Crichton Royal Institution Case Book vol. 10

Publication/Creation

September 1852-February 1855

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mm2pdett

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

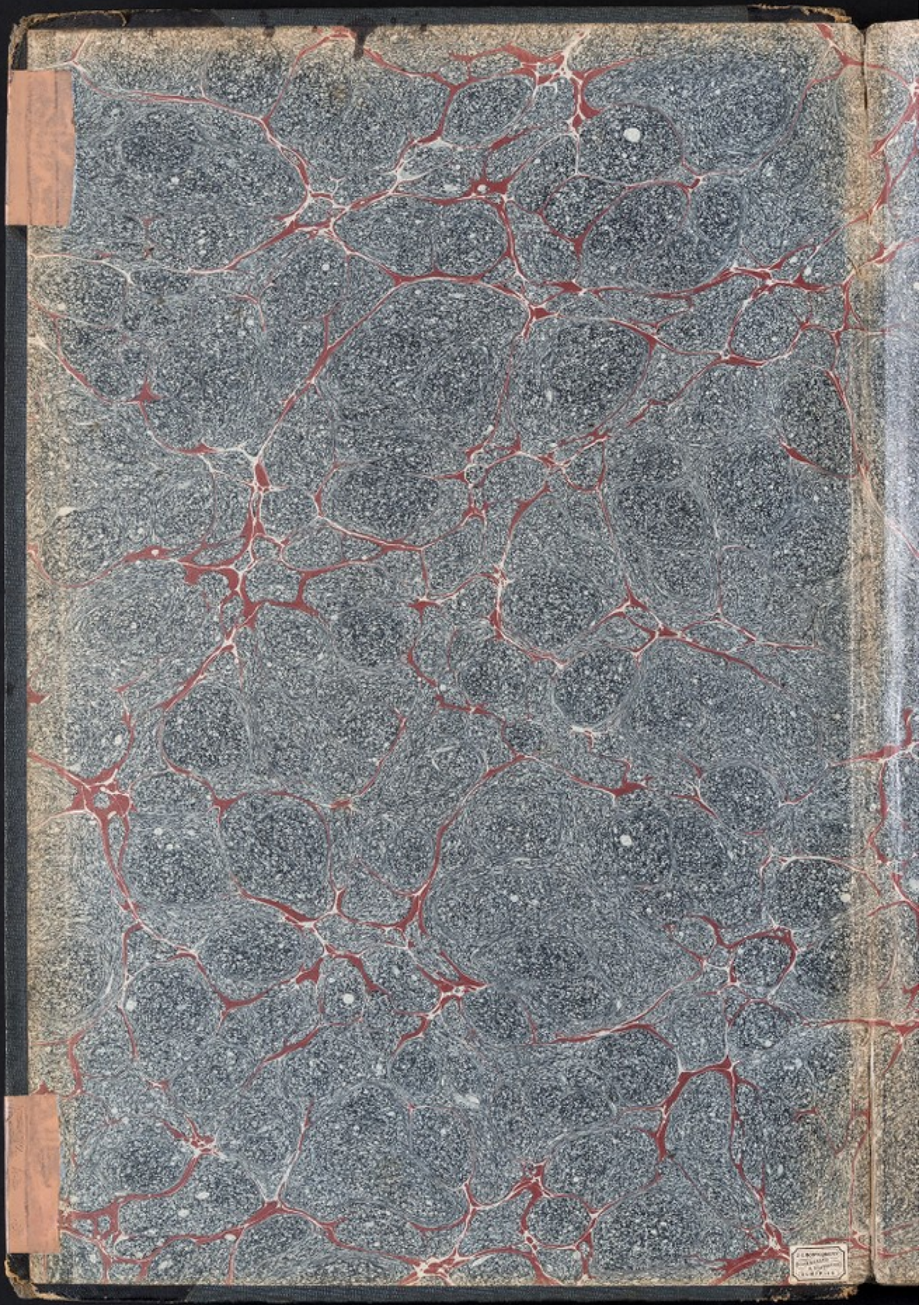
Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

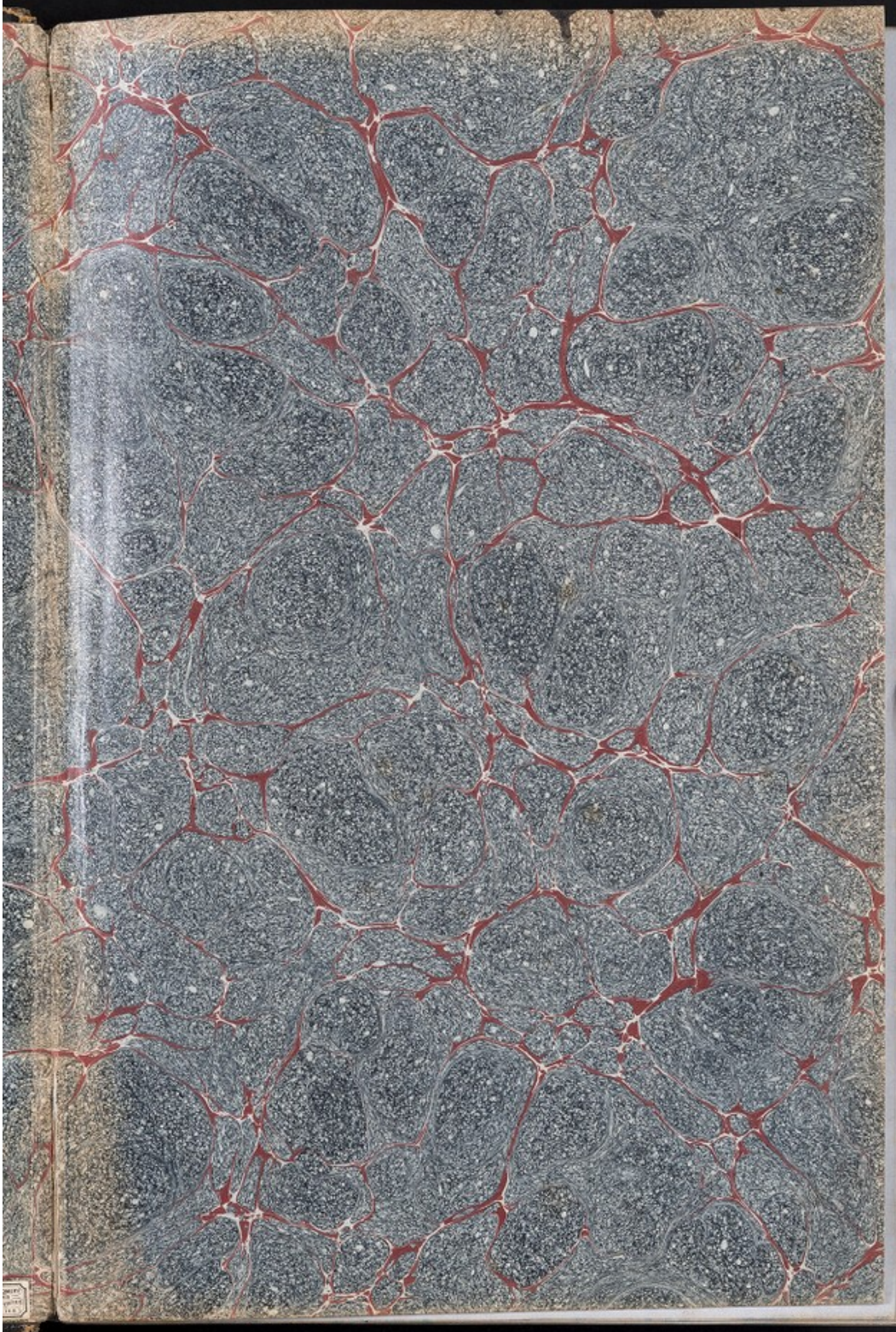
Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

wellcome collection

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

24. 9. 1852 — 7. 2. 1855
622 — 698





A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
J
K
L
M
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
Y

DGH1/5/21/1/10

Index Collects

Atkinson Tom	Harris	No	634	p	39
+ Askew Joseph			651		98
Aitken David			653		105
Auld William			669		170
Anderson George			671		178
Allen Saml			691		245

Bayne Ephys		No	623	p	4
Brown Janet			641		71
Bowden Williamina			649		91
Beaton Thos			659		129
Blackwood Hus			688		234

Cairns William	No	637	p 52
Christie James		660	135
Campbell Jame		675	195
+Crawford David		678	201
Cant Thomas Jtem		683	223

Dougall Chals Jroyp	No	646	p 84
Dalgiel John		650	93
Duncan David		684	225
Drummond James		698	272

A B C D E F G H J K L M M N O P Q R S T U V W Y

Errington John No 642 — £73.

Fallowfield Jane 624 £78 No 643 £75 :'
Foshi Samuel 639

Gilliam	John	No 631	p. 28	No 657.	p 122	
Grindel	Thos	632	30			
Gogue	Margaret	633	36	694	255	
Grant	Thomas McKeen	661	140			
Green	Joseph	674	194			

Hope	Jacob	No 647	p 86
Horne	Patrick	658	124
Hetherington	Richard	665	156
Hughes	Jane	668	165
Hewitson	James	676	197

E F G H J K L M M N O P Q R S T U V W Y

Johnston	Andrew	Wylie	No 685	p 227	;
Johnston	Mary		687	232	;
Johnston	William		689	239	;

Kerr James	No 652	p 102	;
Kennedy James	664	150	;

Landlaw Mary	No. 625	p. 10.		
+Loch Chas R.T.	672	184	205	
Lucas James	673	190		
Laws Josep	681	215		
Laws Lucy Smith	695	261		

Moffat James	No. 622	p. 1	
Michael Isodore	627	18	
Moir Margaret L	662	143	
Murchison Elizabeth	693	253	
Marshall James	696	265	

J K L M M N O P Q R S T U V W Y

Mc Dowall Robert No 626 — £13 '
Mc Farin Elizabeth 680 209 '
Mc Finlay James 697 269 '

Nichol Eliza No 629 £. 23— '
Newbigging Stirling 648 89

Sewell Catherine	No 636	p 49	
Sabiston Josp	638	55	
Sirrie William	686	229	

Robson Thos		No 630	p. 26		
+ Radcliff Fras		635	41		
Robson Jane		666	158		
+ Ramsay Chas	Widdes Ramsay Fleming Exrs.	672	184		
Rutherford John		692	247		

Stewart Margaret	No	628	p. 21	
Smith Robert		645	80	
Skelton Ruth Ann		656	120	

+Howard William	No	640	p 65	See Vol - : after No 1574
Tallantyre Elizabeth		663	145	
Tyler William Gillis		677	199	
Tisdale Joseph		696	242	

Walker	Mary Russell	No 644	p. 77.
Watkins	Agnes	654	110.
Williamson	Henry	655	116.
Wailes	Isabella	667	162.
Whitendyn	John	679	207.
Welch	Andrew	682	271.

Admitted 24th September 1852

No 622

James Moffat Æt 16. Unmarried. A Merchants Clerk. who received a good education in the attainment of which he distinguished himself: and whose amiable manners and correct deportment endeared him to all.

2 Masturbation is suspected to be the cause: although far produced by a savage threat to commit him to the Police office and extreme anxiety to discharge effectively and in the appointed time a duty which was foreign to his Station and above his strength are described by his father as exciting agents.

3 He had only commenced his noviciate as a Clerk when the disease appeared by convulsive action of the head & trunk.

4 The disease seems first to have attracted notice by restlessness when in church or when required to be still: by the fear of impending death: by palpitations and by spasms dragging the head from one side to the other but affecting the muscles of the trunk generally and accompanied by exquisite pain.

5 The symptoms are those of imbecility. He is silent stupid inactive.

6 He is taciturn: inobservant. Pupils dilated. Tongue coated. Takes food slowly. B. torpid "For many months there has been no of the seminal fluid". P. slow: surface cold.

7 This is the first attack & has been marked by slight remissions.

8 He is motionless & dirty & degraded habits.

9 There is no suicidal tendency

No 622

10 He is perfectly inoffensive

11 His father affirms that there is no tendency to hereditary mental disease in the family: but the existence of scrofula cannot be doubted.

12 He has been leeched behind the ears, bled & purged without benefit.

13 The prodromata of the disease have been observed, at least, for six months, insanity, however, was not recognized as such until three weeks since.

1 June 1853. In writing of his sons case Dr Moffat says "I therefore infer great irritation of the sexual organs from the determination of blood thereto which takes place about the age of the patient perhaps the non [illegible] of the seminal fluid. The most remarkable features of this case have been I Apparent patuity & abolition of spontaneity. He follows the attendant, he obeys him, he complies with indications of duty, but when uninfluenced he is mute, retains the same position of body & that preventing the aspect of piety for a great length of time, or presents slightly even the phenomena of catalepsy. Occasionally there has been morbid exaltation & exultation of mild obstinacy, resistance pugnacity. The Sulphate of Zinc was prescribed after large feculent evacuations had been obtained by the use of laxatives. II He has ban detected in flagrant indulgence of masturbation and when roused by orgasm becomes restless excited mischievous often spends hours in dancing round the apartment III While in this state he on 22 Oct: 52 seized the eye of Mr Monteaths spectacle which fell from the frame & rolled on carpet, crumbled it in his mouth notwithstanding the efforts of the attendants to make him disgorge he swallowed a considerable quantity of the glass. That spectacle amounted to 12 grains. The corresponding glass weighs 55 grains. The gums on the right side was slightly cut but the tongue & pharynx presented no indication of injury. An emetic containing ℞ Ipecac 3ß Tart Ant gry in white of egg was immediately given followed by copious drafts of hot water produced no effect. Sulph cup. gry & Decoct. Thea were equally unsuccessful: but salt and water accompanied by tickling of the fauces

№ 622.

induced abundant vomiting in which was found a few grains of glass. Loose Stools was the consequence of the Mur Sod: but neither then nor at any subsequent period was there any abdominal pain nor uneasiness nor any constitutional symptom that can be traced to the accident. The Stools contained small quantities of pulverised glass for sometime and upon one occasion fourteen grains were voided. While under supervision for weeks the paroxysms of Laryngismus was terrific and in consequence of the influence of the attendants they degenerated into struggles to combat. He was subsequently prescribed Lymp. Sod Fort & warm Bathing. III An attack of acute bronchitis was followed by furuncule in various parts of the body: by inflammation which was regarded as strumous of the Knee joint and a cachexie tanamic condition which led to the use of tonics nutritious food. While examining the patient in consequence of a cough which attended the sore throat it was observed that "the respiratory sound was defective on right side". In addition to the Sod Ferri which was prescribed as an alterant adapted to strumous conditions he was now ordered Cream - and Bitter ale IV There being many grounds to regard the patient as Encephalic the Bromid Pot has for some time been given. The patient is now in a more advanced stage of fatuity. Masturbation seems to be abandoned: he sits, mutely, on his chair or in whatever posture may be suggested has tendency to assume particular attitudes and the same attitudes when so placed: but is still acted upon by the will of others. His aspect is pale and unhealthy rather than emaciated.

3 March 1854 The Bromid Pot^m was continued until the month of December and with apparent benefit. From that time however there was a rapid loss of flesh strength & appetite the pulse became rapid: the action of the Bowels irregular: and bedsores began to appear. It is only recently however that cough was observed or that physical evidence was obtained of the existence of cavities in the Lungs. Latterly the treatment has been confined to the employment of cream. the addition of Bitter Ale to the diet: the exhibition of anodynes to allay the cough & the adoption of all measures to protect the Surface & render the closing hours of the patient as little, apparently painful as possible, for he has long displayed great tolerance of suffering. Fatuity increased with the failure of Physical strength

Died.

4

Admitted 4th October 1852.

№623.

Eliza Bryne Ast 42. Married. A gentlewoman of excellent education but reserved and rather sullen in her manners.

2 The disease is traced to the abuse of Alcoholic liquors.

3 The supervention of actual insanity was preceded by great depression of Spirits.

4 Within two years after her marriage she had two miscarriages In 1851 she was attacked with Delirium tremens – She sustained fracture of the Arm about eighteen months since.

5 She is sullen, suspicious conceives that her Husband intends to divorce her. She is distrustful, obstinate occasionally indolent remains pertinaciously in bed at other times she wanders without object during the night throughout the House.

6 The appetite excretions and pulse are natural.

7 She has never recovered since she had the first attack last year.

8 She entertains delusions as to her pecuniary affairs.

9 It does not appear that she cherishes suicidal intentions

10 She is deceitful.

11 The history of her family is not known.

No 623.

12

13 The disease has continued for fifteen months nine of which have been passed in Gartnavel Asylum.

1 June 1853.

The view taken of this case was that the only ground of hope consisted in the total removal of all opportunities of gratifying the morbid propensity, in the effects of perfect rest, in preventing from time to time various stimulants & encouragements to resume former innocent & elevated pursuits & tastes and in facilitating the recovery of mental tone through the establishment of physical tone. The attempts founded upon these principles have failed. The lady sits alone: she rejects society: she minimises intercourse to a mere declaration that her husband "had no right to send her here". She neglects music work exercise & confines herself to reading the Scriptures and to biting her nails. She is tranquil tractable but unsocial and repels the visits & advances of her husband in precisely the same manner that she repels those of the officers. Her looks are pale & faded. but she looks somewhat shorter than when admitted.

