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## QUERIES.

1. Name, age, condition, occupation, disposition, and general deportment of the Patient.

2. What is the cause, predisposing and existing, moral or physical; duration, and characteristic symptoms of the complaint?

3. Before the invasion of the disease, were there observed any unusual depression or elevation of spirits, or any marked alteration in the functions of the body?

4. What have been, and are, the prominent symptoms of the malady? has any obvious change in its form occurred; and does it appear to be increasing, declining, or stationary?

5. Is this the first attack, or a relapse? by what peculiarity of constitution or manner was it ushered in—if a relapse, of what duration was the lucid interval? and what has been the number of previous attacks?

6. Does the Patient manifest any disposition to commit suicide? has he made any attempt to do so, and by what means?

7. Does the Patient manifest any disposition to injure other persons or property—to cherish any malicious design—or is the morbid train of thought excited by any particular subject or event?

8. Is the Patient or his relatives subject to any hereditary, nervous, or periodical disease, and what?

9. What treatment has been resorted to, for what length of time, and with what success?

10. How long has the Patient been insane? or has he ever been in any public asylum or private mad-house?

The cases in this Register are drawn up in the form of Answers to the foregoing queries. A mode which facilitates the arrangement of symptoms and reference.

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Admitted

No 6

4th June 1839. Mary Candlish, received from the Dumfries Asylum where no Case Books are kept and where little appears to be known of the history of this patient. æt 30.

1. Married. Blacksmiths Wife. Of an irritable and jealous temper but of correct deportment.

2. The cause is reported to be pride and jealousy of Husband. A good looking young woman sat in the adjoining Pew at Church to whom her Husband handed his Snuff Box once or twice during Service. His attention is fixed upon by some of the friends as having developed the present disease which has been chiefly marked by sullenness idleness and a disposition to rove or wander from her friends

3

4. No change has taken place in the nature or intensity of the symptoms. The disease is supposed to be stationary.

5. This is the first attack. The precise duration cannot be distinctly ascertained but great excitement has prevailed since January last and delusions of such a description as to render seclusion expedient.

6. She has manifested a disposition to self destruction and on one occasion essayed with the avowed intention of drowning herself. Has repeatedly run away from her late Keepers possibly with the same design and yesterday attempted or pretended to attempt strangulation by twisting the bands of her cap round her throat.

7. She is harmless and well disposed. Conceives that her husband is dead and that she has been the cause of his death, but yet speaks acts and feels as if fearful of him. She is haunted and constantly addressed by an evil spirit who prompts her to evil thoughts and to destroy herself.

83

No 1.

8. There is supposed to be a hereditary taint. Her father was at least a man of eccentric habits.

9.

10. She has been insane for 3 months and has been confined during the whole of that time in the Dumfries Asylum.

The Patient walked to the Asylum under the charge of some friends. She is much emaciated. the skin sallow and dirty looking. The aspect that of perplexation and dejection. She can however be induced to smile at and doubt the reality of her fancies. Eye cast down and shabby. The head has been shaved, is small but not very obviously of irregular formation. No perceptible increase of temperature. Tongue clean. Bowels regular. eats her food well. Pulse soft. She has never borne children which she declares to have been her loss.

Cat= Speaks readily as to her condition. Asserts that she is not worthy of living on the earth & kindly treated. that she ought not to eat meat or take care of herself. She acknowledges that she wishes and would commit suicide but that she dare not. On being encouraged and work being mentioned, she said she wants willingly employ herself and being supplied with the requisite materials, sewed for an hour or two.

Ordered Ordinary Diet. Employment. Exercise.

℞ Vin. Opii gtt xxx
Carb. Sod ℈ viij
Sp. Lavend: C gtt xl. m.
Sumend H.S.

June 7th She today says that she has had children and that the Catamenia have never appeared since the birth of the last.

June 1st 1840 This patient was at first treated with the view of restoring the Catamenial discharge. To this purpose a course of Shal & warm bathing was prescribed but without success the bath having been continued for nearly twelve months. Altho' the delusions remained she for sometime appeared to be less affected & rendered less miserable when dwelling upon them. This temporary tranquility was always disturbed when she was visited by her friends & may have been the result of an effort to suppress the exhibition of the true state of her

## No. 1.

her mind to obtain liberation as taking advantage of the negligence of some Masons who were employed in the airing ground she effected her escape proceeded directly towards the river and was saved from drowning by the interference of a passer by. She expressed no regret or repentance for what she had done. She speedily resumed her former cheerfulness and is now in good health. She readily engages in work and is more contented & happy when employed. She was visited by her husband and was for the time deceived of the belief that he had died & by his instrumentality.

1st. June, 1841.

Progress towards a healthier and happier condition has been made during the year which has just expired. The Patient rarely refers to her morbid feelings, and is evidently less animated by them. Although she considers herself more of a sinner than a fool she does not now insist so pertinaciously upon the direct influence of the author of evil: nor do his instigations assume the form of actual appearances or personifications. She, upon one occasion nearly effected her escape, but has been so narrowly watched that few opportunities for self murder have been afforded. Her bodily health continues good.

1st. June 1842.

By implication the Patient occasionally indicates a lingering confidence in the fancies of former days: although that faith is manifestly shaken. But if her delusions are less powerful their pertinacity and importunity which she displays in her demands for liberation have increased in a like ratio. She would be well, happy, content if beyond the walls of the Institution which she still avers is polluted and perverted from its true purpose by her presence. Whether her object be sinister or not cannot be divined: but she has made no attempts to escape or destroy herself during the past Year. She has for many (years) months had a sore on the Cheek, the discharge from which it would be imprudent to discourage. During Spring Cough pain of the left side and scarcely audible Respiration in that locality ensued some anxiety but the symptoms disappeared during the application of Tart. Em. ointment.

1 June 1843

The sore on the cheek continues to discharge. In the course of the Month another scrofulous swelling appeared below the clavicle which was in all probability connected with the other. These did not impair the general health of the Patient which has been uninterrupted by any ailment

more &c

No 1

more serious than an Ephimera for the last Twelvemonths. The mind has now rather an unhealthy tone and an aptitude to revert to former dreads and delusions, than any actual permanent and influential aberration. She still occasionally is unworthy of the place she occupies. She cannot comprehend how other Patients are restored to their Friends and that she is not cast out with them. She is much inclined to spend Sunday in Bed. Cheerfulness industry and resignation if not contentment certainly form more prominent parts of her character than they formerly did.

16 May 1841 The progress of the Patient towards a healthy and happy tone of mind has been very gradual almost insensible, but it has proceeded steadily since the date of last report, marked occasionally by periods of greater impatience and dejection but by neither delusion nor misery. Her friends found it difficult to convince themselves that after so long a continuance of aberration and so wide a duration from sound sense and natural character, the mind could return to its ancient and regular channels but they could not resist the evidence of a personal examination and removed the Patient not upon the Solicitation or suggestion of the Physician but by their own earnest desire and at their own spontaneous act. The woman had become so active so intelligent and so useful that it was a positive loss to the Institution to be deprived of her services and as her Attendant expressed "She was a better Keeper than she pretended to be". She was most anxious to obtain her liberation: but apart from this passion for liberty her mind was calm free from all bias capable of embracing all topics with which it had formerly been familiar and apparently perfectly under the control of a healthy will and impulses. Her personal appearance altered very much for the better towards the close of her residence in the Institution The light of reason rendered her almost good looking. The Scrofulous sores in the Ayella still discharge. Letters have been received from her since her discharge in which she Speaks with gratitude of her friends here and with satisfaction as to the Reception she met with from the world

Discharged

1839. June 5th William Robertson received from the Montrose Lunatic Asylum ord. 32 a Farmer unmarried mild and inoffensive.

2. The cause said to have been religious reading. The disease has existed for 10 years. It is reported that about the commencement of the disease he had a fit but of what nature has not been communicated, except that it was accompanied with great tremor of the muscles. On recovering from this condition he conceived that his salvation was in danger. He attempted to run away was vehement but not violent. but in consequence of his friends mistaking the one for the other he has worn handcuffs during the whole of his illness. Language is involved in this general wreck of mind his words do not always refer to what he wishes to express. he generally uses the past for the present tense, he seems to have an indistinct conception of what he ought to say but an inability to construct a sentence expressive of his conceptions. said to be easily excitable. He is in a state of partial futility. is very slightly impressed with external objects. is sometimes elevated sometimes depressed.

3. Subject to Stomach complaints. Became anxious and depressed

4. The disease appears to be stationary

5&6. The patient is perfectly inoffensive and good tempered

7.

8. Two of his paternal Uncles were epileptic and became insane

9. Was treated with purgatives, generous diet and exercise, but without success. On arriving at the Montrose Asylum his handcuffs were removed and he has since conducted himself with propriety

18.

No 2

10. The patient has been insane for Eleven years. About eight years ago was confined in the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum and attempted to escape. Has been confined for the last year in the Montrose Lunatic Asylum.

He is robust health. is perfectly docile and tractable. His intellectual powers are in the condition above described.

Skin soft and moist Conjunctiva somewhat injected - tongue clean - appetite good B. constipated; but ordered ordinary diet ℔ Pil. Aloet. ij

June 1840. The Patient continues in precisely the same state. Occasionly irritable and resenting by a blow any interference with what he esteems his prerogatives but in general good humoured, gay, incoherent. He is at all times and under all circumstances a most willing and vigorous labourer in the Garden. Bowels require to be moved by a smart purgative. —

1st June 1841

Wm Robertson has been constantly employed in the open air: and from this circumstance has been more separated from his fellow Patients and from the sources of annoyance which formerly led him to use his great muscular power in defiance or aggression, and in consequence of this, rather than from any radical change in his disposition, he has obtained a reputation for greater good-humor and forbearance. His malady presents the same aspect. In body, active and powerful - in mind, hopeless, lethargic, and imbecile; he neither originates thoughts, nor receives moral impressions from without, and is so little affected by the presence of his relatives as survivors, as he is by the announcements of the deaths of some of those who were nearest and dearest to him. Notwithstanding his incessant labour he has become stout, even corpulent. 1 June 1841

1st June 1842

This person for some Months back had been easily excited, frequently and prone to give battle where no provocation can be discovered. Upon one occasion he assaulted the Gardener in whose company he long worked and with whom he had hitherto been upon friendly terms and inflicted several severe blows upon his antagonist before assistance arrived. When seen immediately after the attack he was perfectly quiet and tractable but deadly pale. It is worthy of remark that he did not use the spade which he carried in his hand. Some short experience of this man has been used in associating him with the Corps of Labourers: & from the

No 2

the frequency of these paroxysms of irritability he spends much of his time in the House. He is still healthy and powerful.

1 June 1848

This man has increased greatly in bodily strength and Corpulency. He is probably about to pass into the lymphatic temperament. But with the augmentation of volume and muscular power there come great irritability of temper and violence. Whenever a quarrel or controversy or disturbance takes place he participates and is wroth with both parties. He selects the objects of his vengeance from among those who fear him. His bad temper seems connected with constipation. During his dark hour he voluntarily secludes himself. Conceals himself in bed disregards all decency of counsel: is surly and repulsive and offers defiance to all who approach. Under ordinary circumstances he is mild, mirthful, sportive. He at all times prefers a recumbent posture.

1 June 1849 Since the date of last Report the Patient has been alternately morose and melancholy or vehement and furious. His violence generally accompanies irregularity and torpidity in the action of the Bowels: and renders seclusion absolutely necessary as he frequently attacks and would injure his fellow Patients. When free from excitement he is mild amiable and tractable, but so little to be trusted and so liable to sudden alterations of temper that the management of the case requires great caution and address. Lately a successful attempt has been made to regulate the Bowels by allowing Barley Meal Porridge for Supper. This diet has prevented a stool daily: and the ebullitions of wrath are much less frequent and formidable: seclusion is less necessary and the Constitutional joyous humor and hilarity of the Patient have to a certain extent returned

11 November 1849.

Combats of rather a formidable nature occasionally occurred between the Patient and the attendants. These arose rather suddenly and without even what would be construed as provocation by an insane mind and were ushered in by a good deal of countenance, frisky of gaze, low mumbling and a threatening aspect, or they were suggested, as is so often the case in the wards for the violent, in an Asylum, by the fiery and quarrelsome disposition of others

to

Admitted 8 June 1839

No 2

As the tendency & and frequency of these sanguineous humours were obviously increased by or during excitation it was frequently necessary to exhibit purgatives and in such a form as to secure copious evacuation and to escape the notice of the patient. Calomel was sometimes given but more generally Gamboge. Subsequent to such exhibition the mind remained precisely the same state expressing its impressions in wild and incoherent language: indifferent but not altogether unobservant of what was taking place around and evidently desirous of repose and retirement. The patient constantly, when not interfered with lay prone in the floor slated and bedding but sometimes laughing immoderately and without external cause. His frame continued most robust and herculean.

His friends experiencing a difficulty in paying the amount of Board required he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum Glasgow & there placed upon the Pauper Roll.

Discharged

Admitted

8 June 1839

No 3.

George Corson æt. 38. Brewer- Married and has children. Disposition and general deportment mild and kind.

1.

2. The cause is stated to have been a series of Epileptic attacks to which he has been subject since child hood and which are traced by some of the relations to a fright induced by being shut up in a dark cellar by an elder Sister, altho' there is reason to believe from other sources of information that the disease is congenital and hereditary. The progress of the malady has been shown by a gradual extinction of intelligence and an impairment of the motive powers. Some months ago he became restless and whenever allowed to get out of bed and engage in his ordinary concerns he wandered from the house and ran rapidly towards some place of former resort being only arrested by a fall or a fit and directed by no other object than some vague recollection of his former habits or by an automatic impulse. On these occasions he interfered needlessly and unprofitably in the business.

3. No alteration either mental or bodily can be remembered to have occurred previous to the appearance of the disease.

4. His relatives have noticed a very gradual loss of intelligence and of his capability of attending to business or the ordinary affairs of life. The disease is said to be increasing.

5. The state of mind is influenced by the frequency and severity of the Epileptic seizures.

6. The Patient has never manifested any disposition to commit suicide.

7. The patient during what may be styled his lucid intervals of health no disposition to injure any one but immediately subsequent to an attack is irascible, easily excited and sometimes vents his ill-nature in blows directed against those around him.

8. The Patient is said to have been "nervous". It is known that a Brother died during an attack of delirium tremens having been previously afflicted with Epilepsy. One of the Patient's own children has shown some peculiarities which are attributed as in his own case.

E

case to terror.

9. The symptoms have been combated by occasional leeching the application of cold to the head and purgatives but without any benefit.

10. It is said that mental incapability has continued for the last six or seven years. He has never been in any Asylums or Madhouses.

During the six or eight first days of the Patients residence in this Asylum no fits took place. At the end of that period however, four or five followed in rapid succession which were not announced by any premonitory, but attended by costiveness and followed by considerable irritability of temper. The fits take place suddenly but are not truly Epileptic the Patient sinking suddenly into a state of lethargy without, or with only occasional convulsive movements. He is very apt when the fit approaches to leave his bed or seat and to receive falls in consequence. To prevent any injuries arising from this he has been placed in an epileptic bed and covered with a buckled Counterpane. During the day he is induced to sit upon a duly seated Sofa before which is placed a mattress stuffed with wool 8 feet square so that if a fall takes place during the absence or inadvertancy of the Attendant or in spite of his endeavours no evil can accrue. The Patients speech is at all times affected but immediately after an attack it is altogether unintelligible. He at all times Answers as if there was a slowness in his mental operations. Ordered to be carefully watched and to be induced to attend to his evacuations which he frequently but especially after a series of attacks passes in Bed.

Whenever a day passes without an evacuation to have six fluid ounces of Senna infusion. For the last eight months he has never left Bed except for necessary purposes and it was accordingly ordered that he should be at first taken up for only a few hours during the day and that the time should be gradually increased and to take exercise in the Balcony.

11 December 1839.

Mr B's complaints and bodily health underwent no change for some months. it being necessary however to watch him narrowly to prevent accidents from falls &c & to persevere in the laxative medicine. Some slight indications of weakness having been observed Porter to the extent of five ounces daily was ordered 4th October but as Hæmorrhoids made their appearance in the course of a few days it was discontinued & sulphus & saline mixture substituted.

One

No 3.

One or two large Boils appeared in the neighbourhood of the anus and upon the nates which were dressed with ung.t Sit Soap & the Porter resumed. Upon the 29 Novem.r the patient was observed to walk with difficulty & to present a pale collapsed aspect. P. small & weak. surface cold. He was immediately put to bed: ordered vinum rubrum ℥xvj every two Hours to the extent of ℥xvij per diem. His strength rallied & by the use of small doses of calomel to regulate the bowels twice and narcotics he became much better although still threatened with flowing from the Boils. The aspect of these was somewhat improved by placing a sponge between the legs to collect the urine: dressing the sores with lint soaked in Port & allowing the nates to rest upon a large soft poultice covered with oiled cotton

His friends apprehending that death might ensue removed him as soon as it was conceived he had recovered sufficiently to bear the journey

Discharged during treatment

Admitted

No 1.

1839. June 8th. William Stirling Graham æt 44? Unmarried. Advocate. His character is described as having been proud and suspicious but at the same
1. time his manners were affable and he was generally beloved in the society in which he moved. His deportment was correct and honorable but according to his own confessions he indulged in some of the vices of the day.

2. The cause is reported by various parties to have been pride, the building of a House disproportioned to his Estate, the involvement of his affairs, and jealousy. The disease has certainly existed for 10 years but probably had its origin at a more remote period. He at first imagined that he had become culpable in gaining the affections of a young Lady. Then that he was shunned by his friends and regarded as an outcast from Society: that he was accused of perpetrating horrible and unnatural crimes and that he received an intimation from one of the Lords of Session whom on the Bench that it was necessary for him to absent himself from Great Britain in consequence of the accusation obtaining general credit. Has likewise imagined himself the victim of a Conspiracy - that he was followed by different parties - his affairs enquired into and interfered with and on one occasion that he was poisoned. When labouring under this delusion he was discovered by the Writer of this his keeper in a fashionable London hotel attended by Sir Henry Halford and sitting at a Table upon which were a Bottle of Vinegar and a Bottle of Castor Oil from which he took a glass alternately with the view of counteracting the effects of the Poison. At the same time he was in the habit of steeping his Shirts in Castor oil, it is supposed with the same intention. A little before this, he went to France in order to escape some imaginary pursuit and his course was traced by the Police from his drinking all the oil which the Conducteurs had provided for the lamps.

Has for two years preserved an obstinate and uninterrupted silence.

3. Before the attack in 1828 he was observed to shun Company and to spend his solitary hours in drawing plans of his Mansion house or in brooding over his thoughts. He laboured under headache & obstinate constipation.

4. Suspicion has been the predominant feature of the malady throughout all his delusions towards very different objects at different times. The principal change which

2

No 4

which has taken plaw is in the aggravation of the disease and in the sullenness and passiveness in which he now passes his time As for a long time after his confinement he occupied his time in reading writing &c and took an interest in what was going on in the world

5. This may be said to be the continuation of the first attack. There was a decided remission of the symptoms in 1829 during and subsequent to a pedestrian tour through Switzerland but the disease returned whenever the Patient returned to this Country and now placed among his former friends and associations

6. Upon one occasion and during the excitement of a suffered pursuit he was found getting out at a Window.

7. He dislikes his Sisters family who are his nearest heirs.

8. His father it is believed died in an Asylum, and many of his Ancestors have been of violent and eccentric dispositions.

9. It is believed that every mode of treatment has been tried and that nothing but exercise has produced any sensible benefit.

10. The Patient has been insane for 10 years one of which was passed at Blacklands House London and seven at Saringad, Glasgow

During his journey from Glasgow the patient refused to take food and on his arrival could only be induced to take a glass of wine and water. Taking into consideration the excitement which might have been produced by the change of residence and surrounding objects and the ignorance of the patient as to the reasons for such change an Attendant was ordered to sleep in the adjoining appartment for a few nights

June 9th The patient slept quietly and has taken his food heartily, has walked in the Balcony and had a drive down to Castlemilk.

Ordered Ordinary Diet of the Sixth class. Exercise and an occasional Bath.

No 4.

June 1840. Two changes have taken place in the deportment of the Patient. He has twice for a considerable length of time refused to take food & he is now subject to incontinence of urine. Upon the first occasion July 1839 when he abstained from nourishment, the repugnance seemed to depend upon disorder of the digestive organs as he was afflicted with obstinate constipation, followed by morbid discharges. This condition was overcome so far as was practicable in a week, for three days nothing was swallowed & twice for weeks an inadequate quantity of food was taken by purgatives. The obstinate determination to refrain from eating was met by entreaties, commands, threats, the temptation of favourite dishes & ultimately when emaciation & debility were both apparent, by the expression of a resolution to support life and strength and by a display of a number of Attendants and the ordinary preparations for compulsory feeding. This scene was conducted with perfect gentleness and apparent anxiety of attention. The quantity which he was urged to take as absolutely necessary in order to avoid the unpleasant alternative which was presented to him was six table spoonfulls of Arrow root. To this quantity privately did he confine himself when he yielded to necessity. Subsequently he took food in very small portions & only in the presence of the Medical Attendant who required for weeks to attend his meals and present the dishes. Again in the month of April he began to diminish the quantity of food at each meal, until he almost abstained from everything but Tea. This abstinence was accompanied, as before, with constipation and in addition with retention or suppression of urine. For three days he passed no urine, nor could not be ascertained that he did so but at this time the Bath & Pails he bathed, drove out, and walked as usual Sweet spirits of Nitre were added to the Senna draught & gin was substituted for wine. Immediately after this it was discovered that he passed his urine in bed. He is again abstinious.

His mental condition continues unimproved. But he seems to enjoy carriage exercise: is pleased when visited by the Physicians & held behaved most courteously when seen by his relatives & in general wears a pleased and good humoured expression of Countenance —

4th June, 1841.

There exist some grounds for believing that Mr L. is at the present period more comfortable than he has been for many years. He remains as mute as ever: but both his signs have become more numerous, and he is much more disposed to have recourse to them to express his wants and wishes. His countenance, and general deportment, too, exhibit an infinitely greater degree of internal comfort and contentment, and of condescension and respect to the feelings of those around.

In the

No 4.

In the course of the year he has vacillated frequently between abstinence and abundance in his food. For some months the greatest difficulty was experienced in inducing him to take any, or a sufficient amount of nutriment: this repugnance, which was carried so far as to cause great emaciation, gradually gave way, and was followed by a desire for food. This has continued until now; but within the last few days he has refused to take Wine. While fasting, his habits became extremely dirty. This forgetfulness of propriety, or inability to retain his evacuations, still remains to a certain extent.

1 June 1844.

1st June 1842.

This annual Report may bear even a more favorable complexion than the last. Temperance and abstemiousness have been observed, but no total abstinence. The sacrifice of a meal and that generally the Evening one has often crowned abeam; but has never been persevered in to any injurious extent. By a little deceit, founded upon the unquenchable productive powers of a washing Cup he has been cajoled into the daily consumption of fruit of which he is vehemently fond. By another arrangement his enjoyments have been greatly enlarged as he is now enabled to drive into the Country every day, a privilege of which he is always anxious to avail himself. His health is still good: but twice during the past Winter at long intervals he was observed to emit the most extraordinary sounds as of a frame. The day following he was observed to walk as if lame which led to the suspicion that he might be labouring under rheumatism: but although visited, examined and questioned at the time no other clue to the cause of these singular shrieks could be elicited indeed he was annoyed and incensed by the attempts to discover the source of his uneasiness.

1 June 1843.

Occasional fasting, although never carried to such an alarming extent: gradual emaciation attended by a disordered state of the Bowels: inattention to cleanliness or want of control over the Bladder and a most pertinacious clinging to his soiled linen and clothes: have marked the history of the patient as of every preceding year. He now requires considerable dexterity and cunning to steal and abstract his dirty apparel from his possession. The attempt is always resisted when anticipated or detected. Another peculiarity connected perhaps with the state of the skin is that even during Winter E

No 4

Under he persists in lying in Bed almost altogether unmoved. Inter-
ference with these habits, amply to obtain an Object or carry a point
has induced him to speak at rare intervals in a whisper. He has
even rung his Bell in order to express displeasure. His bodily
health is at present excellent.

1 June 1844. The concluding words of the last annual Report described the Patients
Condition fully and faithfully until the Month of October: the only
peculiarity in his conduct worthy of notice being the use of Third in
place of the first person whenever he spoke. He was seized with
Diarrhœa on the 13th October which was attended by a discharge
of blood apparently distinct from the faces. The other indications
were unsatisfactory: he was pale, thin, excited, loquacious;
declaring that the uneasiness which he confesses that he
suffers proceeds from the interdiction of his daily Wine and not
from Pain or disease. He was watched while taking a Bath; for
voluntary or even compulsory inspection could not be proposed to him;
and was discovered to be labouring under Hæmorrhoids which may
be the source of the Blood perceived in the Stools. During the ~~usual~~
~~course~~ continuance of the Bowel complaint which was ultimately
controlled by Opiates &c he either ate sparingly or abstained alto-
gether from food. For several weeks convalescence appeared
to be going on but although he took abundance of nourishing
food he regained neither flesh nor Strength. Upon the 20th towards
it was observed that he was looking remarkably feeble and
emaciated; that he displayed great unsteadiness of gait and tremor
of Muscles; the latter being especially perceived during his meals
and in his attempts to introduce a morsel into his mouth. These
were the precursors of a severe indisposition which will be best describ-
ed by employing the notes preserved at the time. 2nd December
After Sleeping or appearing to sleep soundly Mr Graham got
out of Bed in a Panic, was alarmed to see Cruickshank the
Attendant, in a Bed in the same room: affirmed that he was
done for: that he was poisoned that the Autumnal mist had con-
tracted his Abdomen and legs. He refused Breakfast and took
Dinner only by intimidation and force. Fluid Ext. of Senna was
given in Soup. On being placed in the feeding Chair took a bason of
Arrowroot. He was very restless during the day: anxious to get
out of bed and make his escape from some imaginary danger. He often
looks at his legs in horror. Is so weak except after struggles. Speaks
much

No 4

much and distinctly but has a look of great falsity and perplexity. A separate Attendant appointed to watch upon him.

3rd December Mr G. still fasts. He passed a very restless night; moving the bed clothes and still wishing to have his Bed and room Locked haggard and exhausted in the Morning. A basin of Arrowroot and four Ounces of wine were given for Breakfast with a drop of Croton Oil which operated in three hours producing a small formed Stool. At Dinner he had a basin of Hare Soup a basin of Egg posset two Ounces of Wine and half a tumbler of Porter. At tea he had Arrow root and two Ounces of wine; At Supper Tapioca with ℥ of Tinct Jalap. A flannel Night Gown put on and Soap plaster applied to the Nates which are red and excoriated. He has lain more quietly in bed during the day.

4 December. Mr G. seemed to be powerfully affected by the Anodyne: he slept profoundly all night and remained drowsy during the day. He was placed in the Feeding Chair but took food voluntarily, indeed he to day took it and in sufficient quantities with his own hand. He submitted to be changed without a murmur. His panic & restlessness are gone: but seems more imbecile. contented. smiling. P 60 rather small. B constipated. Urine abundant, Nates excoriated and slightly discoloured. Ordered Egg Posset and a glass of wine every fourth Hour & The ℥ of Tinct Jalap repeated

5 December. He passed a tranquil night. Good humoured and passive. He eats largely and with avidity. His mind must be weakened Less tremor P 60 sometimes 48. but displays strength and agility in his movements. Rad. Hyd. c Creta with Soup and ℍ Syst of Senna ordered for tomorrow morning. He allowed Dr Browne to wash and dress him.

Similar observations occur until the 11 December when he is reported to be labouring under mucous Diarrhea. This was treated by the exhibition of Dovers Powder and Mercury and Chalk and ultimately by Acet: Plumbi & Opium. The attack was exceedingly violent but gradually yielded to the measures pursued and from that time his recovery became decided and progressive. Good grounds exist for suspecting that these symptoms owe their origin to the effects of Urea on the System. The whole surface was so constantly exposed to Urine: the fluid was so briskly and industriously rubbed in: and the saturated Clothes contained such an accumulation of the solid matters of the secretion that this suspicion, if associated with the tremors & appears to be the

Continued at page 31

William Milligan æt 16. Unmarried. Clerk. He was a boy of resultent dispositions and manifested great affection towards his mother and Sister. He is
1. apprentice to a Writer and latterly of very studious habits to which his Mother attributes his disease. He has been accustomed to read in bed many hours during the night. He was of very correct habits.

2. His mother states that when six years old he received a severe blow upon his head from a man whom he had provoked or who at all events had been so provoked that he knocked down the child upon the pavement. Since that time he has been constantly in the habit of getting up during the night & and walking about he being at the time sound asleep. He would even have walked out of the House had he not been prevented by locking the door. During this state his eyes were perfectly open and from his proceedings he must have seen distinctly, as he was accustomed to go to the press and help himself. He did not see or take notice of those about him, but started, awoke and "fell down on the floor" when they spoke to or touched him. This used to happen every night but latterly since the nervousness came on which preceded the present attack this practice has not been observed above once in three weeks. Last spring he became slightly nervous and started on the slightest noise &c but this state did not continue above a few days. The disease may be said to have continued for 4 months and has been chiefly characterised by vehemence violence mischievousness and dislike to particular persons. When first seen by me at the commencement of the attack he was very restless and what is called violent and especially irritated against his Medical Attendant whom he had struck. He was loudly vociferating and swearing when I entered the room but was easily quieted. He was busily engaged tearing pieces of paper into small morsels which he distributed carefully in different parts of the room. He could not get peace he averred for the noise of some damned crew against whom he is very indignant. His objection to his Medical attendant is that he is an infidel. He has been confined for some months in the Dumfries Asylum where his conduct is described to have been exceedingly restless irrational and mischievous.

3. For the three months preceding the invasion of the disease he was very easily alarmed; frequently awoke during the night in a state of terror and faltering but could assign no reason. It is reported that at the same time he was in the habit of bathing in the Nith breaking the ice in order to get in. He grew very rapidly within a short period. his Mother says 3 inches in as many months

4. Prominent symptoms have been mildness, incoherence, and distructiveness without malice. The disease appears to be increasing.

5. This is the first attack for although a certain abatement has once or twice taken place and liberation followed in consequence his conduct never could be depended upon and the paroxisms have returned in the course of a day or two with greater violence.

6&7. He does not appear to cherish any design to commit suicide and is good humoured but takes a delight in tormenting & provoking all those around

8. He is the Son of a confirmed drunkard who died from his excesses and of a weak minded Mother but there does not appear to be hereditary taint in the family.

9. When first seen by me he had been leeched and I suggested that local depletion should be repeated occasionally. That Opium and tartrate of Antimony should be given him accompanied with moderate purging and that whenever the violence subsided this treatment should be followed by a generous diet with Porter & Guinine. Relief followed but the patient was restored to his friends before his convalescence was established and he relapsed. He is now in very much the same state as when first seen. The Head is very large throughout especially on the coronal surface and in the occipital region. It is irregularly shaped and the hemispheres are of unequal size. Expression Vacant. Pupil does not readily answer to light. Says he has no pain in the head. Pulse 80 full & of good strength. T. clean. Appetite numerous. B. torpid. When acted on by medicines faeces of a light colour. Ordered Ordinary Diet

℞. Mass. Pil. Hyd. gr. V
Extr Hyoscyam gr. IV m
Ft Pil. repet omn. n.

No. 5

Nov. 1839. The patient was first treated with blue pill Hyoscyamus until the gums became tender without effect. The violence and mischievous spirit continuing unabated. Tartar Emetic in conjunction with opium was then exhibited: but little influence seemed to be produced either upon the system generally or in subjugating the disease. Partial and temporary suspensions of the symptoms occasionally took place and what was chiefly remarkable the remission was invariably preceded by a deep sleep of about half an hours duration which left the patient subdued humble modest and retaining a very vague & dreamlike recollection of the period of excitement. He certainly slept at other times & profoundly but without any observable amelioration. After such a slumber he would remain rational & tranquil for two or more days, the duration of the intervals being various, when he became gay, excitable, bold and scornful & ultimately reckless & destructive. The head was shaved & the ointment of Tartar Emetic was applied first to the vertex and then above the ears & spare diet was ordered. Subsequently the Head was kept shaved & the draught given every morning. And whenever his condition permitted he was engaged in copying manuscript. An occasional purgative & occupation proved all that was necessary when convalescence was fairly established but in bringing this about frequent and candid conversations as to the origin and consequences of the disease and the extent to which both were under control of the will appeared to contribute powerfully

Discharged Recovered

No 4 Continued from Page 30

the only explanation of his condition which can be adopted. The evidence is strengthened by the fact that since he has been compelled to adhere to cleanly habits no return of the symptoms has taken place: and he has become strong, corpulent and intelligent

19th December 1844. The health of this Patient continued in the most satisfactory state up to the date now inscribed. He looked better than those accustomed to watch his appearance for years had ever seen him do. He took exercise every day and obviously derived enjoyment from his drive. His bowels opened regularly every morning and all his functions were performed as if the system had received its original vigor and tone. A slight attack of sickness and vomiting which took place in the month of July was the only interruption to this state of matters. The only deviation from his ordinary habits was a tendency to sleep occasionally in his Chair: but this was so slight and so unfrequent as neither to call for nor to justify observation or interference. His aspect was cheerful he frequently made his wants and wishes known orally and had consented to a total reformation in his habits. He appeared in excellent health on retiring to bed: he was seen reposing quietly at half past Ten o'Clock, about twelve rose smilingly to make water at the suggestion of the Attendant. The servant was awakened about one by a peculiar noise resembling the gurgling of a fluid he approached the Patients Bed, laid his head on his Breast, found the heart pulsating tumultuously, called the Apothecary who on coming felt the pulse at the wrist, but respiration had ceased. When the Physician reached the scene Mr G was found in a marble state, warm and in exactly the same posture he always occupied. He had latterly fallen asleep and never been roused to pain or fear or consciousness. His countenance was serene and calm. To one who feared the approach of death so much as he did no end could have been more desirable or blessed.

Dead

Admitted
12 June 1839

## No. 6.

Elizabeth Sloan ætat 27 Unmarried. She was originally a Rowner
1 by profession and of great gentleness of disposition and good conduct.

2. Her present condition is said to have arisen from cold caught during menstruation. This was followed by a severe colic and derangment. The Cata. have never appeared since that period. The previous symptoms are not very clearly stated but she appears to have been attacked with paralysis very shortly after the exposure alluded to which occurred when tramping clothes during severe Cold. Her mind has ever since been impaired and she is described as melancholy and unable or unwilling to speak for several days in succession.

3. It has not been ascertained that the attack was ushered in by any premonitory symptoms

4. She has a strong disposition to howl more especially during the night when she is always most violent. So states her Medical Attendant. Her Mother asserts that when her words are intelligible she may be heard complaining that Angels surround her bed, that the house is falling and that people are stealing her clothes. No change in the forms of the disease has been traced and according to our account it is stationary according to another its increasing.

5. The present is the first Attack.

6. In place of the patient having any designs against her life she is afraid of all cutting instruments and screams violently whenever an attempt is made to cut her hair or pare her nails.

7. She is perfectly harmless to others but is easily irritated and tears her clothes.

8. It cannot be ascertained whether any of the relations of the Patient are or have been subject to insanity or any other disease of the nervous system.

9. The only treatment which has been resorted to is purgative medicine.

10. The patient has been insane for a year and a half, six weeks of which have been spent in the Dumfries Asylum.

The Mother of the Patient has added the following particulars. The patient passes every thing in bed if not narrowly watched, but

if &c

No. 6.

if attended to and kindly used she may be induced to obey the calls of nature. She sleeps ill indeed during three weeks there could never perceive that she slept at all. B. regular refuses to take all medicine and prefers Coffee and tea to other food.

Upon examination after the departure of her friends it was discovered that this unfortunate woman was not only paralytic and was deprived of motion on the left side but that the legs were contracted the heels almost resting on the nates. All attempts to restore the limbs to their proper position caused great pain. This must have been produced either by the disease or what is infinitely more probable gross neglect. The woman's countenance is flushed the right eye suffused pulse frequent and bounding and she appears to be in other respects in a state of excitement but is perfectly good tempered. She articulates with great difficulty and slowness drawling out the words. She grinds her teeth viciously. Let her have ordinary & II and III Class diet

℞ Vin. opii gtt xx

Vin. Antim: gtt xx

M ft haust. N.S. Sumend:

June 13th. Was found this morning out of bed but whether she had crawled or fallen out it is impossible to say. She appeared until after breakfast in the same condition as when admitted. She then suddenly lost the power of utterance had a wild confused stare and inclined to lie upon the left side. Pupils did not contract on the admission of light. slight Strabismus. Surface cold. pulse weak rapid intermitting. All power of motion seemed to be lost on both sides.

12. o'clock. Let a sinapism be applied instantly to the epigastrium. Let her have hot bottles to her feet. The legs to be rubbed and let a little hot wine and water be exhibited until the heat of the surface be restored.

12½ p.m. Let a Turpentine enema be administered

2½ " The heat of the surface is now completely restored - the face flushed and the pulse somewhat stronger but equally rapid. There is slight twitching of the muscles of the face. the jaws remain fixed. Let the right temple be shaved and twelve Leeches be applied and the bleeding encouraged.

7 o'clock. The breathing is now stertorous Let a Blister be applied to the nape of the neck 8 x 4

June 14th. Passed a bad night. About 2 o'clock in the morning appeared to become conscious of the pain of the blister and attempted to raise the right hand in the direction of the neck. Stridor dentium has returned but she still lies prostrate and apparently unconscious. The jaws are opened with great difficulty

3

No 6.

difficulty. The enema has not acted. Ne ol. olet. gtt 2. a teaspoonful of wine occasionally and a tea cup full of beef tea every hour.

8 o'clock pm. Repeat the Terebinthine injection. She now means frequently.

June 15th The B. have been frequently and freely opened during the night. The face is still somewhat flushed. P strong. frequent 120 Intermit. Vin R acet. Ammon. aq. ℥ij

Carb. Ammon. aq. ℥j

Vin. Hisp. — ℥ij

A teaspoonful every hour. Continue the Beef tea.

June 16th B. open. P. distinct, frequent. Appears to be much better. looks round when addressed and laughs. Appears to have so far recovered the use of the left side. Intel.

℞ Acet. Ammon.

Cont. a Teaspoonful of wine every hour and Beef tea.

Apply a Poultice to the Neck

R Subm. Hyd. Gr. VI.

Ht Sumend.

June 17th Became sick and vomited apparently from the Medicine B. open Feces healthy fluid. Let the back & nates be washed with Vinegar. Cont. om.

June 18th Let her have a cup of Coffee 3 or 4 times during the night. Diminish the quantity of Wine

June 19th Continues to improve and the original character of her disease re-appears. Let her have tea night and morning and ordinary soup without vegetables. Continue Coffee intermit Wine

June 22d Pale but improves and with her improvement increases the irritability of her temper. Intermit Coffee. Let her have ordinary diet

June 24th Ht ol. Camphorat. ℥ss. To be rubbed in the hands and around the knee

## N°. 6.

10. July 1840. Similar attacks to that described above 28th June 28 October 28th Sany. and at several other times altho' them of less severity & duration. the same steps were taken to combat the symptoms: local depletion followed by active purgatives invariably removing the stage of excitement & nutritious diet with tonics & wine being resorted to in the state of collapse left of strength and flesh which succeeded. During the months of July and August while employing the Ferr. Mur. Tinct and Sp. Lavend as an Emmenagogue very considerable improvement took place in the general health of the patient being able to leave Bed and to take exercise in a chair made for the purpose. It is probable that these were the effects of greater care & attention of a more nourishing diet & of the tonic powers of the medicine. It was subsequently attempted to supply the place of the catamenial discharge by the application of a few leeches to the groin every month. but no beneficial effect followed. During no part of the treatment did the state of the mind undergo the slightest change. the same querulous temper & irritability being observable throughout. The former was however, invariably more marked previous to an attack. Among other premonitory symptoms were strides yawning. tossing the arms to and fro & the removal of Cap bandages or whatever was near or upon the head. & these were so invariably the precursors of violent determination towards the head followed by Coma that bitterly measures could generally be adopted to meet or mitigate the approach of these symptoms. When the strength was so much exhausted as not to permit of depletion this object was generally accomplished by the application of a small blister to the nape of the neck. The patient became more & more emaciated after every attack. the body for the last two months was covered with bed sores. the bowels became irritable and the patient sunk from debility rather than from disease under which he labored

Died 16th July 1840.

Sectio Cadaveris 36 hours after death.

Admitted

13 June 1839

# No. 7

John Millar æt 30. Unmarried. Clerk. he was originally good tempered and obliging but is at the same time described to have the rather

1. irreconcilable qualities of pride highmindedness and timidity of disposition. He was regarded as clever during his education

2. The remote cause assigned is Scarlet fever which certainly to the disease under which he at present labours. Typhus fever occurred more recently and was attended with great debility and frequent relapses which may have tended to debilitate the mind. He himself seems to refer all his ailments to cold caught during the administration of mercury but of this there is no proof. Since the time however assigned by him to this event he has laboured under the delusion that he was poisoned some time ago by certain ingredients introduced into his Coffee and that the evil effects of this attempt to destroy him still lurk in the system and can only be counteracted by the exhibition of a remedy which he himself discovered and the receipe for which he constantly carries about with him. It consists of Sodaret of lead. Sulphat of quinine &c and seems to be the result of ill directed reading of Medical works. He imagines that there is a league formed to destroy him by poison of which all his most intimate friends are members and that his Mother has already nearly fallen a victim to their designs

3. He repeatedly complained of Weakness of the Chest which did not however appear to bear any relation to his present disease

4. Suspicion is the prevailing feature of his mind and malady. The symptoms are stationary but he is easily excited by any prospect of change

5. This is stated to be a continuous attack

6. The patients malady has no suicidal tendency.

7. The patient does not ordinarily display any disposition to injure those around but upon one occasion he knocked down his Attendant with the view of making his escape.

8. The Father is weak & feeble

9 No treatment seems to have been attempted.

No. 7.

10. The patient has been insane for four years during the greater part of which he has been in my Asylum. His case will be better understood from the following document written by himself.

Copy of Document

"Adam Duff Esq."

"Sir I have been questioning the propriety of writing you again "on the subject of my confinement here, and to what purpose it is for me to do so. I "have already written more than I thought was necessary and much more than I "could have wished, which has only been drawn from me by the urgency of my "situation, and it would seem I have written to very little purpose that I have not "been able to satisfy you that I was illegally sent here at first and am still as "illegally detained. Necessity as it usually said has no law. I have at least no "excuse for my importunity no ordinary cause, and my situation did not admit of "me acting a different part.

"My present object is to make a few general remarks on what is made the "ground of my detention, viz^t "that I am not a person fit to be liberated". I "do not know on what this opinion rests, as you were not good enough to in- "form me and I have enquired at D^r Sanderson to no purpose. If I knew "the precise objection I could give it a specific answer and I make no doubt "a satisfactory one. From whatever such objection is drawn it must come within "the term of my committal here, as to ground an opinion on circumstances prior "to that time is for those who give it to go completely out of their province and it "is a question to which no person whatever is competent until these circumstances "are investigated. D^r Sanderson may judge of the possibility of the reasons "I assign as the cause of my illness but he nor any other Medical man can "go beyond this, and for my condition prior to the time I was sent here, it is "quite sufficient that I refer to the letter which my mother intended for the "Depute Sheriff of Linlithgow and I may also refer to the letter which Ladykirk "at the first to Mr Scott as another proof of my sanity at that time. The cir- "cumstances which I have already explained to you sufficiently account for my "having been sent here and therefore nothing inconsistent in my Mothers State- "ment."

"Sir what I have already written, I have put you in possession of what "is requisite to form an independent opinion on the case, and therefore you are "also a competent judge in the matter. If such then be considered as evidence of "insanity by what evidence is it possible to prove any person whatever of sound "intellect. There is nothing incoherent, nothing absurd no usual characters lie "of derangement, nothing inconsistent with the conduct and character of a "person in full possession of his faculties, nothing which shews me unfit "to manage my own affairs and nothing which makes me dangerous to "society."

" Society. Such a case is evidently not of the nature of derangement. You have
" the same kind of evidence of my sanity, as you can have of any other persons, &
" symptoms of derangement are quite incompatible with it. Could any person of this
" had seen me in any other place can have imagined that I was a person not fit
" to have liberty? Whatever doubts might be found to arise in some supposed
" case of difficulty and indeed it can hardly be any thing else which requires
" the limits of insanity to be clearly defined what has that analogous in the
" present case where the facts are all on one side. This is not special pleading
" I say let a single instance of insanity be produced. If the state of my health
" be made the ground of the objection, I say that instead of receiving my
" health I am growing worse, and if things go on as they have done, I will evidently
" have a limited period of existence. I have put you in possession of some
" extraordinary facts, but I was never sent here for maintaining them,
" as you are the first person who has heard them. All that I maintain
" I found at home was, that stuff was administered to me, and this
" was evident to others as well as myself. To maintain therefore that
" I am a person not fit to be liberated, is an assertion in the very
" face of the plainest matter of fact proof to the contrary.

" But is the conduct of the Medical class so unexceptionable
" in regard to the public as to demand the most implicit reverence
" to whatever may be their opinions? I know that their evidence can
" only be received on the same ground as other evidence and that it
" can never be allowed to supersede that of others where others are
" as good judges as themselves; and in such a case as the present,
" their evidence is much less to be trusted than that of others, from
" the very general prevalence of this kind of Crime. I have already men-
" tioned some instances of it, one of them a case in Paris where one of
" the first Physicians was condemned. The case of Lady Lonsdale in the
" same city is still more recent and tho' not exactly of the same kind
" it caused two of the first Physicians to be deprived of their right to
" practice by the French government. It is useless to repeat what I for-
" merly stated as evidence of such practices; and I will also undertake
" to produce documentary proof of some of the first Physicians. F.
" R. S. all of them who are implicated in them; and from the writing
" of others I will prove them deeply criminal; that it would be an insult
" to the common sense of the public, to suppose that their evidence could
" be tolerated for a moment. I might here mention before that I put
" the question to a medical man to see what he would say was there in-
" fair practices used towards the public, and was there a class employed in
" such. His answer to me was, " I cannot deny that such means are
" employed".

"employed." Such abuses could not exist if the Medical Class as a body set themselves resolutely against them. Dr Sanderson also acknowledges to me the existence of such practices. I asked him if perjury was common in them, his answer was – 'I do not know for that, but it is very common to treat them so.' Now were you informed of this? if not Dr Sanderson is only acting consistently that he sees me also abused. About the end of July, or beginning of August, last year, one day he came to me & put the question, if I still held I was sent here by perjury with some others, & three days after he came back & told me, in a manner considerably excited, 'that I would get the certificate.' The very circumstance of him repeatedly refusing to remove the misapprehension which prevents my friends from seeing me, is extremely unfavorable to him. Of Dr. Lewins, who has thrust himself into this business, he is sufficiently a man of ability to know I am right, – that I could have cured myself in a fortnight. I stated before, that when he was here in August last year, he wished to learn from me 'what were my intentions when I got out.' And in his letter to me, dated 3rd Dec. he says, 'I now address you for the purpose of informing you that it is finally settled you are to leave Musselburgh.' Both he & Dr Sanderson are, therefore, contradicting themselves if they maintain 'I am a person not fit to be liberated.' Dr Spence's opinion must be guided mostly by theirs, & I believe him to be a highly respectable man; but you must recollect, when you were here in Autumn, I mentioned some preparations by which I could have cured myself, to which Dr Spence replied, 'he did not think so.' But what is the fact, that I twice completely cured myself by preparations named inferior to them, & that, after I had applied to the medical chiefs to no purpose. That I am a 'person not fit to be liberated,' is, as I have already said, contradicted by the plainest matter of fact proof to the contrary; and that men of this class maintain so, shows the tyranny which they wish to exercise over the minds of the public, & the bad purposes to which they can turn their profession & influence.

"I am quite certain that the extraordinary statements which I have made to you would be made a most formidable ground of objection to my liberation by many more if they could do so. But have I not at least made them probable? and to expect much more at the present time would be at least unreasonable. To crime of whatever

"of whatever sort it may be, there are always more reasons against it
"than for it, but our experience shows its existence, & familiarizes us
"to its idea. The probabilities against such a system are, of course,
"much greater than those against ordinary crime: indeed, it took
"some time before I could reconcile my mind to it. Its reasons are
"easily explained: it is the way in which medical enquiry is at
"present prosecuted. Our earlier physicians were content with trying
"experiments upon themselves & families; but these men, under the
"government of a mad ambition, with more daring & less principle,
"have framed a system, which, by its contrivance & dexterity,
"the skill & the very science with which it is conducted, seems
"calculated to elude every detection, & to set at defiance all law
"& authority; & has only been brought to light in the present
"instance by a concurrence of remarkable circumstances. Science,
"from not being under the government of principle has here
"taken its worst direction. Instead of elevating the mind, and
"being turned to the benefit of society, it only has contributed
"to make bad men doubly formidable, being in fact, an aug-
"mentation of their sources of mischief.

"I do not again require to repeat what I said before of my
"situation, but have only to urge you to immediate measures for
"my relief. The same reasons exist to demand it imperiously.
"Must one victim be sacrificed to greater injuries, or perhaps to death
"itself before the eyes of the authorities, & in the face of the plainest
"warning, before you are convinced that I am really injured? It
"says very little indeed for the perfection of the laws of Britain
"that no redress is to be had for such enormous abuses, or, that
"my condition for fourteen months has been made to depend on
"the soft & yielding heart of a female in such difficult circumstances.
"I still maintain my right to unqualified liberation, but if you refuse
"to accede to this, humanity demands the exercise of your discre-
"tionary power to liberate me conditionally. I shall come under
"any personal obligations to return in two weeks if I do not
"cure myself, or produce a gentleman who will come under such
"obligations to you on my account; or, you can write to my Father
"at once that I must be liberated, & require her to authorize you
"to do so. In such circumstances it will be better to direct her what
"to do, than simply to express your opinion of what is proper to
"be done. Extraordinary circumstances demand extraordinary measures to
"meet them; & I can assure you of the thanks of my friends for
"doing so. I can also assure you, Sir, that your confidence was

more

"so completely misplaced as in the present instance, in the men who say
"'I am not fit to be liberated.' If there were no other motives for
"my liberation, I would urge you to decide the point, whether I can
"cure myself in a fortnight, as it is a most important one and
"decides on what principles Asylums are conducted. You will then
"see whether they who made such an assertion, or I, am most
"entitled to be free from restraint.

"It is only proper to add, I have yet had no communication
"with my friends. I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servt

"John Millar."

"Mrs Bowhills, Kirkcaldy, 18th May, 1836."

"P.S. I have used the freedom to enclose a few lines to my
"Mother, as she did not receive what I formerly sent her from this,
"& will thank you to put it into the nearest post when convenient.

"In the copy of the letter to you dated 7th January, I noticed
"an expression not strictly accurate. Speaking of the treatment I had
"received as calculated to drive any man mad, I said, 'that this
"event had not taken place was more an exception to a general
"rule, than a probability which could have been calculated in my
"favor' – it ought to have been, & such I meant it, an exception to
"what would have been the case in the majority of instances where
"such treatment had been received, & I decidedly believe this. It is
"itself a decided proof that I cannot, without the grossest injustice,
"have any reflections cast upon the soundness of my intellect, after
"having sustained so severe a trial as the combined influence of
"two extreme causes acting on it at one & the same time; – that which
"arose from the treatment I have been receiving, & that which exists
"in the peculiar nature of the physical illness, arising from such
"causes as produced it.

"It was also from the apprehension of the mischief intended
"me, evident from the circumstances under which I had been carried
"off from home, that I made a desperate attempt to escape the
"third day after I was brought, by attempting to knock down
"the keeper. Such was only an act of self-defence, & just as
"justifiable in my circumstances, as self-defence against a
"highwayman, or in any situation whatever. I also honestly declare
"to you that had I had time to possess of fire-arms at the very
"first, I would have made a very different opposition from what
"I then did; not for the purpose of flying from legal authority,
"but to gain an opportunity of making an appeal for protection.

This

"This was very different from making a resistance to a criminal
"warrant: & indeed, had my condition been the same as that
"of a criminal in jail, instead of what it has been here for
"fourteen months, it would have been mercy to me in comparison
"of it. But at times I did not indeed know there had been
"any warrant in the matter: no occasion had ever taken my
"attention to Lunatics Asylums, at least in this particular point."

"18th May." "John Millar."

1st June, 1840.

Many of the peculiar habits of this individual have, by dint of persuasion, & the pressure of discipline, been overcome: & except in destroying in detail these eccentricities which have grown out of or are engrafted upon, his primary delusion, & by combating, by argument & ridicule these erroneous ideas themselves, there has been little encouragement to try the effects of treatment. He is still as fully & firmly convinced as ever that he is the victim of a conspiracy which began their machinations by an attempt to poison him, the effects of which still linger in his constitution, & that the persecution is continued by representing him as mad, confining him in an Asylum, & trying the effects of both moral & material agents upon his mind & body. He further avers that he has discovered the means of eradicating his own complaints, which he locates in "the extreme functions," & of curing all others: but that his foes baffle all his endeavours to become possessed of the ingredients composing this panacea. He now, however, conforms to all the rules & regulations of the establishment, drives out in a carriage, attends chapel, &c. & when not engaged in corresponding with his friends or the Sheriff upon the subject of his sufferings and emancipation, he spends his time apparently very happily in reading, conversation, draft-playing, battledoor & shuttlecock, &c. He has been frequently supplied with medicine, which he takes in infinitesimal doses, & with the greater number of those articles to which, in combination, he attributes such virtues, but he always lacks something. He has been affected for some months with swelling of parotid & submaxillary glands, but unattended with pain or inflammation.

No 7.

1st June, 1841. It is consolatory that this unfortunate man's delusions are stationary. Although unchanged in nature & intensity, and occasionally imparting a certain degree of acerbity to his measures, they have not multiplied, or extended their sphere of application. He credits, as firmly as ever, the existence of a conspiracy; he dreads, as much as ever, the effects of poison; and attributes, as pertinaciously as of old, his protracted disease of the alimentary functions, & the nervous complaint of that Province which he has discovered. He still corresponds with his relations; the public authorities require his liberation, and the investigation of the flagrant breach of the law of which he has been the victim. He reads; walks in the airing ground, but not beyond, and is, in appearance, health, and all particulars, unchanged.

1st June 1842.

There is less bitterness of accusation displayed by this Patient: and less urgency in urging the necessity for redress in those high and mighty quarters from which he formerly expected to obtain protection from his imaginary foes and liberation from a confinement he regards as so unjust! He is not so anxious to multiply the proofs of his own persecution and of the general wickedness & character of Asylums: but he repeats some important results from a measure contemplated by Lord J. Somerset to enlarge the powers or add to the number of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy. He avers that the passing of the Act will lead to a general jail delivery, a clearing out of Asylums. Although quiescent, his visions and visions are unchanged as may be gathered from the fact that it has become necessary to refit his Wardrobe from the Shop of a Dumfries Tailor as he is still convinced that all Clothes coming from home are impregnated with poison. His health is good.

1 June 1843

The fact, for it is a solemn and startling truth to him, that he is from time to time poisoned or contaminated in some mystic manner with debility and disease by the Physician has not entirely chilled the warm kindliness of manner announced in the last record. He gives courtesy but not confidence to his intercourse with the Authorities. Nor has the total failure of all his projects for liberation nor the exposure of the experimental system. The perverse silence of friends and Patients & expectators in all the points most interesting to him and their disregard of his Petitions cooled the ardor of his hope of success and

No 7

Admitted 16 June 1839

and triumph. He spends as orderly as before with his correspondence and in collecting proof of the wholesale murder practiced by Medical inquirers - Mr Stone is his present stay and support: a new regulation as to shaving has put a summary end to his personal appearance. He goes out in the Omnibus, and has joined a party in the Billiard room - but rejects the pleasure he obviously enjoys and could well enjoy in every other shape and from every other source. He condescended to examine the Private Theatre erected during last winter: but although in the Convalescent Gallery at the time he could not be prevailed upon to witness the performance by his fellow Patients. His health is good

1 June 1841 To the Matron and some of the Officers of the Establishment, Mr Miller's manner is more cordial and confiding: but the Physician cannot boast that the indications of returning Kindness towards him have ripened into friendship or even fellowship. The Doctors still the Plotter the Poisoner: or the passive instrument by which the sinister designs of others are carried forward. But notwithstanding this he does not altogether spurn the offices of attention tendered to him. He still occasionally is seized with sudden alarm that the machinations of his foes are about to be successful and that he is about to die from Poison. In general he is calm and undisturbed by any such apprehensions. Some slight bodily ailment creates and countenances these fears. He still addresses Petitions and expostulations upon the subject of his captivity to the Sheriff and members of Parliament: but these documents are less frequently transmitted. This suspension of his efforts to obtain justice does not arise from doubt as to the disposition or sincerity of the Advocates he has selected: but from some expectation that a general legislative measure is in preparation which has for its object the examination and vindication of such claimants as his. He is quite well

1 June 1845 This Patient for some time suffered under severe Catarrh during the past Winter: but the Complaint gradually yielded to quiet warmth and such domestic remedies and expedients as he himself pointed out or permitted to be employed: for jealous of all Professional men and measures he repelled all medicines and suggestions from the Physician. He is now quite well and has put on a new Coat under the Apprentice

Continued to Page 356

Admitted

# No 8.

16 June 1839. Susan Christie oct 38 Unmarried. Nothing whatever is known, or can be learned, from the friends as to the previous conduct or character of the Patient. the only part of her history stated is that she is "the eldest daughter of the late Capt Christie." Report bears that this gentleman having lived many years with a Canadian woman and had several children by her married her and was disinherited by his Father in consequence. The wife became a drunkard, but whether previous or subsequent to the births of this patient is not known. The whole family went to reside in France where Miss Susan was taken ill

2. The cause is said to be unknown. The duration of the complaint has been above ten years, that is ever since her relatives resided in France. She is described as having been extremely violent during the whole length of her confinement. But the only proof of the existence of this state appears to be that she was under restraint

3. Nothing whatever has been learned as to the state in which the Lady was at the time of the invasion of the disease.

4. The symptoms and progress of the disease have not been stated.

5. The malady has been continuous for many years. There may have been lucid intervals, but of this the friends are likewise ignorant and the Nuns to whose charge she has so long been intrusted communicate nothing upon the subject

6. The Patients tendency to suicide has not been heard of, if it exists.

7. The Patient was found by the Attendant sent to France for her, chained and restrained in every possible way. She was described as violent, malicious, destructive, of great personal strength, and unmanageable except by a number of attendants. So strongly impressed with this unfortunate persons ferocious & vindictiveness does the community at Pontorson appear to have been, that the Mayor and authorities interfered in order to compel the Attendants to receive the assistance of two other individuals whose cooperation it was affirmed was necessary to insure the safe conveyance of the Patient to E

No. 8.

to Scotland. She seems indeed to have been in a state of extreme excitement during the journey. This was induced in all probability by the previous harsh or injudicious treatment to which she had been subjected and to the inconveniences of her removal, of the cause or object of which she could not have formed any correct ideas. She arrived at the Brichton Institution accompanied by her three attendants and had deported herself in such a manner as apparently to justify their presence.

8. The relatives of the Patient are not subject to nervous or hereditary diseases.

9. It is believed that no treatment except the prayers of the religious body with whom she was placed has been tried.

10. The patient has been confined in L'Hospice, a conventual Establishment near to Pontoise. Since the commencement of her illness

On her reception into the Asylum She was placed in the darkened padded room and deported herself so quietly and peaceably that the restraint was removed, A coarse Canvas gown being substituted the arms of which terminated in a stuffed Cul de sac. She wore this dress for about ten days, sleeping in the padded room, whose her manners, tho' grotesque and sometimes vehement, were so innocent that all coercion was discontinued and she was set at liberty. She was then allowed to sleep in a ward with another patient and an Attendant and ultimately placed in an ordinary Apartment by herself. Her habits on coming to the Asylum, were exceedingly dirty but she now pays much more attention to the calls of nature and has been taught to intimate when these occur. She has been to Chapel to hear the prayers of the Church of England of which it was believed she was a member. On the first occasion she spoke almost incessantly betraying, however, some knowledge of the place and of the purpose for which she was brought there, by exclaiming "I believe in God" on the second occasion she spoke very little and that in a subdued tone. She has been out in a carriage and walks out with the other patients.

Her bodily health is good. B. torpid requiring an occasional laxative. The face is covered with a pustular eruption. The Itch appeared during the journey. She eats her food very heartily and now feeds herself, altho' this she could not do, or never attempted to do, when first admitted. Many of her movements are somewhat impeded by the Contractions.

No 8.

Contraction of her fingers. She sits down at the Piano frequently, but either in consequence of this imperfection or want of recollection does not play. Mentally she is in a state of abstraction: evidently dwelling upon past scenes & as it were parodying and mimicking the events and persons about which her thoughts are busied. Her attitudes and conversation are most wild and extravagant and as if intended to ridicule by mock dignity & grimace. While occupied with this internal world she is cognisant of what is going on around, understands & acts in accordance with what is said, but as if with only a partial attention to its meaning & with the same spirit of humour and buffoonery which attends all her spontaneous acts. She is very susceptible of flattery & altho' scarcely condescending to notice the mode in which it is addressed to her, can be guided by its influence. She generally sleeps well and is now perfectly quiet during the day. Let all the functions be duly regulated & let the patient be treated with gentleness.

1st June 1840. No Amendment has taken place in this case. She remains the same abstracted, unbecile, vehement being as when admitted: dangerous to furniture and doing much damage to it when not watched & subject to sudden bursts of violence which render seclusion necessary. She has never been confined except during the first few days following her admission as when removed from the public room and all sources of irritation her agitation speedily subsides. Her Cat. have for some time disappeared & their cessation was attended with great emaciation. She was ordered Pills ordered Aloes & Steel & nutritious diet which have had the effect of restoring strength & to a certain extent flesh but have not reestablished the discharge. Appetite good T. clean B. regular. Sleeps well & displays precisely the same mental manifestations as when the original history was entered.

1st June, 1841.

Either the extreme violence of this Lady has diminished, or her attendants manage her better; or she has become reconciled to the discipline of the establishment: for she is less of the fury than during the earlier periods of her confinement. Her mind is as irrational & disturbed as before. Without any apparent cause she began to lose flesh during Autumn; a tendency which was met by giving abundance of rich and highly concentrated food.

No 5.

1st June 1842. This patient is again and without any assignable cause becoming thin. She now however requires greater attention as three or four times during the last Spring she has been attacked by Diarrhea accompanied sometimes by a discharge of membraniform mucous and occasionally blood. She was therefore ordered farinaceous food and small doses of Dovers powder & Hyd: c Cret: but latterly her usual diet has been given with Zy of Port Wine in addition. She is at present composed and spends much of her time in the Public Room: but generally she is nervous, ashamed and fond of muddy as to compel occasional seclusion. A word, a tone of voice a name seems occasionally to have the power of recalling past times and the memory and reason become clear or clearer for a single moment but the next they become dark and clouded.

1st June 1845

1 June 1843

A small gallery having been opened for the permanently furious and others requiring temporary separation from the more composed members of the Community Miss Christie with two other ladies constitute its inhabitants. That this arrangement has contributed very considerably to the comfort and quiet of the larger body cannot be doubted. But Miss C. so much enjoyed the crowded promenade and the display of her majesty that perhaps she finds it a privation. She is still extremely thin but in good health. From time to time Diarrhea recurs but is readily controlled by Chalk mixture and Port Wine. When indisposed she is especially irritable and intractable requiring complete isolation. but even when no such cause can be traced she is still subject to tremendous bursts of fury during which she undresses herself. Shrieks in the most piercing tones: assaults all within her reach and expends her rage in metron and noise.

1 June 1844

She is still an occupant of the Gallery for the turbulent. But she has frequently been admitted to the society of the common room: an indulgence which may have been abused by a burst of irritability and screaming but in general greatly contributed to her comfort and gratification and did not interfere materially with the tranquility of the scene to which she was a visitor. She finds a positive relief to her passion in emitting loud, shrill cries. When most excited if placed in her own apartment and allowed to gratify the impulse to shriek the violence shortly subsides and

1 June 1846

No 8.

and she returns to her ordinary state of composure. The sounds she utters are of the most piercing and acute kind; but do not appear to be intended to convey the expression of intense anguish which under their circumstances they are calculated to represent. When calm she is still most dignified in her carriage: affectedly polite: incoherent, but referring to scenes of ceremony in broken and imperfect sentences. She is still subject to attacks of Diarrhoea but is robust even these and in good health

1st June 1845 This lady is now in good health and has not for some months suffered from Diarrhoea During the Autumnal and Winter Months the attacks were however, extremely frequent and severe, demanding the employment of the most energetic Astringents in combination with Opiates Alteratives and Tonics. In the Month of January she was seized with Bronchitis which was treated by blistering, Laxatives and the use of Decoct. Polyg. Seneg: Antimonium not being at the same time, enforced, so far as the actual desincination of the Patient & her perverse resistance would admit. Her recovery was tardy but complete: and what should be remarked she has not suffered from any affection of the Bowels since, with the exception of one attack of a few hours continuance. She is now, in all respects, as majestic as superlatively courteous and as prone to sudden and inexplicable reverses of spirits as during the earlier period of her seclusion. What so overcast her sorrows is related by cries which penetrate to all the other galleries orig the destruction of her Caps or any other object that is accessible. She is liable to these paroxysms during the day: and they are very rarely occur during the night. During her convalescence she spent many weeks in the Drawing room: and she is now a frequent visitor: her removal being necessary rather on account of her neglect of Cleanliness than from her violence. Her appetite is sometimes ravenous and then gratified at the expence of her companions whoever these may be.

1 June 1846 This lady labours under a severe attack of Enteritis in the month of December. However difficult it is at all times in the insane and especially in a case so to withdraw from and intolerant of all interference to form a correct diagnoses of acute disease, yet the rapid small pulse, the collapsed shrunk visage and the dreadful pains upon the knees and face and the occasional although not be mistaken

direction Continued to page 90

Admitted

brother Charles Edward Jesse
admitted 10th May 1847
discharged 15th Nov 1847

No. 9.

26. June 1839 John Walter Jesse aetat 23. Unmarried. A Clerk in the Excise.

1. Is described as having been of a sullen and obstinate character but very correct in his deportment. His obstinacy appears to be rather a pertinacious adherence to trifling and ridiculous habits rather than an unreasonable unwillingness to comply with just and proper demands. He is most gentlemanly in his manners and although not displaying any great solicitude to please seems to avoid gratuitous offence.

2. He is of a scrofulous disposition. When about 14 years of age it became necessary to amputate the right leg in consequence of the diseased state of the knee joint. The wound healed well and his general health improved while he remained in the Country but after residing some time in London the original disease began again to appear not only in the stump but in the other limb, the joints of which became swollen and enlarged. His general health also began to decline and there were symptoms of the formation of tubercular matter in the lungs. Removal to a warm climate (Barbadoes) again led to improvement of his general health. He remained abroad for nine months during the earlier part of which he described as being in robust health. For the last three months he was insane.

He is absent, obstinate and has acquired peculiar habits of touching particular parts of his clothes buttoning and unbuttoning them &c. He entertains a conviction that he has committed some great crime for which he ought to be hanged and a belief that he ought to deprive himself of every comfort and luxury. The disease has existed for two years.

3. The appearance of the disease was marked by the healing up of some scrofulous sores by the cessation of pain and swelling in the left knee joint and by great improvement in his general health. A total suppression of the functions of the skin is likewise said to have preceded the attack. No visible perspiration could be detected even in the tropical Country of Barbadoes. This continues. Scanty secretion of Urine. Constipation.

4. The most prominent symptoms are his stopping suddenly while walking although it be in the middle of the Street, his placing his hat upon the ground and remaining immoveable except by force for a considerable length of time. He is often apparently bewildered and either lost in thought or lost to what is passing around. He sometimes shouts violently denouncing a man with a white hat. He frequently refuses to eat Meat and has passed three days without food in the pretence that [illegible]

No 9

that he ought to eat as little as possible because he earns nothing. The disease does not appear to have increased. He wants not allow his nails or hairs to be cut.

5. This is the first attack. He is said to have been perfectly sane for weeks together since his return to England. When excited to talk upon indifferent topics he appears to be rational upon most points.

6. It has not been learnt that he has shewn any disposition to suicide.

7. He does not manifest any disposition to injure others except when irritated and he becomes so when contradicted or opposed. If touched roughly or any attempt is made to move him contrary to his will he is apt to strike the person touching or attempting to move him. The Attendant who accompanied him to the Institution declared that the Patient had attacked and severely injured him without any provocation but as the declarant was intoxicated at the time he made the statement his testimony must be received with some suspicion.

8. The scrofulous diathesis is decidedly hereditary. The Father is peculiar and eccentric but not insane.

9. The only treatment which has been resorted to has been Mesmerism. He was magnetised by one of the Celebrated Theys under the direction of Dr Elliotson without benefit, but the Patient says with pleasurable sensations to himself.

10 Our Account gives the duration of the disease two years, another at nine or ten months. He has been confined for Four months in the private Asylum of Mr Tonkins, Wetham Essex.

He has been perfectly docile and tranquil since his admission. Regular. Skin soft. Sleeps well. He has displayed a considerable taste for Music, taking great delight in whistling and singing tunes which he has heard before and in listening to them when played by others. He does not play on any instrument. Before the present attack he was fond of and excelled in drawing. Has been induced since his admission to commence copying a flower but displayed no interest in the performance and left it abruptly. He plays Cribbage and écarté but neither well. During a walk in the grounds exhibited all the peculiarities of stopping, placing his Hat on the ground &c. Ordinary Diet and exercise.

℞ Hydriodat Potass ℈ß
Inf Sodia ℥ß
F. Zingiber ℥ß
aq ℥ij ℥ß

No 9

This Patient has passed through three very different stages of mental disease. For the first two months of his residence he was quiet, sullen obstinate, looking fixedly at one point, fond of lying quite flat upon his back, pertinaciously refusing food upon the principle that there was a struggle of his enemies life and death going on within and that it was his duty to abstain from all interference & to give death fair play. He upon the same grounds resisted the administration of medicine. It was necessary upon these several occasions to have recourse to compulsory feeding but latterly it was (discontinued) discovered that the alternation of the Shower bath had the effect of inducing compliance. During this period he was prescribed , purgatives, & exercise. & he gradually assumed what are described as having been his natural manners & to have approached to a state of convalescence. He was perfectly good humoured & cheerful, friendly and attached to all around, engaging readily in the amusements proposed & displaying the continuance of the disease by weakness of intellect, & a want of interest in any part of the great business of life. From this he passed into a state of sullenness & irritableness during which he is subject to sudden fits of passion founded however upon permanent antipathies in which he strikes or insults the objects of his dislike. The only reason he can assign for these antipathies is that he hates the medical profession some member of which mutilated him by amputating his leg and rendered him less perfect than those he is obliged to associate with. These symptoms were contemporaneous with the appearance of scrofulous swellings of the submaxillary glands for which Hydriodate of Potass & Hydr. c. cab. were prescribed until the swells became tender. No diminution of the tumors took place & repeated leeching was ordered. One of the glands suppurated. For some time the patient has been taking the Infusion of Quassia with Hydriodate of Potash. His spirit of quarrelsomeness requires to be checked by the application of the douche of which he has a salutary apprehension.

1st June, 1841.

Very few exhibitions of ill-temper have taken place during the last six months, and previous to that time the indignation of the Patients was generally called into activity by what he regarded as unwarranted interference with the rights and privileges of his fellow Patients. He is still moody, morose, and reticent, upon purposeless thoughts intent, but lives in greater harmony with those around, and keeps the sport of his own passions and of the suspicions of others. Occasionally he displays the morbid sense of order alluded to in the preceding pages.

but in

No 9.

but in most other respects a change has occurred in the external manifestations, although the possession of intellect remains unconcealed. A more grave form of imbecility may be approaching? He now mingles little in conversation: reads little: has retired more within himself, and often seems to perceive less clearly what is addressed to him. Many of his peculiarities, the salient points of his malady have disappeared. The scrofulous sores in the neck have healed, leaving large rugose cicatrices. His health is good; his stature has increased, without any obvious impairment of vigor; and with the exception of an occasional abstinence from food, no other constitutional peculiarity requires to be noticed.

1st June 1842.

