies as the case may be. When [illegible] himself he may be seen walking up and down his [illegible] engaged in [illegible] conversation with some [illegible] to the following effect. "Capt Sandilands Esq." "Will you be so kind [illegible] as repeat that statement" The statement is supposed to be repeated. Capt S. again "Then [illegible] take that for your impudence" at the same time giving the [illegible] a stroke with his fist. "Do you apologize?" "Yes" "Then take that & that & that" "Ah now you beg my pardon do you only I will let you off for this time" "So now you may go." To an admiring but [illegible] audience the Capt often sings his best songs accompanying them with energetic gesticulation.

June 1862 This gentleman has kept wonderfully well considering during the winter he has had two or attack of giddiness accompanied [illegible] flushing of the face & pain in the head. Which [illegible] has been administered [illegible] at once obtained. Otherwise no change has taken place.

Dec. 1863 This gentleman is being good health. Since last report he has again suffered from a similar attack but they soon passed away and has left no ill effect behind. The Capt is stooping more and undoubtedly is failing older. He now does not join in the games of [illegible] finding his physical strength insufficient to yield them enjoyment. He still however claims to be an adept and says that he is this inclined to join in the game. He is very fond of driving and spending his time in the country

Oct 1864 Capt Sandilands has during the past year enjoyed remarkably good health for his age. In the early months of winter he suffered from a slight giddiness [illegible] all the month of the world, but otherwise his health has been good. His habits are more very regular. - He is fond of walking this morning all

to keep up with his group. He is fond of drink at any rate for price ones interest. Without stuff he is very irritable & raving but with plenty in his bro he is most amiable & pleasant. He plays at Billiards & really enjoys life in the asylum. His most amusing words are when he is out of stuff. Then indeed he every he formed being the air asserting in unmeasured language a insulting person opposite shows his intemperate somewhat after the following fashion before such question he deals a clenched blow into the air before him. "You Sir called me a bald pated old fool did you? Take that there (strikes hard) "and a mean fellow" take that (strikes again) "& the slow of a sea crab" (strikes again) did you not? You rascal you shall not say one of your low words. Take that & that & that (three hard hits) & now what have you to say Sir Pardon Sir Down on your knees Sir be humble Sir on the ground Sir Kiss it Sir and apologise Sir and I will forgive you but there Sir before you rise take that & that (kicks & buffets the air in front) & see that you never come & insult me again Sir You mean low fellow." Sometimes similar scenes are produced in front of the clothing place

Aug 1865 — Capt Laidlaw is unchanged He has much the same life. He is much addressed when at stuff of which he is very fond — He visits in his diary of an interesting life in which he has a foremost part. Of which he is the hero & absolute master

His bodily health has been good with the exception of a rather severe attack of ophthalmia brought on partly by smoking Heading but fixed He was kept in a dark room for some days & then recovered.

He takes strolls rides & very regular in his habits & enjoys all amusements provided of the most intense he is very fond of ale dot dow & indoor games and is indeed an adept at many of them. He has been at a great number of fine rides this year & enjoys them very much indeed

Aug 1866 — Capt Laidlaw has suffered from his poor foster & since that attack his health has been much impaired.

He is now much fallen off in bodily appearance & talk that can be done for him does not keep him up

His mental health is unchanged. His brother visited him.

334 247

No 829 cont from p. 235

Aug 1865 — Mrs Tod has now become a confirmed invalid she is now more beyond the limits of her bed rooms.
The Sofa and the bed alternately receive her.
Paralysis continues to increase the affected side is now much worse she can not even sit up herself.
She does show any change approaches her and does know she is accustomed ones near her she says "Beings there" Earthly Beings there" over and over again.
Her bodily health is fair with the exception of the paralysis she has during the past year suffered from diarhoea.
She is up almost daily Maid on the Sofa. She can seldom digest the use of porcher medicine both having constantly agreed it.