1 June 1854. There have occasionally been observed slight gleams of courtesy in this lady's deportment: there is certainly a manifestation of greater attention to the toilette but her general conduct her mode of receiving her friends and all around & what she permits to be observed of the monotonous mental processes which must be going on, have undergone no alteration. The Bible is her only companion resort occupation, recreation what amount of solace or instruction the extracts from its pages is doubtful. The works supplied by the library, the newspapers transmitted by her husband, all remain unopened and untouched: she even refrains from glancing upon the Book of nature expanded before her window and avoids the windows as if dreading that an impression should reach her. She occasionally receives after persuasion, a laxative or alterative but declines interference with her health in the same that she declines interference of any kind

No 623.

The steps by which this lady has arrived at her present condition when she is discharged have been slow and numerous. At first she was induced to sew, next to go out, thirdly to read aloud. The further advances were of the same description; she conversed, she attended chapel in town, she appeared to derive satisfaction from the presence of others. Spontaneity then became developed. She willed to form a scrap book. She determined to engage in wool-work to complete portions commenced before leaving home: she wrote to her husband to demand materials. From this point her correspondence became active regular and in general natural. Her interest in the affairs of home next awakened: she offered advice as to alterations and ultimately entertained the desire & the design to see superintend them. All these gradations have in great measure been produced by extraneous agency they have been urged engrafted upon the Patient. This operation is, in a great measure, due to the assiduity and discrimination of Mrs Dalgairns. Mrs B. is now a gentle cheerful and courteous person. Apparently actuated by healthy and virtuous principles and capable of discharging such duties as have fallen to her lot.

Discharged.

Admitted 12th October 1852.

No 624.

Jane Fallowfield Æt 50. Unmarried. A Governess of good education and irreproachable conduct.

2 The origin of the mental derangement is traced to the catamenial crisis.

3 The disease has followed great depression.

4 She has not been subject to any convulsive disease.

5 The patient labors under religious melancholia.

6 The Tongue is white: there is the refusal of food & constipation in other respects the physical health is unimpaired.

7 This is the second attack. The first appearance of mental disease occurred a year ago.

8 The patient is prostrated by fears as to her spiritual condition & believes herself to be in Hell.

9

10 The patient is irritable but not violent.

11 No hereditary taint is known to exist in the patient's family but the eccentricity of a Brother has been spoken of.

12 No treatment has been resorted.

8

No 624

13 The present attack has continued for twelve days. During the previous attack she was a patient in Denistan lodge Asylum for three months.

13 May 1853. When admitted this lady was mute melancholy, abstinent, yet starting in terror when approached or touched and passing into a half formed hysterical paroxysm when either food or medicine was urged upon her. The refusal to take food became absolute and unsurmountable and compulsory alimentation was resorted to. The moral effect was triumphant. It is probable that the process acted upon the morbid apprehensions converted them into allies of the conservative system although still panic struck, dreading and shunning even acts of kindness, concealing herself in bed even from observation and upon every seat in every corner which was accessible when bed was prohibited. She began to take nourishment & continued to do so as long as the recollection of the Mechanical interference was vivid. When accustomed to the thought she was again fed as she had again abstained and was again terrified into compliance. She gradually proceeded from small meals to copious meals: from acting on solicitation to the voluntary performance of various duties from a shriek of alarm to a cordial salutation. Lately she has been one of the most useful agreeable members of a group alternating occupation with the composition of verses. Sewing with reading and active engagement in works for the benefit of the community with personal study & improvement. She has become an amiable and docile and polite & confiding person. Valerian. Bismuth and Quinine have been chiefly trusted to in the medication of the case.

Discharged

10

Admitted 29th October 1852.

No 625.

Mary Laidlaw. Ætat 54. Married. A Housekeeper of an irritable but kind disposition & irreproachable character

vide case 477.

2 The disease at present seems to originate in the irritability dependent on Uterine disease.

3 It was premonished by a conviction that she was about to lose her reason.

4 The patient has been subject to paroxysms of passion that assumed a hysterical character.

5 This is the more climax of a series of manifestations of irritability discontent depression and even violence.

6 No communication has been made as to the physical condition of the patient. She appears greatly emaciated & can scarcely walk There is constant discharge from the Vagina.

7 This is the second attack.

8

9 The patient expresses herself wearied of life.

10 She is destructive of clothing irritable & abusive.

11 A Sister has been insane.

No 625

12

13 She has been ill for years: but mania did not appear until recently.

9th December 1852.

This patient was not only a mania but laboring under or supposed to labor under some malignant disease of the Uterus now aggravated by acute inflammation of the surrounding viscera, greatly emaciated, so debilitated that she could scarcely walk a few steps and in many respects presenting the aspect of approaching dissolution. She was subject to a copious fatid discharge from the vagina & attacks of dysentery along protracted paroxysms of abdominal pain & peritonitis. These urgent symptoms were treated by the local application of astringents, so far as her fancy fury or restlessness would permit of the attempt the occasional application of Sinapisms the use of Opiate Suppositories and the rigid regulation of the diet which had formerly been indulged according to her caprice. Slight amelioration followed these measures and the gratification of her desire to return to the Institution and the hope inspired that such return would be attended with advantage. She got up was allowed to walk in the gallery but with this partial improvement reappeared loquacity, knocking rubbing and every modification of noise which a morbid ingenuity could devise. The pulse never fell below 110. At this time the discharge from the vagina was lacerrhoical & a digital examination of the parts which was all that she would allow disclosed the low position, hypertrophy ragged surface of the Os uteri. She experienced no pain: and no abrasion or ulcer could be detected At this stage she became again maniacal degraded destructive. 2d Dec She slept several hours and talked during the remainder. She was left in her usual state by the night nurse. At 7 A.M. was found partially paralysed on right side. There was abolition of articulation. Reflex motions sensibility remained Bowels frequent while small P. small In the evening, the pulse had become full. Laughed & spoke, beat those around using the left arm chiefly There had been no contractions of the arm or jaws. Had slept. 3 Dec Slept 3 hours dull drowsy. Some description of fit or distortion to day; dull drowsy when roused shrieks. Spastic rigidity of right arm which is moved. There is great heat of surface. Speaks

less articulation imperfect. Dry smooth. Takes a little food & drink readily & freely. Stools small, numerous bilious softening of white matter? Apply Liq Pt behind ears on pledgets of lint Rep Hyd Cret Pg chk Pot Tj & Thor.

She is described in the daily entry as more vivacious on the 4th to 6th as making effort to use the paralysed member but on the 6th she suffered from five attacks consisting of quivering of the muscles rather than convulsion. There was great facial congestion & acceleration of the pulse. The coma was continued & the recovery marked. Her manner became lively in the evening, the articulation was within certain limits distinct & the skin was moist. Wine was then ordered. From this date the decay was rapid. A bed sore of gangrenous aspect appeared she sunk without any arrestment of the vaginal or intestinal fluxes.

Died.

Admitted 15th November 1852.

No 626

Robert Macdowall at 25. Unmarried. A writer and has received an excellent education. His disposition was mild.

2 Masturbation is stated tobe the cause of the disease.

3 He was a youth of good promise.

4 He has never suffered from Epilepsy

5 The patient labors under Fatuity associated with delusions

6 The external senses are normal.

7 This may be regarded as the first continuous attack: but there is at present an aggravation of the symptoms.

8 The patient conceives that he has a right to a large sum of money in the prerogative court; that he has realized, or is about to realise a large fortune by raising poultry. There is a disposition to mirthfulness.

9 There is not supposed tobe any suicidal tendency.

10 He assaulted an while actuated by a religious delusion

11 The patients Father and Uncle have been both insane. His mother died of Cancer. He was the last child of the marriage.

12 He has travelled on the continent & to Australia for change of scene

14

1626.

13 He has been eccentric since he was sixteen.

1 June 1853.

M. Motowell's pride has produced or is producing all the effects of dementia. At first he disliked & defied all discipline. The opposition imparted at least activity to his motions. He would not go out nor in he would not wear his clothes as others wore them: he would offer & give battle before yielding these points. or endeavour to evade them by running away or changing his ground or by passive resistance. His warfare gave an impetus & an object to his existence. He has now in a great measure relinquished the contest at the same time his antagonists have lessened their pretensions and by instruction avoid collision and conflict and are content with a smaller amount of obedience in order to secure a greater amount of peace. But one of the consequences of this suspension of hostilities has been lethargy & indolence on the part of the patient. What he formerly did from dogged obstinacy he now continues to do from habit, and the pleasure of carrying out a plan of his own formation. Taciturnity, immobility, inattention to every external influence the incessant contemplation of self must lead to detrimental effects. Purgatives and laxative & alteratives have been prescribed but in order to secure their administration they must be concealed in food. He looks dull sullen bloated.

1 June 1854. This patient may occasionally be met walking in the gallery with slow stealthy pace: touching the wall with one side as he passes along either to avoid the possibility of approach or contact with surrounding persons or objects or to indulge that indisposition to rapid motion or emotion of any kind which characterises him. His features are gross flabby & negative in expression even in contour. They are never lighted up even with the emotion of irritability: although he is still susceptible of irritation. He is not only annoyed by the attentions of those around, he offends their prejudices by either disregard of their kindness and cleanliness appearing as slovenly even in spite of & after the interference of the attendant. No one is courted appealed to addressed even when his friends come they are treated curtly & cavalierly. The same attempts to give medicine have been as unsuccessful as before.

1

No 626.

1 June 1833. After spending an additional ten months in complete lethargy marked by harshness repulsiveness of aspect by mutism, diminution to attend to cleanliness or dress and by a passive resistance to all orders entreaties & remonstrances this individual began to examine the illustrations of the papers accessible to him stimulated by the example of his associates he silently joined the benching party participated in their labors and now daily performs a laborious duty willingly & well. He has likewise written a number of letters in character & composition infinitely superior to what could have been expected from his dull & timid aspect & general deportment.

There is, as yet, no approach to intercourse or cordiality and during an interview with his father he disclosed a series of delusions as to his identity with the present Emperor of the French which would indicate mental activity although at the same time mental disease of a less discouraging nature than could have been otherwise predicated. He is gross & coarse in temperament but healthy & powerful.

1 June 1836 While no real improvement can be affirmed in Mr. M^c. Dowalls condition there are a number of prominent phases in the case worthy of attention.

I. He continues a constant and indefatigable member of the benching party; evidently feeling although not expressing annoyance when weather or other circumstances interrupt the regular toil; and joining so cordially in the presented exercise as to demonstrate the existence of gratification.

II. The dishevelled & dress, cleanliness & other conventionalities, so frequently recorded is much less conspicuous: but is unvariably greatest when he is least employed in the grounds.

III. His letters to his father, with whom he now enjoys frequent intercourse are vague, commonplace, puerile but coherent & well written.

IV. His prolonged examinations of maps which are hung up in the sitting room suggested that he should be supplied with a general atlas & a cabinet of medallions which he formerly connected but he has as yet manifested no interest in these objects nor can he be persuaded to use the former.

16

1 June 1857 There is a peculiarness in the attitudes of this person. He reads much although his studies are confined to the Illustrated Papers and all antagonism to authority, all opposition to the Conventional arrangements & Requirements of Society have disappeared. But while he yields obedience he is not disposed to adopt advice. The attics, the medallions supplied to him are left untouched after repeated suggestions and entreaties: and no argument can induce greater or less mental or physical activity than what the necessities of the case demands. He is a man of powerful frame.

Nov. 1860 This Gentleman has not since last Report undergone any remarkable change. He moves about in a slouching listless manner carries alike of his appearance and dress characterized him. He still resides at Ford. He has spent a month at the Country.

Dec 1861 This Gentleman has of late shown Symptoms of falling off. He is inclined to remain in bed, lapses frequently into long sleep. His mental condition remains unchanged. The return of pulmonary hæmorrhage is suspected. He was put to bed during the Summer months as usual.

Feb. 26 1862 Mr R. died on this day of Phthisis pulmonalis. He has latterly taken the disease for a considerable time but all the remedies used were found of no avail and he gradually sank.

P. M. Examination denied, the cause of decease

Died

Admitted 25th November 1852.

№627.

Isadore Michael Ætat 37. Unmarried. An officer in the Austrian Service of rather deficient intellect: moderate education and amiable disposition.

2. The disease is supposed to be owing to intemperance and debauchery.

3 The present condition was preceded by violent excitement.

4 It is believed that he suffered from some convulsive attack in early life. but of what nature has not been ascertained.

5 The disease now presents many of the symptoms of the second stage of the Monomania of ambition with general paralysis. There exists optimism. in a modified degree chiefly evinced in the tendency to discant upon the grandeur of his friends & the excellence of the army in which he has served. The affection of articulation is slight.

6 The Bowels are very torpid but the general health is unimpaired.

7 This is the first attack which has however been varied by many exacerbations.

8 He has supposed himself an Emperor commissioned from Heaven.

9 He has not attempted to commit suicide.

10 During excitement he has occasionally been violent but does not cherish malice.

11 Four or five of his brothers and Sisters are insane.

12

13 The disease is supposed to have existed for about three years: one of which has been passed in the retreat at York.

1 June 1853. For some time the chief morbid phenomena that were observed in this case consisted in his disposition to speak — in a hurried unprecise style of pronunciation which might under other circumstances have been attributed to his long use of German. Of the wealth of his father. / his having paid £3000 for permission to change his name. Of the

No 627.

of the illustrious descent of his family: in his apparent happy state of feeling & comparative indifference to his real position, the blight that had fallen upon his prospects: and in the blank repose of his countenance. On the 16th Jany however it is recorded that Mr. M has for some days been affected with a ptyalism salivale. To day he was excited by fear alluded to all his pains. He walked and articulated naturally: ate his meals voraciously until evening when he became dull motionless silent cataleptic but M had a formed but slight convulsion. This was however preceded by movements of the arms, head & asymbronously with respiration asymetrical. From the fit he passed into a comatose cataleptic state At 3 PM a second severe & protracted fit occured followed by a brief period of coma but by long restlessness then by quiet but not by sleep & ultimately by his natural condition. A considerable quantity of chylous U voluntarily passed. Ry Hyd sub gij Ry Nat Pot Carb 5ss" On the 17 Jany the following report is found "excited & 90 face slightly flushed, face and body moist with perspiration, he lies on his back, with knees drawn up, the arms extended overhead each hand grasping the side of bed eyes staring rolling jaws moving & "oh dear" generally escaping from the lips asynchronously with the motions of the chest. Sensibility perfect but the mind cannot ascertain the source of irritation prehension is imperfect the directing power decidedly so power restored by repetition of action. Speaks incoherently & generally with an expression of fear when roused. Cathetrism The urine drawn is chylous Sp gr 37 Equal parts of Nit Acid & Urine become solid in fact the whole is converted into Nit Uric of which large quantities are at all times formed on the addition of Nit A" "For a long period subsequent to this narrative excitement alternated with a Cataleptic state and that with lively emotions of fear as to the depths of the sea of being shot, of the house falling of the train. It was observed that the Area appeared in such enormous quantities invariably before or contemporaneously with the attacks of catalepsy, tremor of the muscles and the various modifications of muscular action which were presented. Was this evidence that the excretion was formed in the blood & eliminated rather than secreted On the 14 Mar it is mentioned Mr M acting evidently under the promptings of fear, rose from bed, mounted to the window, clung to the window & to the objects around required to be replaced in bed by four men. He was restless but comparatively tranquil during the day Abstemious". On the 31 March the following circumstances were observed "Received last night Micturition Morph 3j He continued restless & vigilant until this

20

No 627

morning when calmness succeeded. At visit he lay as if narcotised pale extremities cold: eyes evuted semiclosed mouth open P. weak small & slow R visible only at Diaphragm. Respiratory murmur faintly audible but pupils were not contracted. This condition has been observed before & to be attributed to his condition and not to the medicine Is it an analogue of coma in Epilepsy? He gradually became viva-cious". Besides these symptoms maniacal excitement frequently occurs: incessant restlessness is followed by a disposition to throw somersets, to take leaps, & desperate & dangerous that severe injury must follow the successful performance of the feat: until recently there has likewise been a reluctance to take food loss of flesh and a tendency to Bed sores. The patient is at present much better able to leave bed & is obviously regaining strength & power of muscular apprehension. He fails however to realise her position & connects every event with York retreat. The remedial means resorted to have been along continued trial of the alkaline Carbonate: the use of Vin Colchic of Bismuth & antispasmodics.

18th November 1853. The patient was again seized at the end of July with Epileptic form convulsions. from which he after a brief convalescence re-covered. At various times there have been observed lividic move-ments of the body, paroxysms of intense excitement, and restlessness which were recognised as substitutes for the convulsive attacks. The mental condition has presented different phases At one time the patient is dirty & degraded: at another he is able to read or to appear to read when agitated he vociferates when terror stricken he whispers: he is doubtful as to the region in which he is or he is positive in maintaining an erroneous opinion upon the subject. He was treated by the liberal use of the Carb Pot by Purgatives & Diuretics and latterly of the Iodid Pot After an ebullition of excite-ment he was again attacked with Epilepsy after Expressa Brucunto

Died.

Admitted 26th November 1852.

№628

Margaret Stewart act 27. Unmarried of gentle disposition, good education & unsullied character.

2 The disease is referred to the following causes the predisposition of a sensitive mind: the death of two children in whom she was deeply interested absence & difficulty of menstrual discharge: leucorrhœa.