Mr Jesse is somewhat thinner than is supposed to be consistent with vigorous health and the action of the Heart has been observed to be strong impulsive and widely distributed over the Chest: for which a Symptom confirming Digitalis was ordered: but notwithstanding these indications he declares himself to be in perfect health and conducts himself as if he were. Latterly he has exhibited fewer oddities and less obstinacy; but if any change has taken place in the constitution of his mind, which seems doubtful it has become weakened rather than improved & consequently less prone to show, although not less liable to act under its morbid conditions

1 June 1843.

This patient has not gained flesh or strength since last season: but he certainly has not retrograded. Mr protests against being regarded as an invalid and declines to make any admission that he is so by taking medicine. He walks less actively. This and a manifest tendency to inactivity he attributed to the construction of his wooden leg, to the misconstruction of his Shoe: but when these causes have been removed he still works restlessly as ever he can. A favorite occupation is to remain in Bed or to extend himself upon the Sofa and reed his Salivas in all directions. When in the open air he shelches himself on the grass and spends hours in scrutinising a bug or in watching the proceedings of an insect. There have been occasional manifestations of passion and declarations of war: but in general he is mild even blunt and cheerful. His intercourse with another Patient who deals in extraordinary general propositions as to population and prosperity resembles his continuity of observation of small objects

Pleased

No 9

Admitted 28 June 1839

"Roused with a trifle tickled by a straw" he will for hours listen attentively and assent to the most incongruous mechanism that pride and diseased intellect ever gave forth. The Patient was much troubled with an inflammatory affection of the trachea during Spring which followed common catarrh. It appeared to yield to the repeated application of Croton Oil

1 June 1844. Mr Jesse has been free from all ailment during the past year. He is perhaps not so fat as he formerly was: but his aspect is healthy and vigorous. His habitual cheerfulness causes himself and all others to forget his hopeless and helpless lot. He manifested a great disinclination to walk for some time: but an alteration in his Wooden leg enables him or induced him to make greater exertions. He made a series of visits to General Pitmans room but having purloined a Set of Teeth: these were suspended. He spits inessantly

1 June 1845. A Cachectic state occured in the month of August last marked by considerable emaciation: pallidity of face: rapidity of pulse and light color of the facies. This was successfully treated by the exhibition of doses of the Powder of Mercury & Chalk as an alterative and of Quinine with Porter. During the extreme cold Mr J. was subject to sore throat or rather to slight cough dependant apparently upon slight irritation of the fauces & tonsils. The mild atmosphere & the House was all that was required to remove this affection and he is now quite well robust & active in his habits and, as is generally the case, disposed to abuse his powers by recourse to unprovoked assaults upon obnoxious individuals at times when they are unprepared and unprotected. These sudden exhibitions of wrath are however in all probability the consequence of some remembered imagined injury, or excited by words of opprobrium and insult which reach no other ears but his and which rouse the latent feeling of honor and independance which must at one time have formed an element in his character and which are still indicated by his carriage and manners. The evidence of this last conjecture is that after he has struck his Antagonist he intimates that the blow was inflicted for former misconduct or for improper and ungentlemanly language addressed

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Admitted

28 June 1839.

## No. 10.

James Irving, ætat 33. Unmarried. a Labourer. He was visited by his Brother

2. The cause of illness is not known. He has been unwell for five years. He imagines himself rich and in affluence. He affirms that he is possessed of large sums of money in the Bank, acquired by means of the sale of 500 Women in the London Market at about £25 a head. This sale took place about 1000 years ago, but he is of opinion that if he had the same opportunity at present the price would be much higher. He is disposed to treat for the purchase of the Brighton Institution, which he declares to be a fine place. He is vain of his personal appearance, and stands for a long time regarding his face in the glass of the window. He is apt to place himself in particular Hogarthian positions and to remain stationary for a long time. He is anxious to get a pair of knee breeches and top boots that he may be suitably equipped before he sends for a horse which he asserts is in his possession. He is extremely gentle and unwilling to injure even the lower animals. It is related that on seeing a mouse making free with his food he refrained from molesting it on the principle that it had a beard like his own and that its wants might be as great as his.

3. Nothing particular was observed in the state of his mental or bodily functions previous to the invasion of the disease

4. His Spirits are habitually high, imagines himself independent, and that he can live without labour. He was accordingly accustomed to remain in bed the greater part of the day and allowed his beard to grow to an enormous length, covering the whole of his face in token of his magnificence. No change in the form or inveteracy of the disease has been observed

5. About four years ago he is said to have got quite well and to have remained so for about three months, and then relapsed. The death of his Father is said to have aggravated the symptoms

6. He is quite contented and seems to enjoy life.

7. Has nothing malicious in his disposition. he is kindly & obliging. Notwithstanding this he is accused of having laid violent hands on his Sister when she ventured to refuse obedience, or the gratification of some of his desires

8. His Father was a nervous man and for a short while, at about 60 years of age became a little unhinged in Mind but recovered thoroughly.

No 10.

9 The Patient never has been under Medical treatment.

10. He has been ill for nearly five years but has never been in any Asylum. He was induced into the Asylum under the pretence of examining it as a new building. A practice which can never be sufficiently condemned. He was a little unwilling to remain and especially to retire to bed, but ultimately consented to all these arrangements and even to the sacrifice of his beard without repugnance and resistance. He has since been perfectly docile, good humoured, and willing to engage in one of his vocations which is that of a tailor. The head is of small size

Ordered ordinary diet and exercise

1st June 1840. No change have been perceptible in this patient. He has been busily employed either at his ordinary occupation or in the fields and garden. Upon one or two occasions he displayed great irascibility but was easily appeased: more frequently he manifests a strong disinclination to work. This comes on suddenly and without cause, but is of short duration. He is strong and healthy, and if a judgment can be formed from his laughter and mirthfulness, extremely happy

1st June, 1841

Uninterrupted good health, perfect good humor, and unceasing industry, comprehend the history of this harmless being for the last twelve months. He is supremely happy and contented; wealthy in his own estimation, but above the consideration of riches: confident in his own mental perspicacity, he luxuriates in opposing, or in contemptuously ridiculing the weaknesses of his companions, but, as is invariably the case, has no conception of his own vulnerable and weak points. Discipline appears to have overcome all tendency to laziness, provided the task prescribed be in the open air, a preference congenial with his early habits, and properly gratifiable.

1st June 1842

Another year has passed in the life of this Patient unmarked by any event except (when perhaps the succession of the seasons and the corresponding difference in the kind of employment may appear such. He is not much influenced by such circumstances: less so than formerly; if we may draw the conclusion from his silence upon such subjects and from his never adducing the weather, the climate and so forth as explanations of, or excuses for, his laziness & indisposition to join the Corps of Labourers. He at present attaches great importance

No 10

to the possession of a fine white set of teeth which he regards as not only as an indication of sound health, but as the means by which Strength is to be preserved: he accordingly dissuades his fellow patients from shewing the tongue or opening the mouth in case such an exertion might compromise the condition of his favorite organs.

1 June 1843

Irving is certainly less loquacious and less active-minded than he was. He declines conversation but still appears to be happy, hilarious, and good tempered. He enjoys a quiet laugh at the eccentricities of his associates, or at the joyous recollections which occur to his own memory. He does not allow others to share his mirth. The only exception to his habitual amenity took place when a new Attendant assumes the reins of government, and gave some directions as to employment which he regarded as inconsistent with judicious horticulture. He then rebelled and gave battle: but the disobedience was momentary. His industry is now unbroken by lazyness or lethargy. He even declines any temporary resumption of his own trade upon the ground that it confines him to the house. He has never complained during the year.

1 June 1844

An occasional demonstration of perversity and petulance has broken in upon the "even tenor" of this Patients way: but these are momentary unremembered and in no degree influence his general conduct. He is as industrious as before and works with pleasure as well as zeal: but his supreme gratification appears to be the silent observations of the scenes which occur in the day room which he inhabits. He is evidently at these times criticizing, quizzing, or sneering at the failings and follies he detects, although from his conversation, it appears that it is chiefly as any gesture of ludicrous ideas that these entertain him; and that he does not regard them as manifestations of madness. His health is uninterruptedly good, and he joins in many of the amusements where he can remain a spectator. He eschews dancing.

1 June 1845

The Patient has been visited by some of his relatives during the past year: recognised them at once: resumed to occupations in which he had been engaged immediately previous to their separation

No. 10.

Admitted 2 July 1839

and evidently regarded and treated them as ludicrous, although they furnished proofs of his own insanity. He has neither been irritable nor irascible during the past season but has regularly and cheerfully accompanied his fellow labourers to the field and participated in their occupations. He accomplishes many of his Gardening operations with skill: and dwells upon them, extolls their beauty and utility to all who will listen to their praise or to mine, in default of other Auditors. He deals upon a straight line, and may be seen gazing intently upon the furrow or trench which he has formed. His health is sound and permanent: and he invariably refers or is pleased when others refer to his birth as indications of his vigor and personal beauty. He very generally prefers Bed to any of the Evening amusements during Winter: but submits to authority when pleasure is made as imperative as toil. He is a great Oracle on the state of the Weather.

1. June 1846. This Patient is still the Picture of self satisfaction and content. His composure has upon two or three occasions been disturbed by sudden and inexplicable but very transitory ebullitions of passion, to which however he never afterwards adverts, and of which it is possible he retains a very imperfect recollection. His habitual laugh has generally a tone of sneer combined with the genuine hilarity, and his own complacency is evidently augmented by saying what is wise or witty, or returned by him as such, at the expense of others. His top was accidently cut during some garden operations, the nature was sustained without a murmur and the only evidence of annoyance which the wounds occasioned must have been the restraint imposed upon the risible muscles. He is still an active coadjutor of the Gardener and may be said to live under the roof of heaven. His aspect is ruddy and bronzed by both and weather, and his health is excellent.

1st June. 1847. James Irving still possesses the even tenor of his way as little disturbed by the fears and anxieties of the world as he is by the imaginary woes of which he is sometimes the victim. His calm and monotonous mode of life has not in any way been disturbed since last report nor has he been subjected to any inexplicable movements of passion to which he was formerly liable; nor by disease, nor by disagreement with his companions, nor with the System by which he has been moulded and regulated. (Continued to page 135)

No 11.

Admitted
2. July 1839. Henry Hodges ætat Unmarried. A Butler. No information whatever has been given by his relations or guardians respecting his history but

1. it has been reported that while in the eyes of the world he appeared a sober and upright person he had privately been addicted to drinking and expended the greater part of his wages which were considerable in the purchase of spirits.

2. Supposed that the disease owed its origin to drinking. the symptoms of aberration, of what kind is not particularized were developed about three years ago: since that time he has remained in a state of fatuity his existence being purely vegetative

3. Of premonitory symptoms nothing is known

4. At the commencement of the disease it is certified "that he left his masters "house about 10 o'clock at night, that he had thrown off all his clothes "except his shirt and that he was found in a state of nudity kneeling "at the side of a Hay rick". Since this exhibition the prominent symptoms has been the absence of all mental exertion and power. No change whatever has been observed in the intensity of the disease.

5. No lucid intervals or remissions are recorded

6. Immediately after the certificate to which allusion has been made above was granted he attempted to destroy himself with a carving knife. & since then is reported to have repeated the attempt. In a note from the House Surgeon of the Infirmary it is mentioned that "though admitted in about "a fortnight after that date (of the certificate) the wound was not completely "healed till within the last two months" The cicatrix appears new & extensive.

7. The patient is perfectly harmless but is unwilling to be disturbed & answers petulantly if pressed to reply to questions. He walks about in a stooping posture & never upon any occasion addresses or notices those around.

8. No information has been given as to the constitutional peculiarities of his family.

No. 11.

9. It is presumed that no treatment except bare unmitigated confinement has been tried.

10. The patient has been insane for three years & confines in the Dumfries Asylums during the whole period.

The man seems to be in good health but the tongue is coated upon the base and there is an extreme fetor of breath. B. to forfeit. Ordered ordinary diet air & exercise &c

℞. P. Aloes gr. XXXVI
P. Scammon. gr. XXIV
P. Hyd. c. Ant gr. XXIV ~~m~~ divide in doses
& vj One every morning

He has been engaged in ordinary out of door labour

5th June 1840. Since last the excoriation of the wound in the neck given away & an irritable ulcer arisen: which has upon both occasions readily yielded to the application of Poultices & Nitrate of silver. It has been observed that he sometimes seems to have difficulty in swallowing solid food. but if any diminution of the passage has been induced by the long existing inflammation in the neighbourhood it cannot be to any great extent as deglutition is generally performed without impediment and the patient is in good health and fat. His mental powers are as much enfeebled as when admitted. He is quiet unobtrusive & inoffensive, but if interfered with or desired to do that which is beyond the sphere of his ordinary avocations he becomes petulant & angry.

Upon the 31 March he was found in bed unable to speak or move and breathing stertorously. He could not be roused from this state of stupor but the pupil partially responded to light. As much blood as could be procured was taken from the temples by cupping during which operation sensation & motion returned: two drops of Croton oil were placed in the mouth & immediately subsequent to the first free evacuation of the Bowels two Pills consisting of Calomel Scammony & Henbane were administered & ordered to be repeated every day for some time. In the evening he was much better and able to speak. Porter was ordered during the convalescence which went on very rapidly & he is now perfectly recovered without any impairment of his muscular power or any appreciable additional mental.

His habits are not cleanly & require to be watched as he is subject to the morbus pediculorus

No 11.

1st June, 1841. The mould & form of this Lunatics mind is precisely the same as at admission. The Lunacy has not advanced, nor has a single additional idea been imparted. Yet though displaying no desire beyond animal gratification, no longing for liberty or for any which is not accessible within the gallery he inhabits, no will to do or ask otherwise than what his Attendant, the regulations of the Establishment, or imitation suggest; he still shows a fondness for reading, and to whatever extent he may derive pleasure or profit therefrom, retains tastes and predilections as in common the Bible, which he frequently does, he invariably turns to the historical portion. During spring he took appetite became pale and thin, but beyond these indications, presented no symptoms, and made no complaints of specific disease. He was ordered Blue Pill, which was followed up by the free use of nutritious diet and Porter, and has now resumed his ordinary appearance & rounded contours.

1st June 1842.

Innocent, humane, vegetative, not even a fracture of the Humerus resulting from a blow inflicted by a fellow Patient, roused this harmless and passive being either to complaint, retaliation, or the expression of pain. Twelve hours elapsed after the blow was given and furnished, for the offender was capable of discrimination, before the accident was discovered: nor would it have been even then had not the Patient been unable to undress. Considerable febrile irritation followed and some difficulty was experienced in keeping the ends of the bone in apposition: but this now going on well, and union (hoped) to be speedily established.

His mind is stagnant, stationary; he cannot now be induced to reply question or can he be provoked to anger. He still reads Newspapers and the Bible sedulously: but how far from habit and how from a desire for amusement cannot be ascertained.

1 June 1843.

This patient has had two slight epileptiform fits of short duration and involving no serious consequences. He sleeps more than he formerly did: but in all other respects he is the same gentle imbecile, wearing silently to his grave. He still reads the bible studiously and any other book which may be accessible. Appears to enjoy any luxuries that may be offered him and complies mechanically with whatever order he may receive or that apply to the other Patients. His bowels require attention: for although acting frequently as his habits indicate accumulations of faces take place which may determine the return of the E

No 11.

the convulsive paroxysm.

1 June 1844 The convulsive attacks mentioned in last report have returned at intervals of several months duration. They do not appear to have materially impaired either his mental or bodily powers and immediately after the disappearance of the immediate consequences his intellect is more acute his modes of expression more distinct and coherent than at other times. These remarks apply to the general course of the malady, but in the month of November 1843 he was seized with a severe fit and fell heavily on the floor: a second took place about two hours afterwards leaving him weak and powerless and with an evident tendency of the body to the right side. In the confusion which occured on the occasion of Hannah's shewing her good feeling by placing a Cup under the old mans head while he was extended on the floor. On being assisted to bed he was found to be paraplegic although the sensibility of the legs was unimpaired. In the course of two days he recovered his locomotive powers and was able to walk although unsteadily. He has had no attack for some Months and is now looking remarkably well and less infirm. He still attends Chapel, Courts the Theatre, and reads the Bible and sometimes the Newspapers as faithfully as in former years. 10 November 1845

1 June 1845 A Hodges has been more exempt during the past than many previous years both from the infirmities incidental to apparent old age and from the attacks of Epilepsy which have been described. He has suffered from one attack and from slight pain of the Abdomen attended with vomiting which was attributed to indiscretion in eating if not to repletion. His feet and Ankles are observed to swell which may be the effect of the sluggish inactive life he leads but is more probably connected with some congestion of the Abdominal Viscera. The words "apparent old age" have been used in consequence of the declaration of a fellow servant who assured him, that in spite of his stoop, shuffling gait & heavy decrepid features he is still in or nigh to the prime of manhood. His actual age is not known. It was proposed sometime since that as the Patient was harmless and

No. 11.

and tractable he should be boarded out in his native Parish: but his dirty habits and inability to attend to his own wants proved an insurmountable barrier to this plan. He still turns over the leaves of a Book or views a Newspaper but never communicates the information he may glean nor does he join in conversation.

10 Novemb 1846 This Patient died suddenly and unexpectedly for although obviously labouring under hydrothorax from disease of the Kidneys, the more urgent symptoms had been signally mitigated by treatment and he had been visited about an hour previous to death and was left apparently comfortable. His legs have been Anasarcous for a long time: but their great size giving way & aspect his hurried breathing & Pulse attracted notice upon the 29th Ult when 3pt. Ether Aet was prescribed and subsequently Pills containing 1/2 gr. Digit. and 1 Hyd. Pill with a Solution of Supert. Potass as common drink. The Urine which was at first scanty and presented a specific gravity of 1015 became copious and even profuse under the operation of the diuretics, the specific gravity at the same time to 1006. Upon the 8th Novembr the Anasarca had completely disappeared while upon the 9th although free from dyspnœa his hands had swelled considerably. Disinclined under every circumstance to embrace communion with those around he became more dull, lethargic, and soporose towards the close of life. For along time he never quitted his Chair: nor would he have left bed had he not been required to do so. This was partly the consequence of increased debility, partly of that repugnance to motion so generally observed in Dropsical diseases but it was chiefly dependant upon that imbecility and torpor which attend the an[illegible] and impoverished state of the fluids characteristic of the last stages of chronic disease.

Died

To

Admitted
3 July 1839

# No. 12.

Robert Foster Pratt æt. 22 - immersed. A Student of Divinity in Durhams University having obtained his degree of all. A. His habits have always been regular and his character in every respect exemplary

2. The cause is said to have been too close applications to study without proper exercise or recreation.

3 Mr. P. returned home at the vacations last June since which period he has been occasionally abstracted and silent took no interest in ordinary concerns and occupied himself entirely in reading. In the month of March he became restless and took long solitary walks. For many days he refused to eat any thing and generally took only bread & water occasionally two or three glasses of wine were added to this diet

4. No information has been communicated as to the leading features of the case the nature of the delusions or whether there are any - but a circumstance has been incidentally mentioned by a friend. On one of the occasions he secluded himself in his own apartment and was supposed to be fasting he was discovered engaged in devouring a cake with his own mouth.

5. There does not appear to have been any amelioration or cessation of the disease

6. The disease has never assumed a suicidal form

7. The Patient is very mild & harmless in his disposition

8. No friend or relatives is troubled with the hereditary disease

9. No treatment has been resorted to so far as is known

10. Has been confined in the Morningside Asylum for the last three months.

N° 12.

Since his admission he has been perfectly quiet and docile but has peculiar habits and is obstinate in adhering to them. He is anxious to be left alone, prefers being in his bedroom to associating with the other patients He is desirous of spending his time in the Chapel, he will not go out of doors but does not assign any reason or motive for these peculiarities. For two days he refused to take food but on being remonstrated with and told that it was a regulation of the House that a proper quantity of food should be taken from which there is no appeal he yielded his assent to the propriety of this measure and has since taken what was set before him apparently with relish. From certain expressions which he has made use of it is probable that his delusions are in some way connected with religion or with the Church of which he was about to become a Clergyman but the evidence of this is defective.
Mr. P. is exceedingly tall and has apparently grown much of late. He is pale and has a look of dejection. T. torpid. Sleeps well To have ordinary nutritious diet. warm bathing and exercise.

1 June 1840. Believing that from the meagre evidence furnished the disease of this Patient depended upon great mental motion & excitement in during sudden & rapid growth. the treatment has been confined to supplying the system with bland nourishing food, to the due regulation of all the functions and to the constant correction of those absurd peculiarities which had been contracted elsewhere. The warm bath exercise & amusement with the exhibition of an occasional alterative were persevered in for six months without much benefit. The Patient had, however, become more amenable to the regulations of the house, more attentive to what was passing around & less a slave to those tendencies to attitudinize, pick up scraps of paper twist a shred of cloth &c than before. Notwithstanding this alteration the original lethargy or non display of intelligence continued. In June the body being covered with a papular eruption he was ordered Hyd. c creta in small doses followed by Decoct. of Sarsaparilla: which had the desired effect. For about six weeks he was subjected to a course of purgatives: a powder consisting of 15 grs of Extract of Colocynth & ½ drop of croton oil at first once a day then every alternate day and latterly once every four days Besides the usual attempts to rouse and direct his faculties & feelings which he regarded as part & parcel of the machinery of the establishment an attempt was made to engage him in writing to his friends which failed from the mechanism which prevailes in all his compositions. he was Literacies prescribed a task in translation with even less success. he willingly reads aloud

aloud and when compelled to do so evidently carries his attention along with the subject. but he very rarely opens a book spontaneously. Upon one occasion he pertinaciously declined to take food at table but on being at his own suggestion with a loaf of bread in his bedroom he ate of it heartily. This happened some months since. He now eats regularly & sufficiently and is so far improved as to perceive any ludicrous circumstance which may occur & to enjoy it.

1st June, 1841.

Many of the oddities and eccentricities of this individual have ceased, but they have been succeeded by an inattention to personal cleanliness and neatness, and by extreme apathy and suspiciousness of mind. He now reads none, writes none, converses none. He takes exercise in the grounds, but while in the house may be said to inhabit one corner of the gallery. His bodily health has required no attention.

1st June 1842

This patient is now subject to frequent paroxysms of violent excitement during which whatever is within reach and is destructable is destroyed Chairs Beds Windows all perish in the tornado and when interrupted in the work of demolition he directs his vengeance at once against the intruder. Upon one and that the first occasion of these outbreaks and when any and every one would have been suspected of such conduct sooner he broke every inch of glass in his window by the aid of a piece of Wood taken from his Bed and before the Night watch could have out the source of the noise. Seclusion and restraint for a few hours generally induce quiet when the patient returns to a state of partial imbecility disturbed but not dispelled by paroxysms of greater mental activity prevails as indicated by rapid walking by the frequent repetition of a single word or syllable, and by a more keen perception of what is taking place around. He is healthy and brawny.

1 June 1843

This Patient is now constantly, or with extremely brief and partial intermissions, in the state which is described in 1842 as occasional and paroxysmal. It is where one simple destruction in which he delights and the extent to which he ingeniously continues to gratify this propensity is incalculable. His bony clothes fall the first sacrifice. Prominent objects, such as the Gas burners are the next objects and when seclusion is resorted to as a consequence of these misdemeanours he tears his bed clothes to shreds and

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and injures every article of furniture to which he has access. This habit, fond must now be recognised as such, has become so inveterate and expensive that it has become necessary to limit him during the night to a palliasse and a quilted cover. He occasionally but rarely manifests pugnacity and then it appears to be the result of panic and blind reperkimal, the instinct of self defence rather than malice, or cruelty, or ferocity. His passions lash into violence by fear, feel no check from will. He has lost flesh but no strength from this incessant drain upon his energies. He progress which the liberal use of Porter and Tr Opii has been tried but without decided effect. Here spare but powerful and healthy. His habits are degraded. He received lately a visit from a favorite Brother, but did not recognise or acknowledge the relationship. It has been found necessary to use a dress which cannot be removed without the consent and assistance of the Attendant and which is strong enough to resist the attacks of the wearer.

1 June 1844

The strong canvas dress, fastened at the back by means of buckles or Padlocks, repeated seclusion and incessant vigilance are still unavoidably necessary in this case, as the perverse, pugnacious and destructive tendencies are nearly as undeniable as ever. Care has been taken to obtain an Attendant of great muscular strength and independency: and these qualities being appreciated by the Patient he has been less rebellious of late, has submitted more readily to authority and perpetrated fewer crimes against property and the person than when the prowess of the servant was doubtful. His submission to the yoke has however, been sullen and surly. Occasional paroxysms of fury still occur. During one of these he had been secluded for three days, and as it was absolutely necessary to clean his apartment every morning, he took advantage of the opportunity, rushed from the door, defeated four Attendants who had been summoned to overpower him and thrust his foot through a pane of glass cutting it severely. Ostensibly in consequence of this accident: but in reality because the defeated Attendant was cowed and cowardly, he was restrained for two or three days much against my wish and views as to the circumstances under which coercion should be resorted to. He frequently announced the approach of these bulletions of savage passion by uttering in no very melodious voice "hey for Bob and Sam, hey for Honeybutter". He has abandoned himself to the most filthy and

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degrading practices: panting and plastering his room every morning with ordure. It is difficult to penetrate so thick a veil of delusion and degradation: but his intelligence is still so far unimpaired as to enable him to read correctly and beautifully: and to remember his friends. Has subject Diarrhœa

1 June 1845

This patient is considerably less robust than he was and probably as the effect of diminished vigor more easily managed. He still has his excited and restless days and seasons alternating with more tranquil periods: but although he may now be approached in safety and even be courteously saluted, in whatever state he may be he is not more rational or more communicative. He has for some time sat crouched up or rather with the body bent upon the legs. the chin resting on the knees. This attitude may be assumed to relieve some uneasy sensation: and this is rendered a probable conjecture by the fact that he is subject to violent action of the heart and has laboured for the last four Months under a short hacking cough which has recently been referred to tubercular deposit in the upper part of right lung. He has had a common pectoral mixture which occasionally seems to allay the bronchial irritation: but his habits tendencies and temper set all systematic treatment at defiance. The cessation of his destructive habits has enabled him to have the luxury of a Canvas bottomed bed: and he now even possesses and uses a Chamber Pot. He is still stout but pallid and has lost flesh.

16th August 1845

The progress of this case of Phthisis to a fatal termination affords a striking and painful illustration of the difficulties with which the Physician has to contend as well as of the insidious or latent form which many disease assume when associated with Insanity. Apart from the Stethescopic signs, the gradual emaciation and the slight though troublesome cough, no data existed which could guide to precise views of the progress of the disease. The patient affirmed most pointedly and positively that he was in perfect health: there was no expectoration until near to the close of life, the patient slept soundly was able to take exercise in the open air until a week previous to dissolution and

Continued to page 89

Admitted 6 July 1839. Was he [illegible] Dyslexia 8.

? Maiden name: obligant's book records Mrs Boyden as being admitted on 6th July 1839

No 13.

Admitted 6 July 1839. May be Mrs Boyden

Matilda McKenzie aet 26. Married. Her acquaintances describe her as a Woman of strong but rather harsh mind of a rather haughty and domineering temper. Her intellectual powers were well cultivated she being what is styled a blue stocking and altho much respected does not appear to have been beloved by her acquaintances. She was a woman of exalted feelings of piety and severe notions as to morality: prudish and censorious she is reported to have been well educated and to have been the Companion of a Lady of rank but it is suspected that her accomplishments were rather shew of the intellect and useful than of the feelings and ornamental.

2. The cause seems to have been cessation of the menses. It is proper to observe that for many years the Catamania had been profuse and irregular that immediately previous to their disappearance the discharge had amounted to hemorrhage and reduced her to such a state of emaciation and prostration of strength that her life was despaired of. On regaining a little strength, symptoms of derangement became perceptible altho' for a long time her relations could not be brought to believe in the reality of this. She herself seemed quite aware that her mental strength was about to give way but sometime elapsed before actual incoherence or irregularity of conduct appeared she was during all this time under actual medical treatment and seems rather to have displayed an infantile weakness of mind such as crying without cause taking leave of her husband every night under the impression that she was not to see him again &c than any actual aberration. The disease has been of 13 months duration & the symptoms seem to have been when fairly developed constant excitement with much irritability of the nervous system and great want of attention to cleanliness

3. Before the accession of the disease there existed great depression of Spirits symptoms of dyspepsia attended with violent action of the heart &c

4. It is said to be generally melancholic but is subject to paroxysms of violent excitement the violence of these however is said to be less than at the Commencement of the disease the Superintendent of the Asylum where she formerly resided stated that as extremely unmanageable was she that Muffs, muzzles &c were constantly required. Her inattention to cleanliness is as great as ever

5. This is the first attack & no improvement seems to have attended the various

No. 13.

various measures attempted for her relief.

6. The Patient at one time threatened to commit suicide but is not known to have made any attempt upon her life.

7. Shortly after the commencement of the disease she offered violence to her Nurse and attendants and is still occasionally furious and vindictive. For sometime the predominating morbid thoughts seems to have been that she acted unkindly towards an Aunt who is since dead.

8. The Medical man who had first attended states that he had learned that her relations were scrofulous and phthisical.

9. She was first treated as dyspepsia according to the symptoms by no physical treatment was adopted for the insanity. During her residence in Glasgow it is stated that the "usual local and general "treatment" was applied.

10. The Patient has been confined for the last twelvemonths in Dumfries Lunatic Asylum, Glasgow.

Two female attendants were sent to convey this patient to Dumfries but found it quite impossible to accomplish this so violent and unceasing was her resistance so great was her strength and so incessant and loud were her vociferations. She was ultimately brought to the Institution by the assistance of a male attendant requiring however considerable coercion and having restraint during the whole of the journey.

She is of spare habits is rather emaciated and has the look of demonomania evidently possessing and desiring to exercise muscular strength. her expression is wild haggard and vacant and when regarding her attentively she frequently protrudes her lips and contorts her face in the most hideous & ridiculous manner. Her hair is grey & grizzly the upper lip and Chin being covered with protuberances of it. For the first two days subsequent to her admission she cried incessantly but rarely articulating in such a manner as to allow us to distinguish what she said. When placed in the dark padded room she became more quiet but was in no greater degree amenable to reason or to the entreaties of those around her. She is totally regardless of cleanliness and appears to have the greatest

3

No 13.

greatest repugnance that her filthy and indecent habits should be interfered with. Her periods of repletement are accordingly when she is cleaned, dressed or forced to leave or go to bed. She is rarely violent or vociferous during the night and this circumstance led to her having recourse to temporary solitude as a means of restoring tranquility during the day. After the lapse of a few days however she seemed somewhat to appreciate the solace of society and was gratified by the presence of a number of individuals in the room. To these she rarely addresses any thing save monosyllables their names or a demand for tea or some other description of food. She at all times declaring even at the moment she is swallowing dinner or supper that she has not tasted food during the day. She eats voraciously and as frequently as it is presented to her at the same time however pretending to manifest reluctance and that when it is given is nauseous and disgusting. Her sense of taste however is not altogether impaired in as much as she frequently detects the medicine exhibited and rejects it. Her sense of vision is particularly acute and watchful and she appears sensible to and fond of music. It seems very doubtful whether she is aware that she is in Dumfries Shire or that she takes any cognizance of the objects around. She rarely goes to the window and when she does so regards the scene with a careless or vacant look. Of other external impressions she is equally insusceptible and is only fully roused when some inclination is opposed or when urged to do that which is contrary to her inclinations. She cannot be said to be in a state of abstraction or deeply occupied with her own sufferings but to be either in a state of mental distress which allows her to perceive her own condition in an indistinct manner and to appeal for relief to those around or to be void of any mental impression whatever. Her disease may be styled partial fatuity with perversion of the intellectual powers and excessive activity of the propensities. This definition is illustrated by her inability to control or direct her own thoughts or actions, to arrange her words so as to convey an intelligible reply and by the fury, maliciousness and indecency of these acts themselves. There is one curious physiological fact connected with the case. She for four days speaks Gaelic although her friends assert that she left Campbeltown her native place, a mere girl, perhaps about nine years of age and has had no opportunity since of renewing her acquaintance with that language.

Her bodily health is good although she has the appearance of old age. The head is large & well formed, the chest flat and compressed, the muscles well marked but attenuated, the skin yellow and dirty looking. She is affected bronchocele of a large size upon the right side which appears to become turgid & covered with distended veins at periods of agitation and anger. There is

another

No. 13.

another enlarged gland in the axilla. The abdomen is compressed hard and conveys the same sensation as when the bowels have become attached to each other in consequence of chronic formation. There is no heat of surface or of the head. Eyes suffused. Bowels torpid. Attitude, except when not that of melancholia. The Head sunk somewhat on the breast, the shoulders raised, and the steps slow measured and cautious.

6th Ordered to have Animal Soup every day but no Animal food. to be placed in the padded room during the night and to be left alone occasionally during the day

℞ Extr. Hydrocyan. gr. IV Tart. Antim gr. I M
Ho. Sumend.

7th Bowels not opened Ho. Pil. Aloet.

8th No motion

℞ Extr. Colocynth gr. IV
Mur. Pil Hyd. gr. iij M
ft. Pil H. S umend.

9th Bowels freely and repeatedly opened. During the afternoon of this day she had what may be styled a kind interval sitting quietly and conversing mildly though incoherently with her attendants, singing Psalms and Paraphrases &c &c. This suspension of the disease lasted about two hours but the preparations for retiring to rest caused the usual shrieks and resistance.

10th ℞ Extr. Hydrocyani gr. IV
Tart. Antim gr. I M
H. S umend. O.W.

13th Much quieter. No improvement in the mind. Continue Extr. Hydrocyan. gr. IV. but intermit Tart. Antim.

20th She continues to be very much in the same state. The Bowels now are regular without Medicine. She has a constant craving for food. Ordered to have 8 Oz. of Sago made of Milk at 12 o'clock every day. To discontinue all restraint even during the night except the padded cell & use shower.

24th. Had an interview with her husband during which according to his Statement she conversed with considerable coherency and conducted herself with perfect propriety. This visit was paid not by my advice but upon the ground of an opinion by me that it would be not be productive of good or evil. This opinion was founded upon her inattentions to external impressions. She did not appear to be in any way affected by the presence of her Husband.

No. 13

1 June 1840. The principle to be followed in managing such a case as this being obviously to withdraw all sources of excitement and irritation and to open up as many means of enjoyment and tranquility as seemed to be compatible with the primary object and as seemed to coincide with the condition and disposition of the patient it was ordered that the bowels should be regulated by aloes blue pill and and that she should receive food frequently and that chiefly of a farinaceous kind that she should not be forced to do any thing but what was absolutely essential to her health and comfort, that whenever siezed with a paroxysm of violence and anger she should be left alone and undisturbed and that even in emetizing her and performing those kind offices which her helpless situation required no ostentatious display of sympathy should be or any undue interference with even prepositerous habits attempted provided they did not militate against the production of that peace & composure & comfort towards which all these precautions tended. Anodynes were tried for a considerable length of time with the same end in view

Little or no intelligence in relation of the symptoms at any time taking place, the following provisions were necessary: that her gowns should be made so that her sleeves terminated in a stuffed cul de sac that she should sleep in the padded room as she never remains even for an hour in bed & that all objects of furniture should be removed during the accession of violence. It was deemed advisable in the Month of November to follow out the indications of Amelioration detailed above by placing the patient in a more quiet and retired situation in the Institution - to appoint a special servant to associate with and superintend her and to substitute for the Gowns mentioned Stuffed gloves which could be removed at will. Very decided advantages followed this arrangement. The patient is now much more calm and easily guided. She has contracted an attachment to her Companion and generally treats her with respect and kindness. She now occasionally walks out in the Balcony knits a stocking, the attendant reads aloud to her & she appears to be soothed but offers no observation - The Gloves are frequently dispensed with for weeks. It cannot be said however that there is any change in the nature of the disease as she is still alternately violent & puerile extravagantly joyous & miserable: nor considering her age and constitution does there appear to be any reasonable grounds for expecting any other amendment than a cessation of violence & the enjoyment of longer intervals of composure. In January the Catamenial discharge appeared in small quantity and for the two following months it returned once in every three weeks but in moderate quantity. Towards the close of April the discharge was

Carried forward to page 338.

Admitted

No 14

14 July 1839. James Dickson ætat 40. Married. His temper was originally mild but subject to sudden fits of irritability. He had
1. considerable powers of imitation and a keen sense of the ludicrous which he exercised in caricaturing the failings and eccentricities of those around in singing and in his general manners. His opinions were strongly pronounced as to political matters, but although vehement in denouncing those who entertained opposite views, his opposition was good humoured. He is said to have been an excellent man of business and of extremely active habits.

2. His affairs became confused and in an unpromising state in consequence, it is surmised, of his having neglected them in order to mingle in the political squabbles in the town in which he resided, and to promote the interests of the party to which he belonged. Whether the excitement of the struggle, the personal sacrifices and annoyances to which he was exposed led to his present unsoundness of mind, or whether it was owing to the depressed state in which he found his circumstances, or to both of these causes combined, cannot be clearly made out, but his Friends were inclined to attribute it to the first mentioned, and it is certain that so far as regards time, his delusions seem to have followed immediately upon his violent partizanship, and it is worthy of remark that they seem to have derived their character from the state of mind which must then have prevailed. The disease is upwards of two years duration, and has been referred by the Physicians under whose care he has long been, to organic disease of the brain. This opinion is countenanced by the frequent recurrence of epileptic forms of fits.

3. It is understood that before the actual development of derangement, his spirits were unusually elevated, assisted, it may be, by recourse to stimulants, without which no election contest appears to be carried on. It appears that he was at the same time extremely lavish in his expenditure, a profusion which may have depended upon the erroneous notions as to his own wealth, which have since terminated in permanent delusions. One of his peculiar fancies would lead us to believe that certain uneasy or unnatural sensations about the head when the disease broke out. He says that he was visited and illuminated by the Holy Ghost his head became transparent

No 14

and was visibly so to a large company which he had invited to celebrate his spiritual exaltation.

4. When first seized he must have displayed considerable violence, as both before and for many months after his confinement in an Asylum at Perth, he was under restraint. The symptoms have now undergone a very decided change, he is talkative, energetic, and even vehement in his conduct, but perfectly quiet and tractable, and even when most decided and vituperative in his denunciations of his supposed enemies, and those who refuse to acknowledge his wealth, rank &c. he meets you with a smile and upon being addressed immediately becomes tranquil. He is however perfectly sincere in his hostility and believes firmly in the truth of all the wild extravagancies which pass thro' his mind. As has been mentioned, he imagines himself possessed of enormous sums of money vested in various Banks, &c part of this property has been acquired by his having obtained fines and damages on prosecuting the individuals who have interfered with his rights and privileges, deprived him of liberty &c. for example, the Directors of the Asylums at Perth have been mulcted in several Millions: but the sums he lays claim to are so enormous that he finds some difficulty in accounting for the way in which they were obtained. He declares he is the husband of the Queen and that although the marriage was only consummated about two years ago, that is, about a period coincident with the incursion of his disease, that she is the Mother of four children by him. The fiction by which he accounts for this extraordinary prolificness on the part of her Majesty is truly wonderful. He says that four Ostrich eggs were the fruit of their union, which on being taken up into Heaven produced children which he called his own. He denounces in no measured terms the existing Government, accuses Lord Melbourne of Treason, peculation to the amount of £10,000,100 part of which, strange to say, is deposited in the Leith Bank, and of other grave crimes and misdemeanours. Lords Normanby and John Russel share in these impeachments, the latter having according to him stolen 200 pipes of Wine from the Royal Cellar. He declares that the Chartists are Jews, that they originally came from France and deny the divine authority of the scriptures. Indeed his political & theological opinions are strangely and inextricably interwoven. Thus since the occasion upon which the Holy Spirit entered into his body and illuminated his mind announcing to him that his sins were pardoned he arrogates to himself the privilege of having constant communication with the Deity, knowledge of

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the Divine Counsils and the power of rightly interpreting the Scriptures, which he avers clearly proves God Almighty is a Conservative.

He rarely speaks of his Wife or family but when he does so he expresses his belief that they are in London, that the former has been seduced by his Brother &c &c. He is frequently impressed with the notion that the medical man who testified his insanity, his Father-in-law, to whose interference he attributes his present confinement, are in the House and are engaged in plotting against him. It should be noted that since his illness and since delusions on religious subjects have taken such a deep hold upon his mind, that he has attended much more steadily to his devotional duties than before, reads his Bible almost constantly and has become apt in quotation and reference. It is the conviction of the Medical men at Perth that he is not improving.

5 So far as is known this is the first attack.

6 The Patient is not disposed to commit suicide

7. He is very bitter in his dislike to certain individuals, accuses them of crimes of the most gross description, Summonses them before the jury Court, and condemns them for their delinquencies; but it is not supposed that he would carry his antipathies further.

8. The Patients father was subject to sudden paroxysms of anger, which during their continuance must have amounted to insanity, as he retained no control over his actions, striking his dearest friends, throwing objects of furniture about &c. The patient himself is affected with a nervous disease of which the following Account is given by Dr Malcolm, of the Lunatic Asylum, Perth. "With regard to the fits which "he takes, I cannot give them a name; he commences drooping "for several days and his appetite leaves him; he sees double with "the right eye, which gives him the appearance of squinting, when "the fit comes on he falls as if apoplectic, gradually comes out of "this, but will have seven or eight fits in a day and towards the "last, foaming at the mouth. perhaps he may have two or three "days

No. 14.

" days of this in succession and then he becomes paralytic of the right
" side, passing his stools &c involuntarily, with total inability to swallow,
" the last time this occurred he could not swallow above a table spoonful
" for five days, his pulse became exceedingly feable, features shrunk and
" I gave him up. He rallied however and is now tolerably well in health
" but very insane. In answer to one of your queries, I have said that I
" suspect organic disease of the brain, my reason for this is the character
" of the fits, the double visions, the paralysis, and the tremulous voice."

9. It is intimated that various modes of treatment has been adopted but without success.

10. The patient is said to have been confined at Murray's Asylum, Perth, for nearly two years, but is supposed to have been insane for sometime previous. Since his admission, the Patient has behaved with great propriety and tranquility, but has, without any interruption, displayed the peculiarities described above. He appears to be in good bodily health. The double vision alluded to in the quotation from Dr. Malcolms letter still exists, but is referred by the Patient himself to a period long anterior to his present illness, and this is so far borne out by the statement of one of his connexions, that he always had a peculiar expression or turn of the eye. He has no recollection of the epileptic or apoplectic attack which took place about a month ago, and with which Dr. Malcolm has connected the double vision. He says, however, that about that time he was under the influence of the Holy Spirit, and was absent for some days from his present body. He suffered from a sore upon the heel which he says was produced by the friction of his shoe, but which it is supposed may have been the effect of the application of hot water or sinapisms applied to the feet. He has seen one of his connexions and recognized her at once. he at first spoke rationally and of his own immediate concerns and Family in her presence, but very speedily diverged to the topics which usually occupied his attention. He has displayed several of the exaggerated feelings characteristic of his complaint, in demanding additional accommodations, several luxuries of the table, and in having examined the House for the purpose of making a purchase. He is in general docile and tractable, takes exercise, and engages in backgammon &c with avidity, as many be suggested to him. occasionally however he suspects that the food is poisoned & refuses to partake of it. He was ordered to have ordinary diet, to be treated with all kindness & indulgence, and to be induced to take exercise.

No. 11. Continued

1st June 1840. The delusions of this patient have multiplied & extended. He has now decreed the Queen deposed to the throne in virtue of his own hereditary right, and now declares these gross absurdities in the presence of his Wife, with whom he has had many interviews, & towards whom, notwithstanding the extraordinary and faithless conduct he reports himself to have pursued, he behaves with great respect and affection, wishing to convert her to a belief in the truth of his allegations, and to induce her to rejoice at his elevation, spiritual and temporary. He declares his memory & judgment upon general matters (& where they are ~~~~ not warped by his pride & disease) to be perfectly correct and intact. By the exercise of some authority & the prescription of the douche, that overbearing demeanour, & recklessness & noise which formerly disturbed the whole community, have been subdued and there is reason to hope that this moral check upon the outward display of his feelings has acted substantially in restraining the frequency and intensity of the feelings themselves.

With the exception of two slight attacks of Diarrhœa, the Patient has enjoyed & still enjoys robust health. He occupies himself in reading, writing, Billiard playing &c.

1st June 1841.

The delusions of Mr B. have assumed various new shades during his residence here, but they are still essentially the same, every new link being added to the original fiction. He is now much more quiet, confining his consciousness of dignity, and fulminations against the iniquity of his oppressors to his own bosom. Several of those favoured enemies, such as the Physician, he does not now condescend to take, except upon some special & urgent occasions, such as when he has no other space to apply to for the gratification of his wishes, or when he is suffering from blisters of the foot. He spends his time in reading, writing, walking in the grounds, billiard-playing &c. His studies, however, tend all towards his future position: they are directed to the formation of a library suitable to his rank; to the analysis of the politics and transactions of various classes of the community, which he will ultimately be called upon to control &c. He still regularly attends church. He has not suffered from any illness of importance.

1 June 1842

No. 111.

June 1842 The steadiness with which Mr D adheres to his delusions is the feature chiefly meriting remarks, for these have undergone no shadow of modification. He is equally consistent and obstinate in repelling and repudiating all approaches and attentions from the Physicians and Matron whom he accuses of horrible crimes. He has passed the last year in great tranquillity, waiting patiently, according to his own version of the matter, his triumphal removal to one of the Royal Palaces, and the public declaration and acknowledgement of his Sovereignty. This quietude has been somewhat disturbed of late by a visit from a Relative, who did not, and could not enter into his train of thought, and could entertain nothing but the palpable and intelligible realities of life. This visit and an announcement from the Physician that Mr D was about to engage in some employment for the better support of his family, produced at first violent passion and subsequently has led to night-talking and to those loud denunciations of enemies which was formerly so frequent. Difficulty is generally experienced in endeavouring to induce him to use new Clothes, to have his hair cut &c which can only be overcome by firmness and a demonstration of force. His health is good: his body corpulent.

1 June 1843

The Patient, who must now be addressed as Henry Stewart Bruce, repels all endeavours from the constituted Authorities of the Establishment: preserves silence whenever they address him: and manifests contempt towards all their proceedings: has so far relaxed his stern and unstirring course of conduct as to accept of gratification provided by them, if offered to him by a third and uncompromised party. Under the sort of Protest which we are compelled to suppose he must use in thus obtaining pleasure by the sacrifice of consistency, he has joined in Fine Nets, Menageries, Theatres, &c. He still reads much, keeps a regular Journal of the days of his confinement, and of the memories of his Gaolers, but rarely denounces them in public: a murmur at midnight is the only vent he gives to his pent-up wrath. He is perfectly healthy: but now and then suffers from Diarrhœa, which can always be arrested by a Glass of Port Wine or a little Dover's Powder.

1 June 1844

Having been acquainted with the Apothecary in early youth and having as yet no grounds for suspicion of his fidelity and trustworthiness, a new channel of communication and information has been opened

No 14.

opened up: but it has disclosed nothing new: indeed his delusions do not appear, fortunately, to have advanced one tittle. They refer still to his own dignity, and comprehend the same extraordinary manifestations as to his heavenly origin, marriage, destiny, incarceration, and so forth. He was placed some months since in the Convalescent Gallery but has neither evinced gratitude nor acknowledged that the change has contributed to his comfort. He appears, however, to enjoy the Security and the enlarged privileges and indulgences to which his situation entitles him. He has evinced the sincerity of his credence in the hallucination he has long cherished, by his speaking them and defending them to every one of his new Companions who are disposed to listen, although he is perfectly aware that some of these persons are, acute and close reasoners and questioners of what all men are disposed to recognise as truths, if they be not sceptics. Their laughter and derision were taken in a good spirit, but his views remained unshaken. The death of his wife appeared to affect him at the moment and called forth such expressions as "Ah my first wife": "when did she die" "I must be liberated forthwith": so that even at such a moment his morbid habit of thinking predominated over his natural feeling. On the announcing the announcement the event was forgotten or unconsidered. He is corpulent and in excellent health.

1 June 1845.

This case is now in good health and has not for some months suffered from Diarrhoea. During the Autumnal and Winter Months the attacks were however, extremely frequent and severe.

1 June 1845

A common cold healed by the established domestic Panacea, Water gruel is the only Medical report required in this case. Mr D. proceeds generally calmly, sociably, and industriously on his way: wishing all things and believing fervently and firmly what never all hopes. For some political purpose which has not been divulged he was long buried in the correction and amplification of the Census published by the Illustrated News. The root of these labours is doubtless delusion. His Catalogue of Names keeps pace with these labors, and is recorded in a most minute and most microscopic hand. He reads: but from the abundant supply

Continued to 360

Admitted

No. 15.

11 July 1839. Thomas Anderson ætat 23. Unmarried. Was apprenticed to a Mason

1. for 3 years in the Parish of Kirkpatrick Justa and was of mild and sober habits and kind dispositions.

2. Under the head of causes it is remarked that he was given to reading pious works such as the Bible, the Writings of Flavel, Watts Sermons, religious tracts &c but that the true origin of the disease is hid in mystery. It has been surmised by some of his acquaintances that a departure from the rules of Tee totalism & penitence consequent upon his indiscretion has some connexion with his present condition. He has been ill since the first of May.

3. No material alteration was observed in his constitution or manners previous to the present attack. It is narrated that his apprenticeship being out he was kind and joyous it is presumed in celebration of that event. He is farther described as having been working for Wages and suddenly to have left his employment at Baidgenoor and returned home agitated and deranged.

4. The most marked indications of the malady when first observed were want of sleep, headache, constipation of bowels whiteness of tongue and accompanied by religious excitement, incessant quotation from pious works and constant motion.

5. This is the first attack and no alteration had taken place in the complaint when Answers to the usual queries were forwarded.

6. No disposition to suicide has been discovered.

7. He is said to have been impatient when in a straight Jacket but to have manifested no inclination to injure others or to commit any violent act except forcibly to relieve himself of the modes of coercion resorted to. The Writer of this saw him when in another Asylum when he was described as being exceedingly furious and destructive and when he was firmly secured in bed &c by Muffs &c he being at the time quite naked. It is added by the clergyman of the Parish that if any morbid train of thought exists it is not apparent.

8. His Father when a young man was at one time of unsound mind but actually deranged 3

No. 15.

deranged mind and his mother is stated to have been frequently ill of pleurisy and to have been frequently and severely weakened by bleeding and blistering.

9 When first taken ill he was bled locally and generally his head shaved and cold applied to it; he was frequently purged. The exhibition of the Tartar of Antimony is said to have been attended with some relief.

10 The Patient has been in the Dumfries Asylum for several weeks.

This Man has since his admission been free from all excitement & seems most anxious to vindicate himself from the charge of derangement, acting with perfect propriety being anxious to engage in labour and to display his power of conducting himself rationally in every possible way. He very soon however gave proof that the disease was not altogether eradicated. He announces as the cause of his Complaint was his having swallowed some worms which required an enormous quantity of food for their support. When closely questioned as to the mode in which these animals obtained an entrance he can give no very clear account of the circumstance but remains perfectly convinced of the fact that they are busy at work in his bowels. He has likewise lost a day being always one day behind in his calculation of time. He was pale and emaciated when admitted and had evidently suffered under the debilitating system pursued. Ordered to have Ordinary diet frequent exposure to the free air and employment in whatever form might be attainable.

1st June 1840. This patient was when admitted pale & debilitated from confinement, restraint and it is presumed depletion: but he speedily regained strength & with the exception of a temporary excitement for which he was cupped in the nape of the neck & the occasional administration of a laxative the treatment was limited to discipline, employment, kindly expostulation & remonstrance, the eradication of vicious practices and training in the rudiments of writing and arithmetic. His progress towards Convalescence was slow and except in two respects imperceptible. First during disease his countenance was cunning but idiotical: on the restoration of sanity it became expressive and intelligent. Secondly, the constant characteristic of his morbid train of thought was so great an incoherence that it was difficult to determine, not merely what he intended to say but what he was talking about. Slowly

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No 13.

the thoughts begun to find more pertinent and precise signs, the sentences assumed a shape, & altho' what was uttered conveyed some rediculous notion it became easy to determine the nature & meaning of the description. He entered readily & zealously into our school schemes and profited considerably by the instructions of the Teachers. He was able when completely restored and sensible, to detail his feelings and impressions during the convalescence of the attack & retained a vivid recollection of all that took place.

Discharged Recovered
2nd March 1840.

No 12 Continued from page 44

and was confined to Bed four days only: and even then no evidence could be obtained by the advanced state of the lymphatic deposit which has long been supposed to exist. The Respiratory sound was rough and bronchial under the right clavicle: but all attempts to establish the presence of a cavity were frustrated either by the want of cooperation of the Patient, the peculiar state of his voice or natural solid although diseased condition of the Lung. It is highly probable that the most prominent and destructive affection was in the trachea and larynx. The cough was slight and irritative the voice at first harsh, became rough cracked or interrupted and ultimately inaudible, the dyspnea experience very late in the series of symptoms and vomiting was latterly very frequent unwhile the inclination to take food appeared to remain unimpaired. Either the food did not escape by the Nostrils or this dangerous mark of Ulceration of the Epiglottis was not observed. The mode of death corresponded this case. After another restless night he took breakfast with considerable ease and relish he was found at the time of the Physicians visit completely asphyxiated and although temporarily relieved by being placed in an upright posture he sunk in a very short time. At first perforation of the Pleura was supposed to be the immediate cause of death but on reconsideration adema glottidis seems to explain the phenomena better. The treatment consisted in the use of Anodynes, Digitalis of Opium: the introduction of a Seton under the right clavicle and the application of a Blister to the thyroid Cartilage. No mental mis-preconception could be detected during the continuance of the disease.

Died.

No 8. Continued from page 58

Admitted 18 July 1839

direction of the bone to the lower part of the Abdomen left little doubt that the seat of disturbance was the mucous membrane of the Intestines. She was bled blistered fomented Calomel and Opium and latterly Mercury and Chalk with Dovers Powder were exhibited the Bowels being occasionally relieved by Castor oil, and Enemata. She is now perfectly well: but her position is such as to involve constant watchfulness and anxiety. She swallows her food unmasticated she devours her ornament she leaves her bed when bonded and broods over the fire when permitted to do so and in fact outrages all hygienic laws. It is observed that when all the eruptive disease of the face completely disappears and she is more composed and coherent. Her gross gratuitousness, reference to far distant & imaginary scenes of pomp and gallantry, her wild howling cry when irritated, & unmeaning chit chat mark her deportment but she is neither so violent nor intractable as at former periods.

9 Dec 1840 This Lady continues to enjoy or rather to profess a short enjoyment satisfactory health since the Autumn of September when she was subject to frequent paroxysmal & pallid countenance aspect gave warning of the disease which the forearm of the patient in being shaved over the region of the liver being pressed touched it was approached; the state of dejection & pallor became more acute & the disease as subacute hepatitis. Blood was abstracted from the right hypochondrium gentle Mercurialics combined variously with Opium and Pulv. Potasp. & contemporaneously with the frequent Pot. & other gentle Cathartics were exhibited since the gums were slightly affected Blisters were applied & kept open and an apparent mitigation was observed which protracted an improvement in the diet the administration of Pills & Draughts. Ultimately Chronic Bronchitis was established which although protracted for many years characterized & combated by opiates with Aq. Pot. Inhalation the use of the Decoct. Scoparii have exhausted the strength of the patient. She flerbo thrombus the case was Lt. Colonel & resembling tuberculous matter

Dicot

Admitted
1 July 1839.

No. 16.

Grace Welsh, ætat 40. Unmarried. Very meagre and imperfect accounts have been obtained as to the history of this case. The Lady is

1. reported to have been as a girl of sweet and agreable manners but a proud temper. Her conduct is said to have been perfectly correct.

2. It is known that she at one time was in the habit of taking large quantities of laudanum and that she was under the care of Dr. Bebbie, Edinburgh in consequence but whether this practice laid the foundation of her present complaints or was in any degree connected with their origin cannot now be determined. Some individuals who appeared to be acquainted with the history of the Lady are of opinion that her disease may be traced to the misconduct of her Parents one of whom deserted the other and both of whom afterwards made adulterous marriages.

3. No facts can be learnt as to whether the approach of the disease was announced by any peculiar change in the bodily or mental constitution or not.

4. Was at one time violent it is now generally tranquil listless and lethargic. She is cleanly as to dress and personal cleanliness if not duly watched and admonished. Originally she was actually of dirty habits but is not now so much so. The chief characteristic of the disease is supposed to be imbecility.

5. Nothing is known as to the progress or precautions of the disease.

6. The patient displays no tendency to suicide but on the contrary lives in a state of great happiness and enjoyment.

7. When contradicted the Patient is irritable and wreaks her anger upon whatever person or object may be at hand.

8. An Aunt is reported to have been eccentric or insane.

9. No treatment has been resorted to.

10. The Patient has been insane for about nine years and has resided in a common Boarding house during all that time.

The person under whose charge the Lady has been, stated

on

No. 16.

on her admission that she does not readily engage in any employ^t and that when induced to work she generally undoes her own work. that she frequently manifests a desire to destroy trifles and to cast them into the fire; that she is fond of picking the rug to pieces, plays well upon the Piano but can scarcely refrain from injuring the instrument &c &c &c

With one exception the Lady has been remarkably quiet and docile spending the greater part of her time at the Piano upon which she performs with great ease and beauty, doing all that she is desired answering with a smile and in monosyllables and having a vacant but rather good humoured expression of countenance. Upon the occasion in questions while engaged at Battledoor and shuttlecock she suddenly became excited struck the attendant made a blow at the medical man who was standing by and could assign no^{ne} reason for her conduct than that she was obliged to do what she did not like. Her conversation, if such it may be called is altogether vague and rapid and indicates great imbecility of mind. Ordered ordinary diet air & exercise.

1. June 1840. Miss K. can generally be recognised from the description which has been given: but occasions do occur when she contracts dislikes to particular persons and vents her ill humours upon them or if this be hazardous or impracticable upon the nearest object of furniture. She is when under the influence of these feelings very dirty in her habits neglects her music but is left imbecile. She is in excellent health. Once or twice there has been slight gastric disturbance accompanied with headache nausea & high pulse which has generally been removed by abstinence & purgatives. She is as partial to music as before and as pleasing a performer. Difficulty is experienced in engaging her in any employment requiring sustained exertion. She is much inclined to repose in Corners & upon the floor in preference to a sofa. Ordered an occasional Bath.

1st June, 1841.

The same terms may be employed as in the last entry, to describe this melancholia. Her improvement, however, is worthy of record. She is much less irritable & malicious, and seems now to be free from all animosity to her fellow Patients. Her habits are somewhat more cleanly & refined; but the use of the warm Bath is still necessary. She still retains her partiality for music, and her indifference to more laborious occupations, playing a great deal & working little. She has become very fat, but her corpulency is the result rather of

family

No 16.

family habit, of past, & mental inactivity, as she does not exceed in extent? The only new feature which has been observed in her deportment is a disposition to remain standing, or kneeling in one particular spot.

1st June 1842.

It is to be apprehended that futurity is about to make (if it has not already made) inroads in this case. The Patient is much less cleanly than before she has lost flesh takes her food sparingly: is less expert as a musician appearing to have lost recollections of the tunes in which she formerly delighted, performing those which she still remembers inaccurately and slowly & repeating them times without number. She is now remarkably good tempered & obedient and has abandoned all peculiarities except that omitting the mournful cries during the night for which she affirms there exist no cause or reason.

1 June 1843

The imbecility of the Patient has not gained perceptible grounds unless a greater inattention to cleanliness be assumed as evidence to the contrary. She still moans or whimpers: but is regarding well disposed and amenable to discipline. She plays the Piano in the careless indifferent style alluded to before and resorts to it rather on the recommendation of others than as an amusement of which she is passionately fond. She no neither constructs nor destroys. She is governed so far as she can be influenced at all, by impulses from others. She has regained after several variations in her robustness her former corpulency and looks well.

1 June 1844

The Patient is now almost destitute of volition: she is passive and apparently pleased with whatever arrangement may be made whatever changes may be proposed in which she is interested. Even when insulted or attacked by some of the rebellious spirits around she rarely retaliates. She wears whatever apparel may be procured, joins in any recreation that may be suggested but the acts do not seem to impart gratification or to excite any new feeling or desire. She passes the whole of her time in an indolent lounge upon the Sofas: Seldom uses the Piano, unless requested to do so and then plays with much less taste, precision and care than formerly. There is equally a loss of pleasure in Music and a loss of power to produce it. She would scarcely change her position if unprompted. Her habits are somewhat more correct. Her bodily health and robust

No 16

robustness undiminished.

1 June 1845

Little or no change has occurred in the condition or manner of this female. During the day she is part of the system by which she is surrounded obeying implicitly and unreflectingly the wishes of her fellow patients. She is altogether passive. During the night her habits are filthy in the extreme indicating that when left to her own direction she is incapable of obeying the most common suggestion of nature. Now and then she may be observed to be more restless to murmur to herself to snap her fingers or to offer her hand to passers by but her recognition of external objects and many stations of internal excitation never proceed further. She is perfectly gentle and inoffensive. On the 18th March after having suffered for two days from Diarrhœa and having been observed to cast her head backward frequently during some hours previously she was seized with Epilepsy which was ushered in with a loud scream, was of short duration and was not followed by Coma nor by any adverse result that could be detected. In the evening, four hours after the occurrance she appeared to have regained her ordinary health and more than her ordinary degree of intelligence. The disease has not returned and she now appears to be in sound health.

1 June 1846

No Epileptic attack has been observed nor does the amount of mental improvement seem to have increased except an almost total disregard to cleanliness can be construed as a proof of such progress. Her modes of walking was for sometime so embarrassed slow and powerful that the approach of general paralysis or of disease of the lower part of the Spinal Column was dreaded, but this singular mode of locomotion was at length traced to lumbago much aggravated by small shoes. Although her feet have been liberated she is still sluggish and sliding in her pace and moves the whole body at each step. She is fat and loose in fibre: but free from all ædema. Her aspect is that of imbecility. She is shy silent never originates observation and experiences difficulty in framing replies to the simplest enquiries. Where neither bodily exertion nor spontaneity are required she responds to the impulse or suggestion of those around, but she either does not remember or is incapable of fulfilling a direction or duty even when the performance would obviously tend to promote her own comfort. She attends all exercises balls when requested to do so.

Cont. p 363.

## No 17.

Admitted. 14 July 1839.

Laurence Dalgliesh ætat 38? Unmarried. An officer of Dragoons. Nothing has been communicated as to his previous life but it is believed to have been one of gaiety and dissipation. At College he was remarkable for his solitary habits, want of talent, and vacant inanimate expression of countenance

2. No cause is assigned but that of dissipation. It is stated that he was in a Dragoon Regiment in India and was obliged to leave the service it is presumed in consequence of his dissolute habits.

3. No information has been procured as to his state at the time of the accession of the disease.

4. It is presumed that the most prominent feature in the case is partial fatuity. A patient who is acquainted with him in the Perth Asylum states that he was there known for his blasphemous and ribald conversations, but since his admission here, nothing of this kind has been noticed. He is silent, cannot be induced to engage in talking upon any subject nor to give join in any amusement that may be going forward but walks about either alone or accompanied by the attendant, reads, attends Chapel. He eats heartily, sleeps well, and appears to be in sound bodily health, but to enjoy little more than a vegetative existence. The disease is stationary.

5 There appears to have been no interruption or amelioration of the symptoms.

6. No Statement has been made in respect as to the disposition of the Patient against suicide but it may be concluded from the apathy which he manifests in all subjects and the lethargy & passiveness into which he is plunged that no such tendency exists.

7. The passiveness just mentioned as to his own condition extends to other persons and objects: he may repel the advances of others, but his mind does not become sufficiently active to entertain or display dislike.

8. Dr Malcolm of Perth is of opinion that the disease is hereditary

9. It is not known whether any measures were taken for the restoration of reason.

10. The Patient is known to have been insane for two years and to have been confined in the Asylum at Perth for that time.

Ordered to have ordinary diet (3d class) constant air

and

and exercise and to be induced by every possible means to exert & call up such of the mental powers as still remain unimpaired. This would be effected by reading, Games, Society, excursions to the neighbourhood and in fine, multiplying new and pleasurable objects of thought.

After the above was written the following additional particulars were received. Mr L. Dalgleish is now about 21 years of age. He is the second son of Lieut. Col. Dalgleish of Westrangs, Perthshire. He was first placed at the Parish School of Culross, afterwards boarded with the Schoolmaster of Aberdour, and subsequently with a Rector of the Grammar School at St Andrews. He then attended College for two or three years and intending to pursue the profession of Surgeon or Physician he attended several of the Medical Classes and became apprentice to an Edinburgh Medical practitioner. According to the recollection of the narrator he did not complete his apprenticeship, he having taken a dislike to the profession. He was from a boy of a reserved disposition. In 1829 he went to reside at Westrangs with his Sister, having expressed a wish to enter the Army, a Commission as Cornet in the 4th Light Dragoons was procured through the interest of Sir George Murray, and he joined the Regiment at Chatham in Summer, 1831. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at him by his Commanding Officer in consequence, he informed me, of his having at the instigation of his Brother Officers, made some foolish bargains. He was subsequently, however, permitted to join the Regiment in India, whence he returned in the beginning of 1836. He wrote me from India that this was on account of bad health, but having received a letter from the Secretary of the Commander in Chief, suggesting that his friends should choose some other profession for him: he admitted that he had been found fault with, and returned home with the view of justifying himself here. Sir George Murray remonstrated, but altho' no reasons were given, and it was distinctly stated that he had not been guilty of any thing unbecoming a Gentleman, compliance with the resolution was insisted. He afterwards sold out and returned to Westrangs. He used almost daily to walk from that to a small property belonging to him and amuse himself attending to his plantations. During this time he most unfortunately contracted a taking of Spirits to excess. Of this his friends had but a faint idea until happening to be at Westrangs for some weeks in the Autumn of 1837 they had too good reason to be assured of the fact, they remonstrated seriously with him, and he then wrote them a letter engaging to abandon the practice entirely. From this time until May following 3

No. 17.

following it is believed he kept his promise, having tasted nothing but small beer and a glass of Wine and Water. He resided at Westrange during all that time (Winter & Spring 1837-38) but seemed quite happy and enjoyed excellent health. Having, however, resolved on a tour to the Continent, he left Edinburgh for London, in May, 1838. He had not been there above eight or ten days when his relations learned, thro' Sir Geo. Murray, that he had been behaving very oddly, and the next account they heard was from the Superintendent of Police at Manchester that he had been found at Derby enquiring for an Officer whom he alleged had insulted him, and that the authorities there believing him not to be in his right mind sent him on to Manchester, where for two days he had been quite outrageous and unable to give any account of himself. Upon being brought down to Edinburgh, his Friends relate that they observed nothing particular about him farther than that he appeared to be much depressed and scarcely ever spoke or opened a book. After residing a few days with his relatives, he left them without any intimation, started by one of the Newcastle Coaches conducted himself with some eccentricity on the journey, and on his arrival excited the suspicion of the Landlord so much, that a person was appointed to watch him in an adjoining room. A few days after this he was found in the Streets of London quite insensible, his Coat and trousers torn and his Watch & umbrella gone. Upon being visited by his Brothers, he recognized him, and on being brought down to Scotland, he associated with his Friends and walked out with some of them, but never spoke. He recognised none of the persons visiting him, and except when asking for Articles during Meals which he did not eat, he never uttered a syllable. Indeed a cloud appeared to have come over his entire faculties. At the suggestion of Dr Abercrombie & Begbie he was placed in the Perth Asylum. At first he rather showed symptoms of Amendment when visited by his Brothers in October 1837. When seen again by the same gentleman in 1838 he was said to have been worse. He expressed much anxiety to return home meaning to his own property.

His Father and Mother were Cousins, but none of his relations were subject to nervous diseases.

N.B. There is some error as to dates in the above narrative which it is impossible to unravel.

1st June 1840. Silence, seclusion, & an odd, stealthy, forbidding manner are the characteristics of this gentleman during the day, which he passes in reading, walking, playing solitary games at chess, but during the night he becomes excited and wrathful, utters incoherent invectives against various parties, but especially

No 17

especially some females who seems to haunt and torment him constantly. For a few moments he will burst forth into the exultation of a song as if to shut out or drown the supposed presence of this guest: but his melody is invariably broken off to shout another repulse, defiance, or malediction. These paroxysms sometimes but rarely occur when out of Bed.

He walks a great deal & evidently derives pleasure from exercise but to what extent his employs such opportunities in observing the scenery, agriculture &c cannot be determined, as he will not enquire in Conversation, nor speak except in monosyllables. About a week since he caused to be forced and presented a coated tongue, rapid pulse, & aspect of debility. Blue Pill followed by the Senna draught was exhibited successfully.

1st June, 1841.

During the months of June & July Wm D. passed into a new morbid disease. He was most anxious for liberty; in constant motion, speaking or writing incessantly: & strongly agitated by fears as to his real position, and by feelings of intense pride and exultation. His writings consisted of three kinds: 1st They were either orders for post horses to convey him to his own property; or, 2nd Letters to his relatives, in which he detailed all the real circumstances attending his removal from the Army, and many more of a gross and grotesque a description, that they must have owed their origin to feelings of disgrace & self-accusation operating in and on a diseased mind, or 3rdly Of Royal Ordinances, proclaiming himself to be his titles and dignities as King of Britain, Laird of Sandydale and Lord of the whole world. The latter were generally addressed to Heralds, Couriers & Pursuivants with injunctions that they should be despatched with all possible speed to various distinguished personages. Dozens of such letters were produced each day. His cacoethes scribendi gradually subsided, giving place to a fear of poison, & sparing consumption of food. At present the Patient manifests his fears & apprehensions by refusing to be shaved on the plea that his life is endangered during the operation. He takes a sufficient quantity of nourishments.

1st June 1842

A repugnance to be shaved and to change his linen are the only relics of the condition described in the last report. The patient, confined to one spot and to one Chair, occupies himself exclusively in gazing at the fire which he builds up after a model in his own fancy. From this favourite position he would never move and does never move except to take food.

No. 17.

food as to alive tonic or when compelled to go into the open air. He still eats little but he is in sound health, although he presents the same pale, gaunt appearance and shy stealthy manner he has long done. He has again begun to read the Bible, but no other book and has been supplied with a new Copy as that he formerly prized suffered much during the stage of excitement.

1 June 1843

A removal from the fire to the sofa - sundry breakages of glass which he mounted by the spectral old woman, who has again reappeared: and a slight improvement in his personal appearance, are the only events of this persons biography for the past year, which indicate any change in the condition of the mind or body. He is as shy amidst those with whom he has associated for years: as solitary among crowds as lethargic and indifferent where there are a thousand motives for exertion, as he ever was. He now manifests a particular dislike towards certain articles of clothing, such as hats, and makes a crusade against them whenever opportunity offers.

1 June 1844

The familiar spirit still disturbs the equanimity of this patient: but the visitations are more rare and less awe inspiring. During the night her influence seems to have ceased: but occasionally a scowling look, a threatening gesture and a series of imprecations indicate that the "darkheur" is present, and that he either imagines the approach of a supernatural Being, or feels in his own bosom that overpowering dread which such an Apparition might be supposed to produce and justify. For many months he manifested an unequivocal preference for the Public room and for the society of his fellow Patients. His own appartment is still frequently deserted and it is only through the influence of discipline that he becomes its occupant. He still eats sparingly declines animal food and wine, and subsists chiefly upon Soup, Pudding, and Bread. His habit of body is thin and meagre: but he possesses excellent health. An arrangement has been for sometime in agitation which would ensure for him a greater amount of exercise and extension of his walks beyond the precincts. It has been proposed that an Attendant should be engaged to superintend two patients and to walk for one half the day with each: but as yet no party has been found disposed to join in the negociation.

Continued at page 362

? maiden name. See Obligants Book.

Admitted
18th July 1839
Mrs Glover

## No. 18.

Elspeth Burnside ætat 32. Married and has a child. Her relations report that she was naturally possessed of an affable disposition but her husband confessed that she was habitually nervous incommunicative and inclined to an inactive and contemplative life preferring to devolve her household duties upon her Sister or any one who happened to be in visit to her. He likewise mentioned that even when distressed it required considerable solicitation to induce her to disclose the cause. Common report would incline us to believe that her mind was at all times peculiar and what is called susceptible.

2. The disease is referred to abortion and to great depression of spirits following upon the child's death. In answering the question as to the predisposing causes of the disease the temperament is said to have been have been melancholic and the symptoms of 4 months duration

3. The disease was ushered in by obstinate costiveness and depression of spirits. It would appear that immediately after her domestic affliction she became at once melancholy restless and solicitous about her spiritual condition attending more rigidly than before to her devotions and other religious duties and talking constantly and with a great degree of pleasure of an approaching Communion in which she was to participate. Although unable to exert herself in her domestic affairs no delusion or actual aberration of mind having been detected, this state of mind in place of creating alarm was regarded as healthy and as indicating a natural and proper feeling. At this time she could not sleep and walked rapidly to and fro but retained sufficient control over her feelings as to be able to appear in society without betraying the anxiety which she afterwards experienced.

4. Depression and restlessness are said to have been the predominating features of the case but to have alternated with a state of violent excitement upon one occasion certain.

5. This appears to be the first attack and has been uninterrupted by any lucid interval with the exception of those periods of greater tranquility accompanied by depression above alluded to.

6. Upon one occasion when under the influence of high excitement she

8.

9

10.

No 18.

The patient made an attempt to escape by the windows but whether with the intention of committing suicide or with other objects cannot be determined.

7. Althº the Patient is very irritable and cannot easily be induced to do what is prescribed or advised she is not disposed to injure others. The cause of this irritability is said to be an impression that she is not in this world. How this should act in the manner supposed is difficult to imagine. She is constantly under alarm lest she should be sent to a place of confinement.