Ap. 4th 1866 — Mrs Henry Tod became affected suddenly with phrenisy and died of Hydrocephalus after two months illness

Died

No 830 Cont from p 237.

Aug 1865 Wm Sinclair is unchanged in mental health. He is the same vain weak individual already so often described. His bodily health has been very good and he looks very robust healthy looking! His time is principally employed in occasionally collecting the Strand bookings in the garden prior to the amusements. He has a great admiration of ladies & is very fond of talking of them & of their supposed admiration of him. He has been for a month to Germany but after returned much improved in appearance & having gained much information as to farming & Agriculture generally. He frequently talks of his great plans for the benefit & welfare of the whole world & indulges in day dreams of his own dignity when he shall have been recognised as the author and originator of Health & Salvation.

Aug 1866 This case is not changed.
Bodily Health very good
Has been arrested by his friends
Has been employed on clerk of the Strand.

Aug. 1867 No change whatever in Mr Sinclairs mental & bodily condition

Aug. 1868. Mr Sinclair is getting very stout. His mind remains the same with perhaps an increased tendency to outspokenness & faultfinding. He very often reports the behaviour of other gentlemen but makes little or no effort to observe his own. His language is not always of the most refined kind. He has advertised every year some great new discovery to communicate to the world & records repeat fifty times a day of attending the same formula in exactly the same words to convey his great idea. It is seldom however the product of his own thought & reflection, but some result of his readings.

Aug. 1869. Bodily health keeps good with occasional little colds - as mind no change.

Aug. 1870. Remains much the same - but enjoys much freedom in and out of the grounds. Indeed he has been allowed to see his friends in Glasgow for a few days & enjoyed his trip very much - He seems not much attached to his relatives & often speaks of leaving Britain in order to be out of their way - This is however intermittent. He shows some interest in farming questions but follows nothing with perseverance - He endeavours introductions to proprietors & farmers in order to get information upon his favourite study as he calls it - but invariably these proprietors & farmers have some mild & smart specimens of the fair sex!!

1 June 1875 There is no marked mental breakup noticeable in this gentlemans case. Mr Sinclair is harmless but very passionate. His bodily health is very good

1 Dec 1875 Mr Sinclair Case remains unchanged. no mental improvement nor bodily ailment his behaviour is very good and he is one of those to whom the most extended privileges of the grounds and outside are accorded He is slow of understanding and impressions seem to take a long time to reach his consciousness. He is very childish in his conversation and asks absurd questions He soliloquizes and often his "Cat out of the bag" is audible but unintelligible statements about the fair sex

April 10th 77. Case - Very polished Gentleman in his language

Sept. 12th 78 Mr Sinclair maintains the same devotion to the Ladies the same irrepressible ongoing tendency.

Sept. 6th 1879 Mr Sinclair remains in statu quo: he is at times sometime supposed insults: his ongoing propensities Remain as before

May 10th 80 Mr Sinclair occasionally rushes about the grounds shouting and shaking his fists in an angry fashion when however an attempt is made to discover the Cause Mr Sinclair is reticent — There is no change in the gentlemans Case

Sept 14th 80 No change to record

March 6th 81 Mr Sinclair has not been enjoying outside parole Lately on account of his being rather demonstrative on the ground, he is however quite harmless and inoffensive but very "touchy" and apt to be easily offended when he shows considerable temper

April 1882. Mr Sinclair still the same. He occasionally enjoys extended parole for a day or so in the week

October 1882 Mr Sinclair is in good bodily health & condition & mentally there is no change to report. He still takes an interest in rural Operations has parole &c He is good humoured, harmless but usually has an imposing gentlemanly when quiet. &c is demented-

April 15th 1883 Mr Sinclair remains in good bodily health. Mentally there is no improvement or change to relate. He is still on parole -

10 12 84 As vain and visionary as ever about his political economy schemes, and agricultural plans Comes to the dances and is very attentive to the better looking ladies