3 The disease was developed by alternate elevation & depression & variability of temper.

4 The Patient is subject to Hysteria at the Catamenial periods

5 The disease is a mild form of Melancholia.

6 The Appetite and digestion are variable. B. very torpid

7 This is the second attack: the first occurred seven years ago. a lucid interval may be said to exist from one menstrual period to another.

8 She dreads solitude during the night: lives in constant apprehension of death and regards and reproaches herself as a useless member of society.

9 She has not attempted self destruction.

10 She is gentle in manners and kind and affectionate in disposition

11 It is believed that eccentricity has been observed in certain members of her family.

12 Aperients, chiefly the Tinc Aloes Chalybiates a generous diet & stimulants in the form of toddy have been chiefly relied upon as the remedial measures.

13 The patient has never been in a Lunatic Asylum.

1 June 1853.

№628.

1 June 1853. Tracing many of the symptoms of this most amiable victim of the monomania of fear to Struma She was at an early stage of the treatment recommended to take Syrup Iodid Ferri in conjunction with purgatives or Emmenata to remove or prevent collections in the lower bowels which appear to augment if they do not engorge her fears: with stimulants to maintain a weak languid circulation with exercise in the Open Air to assist in the formation of a healthy and abundant blood. She has required fomentations to the Abdomen to relieve pain in the track of the intestinal canal: Ir Mur Ferri & promote the flow of the Cuta". Gallic Acid to restrain leucorrhœal discharge: various other expedients & most accessory transitory ails & ailments which have all tended to swell the sources of dread and despondency: but the presence of Scrofula has been borne in mind in all arrangements. The moral influences have received their full share of attention: she has been treated as a person of sound judgement and warm affections. She has been directed to topics & studies calculated to invigorate & embolden the faculties and while she has herself proved a messenger of soothing & solace & peace in the community with which she was associated, the greater firmness of tone, the more masculine grasp the higher attainments of many of her associates exercised a most beneficial effect upon her temperament. She has greatly improved.

8 September 1853. The period which has elapsed since last report has been one of perturbation rather than treatment. The patient has required the employment of Aloes & Iron as an Emmenagogue but in other respects her health has been satisfactory and her moral courage, self reliance and conviction of increased usefulness are most encouraging.

Discharged.

Admitted 29th December 1852.

No 629.

Eliza Nichol. Aet 38. Unmarried. She is delineated as a highly educated benevolent & reserved although very excitable gentlewoman.

2 Disappointed affection or the recent marriage of a gentleman to whom she conceived herself to be attached are the causes assigned by her medical attendant for her mental condition.

3 She has for a long period displayed great variableness in her temper & conduct towards the members of her family to whom has of late been added eccentricity of conduct in general.

4 The Medical reporter of the case is not aware that the patient has ever labored under Epilepsy: he records the existence of scrofulous abscesses about the neck: but the structures affected have for two years, ceased to suppurate. From other sources it has been learned that she suffered from mearles & hysteria.

5 The Patient is affected with Melancholia.

6 The external senses are Acute and vivacious: appetite ravenous Cuta & B. regular P. during States of Excitement hurried.

7 The Patient had an attack attended with similar moral phenomena about seven months ago immediately succeeding the death of her Father.

8 The Patient entertains illusory convictions that she has received attentions from gentlemen who were guiltless both of the intention & act. Her sister conceives that the fruitless attachment to which her present condition is referred was in itself, a delusion. She is restless, sleepless, soliloquises incoherently and is suspected of an inclination to wander from home.

9 She has confessed that had poison been accessible during her first attack she would have taken it & defends the purpose by citing the example of other individuals plunged in misery.

10 Towards her relations, the friends with whom she has been most intimate & to her medical advisers she cherishes the most intense dislike and has endeavoured to injure them in fame & character.

No 629.

11 The descent is intensely strumous both maternally & paternally. Two very nearly allied relations have been deranged: but the degree of propinquity is not specified. A sister was insane: another is phthisical a third and the mother of the family died of Phthisis the father was affected with Paralysis.

12 Slight opiates have been given.

13 She has been in her present state for some weeks.

1 June 1853.

While this lady was admitted as a maniac laboring under delusions as to the admiration & attachment of gentlemen: as to the impending poverty of her relatives & has taken own criminality in failing daily dutiful purposes those good gifts with which she admits herself to be endowed, and in failing to expel from her mind intrusive improper thoughts: the prominent facts & features of the case were the existence of an intense strumous diathesis in her family. the proof afforded by cicatrices on the neck, by her hysterical affections and her early history that she was not exempt from this constitutional taint. She has been treated upon this principle and is still so treated Cream of Tar As Syrup Iod Ferri & Tr Mur Ferri have been exhibited either contemporaneously or in succession. She has occasionally demanded a soporific but her petition has been rarely granted. Four conditions or manifestations of mental action have been especially observed. I She is miserable, self accusing; lost without hope, without the capacity or desire to hope: humbled, crushed restless sleepless. II She is querulous, jealous, interfering, disposed to judge harshly to condemn rashly, to urge opinions censoriously. III When opposition is encountered in this humor, her pride antagonism is roused. She vindicates defies, becomes excited passes into a momentary swoon, micturates involuntarily remains for hours exhausted. IV She is when calmer solicitous to exhibit her accomplishments to win applause, to extort the admiration & battract the companionship of the other sex. At present she is calm, dignified engaged in reading drawing and evidently be a prey to the changes now described.

No 129.

31st August 1833 Miss M has fully realised the portrait drawn at the close of the last report. Her physical health is now vigorous: her aspect is blooming She has gained not only repose but self control & as it is proposed that she should for sometime reside in the house of a clergyman taking charge of schools and being thus supplied with a guide & a sphere of activity suited to her predilections & virtues & prosperous her removal appears perfectly prudent.

Discharged.

Admitted
1 January
1833.

№630

Thomas Robson Aet 20. Unmarried. He has acted occasionally as clerk to his father who is a builder. He is obstinate, vain, reserved even to sullenness in manners: but not vigorous or acute in intellect and has been fostered & petted by his friends.

2 His friends state as in all probability connected with the origin of the malady a fall received when four years old. His head came into contact with the bars of a gate and a wound was inflicted upon the cicatrix of which no hair has since grown. They enumerate as parts of his history bearing upon the same point the intention to become a clergyman: his studies in a Mechanical Institution, abstemiousness & ultimately a design and desire to study the classics. These changes must be regarded as illustrating an unsteady & unhealthy purpose rather than accepted as causes of mental overthrow. His medical attendant however trace his insanity to parental indulgence, exclusive reading of religious works, solitary habits and, perhaps, to masturbation

3 The incursion of actual disease was introduced by nervousness palpitation, hypochondriasis loss of Appetite.

4 He has not been affected with Epilepsy but some weeks since Dr Elliot delivered an opinion that his heart was partially diseased This view of his case inspired much alarm.

5 The patient labors under Melancholia with enfeblement of intelligence.

6 He is affected with stubbornness & taciturnity but speaks distinctly the external senses are normal: Appetite impaired. B. constipated P. & R. slow.

7 This is the first attack.

8 He entertains various erroneous ideas as to his own condition & has refused food for several days under the impression that it contained poison. Upon one occasion he manifested a design to estrange himself from home.

9 He became excited while his sister was attempting to wash him & attempted to get out of the window but whether with sinister designs

№630

or not is unascertained

9 ~~He became excited while his sister was attempting to wash him & attempted to get out of the window but whether with sinister designs or not is unascertained.~~

10 His deportment has been excited but inoffensive. When a particular train of thought has been suggested it is interrupted with difficulty

11 His mother is believed to have been of a similar mental habit.

12 Narcotics. Opiums: nutritious diet have been administered for a week without success or a prospect of success.

13 It is to be feared that his mind has been unsound for a series of years.

14 May 1853.

The abstinence of this patient was not obdurate nor of long standing. So retiring so shy so silent was this youth that little record exists of his manifestations. Even his expressions of fear were furtively and modestly made and his wishes fully met by being placed in a dormitory. His taciturnity and bashfulness rendered active moral interference by conversation or inculcation extremely difficult but the influence of the movement going on around had penetrated this armour and the mind seems to have participated in this activity as his friends on each successive visit discovered new evidence of elasticity, acuteness and perspicacity. If these qualities did not spring up spontaneously in the inner spirit they must have been ruminated & cultured by what the patient saw and heard in the theatre the concert room at lectures and even by means of training less obvious and which it is much the custom to treat as unimportant or as merely accessory. Under the conviction that he required only the associations of home to establish perfect sanity he was

Discharged

No 631

Admitted 6 January 1853.

John Gillison At 53. Married. A Farmer Exemplary amiable generous religiously disposed.

vide Case 437.

2 The exciting cause upon the present occasion has been negotiation for another Farm.

3 The first premonition of disease on this as on former occasions was peregrinating restlessness. He announced that he would pay the Post master Fifty Pounds for the transmission of letters while he actually does not pay 50 Pence per an.

4 No allusion is made to the existence of convulsive disease in any of the Accounts received of the case.

5 Boastful extravagance restlessness: impervious dictation irreasonable dissatisfaction with all around have been the principal manifestations of disease.

6 The Stools have been a bilious

7 This is a relapse.

8

9 The Patient is not thinking of death. He is extravagantly happy.

10 He has not as yet become pugnacious.

11

12

13 The symptoms are only of a few days duration.

9 February 1853.

This gentlemans seclusion was voluntary but suggested by his friends as they apprehend from his restless boastful manner there an outburst of destructiveness is impending. Believing from the statements of the patients wife that the liver had for some days ceased to work like ten grains of Calomel were administered when he was admitted

No 631

His room was next morning very dirty. but for this he blamed the inordinate power of the medicine while the testimony of the patients in the gallery beneath shows that he had passed part at least of the night in dancing & violent gesticulation. On the succeeding night he succeeded nearly in pulling down the partition between his own room and that adjoining. He was removed without struggle or difficulty to a bounded room, hinted that with his well known tendencies he should have been placed there earlier and expressed gratitude for all the care & forbearance extended towards him. Mercurials were given until copious bilious evacuations were obtained: and calmness and modesty and gentleness of manner were at once or contemporaneously restored. He has continued to display complete sanity & security of mind and although the removal is premature he is certainly in a state to be

Discharged.

No 632.

Admitted 12th January 1853.

Thomas Grindal Æt 43. Unmarried. A Farmer of a quiet disposition.

2 The disease is attributed to Typhus fever and to injury of the head: but in what relation these events stands to each other or to the mental condition is not stated.

3 No premonitory symptoms of aberration were observed.

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy.

5 The patient labors under partial patuity which is marked by a tendency to wander.

6 The physical health of the patient is described as good. but he is said to suffer occasionally from pain of the Head.

7 The disease is represented to have been nearly stationary for the last ten years & unmodified by any true lucid interval.

8 The chief peculiarities of the case are a belief that ill usage is received from friends: and a strong desire for change of place.

9 There is no tendency to commit suicide.

10 He has been violent towards members of his own family only who have been compelled to restrain him.

11 No hereditary tendency to mental disease is known to exist in his family.

12 Occasional bleeding & purgative & upon one occasion antimony have been resorted to as treatment

13 Was at one time for three years in Brinston lodge. The disease has existed for ten years.

June 1853.

The patient is a simple minded facile being who seems to live more actively & energetically & to be actuated by higher motives during dream than during his waking moments. The disclosures which

№ 632.

he makes of the nocturnal flights of his imagination demonstrate that morbid mental action exists as much during sleep as when the consciousness is entire and unfettered by physical condition. He believes that every night he returns to his native country, his familiar hills or is constrained to perform long journeys, to witness various scenes to encounter friends and acquaintances and in fact to pass through a large extent of life. In all these dreams or reveries the element of travelling is involved. At times voices whisper to him through the window but even on such occasions the speaker has journeyed far to obtain the interview. He is perfectly healthy but spare in habit & neat & precise in manner & speech.

1 June 1854. Be[illegible]illustration of the nomade perpensities attributed to him this patient on being allowed to join an excursion to Caerlaverock, quietly [illegible]ed so swiftly and unceasingly that he [illegible] with the aid of Railway expedition until [illegible]e & established himself in his Inn. He [illegible]s Captor and has gone on exactly in the [illegible]r as before. Calm, contentious, confining [illegible] weather or to his recent expeditions & [illegible]till preserved in; he is scarcely known as [illegible]ishment except when he attempts to write a [illegible] all as a calligraphic curiosity consisting of the Alphabet illustrated in a neat grotesque and absurd fashion. He rarely requires medicine except for the regulation of his Bowels.

1 June 1855. This person suffered from what appeared to be circumscribed Pneumonia of the right lung during the past spring. He derived obvious benefit from repeated blistering and has now so entirely recovered his health & activity & agricultural tastes that he forms one of the most energetic and willing members of the benching party.

His mental constitution retains its morbid features. He is partially imbecile, cherishes the delusion that he is transported to the vicinity of his former residence & there witnesses transactions that he has in all probability witnessed: that his friends visit the Institution that he hears their voices, recognises their persons but cannot approach or secure their attention.

This fact perplexes him but does not disturb his equanimity nor suspend his labors. He is tractable & good humoured.

Wm Spindal 632. April 16th 77
George Radcliffe 635 April 16th 77
John Dalgleish 630. April 16th
Joseph Aitken 651 April 16th
Thomas Beatson 649 April 16th
Henry Williamson 653 April 16th
Anne Hughes 668 April 16th
David Crampsey 671 ?
Hannah Blackwood 688 April 17th

30.

No. 632.

Admitted 12th January 1853.

Thomas Grindal Æt 43. Unmarried. A Farmer of a quiet disposition.

2 The disease is attributed to Syphilis fever and to injury of the head: but in what relation these events stands to each other or to the mental condition is not stated.

3 No premonitory symptoms of aberration were observed.

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy.

5 The patient labors under partial patency which is marked by a tendency to wander.

6 The physical health of the
he is said to suffer occasional

7 The disease is represented to
last ten years & unmodified by

8 The chief peculiarities of the
received from friends: and a strong desire for change of place.

9 There is no tendency to commit suicide.

10 He has been violent towards members of his own family only who have been compelled to restrain him.

11 No hereditary tendency to mental disease is known to exist in his family.

12 Occasional bleeding & purgative & upon one occasion antimony have been resorted to as treatment

13 Was at one time for three years in Brinston lodge. The disease has existed for ten years.

June 1853.

The patient is a simple minded facile being who seems to live more actively & energetically & to be actuated by higher motives during dream than during his waking moments. The disclosures which

Vol X

№ 632.

he makes of the nocturnal flights of his imagination demonstrate that morbid mental action exists as much during sleep as when the consciousness is entire and unfettered by physical condition. He believes that every night he returns to his native country, his familiar hills & is constrained to perform long journeys, to witness various scenes to encounter friends and acquaintances and in fact to pass through a large extent of life. In all these dreams or reveries the element of travelling is involved. At times voices whisper to him through the window but even on such occasions the speaker has journeyed far to obtain the interview. He is perfectly healthy but spare in habit & neat & precise in manner & speech.

1 June 1854. As if illustrative of the nomade perpensities attributed to him this patient on being allowed to join an excursion to Caerlaverock, quietly left the party and walked so swiftly and unceasingly that he was not recovered, even with the aid of Railway expedition until he had reached Carlisle & established himself in his Inn. He returned readily with his Captor and has gone on exactly in the same unvarying manner as before. Calm, sententious, confining his observations to the weather or to his recent expeditions to England for these are still preserved in; he is scarcely known as a member of the establishment except when he attempts to write a letter which is prized by all as a calligraphic curiosity consisting of the alphabet illustrated in a neat grotesque and absurd fashion. He rarely requires medicine except for the regulation of his Bowels.

1 June 1855. This person suffered from what appeared to be circumscribed Pneumonia of the right lung during the past spring. He derived obvious benefit from repeated blistering and has now so entirely recovered his health & activity & agricultural tastes that he forms one of the most energetic and willing members of the benching party.

His mental constitution retains its morbid features. He is partially imbecile, cherishes the delusion that he is transported to the vicinity of his former residence & there witnesses transactions that he has in all probability witnessed: that his friends visit the Institution that he hears their voices, recognises their persons but cannot approach or secure their attention.

This fact perplexes him but does not disturb his equanimity nor suspend his labors. He is tractable & good humoured.

No 632

1 June 1856 This patient was confined to Bed for sometime by a protracted but slight attack of Broncho-pneumonia during the past winter — To rest Blistering & gentle alteratives his restoration appeared owing His frame is now robust wiry & unbending: and partly in the gratification of early habits flashes, partly in what he regards as preparatory training for the superintendence of agricultural enterprises he brings all his physical energies into play while Ploughing — Calm contemplative without the power of ratiocination; dreamy without the power of discrimination between the realities of life & "the airy nothings" he realises during night he revisits the scenes of his early toil or is visited by the companions of these labours and so often perplexed that these Visitors should not have been cognizable by others as well as by himself —

1 June 1857 Mr G has upon one occasion been upset as early down the night. His cry was that of recognition and defiance to those visitors who have so long flitted around his favourite place of residence — who accost him only during the stillness of night & through his bedroom window or glide along the gallery without sound or sign to the Watchlight.

These visits & Visitors have lately multiplied. Yet Mr G is never afraid during the day or among his companions or while engaged in his agricultural pursuits or should he obtain a glympse of a form associate the impression inspires neither fear nor interest. He has not recently required Medical supervision.