8. Her friends and relatives are said to be free of all nervous and hereditary disease.

9. Various modes of treatment have been tried such as the tepid and cold shower baths with blistering, purgatives narcotics and spasmodics of different kinds, and all these means have for a time been attended with beneficial effects.

10. The patient has been ill for four months but has never been in any place of confinement till now. On admission the patient was in a violent state of agitation and struck her Sister who accompanied her from having at once acquired the nature of the Establishment to which she had been brought. She has an expression of deep dejection which is sometimes conjoined with that of fear suspicion and anger. She is thin but not emaciated. She walks constantly to and fro in the same spot never exceeding three steps in any direction. her friends remark however that formerly when the disease was more acute she was accustomed to walk more rapidly and a greater distance. It is with the greatest difficulty she can be persuaded to discontinue this promenade or that it should be interrupted in any way as by sitting down to table or by going to take exercise in the open air. During the whole of the time that she is moving about she is moaning and murmuring in an indistinct manner. her expressions when they can be distinguished refer to some her dread of some impending danger; of what kind she has no clear conception. to her having done wrong; and to the hardship of being compelled to do that which she is conscious is wrong and will inevitably tend to her own injury. These apprehensions and the expression of them become much more distinct when her usual course of thought is interrupted or when she is urged to act in some manner contrary to her own inclinations or to those habits she has acquired during the prevalence of the disease. She seems to suspect all those around of sinister intentions and is sometimes not slow in telling them so more generally however she

talks

No. 18.

takes no notice of those who may address her but looks intently on the ground and wrings or rather picks her hands. In some days it was with the greatest difficulty that the proper quantity of food could be administered as she obstinately refused to receive nourishment occupied and distracted it may be concluded by the presence of her relations who were humanely but inadvisedly allowed to remain beside her and it was only upon their removal and by the exercise of authority that her obstinacy could be overcome. This difficulty reluctance to take food has been frequently observed before and been combated with the same difficulty & forced. Cath. have disappeared for some months and it has been stated by one of her Medical attendants that she was removed from Edinburgh at the time she was unwell and that the symptoms of insanity were developed immediately afterwards and not till then. Her skin is soft & natural and there appears to be no determination towards the nose remains quietly in bed even when she does not sleep, having generally a good and bad nights rest alternately

℞ Extract Hyoscian gr. IV
Tart. Antimon gr. 4 m
M.S. Summond.

19th July

To have ordinary nutritious diet: to be induced to take exercise first in the Balcony then in the airing ground and ultimately beyond the walls. An attendant to sleep in the same room during the night. To be induced to sit down several times during the day and at meals and generally to comply with the usages of society. To have a bath every Saturday & Wednesday morning. The lower part of the spine to be rubbed with the hand.

℞ Sp. Muriat Ferri ℥ij
Sp. Alcor & Myrrh ℥ij
Sp. Castor ℥iij
Sp. Lavend C ℥iij m

A Tea-spoonful three a day

26 July

Cath. adeunt

6th December 1839. These Medicines in conjunction with the Bath were continued for two months with the occasional substitution of the Aloetic Pill & Sp. of Iron alone. Wine was likewise given but as Ale was prepared the wine was discontinued. For sometime notwithstanding the appearance of the Cath. little improvement took place. At time then resolved to break ℈

No 18.

break in forcibly upon the lethargic & dependent state into which the Patient had fallen in order to impart to her a sense of her condition and the exertions which were necessary upon her part to obtain reason & health. The attendant was withdrawn for a short time: altho' this evidently gave pain: she was then visited by the medical officer who extorted from her a promise to remain quiet for a given period. On the first essay this promise was violated but subsequently she adhered to the Agreement. She was then compelled notwithstanding cries and entreaties to continue seated, then to perform a task in sewing, then to relinquish the promenade of three steps, her monotonous wail, & one by one all her puerilities & diseased habits. The decline of the alienation kept pace with this substitution of the will of those to whom she was entrusted for her own: & she gradually resumed her former occupations, opinions, & feelings. Two Phenomena are worthy of record connected with this case. the patient retained a vivid remembrance of her own delusions and was able to narrate them & laugh at them during Convalescence & a change of disposition by at all events contemporaneously with the mental excitement as she has emerged from the disease cheerful, active, energetic, exhibiting a strong contrast to the melancholy wayward character she formerly possessed. Whenever the mind seemed to recover its capacity to receive external impressions the patients Child was introduced to her & appeared to rouse her affections. During Convalescence the same medical agents were persevered in. The Tincture Iron being used only when the menstrual discharge was expected.

Discharged Recovered

Admitted
26 July 1839

Admitted

5th July 1839.

No 19.

Elizabeth Gordon aetat 26. Unmarried. a Governess, mild, unassuming and affable in her manners & of unimpeachable propriety of Conduct

2. There is no known cause, the epileptic fits commenced about the age of puberty

3. Nothing whatever is known as to the symptoms announcing the approach of the disease.

4. Since the Epileptic attacks became frequent, great incoherency has been observed and specific delusions have made their appearance. At one time she is the Virgin Mary, at another the Queen of Canada. This last fancy had its rise in a circumstance which took place when her mind was unaffected by disease. She resided as a Governess in the Family of a Clergyman who kept boarders one of whom seems to have contracted an affection for her and to have said if ever in a condition to marry she should be his choice. He afterwards went to Canada and hence has originated the singular idea which she now entertains.

5. The derangement is said to have gradually increased but there are still lucid intervals these occurring at the greatest distances from the termination of one attack of epilepsy and the commencement of another

6. After some of her attacks she has herself requested that all dangerous instruments such as knives and scissors might be removed from her room, dreading it is conceived that she might use them against her own life.

7. When well she has confessed during her illness she felt a strong desire to injure others. for instance she begged that the door of the school-room of the house in which she resided should be kept closed lest she might be tempted while under the influence of excitement to molest or destroy some of the boarders

8. She is herself as has been stated affected with epilepsy the paroxysms of which used formerly to recur once a month but now do so once a fortnight and then four or five follow in rapid succession perhaps in the space of one day. The patient is not conscious of their approach but is well aware after she has had them, when she suffers much from headache and pains, probably muscular, through the whole body. When about to be seized with an attack she becomes insensible rises extends her arms and walks about for about two seconds as if in search of some object and then falls down.

9. She

No. 19.

9. The Patient has been treated for epilepsy but not otherwise

10 Epilepsy has existed certainly since 1830 but the mind does not appear to have given way for four or five years afterwards. She appears to be at present in what is described as a lucid interval as little or no evidence exists of delusion or derangement of any kind. She speaks freely and clearly of the attacks of epilepsy and upon all other subjects with perfect propriety. She appears to be in good health but the head is of a large size and rotundity in the manner remarked in Epileptics. The distance between the eyes is great

She is highly accomplished in drawing, fancy works &c and means have been placed in her power to gratify these tastes

Ordered to be placed in a room containing an epileptic bed, to be watched closely in case of an attack. to be much in the open air.

1. June 1840. This patient has generally four fits succeeding each other without any interval and then she enjoys Comparative health for twelve or fourteen days. Subsequent to the cessation of the fits, or should they have been suspended for a longer time than usual she complains of severe spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the limbs & chest. To allay these painful sensations which most frequently occur during the night she has been ordered Hydrocyan, a draft containing Vm Opii. Spt æther. Nit. & Spt Lavandul. The Carbonate of Ammonia in considerable doses and latterly the infusion of Rue and Mugwort. These means have been, it is supposed, most attle the patient herself places confidence in their efficacy. Once or twice during her confinement here a regular paroxysm of violent mania has been developed during which she conceives that she is some great personage & gives way first to talkativeness & perplexity of thought & then to the most unbounded & extravagant mirth, laughing, jumping and screaming in her ecstacy. More generally the disease is confined to a temporary & partial imbecility which succeeds the epileptic attacks. Upon one occasion she suffered from a number of attacks in which she lost all power of motion, but retained her consciousness. These occurred when the interval between the Epileptic fits had been unusually long

The Patients health is good. But she is afflicted with Haemorrhoids & anal haemorrhage

No 19.

7th February 1841.

The strength and good looks of this Lady have continued unimpaired; and no perceptible change of disposition or enfeeblement of intelligence could be observed, although the frequency and severity of the Epileptic paroxysms have increased; and although the period of alleviation which invariably succeeded these, had become so prolonged, as to leave but little interval between the different attacks, during which she could enjoy the society of the sane, or engage in those innocent and elegant pursuits which afforded occupation and solace to her restored or renewed powers. Nay, although she suffered much from flatulence, and spasmodic action of the muscles, especially of the chest, even when spared the return of a fully developed fit, she never murmured or complained, displaying as much cheerfulness and good temper, and desire to oblige, as if in the possession of perfect ease and comfort. During the presence of ~~the~~ derangement, her thoughts and feelings seemed to be of the same description as have been before recorded. Titles of dignity; attribution to others of a knowledge of who she was, and of "all about her," and extravagant joy, predominated above all others. She was scarcely for a day free from some modification of these states in the month of August, 1840, and there were serious reasons for apprehending the establishment of permanent insanity or of Idiotcy; a result which she anticipated and dreaded. The intensity of the symptoms gradually subsided, and with the exception of the duration of the excitement following the Epilepsy, she passed the succeeding months in her usual condition. Opiates were occasionally given to allay pain: Antispasmodics to relieve the violent contractions of the muscles, and the exquisite pain which accompanied them: Carminatives to alleviate, and bitters to eradicate the tendency to flatulence, and other palliatives were resorted to as circumstances demanded. A Seton was introduced into the neck, at the time when the severity of the fits was noticed to have been increased, and was kept open for a considerable length of time, but without appreciable benefit. Upon the morning of the 6th she was left by the Matron in comparatively good health and excellent spirits, when visited by the attendant in the morning she was found to be quite dead; and from the temperature of the body, and the gravitation of the blood to its inferior parts, she must have been so for some time. She was lying on her face, and from the rigid, contracted state of the hands, feet, &c, and the tongue being grasped by the teeth, it was very evident that she had expired during a fit of Epilepsy.

Died.

Admitted

No. 20th.

29. July 1839. William Thomson. aetat 54. Was originally educated for the Church of Rome at the College in Aberdeenshire but has passed

1. the greater part of his lifetime as a Common Soldier in the 1st. Regiment We are not in possession of any accounts of the history of this person either in his Sane or insane condition but it is believed that whilst at college he was seized with a Brain fever and that in consequence of the impairment of intellect following the disease or from some irregularity of conduct he relinquished his studies, returned home, and afterwards entered the Army. It would appear that he has seen a good deal of service especially in America and that he has participated in all the excesses and many of the vices of an old Campaigner. His disposition seems to have been good tempered joyous, his views, ambitions & aspiring.

2. No cause is assigned but there exists every probability that the present Attack may be traced to intemperance acting upon a strong previous disposition. He was observed for some days before his admission walking about in an extravagant manner upon the highway and upon being spoken to or interfered with menaced and attempted to do violence to those around.

3.

4. It is impossible to conjecture what the symptoms of the malady have been but upon being liberated from the cords with which he was bound when he arrived at the Asylum his great object seemed to be to give vent to his mirth and to perform acts of devotion. He speaks or sings incessantly announcing that he is engaged in sitting upon a Court Martial in the Infernal Regions of which Satan is President with Lord Hill upon his right hand and at the Bar of which is placed the Duke of Wellington, who is arraigned for having shot or punished some of the Patients Companions in Spain whom he declares were guilty of no other trespass than helping themselves to food. The next moment he is engaged in singing some son ridiculous or rather obscene song and immediately afterwards he kneels down and repeats a number of Ave's & Credos with great apparent reverence but at the same time as if he were compelled to do so. He prolongs

The E

No 20th

the pronunciation of Amen in a singular manner and repeats it frequently which acts he avers he is forced to perform by a power which controls his own will. It is with some difficulty that his attention is arrested or that his mind can be diverted from his song or his prayer but when he can be so roused he is perfectly docile and amenable to the counsels of those around so far and so long as he recollects them. He moves incessantly to and fro and is restless sleepless and noisy during the night. His head is well formed but small. His complexion is florid and brown by exposure to the weather. The eye is remarkably clear and sparkling. His health seems to be good and all the functions except those of the nervous system regular.

5. This is not the first attack but how many may have preceded it we have no means of knowing. It is said however that Twenty years ago he was confined in the Dumfries Asylum on account of the same disease and that so recently as some months ago he was again there as a Patient.

6. The Patient states that not very long since he went into the wilds of Ur but for what purpose cannot be ascertained. So far as is known he has no suicidal tendency.

7. The Patient appears to be perfectly harmless so far as an inclination to injure the persons of those around are concerned but he displays a peculiar inclination to break glass which he gratifies upon all suitable occasions.

8.

9.

10. The Patient has been at least so insane for several days past as to excite alarm in the inhabitants of the district to which he belongs but it is extremely doubtful whether at any period since the incursions of the disease when he was at College he has been perfectly sane and free from that extravagance.

No 20

extravagance of conduct and thought by which he is at present characterized. This conclusion is drawn partly from his own description of his conduct and feelings while in the Army and from the fact that he experiences considerable difficulty in determining whether certain opinions recollections and acts are to be referred to a state of dream reverie, drunkenness or derangement.

He has been repeatedly confined in the Dumfries Asylum

It is right to note that while doubt is here cast upon the reason and responsibility of this Patient during a long series of years that his conduct in the Army must have been so far correct as he now enjoys a pension of six pence per day. It has likewise been stated that he acted correctly and industriously for sometime as a Porter in Dumfries.

This Patient was ordered to be watched in case of breakages but at the same time to be allowed to expend his energies in walking and running about. To have an anodyne draught for two or three nights and to be employed as soon as possible in out door labours.

1 June 1840 The Intermittent insanity to which this patient is subject has undergone no diminution. He is either perfectly sane, quiet and even modest in his manners; or rather, violent, vindictive & destructive: dreaming of his Marriage or Amours with Queens and Angels, or marshaling armies to the field. When excited has an especial delight & apparently vocation in breaking windows Was afflicted with pleurodynia and asthma during the winter. He engages most anxiously in labours during the lucid interval.

1st June, 1841.

Disease still intermittent: the intervals have however been of longer duration, and the paroxysms less marked by ferocity. He is still haunted by dreams, constructed from the relics of his early education, the suggestions of unbridled appetites, and the memory of passages in a wandering and reckless life. These visions pursue him during the day, divest of their terrific portents but sufficiently impressive to distract his reason. He again suffered from pain of chest during the winter, and frequently complains of inability to retain his urine: a sensation which has been attributed more correctly to difficulty in micturition, as it is invariably relieved by the exhibition of Spirits of Nitre and Laudanum.

No 20.

1st June 1842. Lucid intervals of great length have characterised the past twelve months but they are still followed by paroxysms of violent excitement during which the Patient is unquestionably dangerous and requires to be secluded. His habits are then extremely filthy and indecent: his gestures gross and warlike, and his usually tame and subdued manner exchanged for a harsh rude abrupt address which is kindled into phrenzy by a single look. During one of these fits and in consequence of the contortions of his body which then take place he wounded an Artery of considerable size on the Cranial surface which bled profusely. A period of long & perfect convalescence succeeded this haemorrage. Hæmorrhoids and incontinence of urine are occasionally complained of but the man is still healthy strong sinewy and healthy.

1. June 1843.

We are obliged to review the report of the preceding year and to record that long periods of violence and necessary exclusion have confined the patient to the House and deprived him of his solace & resource active exertion in the fields. The conduct of the Patient has been more obstreperous during these paroxysms than what was before observed, placing his life in jeopardy and entailing great debility and insecurity upon his convalescence. His delusions and reveries are perhaps less warlike and more pendantic than during former attacks: but his early profession of piety is still in the main subordinate to his later profession of Arms and to the laxity of manners and depravity of morals then acquired. He is looking old then and pale.

1. June 1844

The patient now rarely passes a week free from excitement and during its continuance so slight is the control which he possesses over his passions, so regardless is he of the ordinary decencies of life that seclusion is absolutely necessary. This is to be lamented as he often injures himself in his solitude in the fervor or phrenzy of self recrimination and self Punishment by beating his head Knees and Elbows against the walls and by casting perilous somersets on the floor and emerges filthy wan and dejected. Nor can it be otherwise for however interferred with his exertions are strenuous and whatever the attentions cleanliness his room is foul and uncomfortable. He still maintains the outward demonstrations of Piety but his allusions to the subject are now so mingled with recollections of blasphemies

Admitted 8th Augt 183

No 20

blasphemies and profane obscenities that is to be feared the remains of his Ancient faith exercise less influence upon his thoughts and conduct. It has been attempted to secure sleep and tranquility to the patient by the exhibition of Dr of Henbane & Lasterly Porter has been substituted as he was obviously losing health and flesh. He is still mild and gentle when sane and occasionally able to attend the domestic amusements

1 June 1845

A considerable amelioration has taken place in the form of this Patients malady. He is as frequently excited: indeed he passes many months in seclusion: his imagination is as powerfully swayed between the historical fragments of his early education and the suggestions of superstition: between piety and impiety: between prayer and imprecations: but all these manifestations are in a subdued tone: he never leaves his bed: he never attempts to assert dominance upon himself: he takes food from the hands of the Attendant and more rarely courts battle while the purification of his room is going forward. In consequence of this fortunate change he is less injured & remains by during the paroxysms of violence and returns to society sane and strictly in good health. Fond of active employment he has been interested with a small group of laborers who pursue their work apart from the large body of Gardeners: and the arrangement has contributed much to his happiness. He reverts to this gratification during his more agitated movements: and inquires anxiously as to the progress of his companions whenever convalescence has commenced. He occasionally complains of pain in the side: but looks ruddy and robust

1 June 1846 The following changes may be observed in Thompsons Case. Whenever he is excited during the periods of violence and aggravation, he makes no attempts to mutilate his person or mutilate the scanty furniture of his apartment: he sleeps much during these paroxysms and evidently dreams much less: his imagination is shorn of its original brilliancy and promptness as he rarely expatiates upon his visions, views of future aggrandisement and glory and indeed speaks much less upon all subjects. When restored to his more rational state, however, the mind does not give any indications of weakness or torpidity, he selects the same topics that he formerly did talk for reading and conversation and displays much shrewdness and a clear and copious memory in discussing them. Neither during excitement nor depression does he revert so much to his religious opinions. It is fully to be noticed that he continues strong and robust but he now exhibits

Continued to page 128.

Admitted

8th. Augt. 1839

## No. 21.

Ann McClure ætat. 30. Unmarried. Domestic Servant.

1. Nothing is known of this Woman except what has been gathered from public report and from her own confessions and style of behaviour. She has evidently been of coarse and brutal manners violent passions and intemperate habits. Report says that she was for many years a common prostitute

2. It is probable that excess of some kind led to the disease but this is a presumption founded rather upon the knowledge of her character than from any well authenticated fact. She has for a considerable time been an inmate of the Dumfries Asylum

3.

4. Her manner is always coherent, abrupt, and as if guided by a sudden impulse. She generally attends to what is said but does so in a hasty and suppressed manner occasionally she bursts forth in a paroxism of violence during which she threatens her companions and would if permitted injure them severely. She then wreaks her vengeance upon inanimate objects. These fits generally are of short duration and are at once put a stop to by placing her in the darkened padded room. At these times her language is most indecent, her gestures violent and indecent. When comparatively quiet she talks much of her previous employment; when a little more excited, of accusations of improper conduct, quarrels, crimes, intoxication &c and when still more roused her conversation and conduct become similar to that described above as characterising regular paroxisms. The patient is a capital workwoman and readily engages in any occupation pointed out to her but resumes her task in a hurried abrupt blustering manner. She is very rarely seen with a paroxism of violence while so occupied but when unengaged such as at Church or when she has no object to engage her attention or when she is not adequately controlled by the presence of an attendant her vehemence is very apt to return. She has contracted a strong attachment to a Kitten which inhabits the Gallery in which she is placed and is easily roused to fury by any supposed mal treatment of her favourite.

There is every reason to believe the disease is increasing.

5. She is supposed to have laboured under repeated acts of insanity some of which

which are dated so far back as 1820 but as we are only partially informed as to her history this supposition must be received with some degree of doubt and caution. Nothing has been communicated as to the duration of the lucid interval but it has been learned that during its continuance she returned home and was engaged in her ordinary occupations and it is to be feared in her previous courses.

6.

7. It has been stated above that she is violent and it is believed that the wholesome disciplines by which her actions are controlled and directed alone prevents her from gratifying her barbarous and vindictive passions in assaulting those around. She is always much excited by the presence of strangers and more especially by the visit of the other sex. It is likewise worthy of observation that she is always more violent and vociferous when alone and during the night than at any other time.

8

9

10. No more definite information has been procured than that she has been an inmate of the Dumfries Asylum.

Cat: Regular. To have ordinary diet and to be kept constantly employed

1 June 1840. For the last six months this patient has been remarkably tranquil & industrious & altho' still subject to sudden outbreaks of violence, is more amenable to discipline, and less malicious and tyrannical towards her fellow patients. From the 20th October to the end of November she required to be placed in the padded room so violent and unmanageable did her fury become. Tartar Emetic was exhibited in large doses. Tartar Emetic & Opium, the Douche, Blisters to the spine & a seton in the neck without any very marked 5/3

No 21

marked impression being made upon the symptoms. Gradually, however, yet many be from the combined operation of all these means the more formidable manifestations of the diseased propensities suspended themselves & the mind resumed its ordinary diseased action.

Decem 28th Marked symptoms of Rubiola were observed which yielded in the course of a few days to purgatives and abstinence. In the month of March her voice became rough and croaking sometimes inaudible & accompanied as this way by large blotches upon the skin and in all probability traceable to her former course of life. Blue Pill & a gargle of the nitr. Hydrarg. & muriatic were ordered. It was necessary to abandon the gargle as she invariably swallowed in spite of using it. but the affection has materially decreased.

1st June, 1841.

Alternations of extreme vehemence and tranquility have marked the past as well as the preceding year, although the former have scarcely equalled in intensity that reported in the notice for 1840. These bursts of passion frequently terminate in hysterical laughing or weeping, and although, while they last, her menaces appear to indicate the extermination of all around, she rarely inflicts injury upon the other Patients, some of them, and those the least likely to resent aggression or to protect themselves, she never molests. The only additional mark worthy of notice is that during an attack of Rheumatism, which occurred during the month of February, and which yielded to the use of Calomel & Opium and the application of Blisters, the Patients mind more nearly approached a state of sanity than what has before or since been observed. Her manners likewise participated in this amelioration, she became quiet, docile, grateful for attention, and circumspect in her language. With the depressing influence of the disease this more amiable character disappeared.

March 1842

A severe and protracted attack of inflammation which occurred in the Month of July seemed to yield to the use of Calomel & Opium and mild salivation was produced and the repeated application of Blisters: but a high pulse emaciation, and dullness & impermeability of the left lung left little doubt but that tubercular deposit had taken place and that the process of softening was going forward. This degeneration was extremely gradual and was never attended by Cough or expectoration until latterly when slight hæmoptyses came on. The vesicular rhonchus, hummer, ultimately passing into gargouillement occasional.

No. 21

occasional attacks of severe pain in the Chest, loss of strength, obstinate diarhoea, and the aspect all indicated what the result must be. In the months of October and November the disease did not advance although no ground for hope existed that it was or could be arrested. In treatment the chief dependance was placed in blistering and irritation and while Digitalis, Opium, conium, Sulphuric Acid, Specacuan &c were given and in various combinations: a meat diet was allowed both to support strength and in consideration of the long established habits and the present state of the nervous system. That state was most extraordinary. While subdued & improved by suffering, grateful and affectionate as a child, natural in her feelings if not altogether rational in her thoughts, instead of many former severe and tormenting the ministrations of a Clergyman with decorum and respect. She was at once roused to fury, preternatural strength by seeing or hearing the voice of certain of the inmates whom she assaulted with tremendous power and maltreated even at a time when immediate death was expected by all around. She became querulous and irritable towards the close of life.

Died

Admitted 18 Augt. 1839

№ 22.

Admitted 15 Augt 1839. Janet Dobie aged 36 Unmarried. Domestic Servant.

Nothing more of this woman than that she is the Sister-in-law of a Man who enjoys a good reputation, but to whom it is reported she bore a child. Whether this report be correct and what the nature of her general deportment has been, there is no access to know.

2. We are not acquainted with the cause but the woman is highly dyspeptic and appears notwithstanding the age put upon record to be about the critical period. It is conjectured the disease has lasted for about 6. or 8 months.

3.

4. She is reported by her relations to have been violent and to have behaved in such a manner as to render her presence in a private family insupportable. When admitted she complained of being seriously ill and of being extremely weak, upon which account she had while in the Dumfries Asylum confined herself to bed for a considerable length of time, contrary to the advice and orders of her medical attendants; a practice which is evidently & the production of that debility and emaciation of which she complains and which she attributes to indisposition. Her chief source of distress is the supposed presence of an animal in her intestines which she both feels and hears, and of swallowing which she is perfectly conscious. She describes the appearance of the Monster as being that of a large black beetle, which she detected in her broth but which notwithstanding this detection effected its entrance & exit into her stomach unperceived. She is besides this a person well worthy the designation nervous, being exceedingly timid, cautious & apprehensive of some coming evil. She has, however, her moments of extravagant merriment. She cherishes the delusion that Saturday is the day to be observed as the Sabbath. Whether she has actually lost a day or whether this be a mistake arising out of the non-observance of any religious rite in the Asylum in which she was placed, is hard to say.

5. This is believed to be the first attack

6 The Patient manifests no tendency to suicide

## No. 22.

7. She has a great dislike to Medicine and can scarcely refrain from tears when compelled to take a dose.

8.

9.

10 The patient has been confined in the Dumfries Asylum for some months.

She is not to be allowed to remain in bed but to be engaged in light but continual occupation. To have an occasional purgative

℞ Infusi Gentian. C. 8oz.
Cap. Cach. Mag. Omnimam.

1. June 1840. The administration of Baths was continued in this case for two months without any benefit resulting. The Patient is kept in constant employment, and is decidedly happier when so engaged. She still entertains the same false notions as to the days of the week: but it has been remarked that she commits grosser errors now in her own computation of time. That day which was Sunday in the one week deprived of its sacred character in the other one following. The impairment of memory or in the power of perceiving or estimating intervals extends much more widely as she is incapable of determining what months or season of the year it is. how many months there are, or instead of specifying any of the other subdivisions
4 of time. She is subject frequently to tremor of the muscles which agitates the whole body.

1st June, 1841.

No perceptible change has occurred in this Patient except perhaps that she is more timid, more frequently agitated by her apprehensions and more subject to tremor than formerly. Her mistakes as to time are as extraordinary as ever; but although with her, Sunday occurs twice a week, she never objects to attend worship on that day generally recognised as such. When at Chapel she cannot be dissuaded from joining in the Psalmody in a shrill, screeching voice, to the disturbance of the rest of the congregation. She looks well, and is healthy.

No 22

1st June 1842 Timid irritable confused. it is most difficult to reassure this deserted being when alarmed, to appease her when incensed by the supposed delinquencies of those around, or to convince her when insisting upon the erroneous impressions which she receives. The best mode of acting in these circumstances is to allow the agitation of whatever kind it may be to work itself out. When composed she is an industrious Sempstress and when so engaged is imbecile, humble and dejected. She rails and it would appear with some ground against the coldness and desertion of her connexions. Her health continues unimpaired

1 June 1843

The industry of this Patient can no longer be commended. Upon the pretext of blindness she sits idle but perfectly quiet and inoffensive except when noise or disturbance take place in the room when she becomes agitated interferes in behalf of those she regards as oppressed and generally becomes the victim of her own imprudent generosity When in what may be styled the minor stage of excitement, she speaks in a patronising tone uses diminutives and other infantile modes of speech only known to Nursery authorities, but which she obviously intends and expects to mollify, persuade, or convince. She still preserves good health, and so far as is known, has spent the last year, unasked for, unsought for and forgotten

1 June 1844

Notwithstanding the last observation, the Patient retains a vivid recollection of her connections in the external world; she cannot be called, nor could it be expected to be affectionate: as when she is enquired for she makes the interview as short and cold as possible, and returns to the Gallery which she inhabits as her home, or at all events as the residence of her choice. In imitation of the habits of a companion, she now crouches in a corner and can with difficulty be persuaded to sit on a Bench. Her demeanor deprecates interference: disarms all rebuke, or if excited, defies by a loud voice and inflamed visage, all approach, all soothing, all kindness. She rarely engages in occupation and only when urged or forced to do so relinquishes the task whenever an opportunity offers. She presents some indications of Premature decay. She is feeble, tremulous: unwilling to make any exertion and retires early to Bed. Her health is good

Continued to Page 364

No. 23.

Admitted 15th Augt 1839. Edward Blackstock. Aged Unmarried

We have received no accounts as to the conduct of this individual or respecting the nature and progress of the disease except that immediately previous to his confinement in the Dumfries Asylum his conduct was very extravagant and outrageous he having threatened, and more than once assaulted, an Uncle upon whom he was dependent and who had displayed great affection and kindness towards him. It is said that these assaults were made with the view of extorting money. About the same time he became impressed with the delusion that he was possessed of great wealth, took up his abode in one of the public Hotels, and lived there for sometime in great luxury and profusion, as if these high flown notions had been founded on fact.

2. There exists very probability that the cause of the derangement is to be sought for in the irregular habits which preceded and in the intemperance which attended his last outrage upon propriety while at liberty. The disease is said to have commenced in February 1838.

3.

4. When hard pressed by inquiries, he seems still to believe that he is in great affluence, altho he declines to specify particulars. He is in general very shy, silent, and shuns observation. In the other Asylum from which he was removed he never left his apartment, and rarely his bed. He is very sensitive of the approaches and observations of those around, frequently conceives that they are speaking of or at him and is not slow to resent their criticisms and interference. At these times he is exceedingly violent, defies and strikes every one, and apparently looses all control over his acts and expressions. He is, however, in a very short time afterwards, fully sensible of his extravagances, and expresses great contrition. He was very much affected on his readmission to Worship, sobbing violently & hysterically, but from what emotions he has not disclosed. The disease is stationary, it is proper to remark that his mind appears to be somewhat enfeebled and his manners childish, but whether this be the result of the disease or of the pauper position in which he is placed.

5 The disease has been continuous or at least without any decided lucid interval.

No. 23.

6. The Patient does not shew any disposition to commit suicide.

7. The Patient is violent at the times and under the circumstances, and of course dangerous to the extent above mentioned, but does not appear to cherish any malicious design, altho' he certainly seems to form antipathies to certain of his companions.

8.

9.

10. The Patient was confined in the Dumfries Asylum for at least 18 months.

1st June 1840. This Patient is at once furious, imbecile, cowardly. He has upon more than one occasion, unprovokedly wreaked his wrath which is the offspring of terror & in what he denominates self defence, upon the weakest and most inoffensive of his companions. Conduct which has been corrected by the douche, the introduction of Setons in the different offending limbs, which remind him of his misdemeanors, associate these with the endurance of pain, disable him from repeating the offence, & weaken the strength of a frame naturally robust. Croton oil has likewise been given with the same object. The menses is 380 out of 365 days perfectly quiet easily actioned, except when bodily exertion is recommended. Stupid & silly in his conversation & sometimes acting under generous impulses. He assists the attendant to administer to the sick, & on one occasion when he supposed he witnessed aggression & cruelty on the part of another, dashed his hand through a window to save the victim. In acting thus inconsiderately but humanely, he injured his hand very much, dividing the arterial branch to the thumb, and otherwise cutting his hand deeply. He is exceedingly timid & apprehensive of bodily suffering.

1st June 1841.

Blackstock has been repeatedly subjected to the Douche, to fasting, and to the introduction of Setons into the neck, arm, & to deter him from committing assaults, or to punish him for the commission of such breaches of propriety; but although retaining sufficient intelligence to associate these painful sensations with his misdemeanors there are no grounds for hoping that he is less insane or less

passionate

No 23.

passionate. He attacked a partial imbecile upon one occasion to assist him to reach the top of the wall of the airing yard, but he either had not courage or cunning enough to proceed, and was obliged to descend. His disappointment & chagrin developed a paroxysm of fury, during which he destroyed the glass of his window, attacked the attendant, &c.

1st June 1842

Much less trouble and anxiety are now experienced on account of this Patient who has become feeble, frivolous, and even fatuous in mind and is entirely shorn of the formidable attributes which made him the bravo yard and bully of the Gallery. No occasion of fury has been occasioned against him for twelve months nor does he manifest the same impatience of control and confinement: but spends his time in an incessant promenade in the airing yard: for if he has now no enemies neither has he contracted any friendships. He is still muscular and healthy, brings with him, to which he delights to expose himself, but has an imbecile expression of countenance.

1 June 1843.

Although still displaying the pacific dispositions recorded in last annual report: the Patient has recently been roused from his sloth and provoked from his propriety by the improper and annoying conduct, or what he considers such, of some of his companions, and has inflicted summary punishments for these breaches of decorum. Repeated remembrances and rebukes and threats and exclusions failed to repress these rebellions and a fetter has been inserted in the offending arm, which may improve his bodily condition and serve to remind him of his vicious and culpable propensity at the very moment he is about to gratify it. All these attacks are directed against men who really are disturbers of the peace of the gallery: and in support of legitimate authority. He occasionally hints his wish to return home, but is perfectly satisfied when told that he must undergo a more protracted moral quarantine. He sometimes reads but is, now appears to be, weaker in intellect. His constitution is still good.

The mind seems weaker: the body stronger, since last report: and stimulated by an augmented power he has more frequently asserted his superiority and broken the peace. The same course

Continued to page 348.

Admitted

№ 24.

16 Augt. 1839 Mary Grant. Aged Unmarried Domestic Servant

All that has reached us respecting this woman is that she was brought up

1. in the Charity Workhouse and that it having been discovered that she was subject to epilepsy she was immediately removed to the Dumfries Asylum from which she was discharged in her present condition or at all events afflicted both with epilepsy and imbecility.

2. The cause of the insanity is obviously repeated attacks of epilepsy which have led to or depend upon a serious confirmation of the head but whether this be congenital or attributable to the nervous disease is not known to us.

3.

4. The prominent symptoms of the malady at present are great irritability of temper conjoined with increasing stupidity. There are however intervals during the continuance of which her intellect is very decidedly clearer and stronger and her passions less violent and uncontrollable. At these times she is perfectly able and willing to employ herself and performs her task with much greater ease and ability than would be expected from the debilitated and irregulated state of her muscular systems. She is then likewise very accessible to flattery and those impulses which act upon a weak and wayward mind. She can easily be bribed by tobacco to engage in labour, to remain quiet or to do any thing within the compass of her impoverished powers. When in the greatest state of excitement and irritability she is jealous and discontented complains of her own infirmities and uselessness despairs of ever obtaining greater comfort or happiness, expresses her determination to destroy herself solicits the assistance of those around to carry her project into execution and when left alone takes advantage of every opportunity and of every means to effect her design. When comparatively well however this disposition does not altogether leave her as she frequently asks poison from the Medical Attendant that she may relieve herself from her distress. This and all similar communications are made to him by stealth as if she were entrusting him with a profound secret. When under the dominion of these feelings and during the period of her greatest mental imbecility she asks as the greatest favor that can be granted that her body after death may not be thrown out into the Streets but buried decently in the

No 24.

the Town. She seems to have a considerable share of vanity is particular by attentive to her personal appearance and makes it an incessant ground of complaint that she is not provided with a busk for her stays. When first admitted she had generally four epileptic fits each night or rather after awakening from her first sleep in the morning but by the regulation of the diet and the exhibition of laxatives they have become less frequent. She is very sensible of the relief afforded by the free evacuation of her Bowels. Her power of motion and speech are very much affected. She drags one limb but this impediment is much greater at one period than another. The disease is supposed to be increasing.

5. It is supposed that the patient has been during her whole lifetime a victim to her present complaints

6. The Patient has made repeated attempts to commit suicide by means of her garters, strings of her cap &c

7. The Patient is jealous violent and vindictive

8. Nothing is known of her relatives

9.

10 She has been insane from early childhood if not from birth. Was in confinement in the Dumfries Asylum for sometime and has for many years been boarded out as an incurable Pauper Lunatic.

Ordered to be placed in an Epileptic bed. to have nutritious diet: the head to be kept shaved and a common purgative thrice a week.

1st June 1840. Beyond the regulation of the Bowels by active purgatives & the watching of any unusual symptoms as they may occur nothing has been attempted as treatment in this case except the effort to render the patient happy & contented to comply her when she is capable of exertion and to repress that spirit of jealousy & malice to which she is at certain times liable. These times coincide with the approach of & termination of severe epileptic paroxysms. Of these she sometimes has eight or more during a night & rarely passes twenty four hours free from one. When of frequent occurrence they are slight and cause little disturbance of the mind. But when violent she becomes more feeble &

feeble & irrational in intellect and more discontented & irritable in Disposition. Upon some occasion, when, or whether since admission, it is impossible to discover, she have evidently fallen during a fit & fractured the clavicle. Across the ends of the bone a large callus has collected in which she sometimes feels pain so acute as to require the application of leeches & anodynes

Her urine is of small quantity & turbid.-

5th June, 1841.

An occasional Purgative is all that this Patient has required as medicine. She very much injured her under life by a fall during a fit. The wound divided the lip to the depth of more than an inch, and was treated exactly in the same manner as after the operation for excision: it speedily healed, leaving but little deformity. The fits have been less frequent of late; but are now generally followed by longer periods of perversity and ill-temper. During these states, threats, entreaties, kindness, severity, all fail in obtaining quietude or docility: the only successful mode, and even this fails, is to treat her as if unwell, and to prescribe for her. She is flattered by the interest attached to an invalid, and perhaps benefitted by her faith in the simples ordered, and by attention to her bodily feelings.

19th December 1841 The patient was observed in the Month of July to be afflicted with slight Cough without expectoration for which she was ordered a gentle expectorant and a blister to the Sternum. Somewhat improved by these measures she passes through the month of August intolerably good health, looking paler, however, and less robust than formerly. Upon a more minute examination it was found that besides the Cough the circulation was very considerably accelerated although the lungs appear to be perfectly healthy. She was again blistered and Pills consisting of Antim. & Sod and Ipecacuan with Extract of Gentian were exhibited as a rather copious mucous secretion has now taken place from the Bronchiæ. Subsequently Pills containing Calomel, Dovers Powder with Hyoscyamus were given in the evening the Bowels being regulated by Castor Oil. About the middle of October she was attacked by acute Bronchitis accompanied by severe pain and Spasmodic action of the Muscles of the Chest; for this was prescribed a Sinapism to the left side followed by Turpentine Ophthemic Pills being at the same time administered consisting of Hyoscyamus & Conium. These measures were followed by their application

(Continued at Page 341)

No. 25.

Admitted 16th August 1839. David Blaylock. aged. Married. Weaver

This is an old man the circumstances of whose previous life have not

1. been communicated to us. He was formerly a weaver & Shopkeeper in Dumfries and is presumed in the possession of Considerable affluence but is now a Parish pauper

2. We are equally ignorant of the cause of the disease but know that it has continued with various alternations for a great number of years that the disease is characterised by occasional violence but in general approaches more closely to fatuity than to derangement. But while there is great enfeblement of the reflective powers there are present certain delusions which render it necessary that the Patient should be under guidance if not control. He declares that he never sleeps that his body is much distressed and often blown by steam, quack Lime, &c. he seems likewise to be impressed with the idea that he is either the proprietor of or in some way connected with the Management of this Institution and of various other properties not specified. He likewise believes that he is on the eve of re commencing his business in Dumfries upon a much more extensive scale than that upon which it was formerly carried on. Notwithstanding these false notions he is always in a remarkably good humour and willing to engage in out of door labour.

3.

4.

5 It is believed that he has been subject to exasperations of the symptoms and that during the paroxysm he is a furious maniac. In general he is so tame as to be employed in filling pipes.

6 The Patient manifests no Disposition to Commit suicide

7 The Patient is supposed to be a dangerous lunatic when labouring under an attack of excitement but is perfectly harmless when not so excited. so much so as to have been entrusted with the Children of the Family whom he formerly lodged

8.

No. 25.

8.

9

10. Has been repeatedly confined in the Dumfries Asylum.

17th July 1840 His Patients powers & opportunities of enjoyment were very decidedly augmented while confined in the Asylum but he as ever remained the same facile good tempered imbecile as before. He readily engaged in recreation and delighted in it.

Removed during treatment

Admitted 18 August 1837

No 20 Continued from page 112.

exhibits many traces of old age. Eyebrush are to be added baldness on the left leg and sciatica which is a source of great disquietude as it incapacitates him during inclement weather for work even when his mental condition would allow him to undertake it.

1st June. 1837. Another material and melancholy change must be recorded in the history of this patient. The paroxysms have lost much of their fury and formidable character. They are passed in a dreamy, lethargic state, attended in, it is true, by great loquacity, and giving place occasionally, when he is roused, to ebullitions of contemptuous defiance, but generally marked by silence, torpidity, and disregard of cleanliness. But in conjunction with this apparent mitigation, it has become obvious that the intervals of comparative sanity, and serenity of mind have become much shorter; so brief and uncertain indeed that only a few days of association with his fellow patients separate the attacks, and it is not now prudent to allow him to join the gardeners. His tastes and tendencies are in both states the same as in former years. He is gentle, good tempered, and interested in passing events, while most timid; desirous to display his acquaintance with classical literature, when on the verge of excitement: garrulous as to wars and rumours of wars, apt to shew how fields were won, and projecting a campaign with Mehemet Ali, when the stage of excitement has actually commenced, and bold, virulent, and vindictive when this stage has attained its climax. Religion does not now occupy much of his thoughts. His memory is, however, as clear and tenacious as when it was more exercised. His health cannot be said to have suffered: but, when awakening from the sleep described, he presents marks of decay and decrepitude, walking with a stoop and inclination to the left side, and complaining of pain in the left leg. A few days exercise and increased activity of mind contribute much to the removal of these signs of premature old age; but the entire restoration of health and vigour is never completed, when the patient is again prostrated by excessive agitation, and retires voluntarily to bed, where he sometimes remains for weeks dependent upon these accounts.

(Continued at p. 45, B. 1, Vol. 8.)

Admitted 19 August 1834.

No 26.

James Murray æt. 28. Unmarried. A Student of Divinity. Is described by his Father as remarkably good tempered and of great rectitude of conduct. Of very correct and abstemious habits, as having been devoted to study and as having distinguished himself at College in such a manner as not only to obtain the approbation of his Teachers but to secure a valuable Bursary.

2. His abberation is attributed to excessive application to study and to indigence and destitution, in consequence of having failed in obtaining employment as a private Teacher, by means of which he hoped to collect resources sufficient to enable him to proceed with his clerical studies. The disease, in its present state, has certainly lasted for five years, but as it was developed during his absence from home, the origin may be somewhat more remote.

3. The disease is reported to have come on suddenly, after his being at a party where he became intoxicated; but that the approach was insidious and of longer duration, is rendered probable by a confession of his father, that he had observed a certain peculiarity in his manner when he returned home to be present when he was "romped out". A shade of doubt is cast upon the real nature of this peculiarity by the cause and attending circumstances of this misfortune. His Father after expending all his little earnings in assisting, or altogether supporting him at College, and in administering at once to his literary & professional wants, & to that pride and desire to be ranked and regarded as a gentleman, which was a main part of his character, was obliged to encroach upon his Capital in Stock, and after parting to new his own homely but patriotic profession, "it's the last cow in the byre," he was obliged to relinquish his crop into the hands of his Landlord. A Son so situated might in such a scene appear peculiar without being mad.

4. Then and subsequently he conceived himself to be immensely rich, to have claims upon various properties, & he has collected a large quantity of stones from the Seabeach, under the impression that he was amassing heaps of gold. For a long time he read his Bible diligently & conducted or joined in family worship, but this ~~of late~~ he has not done of late. At first he was altogether regardless of cleanliness: refused to wear clothes, to wash himself, or to take food. When the first, or most acute stage of the disease subsided, he was accustomed to go about in a flannel coat, but he has for a considerable time resumed a more fitting dress. He still allows

3

No. 26

allows his hand and hair to grow to a great length. He imagines that he is in bad health, occasioned by the malicious designs of his relations or others: that they obstruct his throat, by throwing nails into it. He is very proud of his attainments as a scholar, and notwithstanding the enormous wealth of which he is the professor, he frequently becomes a candidate for the situation of public or parish teacher, whenever a vacancy occurs. He still retains a knowledge of Latin, and has employed in reading Grotius de Veritate, since his residence in the Asylum. He is in good bodily health, with the exception of occasionally spitting out enormous quantity of saliva. His father appears to conceive that an exacerbation has taken place in the severity of the disease, & founds his opinion on the fact that he does not spit so much, and that he willingly takes food and wears decent clothing.

5. There does not seem to have been any true interval, but for some short time, according to the observations of his father, he is better & more sane.

6. The Patient does not manifest any disposition to suicide, and was very much irritated by the surveillance to which he was subjected, in consequence of his friends entertaining suspicions that he was not trustworthy.

7. He is perfectly innocent & harmless, nor is he execrable, except by the recollection of the injuries which he accuses his father of having inflicted such as beating him with a stick: putting nails or, as he calls them, "claws" in his porridge, & of general perfidy & ill usage.

8. His Grandfather lived to a Hundred years of age; one uncle to eighty, and all his friends have been and are healthy & free from nervous disease.

9. He was confined for about five weeks in the Dumfries Asylum, about four years ago, but he seemed to be injured by, or during this isolation.

10. The disease has lasted for five years or upwards.

1st June, 1840.

This Patient effected his escape, & was absent for some weeks. He ultimately returned home & was captured there. The disease has undergone little or no change. He is more subject to the discipline of the House; engages more cheerfully in the tasks assigned him, and is, in many respects, happy & contented. His derangement chiefly

shows

shows itself at meal times, & when idle. When dinner is presented he demands a sumptuous feast worthy of his high estate, but nevertheless partakes heartily of the humbler fare before him. He announces as being of Great Britain & Ireland; as the possessor of all the surrounding country, & immense wealth besides. He arrogates likewise the title of a reformer & regenerator of the Church, of which he declares himself to be Sovereign Pontiff; & of manners & morals. He has embraced an attachment for a female patient, who was formerly in an adjoining gallery, and whom he was accustomed to watch for through the keyhole. He declares her to be his affianced bride, & hence Queen of these realms. He is tormented during the night by some invisible agencies, who assail him in such a manner as to put his life & honor in danger, preparatory to which persecution he is thrown into a deep sleep. During the winter he was seized with symptoms of laziness & inactivity, for which free cupping & purging were prescribed, the medicines being made as nauseous as possible. He enjoys perfect health.

1st June, 1815.

This Patient suffered during the Winter from a severe attack of Asites which terminated in suppuration, but was accompanied by no appreciable alteration, and certainly by no amelioration in his mental affection. He has completely recovered. He is now perhaps, more affable & well disposed than formerly; but why he is so it is somewhat difficult to imagine, as he still claims the same exalted ranks, is still imprisoned by rebellious subjects, poisoned with deleterious and loathsome food; acted upon & vitally injured by what he avers are magnets in the possession of his companions, and in short is the most oppressed & persecuted being alive. He now employs himself with greater satisfaction in the grounds.

1st June 1816.

The days of this Patient are the most rational portion of his existence, except in so far as they are occupied in recalling and recapitulating the dreams of the past night. He imagines that while in Bed he is subjected to a persecution from his companions and distant individuals, who make him the victim of their cruelty or revenge in various singular but savage ways, among which may be enumerated Shooting him through the head, chest, testes and nates, lacerating the same parts and organs by Spears, Arrows, and other sharp instruments, tormenting him by Electricity, Galvanism &c. Except when denouncing the perpetrators of these enormities he is calm and good tempered: but under such provocation he yells to

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No 26

Admitted 23 Augt 183

his passions, and acts the infuriated Demon. He is healthy and industrious: but occasionally during winter he takes refuge from the cold under the plea of complaining to the Physician of barbarities of more than usual severity practised during the preceding night. By the aid of a weak, affectionate Sister he nearly escaped, but returned to the Asylum without any resistance when pursued and captured.

1 June 1843

Mr Murray is still a victim and a Martyr. He is still eviscerated, galvanished, ravished, and tormented. His accusations are more precise than formerly. He points out among the members of the group to which he belongs the perpetrators of these deeds and demands that they be forthwith delivered up to instant and exemplary vengeance. His delusions are sometimes retrospective. Amongst these wretches who stake their throat for blood in his own sufferings he has detected the murderer of his Grandmother: the spoliators of his family property &c. He carries with them in their flight all about to take possession of the institution, reform its abuses: dismiss the officers with ignominy, and assert his own rights and prerogatives. Upon this he retreats at all times of difficulty and perplexity. He is certainly much more influenced by his fancies than formerly. They now constitute himself. He is not so corpulent as formerly, but in equally good health.

1 June 1844

J. Murray is happier of late. His delusions are of the same kind, but some of them have matured into an alliance with royalty which is to be consummated immediately, and which affords an inexhaustible source of agreeable speculation and exultation. His views as to the reorganisation of the Staff and economy of the Institution are still unattended to and occasion his distress: and galvanism, in the hands of some amongst almost nightly inflicts such tortures and atrocities as none but supernumerary fortitude could endure and none but royal clemency could overlook. The following document intended for the Chaplain will explain a phase of his mind. "The undermentioned lines to let you know that a purpose of marriage has existed between me and Margaret Adelaide Stewart, niece of her late Majesty W. IV. since August 1839: both of us being in this Institution from Obligations subsisting between both of them since the death of my Mother in 1809 and the death of my grandmother in 1820. During which conjugal ties four offsprings have been forthcoming." He works constantly in the Garden and is steady and well.

Continued to Page 366

Admitted
23 Augt 1839.

## No. 27.

David Cochrane. Æt. 47. Married and has several children. A Baker. Is described as having a rather quick disposition. It is presumed that this quickness is intended to convey the same meaning as "sudden and quick in quarrel." Irritability of temper he has not shewn since his admission. Susceptibility would have conveyed a more accurate notion of his character. As he is anxious to please solicitous of commendation & places great dependence upon the opinion of those to whose care he is entrusted. His manners are gentle and deferential. He is said to have been of sober and correct habits and has the appearance of having been an industrious hard wrought man.

2. His present condition was caused by an unexpected attack of convulsions which continued for five days. He has had none before or since and these are attributed to mental uneasiness concerning the misconduct of a Son. This distress must have operated remotely as the events took place some months ago.

3. No unusual variation was observed in his habits or feelings previous to the incursion of the disease or subsequent aberration

4. The convulsive attacks took place about six weeks ago but derangement if it existed at an earlier period did not become evident until three weeks ago. The symptoms are supposed to be declining

5. This is the first attack of insanity and of any other nervous disease. His health has always been good and his constitution robust. He has always lived happily with his family

6. He manifests no Disposition to suicide.

7. He is liable to occasional excitement which is said to have rendered restraint necessary but this violence is not obviously called forth by any particular frame of thought nor is it directed towards any particular person.

8. His relations have been so far as is known free from hereditary & nervous diseases.

9. The Patient has been once bled repeatedly blistered and had laxatives previous to his admission & has at present a Seton in the neck from which it is believed he has derived benefit.

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No. 27

10. The patient has been ill for about six weeks but has never been Confined in any Asylum.

When admitted this man's mind seemed to have lost all impressions connected with recent events. He declared that he had just arrived from St. Johns Hill Edinr. where he had certainly resided about twenty years ago. In a very short time he was able to recal the circumstances of his illness but did not regard them as recent referring them to the period which has been mentioned. The next stage of Convalescence was an anxiety to prove the clearness & accuracy of his memory which he attempted to do by repeating the names of all the farmers in the neighbourhood of his residence. This very soon disappeared & no trace of disease remained.

The Seton in the neck was ordered to be encouraged by Savine ointment and the patient after the lapse of a few days was engaged in occupation in the open air in which he seemed to take great pleasure.

26th November, 1839.

The Patient may be said to have passed suddenly from imbecility & incoherence to comparative mental strength & clearness. In this second youth of mind, he gradually ceased the enumeration of the persons & places with which he was familiar; adverted less to the remote past; attended to what was going on, & engaged in the business of life. He took great delight in muscular exertion which was indulged to a healthy extent. Latterly the only relic of weakness, if it can be so construed, was an exhibition of unusual tenderness & affection towards his family & home: the slightest allusion to which made him weep like a child. This amiable infirmity was at last repressed within due bounds. No treatment was required except the alternate introduction & removal of the Seton in the neck: the secretion from the Bowels being solicited by purgatives during the cessation of the discharge.

Discharged, Recovered.

1st June, 1840

No 10 continued from Page 64.

It would appear that he feels identified with his present position and home; he has at least no thought nor ambition beyond its sphere, and comments in so loud and laudatory a manner upon all that it contains and all that is done to improve or embellish that his commendations sound like self gratulations or as if dictated by that interest which a man feels in his own property. Still fond of admiration of his person, he is not disinclined to exchange sarcastic compliments with the others sex and evidently esteems himself as a master in this sort of badinage. These factions observations do not suspend his daily toil, he ceases not to live while he jests and jokes, for his labour, although, perhaps, rather unproductive, is willingly and heartily given. His health is excellent, his appearance cheerful and contented, and, if any state can be enviable to those reason is lost, that may be envied.

1st June, 1848. James Irving now presents "a fair round paunch." This is perhaps as much the result of his immunity from care, and appetite, and toil, as of indulgence. His debility does not, however, interfere with his industry. He displays the same willingness and joyous alacrity in joining the labourers, as he did many years since, although it is probable that his activity is somewhat diminished and his usefulness limited. He is observed to pause more frequently in his task, to rest, as if in contemplation, on his spade, and to give vent to those bursts of hearty laughter, or those odd remarks which have long characterised his demeanour. His health is uninterruptedly good; a matter of boast to himself, and it is probable a source of that enjoyment and habitual good-humour for which he is conspicuous. He lives at peace with all around; but when addressed or in a loquacious mood, he showers his intended witticisms around, "for gentle dullness ever loves a joke," and is evidently conscious of being satirical and severe. He does not inquire for his friends, nor do they seem to remember him: he has ceased to have or express relations or ties with the external world, and seldom recurs to it as a matter of recollection. He may be observed poring over a newspaper, but it is doubtful whether he seeks or finds information; in fact, he has no pursuit beyond what the seasons and soil afford.

(Continued at p. 21 R.I. Vol. 8)

Admitted

No. 28.

27th August 1839. Margaret Brown. Æt: Unmarried. A Gentlewoman.

1. No information of any kind has been furnished respecting this Patient but it is understood that she was of very amiable and gentle dispositions, an affectionate member of an affectionate family - that her deportment was scrupulously correct, that her feelings on religious subjects was strong and cultivated, & that she was rather of a literary taste. Her manners still bear marks of elegance and refinement.

2. It has been ascertained, since the admission of the Patient, that during menstruation she plunged up to the middle in a pond to save an favourite hen which was in danger of being drowned, and that upon the evening of that day she was suddenly seized with violent mania, from which she recovered, but upon again exposing herself to wet during a catamenial period the disease returned, and she has since remained, with slight variations, in her present condition. It is proper, however, to mention, that previous to the first attack she addicted herself to reading books of fiction in bed, and had exhibited some indications of extreme sensibility. She was siezed after having joined in a party at her Father's house, being about to retire to bed. She shrieked, fainted, and after lying sometime in a state of syncope, she rewived maniacal. It is believed that the disease has lasted for 8 or 10 years, and the most prominent symptoms had been a state of extreme confusion of her trains of thought, arising either from the imperfect and unfinished states of the thoughts themselves, or from her inability to recollect and join together the different members of the sentence by which she intends to express herself. Her observations, so far as their unfinished nature will allow us to judge, generally refer to her own lost and culpable condition as a Christian, or to some misfortune or persecution of which she is the object. She generally speaks in a very plaintive tone of voice, but she occasionally becomes animated and energetic when there is any wish which she desires to have fulfilled. At these times her observations are more intelligible, but even then they present the same singular characteristic and unextricability. She seems always to be at a loss how to communicate what is present to her own mind, endeavours to make clearer what she has previously stated, goes back in order to do so, and ultimately loses sight of her original intentions; her remarks thus presenting a singularly complicated and confused appearance. Her look is that of a person in doubt & difficulty, but it is not vacant. She will not eat in common with the other Patients but does so by stealth, the food being left in a place to which she is accustomed to resort for the purpose of eating it. She sleeps little and is sometimes

No. 28.

very noisy during the night. She generally walks about with a couple of Bibles under her arm which she rarely consults but most pertinaciously clings to, resisting all attempts to deprive her of them. She sits or walks about the Gallery during the whole of the day, and can with difficulty be engaged in any occupation. Occasionally her walk becomes a run, which she will persevere in for hours, moving constantly in a circle until she is interfered with or obliged to desist from sheer fatigue. She is very kind and attentive to the other patients. She has menstruated since her admission and is in good bodily health.

3. Nothing more is known as to the invasion of the disease but what has been stated above.

4 Nothing is known as to any changes which may have occurred in the progress of the disease but it has been remarked by some of her connections that they conceive a greater degree of obscurity exists in her conversation at present than what they have before observed.

5. This is the second attack, but the duration of the lucid interval has not been ascertained.

6 She displays no disposition to commit suicide.

7. She is the most innocent and inoffensive being that can be imagined, and is much more disposed to promote than destroy the happiness of others. She is somewhat excited when allusion is made to her home or relations, and especially to her Mother, who is now dead, but to whom she was very much attached, and whom she attended with great care and attention during her last illness, although she was at the time laboring under insanity. An anecdote has been related to us, illustrative both of the extent of her attachment and of her mental derangement. Subsequent to death she did not seem to be aware of the change which had taken place and sat in the apartment as she had been accustomed to do preparing food and attempting to introduce it into her deceased parents mouth. She becomes a little irritable if interfered with in the scene of duty, or when compelled to wear a cap to which she is disposed to throw it aside

8. A Brother was for sometime affected with mental depression but this was attributed to the existance of some disease in the heart. Her other relatives are reported to be in good health.

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No. 28.

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4 June 1842

10. The exact period during which the disease has continued is not known, but it must have existed for a considerable number of years. She has been confined in a private Asylum, and in the Glasgow Public Asylum, but for how long a time is not known.

1st June, 1840.

Besides the general incoherence described, this Patient is occasionally agitated by feelings which she can scarcely express, but which evidently refer to her separation from her relatives, her confinement & her miserable condition as a christian. She then weeps and cries, is anxious to escape, unwilling, at the same time, that any one should see her, & obviously anxious to flee from her painful sensations to some imagined plan of rest & relief. Many of those habits by which she was formerly characterized have been partially broken. She generally eats with the other patients; is more industrious, & less restless under control. Her dispositions are most kind & affectionate. When excited, she displays a tendency to walk or dance in circles. For some time there may be heard a slight improvement in her attempts to communicate her thoughts.

1st June, 1841.

The improvement mentioned above, continues, but has scarcely progressed. She speaks more rationally, but invariably fails in completing the expression of what is passing in her mind. She utters what may be called half thoughts; they being abruptly broken off, either because they are actually unexpressed and incomplete, or because her memory cannot so long retain the former clause or part, as to connect it with the sequence. She is now generally engaged in some piece of work with which she proceeds very slowly. She conforms to the usages of society more willingly and is less urgent in her demands for liberation. She frequently sits at the Piano, and brings out notes which seem to please her, & and are intended to correspond with Psalm tunes, but are not, it is stated, correct. She for a few days suffered from catarrh, but has, in other respects, been stout and well.

No 28

1st June 1842 This Patient has not retrograded. She is more composed and consecutive in her sayings and although these still preserve the same characteristic of incompleteness and incoherence. She performs female work with greater assiduity and success, reads less, conforms more strictly to the usages of society, and is less exigent in her demands for liberty: but with these exceptions no renovation of intelligence or self-command has taken place. Her health has been uninterruptedly good, and she joins the other Sisters, participating in the dancing, walks in the grounds, drives in the Carriage with great cheerfulness and enjoyment

1 June 1843.

This lady appears to be fragile and delicate for sometime but she has now recovered her usual good looks and with them somewhat more of the exuberant gaiety and dancing girl deportment than is quite consistent with her own character or with what reason and the custom of her Country dictate. She is, nevertheless, regarded by her friends as decidedly improved, and there can be no doubt that in several important particulars this is the case. She can restrain her innocent vagaries, and while they are subdued she can exercise many of the arts and arts to which she was familiar in better times. She artfully conceals what she conceives amiss in others, with an air of perspicuity and affectation of contempt, but with correctness and ability. She is still mild, gentle, and affectionate, and displays no inclination to seek another home or friends.

1 June 1844.

Miss Brown now forms one of a party grouped together as convalescents or as comparatively rational patients, in a Gallery set apart for their exclusive use. Although somewhat too gay or capricious, she merits this distinction as she is now more industrious, more sedentary and more tractable than formerly. She is still compelled to shun other inapproachable excellence, to cherished unaccomplished projects to speak in incomplete sentences. That there still reside in her mind greater self control and greater acuteness than she is generally credited was well illustrated during a visit to a relative whose domestic economy she examined rigidly and criticised severely, adopting the Asylum as her standard, and in whose presence she assumed a hauteur and preeminence which was unbounded and submitted to. She is now in good health and happy

Continued to Page 868

Admitted

No. 29.

29 August 1839. Ann Knubley. Aged 37. Unmarried. Gentlewoman.

1. She is described to be of a most amiable character and mild manners. Religious without being enthusiastic. Was fond of reading & working.

2. There does not appear to be any known cause altho' the disease has been variously attributed to the suppression of the catamania, affection of the liver &c. The disease has lasted for 16 or 18 months and has been marked chiefly by great despondency and restlessness.

3. The disease came on gradually and was not announced by any apprenable difference in the manners or in the state of the health.

4. The symptoms of the Complaint have been thus stated by a friend. The disorder affects her in extreme depression of spirits and restlessness. She is state upon her own wickedness and lost condition, while upon any other subject she is rational and collected. During her previous attacks she talked of nothing but of her own wickedness, and I have seen her kneel for hours endeavouring to pray for the pardon of some unknown sin. This time she has not talked so much but the same delusion remains with the most painful consciousness of her own State. She now sleeps tolerably well, but wakes unhappy and restless, and seldom sits for five minutes together in her own house; but when in the presence of strangers can exercise a greater degree of control over her movements. She cannot be induced to engage in reading or occupation." These symptoms are said to have increased during the last four months.

5. This is a relapse and as upon former occasions cannot be traced to any particular state of the constitution. The first interval continued for five years. Second for seven

6. The Patient has no suicidal tendency but is said to have been cautiously watched as if she had

7. The Patient is perfectly harmless. The subject of religion being the only one likely to produce excitement, has been invariably avoided in her presence.

8. No relative is afflicted with any hereditary or nervous disease.

9. It is said that no particular treatment has been attempted except attention to her general health, but it appears that she had been removed from her home to country lodgings and that the change was productive of considerable, although only temporary improvement. It is worthy of remark that when formerly attacked she always

No. 39

Always begun to recover at the end of twelve months

She has been ill for 16 months but was never visited nor confined in any Asylum.

1st June, 1840.

Miss K. has lucid intervals of about a week in duration. During their continuance she is not altogether free from gloomy fears & forebodings; but she is able to command those; to direct her mind to the contemplation of cheerful objects, & to make powerful exertions to retain, & permanently to establish that equanimity which she professes; she cannot be said to enjoy it. Her great source of suffering & despondency is, that she is immortal, eternally miserable, in all probability to be snatched away in her present form from earth: & that her presence infects, injures, & will ultimately destroy all those with whom she associates, & especially those whom she respects & loves. She is always, when excited, in horror, at the anticipation of committing some atrocious crime, which is to implicate in one common ruin all those who are most kind to her. This deed is to be her own voluntary act. Her mind, & general conduct are, it would appear, somewhat improved by the exercise of the rules & rigid routine of the establishment, as she here can command her feelings, whereas at home she could not or did not. She is invariably benefitted by occupation. She suffers great pain upon the approach of the menstrual discharge, but the insanity is not augmented. Pills of the Cort. Ferri Sacchar: & Conserve of Roses were given for a long time, with a view of imparting greater tone & strength to the system: the bowels being at the same time regulated by the Hydrar: c Creta: Rhubarb & Scammony. Subsequently the Pil: Asafatid: et Aloes were tried, & for some time it was necessary to exhibit an Anodyne draught, containing Hentane & Valerian, to allay irritation & procure sleep. At the times of the menstrual discharge the Sol: Mur: Morph: Tinct: Valerian & Pimento Water are given with immediate relief.

Admitted 21st August 1841

## No 29.

May Sunt. 1841. Agitated and grieved by the sudden death of a young lady in the same gallery, who had been a friend and companion, this Patient has for some months scarcely emerged from the state of profound despondency & fatuity which characterizes her insanity. The visit of an acquaintance produced a temporary excitement, during which she took all control over her expressions, forgetting that act of repression which she acknowledges that she acquired during her residence here, and laying bare the inmost & darkest recesses of her troubled spirit. She then disclosed that the original grounds for her melancholy remained in full force, and exercised the same baneful influence over her mind as before; that she still believes herself to be immortal, and to be doomed to an eternity of human existence, in retribution for some heinous offence. One of her minor fears is that she is to be turned out from the Asylum as an outcast, or sent to Prison. Her distressing state has been attended with sorwigilium, which was combatted by various Narcotics, and among others by repeated doses of the Acetate of Morphia; but was only successfully controlled by the introduction of the Muriate of Morphia through a blistered surface. So inspire confidence & to frustrate any sinister designs which might exist, an attendant kept in the Patient's apartment for some weeks. Miss K. has obviously strength and flesh under this long continued depression.

1st June 1842.

This Patient is decidedly worse: as more passing, it is to be dreaded, through the last and most distressing stages of Melancholia towards fatuity. For the last six Months she has been dejected, unable and unwilling to make the exertions which she formerly did in her own behalf and yielding herself supinely to the darkest and most unmitigable despair. She cannot die, but is rescued now and forever as actually singled out and selected as the object of the Almighty's special wrath and vengeance. Upon such grounds she, illogically enough, seeks solitude, seclusion, death. Repeatedly has she attempted violent suicide and for Months what may be contradistinctively, be called gradual suicide. The first she aimed at effecting by swallowing Pins & Nails and Pins in vast numbers, Locks collected from the Carpet: the second by abstinence at first partial, now, and for the last two Months, total. She acknowledges that she has not courage to destroy herself by any means which will inflict much pain: but upon one occasion she made an exception to this rule by leaving recourse to precipitation. Her fear of pain of fire arms &c and all other matters have been urged upon to induce her to take food but in vain. Her health has not suffered much from these violent experiments, and the only encouraging features of the case are her constitutional strength & the dislike with which she has begun to regard the precautions & surveillance instituted to secure her safety.

Carried to Page 282

Admitted 30 August 1834

No. 30.

James Paisley æt. Unmarried. a Tailor.

1. No Statement has been forwarded of the nature of this case and nothing has been learnt respecting it except that he is confined in consequence of a Petition to the Sheriff from his own relatives and the inhabitants of Moffat praying for his confinement on the ground of grossly indecent and riotous conduct.

2. Suspected of Onanism

3.

4. The man now appears to be in a state of partial imbecility. His aspect is half fatuous, half cunning. He never addresses those around, and replies in monosyllables throwing his face into a grotesque leer. He sings vociferously during the night. When admitted he was in a shocking state of filth, afflicted with scoriasis and had a coarse hempen rope bound round his waist as a girdle. He appears in good bodily health. The head is large and long shaped. The Patient is very docile and can easily be induced to engage in occupation.

5.

6. Nothing is known whether the Patient has meditated or attempted suicide but from his happy and contented appearance, it may be concluded that he prefers the present to any other life.

7. He is perfectly harmless and good-tempered

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10. It is not known how long the Patient has been insane, but he has been five years in the Dumfries Lunatic Asylum.

1st June, 1840.

This Patient is, in every respect, in the same condition as when admitted,- imbecile, good-humoured, & most willing to do all that is required of him, & to follow implicitly, so far as his mental capacity permits, whatever directions are given him. Often, during the performance of these tasks, he pauses suddenly, as if lost in thought, or bereft of thought, & requires to be roused & urged to resume his labours. His father refers his disease to the effects of terror. It appears that two of his companions had, out of sport or malice, pushed him into a deep pool, & left him to extricate himself as he could. He escaped drowning, but became weak & foolish from that period. November 20th 1839, he was attacked with rheumatism, which, being unaccompanied by any grave symptoms, was treated with a purge & confinement to bed. In the course of a few days the action of the heart became violent, & there was clearly a tendency to Pericarditis. The chest was blistered, the system placed under the influence of Antimony & Digitalis, a course of purgatives was subsequently ordered, & for the slight cough which remained after the more urgent symptoms were subdued, a common pectoral mixture, containing Antimonial Wine, was given. He was perfectly convalescent in the course of four weeks. He willingly engages in his own trade, or in field labour.

1st June, 1841.

The mind of this imbecile is still stationary. A few new traits have been noticed. He is friendly to all men; but passionately fond of children, and exceedingly to the fair sex, to both of which parties he most liberally imparts all the various items which he treasures about his person, such as buttons, morsels of glass, &c procured by inspection of dunghills, theft, or by any mode which is most likely to escape observation. When visited by some of the Directors of his own parish, he at once recognised them, although he had not seen some of the party for many years. He is robust, healthy, and happy.

1 June 1842. This patient becomes every day more useful and there can be no doubt but that if surrounded by equally kind and considerate friends and counsellors and protected from interference and mistaken, that he could conduct himself justly and could obtain a livelihood. Paisley has made all the clothes required for the Male Paupers, and now that such occupation is re-commenced, he joins the workers in the garden with the same good humour and willingness. He is stout, active with the exception of momentary bursts of irritation, is habitually amiable.

Continued to page 3rd 2.

Admitted

No. 31.

31 August 1839. James Steel. Aged Married and has children

No accounts have reached us as to the history of this patient except that

1. he is confined under a Sheriff's warrant grounded in consequence of repeated attacks of violence and especially of an attempt to shoot his mother.

2.

3.

4. It would appear from the grounds on which he is confined that the disease originally had been characterized by furious and distructive mania. He is now however what is generally called a religious maniac believing himself to be in constant communication with the Holy Ghost, to be associated with him in all that he undertakes, and to be himself prompted by the same direct heavenly agency. He accordingly acts or declines to act in obedience to this influence. He spends a great part of his time in reading the Scriptures or in composing sermons which he sees he is to be commissioned to deliver at some future time. In keeping with these pretensions he styles himself the Rev. James Steel. His manner is generally complacent and sentential and at times so servile as almost to suggest that he is sneering at those whom he addresses. Notwithstanding this deference he is exceedingly obstinate and cannot be induced to depart from those habits which unfortunately he has been allowed to contract elsewhere and which he has learnt to regard as a part of his duty and as essential to his comfort. For example. he upon no occasion seats himself, can, with difficulty be induced to leave his Bedroom and when he does so stands constantly on the same spot in the passage or walks constantly to and fro in the same part of the airing yard. Although anxious for his liberation and to be restored to his wife and family he expresses himself as perfectly content with his residence and this notwithstanding his firm conviction that all the food contains poison of the most deleterious description.

Twice in one evening since his admission he has had an attack of syncope which he states he has been subject to before. Upon the present occasion however it is probable that the fainting fit was the consequence of exhaustion as he frequently refuses to take food during a whole day and always partakes too sparingly. His previous attacks were a close of

of a similar explanation as the action of the heart does not seem to be disturbed or irregular and he is otherwise althe' thin, in good health. Upon the present occasion he solicited the exhibition of a draught containing Quinine and the Tincture of the Muriate of Iron which he said was indicated by his symptom and which he continued to take so long as it lasted but without any observable effect upon his appetite or appearance

5. It is presumed that the patient has never been restored to reason since his first attack

6 So far as can be learned the patient has never manifested any suicidal tendency

7. As before stated the Patient is conjectured to have been violent & destructive at the commencement of the disease but he is now remarkably good natured and quiet and not excitable upon any subject except when allusion is made to the Holy Spirit or to the Supernatural powers which the patient boasts of possessing in virtue of his connection with him. When he becomes a little more loquacious he reiterates his delusions on the subject

8. Nothing is known as to the condition of his relatives

9

10. He has been confined in the Dumfries Lunatic Asylum but for how long a period is not known

1st June, 1840.

Great amendment is discernible in the conduct of this Patient, although some of his peculiar opinions & delusions are as prominent as ever. They are less influential, however, as, when boldly asserting that his soup is strongly impregnated with medicine, & that he feels the effects of the dose in his liver, kidneys, &c. he laughs merrily at the conceit itself, or at the infidelity of his listeners. He still reads the Bible sedulously, but it appears, from certain revelations made to the Apothecary, that it is more as a guide in morals, than as the word of God or the light to immortality, that he regards it, as he is a sort of Pythagorean in his beliefs, imagining that the soul of man is a mere emanation of the Deity, & to be reabsorbed into the primal source upon death. He now interrupts his studies whenever requested to do so, or to employ himself otherwise. Some slight reluctance was at first exhibited to acquiesce in the arrangement that he should join the labourers. His objection was upon the score of health, & by compromising the duration of the duty, he yielded his consent, gradually and insensibly submitted to the ordinary rules, was transferred to the tranquil gallery, & is now one of the best & most diligent of our workmen. Besides his out-of-door occupations he volunteered to clean the shoes of the Patients. He willingly joins in a game of Draughts, - playing excellently. He may now be seen stealing a glance of a newspaper; or heard humming a few bars of a tune, or talking upon current topics with some of his companions. He now sits while he reads. He eats heartily, but a little apart from the others, & is in robust health. He has once or twice complained of pains & pulsation in the region of the heart; but it is suspected that these pains should be classed with the pains following the daily allowance of medicine.