Jun. 1860 This Gentleman & this his guardian among his fellows I can perceive no peculiarities of his mind of slight variations whose doings & sayings are only told every morning. sometimes the altercations are audible but only one side of the question is to be heard. Mr G. almost dies in the Gardens and out and generally skips about.

Dec 1861 Mr Grindel has not undergone any change since last report. The use of an efficient bridge between his night controversies and the report formerly given during the rest of late been so frequently made. Mr G. enjoys good bodily health —

June 1862 — Wm J remains unchanged. He is fond of singing and frequently amuses himself & disturbing the quietude of the gallery in which he sleeps & shouting forth peculiar tunes. He is robust and vigorous state his place among the workers in the yard and labours with a good will and ability. His mental state does not seem to decline. He is hard featured may be said & his pinched countenance the result of exposure to the sun & air.

Nov 1863 — Since last report this gentleman's case needs no further addition than that he has lived and continued to enjoy the life such as it is in this institution. His routine labours have been occasionally suspended. His nightly exhibitions, public penances and the fervent devotion which was practised & taken a note of. Wm J. is dark skinned & robust looking.

Aug 1864 — The peculiarities of this individual continue & amuse and at times strike a humorous character the gallery in which he is planed. In the early morning Wm J. may be heard piercing the peaceful & hushed vassal voice thereafter he may be heard reading at the top of his voice portions of scripture & should the day happen to be a wet one Wm J. with continuous & vehement exercise all day long. His head Cumberland disliked serves to augment the humour of his sitting sometimes hoarse sayings which are always given forth in solemn earnest of countenance with mischievous twinkling of eye.
His sight are frequently noisy. His health has been good He believes himself visited & persons at night with whom he has interviews generally of a stormy kind these he delights in describing. Nothing in his history during the past year has required special notice.

Aug 1865 — Wm Goodall is quietly unchanged. He is still the same humorous incoherent absurd individual so often described in these annual reports His bodily health has been good He is strong and wiry and active and has not required any medical attendance. He has been employed in digging & in other out door occupation. He walks out regularly daily once a week attends chapel goes to picnics beyond the walls and to all amusements indoors. He reads usual frequently about the 6th Newspapers, and is always ready with joke or innuendo when visited & the officers of the asylum—

34

No 632
Thos. Grindle

Aug 1866 — Mr Grindle continues in much the same general state. During the past year his bodily health has been remarkably good and no other medicine has been required but that was necessary to regulate the bowels & keep the temper quiet — At night he is very quiet — He walks and dines out regularly and joins in the amusements

1 June 1871 — Beyond some harmless noise and other little harmless exhibitions of an insane mind this gentleman remains unchanged

1 Dec 1874 — Mr Grindall sings at times at the pitch of his voice and speaks in a very important and delusional tone — He is not offensive either in word or conduct & enjoys good general health

1 May 1876 — Mr Grindall is unchanged ~~in good health~~

16th April 77. Remains unchanged.

Sept 2nd 78 — Mr Grindal remains unchanged

Sept 6th 1879 — Age aided by persistent self abuse is making its mark on this patient, he has a rather severe masturbation Consisting of a general typhoid Condition, no brain being specially affected — from the woman he received — He Continues to talk in the same absurd rambling Careless manner

May 10th 80 — Mr Grindal Continues to be garrulous, incoherent in Conversation and sometimes indecent in his actions: he does a Certain amount of work on the Gallery

Sept 14th 1880 — There is no improvement in this Case

10th March 81 — Mr Grindal Continues to the same loquacious demented: he frequently swears loud and uses "strong" language.

10th April 1882 — No change in Record

Oct 10th 1882 — Mr Grindal remains in good bodily health & condition. Mentally he is demented but harmless though sometimes noisy. He is incoherent & rambles pointless sentences with an quite unintelligible

April 9th 1883 — Mr Grindal remains in good bodily health & condition. Mentally he remains imbecile but harmless. There is no change to record.

1st June 1884 — Mr Grindalls bodily health is not so good as ~~it was~~ formerly. His appetite is impaired and he has a slight cough. Mentally he is unchanged.

14th June. Mr Grindall complains of a pain in his chest today. Neither of his lungs are healthy his heart is weak. There is no murmur but the pulse is intermittent. There is dulness over the bases of both lungs & crepitant râles. Linseed poultices applied.

15th June. Worse today. Not so much pain, but pulse weaker.

16th June. Dies at 11.30. a.m.

Heart disease & Bronchitis.

№633

Admitted 28th January 1853.

Margaret Goguel Aet 30. Wife of a manager in an Insurance Company thas had six children towhom she is described as much attached. Her education was of a liberal kind.

2 The disease may be traced to Menorrhagia occurring in the puerperal condition.

3 The mental aberration supervened about three weeks after parturition when her recovery was supposed to be complete whilst she was nursing her infant.

4 She has not suffered from puerperal or any other form of convulsion.

5 The patient is affected with Mania complicated with delusions. The symptoms of mental perversion are summed up I A general distrust of her relations & friends towhom previous to her illness she was much attached II An entire inability to take charge of her household affairs III A carelessness or neglect of her children IV A distrust and firm opposition to anything & everything she is requested to do V An inability to fix her mind upon any occupation or employment & VI A disposition to escape from the place where she is and the authority to which she is subjected.

6 The appetite is described as good & the functions as regular.

7 This is the first attack about some years ago however she became delirious after taking opium

8 Her most prominent & painful delusion is that she is robbed & deceived by those around. There is a disposition to profusion in connexion with the apprehension of the loss of property. About the commencement of the complaint she left her own house at nine O'clock in the morning and remained in a shop until eight in the evening. looking over & purchasing are for herself and family: She had no food during the whole day & returned home without any apparent consciousness that she had done any thing extraordinary. She is always on the eve of starting upon a journey: and is importunate noisy & abusive when disappointed. She sleeps well.

No. 633.

9 She has not attempted self destruction.

10 Her deportment is said to be inoffensive.

11 Her family are not affected by hereditary tendencies to nervous disease.

12 Change of scene & the treatment pursued in an Asylum have proved inefficacious

13 The patient has been insane for about a year and has been an inmate of Hawkfield Asylum.

1 June 1853. This female is haughty exacting imperious. These qualities place her in constant collision with the subordinate Officers. Their necessary duties are obstructed contemptuously alluded: the exercise of their legitimate authority is resisted as tyranny and oppression: and wherever her unconciliating and rude manners have been resented or reported she contracts an enmity and antipathy which no subsequent acts appear capable of obliterating. These unpopular tendencies are occasionally extended to self and an attempt to ameliorate her own condition by placing her in a convalescent gallery was frustrated by her jealousy & irascibility. Nor are her own friends exempt from aspersion and condemnation. Her husband was cruel to her: his mother was inhuman to the children and all her relatives alive are regarded with doubt if not with dislike. Those who have been removed by death are in her estimation saints. One amiable trait leavens this mass of hostility & suspicion. She speaks tenderly & passionately of her children: She believes that they are here: she expects that they will come: gazes for hours in expectation of their arrival and may be seen much to the scandal of her superintendent hanging from the bars of the window in eager inspection of the route by which they may travel or of some one approaching who may resemble them. From some such likeness or the similarity of age or dress she affirms that the children of the Medical Superintendent are hers and regards them when they approach with the fondness of a mother. These are other delusions. She hears voices: recognises friends: and cherishes convictions which cannot be real. The night is prolific in these impressions. Perhaps the habitual neatness & elegance of person attributed to her may suggest the notion that she is supplied with unclean & poisoned linen: that she is not allowed to perform ablution: which is firm and abiding. She is now negligent &

untidy. Her personal appearance has somewhat declined but she is still ruddy and active. The case is now one of Mania with delusions.

16 June 1854.

No improvement can be traced in Mary. She is still haughty contemptuous, deluded, untractable unamiable. Her husband impressed with the belief that some modification of the Water cure is infallible in the removal of nervous disorders has resolved to place her under the care of one of the possessors of this great secret: and notwithstanding her opposition to the measure she was

Discharged

№634.

Admitted 10th Febmary 1853.

Tom. Harris Atkinson Æt 32. Unmarried. An officer in the Indian Army. His disposition was naturally kind: his education moderate his deportment irregular and of a most opposite character.

2 The cause of the disease is said to have been Coup de soleil aggravated by an intemperate mode of living in India.

3

4 The patient is said to have suffered from partial paralysis in India & to have been twice treated for intermittent fever and once for Cholera.

5 The form of the malady is acute mania of an intermittent character recurring in about seven weeks: the violence of each attack has lately increased.

6 The senses and appetite morbid & the functions, generally, irregularly performed

7 The patient is said to have sustained many attacks in India & in England.

8 The general delusion on the recurrence of the maniacal paroxysm is that every one is against him; & he then puts himself in opposition to the world and would inflict injury upon any one whom he particularly suspected of opposing him.

9 She has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide.

10 In his own property he is always destructive. His mind is constantly brooding on malicious designs to injure others and he perverts facts and creates all kinds of excuses for doing this.

11

12 He has been often under treatment in India and has been twelve months under Medical treatment & moral control in England.

13 He has been for several years subject to paroxysms of Mania and has been for the last twelve months in a private Asylum for the Insane. (Sandywell Park, Cheltenham)

No 634.

14 May 1853. The following entry occurs in the day book a few days subsequent to the admission of the Patient. "Captain A has confessed that he was fond of wine: that the liberty granted at Sandywell Park was abused by indulgence. Is he merely a Dipsomaniac? He to day betrayed dislike and contempt and unreasonable insignificant accusations against Dr Aitch". The character of this patient as revealed during his residence, appeared to consist of strong animal impulses, partially restrained by equally strong religious impressions: moderate intelligence & considerable refinement of taste and manners. But there was no proof of deep principle nor of that basic power of self control. The equal influence of all the demands allowed & must have kept his mind in a continual struggle; a conflict between the suggestions of gross sense and the feeling of piety, between a desire for excitement and a sense of duty. This contest would be powerfully affected by the fact that his nervous system whether it has ever labored under positive mental alienation or not, has been sapped & deteriorated by fever, insolation, delirium tremens &c is suspected by gross intemperance. His deportment under observation has been calm rather dignified and magnificent polite though exacting & condescending, submissive & resigned although taxed & tried by the coldness & doubts of relations, justified according to their statement by previous events; and upon no occasion justifying the belief that he labored under Mania. Such an opinion can only be explained by the confession of the patient that during his previous seclusion he had means of obtaining stimulants: and by the inference that while under the dominion of these he perpetrated violence wholly reconcileable with the presence of mental disease. His desire for liberation meeting no favorable response from his friends he appealed to the Sheriff and on the recommendation of that authority was

Discharged.

No 635

Admitted 21 February 1853

George Radcliffe. Aet 20. Unmarried. He received an excellent education.

2 Masturbation is inferred to be the cause of the mental disease although an irregular vicious course of conduct may have aggravated the symptoms.

3 The disease was at first manifested by love of Solitude depression and a dread of being poisoned.

4

5 The patient, at present, appears to labor under the Monomania of fear

6 He is pale and anxious in aspect: surface cold: tongue moist. Is torpid: external senses by paracute.

7 This is the first attack.

8 Among the features of the disease are to be enumerated, deception, theft, a desire to escape from the care & supervision of friends which was upon one occasion successful.

9 He has not attempted to commit suicide.

10 He is perfectly gentle.

11 All branches of his family are said to be free from any hereditary tendency to mental disease.

12 There has been no systematic attempt to treat the disease.

13 The patient has been insane for a month. In this condition he committed a theft and was sent by the magistrates to the Liverpool Pauper Asylum.

No 635.

1 June 1853.

The characteristics of this case have been depression fear anxiety: a desire to escape from some apprehended calamity from observation from discipline: a disposition to effect this deliverance self inflicted death: and certain superstitious notions connected with the act of Suicide. The following extracts will develope these points.

22nd February. M R is still in articulo mortis: he is about to be annihilated he is wretched: he has no heart: no stomach: he has committed enormous sins. Some of his delusions are erotic or connected with the Organs of generation. He is abused every night. Introduced him to Mr Stevenson and contrasted their absurd fancies. Each smiled at the credulity of the other".

1 March. When about to drive out M R. scaled wall & disappeared. He was pursued by five or six men who discovered him proceeding towards the Mills in which he was after a seemed when up to the neck in the water affirming that drowning was the easier death and hanging must be the end of it.

15 March. Slept little during the night On the patients being raised he was placed in a bedroom with the shutter closed and which contained nothing except the bedstead & bedclothes. He was left says the attendant, twenty minutes when his breakfast was taken him he was found suspended by the sheet twisted and cast upon the fitting of the gas or rather upon a blunt projection from which a gas pipe had been removed. He had placed the sheet there from the end of the Bedstead. On being taken down he appeared dead. Dr Gilchrist found an occasional full pulse and respiration. On my reaching the spot the surface was cold & pale the pupils dilated the right slightly so respiration in pregnant & . P. weak but rapid. He voided by an effort of vomiting some mouthfuls of blood, forced apparently during suspension from faucial membrane or tongue upon which were marks of incisors. Cold water hair caused more full inspiration & while preparing to take a little blood from the circulation, he passed through various stages of feeble tossing & moaning extreme restlessness inarticulate cries; jactation almost amounting to convulsion interrupted consciousness maniacal fury. If being a case of asphyxia & cerebral congestion these phenomena were obviously the effects of poisoned blood in the brain. His first ejaculations seemed simply that he suspected he was in hell. They then consisted in petitions for pardon subsequently he has become more hagard but not penitent

tent as he cherishes the same sources of alarm." After repeated attempts to destroy himself in the presence of the person to sleep beside him: it is found.

3ª April. That he is anxious; alarmed conceives Mrs to be a God: and that he himself is possessed by an evil spirit the escape of which he endeavours to facilitate by opening his mouth".

The symptoms following this stage were superstitious veneration of the cross, he being a protestant and of ablution, fasting total abstinence demanding compulsory alimentation; great emaciation edema of the extremities, cachexia & erythema followed by slonghing sores of the hands. The treatment has been limited to vigilant supervision: nutritious diet, stimulants alteratives & the Tinct Cannab Ind he has latterly improved in respect and strength.

1st June 1854. The improvement which is announced as commencing in last report proceeded in a satisfactory manner. Food was taken without repugnance the ordinary rules as to exercise were willingly complied with: and no further attempts were made to destroy life. This happier or more submissive temper may be the result of progressive enfeblement of mind. M R. is not actually rebete but he is indifferent he is silent; solitary in his habits occupies particular spots in a stiff grave attitude, disturbed, however occasionally by bursts of loud long continued laughter. He cannot, or will not, explain these cachinations: but they are evidently unconnected with surrounding events. His aspect is demure: and when he can be induced to speak ——— his observations are solemn protestations against his accusers: against the insults he receives by companions passing from the left to the right & against similar grievances He is storied & full bodied.

1st June 1855. Up to the present moment there has been no redevelopment of the suicidal tendency. The Patient is taciturn tranquil & reserved. He avoids intercourse: grants his hand with reluctance: stands stiffly erect & apart but evidently keeping an eye of suspicion upon his companions whom he still believes though he less frequently declares to have some influence or superintendence over him or some connexion with his present position. This doubt does not, at all times overshadow his mind. He may be seen smiling sometimes obviously enjoying the ludicrous scenes which take place around but is less agitated by the paroxysms of convulsive

rubivic daughter mentioned in a former Report. He declines all cooperation with his industrious associates in the garden, but has not suffered from this withdawal of an important mean of preserving health. His complexion is full & blooming.

1 June 1856 Mr. R is even more reserved than in former years. He remains mute for months and occasionally refuses his hand when addressed even although his face is bright and smiling. When walking in the gallery he endeavours to escape recognition; when seated his eyes are fixed steadily upon a distant point and his limbs are pressed stiffly together as if with the view of compressing himself into a small if not an invisible size. The only circumstances under which he denudes himself of his timid retreating look & of his restrained movements are when engaged in digging in which he has faithfully adhered. His aspect varies from robust health to effeminacy but he has not suffered from illness —

1 June 1857 Mr R does not deny his hand & his smile to a courteous address but he has scarcely articulated during the past year. He often sits with his face to the wall & would occupy this position more frequently were he permitted.
His isolation does not offend further.
He participates in amusements & occupation & exhibits no dislike nor hostility to those around.
His health is good.

Dec. 1861 Mr R has occasionally suffered during the past year from vomiting and the Eruption from his mouth of a peculiar starch like fluid. A few days in bed & a little laxative medicine have hitherto appeared to check what may be a symptom of a severe disease impending. Otherwise Mr R remains unchanged. He has not attempted Self-Destruction has been active and to all appearance so, it appears that a more happy state of mind has been superadded to the peculiarities of his mental disease.

Dec. 1862 This gentleman still shows the symptoms mentioned in last report. He is pale and flabby has become immensely stout especially in the abdomen, but careful examination has not made out the nature of the disease or whether the symptoms are connected with the vicious habits of the patient— Mr. R performs his functions in a curious manner he scratches about on the hands when sitting with elbows fixed in his chair until the circulation of his limbs has almost ceased. He is heard in taking his food to eject it without mastication. He speaks little and takes no interest in what is passing about him.

July 1863 This gentleman has not of late called for any medical interference. His bodily condition remains unchanged but the vomiting and salivation have not been noticed lately. Mentally Mr. R is the same and lives as if there was no surroundings.

Aug 1864— During the past year Mr. R. has shown a great tendency to excitement sudden and furious that has necessitated his being taken from among his quiet companions & transferred to the probationary gallery. These outbursts have occurred generally without warning and are characterized by blind fury & attacks on any one who may happen to be near. On these occasions he has attacked the most helpless of his companions & on one occasion at least inflicted a severe injury. His bodily health has also been much impaired always of a flabby state habit he became much worse so. The functions of respiration and circulation were performed more sluggishly whilst at the same time a marked ascites supervened. The origin of the last complication could not be ascertained but a few days rest in bed & application of diet proved to cure for a short time a relapse took place but the same treatment continued for a week or two proved permanently to get rid of the disorder At the same time there was a constant salivation taking place of a milky like fluid which disappears with the other symptoms. He continues quiet flabby but in otherwise good bodily health.

46
No 635

Mr George Radcliff has not changed in his mental condition since last report. He continues quite or monosyllabic in his answers. He frequently suddenly rises from his chair dashes across the room and as suddenly deposits himself on another. He is sometimes violent and threatens to strike. His bodily health may be said to be improved he continues stout and anaemic but there is no increase in the size of the abdomen a apparent cause of complaint. The fabrication has disappeared. He requires a weekly dose of Sedicium. He remains in the first attendancy getting this he has assumed such an amount of quietness to justify his removal to a quieter ward. He does not in any way occupy himself when indoors has been frequently outside and appears at the amusements. He attends Chapel regularly and always at the first bell is prompt and sometimes he anticipates the finishing of the sermon a few minutes during which he either continues standing or sits down in acknowledgment that he can stop as soon as he. He occasionally in chapel keeps up a pat & takes another place

Feby 1866 Mr Radcliff has been again violent & has been removed to the Refractory or first attendancy ward. Does he is quiet and quietly is dined in the same plate.
Bodily he does continues in much the same state has no pain except the tenderness. The continuance of the symptoms which indicate abdominal disease
Medicines administered regularly.
Has visited friends.
Does his amusements but refuses to join not in that is going on around him.

1 June 1875 This patient is very restless and cannot sit in the same attitude for any length of time - He can pass he rises in an instant manner from one chair to another
The bodily health is very good.

1 Dec 1875 This gentleman remains in good bodily health. No change in mental state

1 May 1876 This patient remains unaltered

April 16th 77 Nothing particular to record.

Sept 2nd 78 No Change

Sept 4th 1879 Mr Radcliffe is a quiet demented - since my acquaintance with his case, the only marked symptom has an occasional

shut at the pitch of his voice. He is very stout: knee is known no ordinary of any physical ailment.

May 18th 82. Mr Radcliffe is at present lazy: he occasionally distinguishes himself in chapel by shouting loudly

Sept 14th 82 Mr Radcliffe continues much the same.

18th March 83 There is no change either bodily or mental in this gentleman except that necessarily caused by age. He never speaks when accosted; he sometimes shouts loudly either from excitement or under the influence of delusion — probably the latter.

April 1882. Mr. R. unchanged.

October 24th 1882 Mr Radcliffe is in fair bodily health for, heavy, indolent he stands about or lies on the sofa mostly, he is pretty quiet & goes through the ordinary daily routine with propriety. His mental condition is one of imbecility.

April 14th 1883 Mr Radcliffe remains in good bodily health & condition. Mentally he is imbecile & shows no change.

2nd Oct. 84. Mr Radcliffe is quite demented. He does not speak unless addressed. He has long been quiet and inoffensive: he will move from one seat to another. In chapel he often stands up for a moment, occasionally with an exclamation such as "I see."

25. 10. 84. Mr Radcliffe, who has been ill at Kirkmichael, remains much the same. His bodily health is good.

№ 636.

Admitted 24th February 1853.

Catharine Peinell aet 38. Wife of Captain in the Navy to whom she has been married thirteen years and has three children of whom the youngest is five years old.

2 The cause of the disease has been a long and immoderate use of opiates ultimately from seven to eight hundred drops of Battleys Sedative solution of opium were taken daily or at a dose. The quantity was suddenly diminished: the diminution being immediately followed by Convulsions.

3 The bodily functions were all more or less deranged: more especially those of the lower stomach & bowels.

4 Insanity was ushered in upon the 24 Oct 1852. by severe convulsive attacks: She has had several equally severe attacks since that period. She labored under acute Rheumatism about two years since.

5 The Patient is now affected with Mania associated with delusions.

6 There are hallucinations of vision & audition: but the other external senses are normal in their operation. The appetite digestion & evacuations are natural Catamania regular but scanty Hemorrhoidal discharge appears in the intervals. P & R tranquil.

7 This is the first attack and there have been occasionally lucid intervals.

8 The patient imagines herself affected by various diseases but especially of the uterus: she sees phantom figures & hears extraordinary sounds.

9 She has made no attempt to commit suicide.

10 The patient has been vehement vituperative & insubordinate to her nurses & sometimes defied and successfully resisted their authority.

11 No other indication of hereditary predisposition to insanity is stated except the eccentricity of a maternal grandfather.

No 636.

12 In treating the case all stimulants and opiates have been as much as possible prohibited the diet regulated and the functions of the liver & stomach influenced by mercurial alteratives, stomachics and aperients.

13 The patient has been insane for about four months but has never been an inmate of any receptacle for the insane.

31 May 1853.

The admission of this lady was resisted on the ground that if exclusion were necessary it should be carried into effect elsewhere as the proximity of home, the visits of acquaintances, the connexion of the family with the establishment, the numerous associations of former life and the anticipations of the future must militate against the cure and comfort of the patient. She had however, expressed a strong desire to come to the Asylum. The first feelings of the patient were those of despair she was clamorous for her husband: she expressed a strong desire to possess her garters, she burned portions of her wearing apparel but even in this stage of agitation was docile and easily managed. For many weeks she continued incoherent, capricious, intolerant of discipline, and sometimes violent. Her ebullitions, which were generally hysterical, were generally met by passive resistance or pity and speedily subsided. Various other symptoms attributable to the same source are recorded such as feelings of oppression in the chest, dyspnoea. For a long period she was annoyed by the presence of black objects of various size and shape; but especially by the visits of a black figure which she conceived premonished her of death.

These delusions were not dissipated by the establishment of the menstrual discharge but gradually disappeared as the suspicions & apprehensions of the patient subsided and as greater intellectual discrimination was acquired. No convulsive attacks occurred but their place in the series of morbid conditions was occupied by neuralgia, sensations of coldness & numbness & by partial spasmodic action of the muscles of the left shoulder.

Out of irritability and absurdity and suspicion grew up gradually calmness, propriety, candour and industry. Her letters indicated greater lucidity than her conduct for a long period; but they ultimately reflected accurately her feelings and doings: and she became the gentle docile being that she has not for years been.

No 636.

ken.

The treatment was at first limited to the use of alteratives and diuretics. But conceiving not only that the period for narcotics was passed but that to their long continued use might be attributed the structural changes in the Brain upon which alienation depended. The Syrup Iod Ferri was prescribed in conjunction with the occasional employment of Hyd c Cret & Leonted Tar. Suspecting however that Dr Browne had adopted the course he so pregnantly suggested previous to admission she on the 21 Mar became inveterate refused medicine upon the ground was taken point blank invariably produced lockjaw. The objection was obviated by the following prescription Ry Iod Hyd dr griij Sulph Ferri gij Aqua Sibat Rhei Zij. Divide in vj which she continued to take unsuspectingly and with apparent benefit until she was

Discharged.

№637.

Admitted 10th March 1853.

William Cairns Aet 30. Unmarried. A Manufacturer of mild & gentle but excitable disposition: but vitiated habits. With the exception of an attachment to a female his inferior in position his prudence & character are believed to have been unimpeachable.

V cases 279 - 443.

2 Disappointment in affection was supposed originally to have been the cause of alienation but upon the present occasion nothing is known to have disturbed the "even tenor" of his mode of life. except perhaps a trivial business speculation.

3 The disease was announced by greater boldness of manner & by boasting.

4 No information has been imparted as to the constitution of the patient but he is believed to be free from nervous and convulsive affections.

5 The patient is now exhibiting all the restlessness, vehemence and destructive propensities of Mania.

6 The eye is brilliant audition hyperacute. T. white coated P full & rapid.

7 This is the third attack. The second occurred & terminated in 1848.

8 The patient still refers to E & affirms that she is here: that he has seen her on his journey that she is married. He is destructive degraded amatory.

9 He seems to be in the enjoyment of happiness allied to that of intoxication: much of which arises from his return to the Crichton Institution.

10 The patient is very restless & riotous & derives pleasure from destruction especially of clothes.

11 The patients friends are free from hereditary taint.

№637.

12

13 The attack is not more than a week in duration.

1 June 1853.

For about two months this patient exhibited all the modifications of destructiveness and degradation. He tore his body & bedclothes, he destroyed all that was destructible: he plastered the walls with faeces: he was suspected of devouring his own excrement: he was cunning varied seven ingenious in his devices of mutilation disturbance and mischief. When these symptoms subsided there remained great restlessness, a craving for practical jokes and ostentatious exhibition of extravagance; and even when a greater amount of composure had succeeded to these: there was observed total incoherence. His language or the ideas which it represented seemed to be cut up into shreds & patches. As this was giving place to more connected periods a relapse occurred the commencement of which is recorded in the following entries.

8th April By knotting the end of a sheet MC had succeeded during the night in injuring the plaster of his room very much.

9th April MC by force or dexterity or by again employing the water pot slung in the sheet: broke stone mantle piece in Bedroom and committed sad havoc upon all parts that would break or bruise To be placed in a Boarded room in MC. when there is constant night watching". He is still occasionally mischievous and boisterous, but is much more tranquil and even engages in reading. As yet the medicines employed have been purgatives alteratives & Tr Hyosciam. Seclusion has ben absolutely necessary for many days upon many occasions.

3 February 1854 The use of the shower bath Sulph Quin Seven Wine was resorted in the month of June 1853. as the emaciation following the protracted excitement had become extreme and as it was obvious that while it might be necessary to repress it was necessary at the same time to supply the system rapidly with nourishment out of which vesicular pemine could be constructed. Employment in trenching seemed to prove beneficial for after a few weeks occupation MC is described as exercising more self control as admitted to a lecture where he behaved decorously. A less formidable relapse occured in July: but since that time or since the disappearance of the extreme debility

54

No 637.

bility and vertiginous sensations which followed the patients progress
forward sanity & serenity has been steady and undeviating. He has
reestablished his character for gentlemen affability and mental
refinement has engaged in all elegant studies pursuits & carries
with him many valuable suggestions & pleasing associations for
after life.

Discharged.

№638.

Admitted 24th March 1853.

George Paterson Aet 40? Married. Formerly a Draper now a Farmer of irregular habits but good humored and obliging.

2 The disease is attributed to intemperance.

3 His spirits are at all times variable, his temper uncertain: but latterly his views and projects have been more than usually utopian.

4 The patient is liable to dyspnœa or a tendency to syncope on entering a crowded room.

5 Apparently an irresistible tendency to intoxicating liquors is the cause & the characteristic of his morbid condition.

6 No information which can be quoted as trustworthy has been conveyed as to the physical state of the Patient. He is at present drowsy exhausted with a fœtid breath, constipated bowels: blood shot eyes and in all respects as if he was in the collapse after a debauch.

7 There have been repeated attacks of derangement following upon fits of intoxication. In one instance the mental disease presented the aspect of Melancholia.

8 The patient entertains the idea that his life was threatened, that he had been pursued by a blood hound. He is sleepless constantly engaged in projects & purchases of an injudicious extravagant kind and is impressed with a belief that he is the possessor of considerable means which have been withheld by his Brothers who, in truth, maintain him. When excited he travels to & fro night & day: is disposed to profusion and extravagant tabsurd purchases of goods & other property.

9 He threatened in 1850 to injure and has repeatedly wished that he were dead.

10 When apprehensive of his own safety it is stated that he menaced several of his neighbours & paraded the country armed with a gun & an axe for the purpose of assaulting his Brother or some one who had injured him —

56

No 638.

11 His brothers are timid, nervous dyspeptic Strumous.

12

13 He was at one time, when in fact Melancholic an inmate of Gartnaval Asylum.

1 June 1853.

The characteristics of this patient were, at first, hebitude, lethargy and depression. He recoiled from seclusion: he was indignant at the treachery by which it had ban brought about. but he did not broadly and unequivocably deny that there was a necessity for some measure of the same kind. His general bearing however was that of stolid indifference. With that perversity so often seen in such tempers he now vindicated, when he exerted himself so far as to act at all, the wife whom he had denounced threatened leave as a Drunkard: and arraigned and vituperated the Brothers whom he had hired upon depended upon & entrolled as his benefactors. His mind is now recovering its native shrewdness and activity: but he is still subject to sudden attacks of angina, or oppression in the chest, to uncalled for lacchrymation and other indications of an excitable nervous system. He at first received stimulants frequently malt but these have ben discontinued.

13 March 1854.

The friends of this patient are somewhat incredulous as to the supposed sanity, self control which he boasts of. It is justifiable after the experience they have had to entertain such incredulity but it seems likewise fair that after such a period of probation the prodigal should again be tried in his legitimate path of usefulness. He is however to undergo a prolongation of moral quarantine by residing under the superintendence of Dr. Skinner, Lochmaben and to sustain his amicable relations with the Institution. Mr Paterson has, with a few exceptions, observed a most correct and reasonable deportment since his admission: he has ban visited by medical men & declared by them that he is unfit for liberty he has ban visited repeatedly by his relations and doubtless with kind motives, reminded of his errors and follies: and yet he has continued calm resigned: has proved a pleasant companion: has endeavored to contribute his aid to the comfort and happiness of others: has endeavored

No 638

improve his knowledge by the study of works on husbandry: and has been as patient & submissive as the most philosophic mind could be. The exceptions to which allusion was made are I within a few days subsequently to the death of that wife whom he affects to declare was a victim to the enmity & puritanical scruples of his brethren he proposed marriage to one of the domestic servants was refused. II he is sanguine & extravagant in his expectations he is bold & boasting in his pretensions & utopian in his plans.

Discharged.

58

№ 639.

Admitted 2d April 1853.

Samuel Foster Aet 33. Married but separated from his wife: a gentleman of liberal education honorable deportment but irritable disposition.

2 The disease has been caused by excessive drinking.

3 " Had a slight affection of the kidneys accompanied by edema of the feet: and one or two attacks of delirium tremens."

4 He has recently required surgical treatment for cuts made by glass in his attempts to escape through the windows.

5 The patient appears to labor under mania with delusions.

6 He is reported to be at present in robust physical health.

7 This may be considered the second or third attack with a lucid interval extending to three weeks or a month.

8 The most prominent delusion of the patient is that he is not his own master, that he is under the influence of a clairvoyant or electro biologist. He is disposed to remain in the house to roam from apartment to apartment in order to ascertain if any of his imaginary enemies are concealed. He sleeps well

9 The patient has threatened to destroy himself and upon one occasion took a large dose of laudanum with he avowed intention of doing so

10 He rails against his best friends: is careless as to what he utters. He has never attempted to injure any one except upon one occasion. His father was his victim. He is always excited by the presence of supposed enemies.

11 The patients mother is subject to gout tis intemperate.

12 He has of late refused all treatment "Belladonna cured him of first attack".

13 He has been ill since February 1852, but has never been confined.

№639.

1 June 1853. Mr Foster is polite in manners: although occasionally attributing improper motives to those who may be receiving his courtesy & kindness. He is, in dealing with the common concerns of life, acute & intelligent but around himself, his family, his past life & his present captivity, his morbid suspicions have created an atmosphere of delusion which distorts the proportions, changes the color and inverts the order of facts & circumstances that may be real but which can no longer be recognised as such. So many and multiform are these that a specimen alone can be selected. He is the victim of Capt Greig: who peoples the walls of this and all similar institutions with the detective monkeys of England. The persecutions of this authority are in consequence of accusations against him for the seduction & murder of S.M.: his father being the actual perpetrator. Such establishments as that to which he has been sent by the police are maintained to destroy character take out the back bone, lower the stature: all which mutilations have been successfully practised upon him. The management of the community is chiefly carried on by means of a clairvoyant who reads the brains at night becomes possessed of the ideas and More of the identity of the individual. His health is good: his frame spare and agile.

1 June 1854. Mr F. spends his time in walking & reading newspapers. The largest portion however is devoted to the reiterated contemplation of that class of thoughts which he holds to be recollections of facts or legitimate deductions from these. However extravagant the event or opinion may be, his illustration and defence of its truth or credibility is able to ingenuity. No amelioration in the harsh & inflexible dominion of these delusions can be detected. He has been visited by his father and a medical man. Their presence excited great intemperance & fury. The following extract will serve to show the stationary state of the mind "In a long conversation with Mr F his observations were clear coherent & demonstrative, characterised however by a repetition of the same modes of expression and the same thoughts which are introduced upon all occasions & to the exclusion of all others. He had forwarded a letter of which the following is a Copy "Dear Sir, All you have heard relative to the Balloon transaction is true, so help me God, and having been charged with the murder of Sarah Morgan by the Police in Liverpool the same thing having been carried on in this Institution I wish to prove my innocence to you & will be acquainted with the fact that I came to get rid of the clairvoyant. 'So called' or the old hue & cry crammed: you are aware from your own acknowledgement

that I am not insane and your retaining me after this and the other frequent demands for my liberty renders you an accessory after the fact. I have been threatened with death in this institution and the murders committed in it are done according to government orders or so represented. Mr Foster has been acknowledged to have been found in the Nile with his head off. You represented yourself an M.D of great ability and my father being afraid of my mind placed me under your care for three weeks & you have kept me under surreptitious means.