1st June, 1841.

The mental derangement of this man may be safely said to have expired in a love affair. Misconstruing some kindness or condescension on the part of the Matron, he conceived an attachment to the Lady which it is suspected, had been suggested, or at all events was fed and strengthened by the machinations of an Attendant less prudent & stronger minded than himself. Soft looks and gentle words were followed by letters, and when it was necessary to interpose the unfortunate regarded himself, of course as deeply wounded, and the Lady as proud and prejudiced. He has now for some time lost sight of this imagination, and has

addressed

No 31.

Admitted 4 Sept 1809

addressed himself to more worldly and more practicable projects. The only remains of mental obliquity, if they can be regarded as such, are high, but perhaps sound notions as to the operation of the Holy Spirit, and a great solicitude about his own health. He was interested, during the whole of the Winter with the care of the Stoves, and discharged his duty in a most exemplary manner. As might be gathered from his tenacious adherence to places & pursuits during the more early stages of the disease, he experiences great reluctance to leave the Institution, and will certainly not do so by his own spontaneous impulse. He observes all the customs of the grade of Society to which he belongs, or is rather more courteous than could be expected: a memorium forcibly contracted as a recommendation to customers, and as an advertisement to his goods. He has lost the pale, bloated look he formerly bore, is no longer subject to faintings and is, in fact, the picture of ruddy, robust health.

11th November 1811 Medically this Patient has required no treatment except the occasional administration of a purgative; Morally he has made decided progress, avoiding all topics upon which he loved to descant, but upon which he was aware his correctness and orthodoxy was regarded with doubt and suspicion. These points were, as it may be styled under taboo. Upon being entrusted with the discharge of duties requiring greater activity and integrity, his natural pride was elated, but his conscientiousness and anxiety to please became proportionally strong and his conduct as a Coachman and Groom was as satisfactory as it had previously been when he acted as a Gardener and Stoker. The gains and interests of this world seemed effectually to have obliterated or obscured his speculations & expectancies as to the influence of heavenly Agency for his great object and desire for some months was to obtain a sufficient remuneration for his services in the Institution, of which he had a sufficiently high estimate, in order to enable him to start with some eclat and success in his original vocation, or failing this to obtain a permanent situation connected with the Asylum. He manifested a same and very sanguine disinclination to leave the House, but was after much finesse on his part to avoid the result

Discharged

Admitted 4th Septem.r 1839.

No. 32.

Mary Wright. Aged . Married. Wife of a Lawyer

Her disposition is said to have been fretful, variable, hypocondriacal and somewhat capricious: since her marriage she has shewn great disinclination to go abroad and to mingle with society. She alleged as a reason for her secluded habits an insuperable disease of the face to which she is subject and which in her opinion has altogether changed and disfigured her appearance. There is however reason to believe that the cause lay much deeper. She is described as being a Woman of considerable shrewdness intelligence and mental activity

2 The disease has only existed for about six days in such a form as to call for active medical interference or as to deserve the name of derangement but for many months past perhaps for a year she has been observed to do and say eccentric things, to be more wayward in her fancies, discontented with her condition, and less able for the discharge of her household duties. To the same length of time she has laboured under stomachic complaints irregularity of the menses and various nervous feelings which were either imaginary or unworthy of the importance which she attached to them. About two months ago she imagined herself to be pregnant, made all the necessary preparations and still cherishes the notion that her accouchement was premature, and that she was unskilfully treated at the time by the practitioner who attended her and that all her subsequent ailments may be traced to this source. The whole of this is treated by some of her friends as a delusion. It is certain however that at the time alleged she was very much indisposed and that there was rather a profuse discharge of blood from the uterus. It is not known whether any domestic disagreements may have contributed to create or aggravate that nervousness under which she laboured. Indeed it is very unlikely from the character of her husband that such should have existed; but it is believed that the marriage was so far a compulsory one or the result of an engagement contracted twenty years previous to the union of the parties

3 Before the invasion of the disease the patient was in the enjoyment of much better health than what she had been for several months and had just returned from the sea side by which she had been considerably benefited. Upon the day before actual alteration was observed she was attacked while walking in the Garden with symptoms which she regarded as apoplectic but which were in all probability those of syncope. She had repeatedly complained for several

EE

No 32.

Admitted 18 Sept 1839

several (days) weeks of an acute pain in the cervical region of the head and had described her sufferings as too acute to be borne.

4 The attack was ushered in by great restlessness, sleeplessness, & anxiety the circulation remained undisturbed. Complained of head ache & pain in the spine. She subsequently became very violent & expressed a feeling of antipathy towards her husband and other friends and attempted to injure them and destroy every object which came within her reach. Her vehemence was such as to require the presence of a nurse and male attendant. The catamenia flowed sparingly upon the fourth day of the attack. When admitted the disease was clearly increasing

5. This is the first attack and was preceded as noted above by great constitutional irritation dyspepsia and disorder of the uterine system

6. The patient has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide

7. During the first six days of the attack the patient assaulted those in attendance upon her and endeavoured to destroy articles of furniture

8. The Mother of the Patient is in a state of insanity consequent upon apoplexy, her age being 70 at the time of the attack. A Sister is likewise afflicted with some mental infirmity which prevents her from appearing in public

9 Previous to admission the treatment principally consisted in the exhibition of purgatives and anodynes the application of synapisms to the course of the spine and of cold cloths to the head. These measures do not appear to have mitigated the urgency of the symptoms.

10 Has been insane for 6 days - but has never been confined.

(See page 154)

Admitted 4. Sept. 1839

## No. 33.

Mary Dalgliesh. Aged 25. Domestic Servant, but is said to have worked at any out door labour. She kept house for her Father who is a day labourer and is described by him to have been industrious and cheerful

1.

2. The cause of her present state of melancholy is supposed to have been the loss of her Mother and Sister who both died of consumption two years ago.

3. There was nothing remarkable in her manners observed previous to her becoming deranged. The regularity or irregularity of the Catamenia is not known.

4. She was at first melancholy then violent and in both states was apprehensive of her own salvation and bent upon suicide. She has now sunk into a state of lethargy from which she can with difficulty be roused, or induced to converse respecting her feelings, or fears if they exist. She answers in monosyllables or confines her communications to a description of the occupation in which she is engaged such as knitting sewing humming &c. For the first few days of her residence in the Asylum she seemed to expect the return of her relatives and expressed a desire to go to Langholm her native parish but latterly she has not adverted to the subject. She passes her mind in bed and is very careless of her personal appearance. She is in robust health but rather fat and flabby.

5.

6. During the early stages of the disease she repeatedly attempted to drown herself but has not latterly shewn any tendency to commit suicide

7. The patient has not shewn any inclination to injure others. She is in fact perfectly harmless and extremely amenable to advice and guidance

8. None of her relations are known to be affected by any hereditary or nervous disease

&c &c

No 33

disease. This is her father's account but it should be noted that both her Mother and Sister died of consumption.

9. She was not bled previous to admission, but had some fits of what nature is not known to her Father.

10. She has been insane for nine months but is said never to have been so mirthful since the death of her Mother which happened two years ago

6th May, 1840.

For the first few weeks the effect of Emmenagogues &c upon the Uterine system, was tried, but apparently without benefit. The Patient was gradually roused from the lethargic state, described, by occupation & remonstrance. After becoming reconciled to her new residence, she readily engaged in household work, wool spinning, &c and assumed a more contented and cheerful appearance. The next step towards convalescence was, in a great attention to cleanliness, & great liveliness of motion, & although she never assumed that mirthfulness attributed to her by some of her relatives, her mind appearing sane she was

Discharged Recovered.

Book from page 157

[Brought from page 110.]

29th November, 1839.

The great mental agitation under which this Patient laboured upon admission, was subdued in the course of a few days, during the application of cold to the head, & the exhibition of Anodynes and Bitters. Considerable weakness of body & capriciousness and irritability of mind remained after the more urgent symptoms had disappeared, but these were attributable, partly to the natural character, & partly to the state of the constitution which had preceded the attack of Insanity. The mental disease was removed but not the dyspepsia upon which it depended. To combat this the Compound Infusion of Gentian was continued until the Patient left the house: at the same time she was ordered the Kali Tibias as a drink: to take Soda Cart: & Ginger occasionally to regulate the Bowels by Blue Pill & Infusion of Senna, & to relieve the sensation of sinking, emptiness, & pain at the epigastrium, by a few drops of Tinct: Zingib: Latterly the Infus: Senna was abandoned, as acting too severely upon the bowels, & the following pill substituted —

℞ Pil: Hydrar: gr xij
Pulv: Gambog: gr xij
Ext: Gentian: ℈j
Sapo Mosp: gr xvj

ft: mas: div: in pil xij sumat unam omni mane.

Under this treatment & common diet, she was enabled to take a great deal of exercise, both in the gallery & open air. All symptoms of stomachic disease disappeared, & she left the house in a better health & strength, & in a happier frame of mind than she had enjoyed for years.

Discharged - Recovered.

See Rees Moor Dec 1874

Admitted

17th Septmr 1839.

No. 34.

William McColymont — Aged 41. Married a Cousin and has no children. A Farmer.

1. His natural disposition was irascible but the irritation speedily subsided. He was likewise proud and entertained exalted notions on the subjects of property and rank. His habits are said to have been correct and abstemious, but since the first incursion of the disease he became addicted to drinking

2. He resided in Jamaica for about nine years and the disease has been attributed generally to change of climate and to fatigue and exposure during his residence abroad. His illness has continued for nine years during which he has been alternately violent and passive. It is reported that for many years he was vindictive and difficult to restrain, but that latterly he has required more watching, and that now, although occasionally noisy and quarrelsome, he is generally sulky and childish

3. The disease was ushered in by dull and unaccountable depression of spirits attended by obstinate constipation

4. The prominent symptoms now are imbecility in considering almost all subjects excepting the farming operations in which he was formerly engaged, a suspicion that he is confined on account of some claim against his property or person; and that the latter claim is well founded from his not having attended the drills of a Militia Corps in the West Indies, and of the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to both of which regiments he belonged. When much excited he declares that the institution in which he has been so long confined was not a house of detention but Dr Knox' dissecting table, and that he was only preserved from the mutilations there inflicted in other cases by having a galvanic battery in his head. It is only, however, during periods of great agitation that he reveals this singular notion. He likewise holds that Mr Drury got possession of some valuable secrets from him respecting property in the West Indies, and that the information thus extracted tended to aggrandize Mr Drury and to make him (Mr McColymont) liable to punishment. He relates numerous other occasions upon which he suspects he compromised himself by making disclosures to or respecting some of his fellow patients. He upon one occasion communicated his dread that the Physicians had some power while absent of managing all that E

No. 31

that took place in the different Galleries and of drawing as he styled it faces and fortunes. He mentions every thing as a secret, acts as if by stealth, desires to speak with you alone and is suspicious of all that is said or done around. He is said to be very desirous to escape and returns home and to be chiefly irritable on the subject of his detention. He was very averse after admission to be shaved by the attendant and resisted what he regarded as an indignity with great violence and determination but has since manifested no disposition to insubordination. He walks incessantly to and fro in the Gallery with a hurried, restless, step sometimes accomplishing, according to his own calculation the distance, of thirty miles per day. Altho' supplied with Newspapers and periodicals, he never remains so long at rest as to engage in reading. Occasionally writes memoranda and draws plans connected with his Farm, which he executes with considerable accuracy & distinctness. The disease is supposed to have been for a long time stationary

5. This is the second attack. It came on much more rapidly than at the first and with fewer premonitory symptoms. The lucid interval was of eight months duration

6. The patient is suspected of a design to destroy himself and that he meditates doing so by means of a razor or Pinknife. Since his admission he has certainly evinced a strong desire to become possessed of these articles or of what he calls a pair of surgical scissors.

7. When first seized the Patient took a strong dislike to a servant whom he struck, but latterly altho' threatening to injure both himself and his attendants, he has done neither. During the first years of his illness he repeatedly broke windows and once or twice the door of his Apartment, but of late, has shewn no tendency to be destructive

8 Hereditary taint is supposed to exist, he has a Brother of great irritability of temper

9 It is not known what, or if any, treatment has been resorted to except isolation

10. He has been ill for about nine years & has been confined for the greater part of that time at Garnegad House Glasgow.

1st June, 1810.

What is chiefly to be observed in this case is, that beyond a trifling manner, & feebleness & insignificancy of purpose, and a tendency to magnify unimportant things, this Patient appears to be sane, shrewd upon matters connected with his own profession, & of very courteous manners. Since admission he upon one occasion displayed a disposition to violence, and is persevering in his attempts to procure a razor or penknife, for what purpose can only be conjectured, but he is habitually quiet, respectful, & obliging. His madness is chiefly manifested in the delusions that he is confined in consequence of having failed in performing the requisite duties & drills as a member of the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry, & Demerara Militia, & at the instigation of Dr Maxwell, Kirkbean, & Dr Drury, Glasgow, who have some design upon his property, & to whom he supposes that he has furnished some information which compromises his safety & liberty. He likewise avers that Dr Drury's House was Dr Knox's dissecting table, & that he was only protected from mutilation by having a galvanic battery in his head. These assertions, & that he has been disturbed during the night by processions of bodies of people, are only made when he is agitated, & when he has been reflecting & speaking much of home. His weakness & disease are most prominently brought out in corresponding with his friends. He has enjoyed excellent health, & never complained of anything but a headache or a cold. He is very sensible of, & grateful for, attention. He walks much: plays billiards: & joins in all parties, where there are ladies, with alacrity. There is, however, reason to suspect that he meditates escape. He wishes to be regarded as a highly honorable man, & can be acted upon through this feeling.

1st June, 1811.

This gentleman is still polite, and affable in the extreme, anxious to confer benefits, punctilious in all matters relating to good breeding, sometimes ruffled by imaginary insults, and by the misinterpretation of circumstances which mean nothing; but on the whole, for a man so nearly sane, so choleric, so impatient of restraint, he bears his captivity with great resignation. He was placed for a short time in a Gallery the inmates of which are chiefly of his own rank; he derived great pleasure from their society, and was much hurt and disappointed when restored

to his

No. 34.

to his former position. He was so much pained by this change, which he regarded as a degradation, a sort of loss of caste, that his friends resolved to reinstate him in his so much prized apartments; which has been done. He gratifies his active temperament, and former habits by constant exercise, walking, according to his own computation, sometimes twenty or thirty miles per diem: indeed, he rarely seats himself except during meals, and when engaged in inditing the numerous letters which he, without encouragement or reply, is solicitous should be transmitted to his friends. He is occasionally subject to slight head ache, — when he abstains from food.

1st June 1842.

The equanimity with which such a mind, upon the confines of sanity, indeed so closely so as in the estimation of many within his own circle to be regarded as a shrewd keen man the equanimity he displays in confinement, after repeated disappointments, and the actual neglect of many friends is wonderful. Periodically he has a fit of intense anxiety respecting his farm, of desire for liberation, and deep seated antipathy to those who are or whom he suspects to be opposed to his wishes: but this passes away & leaves him the same polite, punctilious observant but weak person as before. His exercise is persevered in without let or hindrance: indeed he may be said never to sit down and during the night he often bivouacs on the floor. This does not appear to injure his sinewy and nervous frame.

1 June 1843

With his anomonity deepen; his jealousy and suspicion more keenly alive; his desire for freedom more intense and with all his emotions less under control this man is still generally quiet and inoffensive spending in recuperation the bitterness of his fretfulness and in vehement exercise during which he exhibits the most rude gesticulations, the muscular fury and power which in other circumstances might be applied to his foes. His strength is still at its maximum. Occasionally he has been provoked into contention and conflict by some of his companions and is of course found to be a formidable combatant. He speaks much aloud, and especially during his night walk more than once betrayed of his own confidence. In this way he discovered and frustrated a plan of escape which he was about to put into execution. He is still highly flattered by attention and the most polite courtesy the other Sex could desire.

Continued to page 162

3 dates admission

Admitted

## No. 35.

17 Septem. 1839. Margaret Broadfoot aged 50 Wife of a Labourer.

1. Formerly good tempered and respectable in her general deportment

2. She has been occasionally deranged in her mind for nearly three years but the cause has not been clearly stated. A report has reached us that the origin of the disease is to be traced to some puerperal state but we possess no certain evidence of the fact.

3. For several years previous to the present attack she was in an unhealthy state of body subject to headaches and often confined to bed. She was likewise much depressed in spirits

4. Previous to her removal to the Dumfries Asylum she was generally in a state of high excitement talking much about religion her own power to save others &c. She was at these times violent in her language & gesticulations. When admitted she was certainly much excited but not furious. She was in remarkably good spirits and temper and while she declared her own state of bliss and the all powerful interest she possessed in Heaven she dispensed her favors in the shape of pardons, exemptions from punishment and thousands of years of bliss most liberally to those around. She had however a scale of merits as while she sent one directly to Heaven by means of Jacobs ladder she coupled the admission with a probationary expedition to America Africa &c. for another. While dwelling upon these topics she was very vehement speaking loudly and incessantly laughing tossing her arms to and fro or dancing and seemed deeply impressed with the truth of her revelations. She is now in good bodily health of dark sallow complexion and nervous temperament.

5 This is the first decided attack. During its continuance she has occasionally been considerably better for a few ~~days~~ weeks & able to pursue her ordinary work

6. The Patient has made no attempt to commit suicide nor does she manifest any disposition to do so.

7. She occasionally sought to strike or injure the members of her own family but did not seem to cherish malice

№ 35.

8. Two other members of her Family were for a short time in a similar state

9. In answer to the question what treatment had been resorted it is said she was for a very short time under Medical treatment before going to the Dumfries Asylum.

10 She has been in the Dumfries Asylum for about ten months and was ill occasionally for about two years previously to her admission.

25th May, 1840.

This woman continued for some weeks very vociferous and vehement, & extremely excitable when any allusion was made to religious topics. All reference to such matters was interdicted. She was directed to be kept constantly engaged, & to have the bowels regulated by medicine. She speedily became very quiet & good humoured; adapted herself to the regulations of the House, & with some slight interruptions, conducted herself with great decorum. Nov. 18th 1839, she was seized with Colitis, which yielded to leeching. She was removed to the tranquil gallery, where, except upon occasion, she continued for some months without exhibiting any sign of derangement. Her convalescence appeared to be promoted & consolidated by the instructions of the Teacher in writing & arithmetic. She had, in the month of May, two imperfectly formed fits of Hystaria; & this, taken into consideration with the mal-formation of the head, proves a disposition to nervous disease.

Discharged – Recovered.

See New Hoor Dec 1874

No 34 Continued from Page 159

Admitted 18 September 18[illegible]

1 June 1844. The inclinations and determinations of the Patient to claim liberty are believed to be still his ruling motives: and it has been accordingly necessary to abridge many of those enjoyments and much of that personal freedom which he values so highly. Nor is it surprising that in a powerful healthy frame accustomed to constant activity: and in a mind still able to appreciate the enjoyments of life such an impulse should predominate and should urge to vehemence and irritability, the formation of schemes to defeat what is regarded as persecution. The fact that the Patient can almost see his own home and the fields that were so long his care and pride from the windows of his room must add to the intensity of these feelings. He is still soft and complaisant to the female sex: is most chivalrous in his attentions to them and carries on a sort of platonic correspondence with a friend of his Miss[illegible] whom he has chosen as a divinity and the arbiter of his destiny. This respect and devotion to those whom he invests with imaginary attributes disarms all his spleen for vengeance and destroys his power to plead his cause for when visited by Magistrates or the Sheriff his whole attention is entombed in the act of homage and never recurs to his wrongs and the opportunity for redress until that be passed. He is suspicious and his apprehensions take the form of delusions. He often conceives that he may be confined in a charge of Contraband trade: that the Institution may be Penitentiary and that visits of the most[illegible] or some equally banal occurrence implicates his honor and may be at the instigation of the Authorities. He walks much: and throws every muscle into violent motion while doing so either by stamping in the act of crushing his foes: or raising of his shoulders to the level of his ears. He is strong sinewy and agile.

1 June 1845

The[illegible] are still this Gentlemans foes: but his hatred towards those supreme personages is swallowed up in the power of his dislike to one of his companions: who nearly his equal in muscular strength is conscious of his power and disposed to dispute the supremacy and long unquestioned prowess of his rival to disarm him in fact of that attribute of which he is most proud. This fued the absence of some female friends with whom he attempts to carry on a sort of platonic flirtation and the withdrawal of his privilege of Carriage exercise, in consequence of a meditated breach of parole have distressed him much and rendered him

Continued to Page 370

Admitted 18. Septem. 1839.

## No. 36

Joseph Tait, Aetat. 54. Unmarried. A Shoemaker

No particulars have been furnished of this patients case. He is reputed to be a hard working Tradesman, capable of producing excellent work, but addicted to drinking, altho' perhaps not an habitual drunkard. His good tempered, but irritated by all allusions to his descent, his being the Son of the common Hangman.

2. The cause of his present attack is said to have been the recent death of a sister, to whom he was very much attached and whose death bed he attended with all the unwearied care and affection of one of the same sex. It is possible that intemperance may have assisted to produce his present state of derangement. The symptoms were developed a few days since, and are chiefly distinguished by great restlessness, by incoherent rambling conversation, which is generally concerning the inhabitants of Bleter Manageries, to some of which he professes great attachment — breaches of the peace — his dead Sister &c but through all his wild and preposterous imaginings, there runs a great vein of humour, sometimes sarcastic, sometimes anecdotical, but always ludicrous. His monkey-like motions are in themselves extremely laughable. It would appear that this disposition to humour had existed during a previous attack, as it is related that when bemoaning the hard fate that had made him an Executioner's Son, he declared that no one but Catholic Priests should be Hangmen, and on being questioned why such a class of men should be chosen he remarked that they had no children to be disgraced. In the same spirit and at the same time he demanded a supply of Tobacco. the person to whom the application was made "why have you no Tobacco, Joe?" "just because I has nae change" "why have you no change?" "Just because I has nae notes" were the replies. When formerly confined, the walls of his cell were covered with figures of gibbets to which men and animals of all kinds and in all possible positions were appended.

3. The loss sustained by the loss of his sister, would of course produce great depression.

4. He has been afflicted with great restlessness: never remaining in one spot or in one position for a moment. Occasionally he throws himself upon the floor and becomes quite rigid so much so that when raised his limbs cannot be bent and he communicates the same feeling as that conveyed by a piece of wood to the arm. At these times his eyes are fixed, the forehead swollen and

Purson

crimson, and the veins of the neck and head turgid. Although apparently not moving a muscle, he whole about whole prostrate, totally regardless of the blows & injuries which are inflicted upon the head and all parts of the body. Stools bruise invariably degenerate into boils which occasion considerable inconvenience from the consequent sloughing of their walls. He sleeps none, but speaks and raves the whole night, generally about the enormous crime of shooting crows or upon the fate of his sister. He at the same times whirls round in his bed or upon the floor destroying and defiling all around. When admitted he was much emaciated, being constitutionally of a spare habit. The skin is of a dark, cadaverous aspect — P. rapid & small B Constipated. He of a miniature stature. Head small

5. This is the second or third attack, the interval lasting a number of years upon a former occasion when confined in the Dumfries Asylum he made his escape and was ultimately discovered industriously employed in his trade in Lancashire: whether same before or in consequence of this escape is not known.

6. The patient is careless about his personal comfort and safety, but he does not intend to injure himself so far as to produce death.

7. He is said to have been uncontrolable & furious previous to admission, but nothing has been observed beyond the absurd vehemence and restlessness before described. He destroys his clothes and bedding but rather from incessant by pulling & dragging buttoning & unbuttoning, than from a design to tear, or a delight in doing so.

8. The sister of the patient was a weak minded woman.

9.

10. The patient has been ill for about a week. He was confined in the Dumfries Asylum for about three years at one time, & it is suspected that he was pleased there during previous attacks.

1st June, 1840.

The muscular agitation having been, as is above related, extreme, Anodynes were exhibited, & after the Bowels were fully acted upon by Calomel, given in Porter; animal food, porter, & tonics were liberally administered, to the decided improvement of the bodily health & strength, & with a slight diminution of the good-natured vehemence. While under this treatment the scalp became affected with furuncle of large size. The Porter and Tinct of Bark were intermitted, & Blue Pill & Infus Sarsap. were given instead. Gradually, under these means, a certain degree of intelligence was restored, although great eccentricity of deportment & incoherence remained: one delusion, in various forms & aspects, mingling in all his reveries & imaginings, viz. that he is, or was, or is to be, a white cat. He was, at length, induced to engage in his ordinary occupation, & remained steadily at work for some weeks, when, suddenly, without any observable premonition, he relinquished the real objects of his labour, in order to arrange his tools in grotesque fashion, to adorn his cap, blacken the wall, & sing fragments of ridiculous songs. Such periods of excitement have occurred frequently: they generally continue for about ten days, then subside, & he petitions to be allowed to resume his work. He was, at one time of marked convalescence, placed in the tranquil gallery, but his nocturnal harmony, even under these circumstances, was such as to disturb all his companions, & to render his retreat to a private room necessary. He has at all times displayed a considerable acquisitive propensity, & collects every shred of cloth or paper he can, honestly or dishonestly, obtain.

1st June, 1841.

This man has so far improved that he passes a greater number of days in tranquility and occupation than formerly. His fits too are of shorter duration, but in all other respects, even in the response to "Polito," his "Menagerie," and the never-dying "White Cat," they retain the same characteristics. When in that transition state which connects his periods of incoherence & industry, he is the most restless, mischievous, dirty, provoking being that either insanity or blackguardism could create. The "silent watches of the night" are not so with this Patient, he spends these hours in singing, shouting, and arranging, according to his own standard, his bed furniture.

No 86

Admitted 18 Sept 1839

1st June 1842 The mischief making propensities of this individual have to a great extent disqualified him from pursuing his calling as Cobbler to the Establishment. Occasionally, however, he sets engages in work. While the night Watch enters every night a complaint against his misdemeanours in hewing, tearing, destroying the furniture of his room and as the ordinary source of noise and disturbance in the Gallery. he is not so frequently subject to those paroxysms of general mania in which he could receive no impression from without, nor regulate his own conduct according to his interests and wishes. He is now almost at all times cognisant and conscious of what he is doing and what he ought to do

1. June 1843

Although no longer subject to the grosser form of his malady: the condition of this singular person has deteriorated. He is known to be the most industriously mischievous and destructive Patient in the house: yet his cunning, and adroitness, and ingenious excuses disarm all wrath and generally turn the reprimands into a joke. Cold water and abstinence seem neither to damp his ardor nor to depress his resolution. He despoils, destroys: steals in spite of both. When it was no longer possible to intrust him with his trade tools. he was employed in various ways where steadiness and alertness were alone required. Intrusted with a Candle he left his party in darkness by devouring the tallow and referring the culpability to the mice. When [illegible] in sleeping room with another Patient, he abstracted the blankets for his own use, tore them to shreds and then arranged them in such a manner as to cast suspicion upon his companion. He is now deaf a affects to be so. He pretends to be the most uncompromising defender of law and order, while he is the source of utter confusion, falsehood, and misunderstanding. He is inoffensive, good tempered and without any legitimate title to such a distinction as private

1 June 1844

If it were possible, this individual is more noisy. more turbulent. more destructive, and less amenable to discipline than formerly. He seems to have declared perpetual enmity to the existence and stability of every article within his reach and in an especial manner to carry on a war of extermination against bed and body Clothes. He has likewise become a braggart describes his propensities in the most magniloquent and extravagant terms and offers the hint

Continued to Page 185

Admitted

18. Sept. 1839.

## No 37.

William Thomson Aged 36 Unmarried A Joiner.

1. No particulars of this case have been transmitted by the friends. It is believed however that the patient was an excellent workman, of a careless, forgetful disposition, and irregular, dissipated habits. He worked as a Joiner for sometime at the Carlow Asylums, and was retained by the Contractors in spite of his intemperance, in consequence of his dexterity. His drunkenness was indulged in fits, during which he was profusely liberal, indeed he is said to have lost all recollection of the value of money. He played the Fiddle well and was much sought after to join in Balls and parties, where it is very probable his vicious habits were contracted or confirmed.

2. The cause upon the present occasion was intoxication. He was taken ill when from home was at first much excited, but has latterly been generally very quiet, shewing his aberration chiefly by shunning society, by a desire to escape observation, by refusing food, by wandering from home without any object, by declining all conversation, & resisting all attempts to induce him to get out of Bed, take a sufficient quantity of nourishment &c. He has been in this state for at least nine months. Habits dirty.

3

4. Obstinate abstinence has been the most prominent Symptom. Upon one occasion he successfully resisted all means taken to introduce support into the stomach for nine days. The disease has within the last week somewhat changed in character, he having become violent and vindictive.

5. This is the second attack.

6. It is supposed that it is with the design to effect self-destruction that he refuses food. During last winter he was found buried among the snow where he had lain, it is believed, for some days.

7. The patient arose suddenly from bed about a week ago, and attempted to murder his father. Such is the interpretation of his conduct given by his friends.

friends. This much is certain that he injured the man severely. Upon being secured he declared that the person he assaulted was not his parent and that he had no intention to injure him. He does not attempt to mutilate his clothes or articles of furniture.

8.

9

10 Insane for nine months and was in confinement before, but where has not been ascertained.

He still refuses food. Is unwilling to leave his bed - or to allow his clothes to be put on. He stands immoveable in one position for many hours the left hand grasping the right arm, and the eyes shut. He rarely can be induced to reply to a question.

1st June, 1840.

This Patient has, with one or two exceptions, which will be mentioned maintained the same dogged, insurmountable obstinacy & fearless resistance to all attempts to benefit, rouse, amuse, or even feed him. Repeatedly has compulsory feeding been necessary, but this applies chiefly to the earlier part of his residence in the Asylums: latterly he takes food in small quantities, or irregularly or apart from the rest, or in some way little conducive to health & cheerfulness. When induced to leave his bed and apartments, he either stands in one position, with the eyes shut without motion or speaking a word; or moves about, endeavours to obtain keys, snuff-boxes, or, if these be not accessible, any object which can be grasped, & which, when once laid hold of, it is almost impossible to liberate. He will struggle for an hour & suffer pain in the attempt to retain what he has seized, although it be nothing but the lapel of a companion's coat. He is very inattentive to cleanliness. The exceptions to which I have alluded, were the sudden exertion of his energies in effecting his escape: the temporary clearness & correctness of thought

of thought exhibited after the action of purgatives, and a great amelioration of all the symptoms which followed the application of a series of blisters to the shoulders, neck, calves of the legs, &c. Since this latter state he again sunk into silence, immobility, & partial fatuity. From this he has again emerged, & is at present more rational & obedient than formerly. Upon two occasions he has shewn great violence of temper, striking at random all who approached, but in general, & even while disputing every order, refusing every request, & endeavouring to possess himself by force of your property, he is perfectly good humoured & even kind. From remaining constantly in bed, & insufficient nourishment he became in December, 1839, much emaciated, but has now regained his flesh, & healthy appearance.

1st June, 1841.

This man is still subject to violent fits of rage, during which he is apt to attack those against whom he cherishes an antipathy, whom he invests with loathsome and appalling attributes, and whose presence and interference rarely fail to rouse his wrath; when he lashes himself into fury, shouts in a most hoarse and hideous voice, stamps, gesticulates, & personifies the Demonomaniac. These exacerbations are of short duration, and appear to have been modified and mollified since he was allowed to play the violin, which he does well & willingly. This repose of the passions allowed the system to gather strength, and the Patient became fat. At one period, when extremely excited, & noisy during the night, large doses of Hyoscyamus were given with but little effect. He slept better in consequence, but it was quite clear, from his description of his sensations, that it was the deep, but troubled sleep of drunkenness, leaving behind its uneasy impressions and mental hebetude. He is apt to eat so voraciously and gluttonously, that the stomach is obliged to relieve itself: an indulgence which should be guarded against. With the exception of a short attack of edematous erysipelas, which was removed by the use of spirituous lotions, the health of the Patient has been good.

1st June 1842.

Nature and theology still divide the attention of this person who seems to have had his savage nature soothed by the former as he is now not only good humoured & peaceful, but has been known to receive a severe blow without retaliation. He is still most vehement and vociferous during the night but can often be bribed or awed into silence and sleep. That his nurse is frequently the

Continued to page 3144.

170.

Admitted

No. 58.

20 Septbr 1839. Jane Creighton. æt. 34. Unmarried. Gentlewoman

1. She has never been engaged in or taught any occupation except the superintendence of domestic affairs. Her original disposition was somewhat variable but her chief characteristic was that of quietness.

2. Her disease is said to have followed an attack of Typhus fever under which she laboured many years ago. Dr Blamire, the Physician who attended her at that time is since dead so that no information can be obtained as to whether the head was affected or not.

3. Her sister reports that she was always in perfect health previous to the fevers alluded to.

4. She has been for many years much in the same state as at present being perfectly harmless restless and much inclined to ramble from home. She is now in a state of partial imbecility rarely speaking upon any subject and when she does so confining her reply to a few monosyllables. She is very susceptible of flattery, has a very good humoured expression and seems pleased when addressed or taken notice of. If she cherishes any delusions they are not prominently displayed, the only peculiarity for which she is noted being that she always sits upon the same chair and carries it with her wherever she goes. She has been since her admission very tranquil easily engaged in occupation and works constantly at white seams at which she is an adept.

5.

6. The patient does not entertain any disposition to commit suicide.

7. She is very good tempered and never attempts to injure property altho' she has sometimes cut and mutilated her own clothes.

8. Her paternal aunt died in the Dumfries Lunatic Asylum.

No. 38.

9 No treatment has been adopted.

10. She has been insane for many years, precise number not stated, but has never been confined in any private or public Asylum.

1st June, 1840.

This Patient has undergone no change. She is imbecile, slightly, good humoured, industrious. She has peculiar habits, such as encircling her fingers & neck with coloured thread, collecting sticks, flowers, &c; running to particular parts of the room, touching particular points, &c. Of some of the most offensive of these she has been corrected; the remonstrance necessary to effect this generally producing a display of anger. She began to droop, look pale, thin, & refuse her food, in the month of December, last year. She was ordered some brisk cathartics, & then the Infusion of Chamomile, which was continued for two months. She is now well & robust.

1st June, 1841.

This female, now placed in a Pauper ward, has for some time, either from a feeling of degradation, or some less intelligible motive, ceased to employ herself. Her resolution may depend upon some bodily condition, as she has again become pale, thin, & loathes her food. Until this change took place her imbecility, relieved only by her feeble attempts to adorn her person, & run rapidly in advance of her companions, and as if to escape, presented the same cheerful, inoffensive, but hopeless aspect.

1st June 1842

Industry has not been resumed - and this inoffensive Lady remains in the same posture and place without amusement or employment and without any desire or attempt to obtain either. She still constructs rude necklaces and rings for the fingers, but even the aid of ornament is not now so anxiously sought for. She still enjoys an occasional running swiftly towards some pond from which she returns with the same rapidity. She is at present labouring under chronic swellings of the submaxillary glands, but cannot be persuaded or compelled to swallow the Infus. Quass & Hyd. Pot. which were in consequence ordered.

No 38

Admitted 28 September 1843

1 June 1843. A still regulated clock is not more punctual in its movements than than is this individual in her actions She occupies the same seat and spot as at the date of last entry, leaves at the same times and for the same purposes and has in no other respects deviated from her established course than in official employment or in cheerfully performing a task when solicited This sameness of look action and language shuts the observer out from all acquaintance with her state of mind unless it be justifiable to conclude that it is a type of the external department She is roused into slight indignation by the proposal to cut her hair or to remove the neck laces with which her throat is surrounded She is thinner and paler but does not suffer from indisposition

1 June 1844

This patient has been visited by certain acquaintances of former years She recognised them at once and although abrupt in her manner and anxious to be relieved from the unusual check imposed by their presence, she greeted with a smiling and pleased expression to the friend and obviously recalled that portion of her history with which they were connected, easily and distinctly. Her department has sustained no modification: taciturn, she pauses for a moment in conversation if the topic be adroitly chosen; sedentary, she rushes with alacrity and avidity to perform the mechanical routine in which she has for years pertinaciously indulged whenever the way is open, and indolent, she applies sedulously to female work if her pride be flattered or her opinion consulted. With the exception of tooth ache and lumbar she has been free from all indisposition and readily attends all public amusements and if her own statement can be relied upon she derives pleasure from what she sees and hears

1 June 1845

Miss Crichton suffers from rheumatism, her sedentary habits, or incessant paralysis, now walks with difficulty and pain: avoids such exertions by every pretext: and seems to dread all contact with others as giving her bodily uneasiness. She is somewhat pale but presents no indications of disease and displays a more unwearied industry than when more vivacious and capable of active employment. When opportunity serves she still indulges the propensity of touching particular spots and objects even although

Continued to page 207

Admitted 23 Septem 1839. No 39.

George Johnstone æt. 68. Married and has Children. A Farmer

1 Has the reputation of having been particularly well behaved.

2. His over anxiety respecting worldly affairs is assigned as the cause of his present state but it is very likely that they merely acted as sources of irritation and disturbance upon a mind hereditarily predisposed to derangement.

3. The disease has come on gradually for several years past.

4. Anxiety about his affairs, his immediate dissolution, or some impending but ill-defined calamity, are the prominent features of the disease. He has the aspect of extreme depression or what may be styled resigned despair and when addressed, invariably avers that he is in great distress, that his case is hopeless, and that all efforts at a remedy or encouragement are useless. He seems quite unequal to any mental or muscular exertion, speaks with an effort, drags his legs in walking, and takes very little notice of what is going on in his presence. At the same time while he declares that he is to die in the course of the day or the night, he partakes of a substantial meal, and takes physic which is given, with the avowed intention of relieving him.

5. This is the first attack and has not been characterised by any intermissions.

6. The patient does not manifest any disposition to commit suicide.

7. The patient is very harmless and quiet in his conduct; is roused with difficulty, and seems to deprecate any interference with his ruined and lost condition as a kind but unwarranted and fruitless endeavour.

8. The patient has one daughter insane and in this institution, and another who was formerly insane, but is now in good mental health.

9 No treatment has been attempted.

No 39.

10. The patient has been insane for 3 years, but has never been confined in any Asylum.

When admitted the patient was affected with Psyriasis over the whole body, the result, it is reported, of having remained in bed for the last six months in a state of extreme filth and dissipation, it being doubtful whether there had been any change in the bed linen during the whole of that time, and it being certain that he received no food except from the hands of benevolent neighbours.

1st June, 1840.

The man is now constantly employed. He does not appear to labour under any specific hallucination, but declares that he is ruined, lost, about to die, & that those around know much better his affairs & condition than himself. When idle, & commiserated with, he groans most piteously, and bespeaks sympathy in every possible way: when occupied & alone, he is still miserable & moans, but not so frequently as when he has auditors. Upon all topics concerning which he can be led to give an opinion, he possesses the ordinary information of people of his rank. He makes no inquiry as to his daughter, & is manifestly excitable & petulant when his pecuniary or family affairs are mentioned. He complains much & frequently of pains in the back and constipation. Upon admission this Patient was ordered good diet; the bowels were duly regulated, & then Sulph. Zinc was given in Porter. His health improved greatly under this regimen. Subsequently a course of purgatives were administered, consisting of Compound Rhubarb Pills, & Compound Powder of Rhubarb: the Patient being, at the same time, required to engage in easy but constant work. The pains in the back & loins seems to depend upon the constipated state of the bowels, as it is relieved after free evacuation. Diuretics, & Opiates, a Burgundy Pitch plaster &c having been tried without effect.

8th June, 1841.

Contented and industrious when alone, but querulous and plaintive whenever sympathy is likely to be attracted: this individual reads the same things, declares the same things, & deplores the same things, and in the same tone and manner as before. He appears to be pleased when a Purgative is ordered for him, but d[o]ubtful somewhat doubtful whether such an interference be

actually

№ 39.

actually required, as he bares the hale, florid countenance of declining but not infirm years.

1st June 1842

Johnston is still the picture of health and green old age, and still as positive that these signs are fallacious, and that a few hours will mature his death and confirm all his prognosticalisms. It is possible that he may suffer from some uneasy sensation of sinking or syncope impressing him with the belief and apprehension of impending dissolution, but his aspect and general contentment contradict these apprehensions. He engages actively in Garden work: but neither seeks nor desires conversation, companionship, nor society. He never wants to hear former history, nor anticipates nor speculates concerning another or better, or brighter future. Upon several occasions he has been nearly suffocated by the impaction of a piece of food in the oesophagus: but has been relieved by the old fashioned expedient of concussion—

1 June 1843

In the Month of September last the Patient was seized with Diarhoea which proved to be severe and obstinate. At first it was combated by the use of Dover's Powder, Port Wine Opiate Aqueous, and as there was considerable irritability of Stomach by repeated doses of Hydrocy. Acid. Little or no relief resulting from these measures Turpentine Epithems and ultimately a blister to the Abdomen were resorted to. Dover's powder in combination with Chalk and Mercury being exhibited at the same time. The frequent fluid Stools and tenderness of Abdomen were thus removed, but the tendency to vomit, and tongue continuing foul, Hydrocyanic Acid was liberally given, and with the desired effect. The Patient was a long time in recovering his former health although supplied with tonics, full diet, and Porter. He is now quite well and has resumed his gentle labour in the garden: his conviction of impending death and present misery. He solicits medicine by bemoaning a total stoppage in the bowels: but his accuracy as to the duration of this obstipation is somewhat doubtful

1 June 1844

This inoffensive, though decrepitated being is an excellent picture of robust, ruddy old age. Free from all infirmities and in possession of considerable strength and sound health, he still conceives that he is in the agonies of death, that he is called upon to say farewell to all around, and moans over his melancholy fate. He has certainly improved in constitution and in personal appearance since

Continued to page 204

Admitted

No. 40.

13 Septbr 1839. Jane Johnston ob 42 Unmarried Domestic Servant

1. Is supposed to have been of (domestic) correct conduct but it has been that she was brow beat and illused when a child.

2. It is conceived that the patient was thwarted and tyrannised over by her Father who is likewise insane and whose derangement took the form of Avarice and great apprehension of poverty

3. The disease has come on gradually for several years past.

4. The patient appears to be afflicted with the mania of fear. She dreads all persons and objects around her. In apprehension of the approach of imaginary evils and is thrown into great anxiety and perturbation by any sudden noise, by the presence of strangers or the occurrence of any event for which she was not prepared. She cannot be persuaded to go to her apartment alone and when in bed covers herself with the clothes as if to escape observation and to screen her from fearful objects. A look or loud tone of voice startles and paralyses her and so frequently of course are these sources of disquietude presented to her that she is constantly bathed in tears or uttering plaintive cries or making Complaints and appeals to whomsoever she conceives is likely to be interested in her favour. She is a complete personification of terror combined with extreme grief. Her fears are chiefly selfish but she is occasionally solicitous respecting the safety of a Sister whom she conceives to be either in distress or danger. Her fears are generally that she would be torn to pieces or that pain would be inflicted in some manner or another and that the agent of these cruelties is a man of colour who happened to visit the gallery in which she resides. The disease is supposed to be increasing

5 This is the first attack and has not presented any lucid intervals

6 She has no suicidal tendency

7 She

No 40

7 She is too timid to entertain any other designs than those of self preservation.

8 A Sister of the patient is reported to have been insane but to be at present in the enjoyment of reason and her father is at present insane and confined in the Brichton Institution.

9 No treatment has been resorted to.

10. She has been insane for more than four years but has never been confined in any Asylum.

When admitted the patient was affected with pyrexiae over the whole body the result it is reported of having remained in bed for the last six months in a state of extreme filth and destitution it being doubtful whether there had been any change in the bed linen during the whole of that time and it being certain that she received no food except from the hands of benevolent neighbours.

1st June, 1840.

Purgatives; Tonics; kindness; encouragement & occupation effected a signal improvement in this Patient. She gradually acquired confidence & courage, & although still somewhat timid & nervous, she became intelligent, contented, & cheerful. For two months, November & December, she may be said to have been perfectly sane; but at the close of this period she complained of acute pain in the region of the heart; giddiness; pain of eyes, & defect of vision; loss of power of extremities. As some of these symptoms were referred to Uterus, she was ordered Ol: Ricini & Ol: Terebi: but no relief having been derived, Antispasmodics were substituted & persevered in under various forms for two months. While under this treatment she began to display great peevishness and jealousy; was restless during the night; speaking incoherently, a symptom which was not detected during the day. These indications of mental disturbance augmented, until a paroxysm of violent Mania was developed, which has continued without abatement. The Sulphate of Quinine

was

was again tried, but without success. Anodynes have procured quiet & rest during the night, but to this their operation appears to be limited. A Stom has been introduced into the neck. The present attack is broadly distinguished from the last: the Patient, in place of timidity, is now characterized by boldness, effrontery, & disregard of all consequences; & an attempt to create fear in others. Her language is likewise marked by this peculiarity, that all she says is thrown into the form of interrogatives, & generally refers to persons. She refuses to occupy herself, & defies all management.

1st June, 1841.

Her garrulity still flows on in one uninterrupted stream; nay more, it cannot be interrupted or suspended for a moment, either by the will of the Speaker, or by the attempts of others. She possesses in the interrogative style; pauses for no reply, proceeds apparently or rather dragging to the most ridiculous, incompatible, and heterogeneous statements which can well be conceived. It is probable that the law of association by which these propositions are called up is that of the suggestion by sounds. The Patient now occasionally performs some work; but this is done slowly, and in no way interferes with her loquacity. Her constitution seems to have rallied since her relapse, as she is now strong, blooming, and even youthful in her appearance.

1st June 1842.

Floods of blind and boisterous rage now alternate with the humbler current of unconnected phrases which still flow on as swiftly and abundantly as before. When irritated she is audacious and ambitious of glory in fight offering battle to certain individuals and using every means to provoke them to accept her challenge. At other times she is as quiet and sobering but scarcely so shamefully timid as when first affected. She often abstains from food or takes an insufficient quantity. She is little talks much complains of injuries inflicted at distant periods recently by dogs, bulls and other animals which she imagines infest her apartment. When thus disturbed she becomes thin and pale. The menses have latterly been very abundant and last a month but are unhealthy in appearance.

Continued to page 354

Admitted 6 Oct 1839

Admitted 6. October 1839.

No. 41.

Elizabeth Heywood. ætat 54. Married and has children. Wife of a Schuster in an English Country town.

Nothing has been learnt of the character or conduct of this

1. Patient but it has been reported to us that she was originally either the domestic servant of her husband or at least of a very inferior rank, this is still betrayed by the coarseness and vulgarity of her remarks.

2. The first attack of the disease occurred about a fortnight after the birth of her third child, in November 1809, and she has continued in the same state ever since. From this statement all that can be concluded is that her disease had its origin in some condition connected with the puerperal state, altho' what particular nature cannot be gathered from the data furnished.

3. Immediately after the birth of the said child she became low-spirited, and imagined she would die, fixing upon certain early days and even hours for her death: she is said subsequently to have become more & more disordered in her intellects.

4. According to the half yearly reports received from her medical attendants the malady appears to have been and still to be, stationary.

5. This appears to have been the first attack, and not to have been marked with any remissions or lucid intervals.

6. It is not known that the patient has manifested any disposition to commit suicide.

7. It is not believed that the patient is malicious or violent: but it was stated by the Superintendent of the Asylum at which she has so long resided, that she was occasionally extremely violent, and that the Attendant who came to convey her to Dumfries would find it impossible to remove her without having recourse to restraint. a suggestion which was proved by the result to be completely unnecessary; the patient having accompanied the Servant with great good-will & equanimity during

3

No 41.

having been only so far disturbed as to refuse food during the journey & for a few hours after its termination.

8 It is not known that any hereditary taint exists in her family. She has been reported that she fancies herself Lady Lowther, and that any denial of her right to this title renders her very irritable & violent.

9 The ninth question has been answered in the following manner. She has been under the care of Dr Chere Dr Wood and Dr Grunton and has been confined at Bentham Hospital, near Gateshead, an Establishment belonging to the last named Gentleman.

10. She has been insane for 29 years.

This individual appears to be affected with general mania. Her intellectual powers are especially weakened and confused. She does not appear to know who she is, where she is, or what objects she has in view, altho' she is perfectly competent to execute in a dexterous and workmanlike manner any seam or lady like task committed to her. She talks incessantly in a low quiet tone but without the slightest consecutive meaning in what she says mingling together scraps of her early history, instructions as to what those around her are to do, information as to her own feelings and state of body &c &c &c. If there be any feature in her rambling communications, it is a reference to her early life, and the conviction that she is still moving in, and surrounded by, the scenes of that period; her garrulity is likewise occupied by declarations of her own high rank, titles &c. She is remarkably quiet and composed in her manner, occupying her time almost constantly in sewing and knitting, and has not as yet displayed the slightest irritability in word or look in whatever way she may be treated or addressed. Her expression of countenance is remarkably mild and she is obviously impressed with the idea that those around are in some way dependent upon her for their happiness.

1st June, 1840.

Two stages are to be observed in the complaint of this individual. She is either perfectly quiet, taciturn, industrious; or restless, loquacious, & excited. The first of these is by far the most frequent, & of great duration; sometimes continuing for many months, although even then there appear gleams of alienation which show that the mind, although passively, is still occupied by delusions. The bowels are generally constipated when she becomes excited. Upon one occasion she vomited bile: refused food: & seemed to suffer from pain in the abdomen: no information could be gathered from herself. & Calomel, followed by purgatives, was prescribed with immediate relief.

1st June, 1841.

No stage of excitement has taken place for a considerable length of time, and this gentle, retiring being passes the whole of her time in Patchwork and in dreaming of her native town, home, and the half-obliterated associations of early days. She now rarely alludes to her pretensions to the Crown of France, or to the supposed resemblances traced by her in those around, to individuals known a quarter of a century since, but sits apart, endeavours to avoid notice and conversation. She for some time required the frequent administration of Purgatives, but has in other respects enjoyed excellent health.

1st June 1842.

Cheerless industry, quaker shyness and less eccentricity and excitement have been remarked in Mrs A. She has retired within herself and rarely speaks or holds intercourse with any one, except for the purpose of requesting an additional task or of making her few and simple wants known. In what direction her thoughts may tend, or upon what they may dwell cannot be conjectured but they are certainly less painful or more under control: as she is often placed in trying situations which formerly disturbed her equanimity and elicited expressions of great significance and sincerity. For example, she attends Chapel without a murmur of discontent. She rides in the Carriage without issuing an order to drive Home, and is addressed with decorum without violating her title and dignity. She is in the possession of good health and looks resigned and happy.

1 June 1843.

For a few weeks during last Spring this lady was excited, voluble, ill & irritable; but throughout the remainder of the year she has been more gentle, pensive and placed than could be wished. For although there be

No 141

be no proof that her thoughts are less agreeable, there is ground to suspect that she thinks less, that fewer ideas pass before her that the active principles of mind are even under disease, feeling numbing effects of age. Her mechanical or rather her constructive ingenuity has not however suffered any impairment. She is as patiently and perseveringly industrious as ever. The Bowels require to be regulated occasionally by Rhubarb Pill, but she has been free from all ailment, and has been able to participate in what ever exercise or amusement was accessible. There is none to blame that in addition to her other and manifold misfortunes this lady was one of the victims of the last brutal, and irresponsible power which formerly reigned triumphant in Asylums, and that she bore a child to a Keeper or a patient during her long protracted seclusion

1 June 1841 Mrs Heywood is at present pale and thin. For many months she has been troubled with a scrofulous Abscess in the neck and another gland is now about to suppurate. She has become less active, probably because actually weaker: older in appearance, and less inclined to take food since the development of the disease. Careful attention to diet and constant effort to render it sufficiently abundant: the recommendation of Carriage and other exercise, and the exhibition of Sedum and Alteratives seem to have produced a favorable effect upon the Constitution. She has, in some few instances, become bold, haughty, and loquacious, proclaiming exalted rank, foul injuries or confused retrospections of long past events: but these are but interruptions to the pensiveness and composure which distinguish her deportment. She is now so very silent and reserved that it is difficult to ascertain the amount of intelligence and activity of mind that remain: but when induced to speak her replies are clear and correct: when occupied, and her idleness invariably proceeds from the lack of materials, she executes her work with perfect ease and dexterity: so that although she may be incapable of receiving new impressions or of originating trains of thought there is evidence that she retains and can exercise to certain extent, several mental faculties. She regarded the simple operation of lancing open the abscess with great horror, and frequently alluded to the cruelty and rashness of the act

Continued to page 372

Admitted

No. 42

11. October 1839. Jane Moffat at 49. Unmarried Domestic Servant.

No information has been communicated respecting this case but it is believed that the patient was a woman of dissolute habits and that her disease is

1. owing to intemperance. She is the mother of several illegitimate children and speaks in such a manner as to lead us to suppose that her deportment has been any thing but correct

2. Nothing further than what is stated above is known as to the cause or duration of the disease.

3.

4. She is described as having been violent previous to her admission but with the exception of a certain vehemence and rapidity of gesticulation loud and incoherent talking nothing has been observed to justify this statement. She sings shouts and dances during the greater part of the night especially when any of the other patients are excited or noisy but during the day she can readily be engaged in knitting washing and other occupations which she performs with the utmost alacrity and zeal Occasionally she quarrels with and threatens to strike some of the more violent of her companions but in general her demeanour is good humoured and inoffensive. Her aspect is wild and idiotic and it becomes more so when she engages in conversation which always refers to some trifling circumstance connected with labour or gain in her past life. She must have been connected with some individual who held the opinions of Orangeism as she has a great dislike to green or anything which can be construed into a badge of the liberal party in Ireland. She is of Irish descent

5.

6 It is not believed that the patient has any suicidal tendency

7. Except when irritated by her companions she is harmless & quiet

8

No. 42

8

9

10 Nothing certain is known as to the length of time the patient has been insane but there is reason to believe that the disease must have continued for many years or at all events that the present is one of a series of similar attacks.

21st April, 1840.

Occupation & bodily sufferings seem to have restored this woman to reason. She was kept constantly & laboriously employed, upon the ground that her vehemence was expended upon the floors which she washed, in place of being vented in abuse of her fellow patients, or in vituperating imaginary offenders. In the month of January she complained of cold, pains throughout the body, & lassitude. She was treated for Rheumatism, with purgatives, Colchicum, Calomel & Opium, until the gums became tender, which they did after the exhibition of about eight grains of the former, Dovers Powder, & Tr. Guaiac. Her recovery from these symptoms was slow, but her convalescence may be dated from their appearance. Her impetuosity & incoherence ceased, and nothing in appearance nor in manners could she have been recognised as the same person. She was now shy, inobtrusive, slow in her movements, diligent in her task, & most guarded & correct in her language. After a probationary period of two months – she was

Discharged Recovered.

1 June 1845

Brought from 166



## No 36 Continued from Page 166.

head by combat, to the most formidable of his Companions. His combats and bravado's generally excite ridicule: but occasionally his impertinence is such as to bring down upon him blows, black eyes or more contumelious chastisement. His nocturnal restlessness is so great that the Steward hath has recently been ordered with the view that it may act morally and medicinally and in giving repose to him, secure the quiet and Comfort of the part of the House in which he resides. He sometimes assists those engaged in domestic work but he cannot be trusted for a moment, and has not been allowed to attempt his own trade for the last year. Although at all times mischievous there are periods corresponding to what were formerly paroxysms of excitement when his violence transcends all rule and he is so entirely preoccupied and engrossed to commit his customary tricks, or to mingle his playfulness with his sagacity and suavity of manner with his perseverance: he then crashes and mutilates upon a grand scale and with an ruthless caprice fervor that neither perceives nor regards consequences. He is perfectly well.

June 1845. Since uninterrupted contemplation of experiment has marked the last year. Tait is now rarely able to confound his exuberant frenzy and ceaseless restlessness. With the view to exhaust his harmless activity in useful objects, and in a manner which may tend to invigorate his constitution, he is associated with a small group of the more turbulent spirits who are employed in the Garden. He consequently spends much time in labor and separated from the more pugnacious members of our family. He toils as if the safety of the Crop depended upon his exertions: plunges his Spade into the earth as if the soil were a personal enemy and shouts and cries in order to attract attention to his doings and to the importance of the assistance rendered by his arm. When opportunity offers he still throws down the gauntlet to his own world: but has the sagacity to wage battle in a running fight. He is still exceedingly destructive of clothes and bedding. Whenever about to burst forth into his characteristic frenzy he addresses the Physician as Baley Walker as talks of him as a Peacock, whenever the paroxysm is about to subside he uses the correct names. He suffered a good deal from Chronic Catarrh during winter, induced by exposure and aggravated by his nocturnal howling: and he has repeatedly required an increase of diet in order to compensate for the life of flesh entailed by long protracted excitement. He is at present lean and withered, but sinewy and strong.

Continued to Page 211

Admitted 17 October 1839.

No 43.

John McGuffie æt. 39 Unmarried By occupation a Labourer

1. It has been stated that he was one of three at a birth. That his mothers maiden name was McGuffie but whether a cousin or not is not mentioned and that he was always singular and indisposed to work.

2. Previous to the Patients admission to the Dumfries Infirmary about six months ago, he had occasionally symptoms of insanity and burst forth into violent paroxisms of rage tearing his clothes and threatening to do damage to life and property. No specific cause or period of origin has been assigned.

3. Before the actual incursion of the disease which manifested confinement he was generally depressed and morose.

4. It has been communicated to us that during his residence in the Dumfries Asylum he showed no indication of unsound mind unless laziness and an obstinate determination to remain in bed can be construed as such. From this want of evidence of the real state of his mind the House Surgeon refused to sign a certificate of his lunacy. The excitement of the removal had probably brought the diseased powers into activity for he had not been above a few hours in the Institution before he became vehement in his declarations that he was no fool that the accusations brought against him of stealing wood &c. were all false with the exception of that respecting the Apples. He denounced his relations as his worst enemies vowed vengeance against his father and averred that he had been poisoned by some old woman who induced him to eat of decayed or human flesh and that he had never been in good health since. He hinted that a similar meal had been served up to him that day. He is pale thin & debilitated perhaps from the long confinement to his cell and bed to which he subjected himself. He has not objected to get out of bed at the usual hour since his admission nor to engage in field labour altho' he is actually unable to persevere for a long time. He is otherwise in good bodily health. The head is large and the regions ill balanced.

№ 43.

5. The patient is said to have had lucid intervals while in the Dumfries Asylum

6. The patient is not reported to have any suicidal tendency.

7. It is said above that he is disposed to tear his clothes. he sometimes suspects his fellow patients of playing him tricks but is inoffensive.

8. The father of the patient is of a nervous and irritable temper. A twin Brother died of consumption and it is suspected that the whole family is strumous

9.

10. The patient has been confined for six months in the Dumfries Asylum

1st June, 1840.

Obstinacy, inactivity, the suspicion of being condemned to subsist upon carrion, & unwholesome food, & bitter enmity against his Father & others, who, he conceives, accuse him of crimes & misdemeanors of which they themselves are guilty, are permanent features of this person's derangement. He does not always insist upon these topics; but if they are introduced his manner becomes wild & vindictive. He is perfectly inoffensive: but if molested or interfered with, he becomes irritated, & defends himself as he designates his conduct. From bad habits, contracted elsewhere, he would remain constantly in bed; & it is in resisting this inclination that his morbid feelings are generally roused. He can be flattered & bribed to do many things in which force would fail: by these means he was kept employed in knitting for some months; but for some time his diseased feelings have repelled all appeals & solicitations. As a correction of bad temper, & with the view of associating the display of irritability with the a remedial & painful process, a Seton has twice been put in the back; from which the Patient conceives that he received great benefit in relieving muscular

pains

of which he frequently complains. For these it has been occasionally necessary to prescribe Pulv. Opii & Specac., & when accompanied by a torbid state of the urine, Ol: Ricini & Spt: Aether Nit.

1st June, 1841.

This individual is now more morose, less sensible to flattery, more disposed to retreat within himself and to seek solitude than before in bed. He is more quarrelsome likewise; although generally his invectives & denunciations are perfectly innocuous: endowed they certainly are with all the bitterness he can impart, but when undisturbed by the enforcement of discipline or his own imaginations, he is bland, courteous, even fawning in his address. Rheumatism continues to be his invariable plea for his indolence; but the extreme exhaustion & muscular pain & fatigue which followed a few hours gentle exercise, or rather loitering in the open air, would show that he may be subject to nervous feelings, dependent upon that slow process of disorganization going on in the nervous centres.

1st June 1842.

Less lethargic: but more sullen and sarcastic this present summer now so constantly and so regularly fluctuate between the irascibility and acerbity of disappointment and whining courtesy and servility of design that he is no just addressed as two distinct persons according as he passes from the one state of feeling into the other. The only beam of good and sound feeling which has shone forth from his characteristic moroseness was an inquiry by deputy after the health of his Mother and some other friends. In genral, however, he either regards these conveyeins as inimical to him or disregards their existence altogether living and scolding as if there was no world beyond the apartment in which he sits and no customs orders except those he feels. He has not added largely to his peculiarities although a few have appeared such as beating a rude fortune on a gates iron manner upon the Table and leaving the room to evacuate the Bladder whenever a Stranger enters. He is well and does not even complain of Rheumatism.

Continued to page 196

Admitted 20 October 1829

No. 44.

William Nichol æt 58. Married and has had ten children. He is by trade a Hosier in Hawick and has been according to the testimony of his friends a good and kind husband and father, of strict integrity, sober and exemplary in his conduct occasionally displaying an irritable or hasty but not a revengeful temper.

2. The cause of the disease is concluded to have been pecuniary embarrassments in which he was involved by the misfortune or misconduct of a Son The Symptoms have continued for about nine months and have always been marked by melancholy and despondency. He cannot or will not allow his feelings of hope to enter into any contemplation or transaction in which he is engaged.

3. Before the derangement under which he now labours was actually developed he brooded over the difficulties by which he was beset, became dejected, lost flesh. Took little or no food & no spirits or stimulants

4. The prominent symptoms have been his conviction that he is lost as a sinner. that he is ruined. that he is affected with a mortal disease that his stomach and bowels are contracted so that no food can pass that his circulation has ceased; that he cannot breathe. The history which he gives of his own feelings is that many years ago in our Independent Chapel he heard a narrative of a man who committed unheard of wickedness, and at last became so utterly abandoned as to say and feel that he could pull the Almighty from his throne. that this story made a deep impression upon his mind & has haunted him ever since. That whenever oppressed with anxiety or difficulty he felt that he was verging towards the condition of the miserable cast away described & that latterly he has imagined that the whole circumstances applied to himself. He cannot sleep or rest. The Bowels are constipated and after a meal there is always a portion of the food taken rejected in a half digested state. Tongue coated. The head is large and well formed.

5. A relapse. So far as can be determined it is the third attack. One of the lucid intervals continued for six months.

No 44

6. The patient has attempted to commit suicide both by jumping from a window and by a bodkin: but his friends appear to doubt whether he really intended to destroy himself.

7. Has attempted to injure both his wife and daughter but in the former case he warned the object of his uncontrollable anger and urged her to escape. This occurred about a week since. He occasionally becomes agitated by violent paroxysms of rage: but it is not at these times that he endeavours to injure himself or others. He is easily roused by allusions to politics religion or to any of those topics which have previously taken a strong hold upon his mind, being naturally excitable and enthusiastic in such matters. Has a strong dislike to some of his relations.

8. Has a niece insane.

9. No treatment whatever has been resorted to.

10. This disease has certainly been markedly developed for nine months but he has not been before in confinement.

4th June, 1840.

Essentially this Patient is in the same state as when admitted. His symptoms at one time, however, underwent a decided amelioration: when he ceased to allude in a marked manner to his delusions: conversed freely & cheerfully upon other topics, & looked forward, with some degree of hope, to a happy futurity. This remission took place in Winter, and continued for about two months. It has been followed by great depression, self-accusation, the refusal to take food, and emaciation. There is, in addition, an extension of his delusions, or an application of them to surrounding circumstances, as he declares that he is the cause of the madness & misery of those with whom he is associated, and that he perfectly understands the meaning & object of all their ravings & hallucinations. He further imagines

that

that his blood is corrupted, stagnant, & that this deterioration is produced by his former irregular course of life: occasionally he is subject to hysterical paroxysms of weeping. When first admitted he was ordered farinaceous food, in small quantities, & to be given frequently; a Rhubarb Pill after food, & Bismuth & Opium in the morning. The rejection of food seemed to be but slightly mitigated by these means. He was then ordered a mixture, containing:— Hydrocyanic Acid & Pimento every morning. Little relief either of the vomiting or mental suffering resulting, the draught was intermitted, & a powder given every morning of Calomel, Rhubarb, Carbonate of Soda, & Ginger. the Patient at the same time to take ordinary diet. It was at this period that a mitigation of the symptoms was observed. The powders were persevered in for upwards of a month, when it became necessary to substitute Pills of Quinine and Extract of Hop. These were likewise discontinued, & others, consisting of small doses of Calomel & Extract of Chamomile substituted. Latterly the Patient has been taking seven grains of Dover's Powder every morning; & four ounces of Porter after Dinner. The latter was recommended both as a Tonic and with the view of affording support, as, in consequence of the small quantities of food taken, great emaciation & loss of strength existed. Four ounces of Steak were ordered for dinner, which, if not forced into his mouth by the Medical Officer were not taken. He is now improving.

15th April, 1841.

Little can be said of the history of this individual except that he was a source of constant anxiety to those to whose charge he was intrusted, repelling kindness, misconstruing motives, plotting escape and self-destruction, and refusing to adopt those measures which common sense & prudence, as well as science, point out as necessary for the preservation or recovery of health; measures which he retained sufficient intelligence to appreciate. He succeeded in defeating the vigilance of his keepers; and although weak and thin had travelled a considerable distance before he was discovered. The failure of this attempt, which he confessed was dictated by a determination to commit Suicide, and by no harshness or maltreatment of those around: his temporary removal from

from the Asylum & compulsory return, and the pain & weakness which frequent obstinate, and irregular vomiting had obviously induced, appeared to aggravate the disease; to deepen the despondency, multiply the delusions, and prevent his already perverted mind still more. He could not be persuaded to take food in sufficient abundance; latterly he would consume it by stealth, and in solitude, but under no other circumstances. He refrained from speaking upon any topic but his own lost, abandoned, & wretched condition: he took no pleasure in reading or conversation, but would have remained constantly in bed, or shrouded in the dark parts of the gallery: he attempted to injure himself; for strong doubts exist as to the reality & seriosity of his designs to destroy himself; and adopted various means which created great alarm & uneasiness whatever might be the object in view. He swallowed white lead pencil, struck his head violently upon the walls of his room; tied his handkerchief tightly round his throat, and concealed nails, the points of which had been carefully sharpened, in his stocking and about his person. Every plan & expedient were adopted to guard against accidents, and to argue, frighten & dispose him from his design, or, if there was no design, from practices so dangerous. At the same time, he was ordered nourishment in whatever form was most acceptable, with Wine, Porter, &c. so he could be induced to take them. Rare steps were, to a great extent, successful; for although the stomachic disease or peculiarity continued unmitigated, and although he became thinner, life was unquestionably prolonged by this careful watching. An occasional laxative, opiate, & diuretic, as he admitted constipation, sleeplessness, and dysuria, were the only medicines prescribed. Gin was at one time substituted for Wine, as the kidneys did not act in a satisfactory manner, but he refused to take it. His debility increased, the mind became weaker, and the affections of the external senses took a deeper hold upon the imagination. For instance, he conceived that a fiddler, played by a fellow patient, spoke to him audibly & verbally, designations by a soubriquet which he had borne in his native town; shrieking out at all times, & in all tones "Cock pit, cock pit, Will;" at other times denouncing him as wicked and miserable, as one that should have the world, as the cause of the afflictions of the other Patients, &c.

A disposition to Anasarca was the only indication of the breaking up the system which was noticed during the winter; and this was temporary; but Dissolution, attended with great debility having set in, he was removed by his relatives, who were desirous of paying to him at the close of life, those attentions which he, for so many years, had rejected.

Removed.

Admitted 5th October, 1839.

No. 45

Janet Kirk Ætat 28. Unmarried. Domestic Servant.

1. Is reported by her relations to have been good tempered very quiet in her manners and of excellent character. She was the 4th child of the Family

2. The relations cannot tell what the cause of the disease may have been. She was from home at the time of the manifestation of the disease in the service of the Earl of Galloway.

3. About a week before her return home she was observed by her Fellow servants to be more stupid in the discharge of her duties than usual. No other alteration has been ascertained

4. She speaks to herself very incoherently and wanderingly of whatever objects are present to her. She sometimes sleeps none for three nights in succession and then talks incessantly. At other times she is taciturn and sits without movement for hours in one place. She is inclined if permitted to remain in bed. Is said to have acquired dirty habits while in the Dumfries Asylum. She generally takes food readily but sometimes refuses it for 24 hours at other times she is voracious and can scarcely be restrained for indulging her appetite. Her appearance is much changed since the commencement of the disease chiefly by loss of flesh and colour. Her face and feet occasionally swell without any apparent cause. The disease has been stationary for the last two years

5. This is the first attack.

6. The patient does not manifest any disposition to commit suicide

7. The patient has never been violent nor does she appear to feel either affection or antipathy towards those around

8. She has a cousin by the Father's side insane.

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No 45.

9 The patients head was shaved and blistered behind the ears by the Surgeons who attended her during the first six months of this disease.

10. She has been insane for about three years and was confined for about eighteen weeks in the Dumfries Asylum.

29th March, 1840.

When admitted it was attempted to rouse the general activity of the system, & especially of the uterine organs by means of emetics and powerful purgatives. The latter was especially indicated, as the bowels were obstinately constipated. This torpidity was combated by Enemata, containing extract of Colocynth, Turpentine, &c but without permanent success. In the month of November the Patient was seized during dinner with sickness, vomiting, & extreme pallidity and coldness of the surface. She likewise appeared, from the writhing of the body, to suffer exquisite pain; but although her mind seemed more clear & awakened, it was still too confused to give any account of her sensations. Hot wine and cordials were administered which restored the natural temperature of the body; but the paleness & lassitude continued. In the course of a few days the stools became white, the eyes yellow, the skin in some parts exhibited the same colour, & it was evident the Patient laboured under Jaundice. Blue Pill and black draught were first exhibited, & repeated, after the operation of which Hydrar: c: creta was given in small repeated doses, and a blistering ointment was rubbed upon the right side. This treatment was actively pursued, until symptoms of amendment appeared; it being still necessary to have recourse to the enemata. After the lapse of a few weeks of comparative convalescence, symptoms of jaundice returned, when similar steps were resorted to. Special symptoms being treated as they arose. At the close of December she exhibited signs of increasing intelligence & consciousness. She did not, however, retain any recollection of her own condition, or of what had taken place during the past three years; all between the occurrence of a frightful dream & her present awaking being an utter blank. Gradually her mind resumed its original vigor & modes of action.

She

she was visited by her friends & relatives, & was regarded by them as perfectly rational and well. She was now able to leave her bed, engage in sewing, &c— but indications of constitutional disturbance began to appear, such as a rapid pulse, night sweating, flushing, loss of appetite, &c. Besides this, there were, at every catamenial period, an attack of acute pain of the abdomen, attended with nausea & vomiting, which generally lasted about forty eight hours. A slight cough, without expectoration was noticed. Also slight pain of the right side &c— While the strength was supported, the circulation moderated by Tinct. Digitalis, and the sweating met with dilute Sulphuric Acid, an attempt was again made to stimulate the Uterus,— but in vain. It ultimately became quite evident that the lungs were affected: no respiratory murmur could be heard at the lower part of the right lung: expectoration, first of mucous, then of rusty pus accompanied the cough, and there was evident loss of flesh; although occasionally the strength rallied, & there was a marked remission of symptoms. She was suddenly seized on the morning of the 29th March, with sickness, hurried breathing, & the expectoration of several ounces of matter from the lungs. She bore an Asphyxiated look during the whole day, and died in the evening. The mind remained clear & intelligent until the last twelve hours.

Died.

No 22 Continued 188

January 1848 This man was seized with inflammatory symptoms of inflammation of the substance of the lungs in the month of October was freely bled vomited Calomel and Opium until his gums were affected: was repeatedly bled and treated in the usual way but without any marked effect. The pulse depression both indicated that Solidification had taken place and the rapid loss of flesh accompanied as it was by copious expectoration [illegible] or night perspiration proved the amount of injury done. The Sputa retained the characteristic viscidity of the first stages of Pneumonia throughout but never presented any rustiness of colour and was in small quantities. The dullness on percussion and the non passage of air in the right side showed the seat of the disease. The Patients chief source of uneasiness was restlessness during the night and opiates failed to procure quiet or sleep. His dreams all referred to his former occupations: but his labour appeared to him to be carried on under most distressing circumstances either amid the howling of the tempest or on the cold bleak mountain tops. Colours added to the picture by his own unruly sensation. He had a strong desire to return home and entertained the belief that if there restoration to health would follow the first breath of his native air. His affection to his Mother was somewhat manifested but in all other respects he remained to the last the same insensible foolish pitiful unreasonable and irrational being that he ever was

Died

Admitted 4th October 1839 — No. 46.