Your most ob^t Sv^t
Sam^l B. Foster

The patient is occasionally troubled with intense headaches: but repose in Bed is the only remedial measure which he will listen to.

1 June 1855 This patient has seen his father several times during the past season. Upon one occasion he was composed and in the presence of another individual rational: but the other interviews were characterized by great excitement, vituperation and the exhibition of such bitter hostility such horrible accusation and threats so direadful acts under the association of the two individuals hazardous if not impracticable. Mr S.F. is pacified in many instances by an appeal to his generosity or by witnessing an expression of the pain which he has inflicted, but in the case of his parent no such influence is exercised, in fact his threats & gesticulations of defiance are multiplied in the same ration that they appeal to intimidate. When describing his present views: the conviction that he is still under the power of a clairvoyante, that she is employed to pervert his will, as well as to carry out the machinations of his father to deprive him of fame fortune liberty, that by the same agent & process he has been reduced in height that his whiskers have been shorn of their due proportions; appear to be the most predominating delusions. So comprehensive has now become the operation of the morbid faculties that all events, however grand or trivial, are connected with his destiny, tested by his usual mode of inquiry or viewed through the same medium. He is thin spare but active & athletic. He is about to pass sometime at the Seaside.

№ 629

1 June 1856 Mr Foster returned after a vacation of some months presenting no appreciable change in his condition He was & continues until now the victim of conspiracy and clairvoyance Show of his protections & signs of virility emphasized as well as emaculated & the front towards which all the malice & machinations of avowed & concealed foes of all the inmates of this and every similar institution, gravitate. — His father is described as the premium mobile of this nefarious conspiracy & is pourtrayed in the most dark and infamous colours He is a fraudulent bankrupt, a murderer, a libertine whole sole aim is infact misery and to gratify his passions The Medical Superintendent is an able if may be an unconscious agent of these Monsters: but while loudly denounced of the calumniated appeals to the good feelings of the hearer, intimate that the aspersions [illegible] him great pain an immediate revolution of tone manner & associations occur and the hand of reconciliation if not of friendship is extended. It is possible that delusions like opinions become so interwoven with the operations of mind that they cannot be uprooted that they become the mind itself and that to destroy the error is to destroy the erring faculties. Mr F's whole intellectual existence consists in his circle of extravagant belief and suspicions. His spare & attenuated frame of the patient is rarely affected with any disease except Cephalalgia & bilious vomiting — He is about to pay a visit to his father accompanied by an attendant

9 July 1857 The visit referred to in the preceding report was paid: the patient had complained of debility while absent but was restored by an additional allowance of wine — On his return proceeded at once to the Seaside according to previous arrangement & in order to obtain the advantages of such a position. He left the Institution upon the 27 June.

He was seen then three or four times every week by some member of the While in attendance upon the Summons & coroners to Carlavarock who soon impressed with the

The conviction that he Enjoyed his vaccination.

On the 5th July the Medical Superintendant saw him & found him weak & Complaining of & exhibiting Anthelpap on system. P. Rapid. T. Chap. Took food. U. copious. To be examined as well as feces. Such is the conclusion of the Memorandum of the death. But on the 9th July his sudden death is thus recorded.

"Summoned at 4½ A.M. To visit M. F. who was reported to be dieing at the depositum of the Impinger. On Sunday he remained in bed until he had a Natural Stool & then rose. On Monday & Tuesday he was up & out. He had a stool & made water in the open air yesterday evening. Less Urine obtained yesterday. He took tea and fish & went to bed but was restless although he slept occasionally at intervals, as he was accustomed to do. R. became worried & he died after emptying a pail for the chamber vase, at half past four. Body warm. Rigidity commencing on chest. Countenance tranquil. Perception natural. No edema of eyelids or ankles.

To this death the causes of Urea poisoning - Apoplexy - heart degeneration, bursting of Aneurism into pericardium, Angina or severe effusion into pericardium.

The latter seems the most probable supposition.

Died

№640.

Admitted 30th April 1853.

William Toward. Aet 24. Unmarried. Son of a Farm Steward on her Majesty's Farm at Osborne. He has been employed as an assistant under his father. He was at school for seven years but cannot calculate: he has, in fact, been congenitally of weak mind.

2 The patient has been imbecile from birth.

3 The paroxysms of violence which sometimes disturb the general equanimity of the patients temper do not appear to be preceded by any change in the bodily functions.

4 The patient has not suffered from Epilepsy.

5 The form of the disease is imbecility accompanied by occasional paroxysms of violence & passion during which he threatens and attempts to inflict the most dangerous injuries on those who oppose his wishes.

6 The external senses are effective. Digestion healthy. P. rather frequent. R Natural.

7

8 The patient has been engaged in trivial matters in his father's farm but cannot be entrusted with any regular work. He has frequently absented himself from home during the night: and is disposed to falsehood.

9 There is no tendency to suicide.

10 The patient has attempted to run a person through with a pitchfork: and has used dangerous weapons upon the slightest provocation. He has likewise destroyed property & has guilty of petty thefts. His memory is described as too feeble to enable him to bear malice.

11 The patients friends are declared to be free from hereditary predisposition & nervous disease.

12

No 640.

12 He has been watched at home: but has undergone no medical treatment.

13 He has never been secluded.

1 June 1853.

Mr J. is still buoyed up with the belief that his education as a naval hero is about to commence. The refutation & eradication of this impression will be best accomplished by the gradual discovery of the incongruity of such an arrangement with the position in which he has been placed: and by the acquirement of new habits new hopes and new projects. The patient is weak: ill educated vain frivolous: but most anxious to distinguish himself by officious activity: by attempting to do what is beyond his powers even beyond his conception and by associating himself with every person or arrangement from which he may obtain reflected or surreptitiously borrowed light or lustre or credit. This ambition renders him tractable obliging.

1 June 1854 The patient is now at the Zenith of his hopes. He is the librarian of the Institution: and this elevation to a man who reads with difficulty must prove a giddy height. He has at different times been an assistant at Lectures, a subordinate in the Theatre, and these occupations and especially the distinction which in his eyes attached to them, have gradually & silently but entirely demolished the nautical vision which so long supported him. He is still garrulous, gay, tractable and tranquil. A season of despondency or sullenness may disturb the general harmony of his relations but a less amiable feature of his mind has been developed. He is untruthful. His fabrications are generally dictated by vanity: but a general coloring of exaggeration sometimes blends with many of his proceedings. An example. An example of the broader attempts to deceive was afforded by his writing on a letter from his father the announcement of the death of a Cousin. The forgery was absurdly palpable but denied on detection. The object was to obtain a suit of mourning.

1 June 1855 Mr J. labored under subacute inflammation of the Liver during the autumn of 1854 and was confined to bed for nearly two months. The symptoms were obscure: but the irritability of the Bowels,

№640

the lumbar pain, the slight cough with the absence of all physical change in the lungs: the anorexia febricula, and variable aspect of the evacuations justified the diagnosis. He derived relief chiefly from counter-irritation & alteratives. His convalescence was slow but complete after passing the winter under more rigid medical superintendence than usual he presents the ruddy complexion of youthful health. He has not cordially rejoined the industrial band; but in imitation of some of his companions is attempting to acquire a knowledge of the flute under the promise that when he can execute one tune he shall be supplied with an instrument as a reward. He still acts as Librarian. Occasionally indications of irritability, and insubordination have been observed but his habitual deportment is that of a person of feeble and torpid intellect but of amiable temper.

1 June 1856. His individuals mental features are incapable of further illustration. He is vain and therefore flighty: jealous and therefore vindictive: incapable of recognising a higher power of self defence then cunning and therefore an artful child. These qualities & their negations enable him to play a humble part in the movements of the community with which he is generally satisfied: but his ambition occasionally towers towards situations where he conceives greater honor & greater rewards could be secured. His health is good his contentment proverbial & rarely interrupted either by projects of aggrandisement or the contending interests and warfare of opinions by which he is surrounded.

1 June 1857. His ambition is at present divided between the prospect of a Farm and the acquisition of the Silver Medal for the Bowling season. These objects seem to exert equal influence over his imagination. But while thus a visionary, he is an excellent Librarian, a practical gardener, an invaluable Organ blower & most solicitous for employment however laborious or difficult. His vanity tempts him to Authorship when the many proofs of incapacity would seem to guard.

He attempts to play the flute — he attempts to sing, declaim — he attempts to act & is satisfied with his own performance of these varied accomplishments. Capricious in temper he is easily mollified & is an apt & humble imitator.

No 6760

Nov. 1860 This gentleman has been gratified during allowed to form a garden for himself and thereby getting the care of plants which he has exhibited at some of the flower shows. He has been successful and has carried off several prizes greatly to his own gratification & the encouragement. A considerable amount of labour has been granted him for the purpose of allowing him to attend both to his garden. His shallow cunning and untruthfulness while predominate and attendants to steal especially from the gardeners garden have brought under consideration the propriety of restricting his labour. He has charge of a number which is attached to him and to which he performs the duties of feeding & cleaning regularly. His health is fair but an occasional cough has caused some anxiety as to the state of the lungs

July

Aug

Nov. 1861 Mr J. has abused the liberty granted to him of making his purchases at a grocery shop which has come to a knowledge to some gentlemen within the grounds. He was accordingly ordered to be always sent out under the care of an attendant. The smoking however of the cooks in the grounds and the consequent absence of a suitable temptation and the penalties of the delinquent have induced the Medical Superintendent to restore to Mr J. his former privileges. He has accordingly resumed his garden labours with evident success. Mr J. has also appeared on the stage and simulates the performance of such men as Lloyd Sam. Cowell &c a humorous but hideous grotesque manner.

Aug

Dec. 1862 During the past year Mr Howard has engaged as usual in the labours of his garden and succeeded in carrying off two less than twenty prizes at the great public shows & other horticultural associations within the grounds of the Institution. His conduct has not been altered. The full employment & attention to his individual & special work shows in a striking manner the advantage of such employment for the insane. No word of complaint is heard from Mr C. and he owes his release & his present comfortable & independent position to the encouraging feeling himself inclined to for the Institution a few years since

No 640

July 1863 This Gentleman continues gardener guardian of the Institution principal duties in all processions and occasional acts and steps and blows for the ayes. He makes himself useful inside as well as out of doors and takes every patients who begin his acquaintance. His health continues fair but occasionally he has become very thin & emaciated this may result from masturbation and for the purpose of correcting this evil habit he has been placed in the dormitory for months at a time. Cod liver oil has been given him during the last year part to stand against threatening phthisis and partly to restore the his original frame.

May 1864 This Gentleman has been deprived of his privileges on account of a shameful attack made upon a young girl who was on some errand in the grounds of the institution. This is not the first occasion on which he has done a similar thing & from time to time his liberty has been abridged on this account. He now is working in the garden among his own plants which he exhibits at the horticultural shows in the neighbourhood at some of which he has been a successful competitor. He enjoyed Good health & an change has been placed in his mental state.

May 1865 No cause of complaint of the conduct of this individual has been experienced this year. No improvement in such a case can be looked for. By being kept well occupied he does not feel so much his temptations. He continues at times coming occasionally touching into fits of passion in which he is dangerous. His bodily health has been good. He has had a course of cod liver oil. He is busy in the garden and has this year taken away an unusual number of prizes at the Horticultural shows in the neighbourhood. He assists the attendants and servants indoors and generally renders himself very useful. Accompanied by the gardener he has visited several flower shows at Ashbourne Colchester &c and has on these occasions conducted himself well. His grim occasions takes a prominent part at out door fetes and generally may be said to be one of the institutions most interesting to those who are passing & visit the place.

70

No 640
W. Toward

Aug 1866

W. Toward does not change in mental health his occupations & habits continue the same
He has been occasionally reported as being violent to females and behaving lost self control & threatened attendants
His bodily health is good.
He takes proper exercise & flowers
He joins in all the amusements and sometimes appears in the Chapel.

1 June 1875 This case remains unchanged in all respects
There is the same apparent vanity and the same disinclination leading him into trouble to himself his family and homes by an [illegible] rarely restrained

1 Dec 1875 Mr Toward's case remains unchanged His vanity stands to him in spite of the fact that recently it has been proved that he has devoted his mind more to objectionable matters during the course of which he has more than once proved that his ideas about objects are muddy and questionable. On a recent occasion he stood at the foot for Collectors Posts in Bow forgot his spectacles and came home unbuttoned. He is useful about the house and does not appear to do little things that could be a help to look upon as inconsistent with his vanity He is a great annoyance to some of his fellow patients who dislike him and look him as an exceedingly weak minded individual His health is very good.

1 May 1876 Mr Toward is in statu quo. His general health has been admirable and with a few suspicions that he has been guilty of theft there is no event in his history worth recording

February 1877. Mr Toward has not been behaving well lately.
His manners are bad His customs heartily.
His Case is continued in the Volume for 1877. [illegible]

Page 71 after Number 1562

№ 641.

Admitted 18th May 1853

Janet Brown. Aet 62. Wife of Farmer. Has Grandchildren. She received a good education and displayed gentleness of disposition.

2 The disease is traced to "family eccentricity" but there are grounds for supposing that intemperance was the real cause.

3 Insanity is stated to have been preceded by a marked depression of spirits and by "a habit of taking Laudanum".

4 The patient is not subject to epilepsy.

5 The mind is now affected with Fatuity.

6 The sense of Hearing has become more acute. The appetite & digestion are natural and no physical or other sign of disease has been observed.

7 The patients first illness occurred about seventeen years ago since that period the symptoms have gradually increased.

8 The disease has been characterised by an impatience of all restraint a disposition to wander from home, a misconception as to the identity of the persons around and even of her husband whom she addresses as her Father: and a disposition to revert to the scenes & events of her youth.

9 There is no disposition to commit suicide.

10 She is restless but inoffensive

11 Members of the patients family have been distinguished for eccentricity.

12 The general health was attended to, but no special treatment has been attempted

13 The patients mind has been unsound for seventeen years. but she has not been secluded.

No 641.

1 June 1853.

The patient wanders to and fro as if in search of an outlet but it is very doubtful that she has discovered her change of residence. If such discovery has been made she is not depressed nor distressed. Her aspect is smiling and joyous: her laugh ringing and cordial: her tone cheerful. She seems to recognise in her companions familiar friends: or she addresses them as such: what she would communicate it is impossible to divine as her incoherence is of the most absolute & parenthetical kind. & gives no indication even of the subject of her observations.

24th Sept 1853. The following observations exhaust this case.

I. Incoherence in which the ideas do not seem to be suggested arranged by similarity or dissimilarity by the sound of the syn used or any known law of Association in which it is impossible to discover a trace of meaning.

II. An inveterate tendency to appropriate and conceal about her person every object which is accessible and then to signify her utter ignorance of the transaction. Caps, Kerchiefs, books thimbles are all stolen secreted in her bosom. Even objects so large as pillows share the same fate and she is occasionally met double the size of her ordinary proportions: an augmentation produced by recent acquisitions.

III. Her habits have become dirty & degraded.

IV She has lost flesh & color of late.

Discharged.

№642.

Admitted 27th May 1853.

John Errington Act Draper. Unmarried of a regular & respectable deportment.

2 Constant & unrelaxing attention to business is supposed to have been the exciting cause

3 The patients health was impaired for several weeks before the first attack.

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy. He was treated several years for enlarged cervical glands. Occasionally his excitement is said to become hysterical.

5 The disease presents the paroxysmal character as well as many other features of Mania.

6 The external senses & general functions are stated to be natural the pulse variable.

7 This is the second attack after an interval of three weeks.

8 The principal delusion is that he will by the exercise of his own power bring all men into the same position as Adam enjoyed in the garden of Eden.

9 There is no disposition to commit suicide.

10 The patient is harmless & docile.

11 An uncle was insane & died of Phthisis in an Asylum. Several members of the patients own family have died of the same disease and a sister is affected with Bronchocile.

12 The treatment has consisted in the employment of alteratives with tonics, purgatives, derivatives; the application of leeches behind the ears and the use of the hot Bath at 86 or 90° while cold was applied to the head. Latterly he has used Quinine & been placed upon a restricted diet.

13 He has been ill for a few weeks but never confined.

74

No 642.

1st June 1853. This patient is excited, restless loquacious, but sleeps well.

8th Nov. 1853. Fully convinced that this individual was laboring under strumous irritation of the Brain he was placed at once upon a treatment embracing Cod liver Oil, tonics and an occasional mercurial alterative. The principal features of his malady were great excitement restlessness a disposition to declaim, to vociferate & in doing so to speak numerically & demonstrate systematically & while so engaged to touch particular places at particular intervals. Notwithstanding his oratorical tendencies he might occasionally be found in a state of nudity when left alone or placed in seclusion. When the irresistible inclination to move from place to place to jump, gesticulate, whirl, poise, as if he had participated in the dancing mania of the Middle ages began to subside his conduct continued to be absurd he was hurried, impelled he was constrained to speak so fast that it was in vain to speak at all, or his efforts were so ludicrous as to suggest boisterous inextinguishable laughter. These tendencies could not be controlled by himself but were easily checked by others and ultimately the conquest was achieved by himself. His physical health has rapidly improved and he has for several months been a most agreable inmate, and useful member of the convalescent body.

Discharged.

№643.

Admitted 28th May 1853.

Jane Fallowfield. Aet 51. Unmarried. A governess of moderate education but upright deportment.

vide Case 624.

2 On this occasion the preparation for or attendance on a religious meeting is affirmed to be the exciting cause of the disease.

3 Depression is again the premonition and accompaniment.

4 She has not been subject to convulsive disease.

5 She labors under religious Melancholia associated with hysterical symptoms.

6 She is thinner paler & more exhausted in appearance than when discharged.

7 This is the third attack.

8 She is lost: Therefore all exertion even motion on her part is needless and would be absurd.

9

10 Discontent & intolerance of being disturbed or interfered with is the only approach to hostility towards other that has been observed.

11 There is great eccentricity in a brother.

12

13 She has been previously an inmate of the Crichton Institution.

1 June 1853.

Miss T. "Such is the ordinary Report" is much dejected. She is disinclined to speak: and disposed to remain in Bed and there to remain ~~[illegible]~~ coiled up machin like or when raised to select obscure corners: to creep under tables & to court secrecy & solitude.

1 June 1854 The same manifestations were observed on this as on the previous occasion

occasion - Food was at first taken sparingly then refused The stomach - syringe was resorted to and compliance with the necessities of nature extorted Concealment in bed constituted the only solace, silent, motionless, until approached, when shrill & peevish sounds were emitted the patient presented not merely the physiognomy of blank despair but of vacant imbecility During lucid intervals confirm the conjecture that the mind is dulled as well as darkened. Her emancipation from these bonds is gradual. She rises willingly: then spontaneously: She seats herself for a few days gazing steadily on space, then she quietly selects a piece of work: Her calculations become audible sometimes she enters into conversation & solicitous to display her taste and acquisitions. There is a strong desire on the part of her relatives to relieve themselves from the burden of maintaining her in an Asylum: but as each time has approached the patient has either been seized or threatened with a relapse. This paroxysmal character has suggested the liberal use of the Sulph Quin. She frequently requires powerful purgatives. She is now apparently recovering from an attack.

28th Sept 1854 This patient has been discharged to meet the pecuniary arrangements of her relatives after a very brief convalescence and without any guarantee that the disease may not be periodical in its nature With the certain knowledge that the slightest excitement the most trivial contrariety may develope a paroxysm in a few hours. It is true that the patient is at present quite well: that she has been industrious; and has conciliated all around by her gentleness; but these are insufficient grounds for rushing back into the press and throng of active life.

Discharged.

№644.

Admitted 1 June 1853.

Mary Russell Walker. Aet 16. Unmarried. A gentle woman amiable well educated gentle and modest but of late years reticid & silent.

2 The Suppression of the Catamenia is regarded as the cause of the mental Malady: but a nervous constitution and addiction to reading on abstruse & abstract subjects are adduced as circumstances calculated to aggravate the Disease.

3 Depression, Sleeplessness, Constipation irregularity of the pulse & cold feet are stated as premonitory symptoms.

4 The patient has suffered from no convulsive diseases: but from frequent bilious attacks: remittent fever [Oct 1851] which lower the nervous system much.

6 The external senses are acute. There is an aversion to food: but good digestion & natural. She requires aperients.

7 The patient had a lucid interval of about a fortnight duration after being ill for a week. This was however accompanied by some degree of excitement & hysteria.

8 She mistook the identity of her nearest friends and believed herself to be dead and that consequently food was unnecessary. She argues therefore, that it was sinful to take it. She sleeps well incapable of occupation & unwilling either to walk or sit.

9 She is believed to have entertained suicidal designs.

10 She was violent when first attacked & still is so when irritated & during the operation of dressing to which she is much averse.

11 Both parents were of a nervous temperament but the grand parents on both sides lived or are living to a good old age.

12 Has been treated by tonics alteratives Hot pediluvia: & by change of place & air.

13 She has been insane for four months but has not been secluded

No 644.

1 January 1854.

The first prescription in this case contains the pivot, upon which all subsequent difficulties and the proceedings resorted to in order to counteract their effect, revolve. "To be fed three times a day" She refuses all nourishment and it is believed that however great the efforts and attention of those to whose care the patient has been committed and however frequently meals have been offered or placed within her mouth: that this refusal has been adhered to and very successfully carried out for months. This conjecture is founded upon the extreme emaciation of the patient & the obstinacy & pertinacity with which she opposes all & every attempt to give food even when every mechanical contrivance usually adopted is called to aid, when overwhelming numbers of those accustomed to such scenes are engaged in the operation and when the arrangements are systematic regulated triumphantly triumphant. The history of the patient is a series of disasters. She is mute although sometimes uttering piercing shrieks as if in fear or agony she rejects or fails to appreciate all external sources of consolation or comfort. She followed the nurse, but rather to impede her actions than to receive or give assistance. She will not sit down; nor remain in Bed: She will not dress nor undress nor allow her garments to remain as they are put on. She opposes every thing: Shuns struggles flings, clambers - degraded in her habits She attempts to frustrate all means adopted to secure her cleanliness. To walk with her in the grounds was to pull drag or push or in turn to be pulled or pushed. To sit beside her was to be held, or urged, She knew not why nor whether, Her hands when not so employed are devoted to picking & pinching her own skin: digging & deepening excoriations or destroying portions of her dress. Her nights were as wretched as her days: and although clothed so as to set her mischievous propensities at defiance and so as to protect her from the immediate effects of exposure; her constant addiction to the erect position led to oedema of the legs & feet. The Catamenia had ceased their cessation probably being connected with the origin & symptoms of the malady: the bowels were torpid in truth, the exertions to restore functions that were suspended & to supply those held in subjugation by the will, were fully entitled to the designation of the "Battle of life". Disease however obtained the mastery for notwithstanding

No 644.

withstanding the employment of every form of tonic of the Sesqui-chloride Iron the Cit Quin & Iron the Sulph Manganes &c the uterus remained inactive; and altho the incessant exhibition of nutritious food of various kinds Stimulants & the Cod liver Oil, maintained the strength and even for a time increased it — erysipelas appeared on the scalp around one of those slight abrasions which she had established and speedily assumed an asthenic character. Fomentations: incisions the free use of the Tr Sesquichloride Ferri & stimulants were all tried without apparent advantage. It was necessary to administer these medicines and food by the Stomach syringe to the last.

Died.

№ 645.

Admitted 3d June 1853.

Robert Smith Ast Married has children. A Merchant of respectable education devoted attention to business and irreproachable character.

2 Devotion to his professional concerns: inattention to his physical health & cerebral fever have severally been assigned as the cause of his disease: and they may all have contributed to the final catastrophe.

3 Dejection preceded the development of complete melancholia which was ultimately complicated with symptoms of Mania.

4 He has been subject to tremor if not to convulsion.

5 At present the disease is evidently melancholia with delusions.

6

7 The progress of the disease has been marked by periods of amelioration but not of complete lucidity.

8 At present the patient presents the aspect of profound misery: affirms that he never sleeps that he is reduced to nothingness.

9 In reference to suicide as it has formed a prominent feature of the malady throughout: it may be well to insert a history of the case as furnished by Dr. McIntosh Gartnavel. "He was admitted to Gartnavel Asylum in April 1850. He had attempted to destroy himself by making an incision in the throat but failed in effecting his purpose: the wound did not reach the trachea nor any important vessel & speedily healed. He was at this time restless excited & very miserable. He continued generally in a despondent state: believing that he was ruined in his temporal & spiritual condition. He manifested great suspicion as to food: supposed it to be poisoned required to be fed compulsorily a proceeding which he violently resisted. His delusions were numerous and of the most extravagant & painful description. At times when his attention was directed from the contemplation of his miseries & directed to some topic connected with business or to persons with whom he was acquainted: he manifested the possession of a correct memory: a clear intelligence

A645

and a quiet shrewd observant mind. He occasionally became violent & destructive. His general health improved but there was little actual improvement in mind when he was removed to the country in Oct 1850. He was readmitted in Nov. of the same year & had not derived benefit from the change. (It is believed that during his absence he attempted to effect death by drowning) The suicidal propensity was as strong as ever. He now frequently broke chairs & other furniture and assaulted those around. Towards the close of 1851. he engaged readily in the amusements of his fellow patients, playing at billiards & whist occasionally using his violin. He could not be induced to engage in reading. During 1852-3 He declined to participate in these recreations even to walk. He preferred to stand in one position during the whole day expectorating his saliva around. Mitigation was even now however observed & he sometimes drove into Glasgow & spent some hours with his family. His sufferings continued as intense but were generally aggravated at meal times: this determination to cease from them as strong as ever. He has frequently been noisy.

10 He has been violent & destructive.

11

12 Attention has been paid to the state of the stomach. Bowels Urinary organs. Diuretics & counterirritation to the region of the kidneys have been employed. Benefit seemed to be derived from counterirritation to the head & neck. Baths sedatives &c were used. At one time absolute rest & seclusion were found necessary at another society & amusement appeared to afford temporary benefit.

13 He has been insane for three years and was twice in confinement in Gartnavel Asylum.

1 June 1854.

When admitted this patient was disposed to be abstinent and carried his design so far as to refuse several meals in succession. Alarmed that there might be a redevelopement of the course adopted when before in seclusion he was placed in a chair to be fed: but impressed by the preparations he

complied with the requisitions of the officers observing that "he will eat to all eternity rather than submit to such a process". The next perplexing manifestation of mental perversion was the determination to shut his eyes to refrain from using the external senses at all, to walk sit, speak in a state of voluntary blindness. The result of this resolution which was adhered to for many weeks was to subject him to severe blows and injuries by coming into contact with doors and other objects of furniture when moving from place to place, as he disdained & declined both personal caution & the guidance of others. It is believed that this course emanated from a series of delusions which he then cherished. He conceived that he was annihilated that he was reduced to the merest mole and minute atom in creation: that as he expressed it he was squeezed flat by the superincumbent weight of the universe, or as it was sometimes varied by the mass of created being. Arguing that he occupied no portion of space that he was not a human being and consequently not entitled to have or use organs of sense. It is difficult to conceive except by the patients own process of explanation in what way he has arrived at his present conviction that he is God. Incidentally he states that during the attempts to compress him into nothing less he rebelled against & conquered the omnipotent and that now he is deity, coining millions of Gold coin every moment, regulating all concerns in the world, and capable of explaining all profundities in deep Science by what he styles the science of words which consists in discovering forms in the shape of the letters or sounds in the syllables of which a word may be formed illustrative of the thing signified. He is happy jubilant and in robust health. He was long treated by the exhibition of the Iodid Potii –

1 June 1855 M.S. is still absorbed in the process of creation. He is making worlds. He is coining gold. He is oracular, and demonstrates meanings by the Analysis of a word or the resemblances suggested by the shape of the letters of which the word is composed. Sometimes he is discovered in the act of collecting small objects for the purpose of transmutation into the precious metals: but in general he brings the solid substantial from nothing. Until recently his habits were not only methodical but clean & orderly. From some delusion as to the creative

potency of all parts or even cruvia of his body, he empties the chamber vase upon the carpet after he has used it in a proper manner. No remonstrance has as yet succeeded in checking this practice & he is irritated by allusion to it. His room and the furniture have been changed without effect. He is less robust than he was: but bears of his strength & independence of man & of all humanisements

1 June 1836 The practice alluded to in the foregoing Report rendered the removal of the patient to another gallery where similar propensities are manifested, absolutely necessary. Here the patient failed in his manipulations in this Bedroom, established himself in the water closet, engaged in the most disgusting operations, under the connection that every act performed tended directly or indirectly to the precious Metals. Every persuasion remonstrance command failed to withdraw or exclude him from the scene of his labors: and even after hours indulgence his removal was the result of force and after a terrific struggle in which blood frequently flowed, teeth were lost & much injury might have accrued to both combatants. Repeated triumphs of the Austerities succeeded at length in banishing the "gold finder" but the slightest relaxation of discipline the occurrence of any opportunity is taken advantage of and all of would unquestionably resume his former habits if he could. His defiance & violence when so impassioned are not confined to the attendants but are deserted against all who interfere with his mission & several of his companions suffered severely in the frays into which he plunged with a fury & severity which avarice alone could inspire. He has been visited by his wife & passed much of his time in her lodgings accompanied by an attendant. There are other mitigations of Amelioration. He corresponds coherently & correctly he plays the Violin: manifests pleasure in conversation upon the real transactions of his life. There is however no departure from his hallucinations

Vide Page 97

№ 646

Admitted 6th June 1853. Charles George Dougal. Æt 20. Unmarried. A Clerk in a mercantile house of extremely gentle and amiable disposition, retiring manners & strong religious impressions.

2 The patient has been diabetic: has been subject to nocturnal emissions & is suspected of seclusive: but in what relation these stand to the mental condition has not been determined

3 The patient was apprehensive and nervous before the existence of insanity was suspected.

4 He has not suffered from convulsive diseases.

5 The patient now presents the aspect of melancholia & partial falinity.

6 He takes little notice of what is passing around: the surface is cold the pulse small, he refuses food & saccharine. Bowels moved by medicine.

7 This is the first attack: but there have been previously periods of great excitement & panic.

8 The patient conceives that he has been so remiss & negligent in the performance of his duties & that he has been so cold & indifferent in faith that he has forfeited the mercy & grace of the Almighty. He is sleepless.

9 He attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

10 He is obstinate perverse & resists all endeavours to induce him to take nourishment or medicine & to do what he formerly was accustomed to do & what it is absolutely necessary should be done.

11 The patients mother was of a nervous temperament.

12 He has been sent to India with great benefit to the kidney disease & usually tonics have been administered with doubtful success

№ 646.

13 He has been insane for a fortnight but has never been secluded.

5 May 1854.

The patient is described in the Superintendents Book as "haggard sleep none. Eats little bemoans his culpability. Face dotted with acne: nose turned: inner membrane excoriated by picking. Alvine Bowels opened yesterday by Medicine Vertigo Pain of Occipital none on pressure of Spine: deadness or dullness of Head palpitation pain felt in course of nerves of left arm Bowels Involuntary emissions".

These are the symptoms indicative of spermatorrhœa. The patients disease may be distinguished into the following periods.

I He was miserable: deemed damned: vigilant abstinent craving help yet unable to describe his wants or his wishes.

II He became mute shut his eyes, perhaps in imitation of a companion who pursued the same practice, walking to & fro in a state of complete darkness clinging to those around and being guided by any one who would undertake his guidance. For a long period he shut out the external world driving, walking in the open air as if unable or unworthy to look upon the works of the Being whom he had so grievously offended.

III A period followed of weakness and imbecility. His look was that of inanity or perplexity: his language was meagre & childish: he failed to engage in any occupation or pursuit but appeared ever to be on the eve of commencing: then, as at other time a religious coloring being imparted to many of his observations by ejaculations & portions of Scripture.

IV His manifestations assumed a more masculine aspect. He assisted in the formation of a Botanic garden. He joined scientific excursions: attended lectures resumed his musical studies & practice & displayed in conversation a calm but not a vigorous; a refined although not an accomplished mind.

V The patient has latterly become bold & aspiring. He has joined the amusements he was accustomed to admire & has formed plans & projects of perfectly reasonable dimensions and legitimate object but involving all the elements of ambition, love & aggrandisement of which the stuff of manly anticipation is made.

He was at first treated by Diabetic: by the exhibition of Rennet & diabetic Bread but as all indication of this morbid condition had disappeared, medication has been limited to the continued use of the Muriate of Ammonia.

Discharged.

No 67.

Admitted 18th June 1833.

George Hope. Act. Married. A Captain in the Royal Navy of liberal education, amiable disposition & gentlemanlike deportment.

2 The disease has been attributed to the cicatrization of an ulcer. The family is strumous.

3 Although it is stated that no premonitory symptoms were observed, it has been ascertained from other sources that the patient was long subject to neuralgia: that for years he has been eccentric excitable & frivolous –

4 No convulsive seizures have been observed: but loss of power has been apparent for sometime in the lower limbs.

5 The patient is now in the second stage of the Monomania of Ambition with general Paralysis. He has recently exhibited maniacal symptoms.

6 The left eye is amaurotic: the pupil of the right is dilated & coated – Little or no attention to the calls of nature P. rapid Articulation impaired.

7 This is regarded as a relapse occurring after an interval of a year.

8 His delusions are all connected with the aggrandisement the power, the wealth of himself & his friends.

9 He is supremely happy

10 He is totally inattentive to the preservation of clothes & other articles and has destroyed furniture.

11 Several members of the patients family have been insane many of them phthisical.

12 Tonics & general support have been for several weeks employed with advantage to his physical condition

№647.