Margaret Blacklock Æt. 69 Unmarried. Domestic Servant

1. Her disposition is said to have been cheerful and lively and her conduct tho' not scrupulously correct seldom outraged morality

2. No information has been transmitted as to the cause of the disease except that before its appearance she was generally afflicted Dyspepsia

3.

4. The prominent symptoms of the malady are said to have been restlessness sleeplessness and talkativeness. She is never at rest for a single moment but walks runs leaps or dances over the floor performing the most grotesque gesticulations. She contorts the muscles of the face in the same manner emits the most extraordinary shrieks howls and shreds and patches of songs and appears to be in all respects a perfect incarnation of fun and frolic. What her specific delusions are cannot be well ascertained but she appears to dwell chiefly upon her own deeds and enjoyments. She generally speaks in a sing song tone and is neither very circumspect in her expressions nor very attentive to the cleanliness of her person

5. This is the fourth or fifth attack. She engages readily in female work during the lucid intervals and even at present can sometimes be induced to sew

6. She manifests no tendency to commit suicide

7. She is said to entertain a dislike to her sister by whom it is believed she was annoyed and tormented.

8. Two of her Brothers were insane.

9

No. 46.

9. She has latterly been subjected to very hard treatment by the person to whose care she was intrusted and it is supposed that the disease has been aggravated in consequence.

10. According to the account of the parochial authorities she has been insane for 20 years according to her own the disease has lasted 48 years She has been confined more than once in the Dumfries Asylum.

1st June, 1840.

For some time subsequent to admission this person displayed the restlessness & wild irrational joy described. During this state the impressions from external objects must have been very imperfectly conveyed to the mind, as neither entreaties, commands, force nor suffering could arrest the attention or impose quiescence for a moment. A blister was applied between the shoulders, with the view of making the mind to bear upon personal sensation, but beyond signs of pain & fainting, when the cause was removed, no effect was produced. In the month of January the Patient seemed to suffer from disordered digestion; refusing food; complaining of pain of abdomen, and evidently laboring under constipation. At the same time considerable disturbance in the action of the heart was discovered; the impulse being very strong, & the sound heard over the whole chest, but to what extent these symptoms were connected, or how far they depended upon a new set of feelings & fears which became now suddenly developed, could not be determined, as the old woman passed, almost at once, from extreme loquacity, to absolute and obstinate silence, and from incessant motion, to perfect rest. This tranquility & quiet continued for nearly five months. Upon two or three occasions there were brief periods of intelligence, during which she described her feelings as being of the most frightful and unpleasant kind. She at one time conceived that the bed and house were on fire: at another that the bed was rocked or tossed to and fro by some unseen agency: and that at all times she imagined smooth surfaces, such as the floor, the grass-court, to be in a sort of undulatory motion like the sea, & that she was impelled, how or why she could not say, to imitate this motion by a corresponding swaying of her

of her own body. With the exception of these intervals she sat perfectly still; with the face contracted and puckered up as if in an act of resolution, and at all times regardless of, or insensible to, the calls of nature. She has, within the last week, given some indications of resuming her original restlessness.

4th May, 1841.

This woman has been today removed to the Dumfries Infirmary, in consequence of the rapid growth of a Carcinomatous Tumor in the left Mamma, which it was conceived, in consultation with Dr. Grieve, should either be removed, or at least, fall more distinctly within the sphere of the Surgeons than of the Superintendant of a Lunatic Asylum. There are grounds for believing that this Tumor has existed for a very considerable length of time; some of her relations aver for fifteen years. Its presence has been known to the Attendant for nearly a year, and was discovered in consequence of the Patient handling & pressing the Mamma so harshly as to induce a discharge of blood from the nipple. These were probably attempts made by the woman to relieve herself from some painful sensation: but as the tumor did not appear to occasion much uneasiness, to affect the general health, nor to increase in magnitude, nothing was prescribed until the month of Feby. when the whole organ became affected with Erysipelas. Spirituous Lotions were applied locally. Calomel & Opium given; and subsequently, when the swelling had obviously augmented, and showed a tendency to point, Cataplasms were ordered, in the hope that suppuration might be induced, and a new action established. The Mamma now appeared to consist of a series of Tumors, of different sizes and degrees of consistence; the original being still the largest, and presenting the most irregular surface. One of these gradually softened, and as it evidently contained fluid, it was laid open, but although a large sac was penetrated, nothing save bloody serum was discharged. The Poultices were continued, but the wound healed. A second attack of Erysipelas occurred, another Tumor softened, pointed, & was opened with the same effect. In this instance however the puncture did not cicatrize, the edges separated, became reflected, & assumed the appearance of Cancer in an active stage. The woman was ordered Wine, but as she did not relish it spirits were substituted, her strength being otherwise supported by nutritious food. Little constitutional disturbance accompanied the extensive disorganization now going on

a slight

No 46.

a slight Diarrhœa having been easily arrested by small doses of Dover's Powder, which were subsequently persevered in with the view of procuring sleep. Upon one occasion it was attempted to refresh the ulceration of the tongue by means of dilute Nitric Acid, but the application having increased the irritation, was immediately withdrawn. The Patient having shewn rather a disinclination to take food, a Powder was prescribed, containing Calumba, Rhubarb & Carbonate of Soda, but little success attended the attempts to administer it. A long period elapsed between the approval of the Parish of the necessity for the Patient's removal, and any steps being taken to carry this arrangement into operation, during which the characteristics of true cardiacea appeared more distinctly, but it was, of course, impossible to attempt any other than palliative treatment. The poor sufferer gave no indications of any mental improvement or change: was jealous of any disposition or inspection of the sore; but if undisturbed, she was as cheerful, familiar, & eccentric as when able to move about.

Removed.

Admitted 4 November 1837

No. 47.

John Halliday ætt 74 Farmer

1. Naturally irritable but not illtempered. Of very correct behaviour

2 He was long troubled with stomachic complaints to relieve which he sought the advice of a Quack from whom he received a draught during the operation of which he caught cold and to this circumstance or to something deleterious in the medicine exhibited do the friends attribute his mental derangement. The disease has continued for upwards of Twenty years and was at first characterised by a suspicion that he was about to be poisoned that his Wife after destroying her children had entered into a conspiracy with her own relatives to murder him and in order to protect himself and get rid of his enemy he set fire on two several occasions past fire to the house. Latterly his delusions are chiefly directed to the Member for the County whom he believes to be the cause of his detention the source of all his misfortunes miseries and even bodily ailments. He accuses him of giving him headaches constipating his bowels and even of having afflicted the paralysis under which he labours.

3. No depression or elevation of spirits were observed previous to the invasion of the disease he being at the time in good bodily health with the exception of the stomachic complaints before alluded to.

4 He did not succeed in burning his house but was tried for the attempt when the plea of insanity having been given in he was confined for safe custody. He still suspects and abuses his Wife and her relations and it is supposed would act in precisely the same manner as he did formerly towards them.

5. He never has been quite well but can exercise great controul & cunning in concealing his moral train of feelings

6 He has never attempted to destroy himself

7. Except in his character as an Incendiary he is remarkably quiet and inoffensive but is roused by allusions to his Wife or her friends

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No 47.

8 The family of the Patient is not subject to any hereditary or nervous disease

9 It is not known whether any treatment has been attempted

10 Has confined for sometime in the Dumfries & Glasgow Asylums & subsequently in the Prison of Dumfries for 32 years

About 8 days ago he experienced difficulty in moving the right arm which gradually increased until both the arm leg and the whole of this right side were affected by paralysis. The sensibility of the parts remained. The speech was considerably affected but his mind continued to be perfectly unimpaired. He cannot refer these symptoms to any cause. His bowels at the time of the attack were constipated and had remained so for several days but this with him was no unusual occurrence. 10. 14. & 17. days sometimes passing without there being any evacuation

1st June, 1840.

Great alteration has taken place in the muscular powers of both limbs, but especially of the leg: Pat. is now able to walk alone, with the assistance of a stick, and of assisting himself in various ways. When admitted the spine & affected side were rubbed frequently, and for about a month, with evident benefit, and return of sensibility, the bowels being, at the same time regularly acted upon by purgatives. When the muscles seemed to be more susceptible of the influence of the will, Acetical Solution was administered, & seemed likewise to be productive of good. The Patient has rarely adverted to his delusions in the presence of the Medical Attendant: but has once or twice, referred a fall, or want of control over the sphincters, to the evil designs of his enemies, and, as one of these, he has pitched upon an individual who performed many kind & professional services to him when perfectly harmless.

No 47.

1st June 1841. The muscular power of Mr H. has unquestionably increased, although he is extremely unwilling to admit that this is the case, or that it is possible his persecutors would relax in their machinations until he has found refuge in the grave. He now walks with ease, but cannot apprehend objects with any degree of precision or strength with the opposite hand. He has been much more communicative & explicit for some months past, as to the persons & plans he dreads, yet defies. The principal conspirator is his own Landlord, the Member for the County, who, however, suborns a number of agents, subordinate tormentors, whose grand object is, & has been, for years to destroy his family and his peace, and to influence detrimentally every, the most insignificant action of his life, and of the lives of all who are connected with or dependent upon him. The motive for such conduct he either omits altogether, or alludes to in so mysterious a manner, as to suggest that it is either far beyond the comprehension of those whom he addresses, or that danger may spring from further confidence. His religious feelings are still strong.

6th October 1842.

The interval since last Report has not been marked by any material change: years old age has not apparently made any inroads. About a Month since the patient was observed to become dull dreary & walk with greater difficulty & to pronounce many words less precisely and distinctly. The Bowels, now at the time more than usually torpid, and a laxative exhibited with Calomel removed all the symptoms. He still pertinaciously adheres to his Claims & suspicions, dislikes, enmities, supernatural intimations: manifests a strong but insane spirit of interpretance and resistance: and is resolved to defy and denounce the plotters and persecutors who have encompassed him as a thing given to the death. Pecuniary difficulties on the part of his subsisting relatives and the conviction that his helpless condition affords a guarantee that however loudly he may proclaim his invaded prerogatives and vow vengeance he is unable eventually to reverse his arrogated authority or subject with the comfort or safety of any one beyond the reach of his walking stick, which he still however occasionally wields in offensive warfare: have led to his removal. He left the Institution and the many kind friends by whom he has been surrounded and the comforts so necessary to the evening of life with regret: but regained poverty and liberty after an incarceration of 25 or 26 years with great joy.

Discharged

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No 39. Continued from Page 175

Admitted 3rd November 184

the Bowel complaint adverted to in last report. His daily occupation in the Garden is cheerfully undertaken and appears to afford him agreeable sensations, although he would spurn the very idea of pleasure being connected with any act of his. There has been no manifestation of interest in his daughters condition, nor has her absence from Chapel, which he regularly attends, awakened any anxiety or suggested an enquiry. An interview with his relatives generally calls forth tears - but what these be shed over his own condition or the fallen fortunes of his family, or over the painful recollections of the past, cannot be determined.

1 June 1845

This old man looks younger, healthier, and more lively than at last Report - although he still believes & announces his immediate dissolution: affirms that the intestinal tube is hermetically closed and that the greatest favor that can be bestowed upon him would be to give him poison or a purgative. His gait and tone are those of the most abject humiliation and misery: but when such appeals cannot be addressed to any sympathising ear he assumes a more independent air, engages actively in employment, and forgets for a time or subdues the despair which he generally displays: Real misfortune does not affect him. His daughter has been seriously ill disposed and has lost the use of her limbs: but the knowledge of these facts does not add to Johnstons distress, or distract his attention from concentrating all his powers on his own sensations and feelings. He attends the Theatre but would regard the assertion that he derived satisfaction or pleasure from the exhibition as a gross insult. He sleeps well, is gentle, though querulous in his manner and is a most inoffensive and interesting member of the community.

1 June 1846

To the surprise of every one this Septuagenarian is almost quite well. He now still entertains as to the regular operation of the intestinal Canal, and requires the aid of a gentle purgative: but all delusion as to its occlusion & the immediate dissolution &c has disappeared, his cheerful humorous manner & interest in all that takes place, and rises entirely on the integrity and safety of the Medical man. The most suspicious manifestations in this direction to be regarded as free from disease, his determination to live and his many Kind friends he has found in the running of life, and his arrangements when actually removed the last sod shall be laid by a favorite companion in labor. He is now bold and asserts his rights; his shrewd and

Continued to Page 229

Admitted 4th November 1839. No 518.

Jane Faulk Æt. 40. Married but has no children

1 Said to be a good tempered religious but not fanatical. Character perfectly correct

2. The irregularity or cessation of the Catamenia is suspected as the cause of the disease. Her husband does not think that she has participated in or heard of Revivals. The disease has lasted for eight days. She despairs of her salvation. at first prayed incessantly, now says that it is her husbands fault that she is condemned.

3 Before the appearance of the disease there was nothing peculiar remarked in her appearance except a heaviness of the eyes. When seized she was engaged in getting breakfast when she stopt and cried out that she was lost.

4 She walks constantly about declaring she was lost but she does not understand the situation in which she is placed nor any thing around her. She has the appearance of a person in extreme anxiety and perplexity. She occasionally rubs the skin conceiving that some malicious person has rubbed it with an irritating substance at other times she supposes her clothes or skin on fire and submitted to the shower bath in order to extinguish the flames. Sleeps little or none. Eats voraciously or refuses food altogether. Has become emaciated since the commencement of the disease. Bowels costive

5 This is the first attack

6. The Patient has an intention to commit suicide. She has announced this and that she intends to drown herself. She attempted to throw herself from the Window.

7 If not contradicted she is quiet but restless. If spoken to or removed she strikes at all around. She does not attempt to injure articles of furniture. She is visited by interference. Adorin V.

8 No nervous or other hereditary disease is known to exist in the family.

No 48

9 Had a little calomel and laxatives without effect. Head shaved

10. The disease has lasted for 8 days. She has never been confined

The nervous agitation of this Patient, & the morbid sensations referred to the skin, were treated by Anodynes & Antimonials and occasional hot bathing. Sleep was easily procured, and in the course of a few days the incessant restlessness ceased, and although very unhappy & often weeping, she began to exercise greater control over her feelings, and when not excited by a companion who was similarly affected, she appeared to be more reconciled to her situation, and at last, though tardily & unwillingly, engaged in work. In place of the Oxyd: Antim: & Phos: Sole: small doses of Hydrar: & Cret: were combined with Ext: or Tinct: Hyos: and ultimately the Hyosciamus was alone given, the bowels being regulated by Castor Oil. Morally, constant occupation was recommended, and all the most distant allusion to her situation, her husband, or liberation, interdicted. Under this system all morbid action seemed to subside, except, if we can so class a natural desire, a strong desire to return Home

Discharged Recovered.

1 June 18[illegible]

17th Jan. 18[illegible]

No 37 Continued from page 172

although these be at a distance from her route. She pertinaciously keeps possession of a favorite seat: assumes a peculiar attitude: and resists all interference with the one or other. Her custom of twining around her neck morsels of thread, worsted &c is still adhered to although she yields up these cherished ornaments with less reluctance. She is irritable when directed or dictated to: but her anger is brief and easily appeased. Her ill temper is generally displayed when she attends the common amusements and when it becomes necessary to point out the seat to be occupied by each individual.

1 June 1846 Either from increased infirmity of the Spine or legs, or from the dread of pain which aggravated by motion, this patient now scarcely leaves her seat: and when she does venture to her Bureau or elsewhere she clings to the wall for support and dreads or pretends to dread the approach of any other person and all proposals or attempts to afford assistance. Until the Month of March she attended the Workroom which is at some distance from her own gallery, occupying herself busily while there and walking with comparative facility when allowed to lean upon the Porters Arm: but latterly she has declared her inability to perform this journey and remains in her long possessed seat in the public room as industriously engaged as quiet, unobtrusive but repulsive as formerly. She screams when approached roughly or suddenly and will not permit her body to be touched on the ground that all such interference occasions her exquisite pain. The existence of this apprehension and the real suffering which it obviously induces has prevented all careful examination of the state of the Spine muscles and - It has been observed that she wears her dress very loose and never laces her Stays nor ties her gown. She is pale and thin but not further indisposed than what has been described. Her neck is not now bound with mock necklaces and her decrepitude prevents the display of her other singularities but there is no unfavourable evidence that the mind has become more healthy. Warm bathing has been tried and she is occasionally driven out in the Brougham -

7th Jan. 1847 This patient suffered from what appeared to be catarrh in the month of October. Careful examination of the chest was under the circumstances previously described almost impracticable, but when the ear was approached to the Sternum the mucous râle was distinctly audible. This in conjunction with the fact that the febrile action was slight, that the symptoms yielded to purgation and to the exhibition of anodynes and antimonials and hot vapour, seemed to justify the conclusion arrived at.

(Continued to Page 210.)

208

Admitted

1st November 1839

№ 49

Margaret Davy Æt: 29 Unmarried

Of a quiet cheerful unobtrusive disposition. Her manners however have displayed a greater degree of independence and self possession when mingling with the world for the last few years than during the previous part of her lifetime. Her behaviour has been exemplary. She has been chiefly engaged in assisting in the domestic duties of her Father's household and latterly in attending his sick bed. Her family live a very quiet and retired life and she seldom left home except to attend Divine Worship or to make purchases in a neighbouring Town

2 The disease has originated in anxiety respecting her Father but more especially in religious exercises of an exciting nature and instituted for the purpose of bringing about what is called a Revival in religion. These exercises were not long protracted but they took place at night after the engagements of the day were over and were conducted in a highly impressive manner. Previous to the period at which these occurrences took place the patient was what is called serious & deeply attentive to religious truths.

It is probable that the Cat: were at the time irregular but she has menstruated since the invasion of the disease without any change taking place in the symptoms. The disease has lasted for about four weeks and has been chiefly characterized by an idea that both she and her friends were irretrievably ruined in this world and the next

3 Before the appearance of the disease she was more than usual depressed and melancholy and the stomach and bowels were much disordered

4: The prominent symptoms of the malady were at the first fear of worldly loss then despair of salvation. She has an apprehension that her father would be robbed &c. She is alarmed that the house would be attacked by Robbers as expressed in a determination to beg through the Country in consequence of the bankruptcy of all her relations. Labours under a sense of constant shame and derision, has an idea that she is despised and that no one will receive her into their house and conceives that she is the sole cause of all misfortune &c misery E

No. 49

misery. Still labours under sleeplessness, general agitation and constipation.

5. This is the first attack. She has lucid intervals of some days duration.

6. The patient has attempted to commit suicide by hanging.

7. The patient has no desire to injure persons or property. She feels keenly any allusion to her suicidal attempt and suspects that allusion is made when such is not the case.

8. No case of hereditary or nervous disease is known to have taken place in the family.

9. Laxatives have been given without any benefit.

10. The disease has lasted for four weeks but she has never before been confined.

29th May, 1840.

This Patient passed the first weeks of her confinement in great misery; construing her separation from her friends into a corroboration of her worst apprehensions as to their being dead, and ruined through her instrumentality, & of the wrath of heaven being directed against her for extreme wickedness. She walked to & fro, weeping, sobbing, & wringing her hands, as if in the most exquisite agony and despair. Æther. Pil: was administered four times a day: the warm bath ordered for every alternate morning, & every consolation and remonstrance made to bear against the erroneous positions she had adopted, and the imaginary sorrows which she cherished & encouraged. The Bowels were at the same time acted upon. When comparative tranquility & resignation was restored the Æther was discontinued, and a mixture, containing Tart: Potas et Ferri – Aq: Amaran: &c. & Aq: Cinnam: given and exhibited for three months. Showing a disposition to engage in work she was removed to the Convalescent Gallery, where she was kept constantly engaged, and gradually regained

regained habits of quick & indecorous, which were rarely interrupted by bursts of grief, unless distinct allusion was made to the objects of her affection & solicitude, or to her suspicions of their welfare, which was sometimes necessary in order to test her condition and progress. She menstruated in December with pain and difficulty, which were relieved by Tinct: Valerian & Hyoscyamus. Purgatives were given subsequent to this; the tonic mixture being continued. At this time it unfortunately happened that the Patients Father died. Upon considering the effects of disclosing this event, & the probability that such a communication might tend to confirm her delusions as to the supposed fate of her family, it was resolved to delay the announcement until her mental health was more established, and until she could judge & feel more correctly as to her position. When the mind appeared to be perfectly sane, and when a certain degree of cheerfulness was restored, she still retained doubts as to the reality of her own convictions, and could scarcely be made to believe that her Brothers' letters were written by himself. The disclosure of her Parents death affected her deeply, but naturally, and seemed to bring back her feelings to their former clearness and objects. She was

Discharged Recovered.

(No 38 continued from page 207.)

Subsequent events however tend to show that the substance of the lungs had been implicated, and, although the patient appeared convalescent, resumed her usual duties in the work room and her accustomed occupations, it is probable that the unhealthy action was never altogether subdued. In December she was seized with rigors and while at the menstruation the repugnance to all manipulation and the obscurity of other indications might have masked the nature of the disease, as is frequently the case in the insane, the character of the expectoration proved that she was labouring under Bronchio-pneumonia. Tartar Emetic, ablution, Opiates, Blisters, and the inhalation of steam seemed at first to influence the disease, and unequivocally removed some of the most formidable symptoms, but the state of the lips and Sundrian membrane from the commencement of her indisposition indicated a tendency in the Mucous membranes generally to inflammation and the appearance of Dysenteric stools proved

(Continued to page 230.)

Brought from 185



No 36 Continued from Page 185

1 June 1846 The prominent spots of this individuals derangement have not come so frequently under view during the last year. They have been mixed up with real or attempted labour in the garden and so little troublesome that the opinion is prevalent that he is better. A black eye or scratch upon the Clerk occasionally confesses what his lips conceal, that he has insulted inadvisedly or without the accustomed and necessary precautions to effect a retreat. Where the object of his temporary dislike is inoffensive he carries his aggression further than mere defiance or provocation, and one passive object of his vengeance or insult (Although sallow cheeks bale head to be furrowed with wounds inflicted by a pin or sharp stone. In general Jack is gentle, frolicsome, and destructive, & is more maligned than guilty. The Canvas dress used by him is still found serviceable although not infallible, and he is now allowed to wear a jacket as a reward of forbearance and to place him more on the same rank with his fellow patients. He is still shrivelled and wan but quite well.

1st Sum. 1847. Several long paroxysms of excitement have occurred during the past year. They have been further characterized by the noise produced. This is of two kinds. He shouts and bellows in so shrill and so loud a tone especially during the night that his cries are not merely heard through every part of the building, but attract the attention nearly a mile distant. He likewise strikes the wall, or floor, or bed, or whatever object is accessible with his clenched hand or arm, with a force which is often productive of injury, and must be accompanied by pain had fact perception or attention to bestow upon any other sensations than those which indue his vehemence. He is at these moments Don Quixote or a Malay, and regardless of risk or opposing he would run a tilt at windmills or a whole through a crowd of malicious enemies. He disarms, denies, and attacks as if his opponents were pygmies and he invulnerable. So constant is his excitement, so incessant his exertion that he is, while in this state, allowed a liberal supply of porter which is believed to act both as a restorative and an anodyne. While in this state he still mistakes the identity of the physician and is surprised either in declarations of war or in grotesque demonstrations as to the habits or parts of animals. An annual attack of Procubitus demands treatment, but at other times he is well, wiry, and active.

(Continued at p. 93, B.I. Vol. 2.)

Admitted

No. 50

8. Novem. 1839. William Norman. Æt. 29. Unmarried. A Sailor

1. He was originally a Slater to which trade he served an apprenticeship. he subsequently went to Sea but on his return resumed his former occupation and became a Master Slater. Said to have been in a respectable situation in life and to have displayed good dispositions and civility of property in his general deportment.

2. The immediate cause of his malady is supposed to have been anxiety during the illness of his Father who died a few weeks previous to the development of the disease. The Patient then indulged freely in spirituous liquors, having for a long time abstained from all such gratification. He has upon former occasions suffered from cerebral depression & nervous rapture

3. After he began to addict himself to spirits there was elevation but no actual derangement of mind.

4. Perviglium. Incessant incoherent talking respecting building houses entertaining individuals much his superiors in station at Dinner of his own dignity he claiming to be Victoria & the father & mother of all living: and of his equipages establishment &c. He is sometimes very devotional prays, kneels, sings psalms, declares his intention of baptizing all around and then calls for a glass of cold water, and vinegar cruet and a lantern. At other times he weeps over some imaginary sorrows or complains of the harsh treatment he is sustaining and especially from being denied all access to "cold water" of the excellence and virtues of which he seems to hold a very exalted notion. His conceptions are all exaggerated and magnificently described. He does more work than half a dozen men could do in a million of years. He has the strength of thousands &c. A singular notion at first pervaded all his ravings that he was engaged in some process by which he was to be made better or to make others better than he called preserving or filtering himself, and doing for us what we could not do for ourselves. He confounds those around with his former associates and designates them by the names his captain and fellow seamen are supposed to have borne. He did not apply the attendants names properly for some weeks. He is in constant motion whenever moving, mischievous tearing or otherwise mutilating every thing within his reach, secreting small articles in his bonnet bosom &c. but

E

No. 50.

but in no degree violent or mediative. P. 120 full but soft surface warm face flushed eyes brilliant restless general aspect that of a "tight little true British Sailor". T. yellow coated towards the base teeth clean and Gums indented. Bowels open appetite voracious affected with Horror Says Wrists wounded by ropes or bolts. The disease had increased in violence.

5. So far as is known this is the first attack. but it is suspected that he was once before ill while absent on a hot climate. The present was ushered in by inflammatory symptoms and great determination of blood to the Head

6 He displays no suicidal tendency

7. He generally evinces no disposition to injure others or self when much excited when he has attempted to strike his attendant. He often dreads those who counsel or command him but immediately after complies with what they require of him. He is destructive of his clothes & of dirty habits. No particular topic arrests his attention or rouses his passion

8 There exists no hereditary taint

9 He was at first bled freely had leaches and blisters applied to the Head followed by cold applications & purgatives. Since which - notwithstanding a previous statement that the violence of the disease has augmented - it is said that some slight improvement has been observed. His general health good & constitution sound. He has been bound down to his Bed for 8 or 9 Weeks such a measure being considered indispensable from the violence of his manner & his threats of vengeance against his friends.

10 Has been insane for eight or nine weeks but has not been confined

1st June, 1840.

Active measures were adopted during the two first months of his confinement in the Asylum, of the following nature - I. Pills of Calomel & Opium were given until the gums were slightly affected. II. The head was shaved, and the Liniment of the Tartrate of Antimony applied until an eruption was produced. III. Tinct: Hyosciam: & Tart: Antim: were given until the restlessness seemed to be diminished. IV. Tinct: Digitalis & Tinct: Hyosciam: were exhibited with the same view, the bowels being freely opened by the occasional use of purgatives. V. Cupping from the back was attempted, but after the loss of a few ounces it was completely frustrated by the struggles, contortions, and defiance of the Patient, he having fairly sprung from the grasp of the operator, overturned tables, instruments, & blood, & rolled on the floor and under the bed with the glasses upon his back, creating a scene scarcely to be equalled in the annals of the horrible & burlesque. VI. Blistering was ordered, but with nearly as little effect. VII. The Patient was ordered into the fields to work, in the hope that the distraction, the cold, & the fatigue might operate beneficially; but this project was likewise defeated by the irregularity of the exertions, the acquisitive propensity & sometimes by the ill temper of the labourer. VIII. The disease of the skin was removed by washing with soap & tepid water, & by the internal use of Sulphur. Little change could be traced in the Patient for some months: during the night he tore his blankets, overturned the bedstead, or "sank" as he called it, or placed it in some grotesque or extraordinary position; concealing the pillow &c in the crevices, & exercising his ingenuity in every possible mischievous device: during the day his powers were equally active and equally troublesome: he was stealing, concealing, quarrelling, & defying all around, & making as much noise as the voice of a blustering boatsman could give forth. As he evidently conceived that the floor of his room was the deck of a ship, his bedstead was removed, and he was allowed to place his mattress, &c on the floor, and gloves were put upon his hands to restrain his mutilations. Latterly there have been noticed several amiable traits and greater quietude; but from the robustness of his frame,

and

and the plentiful supplies of food which he always contrives to obtain, it is necessary to exhibit frequent doses of the Ol: Croton, to keep his muscular powers within bounds.

1st June, 1841.

Repeated attacks of convulsive Apoplexy have reduced this Patient to the lowest grade of Futility & helplessness. The first of these occurred in the beginning of October, 1840. after he had slept for some time in the open air, & exposed to the Sun, and was followed with considerable regularity, by a new attack at the end of every four or five weeks, the paroxysms varying in violence & duration, but invariably leaving the Patient more imbecile than before, deprived of some power or of some clasp of ideas & feelings. Latterly the convulsive motions are not well marked; but the presence of that state upon which they depend is clearly distinguishable by the flushed face, preoccupied attention, restlessness, & by the succeeding debility & insensibility. Greater intelligence, and the restoration of muscular strength generally precede & prognosticate the approach of such symptoms, when the Patient, in place of sitting prone & passive & powerless in his chair, rouses himself, rises, walks to and fro as if in quest of some object; speaks, but not to those around, nor of the objects which are presented to his senses, but of his ship, its anchorage, or in such disjointed sentences that his meaning cannot be gathered. His attention cannot now be attracted, so blunted are all his sensations; and he either remains altogether apathetic & mentally dead, or lives in some slight & indistinct recollections of the past which are in no way connected, nor now connect him with the present. He still takes his food when it is offered, but he would certainly not seek it were it withheld. Although somewhat less corpulent, he has not lost flesh so rapidly, or to such an extent, as might have been expected, from the long continuance of a disease which unquestionably implicates the structure of the Brain. At the incursion, or rather return of these fits, for it was ascertained subsequent to his admission, that he had been, at some former period, subject to Epilepsy as it was termed: when they reappeared, then & when attended with great Coma, was either Cupped, or treated with Purgatives & Injections. Enemata, & Drastic Purgatives, followed by the application of a Blister to the Nape of the neck. At present less energetic measures are required, and to regulate the bowels occasionally, & stimulate the Rectum by an injection, are the only objects kept in view. This Patient, among several others, had an attack of Erysipelas in the inferior extremities, which, although severe, yielded under the exhibition of Calomel & Opium, and the application of Spirituous Lotions.

(Continued to Page 314.2)

Adm. Mad

No. 51

14 Novr 1839. Thomas Mc Michael at 61 A Farmer. Unmarried.

Originally quiet sober and economical in his habits but it has been
1 known averred that he was always as eccentric as he now is altho'
the most rational of a large family. From his own statements and
some remaining vouts and particulars it has been concluded that
he was fond of stimulants

2. Over anxiety and fatigue in attending upon business when his pecuniary interests were much involved. He still reverts to the loss of his stock as one of the most unprincipled and unwarrantable proceedings of his enemies

3. Before the establishment of the disease he laboured under an unusual degree of excitement respecting the affairs alluded to.

4. The prominent symptoms of the disease are indomitable pride, inveterate hatred and a sort of rambling piety. He affects a general acquaintance with great and titled people - their servants - grooms or some portion, animate or inanimate, of their establishment. He has seen the last Duchess of Buccleuch, rode in Lady Saudars' Carriage & slept in Lady Mary Ronald's Bed. He designates himself at one time Sir Thomas Mc Michael of the Tower & Gables (his farm) at another Lord Aylesford. He arrogates to himself an extensive and profound knowledge of medicine but consigns all Physicians to perdition as scoundrels and atheists - in like manner he boasts his acquaintance with theology and scriptural literature but fulminates against the Clergy as hypocrites &c. He treats their claims to eloquence with contempt & addresses his own efforts in prayer and preaching as a model. This power he rarely displays and his exercises consist of a most extraordinary compound of petitions for and denunciations against particular individuals, devout ejaculations and blasphemous execrations. Whenever he is irritated his wrath boils over & finds vent by one of these incoherent addresses. He further boasts of understanding and of being able to speak all languages and very willingly affords specimens of his accomplishments by using a jargon which had he been a native of Perthshire would have been traced to a Celtic origin. He is an excellent & almost unconquerable player at Chequers. The malady is reported to be unchanged & stationary

5

No 51.

5. This is the first attack and was ushered in by a violent altercation respecting his pecuniary affairs

6. He has never at any time manifested any disposition to destroy himself

7. He is vehement in his manner but is inoffensive & expends his fury in words He is particularly ill disposed towards his Brother. Curator bonis and a Mr McQueen a Lawyer in Sanquhar. These individuals managed his affairs and sold of his Stock.

8. The Patient has always been what is called nervous and low spirited. states of mind which are said to have been hereditary. Since the commencement of his malady these constitutional feelings have disappeared and he has become more brisk and self important and lofty in his demeanour. He has several Brothers who are all either mad or odd and eccentric

9. No other treatment has been attempted than personal superintendance in the Country.

10. Has been insane for four years of which time he spent eighteen months in Barnhead Asylum - Glasgow

1st June, 1840.

His treatment seemed to be justified by the nature or history of this case; and the old gentleman is kept in good humor by little indulgences, upon which he places great value, and by avoiding the topics around which all his morbid feelings circle. The chief additional features of his disease, which have become evolved since his admission, are claims to acquaintance & personal intercourse with illustrious personages dead or distant, & in circumstances which could not have occurred; such as the Pope, Don Carlos, at midnight in a field near Dunyeneck: the ease with which he can be roused to uncontrolable fury, & to say and

boast

boast whatever the persons acting upon his passions desire: an anxiety to display his powers in dictating letters: he has attempted to reduce to writing some of his "unknown tongues," &c. He is fond of taking medicines, and is flattered when treated as suffering from bodily disease, but demands certificates of all around of his sanity. When admitted, he demanded a diet of rice & milk, as the only food which he could digest; but this appears unfounded, as he eats heartily of whatever is presented.

5th June, 1841

This man is frequently affected with copious hemorrhage from the bowels, following, however, a state of constipation, and always relieved by the free evacuation of the larger intestines. Besides this complaint, of the existence of which there can be no question, he is still the victim of various other maladies, which it would perplex science either to discover or designate, but which his inordinate vanity leads him to imagine may be cured by his own skill. He is as loquacious & declamatory as ever, but not so loud nor troublesome. This pacification was brought about by bribing him with a little whiskey, of which he is exceedingly fond, but has continued long after the terms of the treaty have been forgotten. He rarely attends chapel; and when he does so is apt to announce his prescriptions & piety & wisdom at the close of the service.

1 June 184

4th June 1842.

The ailment of this patient may now be said to have all merged or been concentrated in Tooth Ache which serves as a perfect for a constant querulousness and a demand of Medicines. The suffering must be real as it unfitted him with courage to bear the recollection of several teeth and he is now clamorous for further interference. Easily irritated and easily soothed by flattery for which he has an inordinate craving he vacillates between denunciations and demonstrations of his own titles talents and magnificence, and prayers and imprecations against a crowd of Rascals Sawyers Doctors Undertakers and Horsedrivers these Classes being generally confounded together. Many Hours of each night are consumed in these spiritual exercises as he denominates them: indeed it appears necessary to his Comfort and rest that a certain amount of acrimony should be developed daily. The only means by which these critical exhibitions can be checked is by an appeal to Self esteem or the Stomach.

No 51.

1 June 1843 The Patient has lately been so largely bribed to return and to circumspection by additions to his dinner and concessions of his rank and religious pretensions that he is now more courteous & affable and reasonable than he usually is; but he has not successfully or permanently changed. His teeth still ache: he is still insulted and circumvented by legal and clerical enemies: he still is the only true preacher of the Gospel and accredited denouncer of false teachers. By assenting to these propositions you may ameliorate by rejecting them you produce vociferous indignation, a display of rationalities and the Unknown tongues a paroxysm in fact of the disease. His bodily health has improved and he is less subject to Pneumonage.

1 June 1844

He has latterly absented himself from Chapel upon the ground that the Pastor is utterly corrupt and incapable of guiding or instructing of his flock and that he is involved in some grievous heresy the principal features of which is calling it Paul the instrument lately of the word. His anathemas are as wholesale or universal: his own powers and piety and pre-eminence as thoroughout: and he mingles curses and blessings, scraps of blasphemy and quotations from Scripture, demented but intelligible comments upon mundane matters with his peculiar jargon which may be regarded as the sign and expression of his mental inflammable state of enthusiasm; as liberally and indiscriminately as in former years; but by a judicious distribution of the comforts upon which he sets a high value all permanent or long continued paroxysms of excitement have been avoided. To take away his Stick or Staff of office is an insult: to omit his dinner a mere forbearance which induces reflection patience and humiliation. Toothache and toothache have been the only interruptions to good health.

1 June 1845

The last healthy act of this individual was a pantomime with the Physician that he is to relinquish all wrangling and abuse and fulminations against Doctors of divinity and Medicine Priests and Politicians on condition that he is to be supplied with the cold for breakfast. Immediately subsequent to this solemn covenant he complained of disorder of Stomach A statement which was confirmed by pallidity of countenance and loss of flesh. On investigation it was found that although gratifying his

Continued to page 274

Admitted

No. 52

17 October 1839. Mary Anne Reay ot. 45. Unmarried. A Gentlewoman

1 Stated to be of cheerful disposition

2. The present attack commenced about two years and a half ago and is supposed to be owing to suppressed menstruation

3. No premonitory symptoms of any kind was observed previous to the present attack

4. The most prominent symptoms have been an expressive loquacity particularly respecting persons of rank. She likewise imagines that she is the object of a conspiracy & is surrounded by secret enemies. She casts her eyes upwards while speaking and intimates that she has some communication with supernatural powers. The disease is supposed to be stationary.

5. This is the third attack. The first occurred fifteen years ago and continued for eighteen months: the second four years ago, and continued for three weeks.

6. She has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide

7. She shews no inclination to injure others nor does she cherish any malicious design. She is excited when another person is addressed in her presence.

8. Neither she nor any of her relatives were previously supposed to be subject to any hereditary, nervous, or periodical disease

9. The reply to the question as to the nature of the treatment adopted is "no particular medical treatment before her confinement or since, attending to her general good health."

No 52.

10. She has been insane for two & a half years and confined in the Newcastle Asylum for about nine months.

1st June, 1840

By gentle but firm admonitions, and by the suppression of all erratic eccentric conduct this lady has been rendered much more amenable to the discipline of the establishment, more attentive to the decencies & proprieties of society, and so tractable in disposition as to do many things which are contrary to her inclination & dominant foibles. She is unchanged in all other respects as gay, as ambitious of distinction, somewhat less suspicious of nocturnal malpractices directed against the beauty of her person, but equally jealous of attention, and convinced that with the great and noble she is the admired of all admirers. She is subject to cold, both ache, & constipation, but enjoys, otherwise, vigorous health. The great characteristic of Miss K's insanity is habitual good humour & mirthfulness. Next to speaking of, or claiming kindred with, great & noble families, she delights in propounding conundrums & bon mots as original: such as, "What celebrated English author's name may be, or is spelled in two letters?" O. P. Opie. "Why are the gas burners like Ghosts?" They are shades. "What period of time is represented by the organ of the face or head?" Two Years.

1st June, 1841.

As solicitous for admiration, and as chary of any that is bestowed upon others; this Lady has been on the whole less amiable & contented than what the fond inspirations of her character would have led to expect. She not only complains of nocturnal depredations of her dearest bird of the food, treatment, as real & substantial grievances, which render her at once unhappy & feverish. She has ceased in a great measure to develope her ingenuity & joyous feelings in conundrums & enigmas. But the presence of a stranger, perceiving in her eyes or reality, youth, beauty, or rank, restores instantaneously her smiles, good humour & morbid fancies. She is not as robust as formerly, but is in good health.

Admitted 18 January 183

## No 52.

1 June 1842. This Ladys complacency, passion for pomp and robustness have all simultaneously returned. She still pants after an atmosphere of nobility, and in fine weather spends many hours of each day in the Balcony in hope of marking some of her illustrious friends, and in their absence of attracting the attention of any passing. She has contrived unfortunately enough, to raise the animosity of a fellow inmate who abuses her as a Hottentot, and strikes her or injures her in that vulnerable part, the dress, whenever an opportunity offers. Did this fact not render Miss K. wants feel happy and contented, and even during its continuance her good humour has not been so much disturbed as might have been anticipated. Her health is excellent: but she has contracted a partiality for Castor Oil which she solicits upon all occasions, either from some notion that it acts Cosmetically or as an indication that she is of a delicate and ladylike Constitution.

1 June 1843 The antipathy subsisting between this Lady and a fellow Patient has lost much of its acrimony. Both parties have improved and Miss K in consequence of the withdrawal of what was, in reality, a source of annoyance, now passes her time in undisturbed tranquility and dignified idleness. She is in many respects a more amiable person; her animal spirits have augmented; she excels indulgence, and enjoys and is grateful for it. She even so far controls her exuberant gaiety and garrulity as to deserve it as a reward. Upon several trying occasions her temper has remained unruffled. Her facetiousness has become more rich and brilliant but notwithstanding all these encouraging signs, she is still actuated by the same false notions and still unable to estimate or to conform herself to the customs and manners of the Country in which she lives.

1 June 1844 The increased vivacity and loquacity and the earnestness with which she solicits and exacts homage or notice from strangers have rendered it expedient to restrict her pleasures. This check was applied most unwillingly as the animal spirits of the Patient prompt her to live in a world of enjoyments rather than in one of sober reflection and as her relish for gaiety and above all for pastimes in which she may become an object of admiration is exceedingly keen. The same causes and the jealousy with which she regards even the natural endowments of her associates have excluded her from the convalescent Gallery. Her delusions bear the same complexion - Rank, distinction, ornament.

Continued to Page 225.

Admitted 18 Novr 1839

No 53.

Marion Dinwiddie ætt 32 a Straw Bonnet Maker. Unmarried. She has always cherished proud and lofty notions of her own importance

1. and frequently gave way to a hasty impetuous but not malicious temper. In her deportment she was correct and industrious, but from some want of management the business which she superintended never succeeded indeed through her instrumentality herself and Sister have sustained considerable pecuniary losses.

2. She has sustained a disappointment in affection but her misfortunes in trade and subsequent embarrassments are likely to have been the cause. Dissatisfaction with every thing and person and great unreasonable and uncontrolable irritability have been the chief characteristics of the complaint.

3. Previous to the appearance of that state which her friends regard as derangement and which evidently is nothing more than the excessive activity & exaggeration of her natural deportments she displayed great fondness for company and gaiety. She likewise lost flesh at the commencement of the disease

4. The prominent symptoms have been restlessness & wakefulness. Her Brother knows nothing of the state of her health except that she occasionally complained of her Stomach

5. Her present state is to be regarded rather as a continuation & increase of the disease than as a new Attack.

6. She has never attempted to commit suicide

7. She repeatedly attempted to injure the Servant & her Sister towards the former of whom she manifests a strong antipathy founded it is imagined in jealousy & is very much excited even by an allusion to her name

8

## № 53.

8. No relation has ever been afflicted in the same way

9. No treatment has been resorted to

10. The disease has been nearly of three years duration although very much within the last three weeks. She has never before been in confinement.

12th May, 1840

Ungovernable passion being the root & fruit of this person's disease, it was conceived that moral training, founded upon the repression of all indications of irritability & perfectness, the effect of removal from all sources of annoyance, and a course of compulsory occupation was the best or chief means of restoring the mind to such a state of tranquility and self possession as to justify her rejoining her friends. From the appearance of the skin & eyes it was judged expedient to administer a course of Blue Pill, followed by the Infusion of Senna; and upon one occasion to take a small quantity of blood from the neck. Latterly, having complained much of sickness, head ache, &c she was ordered Calumba, Rhubarb, & Carbonate of Soda, the bowels being acted upon by Pil. Rhei or Seidlitz Powders. These symptoms generally, but not invariably coincided with the Catamenial periods, & could always be referred to some exacerbation of her morbid feelings. She was, at first, exceedingly restless & flighty, exhibiting great exaltation of the sentiments, and a difficulty of fixing the mind upon one subject, or the body upon one spot. The return of greater equanimity was ushered in by the request for a book. She then engaged in female work, & continued steadily & zealously to execute whatever was required of her. While the same original cast of character remained, she ultimately regarded the provocations which she affirmed she had formerly received, & the individuals charged with having given them, with less bitterness: and was, after various probationary trials & experiments, & upon giving a solemn pledge to curb that proud & haughty spirit by which she had been formerly actuated she was

Discharged Recovered

No 57 Continued from Page 222

ornament are ever on her lips and in her Heart. She has renewed the feud with Mrs B. but hostilities are now carried on in a more feminine manner. Much wd. shrewdness, and good humor and especially sympathy whenever sickness occurs, are in products of the strange medley which has been described. She is hale and blooming.

1 June 1845

When it has been recorded that this Lady has been visited by two Lustra: has removed a vast variety of gaudy dresses and Caps: has made two or three visits to town which furnish topics of exultation and enjoyment for months subsequently: and that she has been somewhat more urgent and clamorous in discovering and conferring titles lineages; and all the panoply of pride upon casual occurrences, all that is new in her history has been told. The other features are familiar and permanent. She pants for praises, courts adulation and is vehement and virulent in her scorn if the coveted homage be withheld or proffered in scanty measure. She is not envious asks the source from which the offering springs. She will emulate or coquette with the Governess if no other gallant be accessible: and as conjugal fidelity is deemed the admiration and attentions of the other Sex. She is angry and generally successful in exciting the envy and jealousy of her own. Thus is effected by snubs as to birth: by the display of ornaments, and by selecting whatever topics may be most obnoxious to her antagonist. She is quite well, and if treated as a queen, quite happy.

1 June 1846.

Miss Neagle is even more transcendent & sublime than she formerly was. She is always however, engrossed with beauties and brilliancy of amor and gaiety dress In the display of these she emulates the stately, sliding gait of the times of Louis the 14th. Independently of these sources of exhilaration her temper is less easily ruffled and more easily appeased. A singular form of her pride and petulance is Castor oil: of which she is extravagantly fond and to which it is suspected she attributes certain cosmetic and purifying powers of which the world is ignorant & unfeeling. She complains bitterly of the meagre supplies of this drug: which is only given to her as a placebo or oil upon the waters of strife. She still clings for notice and adulation and lavishes envy and contempt upon all rivals to her claims, & opponents to her pretentions. She still mists the

No 52

Admitted 25 November 18

the illustrious in blood and birth in every change; creates a romance of high life in every unemployed event: and when in good humour scatters her Cumbrous "jeux and cranks and wantonnesses" with a liberal hand to all who will receive & admire the largesse. She does not now desert to home except in her dreams of magnificence: and does not entertain any strong and sincere desire for the society of her friends. She is cheerful and healthy.

1st June 1847 While all the original attributes of this individual's disposition and disease remain, while she is vain, and proud, and jealous, pleased with a trifle, if not "tickled with a straw," and while still deriving her greatest amount of enjoyment from distant glimpses of Court life and magnificence, or the contemplation and exhibition of her own wardrobe and person. She has been certainly become more courteous and amiable; displays more appreciating and less rivalry; is grateful of attentions paid whether them consist in the conversation of a fellow patient, or the medium of flattery, or of Castor oil. To her companions however she is habitually and perhaps on the ground of her new assumed pretensions and superiority of manners and rank, cold, indifferent, and repulsive. When they are ill, her native affections upset their influence, and she becomes kind and anxious: but when no such claim is made upon her benevolence she either passes them in all the majesty of supercilious dignity or endeavours to inflict a pang by directing attention to the elegance of her costume. Neither the advantages of figure, nor the antiseptic virtues of Castor oil can conceal the approaches of age, and, although quite well, Miss Reay looks more pale and parched than when this narrative was commenced. The offerings to her pride sent by her sister still afford unbroken pleasure. A small illustrated book, which was one of the number, has been admired, exhibited, examined, but not read, although being of a sentimental character some of the quotations have effected her as much as she is capable of being moved. The Newspaper Reviewer and especially the Court calendar is her favourite study. She was visited by her sister in the course of last autumn. They were brought into contact at the public table, which is useful for this purpose as eating softens many obdurate tempers. The meeting was most amiable and affectionate. This was ensured by the long period of amenity and placidity which has been observed.

(Continued at f. 135, B. I. Vol. 2.)

Admitted 20 Novemr 1839

No. 54.

James Patterson ætat 31. a Ploughman. Unmarried.

1. An extremely good tempered person. Temperate and correct in conduct. Has recently exhibited some obstinacy & perversity in his views as to the mode in which the farm should be conducted but this is attributed to disease

2. Grief and chagrin from loss in the purchase of a Horse and from the idea that he was jockeyed is assigned as the cause of his present condition, altho' there may have been some disappointment in affection. This is suspected by his friends from the tenor of his conversation rather than known as a fact. Certain peculiarities have been observed in his conduct occasionally during eight years.

3. His present state of mind was preceded by great irregularity in his proceedings and unsteadiness of purpose, this peculiarity occurring about once a month. Dr. Thom suspected that he laboured under disease of the heart.

4. He talks incessantly of marriage with women having large fortunes, of conspiracies to prevent them, of plots & bribes being given to circumvent him of going to America &c. He has been materially worse for the last six weeks but has been engaged in labour in the fields since this change took place. Has not sleept for several nights. Bowels constipated. Before attack complained of pain of the back of head & neck: & likewise pain of left side

5

6 He has manifested no disposition to commit suicide

7 He is violent but not malicious. Has threatened to injure those who interfered with him & particularly dislikes Dr. Edgar & his former friends.

8

No. 54.

8. His Mother is nervous and all her relations are weak & imbecile

9. The Father is not certain as to what treatment has been pursued but knows that he has not been bled and thinks that bark & bitters were exhibited

10 Has been decidedly insane for three years but was never before confined

1st June. 18

5th February, 1840.

This Patient received an Anodyne upon admission, and had an occasional purgative; but, these means excepted, he is indebted for his recovery to discipline, occupation, & kind expostulation. For some days he walked about the gallery with great vehemence, affirming, when addressed, that his attendants were bribed to confine & injure him. He then became more quiet, & remained seated, his mind being directed to the same objects and in the same channels. When induced to join in out-door labour he rapidly improved; ceased to speak of his approaching union; estates in America, &c. although he seemed to cherish some vague design to visit & settle in the United States, long subsequent to the reestablishment of reason. He ultimately became much attached to his residence & attendants; displayed great anxiety to be useful in the agricultural operations: frequented the chapel, &c and returned home perfectly sane.

Discharged Recovered.

No 39. Continued from page 204.

and deserts and exposes the follies of those around him. He joins in conversation & volunteers his opinion he receives pleasure and acknowledges his gratification he sympathises in the sorrows of others and is in many respects an amiable and sensible man, who has awakened from a sleep, perhaps a disturbed sleep, and who has not yet entirely recovered the Command over his will and faculties. His exertions in the garden are most efficient & commendable. The activity of intelligence has produced an effect on the general aspect and he looks younger, fresher, more healthier than when admitted.

1st June. 1847. George Johnstone is a pleasing example of the beneficial effects of seclusion when fairly set about the restablishment of reason. He may much resemble his great friend and companion A. Jardine Esq. He is domesticated here and without any delusions as to proprietorship he cherishes a great attachment to the place, and an interest in all the pursuits and proceedings connected with it, although now his obvious preference and predilections are directed towards the Medical Superintendent's wife and children. He has determined to spend the remainder of his life within these walls, even when an alternative was offered to him: he has chalked out his future course, he has made arrangements for his interment, and even appointed the friendly hand by which act his grave is to be closed. His memory is clear and distinct: he delights to expatiate upon his former achievements as a carpenter, but, whenever he becomes animated, his expression is lachrymose, and his narrative closes in a shower of tears. He now enjoys and believes that he enjoys good health, although he still covets laxative medicine, and generally possesses a secret store of pills. A slight attack of Diahoea, obviously arising from indulgence in fruit, to which his avocations and business habits give him constant access, has been the only interruption to his comfort and ordinary pursuits. At the date of last report he was described as a shrewd, sensible, and efficient assistant to the gardener. He still gathers vegetables: but his sphere of operations has been enlarged, not elevated. He is now a farmer: has charge of Rabbits and other live stock: paints when he is ordered, and does or attempts to do all that others inferior are incumbered to perform. His manners to superiors are most obsequiously respectful. Politeness is however the offspring of kind feeling. During last autumn he paid a visit to the vicinity in order to meet a brother who seems to take a view as to the desirableness of his present home similar to his own.

(Continued at p. 195, B. I. Vol. 2.)

(No 38 continued from page 207.)

to confirm this view. He anterior passed into a state of ulceration, and from the amount of irritation existing in the throat and the alteration in the voice it was conjectured that the posterior nares and pharynx were similarly affected. The abdominal disease was combated by blistering, the use of Ipecacuan in combination with Liquor Potash, and subsequently by with opium and by anodyne enemata the strength being supported at the same time by Wine, but the result was unfortunate. The patient until the very close of life was gentle, grateful, patient and cheerful. It was quite evident that the suffering must be considerable, but hope triumphed over all and she expired in firm conviction of gradual improvement and ultimate recovery. Her mental condition did not undergo any change.

Died

Admitted 21 Novmr 1839.

No 55.

James Stoddart ætt. 21. Unmarried. An idiot from birth.

1. His disposition is very mild and he shows great affection towards those around. He is easily managed, of cleanly habits. Has a sense of propriety & occasionally irritable

2. When born he was a healthy child but it is supposed that he was injudiciously treated during dentition, when he was subject to convulsions, and that this was the origin of his present condition. He has been ill during the whole of his lifetime: no difference or great improvement having been observed. He began to speak at four years old but has never been able to construct a sentence of any length, or conveying any thing but the most simple truths. Displays a singular memory for persons and events and is a sort of genealogist of all the families in the immediate vicinity of his former residence. He has no idea of a divine providence or any power differing from what he sees or feels. Was accustomed when at home to hoe, go messages, and assist in hay making. The disease is said to be increasing and there is reason to believe that his friends have been urged to the determination of excluding him by the belief that his sexual feelings were about to be developed. He frequently speaks of the other sex. The deficiency of his understanding will be shewn from the following notes of a conversation held with him for the purpose of determining the nature and number of his faculties

1. What is your name? They call me James Stoddart
2. How old are you? Me 28.
3. Asked again how old are you? Me 27
4. Asked a third time? Me 48.
5. Have you a Mother? Yes she lives about London
6. How many do 2 & 2 make? 27
7. How many fingers have you? Four three,
8. Count your fingers? one, two. six.
9. What relation is your Aunt to your father? Father's Sister
10. How many wives ought a man to have? Four more.
11. What is the Sea? Oh a heap of things come out of it.
12. What do people do when they go to Church? Hear preaching
13. What do they preach about? any thing; an once coarse morning
14. When do Horses go when they die? To Heaven
15. Do dogs marry? Oh canna marry dogs
16. Where do dogs come from? Oh come out frae Houses to get families

## No. 55.

17. What is the Moon made of? Stars
18. What are the Stars made of? Made of sky
19. Can you read? We never read nawn
20. Who makes books? Binders mak books
21. What is the difference between printing & writing? oh nowe
22. Asked what a penny was when shewn one? A bawbee
23. How many bawbees are there. Oh its gold.
24. Shewn a sixpence — says it's two
25. Shewn two says? I silver
26. Asked the distance of Biggar says? It is much farther north the room than to Biggar
27. How tall are you? As tall as the roof of the house

The dimensions of the Head are as follows

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From occipital Spine | to | Individuality | 7 7/10 in: |
| " Ear | to | " | 5 in: |
| " " | to | occipital Spine | 4 " |
| " " | to | Firmness | 5 7/10 " |
| " " | to | Casuality | 4 3/10 " |
| " Constructiveness | to | " | 3 2/10 " |
| Circumference | | | 22. |
| Occipito frontal Curve | | | |
| Vertical Curve | | | |

3.

4

5

6 The patient has never shewn any tendency to self destruction

7. He is perfectly inoffensive, timid & sensible of danger. Is much afraid of Dogs

83

No. 55.

8 No relation is known to be subject to insanity, fits or other nervous disease

9 No treatment has been resorted to. Some attempts were made to educate the powers which he does possess but with little success. He was taught to read words of one syllable and to repeat the 23 psalm and this is almost the whole of his acquisitions.

10 He has never before been confined

10th June, 1840.

The Patient continues in the same state. It is, however, worthy of mention that he has attended school during the Winter, and made such progress as to justify the conclusion that had he been made the object of training & cultivation in early life, his mind might have attained a greater degree of development and applicability than it now possesses. He seems to enjoy the exercise of his imitative powers in writing. He has, more than once, manifested some lascivious feelings, and was ordered to be cupped and to receive the Douche.

1st June, 1841.

This man's mental history cannot progress; nor has it afforded any new traits of late. He was observed, during the Autumn to suffer from difficulty of breathing, and although not of a serious nature, it was conceived wise, as a precautionary measure, to abstract some blood from the chest by cupping. From the same cause the application of a Blister, and the exhibition of Opiates & Anti-spasmodics were indicated during the Winter. In the month of Feby both ankles were covered with the Erysipelatous blush: Spirituous Lotion was applied, and the redness disappeared, but immediately afterwards, the same day, the Patient was seized with a severe attack of Pneumonia, requiring V.S. Calomel, & Effusion, &c. The subsidence of the acute inflammatory symptoms was followed by great Dyspnœa, during which the mind of the youth seemed perfectly bewildered. Asthma returned several times in the twenty four hours for about a week when great improvement took place, and although frequent relapses have since occurred, they have not exhibited the same degree of severity. I have generally yielded under a course of Anti-spasmodics,

&c.

No 55.

the Insid: Steamm. Ettor of Guislain being postponed.
Wm Stoddart health is now good.

1st June 1842.

Mr Stoddarts convulsions, especially during the night, have latterly become most troublesome. For hours does he shout or sing in a loud but monotonous Chaunt "Auld Roggy Baillie" greatly to his own satisfaction, but to the distress of all within hearing of his shouts. No motives or means seem adequate to arrest this propensity. He is impotent; he must sing: and it is possible that the impulse may be instinctive as his perception of melody is accurate, and his airs although uncouth and ambiguous are correctly sung. He derives pleasure from no other source. He has escaped all attacks of Asthma during the winter and is at present healthy and muscular.

1 June 1843 This patient is now the ~~healthiest~~ inhabitant of a Dormitory and is associated with three others. He is certainly less noisy during the night since this arrangement was effected. Several visits from his friends have demonstrated how feeble his affections must be. His friends come, converse with him, and depart, and he returns to his Null and his Song as if no such beings existed or had so recently appealed to his early sympathies: Yet that he treasures many impressions entrusted in youth is proved by his frequent repetition of the names of Servants and others to whose care he was entrusted: by his referring to them in seasons of difficulty and apprehended danger. His health is very satisfactory.

1 June 1844 The absence of his Aunt, or rather from her warm affection and solicitude, his parent in America has made no infringement upon his happiness. He has been more boisterous and reckless than before: and broken glass and the evidences of severe bite inflicted upon others record that he is never able to sudden and incontrolable impulses. The head of a Shaver both ~~sudden~~ tranquil by and ourselves and in general he may be seen escorting some of the more helpless patients and humming his monotonous Song. He is very robust.

1 June 1845 Another year has been added to the age of this individual: his Aunt has returned from America and visited him, all things have moved onwards, but his mind, memory, consciousness, hopes, are

Continued to Page 238

Admitted

No. 56

31 Novem. 1839. John German æt. 21 Married but has no children. A Nailer.

1. His natural character is that of a quiet hard working artizan. His hours of labour were from 5 morning till 8 at night. His wife confesses that he was formerly much addicted to drinking.

2. His present illness is attributed by his wife to the noise of the Hammers in the shop where he worked and to a dispute with a companion. It appears however that when a Boy he had fallen from a Horse and received a severe cut on the head, but whether the skull was fractured or not cannot be learned. The cicatrix of the wound can still be traced upon the right side of the head reaching from near cuticumagh to constructive results in a crescentic form. His wife declares that he has not been intoxicated for the last six weeks, but did "drink a little". He formerly was in the habit of becoming intoxicated with Ale. Vertigo and noise have been the most remarkable features of the Complaint.

3. No change in mind or bodily health observable previous to the Attack. He often complains of head ache when in perfect health and upon the night when attacked he did so

4. His conduct is extremely vehement. He cries. Shrieks tears his clothes and utters imprecations upon all around but has not does not attempt to strike or injure anything but inanimate objects. His conversation is very incoherent and refers to no particular ideas or feeling or class of ideas or feelings. He spends his time chiefly in defying those who brought him from Newcastle. He speaks upon all occasions in a loud abrupt contemptuous tone; but answers civily when addressed. His aspect is sallow and care worn; his eyes watchful and clear. skin cold. P. 100 full. T. slightly coated. Sleeps none

5. This is the second attack. The first continued for fourteen days and there has been a lucid interval of one year.

6 Has no intention to injure himself

7 E

No. 56.

7. Generally inoffensive and easily appeased but has quarrelled with the Attendant & his fellow patients & attempted to give them battle

8. He has no relation similarly affected

9. Upon the first occasion he was confined in a strait jacket in his fathers House: it is not known what other treatment was resorted to.

10 The disease has lasted for eight days. He has never before been confined.

3rd March. 1840.

Calomel & Opium was resorted to during the acute stages of the disease, and subsequently, when his restlessness had somewhat subsided, the bowels were freely & repeatedly opened; but the most decided & beneficial effect appeared to follow the use of Calomel & Henbane. Subsequent to this occupation, and gentle correction of addities & peculiarities were exclusively relied upon. At a time when the man was unquestionably entitled to be regarded as sane, he retained a habit of looking stealthily & knowingly towards a certain point, and sometimes of addressing a person or object in the same position. The point & position were always the same, and upon the right side. It is said that he has always had this singular fashion.

Discharged Recovered.

See further case notes SCH Vol 12 p119

Continued from Page 234

are stationary. The only additional idea which he ever seems to acquire is the name of a new member of his company. In all other respects his senses seem to refuse or fail in communicating new impressions. He has not been so destructive of late, although still liable to sudden paroxysms of – of excitement when he calls for and endeavours that he may be held down, or some unnamed object taken out of his hands until the impulse has passed away. As a sort of deputy Attendant he is of some service in guiding individuals less intelligent or active than himself and in causing the more lazy and lethargic to keep in motion while the more rational and agile companions are engaged at Bowls. His attempts to throw a Ball illustrate strikingly that he is utterly ignorant of direction impetus &c and incapable of regulating or adapting his own muscular efforts. No Annual propensities have been manifested. He is strong and healthy.

1 June 1846

This youth has been corpulent and coarse in aspect. This Constitutional change does not appear to have acted detrimentally upon his unruly, boisterous, superstitious, simple and stupid as heretofore but not more so. He is more sluggish and inclined to sleep whenever at rest. This is a characteristic of all imbeciles whenever the paroxysms of insanity has passed. Although susceptable of feelings of wonder and amazement he never expresses the slightest astonishment that he is not visited by his friends, that the period of his return home and active occupation has not arrived; or that he alone of all surrounding objects undergoes no change. He is perfectly well: but frequently refers to his head as the seat of extraordinary and incredible operations, such as splitting, decortication; which are described in extravagantly as his limited vocabulary admits of; and which many actually consist of some sensations in that region. Frequent attacks of toothache and the self inflicted blows on the head which still indicate, and he accounts relieve his impulses of violence may be connected with the same cause. He sits, walks, sleeps, joins or refrains from joining domestic amusements as a part of a group without spontaneity or reflection.

1st June. 1847.

No new phenomena have been observed in this case. His visage is, however, more dense and dull; his torpor greater; and the manifestations of activity of mind less numerous than formerly. His own feelings are now rarely commented upon: he commits no overt acts of insolence or outrage; his head is undisturbed by internal

Admitted 7 June 183

gestations of vacuity, decapitation, and noise, and his sleep is calm and continuous. It is most fortunate that his growth in stature and strength has not been attended with the development of any masculine passion or propensity. In appetite he is still as much a child as in intelligence. But these negations do not leave him unhappy. He arrives both in perception and language at perfect contentment. He regards his attendant as omnipotent, and himself as a part of that discipline by which his life is regulated, and he never appears to have wishes or speculations beyond the friendship of the former or the requirements of the latter. His means and opportunities of enjoyment are many, but it is apprehended that his capacity to appreciate these does not extend beyond the impressions made upon the external senses. He has not required medical treatment during the year.

1st June, 1840. In the main features of his character, this patient has neither progressed nor retrograded. He is less vivacious, less talkative than he was: he sleeps more: is now the creature of the discipline to which he has so long been subjected, and is now modelled and moulded into a quiet inoffensive, well-behaved idiot. This is the result of authority and superintendence. It is probable that the cessation of the outbursts of blind and unprovoked rage which were formerly observed, may be attributable to the same cause. He is contented, and regards the visits of his friends, and the occurrences of his past life with indifference. During last summer he complained of much pain in the limbs, which prevented him from walking. Hyperesthesia in the presence of both legs, but especially the left, a contracted tongue, scanty evacuations, both of urine and feces, were the only symptoms which could at first be detected, but subsequently slight traces of purpura were observed, which were followed by extreme discoloration of the subcutaneous tissue. This affection closely resembling some of the slighter forms of scorbutus, was treated by the exhibition of fumigations and antiscorbutic salts, such as the Citras: Pot: and after the torpidity of the bowels seemed to be overcome by tonics. The convalescence was tedious, but the patient is now restored to excellent health and his ordinary capabilities of enjoyment.

(Continued at f. 123, B.I. Vol. 2.)

Admitted 7 Decmr 1839.

No 57

Sarah Cannon. ætat: 62. Widow. Kept house for her Son & Daughter.

1. Is said to have been good tempered and industrious and never to have been addicted to drinking

2. The cause of the disease is not known but it is remarked in the medical certificate that the shape of the head may have some connexion with her liability to derangement. The head is certainly so long and narrow in the coronal region as to present a very singular appearance almost amounting to malformation. The chief features of the complaint are extreme melancholy and restlessness. Suffers herself to be lost as a sinner, but at the same time she is fully aware that she is insane and is acting in accordance to her own wishes in entering the Institution as a Patient.

3 Was trying the effect of Sea bathing at the time of the commencement of the attack but no change was observed in her state of Mind or Health

4. She is when most tranquil dissatisfied & unhappy, moaning and wearing a dejected aspect, occasionally however she becomes much more excited moving rapidly to and fro wringing her hands casting herself upon the ground and exclaiming that she is in distress. She imagines that she is guilty of inexpiable crimes, that she has lost her senses and cannot escape from these severe afflictions. that her nerves and internal organs are all contracted together that there is no space between her mouth and stomach. R. When not otherwise engaged her hands rest upon the breast and throat as if there were actually some uneasiness resting there. She is sleepless but not to the degree which she conceives or declares. Appearance obese but healthy. T. clean appetite good altho' before the appearance of food she invariably asserts that she is never to eat again. B. regular. P. 80 of good strength. It is the impression of her relatives that she is becoming worse.

5. This is the third attack: the first lasted for nine years. she was then in good health for five years. The second lasted one year She has since continued of sound mind for four years.

6 3

No. 57.

6. She talks much of self destruction but has never attempted to injure herself indeed when it is proposed to her that she should drown herself when in the bath She invariably expresses her preference of another mode of self destruction

7. When opposed she has attempted to strike her daughter: & when ill is stated that she is quite well she becomes irritated and excited.

8. She has no relations similarly affected. Her Mother an old woman of ninety is still alive and in the enjoyment of an uninpaired memory & clear judgment

9. During the present attack she has not had the benefit of any kind of treatment.

10. The disease has continued for about eleven days. She was confined in the Dumfries Lunatic Asylums for one year during a previous attack.

She knits stockings spins well & sews.

13th April, 1840.

The remedial agents employed in this case were Anodynes, varied in form, but consisting chiefly of preparations of Henbane; repeated blisters to the left temple, which she pointed out as the seat of pain; constant remonstrances as to the absurd & improper nature of her habits; encouragements as to the future; and ultimately the Extract of Chamomile as a Tonic. She engaged in spinning, and was much improved while busy. The disease gave way by degrees, greater natural activity becoming apparent, with less querulousness and apprehension, & ultimately there remained only the conviction that 'she wanted her senses.' This dread wanted painter likewise, and she was

Discharged Recovered

Admitted

No. 58.

28. Decemr. 1839 James Kerr. Ætat. 63. Married late in life a woman much his junior, and who had cohabited with him for years. has children. A Farmer. Said to have been at one time a respectable and industrious person, but of peculiar and saving habits

2 Nothing has been communicated as to the origin or progress of this disease, but there are grounds for believing that it is in some way connected with a feeling of avarice or a fear of destitution, as, for sometime previous to the appearance of violence and eccentricity in his manners he was known to be extremely penurious, and when taken to prison in consequence of an assault upon some of his neighbours, money in Bank bills and notes to the amount of several hundred pounds, was found concealed in a handkerchief, tied round his waist. Occasional violence and an assumption of authority in enlisting soldiers, swearing in policemen, and the preservation of the peace, have been the most marked features in the case

3. We are in the same state of ignorance as to the commission, as of the causes of this disease. The first indication of actual aberration is said to have been the constant breaking of stones, which he did under the impression that he was destroying enemies, conspirators, the causes of his ruin, &c

4. He is generally quiet and altho' still a very tall and powerful man, inoffensive and conciliating in his manners. Sometimes he becomes excited and to the annoyance given to every one whom he encountered, while in this state, is his present seclusion owing. When roused, he declares that he is appointed by the Sheriff, to summon all men to their allegiance, to raise bodies of soldiers and constables, to transact all the business of the county, and to act as a kind of conservator of peace and property. At these times he tenders a sort of oath, the formula of which, he avers, was furnished by the Sheriff. When summoned, notwithstanding the agitation of manner exhibited at such times, he is perfectly harmless. The disease is supposed to be increasing.

5 This may be said to be the first attack: but there are periods when the patient is comparatively tranquil & sane

6

No. 58

6 The Patient has never manifested any disposition to commit suicide.

7. He has occasionally insulted, and it is said maltreated, various individuals, and has in consequence, been repeatedly committed to prison.

8

9

10 Has been insane for many years, how long, has not been ascertained; and has never before been in any Asylum.

1st June, 1848.

This person indulges much less freely & frequently in the exercise of his imaginary official capacity, and in dilating upon his mental & professional transactions with great, as well as known, speculators. He often, however, refers to a namesake, whom he affirms to be the Sheriff, and to reside in a particular room in the Town Hall of Dumfries, in order to interest him in his liberation: occasionally he experiences anxiety as to the well being of his children, or dreads that they are dead; and can at all times be led into a betrayal of his mental weakness and obliquity by touching upon certain painful points. He has great authority among the members of his mess, and luckily exerts it in the maintenance of order & subordination. To play this part gratifies his pretensions to dignity and legal functions. He has complained of costiveness, but was at once relieved by Spt. Aether: Nit. Purgatives have likewise been administered to relieve a headache: but he is free from all bodily disease, is possessed of a powerful frame and constitution, & in the enjoyment of sound health. He is often sullen, & irritated by trifles, and cannot be trusted to occupy himself.

1 June 18

No 55.

1st June, 1841. This man passed eleven months in the Stately, sullen, majesty of his disposition, neither craving sympathy nor seeking society; at the same time being in perfect amity with his companions, and in many cases possessing or restoring that regard which they were disposed to break. Still good humored, & facetious, he has latterly become more talkative, and now spends days in fencing or clearing the Court, his new found energy being directed towards the original sources of his disquietude & delusion. He occasionally suffers from head-aches, and requires Laxatives.

1st June 1843

A disinclination to change of dress, to have his hair cut, or to attend public Worship, although punctual and pious in his private devotions, are the only obstacles which the haughty and somewhat sullen disposition of this patient offers to the ordinary progress of discipline. Indeed although less occupied than formerly with his legal functions he is more prone to confuse order and regularity than to interrupt them. During the night, however, he gives free vent to certain angry and wrongful feelings which at other hours he holds under curb, and denounces in a most energetic manner individuals who have offended him or are even doing so, for he evidently reproduces in his mind the scenes in which the original impressions have been received. A favorite notion, and one to which he adheres most pertinaciously, is that a Church Manse & have been erected at Rosehall and that whether visible or not, they may be discovered in some hollow or crevice which has escaped observation. He is still a most powerful and vigorous Man.

1 June 1843. James is less of the Legislator and more of the Student. He sometimes ventures upon a running Commentary on the proceedings he witnesses around: but rarely interferes in the name and authority of the law and the Sheriff. He reads his Bible, and is silent, contemplative and unless moved by more than ordinary provocation, gentle and passive. He complained energetically of ~~[illegible] person~~ the indecency and annoyance of having a person introduced into his Sleeping room: but he submitted to the evil. He rarely sees his wife and family and expresses no inclination that the intercourse should be more frequent. He is still a powerful healthy man.

1 June 1844. This patient is at present incensed and sullen, in consequence of the

No 58

the "rape of his locks". It became necessary to deprive him of his hair which had grown most luxuriantly and must have been oppressive and he had never recovered his equanimity since shorn of what he decided as a manly covering. Until this source of disagreement he pursued the monotonous tenor of his life: occasionally disturbed during the night by the proximity of depredators and incendiaries or by the presence of a fellow patient: unmembered by the latter he conceives that he is called upon to perform, but calm, inoffensive, contented, and it sometimes happens, mirthful and jocular. Unsought and uninvited by his family the undisguised truth to be mentioned, he has now merged all his personal cares and anxieties in his responsibility for the public weal and the peace of Society. This morbid sense of trust and judicial functions monopolizes all other thoughts and feelings except those of devotion, which his frequent perusal of the Bible proclaim to be still in operation; it is his real life and supersedes all that was delusive - retrospective or anticipative. He generally exercises his ideal authority and actual strength in behalf of order and obedience among his fellows: but more frequently his powers are purely theoretic or retained in abeyance. He is still strong and healthy

1 June 1845 The only incident worthy of record in this old man's life during the past year is contained in the following extract from the Day Book. "It would appear that J Scott, his companion during the night, had made a desperate attack on him: threw himself upon him with the view of biting him: He had in the struggle broken the Chamber Pot and cut his hand. The walls of the room, the Bed &c were smeared with Blood and the spectacle which met in the morning was frightful. No injury has been done to either of the Combatants". Here is he occupied in pacificating the Lords and more in pursuance of his Bible. Although with one exception civil and inoffensive, he is taciturn and sullen: avoids all communion with those around, and spurns the approaches of the Medical Officer. The exception alluded to was when offended by some breach of the decorum and discipline which he formerly boasted were the result of his authority, he "warned the Physicians off the Premises" and became hoarse in denouncing his conduct. He has been free from all ailment and is unchanged in appearance.

Continued to page 249

Admitted

No. 59.

25. December 1839. Isabella Johnstone Aet. 45 A Widow, and has three children;

1. A stocking knitter; but used to be employed to work in Gardens. She is reported to have been of a sober and respectable character.

2. The cause is not known, nor have any characteristic symptoms been communicated to us; indeed the disease seems to be rather weakening or suspension of intelligence, than Mania.

3. She says she was long subject to headache previous to the incursion of the disease; and is reported by the woman who accompanied her to have been at the same time in high spirits, and to have entertained lofty and flighty notions of her own condition.

4. There is reason to believe that destitution, and perhaps actual want, have been the causes of the woman's illness. We have further ascertained, that besides the mental imbecility & want of memory which she displays, that she is occasionally violent, and beats her children cruelly during the paroxysms of excitement. She complains of tooth ache in the lower jaw. Pulse 120. weak; Tongue furred; B. irregular, and complains of shooting pains in the abdomen. Sleeps none, and walks about constantly during the night. The disease is supposed to be increasing in violence. In illustration of the impairment of her memory it may be mentioned that she has altogether forgotten the period of her husband's death, and seems to have great difficulty in fixing the time of any event.

5. This is certainly the second attack, the first having occurred during the autumn of 1837. but it is suspected that she has been much more frequently ill.

6. She does not manifest any tendency to self destruction.

7. She beats her children when violent and wastes and destroys food apparently from the want of consciousness of what she is about.

8. Her friends are not known to the parties by whom she is accompanied & it cannot therefore be ascertained whether there be any hereditary taint or not.

No. 59.

9.

10. The disease has continued for about three months. She was on a previous occasion confined in the Dumfries Asylum but for how long a time she cannot tell.

This woman was ordered a hot bath twice a week, an occasional alterative, moderate nutritious diet, and whenever she became somewhat reconciled to her new situation, seeing the gums bleed spongy & diseased, Tincture of Bark and Myrrh was prescribed. As she complained, shortly after admission, of severe toothache, &c. & rheumatic pains in the limbs, she was treated with Quinine & Colchicum, although it is extremely probable these sensations were more the result of inanition, & the low state of the vital powers, than of exposure to cold; it is possible that they might have originated in both of these sources. The vacancy of expression, & stupidity & bewilderment of countenance very soon gave place to traits of shrewdness & cunning, and the mind slowly resumed its ordinary strength & range (at no time, it is conjectured, very ample) as the influence of rigid rules, cleanliness, comfort, equable temperature, and abundance of food acted upon the constitution. It was suspected that she sometimes partook too freely of the latter; at all events she was subject to attacks of sickness and vomiting, apparently arising from indigestion and disordered state of the Bowels. Latterly she took Bitters with advantage. This woman, when sane, was less agreeable as an inmate of her gallery than when deprived of intelligence; for during her convalescence she displayed many marks of ill-temper, jealousy, & moral depravity, which had not previously been observed, & which, clearly belonging to her natural character, she was

Discharged Recovered.

1st June 184

1st June. 18

No 58. Continued from Page 246

1 June 1846. Either the unbroken amenity of the manners of the Officers, the habitual solitude as to his comfort and health even when prohibited from all intercourse and the daily civil salutation have ameliorated this demons regard, or (leaving the use of his faculties or which is a more probable conjecture) the disease has assumed a more benign form: but whether from any or all of these causes he has latterly become accustomed, has joined in conversation, has made his wants & wishes known has accepted of favours and declined them upon sensible & valid grounds. He frequently avers that he has headache and although disinclined to all medical interference, he attempts to remove the pain by stuffing his hand and corners of his neck and face with the cool grass from the airing yard. He has not suffered from any other Complaint. Still partial to exercise he eschews all labor and has resisted or rather treated with contempt the examples daily set by many of his idle and illiterate companions, who were long regarded as confirmed sluggards. He seems now perfectly reconciled to his position and expects no other variety than his daily walk and study of the Scriptures. He is possessed of a much dilapidated copy of the Bible of great antiquity upon which he sets a great value, so great, that he cannot be persuaded to part with the book until the necessary repairs are made. This reluctance of repairs to be founded upon genuine attachment and not upon delusion.

1st June. 1847. The friendly delusions existing at this period in 1847 have ceased. James Hen's delusions now involve the Officers. The Physician is an especial object of suspicion, and indignation, and is regularly denounced as a thief of cattle and corn, warned off his premises as a busybody and traitor, and consigned to the vengeance of the legal authorities. He never proceeds to violence and is occasionally compelled into a discussion upon the prudence and justice of the course which he now pursues, which demonstrates that he identifies the object of his wrath with some of those who formerly abused his simplicity or betrayed his confidence, and who in all probability did solicit the abjurgations which he so liberally bestows. Those who are bound to him by ties of blood and duty seem to have deserted him, but he is not affected by their absence and lack of affection. He unquestionably cherishes some idea that he is connected with the Institution: although, in what capacity, whether as proprietor or guardian, has not been discovered. The superintendance which he accordingly exerts, calculations as to agricultural produce, and the Study of his tattered Bible occupy his attention. He does not utter a word of discontent,

but his look is grave and dissatisfied, and his look is harsh and querulous. He has not applied for, nor required medical assistance, but he appears to be thinner and more infirm.

1st June, 1848. This patient is still morose and moody. He despises his companions, or avoids their society on the ground of their folly. He sits and walks apart, but rarely interferes with the conduct of those around, whatever his opinion of it may be. His voluntary separation and solitude, is mentioned and unbroken except by attendance on public worship or a walk in the grounds, or he eschews amusements, and seeks no external source or gratification, except from the perusal of his Bible. The officers of the establishment are still regarded with jealousy and disdain. He leaves them unmolested, however, unless his privacy be disturbed, when he rebels them by contemptuous and abusive epithets, exposes their delinquencies, and warns them off the premises. His conviction of proprietorship still continues, but is not displayed in so offensive a form. His mind still revolves around his former position and his imaginary pretensions. It does not admit new ideas within its orbit; and seeks all its strength, support, and gratification in the past. Many healthy minds do the same; but in J. H.'s case the past is a delusion, and there exists an incapacity to realise his present relations, or to reconcile them with his original position. His hair is still silvery, his aspect wan and withered; but his frame is erect and sinewy.

(Continued at p. 117, B. I. Vol. 2.)

Admitted

No. 60.

27 Decemr 1839 Alexander Monteath ot. 38 Unmarried. A. Farmer. a member of the Established Church. He originally possessed a strong and healthy constitution. He was noted in his own neighbourhood as an industrious, hard working man; who took a great pleasure in his profession and was ambitious of having the best and soonest got in crops. In disposition he was kind, but obstinate; temperate in his habits; parsimonious, and very fond of talking of his own concerns and achievements

2. An attack of apoplexy or Epilepsy is assigned as the cause of the disease. This occurred about three months since, since which time he has become feeble, imbecile and impressed with the idea that he carries the arms & occasionally the limbs of another person. He is, besides extremely restless, and desirous of getting rid of his clothes

3. Previous to the appearance of the disease he was afflicted by great depression of spirits, and irritability of the stomach, this latter symptom however seems to have existed for many years. Since the attack, his appetite has been good, and his digestive powers much improved

4. The prominent symptoms have been anomalous sensations about the head & hand; shaking of the head; staggering and impeded motion in walking. altho' this symptom is reported to have existed in a lesser degree for some years. Under detention. Pupils, dilated in the one eye, and contracted and non responsive to light in the other. Conjunctiva injected. Complains of pain in the spine, and is frequently subject to powerful muscular contractions of the Flexors, whether the result of the will or not cannot be determined. Pulse 112. full. Action of the heart strong & hard. Respirations 32. Chest large. T. clean. B. regular. Appetite good, but bolts his food; has become fat since the invasion of the disease. This disease is said to be increasing. An obvious change is said to have been perceived in the cessation of paralytic symptoms, and in the appearance of Mania, but in this there must be some error, for the patient is still affected with paralysis, and is still impressed with the conviction that his arm is not his own, that his clothes have been stolen, and that he is compelled to wear those of another person. Cannot be kept in Bed

No 60.

5 This is the first attack.

6. The Patient has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide

7. The Patient is perfectly harmless, and may be ruled by a child, but he is somewhat destructive of clothes; has in his attempts to get rid of ~~them~~ what he does not conceive to be his own, his shirts and other articles of clothing are frequently torn. He is said to understand what is addressed to him, and to be roused by any allusions to the vagabonds whom he conceives to be incorporated, or in some way connected with his own body

8. Paralysis and Nervousness appear to be hereditary; his father having been similarly affected, with the exception of the mental imbecility.

9. Nothing is known of the treatment pursued; except that he has a cord in the neck, and has been in the habit of taking purgatives twice a week.

10. Has been insane for three months but never confined

1st June, 1840.

Provisions was immediately taken to secure as great an amount of comfort to this person as was compatible with his situation & habits. He was placed in a room, the floor of which was covered with wax cloth; his bed was made on the floor; and he was enveloped in a warm flannel dress, which enveloped the legs, and could not be removed, as the sleeves terminated in a cul de sac, which restrained the motions of the fingers. The Seton was dressed with savine ointment, and the Tinct: Digital: given to allay the extreme violence of the heart's action. This symptom did not continue above twenty four hours, and must have been the result of the journey to the Asylum. Great nervous irritability remaining; & there being a decided tendency to involuntary contractions of the muscles, the patient was ordered a mixture containing

containing Tinct: Castor. Tinct: Asafœtid: Tinct: Myrrh et Aloe Spt: Æther nit: & Aq: Piment: and, at the same time, pills of Nitrate of Silver in ½ gr. doses & Ext: Hyoscyam: The former was frequently refused, & was ultimately abandoned. It is doubtful whether any effect followed the tonic operation of Nitrate of Silver; but the Stridor dentium, and dragging up of the feet towards the body was less marked, & is still so than upon admission. It was considered to past the door of the apartment in which he sleeps, as he has contracted a habit of striking it with his head and elbows, to his own injury, & the disturbance of all the inhabitants of the gallery. The Patients mode of walking was, in the month of January, remarked to be peculiar, difficult, & constrained; the body being bent forwards, the limbs dragged rather than raised, and the hands placed behind the back, as if with the view of supporting the nates. As this could not be attributed to debility, the spine was examined, when an extensive antero posterior curvature was detected, attended with some pain upon pressure. Is the progress of this disease the cause of the disagreeable sensations which the Patient evidently has in the arms? and which he attributes to enemies, robbers, & so forth. The Seton was transferred from the neck to the back, the curvature implicating chiefly the Dorsal Vertebræ, and has not been removed until a few days since. Janry 9th – The feet were observed to be ædematous & erysipelatous; and a small ulcer appeared upon the right leg. The symptoms were relieved by applications, in the first instance of Alcohol, & subsequently poultices, Sol: Nit: Argent: & pressure. His Habits – His noise, and inattention to cleanliness giving rise to reasonable complaints from the other Patients, he was placed in a small, well warmed private apartment, seated in an easy chair, and removed from annoyances of every kind. Some degree of emaciation being observed in the month of February, he was ordered to have four ounces of Porter daily, in addition to his soup & mess of mince meat & rice. For the last six weeks he has been much troubled with gum-boils and ulceration of the surrounding parts of the mouth. These are now yielding to the application of Nit: Argent: in substance.

His intelligence

Admitted 27 June 18

The intelligence is perhaps more limited than when admitted but so far as the mind acts at all, it is engrossed with the same delusions, apprehensions, & anticipations. He is, during the day, much quieter and has returned to the common parlour

1st June, 1841.

Fluctuations in strength; variations in the degree of tranquility, and slight alternations of emaciation & robustness have characterized this Patient's passage through the last year, and required the administration or suspension of antidotes, the introduction or withdrawal of fetters as on former occasions. Especially his condition is unaltered, presenting the same delusions, the same perversion of reason, and emotion, and the same horrific, and nocturnal affrights of imaginary foes. He can at present walk; but was, for a few days about a month since, altogether unable to move.

20th Sept 1841 Under a system of nutrition and stimulation this Patient gained considerably in robustness and muscular power he could walk without much assistance and more upright[illegible] than since the commencement of the affection of the Spine. Indeed so rapid and decided was his increase in bulk and weight that it became necessary in the Month of May to suspend the use of Porter which he has been taking for some time. This precaution became especially requisite as with his corpulency increased his mental disturbance and vociferations. Upon the 15th August it was found that he was labouring under paralysis of the right & convulsive action of the left side. This attack was ushered in by vomiting of food and bilious matters and was healed by the local abstraction of blood the application of Cold to the Head the administration of powerful purgative Emm: the use of Croton Oil at first and subsequently of Rhubarb Scamm: with Mercury with Chalk. Knowing with how rapidly the Skin and Cellular membrane run into Sloughs in such cases, apparently as much from the loss of what may be called superficial vitality as from pressure or the exposure of the parts to wet, the Nates were covered with Soap plaster and the back ordered to be washed with Vinegar and Alcohol. He gradually recovered from this attack the convulsive action ceasing and leaving the left side in its original condition; the motions of the right were somewhat impaired. His articulation was at first extremely indistinct but improved somewhat afterwards. The impediment however did not in any degree lessen the loudness or

(Continued to page 255)

Admitted

No 61.

27 Decr 1839 Robert Freeland aet. 24 Student of Philosophy & Divinity: for some time acted as Head Clerk in a large mercantile establishment in Newcastle. Unmarried. In youth and till very recently he displayed very mild and affectionate dispositions, and was distinguished for his general abilities and especially for his attainments in the classics. Both at school and college he outstripped all competitors.

2. The origin of the disease is referred to various causes by his mother to grief at the loss of a Brother who was, of all his relations his favorite; by his Medical attendant & with greater grounds of probability it is attributed to excessive loss of Blood while labouring under some inflamatory affection at Newcastle there is besides some reason to suspect masturbation. He is subject to ascarides. : It is borne from weakness of the limbs but this defect is said to have been induced by debilities. The characteristic symptoms of the disease have been want of confidence in and dislike to his Mother and relations; & a sense of shame, shyness, and retirement from the society of his former companions and acquaintances.

3 About six years ago he complained of dimness of vision giddiness and general weakness; and for a considerable, but a shorter time, there has been a gradual, but very marked change taking place in his temper from kindness to irritability and suspiciousness. While during his whole life he exhibited a tendency to nervousness his conduct has latterly been marked by great oddity and extravagance. When the disease commenced he abstained for some time from food and seemed to dislike it. He has further confessed that before he became entirely ill he was much disturbed during sleep by frightful dreams.

4. He is silent, timid, suspicious, and anxious to be alone. Occasionally when irritated, he becomes violent, and attempts to strike those around. He has latterly manifested less hatred towards his friends. The bodily symptoms are, Bowels obstinate, and requiring active medicines. Has latterly been subject to nausea and occasional vomiting, which have been aggravated during his journey. He has taken little or nothing for the last two days. Pulse 100, soft. subject to Epistaxis. Skull well. Head large and well formed; but the frontal bone projects first home like over the eyes as if the result of an issue. The surface is pale, soft and flabby.

He

No. 61.

He turns his head away from them who address him and becomes restless when addressed; but in general he remains still and motionless

5. This is the first attack & the disease appears to be still augmenting

6. The Patient has twice attempted to commit suicide; once by cutting his arm with a razor, and a second time by hanging himself from the roof of his bed. This happened about a month ago.

7. He has more than once attempted to injure his mother & other relations

8. It is not known that any of his relations are afflicted with hereditary or nervous diseases.

9. He was under the charge of Dr. Smith of Surgeons Hall, Edinburgh for about three months but it is not known what treatment was pursued.

10. According to the statement of his relations he has been about eighteen months insane; but the alterations of his natural disposition must be dated farther back, and has probably existed for four years.

1st June, 1840

Mr Ireland has had some aperient medicine; but there has existed no indication for adopting other or more energetic measures. He is, in all respects, as lethargic, silent, irresolute, & incapable of forming an immediate & independant determination, as is above described. In two respects he has shewn greater strength of character than could have been predicated: one of the Patients having struck or insulted him in some way which aggrieved him, but was not observed by the bystanders, he, after much deliberation, and in about an hour afterwards, returned the blow, much to the astonishment of the aggressor: for another of his companions, who is nearly as helpless and shorn of mental power as himself, he has contracted a strong attachment, walks with him, caresses him,

and appears

1 June 1840

and appears to listen to the inarticulate sounds which his friend, who certainly appears to reciprocate the sentiment, constantly babbles forth; although no conversation is ever attempted between them. Mr. F. has occasionally been employed as an Amanuensis, and can write beautifully.

1st June, 1841.

Mr. F. is now separated from his friend, & has contracted no new ties among his present companions. He has displayed only two acts of will which are worthy of notice; he attends punctuously more scrupulously to his personal cleanliness & appearance, and cheerfully accompanies his fellow patients into the open air, although his inability to walk must very considerably detract from the pleasures of exercise. In other respects he is described in the former report. In the months of March he was observed to become thin, pale, & to loathe food. By following a Purgative with Pills formed of the Ext. Hyoscyam. and the Ext. Gentian he improved daily, and is now perfectly well, although perhaps not so stout as formerly.

1st June 1842.

Mr Fairlens has dreamed on laughed away the period since the last Report without alteration or amendment in his mental condition. He is certainly more cheerful even mirthful: and although his lunacy must not be underrated either as to fixedness or improvement it is satisfactorily when alienation assumes such a form. Frequent visits from relatives, Newspapers and Letters forwarded from Home, afford gratifications for a time but do not effect their real object or rouse him to greater activity. He willingly adopts the suggestions of others but never originates a plan or wish: and passes his time in chuckling over recollections of his own or the ludicrous scenes of which he is a witness. Still he is capable of appreciating the follies of his companions as proven during his confidential conversations with his Mother. He has had no illness in the course of this Spring and is robust

1 June 1843 Our Patient is even more lethargic: he goes into the airing grounds: but remains as firmly rooted to one spot as if, Statue like, he was fixed to a pedestal. He cares not for the world and altho' liberally furnished with Newspapers and other means of intelligence he knows nothing of its transactions its hopes fears or prospects. But though living thus apart from what is conceived to be the sources and consummation of human happiness, without pursuit, object, or apparent hope, he is happy, cheerful, joyous. His condition does not

No 61

not result from the extinction of the power of discriminating what gratification is: for although his mind is weakened it is not fatuous. He is healthy and this of itself may lead to many such results as have been enumerated if he be conscious of the pleasure of living.

1 August 1843

The patients friends discovering considerable improvement in his conduct and conceiving that his capabilities would be better developed in his home circle determined to remove him. Intelligence has been received since his departure that his attachments to the Institution and its inmates continues strong.

Removed

Admitted

No 62.

28th Decr 1833. Jonathan Varley, aet. 34. Unmarried. A Shipbroker. He was originally of a sound constitution & is liable to occasional fits of excitement. His disposition was kind, his manners quiet and courteous, and his character unmarked by any peculiarity except that of partiality for exercise in the open air.

2. Disliking his occupation he went to London and engaged in some other business, it is believed that of a Draper. He there became acquainted with, and much attached to, a cousin of his own, whose parents, however prohibited any thoughts of matrimony, and any further intercourse between the parties. His disappointed hopes appear to have produced deep religious impressions, and ultimately aberration; which has throughout its course been characterized by strong excitement, especially when any appeal is made to the imagination or the feelings, & by incessant loquacity.

3. Little has been ascertained of the history of this case on the first appearance of the disease, except that about its commencement the Patient became exceedingly restless and anxious to escape from home, from which he sometimes remained absent for days and to which he was generally brought by the Police, who found him wandering about in a state of nudity. About the same time he was in the habit of collecting all bills & placards announcing Meetings for religious purposes and of pasting them over the walls of his Fathers house; this he pertinaciously persisted in, although the bills were duly and daily washed off by the servants.

4. For some years this prevailing symptoms seem to have been those of great excitement, with occasional periods of violence. For the last twelve months, however, he has become much more tranquil, & the malady is considerably stationary.

5 This is the first attack

6. The Patient has never shewn any disposition to commit suicide

7. For the last two years he has not attempted to injure any one, & for the last year he has not attempted to destroy property; previous to that he was destructive of glass

No. 62.

8. The Patients mother is nervous, irritable, odd; and one of his Brothers died of obscure disease of the head. June 184

9. He has been chiefly treated by active purgatives, which are always more or less required. It is likewise mentioned that he is much soothed by walking out of doors.

10. The Patient has been insane for more than six years, during part of which he has been confined in the Liverpool Asylums. He has passed the last year at the Brook Villa, private Asylum.

1st June, 1841.

This is the best-humoured, most contented, & cheerful person in the House. His chief peculiarities are his abrupt manner, his sitting in particular spots; the sudden alternations of his states of feeling; excitement being at once indicated by flushing of the face; by his general restlessness when writing or speaking; & by his conviction that he is engaged in studying Astronomy, Chemistry &c. He is perfectly amenable to the advice & recommendations of those around, and is most anxious to anticipate every wish. He enjoys excellent health; is fond of walking; dwells with pleasure upon the beauties of external nature, and beauty of all kinds. 1 June 184

1st June, 1841

Mr Varley is less happy, less contented; less addicted to reading and conversation, and more restless and irritable than when his case was first entered. This change may, in part, be referred to his removal to another, more populous and tumultuous gallery, although his invincible good-breeding will not allow him to acknowledge this; nor does his absorbed and erratic condition admit of any other conjectures as to the probable cause, should that really be unconnected with the progress of his disease. One of the Patients in the same class was in the habit of carrying and flourishing a small cane: this Mr V. regards as a baton, identified the bearer, who strutted about in a somewhat official manner, as a Policeman; and upon one occasion he made an assault upon him, conceiving that he either had interfered with his liberty, or meditated to do so. 1 June 1841

No 62.

1st June 1843. McEarly has again been restored to a Gallery where he is exposed to no annoyance: but has scarcely received the equanimity and courtesy by which he was originally distinguished. He is still partial to privacy and has recourse to various curious expedients, such as covering his head with a handkerchief, presenting his back to his fellow Patients, and by crouching in whatever corner or recess presents, to protect himself. He sometimes reads: but in general his mind is so evidently agitated as to seek relief in rapid motion. When in this state and at full speed, it is somewhat dangerous to intercept his progress, as his measures to remove impediments are very summary. When calm his manners are most pleasing and polished: but it is only with certain, and these few, individuals that he deigns to hold any intercourse, and even with them his addresses are curt, abrupt, reluctantly, although it is evident that the heavy is the result of disease and the obeisance, the smile, and the profession bland flow from native good breeding. He suffered from Catarrh some months ago: which yielded to the ordinary Pectoral Anodyne: and he is habitually costive, especially when excited.

1. June 1843. An occasional laxative is still requisite and appears potent in removing irritation. In other respects McE's health has been excellent. He is somewhat pale, but this may be traced to the agitation from which he is now rarely free. He is more amicable: has lost the fear of those whom he formerly trusted and treated with respect courtesy if not with Kindness. He is and feels himself to be alone. He conceives that he is aggrieved by his father and denounces him as a harsher to family love. He demands his instant liberation from the Asylum as he can no longer remain there, although why or with what view he would leave such a home, he neither knows nor can explain. He passes many sorrowful and sleepless nights, and is now careless of his appearance, and destructive by negligence of his apparel.

1 June 1844. Several instances have occurred where the destructive tendency was positive and direct, and dictated by dislike to the object or by a suspicion that he had been deceived as to his true character. Animosity exists between McE and an inmate of the same Gallery, but it is generally limited to vituperation and menaces. He is still anxious to escape observation: seeks secrecy and concealment: is furtive and abrupt in all his actions, and prefers obscurity and inattention to the warmest manifestation of friendship and interest. His irascibility continues but is more general or is directed with less intensity against his relatives. The increased shyness and

No 62.

Admitted 21 January 18

and secretiveness of the Patient; and his disinclination to communicate with others, renders it difficult to estimate the amount of intelligence: but he has still the aspect of great acuteness.

1 June 1845. During a state of violent excitement this Patient became extremely candid and communicative: accusing his father of cruelty in keeping him in prison: declaring his preference of death or of transportation to Australia to such oppression, and declaiming in most impassioned tones his innocence, honor, and integrity. These bursts of words are however, unusual: as in general he entertains himself with venting his anger by stamping on the floor Kicking the wall or attacking some inanimate object which is perhaps for the moment endowed with the qualities of the individual against whom his resentment is immediately directed. He is perhaps more estranged from his fellow men than formerly and even received a relative who was in no way connected with the events which led to his confinement in a cold and repulsive manner. His features do not betray any life of mental activity: but the absence of all, or a sufficient amount of new impressions, the unmeaningness of memory, and the limitation of his cherished thoughts and antipathies must already have impaired intellect. He has not required any other Medical aid than an occasional laxative.

1. June 1846 This patient has of late displayed great irritability and vehemence. Under the mental disturbance is not confined to sudden impetuosity of manner, alternating attitude or exclamation of the destruction of glass; but seems to embrace the whole mind. He sometimes weeps as if in penitence or shame: he refuses food as if he could not command composure or attention for a sufficient length of time to take a meal: or he eats furiously & furtively as if the appetite were ravenous & he was limited to a certain time: he either declines all communication or speaks in a most incoherent strain: he rejects medicine as poison: and seems utterly indifferent to life or death, happiness or misery – He is much thinner in consequence of the small quantity of nourishment taken, the irregularity of his meals and the rapidity with which they are consumed: but his expression is that of excitement not of imbecility. He is still occasionally accessible to mild and soothing tones & entreaties: but these have repeatedly failed in the effort to induce him to endeavour food or Medicine when authority and menaces succeeded. Laxatives, exercise, and unintermittable patience in exhibiting support, are the means resorted to.

(Continued to page 269.)

Admitted

No. 63.

31 Decemr 1839. John Morpeth. aet: 21. Unmarried. A House Painter. Of a quiet rather melancholy, temper; of correct deportment and temperate habits.

2. His friends have assigned grief for the death of his father, previous despondency, fright, exposure to cold, and having participated in the religious exercises instituted for the purpose of producing Revivals, as the cause or causes of his present condition; and there is very probably that all these circumstances may have contributed to disorder his mind; but the excitement of his religious feelings seems to have given a character to the disease; as could as having paved the way for its immersion. The events alluded to would appear to have occurred in the following succession. He left this country for America without any good reason, and without any fair prospects of success; he returned home in consequence of having shared in the Bank panic. His conduct was in keeping with his general character which is described as having been rather eccentric, and devoid of prudence and foresight. His father then died and he has since been, a period of four months, nervous and dejected. More recently he became a member of a Class, the object of which was, to bring about powerful religious impressions, and the regeneration of their own souls. He seems to have been much affected with these exercises. Upon Saturday last, while endeavouring to rescue a neighbours from the attacks of a rabid sow, he was driven by the animal to take shelter in an adjoining stream, where he remained for about four hours. The most marked symptoms of the disease have been loud and sudden screaming from pain or fear and more recently repeated convulsive attacks.

3. The disease was ushered in, as has been said, by great apprehension and dejection of spirits, but no obvious change in the bodily functions. He latterly complained that he was troubled with frightful dreams.

4. Fear has been the most prominent symptom, and that proceeding from the idea that he grieved off the Holy Ghost, and that he is haunted by spiritual beings. Has had several convulsive fits during the last two or three days, and six to day. It is stated that these attacks may be arrested tho' extremely violent, and distorting the body in all possible directions; in general however the head was drawn forcibly backwards. From what was subsequently observed, there is reason to suspect, that in

E

No 63.

in place of these being epileptiform paroxysms, but vehement gesticulations, made in the effort to free himself from some unpleasant sensation or from some of the spiritual enemies by whom he conceives himself persecuted. Complains of pain in the head, but sleeps well; eyes large, restless and wild: pupils very much dilated, surface cold, increased temperature of head. Breath foetid. Tongue, coated and protruded with difficulty, apparently from want of power in regulating its motions. Appetite good, and takes food readily. B. torpid but have been acted upon by purgatives. Respirations, quick, hurried and often prolonged into sighs. Action of the heart rapid, feeble: Pulse, 120, soft. Disease supposed to be increasing

5. This is the first attack

6. The patient has not attempted to commit suicide; but has endeavoured to persuade his Sister to become a sacrifice with him by crucifixion

7. He attempted to throttle his Sister during a fit of excitement. he does not attempt to destroy furniture, but has torn his clothes. He is aware of his derangement, and is not excited by any particular subject or event.

8 Had an Uncle affected with derangement.

9. Has been bled from the arm to 20 ounces; has had his head shaved, and his bowels freely opened, but without improvement

10. Has been insane for four days, but disposing for a much longer period. He has never been confined.

1st June, 1840.

This man was narrowly watched, and no ground could be discovered for the supposition that he laboured under any convulsive disease in connection with Insanity. What had given rise to this opinion were, the frequent contortions of the body

body when his mental agitation attained a great degree of exaltation, & when, as was afterwards learned, he saw shapes and shadows of unearthly & horrible appearance. During these struggles, to free himself from a painful impression, for such should they be considered, the head & shoulders body were thrown back, the arms waved, the mouth opened, and the eyes were fixed in vacancy. For two days Spt: Ether Sul: & Tinct: Hyosciam: were exhibited every third hour in considerable doses, with some effect in lessening the frequency of these muscular efforts, but without influence upon the mental confusion. He moved incessantly from place to place, or remained kneeling, ejaculating some unconnected sentences about the lovely Rose of Sharon, but unable to frame a prayer. He likewise lost all sense of cleanliness & propriety, passing feces & urine wherever he might be, and having a strong inclination to run about in his shirt. Tincture of Henbane, Antimonial Wine, & Camphor Emulsion were freely given in combinations; but were relinquished for solid Opium and Tartar Emetic, which procured a little sleep & some degree of quietude, but reason continued to be as much obscured as ever. Purgatives were now tried, and pushed to a very considerable extent, in the forms of Salts & Calomel: Calomel & Gamboge: Powder of the Extract of Colocynth: Scammony: & Infusion of Senna with Colchicum of theses, the latter was preferred. Extract of Henbane was, at the same time, given every night. While undergoing this treatment, he suddenly became comparatively sane, & continued free from agitation & incoherence for forty eight hours, but unfortunately his earnest desire to attend chapel was complied with, and whether from this premature exercise of the sentiments, or from some other cause, cannot be determined, but he relapsed during the succeeding night; presented the same dilatation of pupil; sprung & jumped about without object or motive, but spoke slowly and little, replying to all questions as to his welfare - "that he was as well as could be expected." He now manifested a propensity to tear and destroy his clothes; to mutilate the furniture; to undress, & do all that is usually designated mischief. The purgatives were persevered in subsequently, in conjunction with pills of Powder of Digitalis, Calomel & Henbane, or with the Tincture of Digitalis above: the latter remedy being occasionally suspended when the pulse indicated that it had affected the circulation, or when

he

Admitted 8 January 1844

he appeared more languid than usual. Little radical and permanent benefit resulted from these means, & they gave place to the application of a blister to the nape of the neck, and subsequently to a blistering embrocation to the corneal surface. Failure likewise attended these remedies; the Patient displaying a greater degree of intelligence & self control, but being still subject to his salutary exhibitions, &c. Frequent abstraction of blood by cupping from the back, and the employment of the Ext: Hellebor: Nig: in five grain doses, was now prescribed, and was followed by decided improvement. The Patient resumed his cleanly habits; became more collected & more attentive to his dress; & having demanded work, was supplied with materials for painting, which he employed in daubing every object within his reach, and in covering every smooth surface with scriptural quotations. Access to the workshop was interdicted, and the same course of treatment pursued for some time longer, when he was removed to the Convalescent Gallery & supplied with labour in the fields. In the execution of this he was at first exceedingly slow and irregular, but imperceptibly he made greater exertions, listened to, & followed, the admonitions of his Attendant, and has obviously improved in steadiness & strength. Within the last few days he has been supplied with the means of engaging in his own trade, & has commenced his labor in a very neat & orderly manner. All active treatment, except the occasional use of a laxative, has been suspended. It should be mentioned that one of the delusions of this Patient when first admitted was, that he had suddenly been transported to Heaven, and that he was surrounded by disembodied spirits. Was this a step in the ordinary progress of the disease, or was it in consequence of relief from personal restraint, and the enjoyment of more agreeable sensations, and more judicious management?

(Continued at Page 170)

Admitted

No. 64.

11 January 1840 Elizabeth Sharpe Aet. 37 Married and has children. Wife of a

1. Farmer. She is said to have been in moderate circumstances, but no account is given of her previous character or deportment.

2. The existing cause is said to have been Lactation. The predisposing cause - hereditary taint.

3. Previous to the appearance of this disease considerable elevation of spirits were remarked.

4. She is jealous of her relations; speaks of the manner of her Father's death; is altogether incoherent; alternately gay and sad. Sleeps ill. Dislikes food. Bowels costive. Catamenia had not appeared since she ceased to give milk; but the last periodical discharge which was abundant was remarkably severe. The disease is supposed to be increasing.

5. This is the second attack. The first occurred about seven years ago; in consequence of the suppression of the Catamenia from cold; it lasted for about six months.

6. She has never offered any violence to herself.

7. She has attempted to Strike & injure her Sister.

8. Her Father committed Suicide

9. She has been treated with tonics & gentle laxatives with partial success.

10. She has been ill for about two months. She was confined during the first attack in the Dumfries Asylum, for about six or seven weeks.

10th May, 1840.

The features of this individual's derangement may be summed up in incoherent allusions to her children, & the fate & character of her parents; indecent language, and great vehemence & eccentricity of movement. She was either in high spirits, indulging in coarse merriment, or dejected & weeping, complaining of some real misfortune long past, or of some imaginary distress or insult. She contracted, but did not long cherish, unreasonable dislikes: for a long time her habits were most filthy & improper. She was ordered the Tepid Bath every morning: Aloes Pills every night, and Ten drops of the Tinct: Hyos: Ferri twice a day. The Catamenia were at once reestablished, & while flowing she seemed to recover reason, but became irrational, and perhaps more so than before, when they ceased. The Iron was discontinued, & powders, consisting of Hydr: c Cret: Pulv: Rhei: Pulv: Calumb: & Carb: Sodæ were prescribed. Subsequently she was ordered, in place of these, Infusion of Senna every morning. The Catamenia returned every three weeks in great profusion, & accompanied with violent action of the heart, and aggravated mental irritability. Tinct: Digitalis & Vin: Colchici were given at this juncture, the Infus: Sennæ discontinued, and an occasional dose of Castor Oil substituted. Little good resulting from this plan Quinine & Carb: Ferri Sac were ordered, apparently much to the benefit of both the bodily & moral condition of the Patient. She became quiet, industrious, and much more coherent & modest: complained less of pain & uneasiness in the chest, and was, at the earnest entreaties of her Husband, though at a much earlier period than would otherwise have been chosen

Discharged Recovered.

(№ 62 continued from page 262.)

1st June. 1847. It became absolutely necessary to resort to the last resource in combating refusal of nourishment. The demonstration, however, sufficed. The display of the apparatus rendered its application unnecessary; for when the preparations were completed the patient declared his willingness to comply with the wishes of those around, swallowed a large basin of arrow root and eggs, and although often afterwards indicating repugnance to his meals and requiring urgent persuasion to take sufficient quantity, he never carried his determination to the amount described. As the digestive organs were at the same time much disordered, and the bowels constipated, Purgatives were given for a considerable time; Mercury & Chalk as an alterant, and subsequently Ale as a Tonic & Purgative. Since the restoration of his health, his mental condition appears to oscillate between morbid composure, and taciturnity, and extreme petulance and loquacity. In the former state he sits apart; turns his face to his companions, covers his head with a handkerchief, and is shy, abrupt and gentle. In the latter state he walks rapidly to and fro pawing or rasping the earth with his feet, gesticulating violently, advancing boldly to every one who approaches, threatens, defies, and denounces in the most obscene and sanguinary phraseology. But while his random accusations are hurled at whoever attracts his eye, and coupled with the name of the person present, they almost always refer to injuries real or imaginary, inflicted at remote periods, and by enemies now dead or absent. His father as the cause of all his misfortunes, and of his present isolation of which he then only complains as the principal object of hatred. While abstinent, the excitement of this train was of exception, and precluded, and was calculated to provoke such constant retaliation by those whom he assailed and created such general confusion in the public room of the gallery, that for several weeks he was domiciled in the Close Gallery. His memory and affections where they can be reached through the storm of passion, or humour of eccentricity are unimpaired, or as much so, as faculties can be, deprived of exercise. The marriage of one of his sisters afforded proof of this, but in general he lives in the present and in self.

(Continued at p. 141. L.T. vol. 8)

Admitted

14 January 1840.

No 65.

Joseph Dalton Aet: 32. Unmarried. Clergyman of the Church of England. Of a solid, rather grave, and almost saturnine disposition, and of very regular habits.

2. Long and severe study, and parochial labours, are assigned as the causes of the disease. Almost continued sullenness and silence, are the characteristic symptoms of the disease.* [~~Nothing unusual was observed in the mind or body until the appearance of the complaint, which came on by~~ slow degrees]

* 3. Nothing unusual was observed in the mind or body until the appearance of the complaint which came on by slow degrees.

4. He labours constantly under the impression that those around can penetrate his thoughts & know all about him. In consequence of this suspicion, and a dread of committing himself, he refuses to converse or to communicate his wishes. He is subject to bursts of violence. The malady is stationary

5. This is the first attack and it was ushered in by a suspicion that persons were talking about him and doubted his sincerity

6. So far as is known to his Brother the Patient has never attempted self destruction, but he has been narrowly watched

7 Occasionally when in a passion to which he is easily excited, he breaks cups, windows, &c. He has a great dislike to be questioned respecting himself,

8 None of the Patients relations were ever known to be subject to mental disease

9

No. 65.

J. Has lately read light works with attention, and at one time played at quoits. When engaged in such exercise he is much more communicative.

10. The disease came on insidiously but has been for eighteen months labouring under evident mental disease.

1st June, 1840.

Mr D. preserves the most uninterrupted moroseness, dejection, and silence. He is scarcely approachable: meeting all addresses, and advances, however kindly meant & made with a repellent and lugubrious frown; vouchsafing nothing beyond a word, and rarely that, and when most freely said, evidently spoken in a tone of derision, and with the intention of caricaturing the accent of the speaker. Upon one occasion only did he converse freely & openly: he had then been much agitated, and spoke so vaguely & unintelligibly of his former Brethren, and of a funeral sermon which he had preached to them, that nothing could be gathered from his statements but that he had been calumniated & ill-treated. At other times he weeps bitterly, accuses his Brethren of cruelty, and declares himself unfortunate and miserable: he then expresses great anxiety to be set at liberty; chiefly, he avers, for the purpose of improving his mind, which he cannot do in his present situation. These paroxysms of weeping becoming almost hysterical, and once, in Chapel, he succeeded in simulating a convulsive fit, which subsided when it received its proper name and all attention was withdrawn from him. He entertains a particular dislike to one of his Brethren, refuses to receive his letters or newspapers sent by him, unless the envelope be previously removed, or to wear articles of dress, which he asserts, belonged to him. Upon the subject of dress he is extremely stubborn and intractable, and upon one occasion when remonstrated with, tore a shirt to pieces. He has written two letters to relatives, both of which were correct in composition. He is fond of smoking: and willingly goes out in the carriage. He reads constantly, and is with difficulty supplied with books.

№ 65.

September, 1840

Little or no change could be detected in Mr Dalton's conduct since the date of last Report, but his relatives, conceiving that great progress had been made towards convalescence & self-control, yielded to his wishes and he was

Removed upon Trial.

Admitted

No. 66.

16 January 1840. Thomas Gillies Aet. 57. Said to have been

1 of mild disposition, and of quiet deportment. Now Tatuens

2.

3.

4 The disease is stationary

5.

6. So far as is known he has never made any attempt to commit suicide

7.

8. His Father was subject to Epilepsy, but no other hereditary disease is known to exist amongst his relations

9. The person under whose care he has recently been, says, that he was for several years, it is believed seven, confined in a straight waistcoat, but that at present he is allowed to go about the house at times, but never has any clothes on, except a flannel shirt. The confinement she generally made use of was to lock the door of his bedroom, where there is no fastening to his windows, ⁊c ⁊c ⁊c

10. He has been for upwards of thirty years confined in a private Madhouses.

the 7

No. 66.

The best idea of the condition of this unfortunate, who sits constantly crouched up in bed, with his knees touching his chin, gibbering a few incoherent sentences; spitting, and passing his excretions where he sits, will be best conveyed by making an extract from a report by Dr. Combe, Edinburgh. "I was desired to see him, and say whether he was in a state capable of being "made more comfortable than where he is now; and of having his enjoyments, "as an animal increased: for nobody thought of cure after thirty years of in- "becility. I found him on his knees, in bed, half naked, cold, with bare feet, "in a small room with a wet floor, having a bad smell from urinous exha- "lation; but he was quiet, evidently pleased with expressions of kindness, & "able to understand simple questions and remarks. He put out his tongue, "gave me his hand to feel his pulse, came out of his bed & sat down "by the fire with perfect ease and readiness altho' he has never been out "of the house for years. He was thin, and I suspect indifferently fed. "I was told that he had high fits now and then; but when I saw him "he was as I describe. He was seven years in a strait Waistcoat, and for "a long time no attempts have been made to clothe, exercise, or rouse him, "and yet he does not seem paralyzed in his limbs, or devoid of motive "power. He diverts himself with a Canary Bird &c."

1st June, 1840.

Nothing could be attempted in this case except to augment the physical comforts & capabilities of enjoyment. He was placed in a room covered with wax-cloth; provided with a comfortable bed, and a dress which, tunic-like, covers the whole body, whether he lies down, or crouches upon the mats, which seems to be his usual posture. His food was ordered to be nutritious, but in small quantities. He was provided with a well-made suit of clothes, which he has never taken off; an easy chair, which he generally uses; a fire, which he never deserts; and a Bird, of which he takes no notice. He manifests two mental conditions: one of perfect passiveness & indifference, in which he responds to what he is desired to do, receives what is offered to him, and is calm, placid, & motionless: — another, of excessive restlessness & irritability, in which he mutters incessantly but indistinctly, the only shreds of sentences which can be heard being such as "shoe ties," and indecent objurgations. He ejects his saliva all around, regardless of places or persons: repels all attempts to interfere with him, moves his body to & fro, and seems attentive to, but

not

not cognizant of, what is passing around. He is, in these circumstances, evidently unhappy or uncomfortable. He has attended chapel; drives out in the carriage, when in a state of composure; sits in the balcony when the weather permits, and has never exhibited any of that violence & intractableness which were declared to be inconsistent with such privileges & pleasures. He sometimes, but rarely, requires aperient medicine: he generally retains his urine for twenty four hours, and often for a much longer period, without inconvenience or disease. 1 June 18

9th June, 1841.

Until within the last few days this gentleman dragged on the same vegetative mode of life. During one of his periods of agitation, however, it would appear that he had struck his left arm violently upon the edge of the chimney piece, in the gallery which he inhabits, and had broken the Ulna. The fracture did not appear to produce much uneasiness or irritation although the means adopted to secure it did so. So industrious was he in removing splints, bandages, &c that it became necessary to restrain the other arm. His health has been uninterruptedly good. 1 June 1841

1st June 1842

Immediately subsequently to the fracture of the Arm the Patients health gave way. He lost flesh became excessively irritable and suffered from repeated attacks of agitation in which the bandages were removed. The pulse rose at the same time and the discharge from the bowels was dark and offensive. His strength was supported by bland nutritious food porter and ultimately wine. A combination of Alteratives and tonics being likewise given chiefly consisting of Hyd: c Cret. & Spec: & P. Rhei. When morbid discharges appeared to follow this treatment recourse was had to Opium which was administered with great difficulty. The Patient ultimately improved and appeared to enjoy health modified as that always must be in such a case by age decrepitude, insanity and confinement until March 1842 when he was attacked by Rheumatism of the inferior limbs. Sp: perfusion was applied locally & Potassæ with Opiates internally, and apparently with decided benefit. Catarrh with profuse expectoration was met by simple expectorants and alteratives and the Patient was regaining strength and his ordinary agility, which enabled him to walk along the wall for a few paces: he had even taken a ride in the Carriage when he exhibited symptoms of prostration, loss of Appetite, emaciation &c and is

now

No. 66.

now extremely attenuated, pale and weak. This condition was ushered in by repeated and long continued paroxysms of agitation. The tongue is clean the pulse natural.

1 June 1843 Two most alarming attacks of Dysentery, occurring in the Months of September and January reduced this Patient to the very brink of the grave. Upon which occasions the disease appeared to yield to the free liberal and long continued use of pure Opium aided by laudanum injections and Port Wine Acetate of Lead was given in conjunction with the Opium: but repeated experience has proved that the latter alone can be trusted to. The strength of the Patient requires to be supported during (the) and subsequent to these attacks by a most liberal and invigorating diet. Aperients and Alteratives being likewise employed. The old Gentleman is at present in excellent health, but he does not now use his limbs in walking.

1 June 1844 Mr S has suffered from three distinct attacks of indisposition during the past year; A severe dysentery which was successfully subdued by Opium as upon former occasions: a discribed state of the Gums treated by Borax: and debility with pain in the Epigastrium & tenderness round the lower ribs which impedes some of his few and circumscribed attempts at locomotion and of which in curt but emphatic terms he actually complains. There was a perceptible increase of mental activity during his recovery from the bowel complaint but at present he is depressed and prostrated: his paroxysms of excitement are less conspicuous and his volleys of expectoration are less extensive in their range although this peculiarity may depend upon a diminution of his expulsive powers. There are however no further indications of old age or infirmity if we except a disposition to rest on the back in place of the side, determined probably by the uneasy sensations alluded to; and greater difficulty in the getting in & out of bed. He looks well; plump and contented: eats heartily and sleeps as only those can sleep who care not for tomorrow and adds his own asseveration that "he is finely" to these items of evidence. He is now taking a powder of Calumba Mercury and Chalk and Rhubarb which is acting, as it has before acted beneficially. Age does not appear to have added to his imbecility nor to his querulousness.

Continued to Page 289

Admitted

№ 67.

25 January 1841. Margaret Bell Æt. 35. Unmarried. N. Governess.

1. No account has been communicated of this young ladies character, but it has been learned from report that she was highly accomplished and intelligent: but versatile and capricious in her tastes and feelings if not eccentric in her manners

2. She was called to attend the sick bed of a married sister, whose illness she did not understand to be severe, but found that she had died before her arrival. The shock thus communicated and the anxiety and responsibility which subsequently devolved upon her while attending to her sisters family are supposed to have destroyed reason. The characteristic symptoms have been vehemence of manner and gesticulations incessant loquacity and sleeplessness.

3. The disease was preceded by sorrow from the event mentioned.

4. She speaks incoherently, generally in French and without any interruption. Altho' her ejaculations have little connexion they very frequently refer to the same subject. She will speak for hours respecting horses - ponies - charges of cavalry - Arab steeds and every form and position in which the Animal can be mixed. At other times she confines herself to the incessant utterance of a name, that of M Chevalier. During these harangues she lies upon the ground, spitting in all directions, and gazing steadily upon vacancy. She may, notwithstanding the concentration of her thought be so roused and diverted as to answer a question as to her health, to put out her tongue, give her hand &c. She attempts to sing, but her efforts never reach above a croak, so broken and harsh is her voice from crying. She sleeps very little even from narcotics and is so restless that before her removal to the Asylum she could only be kept in bed by the assistance of two Amazonian Nurses and the application of the strait jacket. She senses are obviously torpid or convey imperfect impressions in consequence of the pre occupation of the mind. Conjunctiva of one eye in a state of inflammation: that of the other is injected. Tongue clean and moist. Does not refuse food. B. constipated. P. 90. strong

5 This is the second attack. The lucid interval has continued for about 2 years.

## No 67.

two years. During the first she stated that the Patient manifested strong sexual feelings

6. No disposition to self destruction has been observed.

7. The Patient is perfectly harmless and has shewn no feeling of dislike to any one. She struggled energetically against the imposition of restraint and with the view of relieving herself from the interference and assiduities of her nurses but this violence has entirely ceased since the prevention has been removed. She formerly became agitated when allusion was made to her sisters death, but her mind is now so completely engrossed with morbid trains of thought that she does not appear to be affected by any reference to the subject

8. The Patients father was of irregular and dissipated habits and died suddenly but it is affirmed that there is no relation insane.

9. Depletion, purgatives and anodynes have been used but the disease has gone on steadily increasing.

10. The symptoms have been of some weeks duration; but she has become violent only within the last few days. She has never before been confined.

29th May, 1840.

The symptoms previously described continued for some days without any abatement. The exhibition of Tinct: Hyosciam: & Tinct: Valer: produced little alteration in the manners of the Patient, but obtained a little sleep. The bowels were then very freely evacuated by means of Pil: Hydarg: & Pil: Colocynth: followed by Saline Purgatives; and this action was kept up for the ensuing six months: the Purgatives being varied, as it was at all times observed that greater abruptness of manner & incoherence existed during constipation. When the Patient had become somewhat calm she was removed from the Padded Room, in which it had been necessary to place her, to a ~~private~~ private room, where, with short intervals of

agitation

agitation & vociferation, she passed the greater part of many days in sleep or reverie. From this she gradually and spontaneously roused herself, her deportment being milder and more correct, but assimilated, by the curtness & rudeness of her language, the habits of wandering over & from every subject introduced, and of speaking loudly, vacularly, & ejaculatorily, and by the painful yet laughing expression of countenance, to the condition out of which she had just passed. She was advised to employ herself, which she did by starts, and with great occasional activity, but with little success. These marks of unsound mind slowly disappeared, or softened down into a rather masculine but very clever & good humoured sobriety of character, and the active & able exercise of all her native powers & feelings. The progress of recovery was only once interrupted by the developement of a wild and reckless gaiety & excitement, which subsided in a very short time by the employment of Purgatives, and the resumption of the Hyoscyamus in Tincture. Latterly Pulv Rhei, given in Simple Syrup was taken every morning, as an alterative, and the treatment was concluded by diminishing the quantity of the Anodyne, and the use of a powder containing Powder of Scammony, Aloes & Ginger. The Patient recollected very imperfectly the events of the acute stages of her illness, and her own feelings & thoughts during its continuation: but on being informed of what appeared to be her delusions, or the grand objects of her attention, she was able to afford explanation of these, & to assign causes for the singular modes of expression which she had used. When sufficiently restored to engage in serious occupations or amusement she became a most valuable contributor to the Bazaar, and a promoter of all that could relieve a tedious hour.

Discharged Recovered.

In 31 lines back for page 3/5

the same time respecting the probable cause of the effects which might be made. The supervention of these new & more general symptoms is thus narrated Mr. R. has found in the morning complaining of dyspnea. Either from fear or from the state of the lungs the surface has cold & clammy. Ordered to have fire & water & when the state of collapse was somewhat removed a large blister was applied to the chest. Has expectorated blood but for what space is not specified. The patient is prone to accept that no symptom can be relied upon but opium seemed near the other antiseptics upon the succeeding day the opium was more sanguine & tenacious; the crepitus rale was distinctly heard in posterior part of the left side of the lung & all concomitant circumstances declared the presence of pneumonia. He has repeatedly hiccoughed. Sal ammoniac in solution given after several unsuccessful attempts to take tolerance was established seemed to produce decided amelioration. Alkalies & saline laxatives were likewise exhibited for some days the patient seemed to improve in respect his own sensations but in thought. The vomiting attributed to the nauseating effects of the Antimony ceased the greater part of the lung unaffected healthy sounds except occasionally during expiration & the act of deglutition was easy & gentle. A new attack of inflamation involving the whole of the left lung seemed upon the 11th July & although it was determined to resume the use of Sal Ammoniac in conjunction with Hydrocyanic Acid & the employ at the same time Acet Ammon. Sit Pot & Sp Mill the prospect was very unfavorable. These means seemed to promote expectoration but to produce no remedial effect. Erysipelas appeared on the scrotum prone to destruction. but seemed to be arrested by the expulsion of the capillary circulation. Death took place suddenly while the patient was in the act of swallowing some Jelly. And all his near desire & damage the same generous and impatient temper was incessantly manifested. He desired articles of diet which was regarded as injurious & then established a ground of cruelty & injustice & unfairness upon the appeal His declarations of agony were little by much subdued; but the spirit which dictated these ebullitions shone forth to the last

Dead

Admitted

## No. 68.

29 January 1840. Anne Frazer. Aged 40. Married and has children. Believed to be a Widow. a Housekeeper in respectable families & latterly Mistress of an Infant school. Her manners are said to have been pleasing & affable. It is at the same time remarked that she was proud, jealous of her own dignity and supposed privileges; nervous and anticipative of evil. The following Extract from the letter of a Lady in whose House she had acted as a confidential servant will show her condition immediately before symptoms of unsoundness of mind appeared. "Latterly we thought her very fanciful about her health, always imagining herself ill: and when we sent for the Medical man to see her, he declared there was very little the matter with her. On such occasions I always found her the better for being quietly and gently, but firmly spoken to and advised to exert herself, as it was more nervousness & not real illness, but it was difficult to persuade her of this. We used to think her a little proud; but still we always found her civil, and anxious to please & to do her duty. I fear the circumstances of my Aunts being both invalids, of the whole charge and responsibility being confided to her & of incessant quarrels with the servants must have increased her mental irritation & discomfort, as she foolishly gave up her situation."

2. Apart from the facts detailed above & the trials and anxieties suffered on account of her husband & children little is known of the causes of the disease.

3. She suffered much from general depression of spirits, from the fear that she was about to be deprived of her employment, that her house was about to be robbed &c before the actual manifestation of incoherence & insanity.

4. Pride, suspicion & constant apprehension of impending evil, of conspiracies, of interference with her Mother & her own affairs, of disrespect & unjust confinement, are the prevailing symptoms. The most marked, however, incoherence, a rather want of sequence & connection between her thoughts. She is extremely loquacious & talks incessantly & rapidly of her misfortunes injuries & maltreatment, but her statements are so disjointed & disarranged as to convey a very confused idea as to her meaning or as to the real merits of the matter about which she is speaking.

No 68.

5. This is said to be the first attack of derangement, altho she has previously been subject to nervous attacks, the previous features of which have not been mentioned.

6. No disposition to commit suicide has been observed.

7. She has never upon any occasion attempted to injure any one indeed she is easily alarmed for her own safety and fearful of being apprehended.

8. So far as is known no relative has been afflicted with nervous disease.

9. At the commencement of the complaint the head was shaved and blistered and she was kept quiet in her own house until sent to "Fancy Farm Asylum" where the mode of treatment is not known.

10. The disease has continued for about six months the greater part of which time has been passed in confinement.—

1st June, 1840.

It is somewhat difficult to delineate clearly the features of this person's alienation. Pride & discontent are the most striking and offensive features. She speaks mysteriously respecting herself and her pretensions; but until much irritated by the incredulity & opposition of those whom she addresses, she does not appear incoherent or inconsequent in her language. For a long period she seemed to suppose that all those with whom she formerly was acquainted, however slightly, were interested, or ought to interest themselves in her case. Under this conviction she composed dozens of epistles, in which vagueness and confusion of ideas were more apparent; although this might arise rather from defect of education than from imbecility or disease. She hints, suggests, and insinuates, that certain individuals knew all about her: who she is: why she is here: claims property, the papers connected with which are in the hands of a legal agent in Edinburgh &c. She was extremely annoyed which classified among the

deranged

haughty & convalescent Paupers: exclaimed loudly against the degradation of sleeping in a bed without curtains, and of loss of caste: she is much more satisfied since the removal of these grounds of complaint. She occasionally suffers from head-ache, and frequently ~~suffers from~~ requires opening medicine.

1 June 184

1st June, 1841.

Circumstances rendered it necessary to place this female once more among Patients of her own class, and this supposed degradation has been attended by a decided aggravation of the symptoms. She is as pertinacious of her status, but infinitely more incoherent in declaring the grounds upon which this arrogance is founded. She asserts that her friends pay a very high rate of board for her, that the Directors of the Institution, disregarding this, have treated her in the most unhandsome, unjust, and cruel manner, and that for this usage she claims, and will obtain, enormous damages. She lives in daily expectation that she will be restored to freedom, by the influence and upon the arrival of some of her friends or public authorities, to whom she still addresses her correspondence. Her manner is haughty, contemptuous, and cold. She is still subject to head aches, which generally succeed some violent outbursts of passion, or some disappointment.

1 June 184

1st June 1842

The delusions of this woman have become multiplied. She long laboured under the belief that she was confined among the poor by mistake and that another person of the same name was in possession of her name and in the enjoyment of those privileges and luxuries which are secured by a high rate of Board. The removal of her namesake has deprived this cause of complaint of its point; but it has not been eradicated. She now claims a title for her husband: has endeavored to alter or to add to her own rank by appropriating a number of high sounding patrician names. She claims consequence with many families of distinction and is fully convinced that the ignorance of her situation rather than want of interest in her welfare that has kept them apart: She further mingles with this second a spiritual and mystical superiority to which she alludes vaguely, because, according to her own explanation, her honours are perfectly acquainted with the nature of her claims. Her correspondence is still as extensive and this in despite of an almost uninterrupted silence on the side of her friends. A visit from one of her Children elicited some good feeling: but tended in no degree to soothe the asperity of temper or to dissipate the chronic state of frenzy which constitutes a large part of her disease. Head-aches and

No 68.

Stomachic disorder have been the only ailments to which she has been subject

1 June 1813 Mrs Frazer is as proud petulent and commanding in speech as at any former period. Her orbit may be said to be enlarged. She now claims a still more exalted position: her titled and talented connexions are still more numerous: the mistakes and misconceptions as to her rise to the British Institutions are now inexplicable and incredible; and with this complexity has come a greater confusion of ideas: less dexterity in explaining and in assigning reasons for the false position which she now occupies. She is herself perplexed by the perplexities which surround her. She has ceased to correspond with any one. She is still diligent in female works: but execrates every thing as if degraded by her labour. She is, at the same time most contemptuous and abusive to the officers. Her health is good.

1 June 1814 The Attendants upon the person are at present less stringent in the imposition of the more obnoxious part of their authority; and she is as acute and critical an observer of character and dexterous in taking advantage of the prevailing laxity or kindness and the opportunity which is afforded of giving full and unbridled indulgence to her powers of abuse and invective. She warps every circumstance that comes to her own knowledge to the discredit of others, into a direct injustice and breach of contract with her and gross partiality and favouritism to others. The Prussians is still relied on as a sort body guard to protect her from these evils or to execute her vengeance. She appears to have exhausted her epistolary resources or to place less confidence in new aids reiterated appeals as she writes less: but she evidently continues to await and expect replies to letters long since written and to speculate on the realization of the projects which they developed. She is haughty and repulsive to her Superiors. Cold censorious and ungracious to her companions: and glories more in saying what is startling and severe and calculated to give annoyance than in doing what is pleasing to others and becoming in herself. She still assists in sewing & repairing &c. She is pale and suffers from bilious headaches which are generally removed in twenty four Hours by the use of Blue pill and black draught: and requires an occasional aperient but is "fat fair and forty" if not more.

Continued to Page 301

Admitted

3 February 1840.

## No. 69.

William Russel. Aged 51. Watchmaker. Unmarried.

1. His original character is said to have been quiet and industrious: but latterly, that is, since his return from America, he has been liable to sudden paroxysms of rage and caprice.

2. The causes of this disease are conjectured to have been severe injuries of the head of which the cicatrix can still be traced: the effects of a hot climate and disastrous speculations, in which he lost all his previous earnings, which were considerable.

3. Nothing has been learned of where or how the symptoms arose, his conduct was, however, described by some correspondents of the family, as dissolute and dishonourable, before the outbreak of violence, which according to his own Account, had consigned him to a jail or asylum & to the application of the Clay cap.

4. Violent fits of passion arising without apparent cause, and at times when, from the existing state of his feelings, they were least to be expected, are said to be frequent and prominent symptoms. Two instances of this want of control over his impulses are given. He was upon one occasion, seated by the fire singing merrily, while his favourite sister was using an Italian iron. Suddenly without provocation or communication of any kind between them, he rose towards her, snatched the red hot iron and both threatened and attempted to force it into her mouth. Subsequent to this, and when apparently in good humour, he threw a Candlestick at his Mother with such force that missing her, it broke and passed through the panel of the door. He is further described as sometimes gesticulating extravagantly & denouncing particular individuals upon the street, as vowing vengeance against his relations, who he avers have acted unjustly towards him as to some property, as destroying the garden by constant transplantations of the fruit trees: — but as ~~becoming~~ being notwithstanding these exumbrances shrewd and intelligent when conversing respecting his trade, what he has observed abroad or of indifferent matters.

The disease is supposed to be increasing.

5. Is said to have experienced repeated attacks, but whether of violence or

№ 69.

or actual derangement is not particularized

6. The sentiments or designs of the Patient as to self destruction are not known to his friends but he has made no attempt to destroy himself

7. He has repeatedly threatened to kill his Mother and other friends & has more than once tried to carry these threats into execution. He is described as devising a malicious pleasure from inspiring the inmates of his home with terror. This he does by loud cries, menaces &c. He then designates himself the Lion frightening the Monkeys. When he sees it expedient to behave with decorum he says he is "playing possum". Some of his connections aver that he frequently seems impelled to shock and that he is relieved by doing so and restored to his ordinary state of tranquility. He is irritable & boasting every alternate day. He is very much upon his guard in the presence of strangers and converses readily & fluently upon ordinary topics: but his attention can at once be arrested & his mind excited by allusion to his father's property

8. It is alleged that no friend or relative is known to have been affected with mental derangement: but such of his connections as have visited the Institution may be characterized as eccentric

9. No particular treatment has been followed. Upon his return from America he was in bad health & debilitated & was cared for accordingly

10. During the whole period since his return, two and a half years, he has exhibited the symptoms narrated: but it is highly probable that he has been insane for a longer period. He has never before been confined in this country.

During his residence in the Crichton Asylum this patient was quiet, amenable to the rules, and regulations, & suggestions of the Officers, & in many respects rational. There were observed the following indications of unsound and weakened intellect

1st
2
3

No 69.

1st. He passed suddenly, without any or adequate cause, from the extreme of sorrow to mirth, from weeping to laughing.

2. When mention was made of the disputed property in Belfast, he lost all recollection of what he had been doing or saying, and becoming engrossed, expatiated upon it as long as he could find listeners.

3. He stated most extravagant and incredible tales of his own adventures in the United States, or of what took place while he was in that Country & evidently believed what he said, altho' in some matters, these were impossible.

4. He repeated the same story fifty times a day, with perfect fidelity, however, and without recollecting that he had ever before adverted to the subject. ——

16th March. 1840.

After residing a month in the Asylum, exhibiting the symptoms detailed above, engaging occasionally, but not steadily in garden work, he was, by the injudicious interference of some acquaintances,

Removed during treatment.

No 66 Continued from Page 277.

28 August 1814. A short time subsequent to the conclusion of the last Report the health of this Patient became more precarious. He became more emaciated without any appreciable cause, presented a wan and bleached countenance and occasionally suffered from debility. But until within the last few days he invariably left Bed when about to evacuate the Bowels although he often required assistance in order to return to it. The Sences were continued. Most recently he manifested dislike or carelessness of food: passed Urine at very protracted intervals: spent successive days and nights in a State of agitation and excitement moving to and fro in bed and ejecting his saliva in all directions and to great distances. Opium was tried in order to secure sleep and composure but from the state of the secretions was abandoned. The duration of the retention of the Urine was occasionally so great and attended by so much constitutional irritation that it became necessary to exhibit sweet Spirits of Nitre in white Wine and ultimately Æther Sodæ which generally and speedily produced the desired effect. The discontinuation treatment continued: and a gentle alterative course of Blue Pill had been prescribed when all such cautious and gradual modes of Practice required to be superseded by more active measures as the patient was found yesterday morning after passing a good night and presenting the usual appearance on the first visit of the day. Attendant, in a state of Collapse, pale panting and cold. When the Physician reached his Bedside it was found that he had slept on the preceding night, that his bowels and bladder had been healthily evacuated, that as hour previously he had composedly on his side: but that now he suffered under absolute orthopnœa that the Pulse was small regular about 80 that the extremities were cold and the lip and forehead were livid. On exploration the resonance of the Chest was clear but the respiratory murmur could not be distinguished from the puffing bellows sound produced by the lips in the difficult breathing. The dangerous was that effusion had taken place into some portion of the lungs or that the case afforded an illustration of that sudden and anomalous sinking which are observed in the old and exhausted. Wine was immediately exhibited: hot clothes to the abdomen and hot bottles to the feet: turpentine was applied to the chest and a small quantity of gruel and turpentine was injected into the rectum. These measures were most strenuously pursued during the day and as no additional strength could be discovered in the Pulse as the Strength was obviously failing and as eccentric

## No 66

excentrice Abdominus was observed towards Evening, Gin was ordered to be given in place of Wine and a large Blister to be applied to the Nape of the Neck. About three ounces of Urine were drawn off in the Evening and a slight discharge of fœculent matters took place from the Bowels. He gradually sunk during the night: in the morning the Pulse could not be perceived and he died at 9 o'Clock. No gleam of intelligence occured towards the close of Life or during the slight indisposition which preceded his last illness. He occasionally took a flower presented to him by the Son of the Medical Attendant manifesting a momentary gratification: but it was cast aside that he might bury himself beneath the Blankets. Pick his nails and fingers muttering in concert. or expressed by a chuckling and derisive laughter contempt for those around. His mode of repelling all approaches whether of mirth or to render him assistance continued the same. he swore energetically accompanying his malediction with a laugh or a Scowl according to the state of his temper.

Died.

Admitted 7th February 1840

No. 70.

Mary Wright.

1 See Case No 32.

2 About a month since she was exposed to cold, took a warm bath, was affected with Dysentery in a very severe form and has since lost flesh and strength: the disease having continued with so rare any intermission and it is suspected still continues. This circumstance conjoined with the hereditary predisposition is supposed to have produced the present attack of insanity.

3 She was in good but not elevated spirits before this occasion of the disease. This cheerfulness succeeded to great languor & apprehensiveness. Cat. annual.

4 At first the prominent symptom was taciturnity: more recently, she has been loquacious talking incessantly of her own feelings & sufferings: declaring that her bones are in a state of decomposition, that they are disarticulated: & that this is especially the case with the bones of the spine: that she is on fire and has ignited the Bed & Bedroom furniture: that the half of her face is away and turned backwards: that she does not breathe, nor swallow: that she is dead &c. Her debility is extreme: the body is much emaciated, especially the limbs. Eruption of face retrocedes. Eyes clear: restless. Tongue clean. Appetite sometimes voracious but generally she feels disgust towards food & refuses to take it. Has been fed by the Physician more than once. Complains of flatulence and pain during digestion. Bowels alternately affected with Constipation and diarrhoea. Evacuations mucous - bloody rarely purulent. Respiration regular. Pulse 100 weak & soft. Sleeps little.

5 This is a relapse. the lucid interval having continued for somewhat more than two months since the first attack.

6 The patient upon one occasion since her admission attempted to throw herself down stairs: with the "half formed intention or expectation" as she has since confessed & expressed it of ending death.

No. 70.

7. She imagines that the corrupted and diseased state of her body does injure others: but the evil is inflicted without & against her inclination.

8. See Case No. 32.

9. The attack of Dysentery has been treated, the mental derangement has not.

10. The disease has been fully developed for some days. During the previous attack the Patient was confined in the Carlstow Institution.

1st June, 1840.

At first Mrs W was treated with the view of allaying the extreme irritability of the intestinal canal, and of reestablishing her bodily strength. These objects were attempted and so far accomplished by the employment of small doses of Sydrocy. & Brit. in conjunction with Bot. Mucil. highly nutritious but bland food and a little wine being given at the same time. A nightly Anodyne of the Extr. Hyosciam. was likewise given. Purgatives after a short time became necessary, but being given in combination with Henbane no tendency to Dysentery returned. In the month of March the Patient gained flesh rapidly, and acquired a greater degree of self-control, sleeping better, engaging in fancy work for a short time, and attending less to her bodily sensations. A servant was ordered to sleep in the same room. After a remission of the symptoms for about a fortnight, she became exceedingly unhappy and restless: her whole nervous system seemed to be unhinged, or endowed with preternatural sensitiveness. She apprehended the approach of some awful calamity: that she was to be tried before some Tribunal which was sitting in an adjoining room: she heard every the slightest movement or noise in the House, and magnified them into thunder: she knew that all her friends were up stairs, and often that they were — massacred, &c. She ultimately became altogether inattentive to cleanliness & decency, was often loud & noisy, and required to be placed, during the night, in the padded room. Purgatives, Anodynes, Tonics, Counterirritants

Leave

have been fully & fairly tried without avail, and the Patient, although at present somewhat quieter, is quiet rather from weakness than from returning clearness of mind. She never sits down; never addresses a question to those around except to demand food: displays no interest, past, present, or prospective; has an air of puerility & perplexity, and never alludes even to her former hallucinations. It should be noted that for about three weeks Mrs W. insanity presented a daily intermittent type, there being a perfect intermission of twenty-four hours, & then a period of excitement of the same duration; the latter always coming on about 4 P.M. and ushered in by great turgescence of the superficial veins, flushing of face, and heat of surface.

9th June, 1841.

From the apprehension that chronic inflammation might be going on insidiously in the membranes or surfaces of the Brain, it was judged expedient to introduce a Seton in the neck, which was continued for several months. This, and the regulation of the bowels, and the constant watching & prompt treatment of individual symptoms as they arise have constituted the greater portion of the remedial means resorted to. The threatened Paralytic has not increased, indeed, if the discontinuance of certain acts generally associated with mental degradation, and the occasional exercise of will & attention in the performance of a mechanical act, can be interpreted as indications of improvement, the mind is less childish, & more active than immediately subsequent to the paroxysms of furious intermittent Mania. Her habits were for some time deplorably filthy, but latterly she exerts a greater control over the sphincters, and more willingly cooperates in the efforts to engraft attention & cleanliness upon her present condition. For many months she became restless immediately after dinner, requested to be allowed to go to bed, & when her importunities were resisted, she persisted in standing or walking near the bedroom door, until her solicitations were complied with. These solicitations, and all her replies, are uttered in a whining plaintive tone, and couched in an infantile style. Her expressions are very few in number; that for comfort, happiness, and health, invariably being, that she is quite happy in this splendid palace, along with her beautiful Miss K. and her lovely Miss B. If she actually entertains affections for these persons, which is somewhat problematical, there can be no doubt as to the strong dislike she feels towards another member of her circle, expressed, as it is, by blows inflicted at well chosen times, and in well chosen places

Interviews

Admitted 19 February

No 70.

Interviews with her Brother, Aunt, Husband, countenance the suspicion that her feelings are blunted or annihilated. The individuals she either failed to recognise, or recognising, treated in a rude, unkind & unnatural manner, manifesting either a positive antipathy or indifference towards them; or occupying herself in efforts to escape from their presence or enquiries. Some months since occasional twitching was noticed in the right arm. This symptom has not returned. Her bodily health is now excellent.

1st June 1842

At the present moment Mrs H is satisfied is more clear, coherent and active than she has been for a very long period. Her temper is exhaustively irritable and uncontrolable: but she now frequently exercises herself acts upon some motive of her own and adheres to a resolution when once formed. For many months she was busied in knitting but performed her tasks so indifferently that the work was invariably taken down in the evening and recommenced the succeeding day. She either never perceived this deed or perceiving it augmented in the propriety of the measure. She does not now engage in any occupation but when not in the grounds she occupies a particular seat beside the Piano apparently busied in the perusal of a Newspaper. She has seen some of her relatives and recognised them and took advantage of their visits to complain bitterly of the usage she receives from those to whose charge she was committed, describing particular outrages which although altogether unimaginary, indicated, antipathy and a dexterity in devising means of revenge. In the Month of January she was attacked by a plurisy which speedily yielded to treatment and she has since been quite well.

9 May 1843 Proud scornful and irascible this Patient has passed the last months in solitude and reserve amidst numbers: in perfect indolence and idleness where all is bustle and business and in utter disregard of former friendships of proximity & her home - ungrateful and sullen and repulsive. These manifestations would indicate partial insanity with morbid action of the propensities & her propensity to strike & injure is not now so frequently exercised. It has been fully plumbed by a disposition to subject & insult. Her feelings appear to be precisely the same when appealed to by her dearest and most intimate friends and when directed to those whom she may regard as foes. She occasionally complains of severe headache and pain diffused over the whole surface of the body of so exquisite a description as to render the touch of a finger intolerable. In order to be placed in an Asylum near her own relatives she was

Removed

Admitted 19 February 1840 — Name — No. 71.

Mary Macneil ast. 38 The Wife of a Shepherd. Nothing has been communicated by the Medical man who certifies her insanity as to her previous disposition or deportment, but it is believed that she was good humoured affectionate & correct.

2. She became insane for the first time after giving birth to a child & her present condition is referred to the same cause.

3. A certain flightiness of manner was observed before the full development of the present symptoms.

4. Her malady is chiefly shewn in a great restlessness; in an inability or unwillingness to undertake or continue her ordinary occupations & duties, in which she formerly took great delight. in her conceiving that her husband is God Almighty, that the day of judgment is past, and that all have died and are now happy, except herself: that her husband is exceedingly unkind seeing that with his unbounded power and riches he allows her to continue an ill-clothed, ill-fed, household drudge. Catamenia irregular. State of Bowels not known. Sleeps very little, and is extremely noisy and troublesome during the night.

5. This is the third attack: the first having occurred six years ago. The last lucid interval, which, however, does not appear to have consisted in a complete restoration to sanity continued about three years.

6. She manifests no disposition to commit suicide: but on one occasion went into the fire to escape the clutches of the Devil" whom she imagined to be in pursuit of her.

7. She manifests a capricious, wayward, and irritable disposition. her ill-temper arising, partly from misconception of motive & her own relation to the persons around. She has injured her children, but not designedly or maliciously. as at the same time she was either impressed with the belief that she was acting kindly towards them or unconscious of the nature of her actions.

## No 71

8 Her Mother was long in a State which is called "nervous excitement" & died mad & paralytic in confinement.

9 Has been an inmate of the Dumfries Asylum for two periods: one of seven the other of nine months.

10

1 June 18

1st June, 1840

This woman has become more tranquil; brings her delusions and morbid feelings less prominently forward, and engages readily in the most laborious tasks. She has received purgative medicine; but is in robust health.

1st June, 1841.

The active habits of this woman have pretty generally been called into exercise by employment in the laundry, for which she is rewarded by daily animal Diet, & Liquorice, of which she is remarkably fond. This repetion of the muscular system has developed the weak or wicked parts of her character. She is more rude, coarse, & contumacious in her language; more rapid and vehement in her gestures and movements: but although very unmanageable and troublesome, she has not displayed any tendency nor actual violence. She is more an ill trained, vulgar, & ill mayd depraved woman, than a Lunatic. At one time she expressed great indifference, sometimes detestation towards her husband & home; now she demands to be restored to them; whether from a return of healthy feeling, or from a fine jack to obtain liberty, it is difficult to determine.

1 June 18

1st June 1842

This woman appears to have abandoned all hopes of restoration to her home and children, and all wishes that these hopes could be realized. She expresses the most bitter dislike towards her husband whom she accuses of gross infidelity and cruelty, one of enormous crimes against society. Her language even when not dictated by jealousy, is of the most brutal and blasphemous character, and but little corresponds with

5

№ 71

with the good humoured aspect she bears. She believes especially when exhausted by labour, for she is a most powerful assistant in the laundry, or stung by disappointment, or excited by the presence of Cats. that the Physician is Daly and Apostrophises him as defies him as such. Her chief is scrub drudgery for which, however, she demands remuneration: With the conviction, apparently, that none will be granted but with no diminution of her exertions. She avoids all intercourse with her companions. Strangury, profuse menstruation and toothache have unceasingly conspired her to see without impairing her general health. —

1 June 1843 To encourage and reward the industry of this individual: she has been presented with materials, of which she is suggested that she should construct clothes for her children. This has at once gratified her personal and parental feelings, and she preserves quiet and obedience; until her object be accomplished, and then recur the misunderstandings and dissensions: the accusations of injustice and hardship. she strikes for Wages. by which her laborious life is diversified and interrupted. Her conduct and conversation has been strikingly indelicate and indecent of late but even amid the general coarseness of her deportment there appear indications of clear thinking and good feeling. She is stout and serviceable —

1 June 1844 Rude boisterous manners: violent passions and a shocking antipathy to her husband, are now the chief features of this woman's alienation. When permitted the enjoyment of what she deems well earned privileges, such as walking alone in the Airing Court, and other peculiarities, these manners are so far subdued and subside into coarseness and indelicacy of expression, and her propensities are dissipated or moderated by the hard labour in which she engages. But on the other hand of position her will, however insignificant the obstacle, and however unimportant the wishes may be, leads to bursts of demoniacal fury. The change of her bedroom in the Month of November produced a scene of this kind which it required the strength of several persons to restrain her rage or rather to prevent its consequences. To contrast with this aspect of her disease are the good feeling still directed towards her children and the industry with which she prepares her annual gift of articles of clothing. This is now in preparation and she is accordingly remarkably bland and complacent. She is more attentive to her personal appearance and has been supplied with the

No 71

with a power which has soothed and gratified her vanity and allayed many of those asperities which cannot fail to arise in dealing with a disposition so inflammable and so little accessible to reason. Her appearance and exertion in the Lavatory betoken great strength and the prime of life.

1 June 1845. The difficulty of restraining this woman within the rules & regimen imposed upon the other members has long been a blemish & scandal to the Gallery which she inhabits. She determined to walk and knit in the Airing Ground when the regulations required her presence in the Hall: she would prefer solitude, when the discipline applied to others required society. She has been gradually deprived of those privileges conceded by successive Attendants, through fear, or compassion, or indolence, but the struggle for supremacy was long and obstinate. She has been vexed by her husband and by some of her Children: but this peace offering does not appear to have mollified her indignation or removed her complaints. The husband is painted as a callous libertine: the children as ingrate and estranged. But notwithstanding this estimate her affections still plead urgently in their behalf: and her hopes and fears obviously wander constantly towards that home which she confesses she is incapable of regulating and to which she affirms she is not solicitous to return. She is blooming and buxom.

1 June 1846 This patient has firmly declined all overtures for her restoration to liberty. This ultimatum she avowed & adhered to while resident in her own chosen asylum against the best & unhumane medical discipline of the establishment, in opposing her wish for the removal of several diseased teeth: and is only abundantly forgotten during the effervescence of a quarrel with her superiors in the Lavatory department, of which she is still a useful member. The visits of her children have been more frequent and have tended to develope the native strength of affection and intellect which this woman possesses. Her affection for these misdemeanants came her showed through hurried views of their untoward mode of life and the relation in which it is expected they should stand to her contrast strangely with her vehemence, delusions and appalling blasphemies. Her oaths are one of the most frightful nature while she is agitated: but remember each other ordinary of the Pentateuch and of the destiny of man are most extraordinary & original. She is of opinion that actual regard to her present conduct; for which she affirms she is not responsible as long as she is confined. She possesses a distinct & undeniable title to salvation acquired by the regularity of her attendance at Church, sacrament & other ordinances. Her performance of these conditions has given her right to eternal felicity of which she cannot abandon or deprive herself, which is unquestionable & unquestionable. Can this be the fragment of some former bold speculation, or is it the effusion of disease? The patient's face and person still indicate perfect health. (Continued to page 304.)

Admitted

22. February 1840

No 72.

John Roxburgh. æt. 31 Married and has children. Tailor. of an irritable disposition

2. The very sudden death of his Father is assigned as the cause of the disease; but the patient has for many years been afflicted with epilepsy & as the fits have latterly been more severe it is probable that his present condition may in part be referred to this circumstance

3. Has been melancholy for the last three months and suffered from habitual Constipation of the Bowels.

4. What the prominent symptoms were is not stated: but they are mentioned as having increased for some time past. It is concluded that the patient must have been extremely violent & outrageous as he was found by the Attendant sent to convey him to the Institution restrained by a strait jacket and guarded by two men. The lacerated state of the soles of his feet likewise suggests that he had either attempted to escape or been wandering in inclement weather and rough roads, without shoes.

5. This is the first attack of a serious nature but he has previously had one or two slight paroxysms of aberration.

6. It is said to have made no decided attempt to commit suicide. but notwithstanding this it is reported that he endeavoured to effect his descent from a window with what intention is not known

7. The patient has manifested a disposition to injure others particularly his wife.

8. It is said in answer to this query "the patient has long been subject to nervous disease & often takes fits."

№ 72.

9. Is supposed to have had no treatment of any kind.

10. Has never before been confined in a Madhouse.

7th May, 1840.

The acute stage of this man's disease subsided immediately after admission; and all the treatment required was to regulate the Bowels, and to introduce a Seton into the neck. His epileptic attacks were frequent but slight; during one of these however, and when there was neither a fall nor any unusual position or excessive violence of muscular action to account for the accident, the right humerus was dislocated downwards, solely by the spontaneous contraction of the muscles. Taking advantage of the exhausted & lethargic state succeeding an epileptic attack the dislocation was reduced without much difficulty.

Discharged Recovered.

N° 68 Continued from page 285

26. March 1845

In consequence of the exhaustion of the funds & the benevolence of the parties who supported this Patient she was to day removed to Monaghyde Asylum. She left the Institution without regret of course but without acrimony or triumph although under the full conviction that now her rights would be asserted, now her true position would be attained, now her husband and the Church would recognise her authority and the indignities and degradation to which she has so long & so unmercifully been exposed would be compensated for by the acquisition of rank riches and reputation. She has been in good health during this Winter.

Removed.

Admitted

24 February 1840

## No. 73.

John Aitchison ast. 46. Married and has children. A Mariner & master of a Sailing Vessel for many years. Described as a highly respectable man but of irritable and otherwise bad temper. Addicted to drinking while Harbour, but not a drunkard.

2. Some months ago he lost his Vessel upon the Irish Coast when the Cargo was stolen & the very planks broken up for fire wood by the inhabitants. In his first voyage with a New Vessel he got on shore. To these misfortunes & to the pecuniary loss which he has sustained, as he was part owner of the ships, is his derangement traced, as he was in good spirits and health previous to the Shipwreck. It is, however, worthy of notice that at the time of occurrence he was exposed to severe cold.

He conceives himself to be a great Sea Captain & to be possessor of every thing he sees.

3. No alteration was observed in the mental or bodily functions before the appearance of the disease.

4 The most marked signs of insanity are his ideas of his own wealth and importance the magnificence of the actions he proposes to perform or in all performes the most remarkable of which are the procuring an Act of Parliament by which the wages of Seamen are to be raised, the building of an immense fleet of Ships in which all unemployed Seamen are to find occupation &c When opposed, or when these splendid schemes are treated as delusions, he becomes irritable & intractable. If allowed, he is inclined to wander from home without object. Talks incessantly about wealth, Vessels &c. At first he was sleepless: he now rests better. Eats & looks as before the Attack. B. regular from Medicine T. coated with a white fur. Has had no fits. Is latterly more violent & now conceives that it is his Wife, & not himself, that is insane.

5. This is the first attack. He is for a few minutes at a time composed & rational

6 He has never attempted to commit suicide, nor is he suppose to meditate it.

No 73.

7. Has upon one occasion struck his Wife; but althō' passionate has not injured other people or property.

8. Had a Sister who was insane her disease having come on without apparent cause.

9. Purgatives & Anodynes have been tried but without benefit.

10. He has been insane for about three weeks. part of this time being passed in commanding his Vessel. He never has been Confined.

11th May, 1840

Anodynes, an occasional laxative, and bitters, constitutes the whole of the medical treatment to which this Patient required to be subjected. Morally, after he had become accustomed and subject to the discipline of the establishment, and somewhat tranquilized, he was engaged in labour & daily reasoned with, decided, and joked with upon the subjects of his ships and air castle building. When impressed with the opinions of his advisers & attendants the matter was allowed to pass unnoticed, and, if possible, to expire spontaneously. This system produced the desired effect, for although unsettled when at first engaged in work, and long obdurate in maintaining the reality of his visions against all the evidence & storm & mirth which could be used as weapons against them: he was very soon able to conceal, if not to control his extravagancies, and at last, after long silence, joined heartily in the jest of his former absurdities. He joined the class for writing & arithmetic; and was extremely grateful for all the kindness & attention displayed towards him.

Discharged Recovered.

(No 71 continued from page 298.)

1st June, 1847. This woman is discontented with the duties and labour assigned her, yet she toils on and exceeds the utmost limits required; she is displeased with the remuneration awarded for her assistance in the Laundry, and yet she expresses great gratitude for the privilege to clothe her children. She affirms that she is not fit inmate for the Institution, but she repels all overtures for her return home, and distinctly intimates her resolution to reside here. Her delusions have scarcely been alluded to of late; but the marks of a coarse contracted mind, of turbulent unregulated propensities, and a total disregard or inability to perceive the decencies and amenities of even plebeian life are still very prominent and offensive. Her language is most pitiable and imitating; her dress untidy and slovenly: her gait a compound of lumbering and shuffling; her look wild and animalized. The redeeming features are the strength of her family ties; a rude generosity; a readiness to acknowledge errors, without however any effort to retrieve them. With her the refinements and elegancies and even the amusements of life avail nothing: she rarely attends any watchful meeting of the inmates, and returns spurning and disappointed when her disinclination to do so has been overcome. She is literally, and from her own spontaneous choice, and by her own act, a drudge: delighting in the amount and severity of her task. She is strong, florid, and plethoric. The catamenia have recently become extremely profuse, almost deserving the title of menorhagia, and must direct the attention to the state of the Uterus.—

(Continued at p. 14, B.T. Vol 2)

Admitted

20th March 1840. No. 74.

Jonathan Neilson. Unmarried; a Clerk. æt. 37. His temperament described

1. as very sensitive and keenly alive to all impressions.

2. The complaint was caused by fear excited by long immersion in the water while swimming.

3. He always was of quiet and retired habits & much subject to derangement of the functions of the liver.

4. His disease occasionally displays itself by great violence of manner. but generally he is tranquil, manageable, engages in reading, endeavours to evade observation in various ways, remaining in his bedroom, sitting with his face covered by a handkerchief &c but probably at no time is he perfectly sound and sane. The symptoms are increasing. B. remarkably torpid.

5. This is a relapse, there having been about twelve previous attacks without any well established lucid interval. The fit continues from three to ten days.

6. He has never attempted to commit suicide.

7. Never has manifested any disposition to injure persons or property. He supposed that disappointment began and keeps up the morbid train of thought. It is difficult to induce him to take aperient medicine at any time, & when his Bowels become disordered, or constipated, he then generally breaks out into a fit of violent excitement which lasts for some days & until he has a copious evacuation, which has on most occasions been obtained by Calomel, given in a disguised form. This Statement is given by his Medical Attendant.

8. He is hereditarily predisposed to nervous sensibility.

9 ∑

No 74.

9. Attention to the Bowels & mild moral treatment are the only means of restoration that have been tried

10. The disease is of six or seven years duration. He has never left Home & scarcely his Bedroom during the whole of this time.

1st June, 1840.

The Patient now readily takes medicine; and although the Bowels are torpid, no difficulty is encountered in regulating them. The manners of Mr R are awkward, odd, and retiring; and he cannot be induced to join freely in conversation, generally sitting apart, with his face concealed, or engaged in reading, but he has, as yet, given no indication of violence or irrational excitement. He is fond of walking, skittles, &c & readily acquiesces in whatever is proposed for his comfort or cure.

1st June, 1840.

The death of his Father, which occurred since the date of the last Report, and which was announced to him in a favorable moment, when free from excitement, produced no manifestation of sorrow, nor elicited many inquiries as to the illness or affairs of his Parent. As to the latter, however, he inquired rationally when visited some time afterwards by his friend & Physician Dr Inman. He is at present in high, that is in morbid spirits, walking incessantly and quickly, soliloquizing night and day, and when he does pause to converse, he speaks upon trivial matters, incoherently, or in mere half finished sentences, which suggest, rather than state what he is thinking of. These peculiarities were observed only once before, & then the disorder of his manner, his intemperance of language, suspicion of the motives of others, and actual violence were much greater. His healthy, and customary deportment is shy, retiring & awkward; is much pleased with attention, and exceedingly vulnerable upon the subject of Tobacco. He is perfectly healthy.

No 711

1 June 1842. No deviation from his habitual retirement and love of solitude & seclusion and consequently no paroxysm of boldness has been recorded during the past year. A restless, sleepless night sometimes occurs, when he is heard walking to and fro in his apartment, but the excitement does not proceed further. Notwithstanding the long prevalence of a state so favorable to indulgence in whatever natural predilections may remain, the Patient has read as little and that little by stealth and has communicated as little with those around as when farther removed from a state of sanity. His natural disposition seems to have acquired strength by and from the influence of disease. He makes no enquiries concerning relatives, displays no interest in local affairs, expresses no anxiety as to the expiry of his isolation; yet it might be rash to conclude that he is indifferent to these matters or contented and happy in his present situation. His aspect is that of robust, ruddy health.

1 June 1843. Three months of excitement, restlessness, and hilarity of manner have occured during the past year. The patients frank, even ceremonious and rude observations, clearly showed, however, that his power and tendency to observe has been undervalued. That during his period of abstraction and solitariness he had acquired many new facts, drawn conclusions and formed opinions and that the amount of intelligence still possessed is, as in many other cases, much greater than what could be imagined if the eccentricity of manner and the indifference to all things which other men prize be taken in the estimate. Cold constant and judicious training be brought to bear upon such a mind it might be raised infinitely in the scale; it might in fact be rendered a healthy but unhinged mind. Mr Ns only indulgence is a Cigar: all other gratifications are disregarded. Here in the vigor of Manhood

1 June 1844 The prevailing tone of this patients mind during the past year has been tranquility, taciturnity and shyness. Even his coveted luxury, a Cigar, he has not confidence to demand; and he shuns all approaches to familiarity, without rudeness, but with rooted and sincere desire to retire within himself and to seek shelter not from, but under the shadow of his own thoughts. That these are still coherent and discursive, although somewhat deranged

Admitted 23 March

No 74

elevated and extravagant, his conversation when related suffices to show; but although embracing a vast variety of topics of very doubtful interest they never seem to comprehend his own affairs or condition, or those of his Family. Even when introduced to his attention these matters are treated with marked and necessarily morbid indifference. He reads a little: but his own heart is the favorite object of study: whether the examination is productive of pleasure or pain cannot be gathered from him only: but his ordinary aspect is that of resignation and repose if not of content and enjoyment. He has not required medical advice.

1 June 1845 Mr Neilson has been brought more into contact with the external world recently has displayed less repugnance to such intercourse and has derived obvious although not expressed gratification from what he has seen and heard. He has attended concerts plays and picnics, but while mingling with his fellow men there has existed no communion, no correspondence: his reconcile has never been cast off nor invaded; his pleasures have been purely personal and selfish. How far the impressions received tended to disturb or modify his own trains of thought, his manner and partial confidence do not disclose: but his repeated allusions to the scenes he has witnessed while in a communicative vein prove that he has drawn copious materials of reflection from them, that they continue to occupy a large portion of his mind, and that he recurs to them as eras in his inner life. As his inadmissibility to such recreations occurs only when reserved shy and silent the immediate effects are but imperfectly known: and the remote consequences are mingled up with the hurry and confusion of this period of excitement. A humorous companion has described this patients two forms of alienation as the talkee and the walkee state and these rude phrases convey an idea of the characteristics predominant at the time. When tranquil and perhaps recurrent the health point he walks to and fro but invariably in the most obscure and secluded corner and with great rapidity as if to elude observation: and it is probable that the place and pace are resorted to precisely for the purpose of securing privacy. When excited he talks incessantly and with such volubility that his language is rather a rush of words than distinct or intelligible expressions. He even reads by stealth now. He has been extremely quiet for sometime and in excellent health. His brother has recently visited the institution, but not the patient affirms that these manifestations are merely deemed suppressions of his original disposition

Continued to page 310

Admitted

23d March 1840

No. 75.

Janet Moffat æt: 60 A Spinster, was in early life, a Dairy maid.

1. Displays, before the disease, a good but timid disposition.

2. Cause of the disease is not known.

3. It has not been ascertained whether any unusual change in the system preceded the appearance of the present symptoms.

4. Her chief delusions are that she is entitled to a large fortune; that her father, who has been dead for many years, is still alive & concealed in the neighbourhood; that she is the wife of the former Clergyman of the Parish: that she is "four "score & eleven years old". Her demeanour is perfectly quiet, unless when excited, or thwarted. The malady has, for a long time, been almost stationary but she is becoming less able to take care of herself from age. Speaks with great rapidity: repeating a few sentences affirming the delusions just enumerated.

5. So far as can be learned there has been no lucid interval.

6. She has never exhibited any disposition to commit suicide.

7. She is as before stated, altogether harmless, except when contradicted & roused upon the subject of her father's death, & then her violence is confined to scolding.

8. The history of her relations is not known. They are all dead.

9. The treatment, if any, resorted to in the earlier stage of the malady has not been ascertained: & none has been tried of late years.

10. The disease has continued for about Twenty five years. Was confined for a very short time in the Dumfries Asylum: but having made her escape she was not sent back.

1st June, 1840.

This woman is constantly occupied in Spinning, knitting &c but during the night & morning before the day's task has commenced, she is extremely unhappy & discontented, and more the victim of her habitual delusions. She is then ill tempered, declares that she has been "cut up" during the past night: that there is a design to rot and murder her: that she is neither "sick nor sair," & thus differing from her unfortunate companions. As a bribe or stimulus to exertion or propriety of conduct, a thimbleful of whiskey is omnipotent.

1 June

1st June, 1841.

The same tale is told; the same petition tendered every day: but although the result is always discouragement and disappointment, she willingly engages in such work as she is able to undertake, upon condition of being remunerated with Tobacco. She suffered for a short time from Diarrhœa, which was readily checked by the usual means.

1st June 1842.

She is the drudge and the favorite of the establishment, performing the most menial offices without a murmur and with the distant and doubtful prospect of a supply of Tobacco. Yielding, as she hourly does, to paroxysms of causeless anger and as causeless grief. She can be easily appeased and she resumes her querulous description of her wealth wisdom and unmerited treatment. She is generally contented and although constantly clamouring for liberty she has never urged upon any opportunity to obtain it. She is looking old and has been troubled with Cough and Diarrhœa.

1 June 18

1. June 1843. The approach of age is slow and gentle. Its steps have been marked as yet rather by a change of aspect than by actual infirmity. She was confined to bed for some time by Erysipelas of the legs unaccompanied by any constitutional disturbance; she has suffered for brief periods from want of appetite; but with these exceptions her past year has been one of good health and activity. She still devotes herself to the service of the Scullery Maid; but is said to be a less valuable assistant than formerly. She is certainly less tractable and more frequently exhibits the most unintelligible fury which invariably terminates in a fit of long-prolonged, blasphemous, piercing screaming. When so roused she accuses everyone of wholesale murder and theft: of despoiling her of Millions, of maiming and mutilating her body into morsels and displays the great aggravation of the crime by affirming that

No 75

that dies perpetrated under our House. Her conceptions of time, age, and decay must be very imperfect, as she declares that she is 80, and yet confidently believes that her father is alive and a resident in the same Mansion

1 June 1841 She has strayed even more widely from the established computation of time, and now affirms that she is 103, while her Parents are out of their teens. She makes no effort to explain this anachronism because she does not perceive the incongruity. But this imaginary leap over twenty three years has made no visible impression upon her frame. She in fact deserves the encomium upon her freshness and fairness, which she delights to listen to and to extol. She is healthy and active after her own Standard in the servile task allotted to her. More querulous, however, more easily incensed, her shrilling wailings cry more frequently penetrate through the establishment. The origin of these lamentations is unchanged. She is murderer or manslaughter with murder, mutilated, spitballed, and insulted. The scream is invariably the close the portentous of a long brade of objurgations and bravade. Her only real misfortunes are astopping of the Tobacco supply, the conflagration of an Apron by sending her lighted pipe into its folds and the deprivation of all her entreaties for Stimulants.

1 June 1842 The present misfortune of Sam's life is the fragility of her tobacco pipes, and her inability to replace this invaluable vehicle of pleasure by purchase in consequence of robbery to the extent of three and twenty Pence under circumstances and by persons unknown. This loss to one possessed of such countless riches, such coats of gold, may appear trifling, but is to our patient irreparable. She presents herself almost daily in the Laboratory to tender a treasures half penny in exchange for tobacco and Pipes; but takes care to retain the coin. Her mind still dwells much upon sanguinary thoughts although these engender anger and indignation evinced by her, peculiar howl than fear or caution. She more frequently interweaves with her personal danger and the assassination of others, a solemn and energetic declaration that she did not choke her father: accompanying such asseverations with the incontestible statements that he died by the hand of God and that he may be remembered in an adjoining ward of the Institution. She looks wan and withered, but is in good health and has not been confined to bed during the whole Year.

Continued to page 324

Admitted

# No. 76.

27 March 1840. James Johnstone ætat 40. Unmarried. A Merchant. Manifested in
1. good health, great quietness of disposition.

2. The disease is attributed to disappointment in business, or rather in procuring a situation adapted to his inclinations & abilities, and to the harshness and want of allowance & sympathy displayed upon the occasion by his relatives. Jalunity, retirement, & taciturnity have always characterised the disease.

3. No marked alteration of functions ushered in the disease

4. Seclusion from society, inactivity & quiet have been the only prominent symptoms. There is, evidently, a total absence of all manifestations of the intellect & feelings. The disease is affirmed to be stationary. He is now in better bodily health than for sometime subsequent to the appearance of the disease

5. No lucid intervals have occurred

6. Has never attempted to commit suicide.

7. Is perfectly harmless.

8. He has no relation insane: but his father although a very intelligent, is, obviously, an eccentric man, and is reported to be easily agitated

9. The effects of nutritive diet. Seton in the nape &c. were tried but without (effects) benefit.

10. The disease has existed for sixteen years. He has been confined in the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum for the last six years.

1st June, 1840.

The disease is in the form of partial fatuity. The Patient walks constantly in the gallery; smiling & happy looking, in quest of Snuff and Tobacco, but expressing no other wish or want; communicating with no one, and neither depressed nor elevated at whatever is said or occurs. His habits are cleanly and correct; but when Tobacco or Snuff are within reach the sense of honesty is rather feeble. He is afflicted with Strabismus.

5th June, 1841.

These facts must be added to the foregoing account:— First— The Patient writes with great ease and accuracy; is very solicitous to be engaged as an Amanuensis, and will copy, or write from dictation, hundreds of pages, if encouraged by the promise of Tobacco. Secondly:— Having a decided partiality for sweets as well as Stimulants, he is not deterred by either modesty or conscientiousness from pilfering and purloining these whenever he can. Thirdly:— While in search of some of these coveted dainties during a visit to the Laboratory, he discovered a bottle, containing, as he imagined, generous Whiskey, but which had been drugged by the Apothecary with Antimonial Tartar Emetic, for the purpose of punishing depredators. Of this he partook freely, became immediately ill, and was, for the time, poisoned; but was speedily restored by Stimulants, warmth & the extremities, &c. It became necessary, upon two occasions, to diminish the quantity of Snuff given to Pat. I, and to prescribe the Infusion of Gentian, as he lost colour, flesh, refused food, and displayed other symptoms of unhealthy alimentation, depending, it was concluded, upon the effects of the Tobacco. He is at present in excellent health.

1 June 1842.

This is an extremely amiable form of fatuity. The patient lives in amity with all mankind. Neither his pursuits nor pleasures, if the consumption of Tobacco be excepted, interfere with those of others, and in the not generous choice his favorite stimulant is concerned, he has that sort of negative virtue which allows to all others the same freedom and gratification which he enjoys himself. He is good tempered, walks incessantly to and fro in the Gallery, drives out in the Carriage, and attends Concerts, Chapel, and other recreations, but is utterly indifferent to the world and all its temptations, that he would neither feel nor express disappointment were all these withdrawn; nor joy were he restored to liberty and all its supposed delights. Memory and Intellect are much impaired. Will may be described as existing but inactive.

No 76.

1 June 1843 A sense of the ludicrous may be added to the foregoing Catalogue of the powers which this person still retains to a certain extent, and with unimpaired action. He often chuckles most complacently and occasionally bursts into boisterous laughter at incongruous suggestions or recollections of his own, and has been observed to enjoy mirth when the cause was apparent and justified his mirth. He would not seek for gratification of this kind. Some undeserved source of resentment has of late disturbed his sluggish equanimity and his self colloquies have been many, animated, and loud. A snuff appeases at the most critical and furious moment. He never complains of indisposition.

1 June 1844 If the noise which this patient emits while irritated be excepted, he is most good humoured and inoffensive member of his class. He is ever disposed against them summing 'em in all cases, as he returns no blow, revenges no injury, and lives equal and independently of surrounding persons and circumstances. The only grave offence he is known to commit is the theft of Tobacco: and so omnipotent and engrossing is his craving for this Stimulus, that all rules, remonstrances, principles, and penalties are forgotten while the temptation assails him. His affections are cold, as well as unregulated, and free from excitement. His quietude is more the result of apathy than only government or circumspection. The death of his mother produced infinitely less effect, elicited less emotion than the deprivation of his allowance of Tobacco frequently does. The mourning which he subsequently wore might have suggested to a sluggish or forgetful mind that some severe family loss had been sustained, but Mr Esther did not discover the change in his dress or its meaning or cared not for the cause. He now takes much exercise in the Grounds and is well

1 June 1845 The death of this Patient's remaining Parent has again put his feeling and attachment to the test, and both have been found wanting. He made no observation on the announcement of the event: he raged no sorrow or emotion, and indicated that he was totally unmoved and unconcerned by the immediate rejoinder that he was in want of snuff. His whole soul seems to be concentrated to consist in the slight titillation conveyed to the palate. Even food is held in less esteem. And yet he may occasionally be observed scanning the engravings in the London News and other periodicals in such a grave and attentive mood as to justify the conclusion that he is interested and engaged in consideration of their meaning

or Continued to page 317

Admitted
3 April 18

Admitted
3 April 1840.

## No. 77.

Margaret Costine / ct. 64. Married. Wife of a drayman.

1. We are not in possession of any facts as to the history of this woman. but it is understood that she has for a long series of years been irritable irritable and unbridle: generally manageable and industrious but when annoyed or grieved by the vicious conduct of a daughter losing all control over her passions & reason

2. The cause is unknown. She is restless loquacious and imagines herself a person of high rank and breeding.

3 When first attacked many years since she was alternately elevated and depressed a description which equally applies to her present condition

4. Pride and an affectation of the airs and privileges of fine Ladyism is the present leading feature of her intellect. She peremptorily denies that she is or ever was Margaret Costine or that she has any connexion with persons of that name or with her own family. She claims kindred with some of the most distinguished Families in Aberdeenshire and announces herself to be "the Lady Jacobina Madelina" evidently delighting in the euphonious of such appelations. She attempts dancing, coquetting languishing, and sentimentality which associated as they are with essential vulgarism produce a most grotesque combination. When opposed and denied that courtesy and deference which she is desirous to exact. She becomes irritable & abusive but can so discipline her feelings as to assume upon the instant perfect blandness of manner in order to extract Tobacco or Snuff. Pungitium loquacity

5. This is a relapse. The lucid interval, which does not at any time appear to have been complete, continued for about five years. The patient has had three previous attacks

6 The patient has not at any time shown a disposition to commit suicide

7. She is perfectly harmless and inoffensive except in reluctantly those who reject her claims to rank. She is invariably roused by allusions to her family whom she accuses of great cruelty at the same time that she denies their consanguinity

## No 77.

8 It is not known that she has any relation affected with derangement. Her spine is very much deformed

9 It is not known that any treatment has been resorted to

10 The disease has lasted for eight years. She has resided for different periods during this time in the Dumfries Asylum.

30th May, 1840.

Ext: Aconiti & Hydrocy: ℥ Creta were at first exhibited, with the view of moderating that irritability & restlessness under which she laboured: subsequently Blisters were applied to rouse her to a consciousness of where she actually was, and by whom she was surrounded; and subsequently a systematic ridicule of her lofty pretensions was carried on, in despite of the temporary feeling of indignation to which it gave origin. This expedient generally succeeded; for although at the beginning of each struggle she pompously announced herself to be Magdalina, Sacchina, Duffers, Gordon, Magnanimity, she ultimately gave up the point upon being called Mrs C, in place of Granny, the usual salutation. She gradually displayed more control and healthier feelings, and was, at the urgent desire of her relations

Discharged Recovered.

No 76 Continued from Page 314

or merits. He may turn sum even to read: and to smile as if amused. But his aspect and demeanour is habitually serious and severe. He stoops and gazes on the ground, and only rouses his attention when inspired by the hope of obtaining his favorite stimulus, or when irritated by the want of it. His look is then gloomy and forbidding; his tone loud and harsh. It sometimes happens that these bursts of fury occur without apparent cause during the night only: we suppose that he is haunted by his own fantasms and formed during solitude and sleep. He is almost constantly in the open air, and has frequently engaged in a game at Bowls: but casts the Bowl as if totally regardless of distance, direction, or pitches. His health has been most satisfactory.

1. June 1846. He cannot have any modification in this man's emolument. As he has no want but that of Tobacco, and as his craving is liberally satisfied, he might be considered happy, did not expressions of discontent and bursts of blind, causeless, hopeless, unmitigated rage lead to the conclusion that some deep seated sorrow, some vague and early association exists which cannot be reached or removed by the gratification of sense. These whirlwinds of passion frequently occur during the night, when a long and loud succession of oaths & vituperations awakens his companions in the dormitory, and may be heard at a considerable distance. Even when thus vehement he is perfectly inoffensive and may be remonstrated with to this degree and kind of success, that interference attracts his attention from the source of his annoyance whatever that may be, and he is enabled or unwilling to review his immunity. He blames rather to the voice than to the reason which is addressed to him. The other members of the family visit him more frequently, but while he receives them graciously, he concentrates all his powers in the petition for Tobacco. He has not been under medical treatment.

1st June. 1847. Among the memorabilia of this individuals history it is now to be recorded that he may be occasionally detected in scanning the Illustrated News, or rather in examining the woodcuts. To what extent he carries his examination cannot be ascertained as little communicative as to every thing, save his craving for Tobacco as he has always been: but the frequency of his studies shows that an interest has been excited. He repudiates the assertion that such is the case, as an imputation, and casts the paper from him as if to conceal the evidence, but this conduct affords confirmation of the suspicion. His appearance, deportment, description of his

Continued to page 320

Admitted 22 April 1840.

## No 78.

Joseph Wilshaw Ot 23. Unmarried. Journeyman Whitesmith & Lawyer. His original dispositions are described as difficult, relering incommunicative. He avoided society & remained constantly at home engaged in reading.

2. The malady is traced to sorrow for the death of a Brother who was not only his friend and companion but his fellow workman. This loss happened about six months previous to the appearance of the disease. The most marked symptoms are uneasiness, want of confidence in his own powers, lethargy & obstinacy. There is great irritancy & want of consciousness in his expression

3. The disease was ushered in by great mental depression and obstinate constipation.

4. He is remarkably dull, stolid stupid, will neither move speak eat or even apparently think unless prompted to do so. His memory is stated as bad: but no grounds exist for this conclusion. His want of [illegible] power his great inaptitude to review and act in accordance with impressions from without or to review his mind upon present objects are the true characteristics of his state. He is said to be obstinate this supposed proneness is however rather due to inability to comply with requests or injunctions than to tendency to oppose them. He is of small stature: but firm & compact. the head large. strongly marked at the points of cerebration. the eyes remarkably prominent. Temperament dark nervolymphatic. Tongue white coated furred moist constant discharge of Saliva into the mouth which collect in large quantities & retains until urged to void it. Appetite good. Bowels torpid except during the night, never asks the night stool but is then reminded by the Attendant. P. 80 full. temperature natural. Sleeps well.

5. This is the second attack of insanity the lucid interval having lasted five years. The first was preceded by Remittent fever & constipation.

6. He has never shown any disposition to commit suicide.

7. He has struck his father & Brother severely & repeatedly, but does not appear to entertain any malicious design. He says to become angry when requested to wait himself.

No 78.

8. His family appears to be subject to nervous diseases. A sister died when 29 of mental depression which continued for several years & was produced by anxiety. His favourite Brother died in the Lancaster County Asylum where he had been confined for some months. His death was attributed to dropsy depending upon "diseased brain".

9. In the first attack mild purgatives & a seton in the neck appeared to prove efficacious. In the present attack sinking, exercise in the Country, the shower bath, society have all been tried and it is conceived with partial success.

10. The disease has existed for about two months. He has not been in confinement before.

1st June, 1840.

This Patient was ordered a shower-bath daily; to have a Seton in the neck, and to have the bowels acted upon daily by purgatives; to be induced to begin work as soon as possible, and to be prompted, urged, commanded, laughed into exertion in every legitimate manner. This treatment has been adhered to with the exhibition of four ounces of the Infusion of Chamomile every morning: the use of the Pil: Hydrar: Submur: on the appearance of a papillar eruption on the skin; and the combination, first of the Supertart: Potas, and latterly of the Magnes: Sulph: to the Infusion. The Patient enjoys good health, is somewhat more active and cognizant of external objects, joins willingly, but not efficiently, in muscular efforts, and is most attentive and obedient to whatever he is at the moment stimulated to do; but ceasing to act in conformity with the appeal whenever the impression is removed. He rarely spontaneously and independently performs any act whatever, and requires a "pressure from without" to rouse from the inertness & lethargy in which he is sunk.

No 78.

14th October. 1840.

It continued to the Tonic Infusion for a considerable time. But rather to the tonic effects of constant muscular effort in a genial, dry atmosphere, than carried the length of fatigue, and rarely falling short of exhilaration, to the influence of emulation with his fellows, and to oft repeated encouragements & taunts to greater exertion, should be traced the slow, but steady improvement which took place. He first ceased to retain the saliva in the mouth: then moved from place to place, and for some purpose of his own accord: then assisted the attendants: joined in whatever movement was going on: and ultimately expressed a desire to return home. A man of good & friendly dispositions, but little activity of mind. His advances towards sanity were indicated rather by a manifestation of healthy social feelings & that prudence and propriety of conduct which is founded upon a perception of what is right & fitting, than by any great additional intelligence. He left the House, expressing great attachment & gratitude towards its inmates

Discharged Recovered.

No 76 continued from page 317.

powers, are all unchanged, although it is believed that the examinations of papers are less numerous and of shorter duration. It may be that the tranquillity of the gallery in which he is placed, and the example of the patients with whom he is classed may contribute to this result. This conjecture is certainly more possible, than that his self control should have afforded greater strength to him. His health has been uninterruptedly good, and has enabled him to take advantage of the many privileges enjoyed by the group to which he belongs. He passes nearly six hours of each day in the open air: is permitted to join in the regular routine of the establishment every occasion he is desirous, and participates in every amusement, which is acceptable and suited to his supposed tastes and capacities.

(Continued at p. 155, B. I. Vol. 2)

Admitted 1 May 1840. № 79. See № 27.

David Cochrane æt 48. Baker. Married & has children. Of extremely quiet & temperate & industrious habits.

See Case 27 p. 133.

2. Upon the present occasion no moral cause of the disease can be traced. He was slightly annoyed by the loss of some money which had been intrusted to the care of one of his children: but not to such a degree as to interrupt his ordinary work or to disturb his happiness. Report assigned epilepsy as the cause of the present attack. but the medical attendants state that he was first siezed with stupor, insensibility of one eye to light; followed by loss of speech, paralysis of Bladder and torpidity of Bowels. these symptoms terminated in acute violent mania which has been chiefly displayed in great restlessness, a desire to get free and go to some other place than that in which she is & by the extreme of great muscular force to accomplish this

3. The Spirits were rather elevated before the physical change took place but no alterations of the other functions were noticed

4. The disease may be divided into two states or classes. that in which the patient is perfectly furious, quiet, lethargic, speaking or rather babbling a most uncouth jargon when addressed but not at other times And that in which he is in constant motion, highly excited, anxious to get away and communicate with those around. And answering questions much more distinctly. In both of these conditions he generally understands what is said and what he is desired to do, so far as to put out his tongue when asked to answer that he is well of his health he inquired for. His vocabulary of intelligible words is, however very limited. Upon most occasions the words or sounds which he utters bear no resemblance to any known tongue but are employed with an earnestness and difference of intonation which proves that he wishes & means to express whatever ideas may be present to his mind. He sometimes becomes extremely violent running to & fro shouting out & striking at all around. He appears to recollect the Medical Attendant. He is very much reduced in strength & emaciated. P. 80 full but soft. Respirations natural, has a cough. Surface of body cold. Sleeps well most when laboring under excitement. Pupil of right eye contracted. Cannot at all times apprehend an object especially a small one when it is presented

suited to him, this difficulty arising from an inability to perceive the true relation of the thing which he sees & wishes to grasp. His hand always passes to the side of the object. Bowels loose. T. clean.

Symptoms described as stationary

5. This is the second attack the period of health having continued for about six months.

6. He does not display any disposition to destroy himself

7. He is extremely good tempered but resists all attempts to moderate his restlessness

8. He has no friend similarly affected

9. He has been bled and purged: & has at present, from the Counter irritation of Tartar Emetic upon the Coronal surface. These means are said to have effected an abatement of the symptoms

10. Has been insane for about four weeks. Was confined during the first attack in the Crichton Institution

1st June, 1840.

The symptoms are unmitigated. For a day the Patient will remain perfectly; touching particular parts of his dress, or walking rapidly round the room: he will then pass suddenly into a blind frenzy; vociferating as loudly as he can, rushing from one point to another, and striking whatever presents itself. His power of language seems even more imperfect & limited, but he still comprehends and responds to simple questions. He was ordered antiphlogistic diet; to be bathed in tepid water every morning; and the skin rubbed with the flesh-brush: to have a cough mixture, and to have Pills consisting of Calomel & Hyoscyamus every night. Subsequently he was directed to have a tonic mixture, containing Tart: Potas et Ferri & Mist: Camphora. In consequence of the occurrence of Diarrhœa, his stools having been previously

Leeches

large, soft, feculent & healthy, the mixture was intermitted: the Hyoscyamus given uncombined at night, and in addition an Anodyne of Tr. Opii, Mucilage & Aq: Piment. Ultimately a powder of Pulv. Doveri, Hydras. Cretæ, Pulv. Zingib. and Pulv. G. Acaciæ, was substituted, and two ounces of Port Wine were given in hot water with mace. The cough disappeared upon the incursion of Diarrhœa, which is now likewise subdued; and the Patient receives nothing but five grains of Hyoscyamus every evening. A Seton has been kept open in the neck since his admission.

9th August, 1840.

The strength of the Patient evidently requiring support he was ordered to have six ounces of Porter daily, and with it five grains of Quinine. This, in conjunction with the exhibition of a nightly dose of Henbane, was the only treatment attempted for about a month. There was, during this time no actual loss of flesh or strength, but certainly no improvement in either. The Patient, from loss of strength and from an obvious change of the malady into confirmed fatuity, presented little or no violence, although still occasionally manifesting a disposition to move from place to place; and keeping the hands & arms in a constant circular motion movement across the chest. During the night it would appear that he occupied himself in picking the coverlid, or in moving his hand along rough surfaces. Upon one occasion, which may be quoted to show how obtuse, indeed, how nearly obliterated sensations must have been, he had rubbed his fingers so long upon the stone floor, as to remove the whole of the anterior part of the tips: & although the stones were covered with his blood, and the wound a deep one, he did not display any consciousness of what had taken place. Stuffed gloves were immediately ordered to be buckled upon the hands. In the beginning of July the Patient suffered from cough, which did not, however, appear of any importance, and was attributed to the habit of leaving bed, which he had contracted. A Mixture, consisting of Paregoric, Ipecacuan Wine and Mucilage, was ordered, but without effect. The cough was unaccompanied by expectoration, although the mucous rattle was heard over the whole of the chest, although a rapid pulse and night sweating indicated some grave lesion of the viscera. About the same time small furuncular appearances

over

over the whole body, and generally ran into unhealthy sores. Blisters were applied to the chest; the bowels regulated by Castor Oil; the Porter intermitted; and the back, and wherever the boils existed, covered either with Poultice or Soap Plaster. A Fortnight before death the Attendant discovered a large swelling, resting upon the anterior part of the false ribs of the left side, which evidently contained fluid, pressure upon which caused pain and which was conjectured to be connected with the liver. The size of this tumor gradually increased until about twenty four hours before death, when it became flaccid and empty. Death was preceded by sudden collapse and convulsions of the muscles of the left side of the face.

Died.

No 76. Continued from Page 311

1 June 1846 In addition to an everlasting Father Aunt now claims the endearing relationship of Children and deboth ramifications of her Kindred in every one who is kind to her or excites her interest - A visit from her own relatives does not appear to dispel these ideal ties as she affords her consanguinity to the Physician and other illustrations of her gigantic genealogical tree even in their presence - She has never found a friend among her Patients. She is generally a mere spectator in the work room: or passes her time in uttering a low shrill cry her head being at the same time covered with her apron and her feet moving in harmony with the melody. Occasionally she knitts or repairs a stocking but her labors are of little value - Nervousness is now impaired and this necessarily interferes with her industry. White cake forms the chief good and the chief torment in all her delusions and dreams - Tobacco is esteemed as much more precious in her real life. It soothes her asperity: heals all her pains: excites her to love and activity and at once gives a new direction to her thoughts and feelings whatever may have been the object of contemplation - She is occasionally subject to Diarrhea but although withered and worn, she is free from all disease -

1st June 1847. This patient now presents the traits of extreme old age. Her face is so shrivelled, and yellow, and withered as in some degree to counterbalance her over estimate of her years. In other respects, than debility and debility, she has not been visited by the infirmities or decrepitude of decay. Much alarm was excited for her safety in the month of January, when, with many of her associates, she was discovered to be taken under Dysentery, as her years and condition

Continued to page 337

Admitted

7 May 1840

## No 80.

Richard Cary ætat 22. Solicitor Clerk. Unmarried. No written account of this Patients previous conduct or present condition was transmitted. but he was described by a relative as having been of very amiable manners & of quick and good parts. He was in health, distinguished by his attention to duty.

2. After a dangerous illness which came on gradually and ensued in a sort of fit in which he lay speechless for a long time, & during the continuance of which he could take no nourishment but wheat was found in the stomach. At this time he displayed distinct cataleptic symptoms. after some time he recovered his bodily health the cataleptic symptoms disappeared, but his mind has since remained in the same state of imbecility which it now presents. His relation who was a Surgeon, attributed the disease to Rheumatism

3.

4. Imbecility & some slight remains of the cataleptic state above alluded to are the most marked features of the disease. He is occasionally irritable & was very much so by the journey, when he is restless, loquacious, & even more mirthful than he is at other times. When unagitated by such circumstances, he speaks little or none. Smiles or laughs constantly & appears to be joyous walks slowly about or stands with his head inclined to one side & somewhat depressed as by the unequal action of the Sternocleido mastoid. He acts in conformity with any external impulse & requires to be prompted to obey the most common & urgent wants. but he does not remain stationary or continue to act in the same way as if awaiting a new mechanical stimulus. He rarely replies if addressed. but sometimes makes an observation in no degree opposite to the circumstances in which he is placed but in itself intelligible & rational. He takes little notice of what is passing around & does not recognise his nearest friends when they visit him. He is in excellent bodily health, but inattentive to cleanliness. He plays, but plays ill, at Billiards, Skittles, battledore & shuttle cock. The disease is stationary.

5.

## N°. 80.

5. It is believed that no remission in the symptoms has ever taken place.

6. It is supposed that the patient has no disposition to commit suicide.

7. He is a most amiable and inoffensive being, and cannot be roused from the merry reverie in which he is absorbed, either to pleasure or anger by any ordinary means.

8.

9. He was regarded by Dr Sutherland as incurably jatuous & beyond the regulation of the general functions, no attempt at treatment has been made.

10. Has been confined for four? years in Blacklands House, Chelsea.

1 June

1st June, 1840.

No change whatever has occurred or is likely to occur in this case. The Patient is more attentive to the necessities of Nature since his admission, and, in consequence of constant attention and training, he attends chapel, and restrains his ordinary grimaces and peculiar cry: he has formed a friendship with a fellow patient, and is most bland and amiable in his manners. He occasionally refuses food for a few hours, in all probability from indigestion. He requires but little Sanative medicine.

1st June, 1841.

Some alarm was created in the System by the gradual emaciation and rapid pulse of this Lad.; symptoms which were attributed to growth, and treated by the exhibition of nutritious diet & Pork Pills. He has somewhat recovered his healthy appearance, and these measures have been discontinued. He is much taller, and shows a disposition still to increase in stature. His habits, condition, and the prospect of recovery, have undergone but little improvement.

Do.

No 80.

The Attendant believes that he does not practice masturbation so much as formerly: but if any conclusion can be drawn of his actions when unobserved, from his deportment when in the company of others, some doubts may be entertained of the accuracy of this belief.

1st June 1842

This Patient has increased much in stature; but his augmented power has been accompanied by a disposition to display it. He now resists interference with his indulgence in his various propensity, and occasionally gives a blow when the offence is not so grievous. Generally he is good humoured, mirthful, and receives great gratification from the practical jokes, or rather from the grotesque attitudes, position of furniture &c. which he devises. He cannot be said to be observant of external circumstances; yet his ejaculatory, forced conversation, or even in response he never indulges, would justify the conclusion that he is impressed by them. His habits are slovenly. He neither cares for nor preserves his dress: but his inattentions not the result of a tendency to destroy but of a disregard of everything save the prevailing impulse to mirth. Sullenness, sometimes, but rarely, produces Lethargy and dejection.

1 June 1843 This Patient has undergone considerable changes. He is certainly fatter and much thinner. He not emaciated but seems to be assuming the temperament and the slender, erring contour of an irritable melancholic. He is now morose sulky and outrageous. careless of danger, the feelings of others, and his personal sufferings. He has made several brutal attacks upon the Attendant and his fellow Patients: he has ignited his clothes and severely injured his back before the flame could be extinguished, and has habitually acted so furious a part that it has become necessary for his own preservation and that of others, to isolate him. He is placed in a separate Gallery, and seems to regard solitude as an opportunity and a licence for musing and frolic. He denudes himself and derives amusement from secreting his articles of dress. In the same way during the night his tricks are endless. He wets the Attendants bed and clothes to his own for example, or removes the clothes. He masturbates whenever occasion offers. He is now ordered generous diet with porter.

No 80

1 June 1844 Partly in consequence of amelioration in the malady partly from gentleness treats and training on the part of the Attendant this individual has been able to resume his former position among his associates. Isolation is rarely required; he eats in the same room, walks in the same balcony and rides in the same carriage with these gentlemen, without further breach of propriety than a subsuppressed laugh an antic, or practical joke. He has regained plumpness & strength without any aggressive propensity: he enjoys a greater amount of freedom without abusing the privilege, and is more tolerable, amiable and manageable than when checked or controlled as dangerous or destructive. By a careful selection and construction of his apparel he has entered the Pale of society even in this respect, and although he cannot feel the implied meaning of the change, the effect upon others is less revolting and suggestive of his degraded state. Great excitement however, brings irritability, malice and audacity to outrage and to touch and move if not to mutilate external objects. He is now likewise much quieter and sleeps better during the night. Formerly when much agitated and restless Acet. of Morph was administered and with excellent effect: but since the weather became genial the Shower Bath has been used in the Evening with similar advantage. He requires a Laxative occasionally.

1 June 1845 A still greater improvement has been effected in the dress of Mr C. May. He is now closely assimilated to those who retain a sense of propriety and at the same time more effectually prevented from exposing himself to injury or outraging the delicacy of those around. He has not been secluded during the past year and although his uneasy sensations, or vague antipathies or morbid propensities have led to more active assaults: these accidents have not shaken confidence in the expediency of the plan pursued. It is still believed that care has made him more cleanly: that liberty has made him less dangerous. When he attacks his companions he generally does so by biting and during crude embrace. Whether this mode of violence is in this case, as has been elsewhere observed, connected with sexual feeling or those practices to which he was addicted and to which he would still be addicted if removed from surveillance and discipline, is worthy of consideration. He still makes use of short phrases indicative of a former state of existence, and proving that the retentive

Continued to page 377

Admitted

№ 81.

18 May 1840 Emmeline Sophia McKenzie Frazer Æt. 42. Married & has children. Wife of a Major in the Army. Originally of extremely amiable and refined manners but of rather irritable temper. She was educated at a time & in a manner which gave a preference to external grace to the more solid and supporting mental culture of the mind. She had no self resources & lived upon external pleasurable impressions. She married her husband after a short acquaintance upon the ground of what they mutually conceived was affection but in great ignorance of their own hearts & expectations & of the character of each other & undecided opposition to the opinions of not the efforts of their friends & advisers. A disagreement took place in the course of a few weeks which seems but to have been the commencement of a long and painful series of quarrels reconciliations, misunderstandings & explanations estrangements and rumours which terminated in a final separation proposed by the Lady. the parties now communicate.

2 Bad health and disappointment are assigned as the circumstances producing the mental aberration but it is probable that hæmorrhage from the bowels, which proceeded to a great extent Hyperprophy & very violent functional disturbance of the Heart inducing headache fear and confusion of thought & even a greater number of causes may have contributed to the effect. The malady is marked by various delusions as to her own identity and that of other persons. & as to the colour size &c of external objects

3. It is reported that the spirits were very variable before the actual development of the disease & that the bodily health has been much affected since.

4 The delusions upon which she chiefly dwells are the changes which the individuals with whom she is in constant intercourse undergo in their general appearance but especially in the color of the hair and eyes & the contour of the nose & jaws. For example while residing in a gentleman's family in the vicinity of Edinburgh her host a a person addressed as such by the mother and daughters of the family presented himself to her in at least thirty different forms & so perplexing and distressing did these metamorphoses become that she was obliged to leave the House. These alterations most frequently occur when she has been accustomed to the society of the individuals in whom

No 81.

whom they are observed & when her interest in ordinary events begins to flag. Next in degree of intensity is the suspicion that there are two Mrs Fraggs exactly alike wearing clothes of the same hue and material and so placed & acting as to lead to incessant mistakes as to their individuality & concerns. When beset by this apprehension she goes over the whole genealogical tree & that of her Husband produces letters from her relatives & so forth to convince that she is the person she represents herself to be. Inanimate objects are likewise subject to these mysterious revolutions in their properties. her cape stays &c sometimes become so large as to caricature her real size & she has noticed differences of color in curtains. This impression as to the fluctuating size & shape of her article of dress confirms the opinion that there are two Mrs Fraggs & that their several Wardrobes are mixed together. In addition to these symptoms she is said to have no conception of the value of money & no ability to manage her own affairs & to be irritable & capricious When labouring under these hallucinations she complains of headache chiefly confined to the superciliary ridge or lower part of the forehead. She is timid and apprehensive of some unknown evil. Generally sleeps well if undisturbed by noise. Skin pale as if from loss of blood. Upon certain occasions the eyelids look anasarcous. Temperament highly nervous. Tongue white blanched Appetite good. Bowels irritable easily affected by medicine yielding sanguinolent stools & discharging occasionally but not strictly periodically large quantities of Blood. Pulse 76. Small but variable in strength & frequency. Action of Heart loud & heard over the whole chest and easily excited. Muscular powers very much weakened.
She is anxious to speak of her fears & feelings: is evidently somewhat doubtful of the reality of the changes which she discovers & accounts for them by accusing her vision of imperfection. She states that long before the period when she first observed these puzzling appearances she was tormented by frightful dreams in all of which she was haunted by an old woman in a red cloak. This period seems to coincide with her last pregnancy or immediately subsequent to the formal separation from her Husband

5. She has been ill for several years without any obvious interval of amendment. She may thus be said to have had but one attack

No 87.

6. There is not the slightest tendency to suicide

7. She is not merely inoffensive and docile but most amiable & upon all other topics than those referred to previously clear and unprejudiced although she cannot be said to be very intelligent.

8. There is reason to believe that there may exist a hereditary tendency to nervous disease although this is not mentioned by the relatives

9. Retirement in the Country & attention to the general health have been tried for four or five years without benefit.

10. The disease attacked the patient so gradually that it is difficult to assign a particular period of incursion but it has certainly continued for four years. She has been excluded & watched but not confined.

1st June. 1840

This Lady was very much fatigued by the journey, and excited by the drive which had been practised towards her; and was recommended rest, evacuations, and four Leeches to the temples. For some days the nervous agitation and violent action of the heart were extreme; but on finding herself altogether misinformed as to the nature of the treatment she was to receive, & discovering that all around were kind, affectionate and sympathising, she made an effort to control her feelings, and succeeded. She was ordered to have Pills formed of Hydrar: Submur: Ext: Hyos: and Ext: Anthem: to be taken according to the state of the bowels, which now showed a tendency to Diarrhœa in place of the constipation of which she formerly suffered. She likewise takes a powder every morning, containing Pulv: Digitalis, Pulv: Calumb: P: Rhei & Sulph: Potassæ. She has Brl Wine in small quantities, every day, and three grain pills of Hyoscyamus when pain of the abdomen becomes acute. She has already observed some slight changes in the aspect of them in abundance. The Apothecary, who applied the Leeches, was then fair, which he was not, is now dark, which he is.

No 81.

12 June, 1841. – This Lady has relinquished what may be styled her main delusions. She no longer actually sees, or conceives that she sees, those changes and metamorphoses which drove her from a comfortable home, and rendered her life in society miserable and intolerable. But the minor weaknesses of her character still remain in full force. She still fears that there may exist changes & arrangements of which she is ignorant, that misfortunes are impending; that her friends have deserted, or may desert her. She still doubts that mistakes & misapprehensions may have arisen, and may have acted detrimentally to her interests, as to her real position in society. Another class of her apprehensions are connected with her own sensations and safety. She not only hears noises, and interprets them erroneously, but while really ill & weak she imagines that she is subject to more of the ills that flesh is heir to, than ever afflicted one individual at the same time; and it requires only that a symptom, a pain be mentioned in her hearing, to call it into existence in her own frame. These defects are probably nothing more than the morbid sensations of a shattered and enfeebled constitution, which has been originally delicate, and the whims, caprices, & fancies, of a weak, wayward, & ill-regulated mind, trained amid luxury and to indulgence. The Patient's health improved very decidedly during the Summer and Autumn, and permitted to enjoy exercise both in the Carriage & upon foot, & attend chapel, theatre, &c. But from exposure & cold, or from the inherent tendencies of the system, she became affected with Bronchitis, which at one time bore an alarming aspect, and which has been succeeded by a series of morbid actions, which may derive their origin from the disappearance of the intestinal hemorrhage, and of which the most formidable have been, Erysipelas, Hepatitis, Chronic Bronchitis, & Acute Rheumatism, under which she is at present confined to bed. These affections, as they appear to be altogether unconnected with nervous disease, have been treated upon the ordinary principles, and as yet with success, although the existence of Hepatic disease, the tendency to inflammation in the Mucous surfaces of the Lungs, and the strong hereditary disposition to Phthisis known to exist in the Patient's family, render the prospect extremely discouraging: while the impaired strength, and delicacy of the individual, circumscribe, within very narrow limits, the means which can be adopted for cure, and altogether prohibit active & energetic measures.

No 81

11th Novem 1841 It was necessary to continue for a considerable time the measures directed against the Hepatic disease supposed to exist in the Inveracy to inflammation of the air passages, the general debility and the Rheumatism affecting the extremities. As the two latter features of the case were the most urgent she was kept for sometime under the influence of Dovers and James Powders at the same time receiving nutritious diet. Colchicum was subsequently added to the other medicines. The perspiration induced by the Diaphoretics became extremely profuse but evidently critical being followed by a subsidence of the swelling and alleviation of the pain in the extremities. To keep the discharge from the Skin within bounds Sulphate of Quinine and Sulphuric Acid were exhibited and continued for some time. Blue Pill in conjunction with Jalap gum and then with Henbane and latterly with Opium being given at the same time. No alteration was made in the full diet.

Gradually and very insensibly the symptoms of the affection of the Liver disappeared, the Patient regained strength and her usual aspect and was ultimately enabled to dispense with the use of all Medicines except an occasional alterative, to resume her ordinary occupations and to take frequent exercise in the Carriage in the open Air. During the period embraced by this description of her bodily ailments her mental manifestations although preserving the same characteristics of feebleness, distrust, want of self dependence, and valetudinarianism were almost entirely divested of delusion. She was apprehensive of the present and of what the future might bring forth but neither the one nor the other were peopled by actual creations of her own imagination nor were realities mixed up with the changes which her fears or fancy impressed upon them. She was still egotistical and busied about trifles but her anxiety is directed to circumstances which have happened or may happen although perhaps very unworthy of the consideration she bestows upon them. As change of Climate held out prospects of ameliorating to her comfort and health she was

Discharged

Admitted

19 May 1840

No. 82.

Andrew McKnight Æt 48. Unmarried. A Farmer Of very quiet and reserved manner & of perfectly correct deportment.

2. It is stated that no particular cause of the disease is known but it is suspected that failure in his farming operations, which however never exceeded partial pecuniary loss occasioned him great anxiety & disappointment. The first symptoms of unquestionable derangement were despondency and religious melancholy. The depression continues but without any connexion with feelings of piety

3. Before the disease appeared there were observed great depression: a desire for solitude & reading & various eccentricities in the mode of managing his farming operations such as postponing the harvest & declining to house it after it was cut. The bodily health seems to have been always good.

4. The prominent existing features of the malady are said to be lowness of spirits & great lethargy and imbecility. Occasionally he becomes excited & appears to be engaged in combating an evil spirit. He spends almost the whole of his time in standing in one position with his eyes fixed upon the ground

5. The disease manifested itself upwards of seventeen years ago & has continued ever since without change

6. There is no disposition to self destruction

7. The patient is perfectly quiet and harmless.

8. There is no friend similarly affected.

9.

10. The patient has been under Dr Drury's charge at Gartnavel House Glasgow for the last 13 years. —

1st June, 1840

Mr Mck is the most tranquil, quiet, sluggish being that can be conceived, scarcely exerting himself so far as to trouble others for a supply of Snuff, of which he is passionately fond.

1st June, 1841.

Once or twice the Patient has complained of faintness, and has then rejected the contents of his stomach. At other times he declares himself to be quite well. He is extremely thin, although he takes his food readily, and apparently with appetite. He has had several interviews with a person who formerly acted in the capacity of Grieve, and in conversation displays great accuracy in his recollection of events connected with his agricultural pursuits; but even under these circumstances he never rises to energy, or emerges from the apathy of his acquired character.

1st June 1842.

Two Syncopes has supervened three or four times since the date of last Report and generally after dinner. From the langour and inability to express himself at the time and the difficulty which he always experiences in framing a direct and intelligible answer it is impossible to ascertain whether the attack is accompanied by pain or by any sensation except faintness. He is easily restored by means of Stimulants a small supply of which is kept by the Attendant for the Patients use in event of an emergency. During the night he sometimes becomes talkative and angry but upon what grounds or against whom his threats and denunciations are launched cannot be determined. He is still thin but enjoys good health

1 June 1843.

This man is passive and placid when neither a visitor nor a troublesome Companion disturbs the even tenor of his way. Such a visitant rouses all his long slumbering passions and he yells forth his denunciations in most discordant sounds. He calls such an occurrence as a 'trespass' upon his lands and in the spirit of proprietor fulminates against it as such. He is automatic but not unbeable. He walks according to the external impulse. His memory is still faithful as to his agricultural relations and engagements. He now liberally reposes during the night and has not suffered from faintings for a very long period.

No 82.

1 June 1844. The patient has had several attacks of Syncope since the date of last report: which have been immediately relieved by the exhibition of Anti-spasmodics and stimulants followed by Laxatives. During the cold season he suffers much from Chilblains which generally yield to friction with the oil of Turpentine. No alteration has been observed in his mental manifestation. Grave Stolid, stiff and mechanical: his serenity is still disturbed by real impertinences from those around, by visionary impulsions of treaty or violations of territory, or by humorous recollections; creation or conception it cannot be presumed to be as the destructive feature of his mind is the inability to form or enter into or accept new combinations. He does not even employ or understand new phraseology. His Sentences are as unvaried as his dress: his habits as monotonous as his voice and his step and gait as rigidly regular and uniform as the discipline which may have reduced some of these results. He is on ordinary occasions gentle and docile: follows implicitly the guidance of those to whose charge he is intrusted and accordingly is a constant perambulator of the garden. Spectator or auditor at all public meetings and in compliance with all rules and ordinances.

22 November 1844. In the Month of August M^r M^c Knight was observed to lose appetite and flesh and in a corresponding degree strength. It was a task and a difficult one to induce him to take a sufficient quantity of food even although it was ordered to be what he preferred. Alteratives such as Mercury and Chalk with Magnesia and Gentian were at the same time ordered. As these indications of Constitutional derangement were traced to disturbance of the circulation, the heart being heard over the whole of the Chest, he was prescribed a pill consisting of Blue Pill, Antimonial Sulph of Quinine, Powder of Squills and Digitalis in the proportions recommended by D^r Williams of London: in conjunction with the Chalybeate Water of Marienbad. This course was pursued for Eight weeks with great benefit; the Patient having become more robust, more active, and more inclined to take both food & exercise. On the 11^th of the current Month his bowels were observed to be very much constipated: the skin being at the same time hot and feverish. He was ordered 3ss of Rhubarb and subsequently Aq Acet Ammon with Sabine Mixture. As the Kidneys appeared to

- No 87.

back imperfectly Tr of Digitalis was added to the Mixture Compound P. of Julap selected as a Laxative. As a Powder composed of Gamboge and Hammony likewise failed in producing an evacuation recourse was had to Enemata followed by Black Dft and Infd of Rhubarb. Very copious Stools followed attended by prolapsus ani. On the 20th the Patient was observed to be more than ordinarily feeble and as the discharge from the bowels continued he was ordered Enemata of Mucilage and Opiates and to have Beef Tea. As he moaned much and seemed to flinch from pressure of the Abdomen Ammoniacal frictions were employed but the vagueness of his replies and the general uneasiness under which he doubtlessly laboured rendered any decided opinion as to the seat of pain rash and unsatisfactory. After partaking of an abundant Supper of Arrowroot and Negus which had been directed to be given in consequence of increasing debility, he suddenly became pale, breathed heavily and died. It is probable that he ceased during a fit of Syncope. No greater amount of lucidity was observed during the course of his illness nor immediately previous to dissolution.

Died

No 75 continued from page 326.

precluded the possibility of active measures, and as the disease was in its typhoid most intractable and fatal. She was, much in opposition to her own inclination confined to bed, and in opposition to her wishes, limited to rice diet; was treated by Dovers Powders Enemata of Tepid Water, and B. Opii, and when the bloody stools disappeared by Magnesia and Aromatic Powder, and recovered, although her convalescence was slow and precarious. She is now quite well: clamant for tobacco; and pines for listless to her declaration of her history, her riches, and her wrongs: and, when all these gratifications are denied her, she chimes a plaintive but angry monody upon the same to pass. Her day of indolency is past, and she is now recommended, unavailingly, it must be confessed, to enjoy the calm and repose of the sobering sun. Accounts of the past bad her into exaggerated accounts of her wealth is doubtless, and perhaps equally exaggerated confessions of her sins, for she avows that she stole two eggs, and appropriated three pence to her own use. She unburthens but does not repent.

(Continued at p. 158, B. I. Fol. D)

No 13. Continued from page 79.

urine profuse and on the 25 May it amounted to A bandage and cold cloths were ordered to be applied to the abdomen. The patient to have five ounces of port wine in the twenty four hours. Twenty drops chloric ether three times a day and the bowels to be acted upon by calomel. There was no febrile action belonging attending this attack nor, with the exception of leucorrhœa did there appear any great disturbance & no loss of strength or colour. The Hæmorrhage ceased upon the fourth day. The ammoniacal solution was ordered to be continued for a fortnight & to be resumed a few days before the next period. The patient to have animal food daily.

1st June, 1841.

It was found necessary to continue for several months the exhibition of Sulphuric Acid & Port Wine, giving the former however only at such times as the return of the menstrual discharge was expected, and confining the treatment during the intervals, to the regulation of the bowels, the use of nutritious food, and perfect rest. This course seems to have subdued the tendency to Hæmorrhage in as much as for the last six months the Catamenia have appeared, although somewhat irregularly as to time, in moderate quantity and of healthy quality. During the Winter months the Patient suffered much from obstinate constipation, which the most powerful purgatives which it was conceived safe to employ, or which the Patient could be induced to take, failed to overcome, and which only gradually yielded to the repeated use of Enemata. This torpidity of the intestinal canal very obviously acted detrimentally upon the nervous system, and upon the health generally. Not only was she more irritable, irrational, and debased in her mind; but she became thin, pale, complained of abdominal uneasiness, rejected food altogether or was capricious as to the kinds of which she would partake. With this exception, a gradual amelioration of the repulsive forms of the insanity, has been going on for the past year. Day by day, and step by step, has she relinquished her vicious, forgot the obscenities in which she formerly delighted, and assumed more the manners of humanity. She is still however so repulsive and unapproachable that it is impossible to determine with exactitude her mental state, or to perceive how much of her tranquility is due to the partial restoration of reason, and how much to more additional comfort and more judicious management. With the view of marking precisely how long a time was spent in misery, how long in comparative quiet, the Attendant was directed, about six months since, to keep a diary, from which the following are extracts: —

Tuesday.

No 13.

Tuesday: Passed a quiet day; took her food well; sung & danced before going to bed; allowing the bed clothes to be put on her.

Wednesday: Unhappy when dressed, and continued so until 12 o'clock, when she became quite happy; knit her stocking; took her food well, went quietly to bed, and allowed the clothes to be put on her.

Thursday: Passed a quiet forenoon; singing and dancing in the afternoon; took food well, went quietly to bed, &c.

Friday: Happy when dressed, and continued so till 12 o'clock, when she got unhappy and tore her cap, got better after dinner, and continued so the rest of the day. Went to bed quietly, &c.

Saturday: Passed a quiet day; knit stocking, &c.

Sunday: Dressed & quite happy, but changed after breakfast, when she got very cross, took her food well, went to bed quietly, &c.

Monday: Unhappy after breakfast, but soon changed, and continued quite happy the rest of the day, &c.

Even at this period the Patient had become more quiet & contented, and now paroxysms of violence & ill-temper are exceedingly rare).

1st June 1842

Since the last report this Patient has been deprived for family reasons of the exclusive superintendence of a Servant and has been placed in the Public room in the Society of several other Ladies. The arrangement has not proved detrimental. In fact the process of amelioration described above has gone on slowly but gradually. It is unnecessary to enter upon the symptoms of furious mania which have disappeared: her present condition will be better learned from what she has gained. She now frequently enters into conversation and although misty-sighted and mistaken as to the identity of the personages she addresses, her remarks are generally pertinent often impertinent sometimes really witty; she rarely falls into states of fury or despondency and when these do occur they are of short duration. She attends Chapel and conducts herself while there with becoming reverence. She drives out in the Carriage; she sleeps in Bed. She generally requires the exhibition of Port Wine or the Mineral Acids when the Catamenia appear as they are still profuse.

1 June 1843

This Lady is now a rational cheerful woman subject to fits of fury and states of misery and melancholy which are, however, comparatively [illegible]

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No 63. Continued from Page 266.

29th August 1840.

An undeviating course of employment & good bodily health, interrupted only for a few days by a Bowel complaint at the time prevailing as an Epidemic in the House, has served to establish & consolidate the Patients mental equilibrium. But although in all respects and under the most searching ordeal rational & intelligent, his views are still exalted, if not Utopian or transcendental. To miscalculate his powers, to aspire & aim high, and to measure objects by the fancy rather than by judgment, is an integral part of his mind. After relinquishing the project of undertaking to paint the outside of the Asylum, he signalised this descent by an attempt to take the Portrait of the Matron, which, viewed as the work of a Lunatic would have been astonishing, but which, known to be the production of a sane but ambitious artist, was beneath criticism. As a workman however in the highest departments of House Painting he earned great praise & was most useful. He was warned of the evil consequences which he might apprehend from excitement of all kinds, physical, political, professional, & religious, and

Discharged Recovered.

No 24 Continued from Page 136

of Blisters Epithemata and Leaches to the right side of the Chest. Some abatement having taken place in the more urgent symptoms she was prescribed the Decoct Poly. Seney. with Carbonate of Ammonia; with occasional doses of Hydr. c. Cret: Pulv. Rhei. It being very obvious upon the 16th of November that the patient was losing ground; the Decoct was ordered to be discontinued, a Blister to be applied to the chest and the Patient to inhale the Vapour of Warm Water & Vinegar and subsequently of Iodine. The only means of introducing any part of the Vapour into the lungs was to place the ingredients in a Basin and allow her to inspire the Vapour with the common air. This was of course a very inefficient plan and productive of no beneficial results. At this time the lungs still appeared to be sound, the respiratory murmur was heard over the whole extent and the percussion was perfect. The respirations were however remarkably frequent and puerile and the mucous rale was distinct over a large portion of the Anterior part of the Chest. Notwithstanding the apparently favourable condition of the lungs the Patient was evidently sinking under the Bronchitis and diseased state of the larger Air passages. About the beginning of December she was ordered more nutritious diet, Porter and when that seemed to disagree with the stomach Wine. Tartar Emetic Ointment was rubbed upon the Sternum and instead of the Pills hitherto exhibited a draft containing Vin. Ipecac. Vin. Ether. Tinct. Digital was given. Laudanum and Sulphuric Acid were taken. During the whole of this long illness no Epileptic attack have been observed, although the impatience and unreasonableness of the Woman continued as marked as when what supposed to be the exciting cause was present. On the 19th of December a true fit of Epilepsy took place in which she

Died

No 80 Continued from Page 346

18th November 1841 For the last few Months this Case has exhibited all the alternations so generally characteristic of periodical convulsive diseases. The fits or the loss of that limited mobility which he still possesses, the flushed face, the fixed jaw and the insensible pupil and the very slight jerks or startings of the muscles which now indicate a paroxysm return about once a fortnight. During the intervals the Patient is free from all complaint but never emerges from the meditative life in which he is sunk. Upon a hospital however of the hopeless and helpless condition in which he was at the time of the last Report he has obviously regained much of his original bodily vigour and power. He is now much fuller & Stronger, is able to walk about except when confined to Bed by the symptoms above detailed and displays both strength precision and perfect bodily power in the muscles when taken exercise. The only indication that the patients under which he labours is less complete than formerly has been a successful effort to feed himself. He often attempts to speak and whenever his meaning is gathered or guessed at his words refer to Naval affairs, to a Ship either in the act of Anchoring or setting Sail. His eye at these times is bent upon what is called vacancy but in all probability upon some object associated with the recollection which preoccupies his mind. His Arms likewise, although the the movements of the left are somewhat impaired generally perform some gesticulations connected with the arrangement of Ropes or Shipping tackle.

As he is now easily managed, displaying the quiet of a Moral death; as any change that can be predicated will involve him in greater Childishness, debility and helplessness and as he stands and will then stand more in need of the kindness and attentions of a friendly Nurse than of discipline or coercion his Sister determined that he should be

Removed

No 60 Continued from Page 254

or frequency of his cries which still referred to Agricultural
operations and to the depredations and depredators which
rendered all his professional labours abortive. Upon the
11th of September he was again seized with convulsive par-
oxysms ushered in the same way and treated by turpentine
Injections (to the) Blistered to the Occiput and by Purgatives.
Notwithstanding our care the back and several other points
showed a disposition to slough. Alteratives, tonics, blue &c
were subsequently ordered but his friends conceiving that
he could now be easily attended to at home he was

Removed.

[illegible]

No 37. Continued from page 169

the offspring of horror may be conceived from his description of his imaginary companions. Sometimes these are innocent: but when crowds of serpents crawl over the floor, walls, and bed it is scarcely to be supposed that he should regard their gambols with complacency. He spent much of last Summer in an attempt to instruct some sheep the Alphabet. He holds these Animals to be much more sagacious and educable than what is generally admitted. His health is good.

1 June 1843.

Once or twice the pacific and praiseworthy disposition attributed to Thomson has been departed from, and he has not merely retaliated a slight provocation but assaulted the unoffending and the weak. These manifestations of his original tendencies are rare. Confidence was reposed in the reality of his improvement and he was made the occupant of a double-bedded room, and so far the experiment succeeded, but a quarrel and fight between the parties proved that the risk was considerable. During the whole of last Winter the Patient played the fiddle, and thus performed the Orchestra in the Asylum Theatre. He was proud of his position: charmed with the fun and frolic of Thebeldy: conceived that he was a very necessary member of the Corps, and completely identified himself with the arrangements, after seeing Messrs Jenson. His health is good.

1 June 1844.

Thomson has not forfeited his honorable position as Musician to the Theatrical Company, although occasionally his services were not as efficient nor as readily awarded as during the first series of Performances. He was in consequence associated with a less versatile violonist. But notwithstanding these temporary caprices he evidently imagines that he is an important member of the Corps: that he affords them patronage and protection: and in keeping with this character he offers criticism, encouragement, and applause as the opportunity occurs. He now divides his time and attention between his fiddle and household work. The former has however, the preference and the production of agreeable can be much more certainly depended upon than the assistance he has been bribed by a ration of Tea to give in Washing Galleries, Making Beds &c. But although much attached to his instrument, he on a moment of great excitement, sacrificed it by striking an opponent, who certainly had provoked him. This accident was a sad humiliation: no further an

No 87

an absolute misfortune, and as these sudden developements of fury in which such rash acts are perpetrated are now comparatively rare and generally terminate in reconciliation and the Victim was presumed and is now in constant use. He now reads a good deal in the Scriptures and Public Papers. He welcomes his relatives when they visit him: but he rarely alludes to them when absent, and appears in no degree affected by the death of his Father, to whom it was said he formerly felt much attachment. His health is most Satisfactory.

1 June 1845

This Patient has assumed a somewhat new position in the Community. He is depended upon as valuable co-operator in those general precautions which periodically take place, beside affording assistance to the Attendant in his own Gallery. He has not been secluded above once or twice during the past year: although frequently during the night he disturbs them and his companions by those frightful rebellions of wrath, recklessness, and bodily exertion which constitute one of the characteristics of his malady. But his deportment is habitually quiet, sober, and serious. He now reads diligently, and although his taste leads him to select divinity, he studies faithfully whatever may be placed in his possession: cunning about what he does not clearly understand, or particularly fond of. A Rival musician has been added to the establishment who has failed, however, to excite rather jealousy or admiration in Thompson, who is still the favorite performer at the Theatrical representations. He is very stout and active

1 June 1846

The friends of this patient persume so decided an improvement in his style of conversation, selection of topics, and in his reception of the various members of his family, that they are of opinion a period may ultimately arrive when he may return to his home, trade, and former pursuits. This anticipation is premature. The wishes Father of the thought. Thompson has certainly improved; his paroxysms of violence and excitation are extremely rare, but they still occur: he spends the night in sound slumber in place of the contemplation of visions or the rehearsal of favorite pieces of Music; he is more amenable to the wishes and directions of others, joins parties of cleaners, and displays his zeal if not his dexterity in the cause of order and neatness. But there is still a deep & broad

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No 13. Continued from Page 339.

comparatively few and far between. The last report has been corroborated and confirmed by the experience of the past year and it is consolatory that as the hopes of recovery diminish the capability of enjoyment augment. She has been especially at the menstrual period affected with Syncope which is speedily removed by such as Stimulants as ether Wine Amm.ª Starting with the impressions of 1838 and uninfluenced by the intervening period she condemns her Husbands separation from the Church as folly.

1 June 1844

This Lady has gained in intelligence but not in sanity. She is even more shrewd more sarcastic than when last described; she forms a judgement upon any combination of events that may occur; she criticises conduct, opinions, literature with equal severeness; rendered more poignant by the acrimony and ridicule with which these displays are generally associated. But still although not exactly at the same time she is childish, petulant, passionate, and addicted to habits utterly irreconcilable with sound sense and good feeling. While the day may have been distinguished by tranquility courtesy and studied politeness the night is passed in lamenting, in lamenting over some imaginary woe; and in total disregard of the usages and decencies of life, in many of those practices she delights to expose and condemn in others. The bitter severity of her disposition is not confined to words: when much irritated when she has lashed herself into anger for from within the precautions generally proceeds she attacks some of her companions whom she dislikes, for many of them are excluded from the pale of her goodwill and wreaks her vengeance in blows. These tendencies may explain her preferences of the Gallery for the furious where she often passes the day at her own request and when perfectly calm. The visits of her Husband are more rare and she is much less disturbed when they do occur. In general and when the subject is not obtruded upon her attention she exhibits a total indifference to the social and domestic relations and avocations. The Cats which are still profuse and irregular require to be watched. She was during one attack very much reduced and required the exhibition of Stimulants

1 June 1845

An increase in amenity and gentleness of manners has this year to be recorded of this Patient. Reverence is rarely heard pealing through

No 13

through the gallery in Accounts of dispondency or preach she is never reminded of the penal gallery: nor although her criticisms are as exacting and pointed as before she appears to have extended the circle of her favorites and familiars and to bear the insults and insinuations of her quondam enemies with greater equanimity and forbearance. The feud is not extinguished but slumbers. There has been no corresponding enlargement of or awakening of her home affections. She speaks with indifference of her family residence and early associations and neither manifests surprise nor regret at the isolation in which she is left nor anxiety for a change of scene or fate. She may occasionally acquire a new phrase or thought - but the great majority of her observations are the result of former reading or instruction and have remained dead & unremembered during the long period of confinement. Although thus living much in and in the past she is fond of amusements & means to enliven the dullness of her mode of life and is most clamorous for going abroad and carriage exercise. She joins all parties and picnics if she possibly can. She neither reads nor works. Her bodily health has improved much and there has existed no necessity for medical interference either on account of profuse catamenial discharge or other ailments.

1 June 1846

The improvement noted last year still continues. But the mind has rather acquired strength than integrity or sanity. She now invariably displays strong, coarse sense, broad bordering upon indelicate humour, an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, apt bon mot, wise saw and modern instance and is a dangerous because daylerous antagonist in the war of words. She now reads a little, and demands a book much more frequently than she intends to resume her studies. She is much more successful in her industrial habits and the rule now is to find her in the public workroom or bazaar busily engaged in sewing & while the exception is to observe her crouching or crawling in corners lamenting over some imaginary loss or injury. But notwithstanding the progress here narrated she is altogether incapable of embracing the real nature of her position not only denies her connection with her husband family and their former residence but claims affinity with strangers and expresses affection for a spot which it is supposed she never saw. She is vigorous and lively and participates with glee & gladness in all amusements. A visit from her husband & son attempted to accompany him through the grounds appear to have suggested painful associations and led to a violent paroxysm of grief and distress.

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of admonitions, encouragements, and threats have been resorted to, and with the same lack of success. All arguments end in a blow: which either morally or logically is useful. His attacks have latterly been upon weak but troublesome, inoffensive, and timid men which indicates a loss of bravery as well as impairment of intelligence. He still fights, however, when an opportunity presents in the side of the stronger and legitimate authority. The Attendant is unmolested while the Patients are insulted, reviled, threatened, or assaulted. He is now inclined to remain in Bed during the day.

1 June 1844

The same cruel and cowardly spirit animates this man. Where he supposes that he can tyrannize or oppress with impunity, he establishes a ground of quarrel, he inflicts a blow, he persecutes. Whenever a new Attendant enters the Gallery, he either sets his authority at defiance or taking advantage of his inexperience, he excites his vigilance. This has happened repeatedly. When not roused he has the aspect of imbecility. A furious struggle took place between this man and the Attendants in the Month of November. He disliked a fellow Patient (Ratcliffe) and had attempted to knock him down. On being interferred with he seized the Servant and nearly strangled him. In the fray he was thrown down and came into contact with the Arm of the Bench which was unfortunately broken and must have injured his side most severely. On examination a rib was evidently broken wounding the Pleura and lung, emphysema had taken place into the cellular tissue of the back and even so far up as the axilla. A Bandage, Bleeding, low diet and rest in a short time restores him to the robust health which he in general enjoys.

1 June 1845

An occasional but rare act of tyranny or oppression is the only interruption to the habitual calm and composure of this man's manners. His look is vacant, his lips puerile, but in common matters, he can converse for a short time with perfect coherence. His imbecility, if really increasing is rather augmented by the deep undisturbed lethargy of the faculties than by the progress of the disease. It is to be apprehended that this progressive stagnation and extinction of the intelligence is frequently the result of long residence in an Asylum. Blackstock has made no attack upon the constituted authorities during the past year. He has even assisted the Attendant in some of

No 23.

his duties: and has displayed interest in the illness and sufferings of his Companions. When one occasion he demanded a Book: but the melancholia bore no fruit. He is quite well.

1 June 1846

This man's character has undergone a very decided and fortunate revolution. He is not only more pacific but he has been drafted among the industrious class and is regarded as a zealous, active, and trustworthy labourer. Notwithstanding the great additional opportunity for escape and the suggestive nature of the tools intrusted to his care, he has upon no occasion abused the confidence reposed in him, nor given either trouble or anxiety to the Attendant. His manner speaks of much greater satisfaction and cheerfulness but his intellect does not acquire any corresponding strength or clearness. His passiveness and obedience may be interpreted either as the result of progressive imbecility or of augmented personal happiness and reconciliation with his lot. He looks at a Newspaper. But if his thoughts or hopes do wander beyond the precincts of the Asylum, they do not appear to take the direction of his home or his friends, as he makes no enquiry as to their existence or prosperity. This indifference, if such it be, is entirely mutual. E.B. is now the living portrait of a Spaniard. Tall, proud in mien, handsome in features, and swarthy as a Creole. He never complains and is believed to be lucubrian in frame.

1st June 1847.

Still most placid and pacific in disposition, still useful and energetic when the exertion of strength is required, this man has not advanced many degrees towards greater clearness or vigour of intellect. Except by the entire almost childish subjection to authority and a vacant back-bustle look, he does not betray the extent to which his reason is weakened or wayward: as he does not mingle in conversation, and vouchsafes his unavoidable replies to direct interrogatories in the most sententious form. On rare occasions he may originate the enquiry as to the time of his liberation, but is satisfied with a most evasive and unsatisfactory reason for delay, or surprized at the boldness of his address he retreats with expressions of shame and confusion from the position which he had assumed. The patient forms no friendships, he has

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1 June 1843 The present must be a narrative of failings, fears, and disappointments. She desires to destroy herself enclosed long to display itself in thoughtless attempts, and frequently successful attempts, to swallow thimbles, pincushions, pieces of Cloth, &c. No vigilance - no ingenuity - no seclusion - no restraint could defeat her unceasing sleepless propensity and it is almost unaccountable that she has survived and preserved intact a constitution amidst and in spite of all the cruel tests and trials to which she has subjected her strength, and the privations and precautions which her safety rendered necessary. The tendency to destroy has now reached the person, and especially the dress, and the most ornamental part of it, of those around daily fell, and still falls a sacrifice to her fury or envy, for sometimes the contrast of her own humble, penitential, or safety - dress, with that of the Matron, seems to excite jealousy. During the frequent efforts to improve or ameliorate her condition the destruction of property has been enormous. Furious mania has shown its other attributes: she is often naked and has been detected eating her faeces.

A slight improvement has latterly taken place and after a long season of seclusion she is again permitted to Society

1 June 1844

This Patients health has been precarious upon several occasions during the past year: and so opposed are all her habits to nature, comfort and enjoyment and so numerous and stringent are the restrictions and privations which her conduct renders necessary that it is wonderful she is so free from disease and so able to resist it. She has however suffered from severe attacks of Diarrhoea: from obstinate constipation or rather enormous accumulations of faces ~~accumulating~~ entwining enteritis: from the development of large farcinulæ in the Cellular tissue and recently from the appearance of a tumor at or around the junction of the clavicle of the right side with the Sternum: which attained considerable size: and occasioned much uneasiness in the right arm. The obscure origin and nature of the growth: the possibility that it might arise from the Pointing of an Aneurism or abscess externally: that it might contain and serve as the vent for some of the objects swallowed but not yet rejected: created great anxiety and alarm: but a consideration of all the circumstances led to the conclusion that it was produced by inflammation of the periosteum and cellular tissue. It was treated accordingly by repeated application of Leeches and

No 29

and odd lobigns and has diminished much in size. Her constitution has never been affected by the presence of the tumor and she is at present strong and active. She is still dangerous to approach her as the disposition to snatch, retain or mutilate pieces of dress is as intense and irresistable as ever. The pretext for this propensity is the wish to detain friends beside her that they may listen to her petitions, relieve her from the painful position of which she is conscious or afford her the satisfaction derived from their presence and conversation. This explanation cannot be genuine as she acts in precisely a similar manner towards those whom she does not and cannot designate as friends whom she drinks indeed as the obstacle to such intercourse as she pants for. She has been repeatedly restored to the Society of the Common room but the experiment either failed or was so partially successful as to compel a continuance of that seclusion which protects her from all danger and secures a greater amount of freedom than could be obtained otherwise

1 June 1845.

The march of improvement has been most rapid and decided in this case. Although still far removed from the standard of health and even from her original diseased condition; it is scarcely possible to recognise her as the individual who caused so much anxiety and who was so deeply sunk in degradation in 1842. She still occupies the padded room but this is an arrangement of convenience: she is allowed a bedstead and bedding and is perfectly attentive to cleanliness: she is now permanently an inmate of the public room and although she neither partakes in its labours or its plough, she is tranquil and gentle: she dines at the common room: has been at Chapel can be weaned away from the eternal burden of her thought and inherently be brought home and entrapped into a brief conversation, she even be made to smile. The troublesome habit of seizing upon and detaining those whom she regards as the arbiters of her destiny, still continues although the grasp is perhaps not so pertinacious nor the cry for succour so clamorous as before. She is in satisfactory health: although there are various indications of disorder of the digestive organs. Her appearance is that of strength and robustness.

1 June 1846

Miss Kneebly can now be induced to occupy herself and so far as she has been

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1 June 1843. This guileless inmate still plays many parts dexterously and delightfully When required he plies his needle or his spade from sunrise to sunset without the promise but perhaps with the hope of some such reward as a biscuit or a cup of. On occasions of festivity a gun he is found acting as a necessary mute in the pageant. Never but once has he been reported as shewing ill temper to an offer and even then there was some provocation. He appears to live in harmony with the rules and fellow members of the community and with the system by which his actions are regulated and to possess health, contentment, and happiness

1 June 1843 Paisley's passion for display and tendency to accumulate have found gratification in ornamenting his Cap which is now loaded and contracted by finery as to rest solely on the crown and to require ribbons to attached to his head. He is much pleased with this grotesque garniture. He is somewhat bolder in his bearing and more communicative as to his wants and wishes; but his constitution has undergone no essential change or improvement. He is gentle, submissive, industrious, and has also distinguished himself as a bed maker and in other domestic work: but his mildness is negative: his obedience and pliability is that of the willow, his performance of a task the act of a Machine he never exhibits active benevolence or kindness: he never originates a proposition or volition, if the embellishment of his dress and his openness to a bribe be not exceptions. He remembers the suburb Wards of his native village and the names of the localities in its vicinity: but he feels no interest in its history, no anxiety as to his relatives, no sympathy beyond the daily routine in which he is engaged. His constitution is sound and untried by intemperance or disease.

1 June 1843 No season nor space of time appears to bring any change to this habitually gentle and guileless creature. He delights in mendacity. The only variety of which he is conscious or which he enjoys is an alteration in the form of his cap or in the ornaments with which it is loaded. It frequently becomes necessary to remove this garniture, so cumbrous and enormous does it become. His needle, although often used in stealth to his own purposes, is of great service in the establishment, and constantly in requisition. He will do any thing or attempt to procure

performed, if commanded. Most of his subservieness, and simplicity, and steadiness of purpose occured recently. Blackened and Bedabbled as a Moor he was appointed to stand as colouring column in the Entrance to the Theatre and acheived this task with perfect success, remaining silent, motionless, and without expression for nearly an hour. His health is excellent: he has not required the employment of Medicine during the year and his temper is so benign, that it has once been exhibited during the same length of time.

1 June 1846 J Paisley is not looking well. He is evidently labouring under irritation of the Stomach, he is pale and his tongue presents a coated tongue with red points, has occasionally vomited, and for a time abstained from food. His usefulness and willingness to oblige and to do or assist in doing what is strictly the duty of others, exposes him to many temptations to exceed his appetite beyond his powers of digestion. He eats his meals heartily, but in addition to this, he is constantly provided with a store of bread by the liberality of his employers, which is devoured in secret or when busied in his appointed task, which is still performed gladly and satisfactorily. In the large pocket where his private supplies are deposited he conceals a great variety of articles, edible and inedible, sometimes pernicious. The consumption of these may produce disorder: Confinement and a sedentary posture may likewise be styled Cadentia: and accordingly besides prescribing an occasional Laxative and Infus Gentian he is directed to accompany the Labourers to the garden, where he must at once escape repletion, and enjoy exercise, air, and society, for although associated with a Companion during the Spring, and although indifferent to each other's course, they were both taciturn, and ill constituted to afford each other pleasure, or to sustain that healthy mirth of which Paisley is susceptible, and from the most trivial impressions. He is still passive, plastic and contented: but does not identify himself with the place or persons or objects which create this feeling.

1st June 1847 Although Paisley be not upon the sick list, he is still an invalid and an object of observation from the causes and effects enumerated in the last report. It frequently occurs that in addition to the information afforded by his shrivelled and cadaverous countenance and his gastro enteritic tongue that he is pined with cholic and British cholera which reveals the nature and extent of the violence done to the laws of digestion by his own morbid appetites or the injudicious

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1 June 1843 This Patient required to be treated during the past year upon more than one occasion for Worms. Calomel followed by Castor Oil and Turpentine brought away considerable Numbers of ascarides, but without affording any mitigation to the symptoms. Indeed she is now in a most unmanageable and discouraging state. Thin and debilitated she expends her strength in violent and impotent defiances of the dead the destitute and the unconscious. She occupies one place in the Hall casts furtive, watchful glances around in search of objects and occasions of wrath and cannot now be amused even with a snuff. She now eats voraciously and eccentrically. Her periods of quiet contentment, partial docility and cheerful industry have all disappeared, and she is only prevented from lapsing into that deplorable state of falsity and misery which characterised her at admission by the check of discipline and the vigilance and interference of active and enthusiastic and healthy minds. It must not be gathered from the preceding remarks, that she is harmless, for her fury is most marked and unrepressible and has led her into several unequal and unsuccessful struggles with antagonists

1 June 1844

The portrait drawn last year is a perfect resemblance of the Patient now. For brief spaces she is calm and may be appealed to or even reasoned with, although even then there is some danger that an erroneous train of thought may be suggested and an exhibition of violence take place. But a large portion of her life is passed either in actual frenzy during which she runs rapidly from point to point, gesticulates extravagantly, defies some offending individual and expends that wrath which she can neither control nor satisfy by personal violence upon tables chairs &c: or she stands upon her guard evidently in expectation of an attack and prepared to repel it in a similar spirit. The source of all this indignation and suspicion is obviously remote and connected with real grievances and crisps. She is exceedingly incoherent but when pleased is able to arrange her thoughts in an intelligent form. Even then however there is a subtraction to every sentence a parenthesis, of vague or absurd or incomprehensible observations. Ascarides have been again detected but they constitute her only complaint

1 June 1845

The moral aspect of this Patient has undergone very slight modification. She is as irritable, quick and her anger is as mechanical and extravagant as before and

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and accuses the objects of her indignation of offences which are either purely imaginary or attachable distant hours and other parties. These manifestations are however more impotent and vain. She has now become paralysed in the lower limbs and is incapable of disturbing her companions except by threats and frenzied gestures. In the Month of November she was found to be labouring under a number of boils and subjected to a course of Marrow gate and Rhubarb. Under this treatment she became quite well. On the 26 January she is reported to be confined to bed by a large Anthrax on the back immediately above the dorsal Vertabra to which she will neither allow Poultices nor fomentations to be applied. Five incisions were made down the centre and hot cloths ordered frequently to be placed on the sore and continued during the night 27 She refused to take Breakfast. Her usual is curious. The bed is made up as a Sopha against the wall. On the lower part of this she sits rolled or covered up in blankets resting partially on the inclined plane. In this the consequence of deformed Spine. Leeches were twice applied in conjunction with fomentations of Lead and Opium. The constitutional treatment consisted in the exhibition of Calomel followed by Acet: of Ammon: with Sulph of Mag: until the heat of the Skin disappeared and the intestinal evacuations were free and healthy. From the refusal of the stronghand and the discharge which followed it became necessary to allow Porter to which Sulph of Quinine was added. In consequence of the slowness of the process of cicatrisation a Solution of Kreosote was applied to the sore and apparently with benefit. Her recovery was tardy and contemporaneously with the event she was observed to shuffle in her gait and to drag the left leg. This defect in movement has gradually increased, and she is now completely paralysed. Sensibility of the limbs remains and they have not diminished in bulk. But the introduction of a Setton has failed in producing any benefit. She still looks well and is in good health.

3 January 1846

This Patient continued very much in the same state as above described until 6 December when she was seen by the Medical Superintendant in a deep Sleep almost Amounting to Coma. From this time although she had previously lost flesh and strength the progress of the disease became marked and rapid. She lost her appetite for food or was capricious in the selection of her diet. Lay rolled, moaning although unable to

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Assurance that no immediate deliverance has been announced by the Sheriff or still higher Authorities. This assurance was conveyed through the Medium of the Attendant for he now declines all intercourse with the Medical Officers: is suspicious of the Matron and in no other way maintains their former intimacy than by a cold and distant nod. The suspicion which undoubtedly dictates this uncertain line of conduct has unfortunately extended still more widely and now attaches to many of his most intelligent and amiable companions who formerly supplied many of the pleasures and bustle of society and friendship. Although these several instances of ~~behaviour~~ estrangement have originated in some fit of irascibility, some trivial misunderstanding, or hasty word; they all ultimately resolve themselves into the form of plot & conspiracy. He now reads more and writes less: it is to be feared from a conviction that his case is prejudged or perhaps under the consideration and judgement of some high and ultimate tribunal. This supposition is supported by his refusal to confer with the Sheriff on his last visit to the Institution on the plea that the proceedings were in the hands of the Sheriff substitute and would be attended to.

1 June 1846

Mr Millar now stands almost isolated in the small and tranquil community of which he has so long been a member. He disdains the sympathy of the Matron, suspects the sincerity of his fellow Patients and although he still assists or receives assistance from the Attendant his confidence is shaken in all: and although he occasionally smiles tears & utters up his knowledge of contemporaneous events by a regular perusal of the Newspapers, he seems to have abandoned all active attempts to repossess himself of his rights and to have fallen back upon his internal resources. Even the Law Officers pass through the Gallery without hearing his wrongs or even his voice. It may be that he has convinced himself that his case has been submitted to one investigator by some of those occupying high places: as during the temporary indisposition of Mr Cobden he manifested great anxiety, evidently suspecting that he was another victim of Poison and demanded entree of the Laboratory in order to compound some specific which would infallibly restore the invalid. He still retains the twofold and incompatible delusion that he is drugged & destroyed by disbursed matters and that he possesses such a profound and omnipotent acquaintance with the virtues of Persons as to be able to cure all diseases.

1st June, 1

No 7

diseases. The illness of an inmate rouses all his sympathy and interest. He is most liberal in his recommendations and any one to prescribe. His own health has been good: but he is thinner, paler and more worn than when he was in terms of friendship with those around.

1st June. 1867 The internal arrangements of the Asylum rendered it necessary that this person should be removed from the convalescent gallery to one more suited to his monomaniacal and suspicious tendencies: but certainly less calculated to afford him society or those accommodations which he has taught himself to regard as luxuries. He has not been so happy nor contented even in the restricted sense which these words can be applied to his condition since the change: and, perhaps as a consequence of this he has not been so healthy. He laboured in the course of the Spring, under what appeared to be rheumatism. But a diagnosis, formed without any examination of the patient, and without any data supplied by his own feelings and description, must be cautiously given. He seemed to suffer pain in walking or moving, complained of the attendant of sensations of cold weakness, want of appetite &c. These symptoms were of course attributed to poison, and notwithstanding the kindness and solicitude of all around afforded feasible grounds to a mind so constituted for suspicion. Treatment was scarcely attempted unless a compliance with the patient's own directions and whims when they were innocent or safe could be so designated. The indications of disease, however, gradually disappeared, and he is now quite well.

1st June, 1869. Mr. Miller now enjoys good physical health, but his position has not been favourable either for the development or the ascertainment of such powers of action & happiness as he may still possess. He is associated with those who neither remark his peculiarities, nor sympathize with his imaginary maladies, misfortunes, or sufferings. He has no companions who appreciate his acuteness and capacity for observation: and even were he associated with a more rational class, he would resent their advances and baffle their inquiries. as he is solitary in a crowd, desires to elude and defy scrutiny, and intercourse, applies to all communications curtly and unconsciously, writes his complaints in brief but emphatic notes to the superintendent or in memorials to the legal authorities, and seems to seek a solace for his woes in silence and self-communion. He still formalizes his persecutions: he still pertinaciously retains the same delusions as to being the victim of a vast scientific conspiracy and experiment: he still reads the newspapers with the view to extract from them confirmation of his suspicions, and he still corresponds at some intervals with his relatives in order to convert them to his views. He neither joins in worship nor amusement.

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addressed to him at the time. He never precedes the attack by such an explanation. When the last few days an onset of this kind was made in the presence of the Physician: the blow was directed, against the occiput of a person looking in another direction speaking to another person and without any possible shadow of offence. These are not of very frequent occurrence and are generally controlled or prevented by a few hours seclusion and a dose of Purgative Medicine. Under ordinary circumstances the Patient is good humoured, joyous and docile. He joins all assemblages for pleasure and has never disturbed their peace.

1. June 1846. This patient has lost flesh within the last month, and walks less rapidly and rapidly than he formerly did. He is suspected that this inability arises from some painful affection of the stumps - but no corroboration of this opinion can be obtained from a careful examination of the boy, Upon or from the statements of the sufferer himself. He is certainly more irritable than at the period of the last report and then during the dimmness of his passion and perversity. Even the manifestation of a former trade some habit, such as raking up the grass on the Nurse yards, is hailed as an indication of character while although animated activity. His look is that of vacant repose: he speaks only when addressed and then as if unwilling or fearful of the nature of the observation to which he replies: he does not sing: he displays little interest in the few pictures & books which may reach him: and never adverts to home or its inmates nor, when his attention is directed to the subject by the arrival of a letter, does he appear to be influenced either by pain or pleasure. He is perfectly docile and joins in all amusements because he is directed to do so, but it is apprehended without any clear idea of the object. 1st June 1

1st July 1847. If we except the transaction of a stand in the mob, a slight affection of a portion of the frontal bone; an attack of catalepsy, a failure of equilibrity, or rather of equitability by sudden and ungovernable anger, indicated by, or contemporaneous with loss of flesh, great pallidity of countenance, brilliancy of eye, rapidity of movement, soliloquy and expectoration: there is nothing worthy of commemoration in this case. The prospect is met by the avoidance of all intercourse, and threats, of all provocation, & the state of the body by laxatives and stimulants. All other treatment has long since

been abandoned. It is suspected that the intellect and memory have undergone greater impairment than is that the symptoms and aspect of the patient would indicate. He was visited by two brothers one of whom is now resident in the house; but, he recognized neither; nor, on their names and relationship being mentioned to him by the association which years or disease might have weakened or obliterated, did he display any feeling of affection or joy, or even remembrance of the ties by which they were connected, or the scenes in which they formerly met. The same stolidity is remarked when he accidentally encounters his brother in the grounds or at chapel; but, occasionally, and for a moment, when they are placed in a particular light or position he becomes animated, he gazes steadily at his friend, mutters a few words, and seems instinctively possessed with recollection and love, but the thought and sentiment pass away, and all is again darkness and dullness. His appreciation of music is still unbroken, and his fine voice, although rarely raised in song, is sweet and entire. At present he is in the pink, plump, and progressing with us.

1st. June 1848. An attack of constipation, accompanied by hepatic congestion, and followed by bilious vomiting, has latterly confined this patient to bed, reduced his strength, and threatened more disastrous consequences. He is now labouring under the effects of this condition, and requires attention. Both during the past year he has been remarkably robust. He is generally taciturn, and sedentary, or stationary. When roused or excited by those causes of internal discord or agitation which he can neither explain nor control, he speaks willingly and volubly, but in a most incoherent manner. His sentences are grotesque; but although sufficiently absurd and extravagant they convey a meaning. He may relate of decapitating hippopotami or tumbling from a mountain into a tub; but you can understand him. When in the house he generally occupies the same place, when in the grounds he does not move about, but occasionally he may be observed to indulge in his former destructive habits of pulling up the grass plants or reducing weeds to shreds. His brother's departure proved no blank nor disappointment to him. He did not notice the circumstance and the kindly gifts and mementos which occasionally arrive from home produce no pleasure, at all events no permanent impression upon his affections. He is joyous, jocund, but cheerful.

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supply of periodicals, he confines his researches to, or finds sufficient amusement in this department of literature. His department with one exception has been most decorous and dignified. He has even ceased latterly to soliloquise during the night. But although he has controlled the exhibition of his passions and peculiarities there exists abundant proof that they are unchanged. A scrap of paper accidentally dropped or confidentially slipped into the hand of one of his companions, contains declarations of his sovereignty, of his triumph over the Son or daughter of the Serpent, and his immediate liberation the state of his feelings may be learned from the fact that on the 11 March at the moment the Medical Superintendant opened the door of the Gallery, he vociferated loudly, flew towards him with intent apparently to strike and denounced him as a murderer, brandishing a knife. He was very soon secured and carried to his apartment, where although his rage reached a white heat, he gradually became more calm, especially when his removal to the M[illegible] was recorded on the day Book. Although declaring peremptorily that he would never again speak to the Son of the Serpent, he would give no pledge of peaceable conduct. His fondness for Music, and usually gentlemanly behaviour, placed him on the list for all Concerts, Musicparties, &c. He is not so fat, ate rats less than formerly.

1 June 1846

The external department of this person has been perfectly calm, dignified, equable, and satisfactory during the past year. He reads much: is sedulously engages in calculations, founded upon the Population returns, in filling up vacancies in the Ministry, Army, and Church, in accordance with his own wishes and views, and with that ideal empire which he has created, and in which he lives and reigns. His studies are not, however, limited to those topics bearing upon his sovereignty or sway, but comprehend history and literature. He enjoys Punch, and laughs immoderately over the political Satires and Caricatures which that Periodical contains. His inner life has yet would appear, undergone no alteration. No communications are vouchsafed to the Officers; but when an occupant of the gallery is willing to listen to his history and he first finds that the memory still luminously retains every delusion, and the faith is as strong as ever that his liberation will immediately take place and will be signalised by the appearance of a Comet and of other physical and moral phenomena, which will sufficiently attest the truth of his Statements, the fulfilment of his predictions, and the origin which he claims. His writings afford the same evidence.

The

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The following was part of a letter addressed from Attendant in the House, to whom he can rarely have spoken. "By the will of the Lord God Almighty I was married in Gay Manor, near Inverness, on the 20th Sept 1824 of which there are 2 daughters and 19 sons I was afterwards married in St James' Palace, on the 13th July 1837 to Queen Victoria, and of this Marriage there were born in Heaven 16 Sons and 3 daughters - both of these marriages had the fullest approval of the Lord God Almighty and the whole of the Children are the grand Children of the Lord God Almighty By the Queen's Authority, and with the entire approval of the Lord God Almighty I was proclaimed by the title of Henry the 1st King of Great Britain & Ireland &c my name in full being, Henry George Edward Stewart Brunswick after some Months the serpent got irritated by these proceedings and directed her eldest daughter (then in the 18th year of her age) to murder the Queen her Mother &c." He is healthy and corpulent

1st June, 1847. The visit of a Sister and her Husband on last Autumn afforded this patient a brief gratification, although the feeling must have been mingled with that of humiliation as he found them, against whom he could not urge a single accusation of cruelty, or inhumanity, or immorality, and of whom a frightful and abhorrent lie could not entertain the slightest suspicion, equally steeled against all evidence or tolerance of his claims to royalty and divinity, his imaginary persecutions, and his extravagant predictions. This lack of faith and sympathy did not, however, his own mind. They are firm, inflexible, and expansive. His bills are of the same character, but rather more numerous: his demands are edicts: his occupations involve the reorganization of cabinets, and armies, and the staff of chamberlains. From a note addressed to one of his daughters (on proofs of his connection that she was a member of the royal line of which he claims to be the representative. He resides part of the day; constantly, but, does not read, many books, walks a great deal, and when in the ground generally does so denuded of his coat and hat. He is calm, dignified, but good tempered, and is rather a favourite member of the gallery, and a partner at whist. He is subject to Diarrhoea which is generally arrested by a glass of port wine.

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1 June 1845. The plan in contemplation when the last report was written has not been carried into execution and Mr D. appears as contented and complacent as if every wish were gratified and every capacity developed to the utmost. He is now emancipated from the persecutions of his family, & is less distressed and disturbed when subjected to the influence of the delusion. His only indulgence is the perusal of an Edinburgh Newspaper: even the Bible is now untouched. He joins all parties for amusement or information, because it is the rule and custom to do so: but would infinitely prefer the solitude of his own room or the society of his own Calling if permitted to follow his inclinations. He has, however no friends nor acquaintances: nor does he manifest either interest or surprise in any change that may take place among his companions. He looks well - but restricts himself in diet as much as before.

1 June 1846. Mr D. now enjoys the privilege of a long walk in the neighbourhood every day an Attendant having been engaged to secure this long regulated addition to his enjoyment. At first determined to take advantage of his enlarged liberty, he now joins his companions readily, at the hours still so cautious and secretive to suggest the promenade or to express disappointment when it does not take place. He has witnessed much since the full effects of this arrangement came into operation. Although still attenuated his face is browned by the Sun, and he now regularly eats his allowance of Meat after an abstinence of many years continuance. His movements are likewise much more vivacious than formerly and betoken greater activity of the nervous system, although somewhat too recumbent to be healthy. The usual visits have been paid by his Brother who was well received and succeeded in exhausting from him acknowledgements of confinement and resignation. The Newspaper is still perused, but whether as a vehicle of information or as a token of the remembrance of his friends, cannot be ascertained. Not tormented by any ghostly terrors or trials, he passes his nights in rest and repose, and like so many other Lunatics in a state of partial calmness, he prefers the horizontal posture even during the day, and may be found at all times stretched upon a Sofa.

1st June. 1847. The privilege of daily excursions in the vicinity has been continued but can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. It must however be productive of good, as imparting vigour and agreeable sensations to the frame; as breaking in upon the dull routine of a life of seclusion, and as

(Continued to Page 365.)

(№ 16 continued from Page 361.)

5th Feb 1807 After emitting a shrill cry Wm Webb was found to labour under a voluntary contraction of the flexors of both forearms with diminished sensibility. The intensity of this condition varied considerably at different times, and occasionally he seemed to possess perfect control over the muscles. A careful examination of the spinal column having afforded no evidence of disease, and with the exception of a stiff-legged awkward manner in which he pronounced the few words he uttered, no sign of cerebral disease existing, attention was directed to the fact attention was directed to the fact that he had suffered from Diarrhoea; that the tongue was dry and glazed, the evacuations loose and unhealthy; the urine turbid, the pulse small and frequent; and the treatment pursued consisted in the abstraction of blood from the Epigastrium by leeches and cupping, the exhibition of Mercury and Chalk with P. Ipecac. — of Infus. Calumb. with Hydrocyanate of Potash &c. Amendment certainly followed these measures. But an attack of simple apoplexy occurred, and terminated life in eleven hours.

(Died.)

(№ 23 continued from page 349.)

no intercourse with his companions, evinces no interest in the external world, and yet does not seem to have contracted any lies in the community with which he is incorporated; circumstances which prove that the subsidence of violence arises from the extinction of power. His colossal frame is free from all ailment.

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No 22 Continued from Page 119

1 June 1845 This Patient suffered from a severe attack of Diarrhœa, attended with fever and great loss of strength, during the Month of June 1844 which from its obstinate character and long continuance, excited considerable alarm for the life of the Patient. She is at present free from disease but of fragile and infirm appearance. She is retiring: timid: courts solitude and crouches in a corner. She deprecates all intercourse and seems to anticipate injury or evil from every word which is addressed to her. Although sarcastic and mild she is capable of being roused to indignation, and proves, whenever roused that her passions are related, not refined. On two public occasions at Chapel and in the Theatre some unknown source of excitation having awakened the slumbering fiend she burst forth in a paroxysm of virulent abuse and wild denunciations, which rendered her removal absolutely necessary. When induced to converse she speaks incoherently of the topics and delusions which formerly engaged her attention. She pleads blindness as an apology for idleness but is obviously disinclined to make any exertion. 1st June,

1 June 1846 A severe attack of dysentery seemed to place the life of this Patient in great jeopardy in the Month of August, 1845. The disease was characterized by acute pain in previous, especially in the last three regions, by the long continuance of bloody or mucous stools, and the tenderness of the abdomen subsequent to the removal of the more distressing symptoms. She is still timid and gentle, but is so easily and constantly roused to revenge and contumacy by the presence of a Crowd and apparently by removal to another part of the House that she is now deprived of all participation in the domestic amusements. Although sometimes docile in aspect she is most perverse and pertinacious in indulging in a crouching posture, which she cannot be induced to abandon, either by reiterated remonstrances or threats, nor by combating the habit of indulgence by the habit of interruption. She speaks much of her relatives and although her conversation be rambling and incoherent, it invariably bears a tone of complaint and accusation, and is occupied with the endeavour to explain her own innocency and virtue. She is perfectly well behaved and delicate.

1st June. 1847. In the month of January when Dysentery was apparently triumphant in the System, and especially in the Gallery of which the patient is an inmate she again became affected with the disease and although apparently constitutionally

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stupefying, unbought and unconsciously, materials for that limited and modified reflection of which the most imbecile are capable. The visits of his brother elicit no new phenomena or greater mental activity. He expresses contentment with his situation; declares his disinclination to make any change: but affords this information only in reply to repeated inquiries, and evinces no desire to learn the fate or fortunes of former relatives. He is altogether passive, indolent, or indifferent. The newspapers sent are not now read, but are generally employed to cover the head, when reclining in his favourite attitude.

1st June, 1842. Mr. Dalgleish still walks out daily in company with another gentleman. But however varied these excursions may be by season, weather, or direction, no observation is elicited from him. When from any cause, this arrangement is interrupted, he makes no inquiry or expostulation; when it is resumed he complies with the regulation in the same silence and indifference. This extension of the means of exercise, and the occasional administration of an aperient constitutes the only treatment of which the case admits. While the general aspect of the patient indicates an advanced stage of patuity, his expression, tone, and attitude when addressed, or otherwise roused from his habitual lethargy, so closely resemble the natural language presented while labouring under the more active forms of mental disease, that it is highly probable he still cherishes delusions which chain and confine him to his present automatic life, and which may be developed by the advance of age, by disease, or any sudden or serious change in his constitution. When induced to speak his replies are coherent. His health is satisfactory.

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Transcription 132

No 26 Continued from Page 182.

1 June 1845. The Patients apprehensions and antipathies have for some time centered in one individual who occupies the adjoining bed in the dormitory, and who is regarded and proclaimed as guilty of crimes and enormities of which murder is the most venial. It is fortunate that these suspicions and alarms do not disturb the nightly rest nor daily equanimity of Mr H. as he sleeps profoundly within a few feet of his enemy, and labours in the same field. He now recognises the Children of the Gardener as the offspring of his Union of the Queen Dowager, and laments most parentally and fratherically over the neglected and uneducated station which adverse circumstances have placed the successors to his titles and territories. He engages in labor under the pretext of overlooking his workmen & setting an example of industry to his subjects, but his operations are not fatiguing and his hands still indicate the early deficiency of his breeding and his present indolence. When present at any of the domestic amusements he invariably endeavours to render himself conspicuous by standing upright, occupying a prominent seat, & by looks of awe full and omnipotent import. His constitution is excellent. Although a scholar, he neither reads nor writes.

1st June.

1 June 1846 In the same gallery with Mr H. there has been recently placed, by an act of self abasement, a man of literary tastes which he still cultivates to a certain extent. Mr H. may be seen occasionally turning over the pages of this gentlemans books. The act is performed with a condescending, contemptuous air and is proved by his observations to mean that he shuns over such elementary productions in the same way that Bentley may have studied a primer. Mr H's reason is still secure enough to enable him to grasp a great majority of the subjects there presented to him: but he is too much absorbed in contemplating and in recapitulating the cruel and atrocious processes of which he is the victim, to bestow more than a momentary glance upon such simple and subordinate matters. He is perforated nightly by pistol balls, he is incarcerated and emasculated, the agent of galvanism and drawn to and fro by metallic tractors: he is pierced burned mutilated racked by pain and yet by some miraculous refinement of inhumanity he stands intact and indestructible to be subjected to the same barbarous usage by the monster whom he sees before him and denounces. He now includes several individuals in these charges. In singular contrast to this slavery he proclaims his regal state and sovereignty his paramount pre-eminence. He labors gently and enjoys good health. His food is taken but he suspects that it is poisoned or vitiated by those around.

1st June. 1847 Arrogating the same power, prerogatives, and family connexions: the antipathies of this patient have merged and concentrated in one intense hatred of one of his companions to whom he attributes all his misfortunes to whose brutal appetites and diabolical machinations he traces all the extraordinary and revolting changes which he imagines to take place in his body during the night. He sometimes attempts to paint the cicatrice of wounds inflicted by some "envious dagger": or to the precipe of embowelling or galvanic battery system: but the failure to establish the truth of his wonderful narratives does not disturb his composure or his conviction. It serves however to excite greater virulence against his oppressor. His health is good and unaffected either by these attacks or by the dread of them.

1st June, 1848. Stimulated by the good fortune of one of his companions, the great object of Mr. this ambition at present is a wooden box. He owes this small addition to his enormous wealth as a suitable receptacle for the deposition of the valuable documents, to the composition of which a large portion of last winter was devoted. These MSS. are a faithful representation of his mind, and consist in extravagant claims of power, prerogative, and position; in denunciations of his supposed enemies and oppressors, and in fervid appeals to the existing authorities to be reinstated in his rights. He devotes hundreds of pages to these topics, and attempts to shape his magniloquent papers according to legal or diplomatic forms. He still engages, under protest, in manual labour, but is chiefly busied while wielding the Cabbage hoe, in superintending the proceedings of his fellow-workmen, or in attending to what he considers his own interests in the cultivation or productiveness of the grounds. He generally wears a smiling aspect, except in the presence of his arch foe; and is grateful for trivial attentions, even while boasting of unlimited wealth, wisdom, and power. He was confined to the House for a few days by catarrh, but has not laboured under any severe ailment.

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1 June 1845 Mrs Brown paid another visit during last Autumn which present still more curious Phenomena and results. Accompanied by the Matron, she spent a day at home: manifested a perfect recollection of Places, persons, and objects, but did not appear to experience intense pleasure and pain on reviving the associations of her early and happy youth: and after satisfying her curiosity and examining every thing that attracted her attention, she returned cheerfully and contentedly to the home of her mature though morbid years. She is at present rather thin, but does not suffer from any precise complaint, nor has she done so with the exception of a series of paroxysms, which for a time disfigured her face. Her industry is not continuous nor continued in principle. She can however be generally induced to engage in employment. She plays much on the Piano and has improved remarkably in her execution and in her acquaintance with music. Occasionally she may be observed indulging in gyrations in a corner: but this extravagance is now the exception and not the rule.

1 June 1846 This young lady has not altogether recovered her soundness of senses or good looks but her restoration has not been retarded except a common cold and slight scalp eruption of the skin may have done so. She is still rapid and abrupt in her step but except upon suitable occasions, she never displays the dancing or Italienne manner. Her industry is now much more sustained - There is the consequence of the superintendence, companionship, & example in the Workroom instituted for the Ladies. But although partly on a reserve she evidently derives greater pleasure from employment & still much of the coquette, she receives all advances either by a mirth provoking laugh or by a pettish and disdainful look, which speedily gives place to a bland and encouraging smile. In the same spirit she has flirted with a mad, gay and good humoured patient until he is pleased by an attention to the Lady, and has committed his admiration and an enormous amount of very trite but very sound advice to verse, in the form of a stupendous Acrostic, made during her name, place of residence &c. Mrs W is really happy for while away from her relatives in part much pleasure, it does not suggest, as might naturally have been expected, the desire to accompany them home nor any discontent with her present position. She may be conscious of the suitableness of her present Home.

1st June. 1847 The patient is still thin and pale, suffers from a papular disease affecting the hands, and occasionally from pimples which appear in various parts of the body. Her bowels her health is good, but she at times either suffers from or simulates headache and lapelessness, when she retires to bed, and would remain there for an indefinite period, were she not compelled to exert herself. This interference produces temporary irritation, but this is speedily succeeded by her habitual docility and gentleness of disposition, and by the resumption of her ordinary occupations. A visit to her father's was less marked by natural feeling than formerly. She is interested by trivial and insignificant objects, and not by the kindness and caresses of her friends, or by the suggestions of every object in her early home. Purgatives, alteratives, Hydriodate of Potash &c in conjunction with local applications have been used for the skin disease.

1st June, 1848. The same trifling ailments, the same remedies, and the same course of conduct have to be recorded, as in former years. The patient has not removed her good looks, although constitutionally better; but she is generally as joyous and youthful in her speech, attitudes, and tones, as if years of disease had been expunged from her history. She sings and plays in the exuberance of her hilarity; she answers all questions with a smile and a laugh; she romps and waltzes in moving from point to point, and cards as she plies her needle. Occasionally she is sullen, but if rallied on her cruelty, or if a ludicrous idea be suggested, she yields to the impulse, and passes into mirth and good-humour. Her friends are received cordially; but they are allowed to depart without expostulation or reluctance, and she does not carry out her anticipations or wishes to their home, their pursuits, or future. She may perceive the propriety of estrangement, and of residence in an Hospital; or discipline and direction may have become necessary to her: certain it is that she feels and acts as if identified with the Institution, and as if a permanent member of the community.

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more timid, and morose. He seeks consolation and refuge in correspondence; claiming the attention, and friendship, & Protection of very distinguished individuals with whom he may have come in contact and assuming their interference notwithstanding the total neglect of his previous appeals. Emulous of a durable reputation, his courtesy and Kindness to ladies, his passion for arms, and his boasted strength, are still prominent features in his character. The appearance of the Mahon: or the kind regards of the Physicians wife will in general appease him in his most fierce and furious moods, and transform his manner almost instantaneously from demoniac extravagance to the softness and gentleness of the Drawing room. He is in sound health but occasionally demands and claims Macassar oil to lubricate his joints

1 June 1846 Increased irascibility and the transference of his antipathy from the possessor of Muncaster Jewel to an individual enjoying greater privileges and esteem by him of obtaining greater from the opposite sex are the chief incidents in this Patients history since last season. He has now fair intervals of quiet: although he can still at once control his manner and still and subdue the storm of passion by which he may be agitated. He may be heard in his bedroom walking or rather stamping rapidly backwards or forwards: or even in the balcony throwing his arms and legs into the most violent and hideous contortions that fury can dictate, he may be heard denouncing all connected with the Establishment as Pirates, persecutors, murderers: and in a few minutes afterwards he will have joined an evening party bland & benignant even effeminate in his mode of address, apparently free from all source of disquietude and irritation, and having no other object than the comfort of those with whom he mingles. Open at all times to flattery he is frequently cajoled and brutal and overbearing that it is requisite discretion and demeanour to apply such a means of solace to his feverish temper. To soothe would be to sanction ungovernable and ungrounded dislike, intemperate and indecent language and disconcerting necessary to repress and repel and to deal with the calmness and indifference which are the healthy antagonism of presumption and insult. In imitation of the laudable and the approved habits of certain inmates of the gallery he now uses the Library, but has still more despised to seek wine and the weapons by which it is carried on. His correspondence is as vigorously maintained as ever and as extensive. These letters generally [illegible]

portray his mind. They flatter broadly and disgustingly, offer bribes which could prove tempting to debased minds, only such as a debauch of Whisky, toddy to the Sheriff, and they threaten in imprecations. He is healthy active and powerful.

1st June 1847. This person is still a polite cavalier in the presence of females; a brave and bully to the other sex; and to himself a solitary misanthrope condemning all men or attributing to others what is the result of his own intemperate passions and ungovernable propensities. To rank himself he is most respectful to those who he professes or claim superior advantages, or are invested with official dignity and dominion: He is rude and oppressive to inferiors, or those whom he is pleased to designate as such, abrupt jealous and harsh in his intercourse with equals. He cannot be said to be softened or elevated by any of the tender sympathies or noble emotions of our nature; but the relations of sex are keenly perceived and acknowledged. He assumes the observance of a Hercules in love: of the lion tamed by Cupid. To pastor, remonstrance, entreaty he is deaf and irreparable: in the presence of a lady he is pliant and docile. His violence and vituperation often render seclusion necessary, but he generally retires to his apartment without struggle or strife. The same accusations and denunciations of which he was towards them to whose care he is entrusted form the subject of his letters which although still unanswered are as numerous as before. He is robust and healthy but craves pills.

1st June, 1848. This man still preserves his unpopular character. He sometimes may procure a pursuit a companion whom he receives passively rank a gentility with this society and acquaintance; but in general he is alone in the crowd by whom he is surrounded. He buttons his coat, sinks his head within the collar, walks rapidly and evidently to and fro, muttering and gesticulating in such a manner as to express determination, spirit and hatred. His step is a stamp, his whole frame vibrates with emotion, and all but the skin is worn and wasted under his ponderous and emphatic head. He thinks and walks himself into a rage, and when addressed, his replies generally consist in loud accusation or imprecations against his persecutors. Unless an object is to be gained, he fails to restrain his tone and temper within the usual limits of courtesy and civility. Even some females have lately fallen under his wrath; but when present, their power over him is as great as formerly. His intelligence is still unimpaired.

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1 June 1845 Beyond a murmured may be of Prayer or expostulation during the night or a scarcely more intelligible deprecation of medical interference, the voice of this gentle and retiring individual is now rarely heard. She sets herself heartily to work to endeavors to elude observation and evidently dreads every description of arrangement which involves exertion on her part. Although presenting many of the indications of florid health, she still labours under numerous and extensive scrofula- abscesses of the neck in the Axilla These have been treated locally by Cataplasms, solutions of Muriate, Iodine; aspersion of Alum, Magnesia & while the Hydrocyanate of Potash: alteratives and Aperients were exhibited internally in combination with a nourishing diet. The discharge is now very trifling and the size of the openings has considerably diminished but their appearance is irritable in some points colour. It might not be advisable to heal up such ulcers speedily or completely in such a Constitution

1 June 1846

A succession of abscesses has appeared in the neck. The discharges slight 1st June 18
and the granulations are kept in check by the application of Pulv Zinci Alum. A severe attack of Influenza created much alarm, lest the scrofulous action which appears to be subsiding in the glands might be extended to the lungs, as has been frequently observed in this same but confinement to Bed the use of Iodine fumigations and diaphoretics restored the secretions to the usual condition and the patient although thinner and occasionally suffering from oedema of the feet is in a satisfactory state of health, no local disturbance of either circulation or respiration taking a very frequent quantity of food but requiring laxatives from torpidity of the Bowels. There is rarely so much mental activity or energy present as to prevent indications of the progress of the disease for deterioration. Timid and reticent, she does not even betray her fears except by a beseeching look or a tremulous hand: diligent and devoted to her work she neither seeks nor admits confidants nor companions: silent and resigned she never calls upon the Medical Officer as a judge of appeal, & appears to have all kind Offices and friendly offices paid upon her attention Although still florid in complexion the loss of teeth and other causes give her the appearance of old age -

1st June 1847.

This old lady, for such she must be styled, although she advances an inflexible opinion as to her own youth, and the youth of those

No 41.

with whom she was formerly connected, is now less vivacious and active. She engages in occupation, if it be placed in her hands, but she does not seek it, perhaps she does not desire it: sitting quietly and placidly in a corner observing the busy scene by which she is surrounded, or at all events unconcerned and undisturbed by its bustle and business. When the subject is put to her she expresses the same ideas as to the position and customs of her former, but she does not now introduce such matters, indeed a calm but not sullen taciturnity has succeeded to loquacity and animation. She never alludes to the dignity which she was accustomed to claim, and rarely wonders to see even a smile when addressed in the terms she originally dictated as the Royal Lady. Her face is bright and blooming: but her neck and breast is seamed and scarred by scrofulous sores which are still designedly open. A slight access of fever in the month of November is the only morbid condition which has demanded active treatment.

1st June 1848. A slight catarrh and an attack of fever originating in neglected digestion, are the only circumstances which have called for medical interference in this case. Attention, however, requires still to be paid to the neck which is still covered with scrofulous sores in every stage, and with tumours which will ultimately become sores. The inconvenience arising from so large an abraded surface and so loathsome a discharge rarely induces a murmur or complaint. Mrs. H. does not indeed, express disquietude or discontent, whatever may be her condition. Her resignation is so pure and genuine, or her confidence in the future so strong and imperishable, that she views every event through a blessing medium. If ill, she is much better than formerly: if denied an indulgence, she did not deserve it, or will be more fortunate again. She is much more silent than formerly, and is, in every respect, calm, inactive, and even lethargic: but when directed, she still engages in occupation, and executes what is required of her, creditably.

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his tendency to exaggeration in describing his undisposition, he actually rejected various kinds of food prescribed a white coated tongue and had a pulse about 112. Although his condition considerably mollified his naturally acerbity of stubbornness of temper by demonstrating to him how utterly dependent he would be rendered by disease and debility on the care and attention of those whom he calumniated his affability and desire for sympathy and succour did not induce him to place confidence in those to whom he appealed or to adopt the recommendations which were laid. This, his own prejudices as to the objects and character of Medical men and his abundant pretensions to scientific skill and experience rendered the treatment most difficult and unsatisfactory throughout. By an apparent compliance with his wishes: by substituting useful or innocuous medicines for what he prescribed, by humouring his pulse and bribing the Stomach through the longing for luxuries much was accomplished which if directly and confessedly attempted would have been defeated. As congestion, perhaps degeneration of the Liver was suspected to be the root of the malady: and as this view was supported by the fact that he complained of Pain in the hepatic region: as he had received a severe injury in the side in falling into a quarry and as the Stools indicated a total absence of bile: it was attempted to restore the healthy action by small doses of Mercury and Chalk at the same time stimulating the bowels by Castor oil & the ~~tendency to~~ Kidneys by Nit. Potash and correcting the tendency to acescency and flatulency in the Stomach by Magnesia, Ol of Potash Ginger Mint. These remedies were regarded as panaceas while the most important articles were treated with neglect and distrust. He had long been accustomed to take a small portion of Spirits after dinner. For this was substituted Port Wine much to the Chagrin of the Patient. Small doses of Blue pill were ordered: but on the authority of some former oracle who had declared pills to be Poison to his constitution they were discarded. The Mercury and Chalk was again resorted to: Ol Rich. being given at the same time. Various fluctuations in health and strength took place under this system the patient conceiving himself better: but the tongue and pulse indicating disease. The ordinary course of treatment was interrupted first by an attack of Diarrhoea, by the desire of

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of the gut and by the supervention of a state of great excitement almost amounting to delirium which followed but could not be caused by a dose of fifteen drops of Sol Morphia. His diet has been infinitely varied both with the view of gratifying his caprices and imparting strength as he has become much emaciated and feeble. But however generous his diet might be, he has been detected in a practice which must set all such modes of restoring what he has lost at defiance, he induces vomiting for the purpose, it is suspected, of reawakening sympathy where it is deficient or to convince the incredulous of the unsuitableness of a particular dish. He simulates fainting with a similar design and is a better actor than could have been imagined. Notwithstanding these extraordinary and pernicious habits: the impossibility of following out any plan of treatment or regimen sufficiently long & sufficiently strictly he has obviously improved since up for several hours every day speaks of going out in the Carriage and has progressed in strength and flesh. The action of the heart is however violent, distinct and rapid: and although this may in part be attributable to debility it is more probable that it arises from some organic cause. His conciliating and courteous manners have in a great measure disappeared: and his querulous tone and voluble perforation are hailed as favourable indications

8 July 1845 This case proceeded in the same unsatisfactory manner until the 26th present. Features of pain & distress have subsided & restored by deception by the distorted gaiety of the sufferer that it has equally difficult to unravel the labyrinth & to adopt any feasible & systematic mode of treatment or alleviation. Both the dreaded indisposition but he craved & courted the interest & sympathy & services which it calls forth. He exaggerated many of his sensations in order to establish his claim as a martyr & created them at the risk of incurring them in order to secure the gratification of some whim or caprice or suggestion of vanity. At the period mentioned disease of the rectum is a diagnosis which could not be mistaken or misinterpreted & afforded indications which left no doubt as to the origin of his sufferings or the true course to be adopted although at

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dispond to irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and of fragile, and of delicate habit, the attack proved to be mild, and yielded under the exhibition of castor oil and Tinctura Opium, laxative and emollient Enemata; a spare diet, and the imposition of perfect rest and tranquillity. Since this period the bowels have been remarkably torpid, the evacuations are dark, solid, and lumpy, and rarely obtained without the exhibition of laxatives. Food is sometimes taken with a tolerable and the appetite quantity. Tonics were prescribed and the patient has now perhaps regained her former health point. No new feature has been detected in her mental condition. She is not more disposed to occupy herself in sewing; but sits quiet, gentle, timid, amid all the piracety and excitement of her companions, or gently but querulously alludes to some grief or grievance, or, with great reserve and circumlocution, shadows forth some wont which still interests or occupies her memory.

No 80. Forward.

light, noise, and society are around. Constipation to which the patient is subject, is supposed, however, to increase and aggravate these eccentricities. The fury which at long intervals alternate with the lability is sudden, unprovoked, and leading to acts of great barbarity, or what would be styled barbarity, were the patient cognizant of the pain and injury inflicted. She is strong muscular, and wiry-built, and rarely requires any medicine except purgatives.

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retentive faculty is not altogether obliterated. He never addresses these words to any one, nor endeavours to connect them with the observation of others or with what is taking place around. His eye is fixed & vacancy: but his actions show that it conveys to the mind his relation to external objects, that a process of reasoning, however limited and humble that may be does ensue and that he adapts himself, his position for example, to what is happening or about to happen. His robustness has fluctuated: but his health has been remarkably good during the year since he is now strong & ruddy

1 June 1846 M-C was visited some months since by a person describing himself as a Brother. No sign of recognition could be elicited from the Patient: but the aspect of his relations so signaled, such a compound of poverty, dissipation, and disease, that this result might have been anticipated, even had his intelligence been less impaired. M-C is much less troublesome and destructive. He has abstained from all assaults: his agitations has generally been confined to his usual whispered exclamatory soliloquy and to moving repeatedly in a particular spot or to rolling on great glee upon his back. His clothes properly constructed the last and trowers form one piece and the surcoat is fixed by fastenings which are concealed by a lapel; so that his inclination to tear and mutilate would be frustrated were it much more urgent & uncontrolable than it is. The propriety of this dress for such cases has attracted the attention of several visitors to the Asylum. M-C's look is robust and manly, and his good health is uninterrupted.

1st June, 1847. Imbecility and fury will but describe the conditions in which this patient passes his existence. The imbecility, however, of the most advanced degree, and excluding him from all communion with others is occasionally enlightened by flashes of intelligence which show that certain isolated ideas still linger amid the general desolation and darkness, although they do not influence his will, or affect his conduct, which is as extravagant, as if dictated by delusion, or pursued in order to excite merriment in others. He leaps from side to side: crouches: moves his arms and legs simultaneously, and mutters as if in harmony with his grotesque movements: but these gesticulations are undoubtedly accidentic, or partially so, as they are determined by no appreciable cause nor to any object, accompany all states of the system, and are noticed in the night as well as when the stimuli of

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bited her dexterity in female work, is as great as when she was admitted. Except in this respect, and that the gradual development of a resuscitated nature described in last has been extended and consolidated, no marked alteration has occured in her department. She is at times more subject in her supplications for liberation, and at others more bold in the assertion of her unacquired rights than might be expected, but both of these extremes speedily subside into the Automatic repitition of phrases & the manual performance of duty which has been a thousand times repeated. She does not smoke it is believed, cannot enter upon any indifferent topic: and even seems anxious to escape from such impressions as are calculated to divert her attention from the sole object of thought and hope. She is very robust and rather coarse in her appearance. She joins but with a sort of protest in whatever amusements are provided. -

1st June.

1st June. 1867.

The redevelopment of intellect proceeds. It cannot in all respects be regarded as a healthy and natural process. But a great advantage will be secured if the patient is enabled to retrace her steps to the point at which connected her original with her morbid, mental constitution, and from which she fell into the state of darkness and degradation from which she is now so slowly emerging. Her aspect has improved. A slight attack of Dysentery was followed by emaciation and her complexion is more clear, more feminine, and her expression more cheerful than for some years. She even smiles and attempts to joke; but her pleasantry is checked and controlled by the meditation of her supposed destiny, and of her incarceration. She still frets complaints of her separation from her friends, of their childish and estrangement; demands her restoration to liberty, and to the possession of those liberties and privileges which were accorded to her when first admitted. It is encouraging that she remembers and desires to regain the position she formerly held, but in the those petitions which are to a certain extent reasonable are mingled numerous confessions that the Physician can do with her as he pleases, that in his hand are the issues of her life and death, that he alone knows and is entitled to know her thoughts, affording legitimate evidence that her former delusions are returning and resuming their sway contemporaneously with the augmentation of mental power and activity. She now walks and dines out attends chapel and amusements; speaks coherently upon ordinary matters for a few minutes, and is sometimes employed. She was suffered from Scarlatina when it was Epidemic.

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vein of incongruity and irrationality running through his mind: he reads much and frequently aloud, and if listened to it will be found that in place of the words of the book upon which he looks, he is declaiming in an incoherent manner upon irrelevant and ridiculous matters. By a little ingenuity on the part of the companion he can be induced to set geography, history, sacred or profane, grammar, and good sense at utter defiance, and to pronounce in a monotonous inarticulate manner the most heterogeneous mass of absurdities which ignorance stimulated by disease could devise. He is still solaced and amused by his fiddle and constitutes the Orchestra to the Theatre. He is very stout and strong.

1st June. 1847. W. Thomson is still an enthusiast in music. He plays for hours to his own intense delight and to the gratification of his associates. The energy and rapidity of his execution very exactly correspond to the movement of his own thoughts. When agitated, when former or present sources of disquietude and pain are coursing through his mind his bow flies furious and fast. But on the contrary, when he is calm, and tranquil, and happy, the flow of melody is smooth and equable. His touch or attack of the discourse of his instrument undoubtedly soothes and occupies his most excited moods and moments. When constrained to pour out the sporting pieces which indicate the highest degree of excitation he is unable to disengage his mind so far from the enhancement as to attempt to play. When present at the musical entertainments in the House, and especially those consisting of National music, his feelings amount to rapture: he fixes his eye upon the arch or upon the bust, gazes steadfastly and with unmovable features upon the spot, touches his lips with his tongue, smiles benignantly, and remains in this attitude during the whole of the evening. He now reads music: but as his studies are conducted in a loud chanting tone, it is doubtful whether science or song be the object. As a workman his assistance is now much valued in the gallery, and even in the garden he appears as a supernumerary. In the month of January he was attacked by Erysipelas of the face and head which was bilious, and considering the unfavourable temperature of the season rather alarming. Saline purgatives, local bleeding, the solution of Tartar Emetic administered long subsequently to the establishment of tolerance, and opiate fomentations applied by means of the Sponge-piline; were the means resorted to and with apparent advantage. The disease had appeared on

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1 June 1816 The patient has scarcely at all merged from his state of depression and retirement during the past year. He has displayed more morbid modesty and even bashfulness than unhappiness. He shuns all intercourse: blushes deeply when addressed; and if practicable escapes notice by avoiding all who approach him or are likely to do so: or by actual Concealment. His partiality in the ordinary amusements has been exercised to this tendency: and his whole manner betrays mingled sensitiveness and shyness. New arrangements rendered it necessary to place him in a gallery where great quiet and tranquility prevails, where he is not exposed to the rough contact or impertinent remarks or interference of bolder and harsher natures: but he has not enjoyed nor appreciated the advantage, and his more sedulous application to reading be a proof that he does so, notwithstanding of his petitions for restoration to his former place and Companions. His position enables him to obtain a great amount of exercise: but his walk is solitary and apart, he dislikes the proximity, as well as the society of the members of his Class and even appears to disregard the presence of all beautiful and bountiful nature by directing his eyes upon the ground or occupying them with the motions of his hands. The selection of works and the steady serious study which he bestows on them afford satisfactory evidence that his reason and attention are not more unsettled although his sentiments are undoubtedly, at present, more exacted and perverted. The fourth volume of Crevier's History of the Roman Emperors is in his hands at present. 1st June.

1st June. 1817.

During a few days Wm Nelson was rapid in his speech and movements, lively and joyous in his demeanour, exhibiting a clear recollection of all that had happened in his presence, all that had been addressed to his eye and ear, and demonstrating that he had reflected upon their impression and arrived at conclusions in accordance with his own mode of reasoning since he fell asleep. This waking slumber in which he is silent, surly, if not sullen and averse to all intercourse and in fact to the customary courtesies of society, has continued for upwards of nine months. This is his steady season for study and observation, as the paroxysm of excitement may be designated his course of declamation and oratorical teaching. He has read extensively, and with some discrimination as he selects works chiefly from the historical and biographical sections of the library. But latterly he has declined to indulge this taste and peruses a newspaper. This is interpreted as a manifestation of spleen and perversity, as he has likewise expressed his disgust at many arrangements which he formerly commended and urged a petition to be removed to another gallery. The long remission does not appear to have conduced to greater strength or serenity of the will or feelings. But although

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assign any cause for her complaints except the coldness of a bath or some of these fancied misfortunes or provocations which having formed the chief object of thought: her extremities were cold and could never be restored to warmth by rubbing or other artificial means and the left leg became tumid and hard as if from inflammation of the lymphatics. Red sores speedily followed this appearance. Tremors of the muscles of the Arms and slight inclination of the mouth to one side were observed; but these and various other symptoms ceased immediately to succeed attacks of Cerebral Congestion which were either not seen by the Attendants or regarded by them as pretences since the rest was generally taken in a determined posture. She was wrapped up like a Mummy and breathed through ~~sheets~~ four or five layers of Blankets and Sheets. Low prostration of strength and restlessness caused her latterly to relinquish this habit but to the last and when overpowered by sinking from an inflammatory affection and effusion into the Pleura she contrived to bring herself beneath the Clothes. She was supported by nutritious food Stimulants &c the symptoms being combated as they arose

Dr. de

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1st June. 1847. Is not a little instructive in tracing out what may be styled the progressive development and enlargement of permanent delusions to note that this patient who formerly regarded and still recognizes a gentleman who acted as Apothecary in the Institution as her son, now, after a lapse of four years, claims her brother as her son because, and addresses him by a name conferred by herself. She observes the real and natural relation between the parties and adapts it to the unreal connection already established in her own mind, preserving harmony in confusion. Nothing, however, has occurred materially to affect interfere with the gradual amelioration of the disease formerly described. She now even laughs at her own fancies, and is much less frequently affected by them when they do press upon her disordered imagination. She then weeps, but chiefly finds expression in feminine complaints and a charming deprecatory tone. These paroxysms of petulance and peevishness are brief, and generally preceded by sunshine and mirth. She is laborious, tidy of the house and tormagant. She still, however, torments, although her tyranny is less cruel, and the oppressed may rather be styled the sport of her fancies than the victims of her violence. She does not shake or menace, but manifests her power or indignation in gainsaying and ridicule. Her antipathies are now those of a ~~passion~~ person though expressed in silly terms. She is not more loved, but less feared. Her industry is more methodical, and the productions of her needle good and substantial. All her observations are pertinent and pungent, all her confessions, and she arrives at many as to fact and existing circumstances betray the judgment of a shrewd sensible, and rather more calm citizen of the world: but she has not yet been led to a correct conception of her own position or that of the persons by whom she is surrounded. A mind to Grieve Care did not distract her feelings, or destroy her enjoyment. Catarrh and an attack of Influenza have been the only forms of disease to which she has been subject.

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indulgence of others. His evacuations then contain fruit, carrots, and every substance that can be masticated and instigated by the pangs and penalties which he suffers. he confesses his manifold delinquencies. The effects of such emptiness are speedily combated; but then must we grumble for hope that a healthy condition can be restored to the mucous membrane while the Patient enjoys so much liberty, is exposed to so many temptations, and is so general a favourite. He is still most obedient, industrious, and obliging. In the exercise of a duty however, although he may discharge what is directed with perfect fidelity, he invariably contrives to gratify a predominating propensity by purloining some of the thread, or buttons, or coloured cloth confided to his charge. These are carefully concealed about his person, furtively sewed into portions of his dress, or plunged into his immense and unfathomable pocket; to be afterwards at a more convenient season used as ornaments for his handkerchief which is generally an accumulated mass of patches and gingams &c. A visit from some relatives demonstrated that his early associations and sympathies were not dead but merely dormant. He then espoused a distinct and strong wish to go home. (Continued at p. 81, B.I. Vol. 2.)

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the gallery previously. The patient is likewise subject to Pemphyges, or that disease corresponding to Cullen's definition. Enormous bullae appear upon the hands unattended with fever or other perceptible constitutional disturbance, which run into dark blotches, degenerate and leave an abraded surface. The aspect of the patient bids him great promise and contentment.

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it may be legitimately concluded that he is incapable of regulating his powers and of directing them in the channels and towards the objects which propriety and prudence, and interest dictate, there exists no proof of confinement as of imbecility &c. He despises medicine, and most fortunately has as yet been independent of its aid.

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