13 He has been decidedly insane for six weeks & it is expected for years.

1 June 1854.

Regarding the general Paralysis of the Insane under which this patient labors as a modification of Strumous disease the grand feature of the treatment has consisted in the use of Cod liver oil and Iodid Pota. In the eyes of his relatives the patient is much better. He has passed through an excited stage during which he read, talked, preached walked incessantly through a destructive stage in which he contrived to destroy some article of bed furniture every night, pulled down shutters, mutilated furniture and pecked & twisted every accessible object out of its proper shape and from its proper purpose: & during which he passed the contents of his bladder & bowels in bed and resorted to every disgusting & abominable device: he has passed through a stage of Optimism during which he wrote millions of letters per day actually for hours tracing illegible characters upon paper: during which he claimed power to raise the dead: & journey with the speed of the wind & emulate the miraculous draught of fishes & outdo the hunters of Old: during which his friends were around him or transmitting him intelligence by wireless channels: his will being adequate to accomplish all things: he has passed through a stage of depression and impatience writing letters every hour to various members of his family demanding liberation, describing himself as miserable asking dying: complaining of a thousand grievances which could not exist: but retaining the same delusions as to his divine power, his being the source of all honor and dignity: He is now passing thro a stage of calm repose & contentment: his delusions have disappeared or have ceased to exert any influence over his conversation or conduct. His wifes mind is now his. She resides in town sees him every day and supplies him with thoughts motives and happiness. His manners are most gentlemanlike: his observations frivolous but not incoherent his disposition kind & generous: & altho there exist many proofs of infeeblement there are not of perversion of intellect.

26th Oct 1854 Upon one or two occasions Capt Hope has spoken vaguely of his wealth and his magnificent expectations: but during the past months he has been composed, gentle, innocent and childlike in intelligence as well as in docility.

№647.

As he has complained of Neuralgia & formerly suffered much from exposure to cold: & as his friends cannot relinquish the hope that the faculties may regain a part of their former strength it has been determined that he should pass the winter with his Family in the house of a medical man in Kent.

Discharged.

No 648

Admitted 13th July 1853. Henry Newling Æt 4 Bookseller of liberal education but high & proud in his bearing.

Vide case 228 Vol S. P.

2 The present attack has been traced to a visit to the exhibition

3 No premonition was observed

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient is affected with the Monomania of Pride

6 He is thin pale & anæmic in aspect

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

8

9 The patient has manifested no suicidal tendency

10 He attempted to impose & delude the attendant who accompanied him from England.

11 A hereditary tendency to cerebral disease is acknowledged to exist in the patients family.

12

13 The disease has been stealing on insidiously for many months or years. He was formerly an inmate of the Cheshire Institution.

1 June 1854.

The type of this gentlemans malady is precisely the same as when before an inmate of the Cheshire Institution. He acts upon, lives upon, or is the sport and prey of intense pride. The feeling is the basis of delusions. But these are of a different series although of the same species. He is now the Earl of Warrington. His proofs are as flimsy and intangible as were those to prove his descent from the House of Stewart. His mother wrote a vague paragraph in a letter: Capt &

spoke mysteriously a family Tree was lost Mr. A on being consulted did not deny the fairness of the claim: and upon such materials is the superstructure of the Earldom founded Anxious to dispute the matter: he is courteous, dignified in the controversy & good tempered when incredulity, follows his demonstration. To his associates he is arrogant domineering and much of his time is devoted to the discovery of means which may secure to him an apparent superiority to those around. An exclusive privilege even the use of a table is coveted & would be prized beyond gold. His failures in these manœuvres led to his petition for removal from the convalescent gallery in which he was originally placed. His present position is however as fertile in opposition & indignity: A few days since it is reported "that from some fancied want of respect he assaulted Capt Bell but was the vanquished in the scuffle that succeeded. His health is good: but he looks aged & anxious. He has been prescribed alteratives and he very speedily anticipated the injunction that he should resume his cultivation of Art from which so much pleasure & benefit was or appeared to be derived upon a former occasion.

3rd February 1835. The dissipation of this patients errors has been less satisfactory than formerly. They have ceased disappear for some time: but there has been a less distinct avowal of their real nature and there has been a shorter probation since the mind became or appeared to become alive to its real position & relations. His manner is still more lofty and condescending than what his position in Society would justify: but it is doubtless an expression of natural tendencies — Upon his friends convictions of restored health he has been

Discharged —

No 649.

Admitted 14th July 1833.

Williamina Bowden. Aet 26. Unmarried. A governess of irritable temper & infirm purpose. Has been highly educated.

Se. Cases 595. Vol 9.

2 Depression & abstinence have been followed by Melancholia

3 The disease was ushered in by sorbilege religious musings and the expression of a wish to return to the Crichton Institution

4 Had convulsions while teething & labors under tubercular deposit.

5 The disease at present exhibits all the symptoms of Melancholia.

6 She is pallid: feeble: taciturn sleepless abstinent P. small B. constipated -

7 This is the second attack

8 She imagines that some one is dead or that awful event has happened or is about to happen.

9 She is reported to have attempted "impulsive suicide"?

10 She is most restless & intractable

11 Her fathers family is strumous

12

13 Indications of morbid mental action may be traced back for several months - She was formerly confined in the Crichton Institution.

1 June 1834.

It is worthy of record that the mental disease of this individual which during her first residence presented all the symptoms of Mania: has upon the present occasion assumed the form of Melancholia. She was wan haggard debilitated. She refused food and resisted its introduction with the stomach: she was cold: She retained both faeces & urine for protracted periods:

No 649.

She was restless: she was convinced that she had murdered some one: or that those whom she formerly knew in the Asylum had been murdered: She was irretrievably cast off by God & could only propitiate him by death. These symptoms were followed on admission by a severe febrile attack entailing great debility. Nourishment and hypnotics, were chiefly resorted after sleep had been induced there was simultaneously a development of physical strength & mental tranquillity. In the space of a fortnight from her reception she was found attempting to sketch but for a time all mental exertion was interdicted. Since the resumption of her literary and artistic pursuits has been permitted, she has been superficially calm gentle & intelligent. It is affirmed that these qualities cover or conceal much imperiousness, disregard of truth, lack of order and selfishness. She has been annoyed by Catarrh & Bronchitic cough during Winter but is now better. Has been able to join in many of the amusements peculiar to the season — Cream was ordered at an early stage of the disorder and is still continued.

6th Nov. 1854 Six months which have passed since the date of last report may be regarded as a probation. varied by domestic & elegant occupations excursions to the country & various circumstances and positions calculated to test the temper and sanity, and to lay bare the faults & follies of any mind. After considering these it seems now to be a suitable point at which to enlarge the patients scope of action and by placing her in the family of a Clergyman in Dumfries to restore her to society without exposing her to its dangers.

Discharged.

№ 650.

Admitted 22nd July 1853.

John Dalzell Ast 27. Unmarried. A gentleman of amiable disposition, liberal education and of a quiet and unassuming deportment.

2 Seven years ago the patient received a fracture of the skull with depression At a more distant period he labored under Chronic Bronchitis.

3 For the last three years the patients mind has become unsettled sometimes elevated, sometimes depressed: irresolute vacillating, incapable of fixed attention.

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient is partially imbecile with erotic propensities, as a result of early training his habits of thinking so far as ones exist are religious. He is desirous to preach, & study his bible & advise those around & repent. He wanders to & fro: is desirous to embrace every one whom he encounters, and if denied the salute claimed & spit in the face. He is perverse & obstinate.

6 The external senses are described as normal - He abstains from food.

7 This is described as the first attack

8 The peculiarities of the patient may be enumerated as follows I A conviction that he beholds visions of angels of Christ and of dead or distant relatives: II He asserts that he is called to be a pastor of the Christian church III He performs long journies without any object IV He fels il incumbent & marry V He is inattentive to personal cleanliness.

9 He has no disposition to commit suicide.

10 He is pugnacious perverse & unamiable

11 The patient has a sister in the establishment.

12 The patient has been under medical treatment it is suspected

jected homoepathic.

13 Unequivocal indications of insanity have existed for two years: but mental enfeblement is conceived to have been gradually going on since the injury to the head above mentioned.

1 June 1854. M Dalzell may be viewed on three sides I He is amorous or osculatory. He approaches every one and especially those of an opposite sex to kiss, embracing them, & denial no expostulation no repulse suffices. He urges his purpose pertinaciously even pugnaciously. II He is irascible & quarrelsome Independently of rejected addresses, if any former feud or pending disagreement: or of any discoverable provocation he strikes those who may be near him when he is moved by passion. It is not probable that he selects the objects of his vengeance but it is certain that those assembled are generally the weakest and least billious of his party: although to them are his embraces equally addressed. III He is pious: His study is the Bible his language is interspersed with quotations from the sacred volume: his devotions are regular & fervent & when he ventures to give any illucidation of his conduct he intimates as the case may be that he is redressing wrongs, or offering the sign of peace the kiss of love. He was at an early period ordered ol Ice Bills but its exhibition was found difficult and a source of strife.

1 June 1855. Upon a consideration of the whole of the past year this patient is less nymphomaniacal But while the manifestations of this propensity are less frequent they are sometimes as offensive as formerly. He does not assault individuals of either sex in order to ravish a kiss but he still disturbs the ears of females when a convenient opportunity occurs. In other respects he is calm & obtrusive. Latterly he has shunned intercourse and scarcely extends the ordinary courtesies to those who address him. His habits are still eccentric & extravagant. His aspect and carriage indicate improvement in strength & activity.

No 650

1 June 1856 It is inferred from the neglect of cleanliness, or insensibility to the calls of nature in this patient that Satiety is gaining ground such habits however sometimes accompany erotic propensities where the in & illegible is comparatively unimpaired & the physical health robust. Mr. D is much less offensive in his conduct than formerly & merely expresses his predilection for the other sex by a smile. His habits are retired solitary & sedentary Provided with a book his eye may be caught wandering from the page: but unattracted by any other object. It receives no impressions & reflects no train of thought – He has been affected with nausea and diarrhoea but not to a serious extent

1 June 1857 Mr Babyll is still inattentive to cleanliness. He is careless as to personal appearance. He avoids all intercourse and seen approaches females with reluctance. It appears a legitimate conclusion that there is not only impairment of faculty but a modification in the mode of action of those that still exercise influence over his character. He has had no serious illness.

Dec 1860 This Gentleman is subject to occasional attacks of sickness and diarrhoea – He becomes pale and almost speechless is very sick vomits abundantly and afterwards these diarrhoea lasting generally one day. Two of these attacks in the preceded during the past year. Mentally he is much the same his functions are performed in an orderly way His habits continue the same.

June 1861 This Gentleman has not suffered from any of the attacks above mentioned. His mental state is unimproved He occasionally amuses himself and those about him singing Scotch Airs with great feeling but generally he is dull & apathetic – He is thin cold and anaemic

Dec 1862 Mr Balgrid seems to be falling off. In the whole his powers of observation are shewn he is not now to be heard spontaneously giving forth his favourite song. His habits

No 650

are becoming more degraded. During the Summer months she walks out from the pleasures of her pulling still but during the winter she is not allowed into the open air unless on a fine sunshiney day. She has had diarrhoea accompanied with severe vomiting and sickness. Constant attention is required to keep the functions of the alimentary canal in order.

July 1863 Mr Dalziel during the past 6 months year has not been on the sick list. She is very quiet speaks to no one and seldom rises from her chair unless required to do so. Her habits are very degraded. She is often pale anaemic but there are no symptoms of heart disease active She has been going out regularly and seems to enjoy the sunshine.

Aug 1864 Lately visited of her brother Mr Dalziel was found in what was considered good health for him tho' he is puny & delicate looking. This comparative health may be accounted for by her freedom in past years from those bilious & diarrhoical attacks from which he has suffered so much. It is to be remembered that in this case there is an undoubted progress in the mental darkness proving from excitation what an unexpected blessing occasioned during frequent paroxysms of violence accompanied with fits but does he is not fully absorbed or not attended at all that he pays little attention to strangers or even into any of those annoying moods in which he was wont to indulge. Her habits continue degraded & he requires the constant attention of the night attendant.

Aug 1865 Little can be said of Mr Dalziel this visited passes one of the most monotonous lives in the House. He seldom utters a word sits on his chair using his eyes entirely but seeing them from habit in impression. She was lately visited by his brother & sister in law the latter had not seen him for 10 years she knew a change on him for the worse & thought his mind much weaker. She certainly did not show that he in any way recognised them.
His bodily health has been feeble. He has suffered an annual access from attacks of indigestion bowels and he usual antidote cold. He does nothing. He requires constant attention as to his habits He has been to pleasures often an occasional drive into the country

Cont opposite page

Transferred from Vol. 83

No 645. R Smith

2 August 1856

The success of the experimental intercourse which has for some seasons ~~between~~ been sanctioned between this individual & his wife & family has naturally emboldened her to put his self control to a larger & larger test by permitting him to reside permanently among his children, guided however & partly governed by an Attendant.

His Arrangement was tried for a season in Dumfries & the results were so encouraging although his monomaniac views remained unshaken, as to justify his removal to his own home

Discharged

Case 650 Cont. Mr Balfil occasionally attends Chapel but manifest no interest in the Service.

Aug 1866 Mr Balfil has not changed as to his mental health His bodily health has been occasionally precarious He keeps from Asylum & visitors visit him He does not join in the amusement He has been visited by his friends. He walks and drives out regularly

1 June 1875 This gentleman is in good health. His mental faculties are in abeyance.

1 Dec 1876 There is no change to be recorded. Continued good health and contentment seem to be the only two items worthy of record.

1 May 1876 Mr Balfil remains in the same state he has recently suffered from carbuncles inspections of his leg but he is better

16-4-77 No further particulars to record

No 651.

Admitted 9th August 1853.

Joseph Askew Ast 28. Unmarried. A Merchant in South America of an amiable but perhaps a suspicious disposition.

2 The patient has been addicted to the excessive use of tobacco but the malady is supposed to be the result of the manipulations of certain mesmeric impostors.

3 As he resided abroad no intelligence has been obtained as to the origin of the disease.

4 The patient has ban free from convulsive diseases but suffered from Ague about two years ago.

5 He is a victim to the monomania of Suspicion.

6 The natural functions & external senses are healthy.

7

8 He imagines that certain parties whom he knows have obtained mesmeric influence over him that they can penetrate his thoughts and are constantly conversing with him. He smokes during the night.

9 He was once heard to say that he would rather be dead than suffer as he had done.

10 He is inoffensive.

11 No hereditary tendencies to disease have been discovered to exist in the patients family.

12 Tonics were tried for several weeks but without benefit.

13 It is supposed that the disease has existed for nine months. He has not been confined in an Asylum before

1 June 1854.

Mr Askew is a most gentle and courteous inmate. He may politely demand when he may expect to depart or he may explain

plain that grievous detriment may be inflicted upon his mercantile enterprises by his detention: but although he may not be satisfied he never suggests a harsh construction he is never betrayed into a complaint or protest, by the assurance that until his erroneous opinions are expunged that consummation cannot be expected. He still conceives himself to be under mesmeric or magnetic influences or lots in the foci of concave mirrors which act at incalculable distances and are now in all probability directing rays of transcendental light upon him from Jersey. He is further affected by seven magnetic seals which he originally saw at Callao but which may now be in this country and which may have contributed so to mystify & misguide his friends as to lead to his confinement. Latterly he has carried on an active correspondence in order to discover a family nurse in order to prove that he is not the person he is reputed to be. He is pale sallow & attenuated but is looking better since his consumption of Tobacco has been reduced.

1 June 1855.

For some time Mr A has ceased to speak. His manners are as courteous and complaisant his conduct in all other respects dignified and unchanged: he reads: attempts to draw, plays bowls and participates in all public meetings as he formerly did but without uttering a single word with a rigid and constrained contour of countenance that seems the result of effort and determined will. Until this unexpected alteration a renewal of correspondence with his sister and the avoidance of all mysterious propositions had led to the hope that long continued discipline and gentle but unbending opposition to his delusions had shaken his belief in their truth or his slavish subjugation to that belief. It is probable that his relinquishment of language is the result of a delusion. He is still attenuated: but in exercise and on the Bowling green he gives good proof that great agility & muscular power are compatible with sparseness of habit.

No. 651

1 June 1856 Mr. A is still slow & wealthy: but more robust than he ever has been since admission into the establishment. No word has been uttered since last report. He is courteous intimates his assent or dissent by nods smiles & various signs: but cannot be persuaded or menaced or entreated by the presence of friends to present to articulate language. To the latter he writes clearly & intelligibly: suggesting that his silence is precautionary that as he has been betrayed by mesmerism it is prudent to afford no opportunity for further deceit, but intimating that a period may arrive when he shall be more communicative. His expression is demure his attitude & gait stiff and pedantic: and rather reading taking exercise or playing bowls at which he is an adept he preserves the same hard bending exterior.

1 June 1857 After total silence for thirteen months without assigning any pretext for the resumption of language this patient now speaks readily & fluently & more coherently & perspicuously than previous to his self imposed mutism.

His hair is still partially buried in the nuchal & thoracic fossæ: his deportment formal and peculiar: but even these eccentricities are softened & softening. In Drawing and painting there is likewise improvement, though his landscapes and groups have preserved the precision of the hand which created them. He is now enjoying Bowling, Exercise & perhaps his greatest pleasure is Ardent Drams.

Nov. 1861 This Gentleman's Case is progressing downwards. He grants with downcast self vindicative that impressions derived from the outer world are being less heeded and the mental faculties occupies more attention. The sight of the Keeper of his guard titles "Thug" have pulled his eyes right through the back of his head & muscular action he turned me upon upside down to replacing them before moving, twisted his head round &c. Suicide being interfered with frequently he has from "time" communications through the mind which his Countenance very curious — He is this prior to the commencement but with less gust than formerly. Shaved badly & hasty & food.

No 651

Dec. 1862 The peculiarities of this individual are on the increase. She is now prevented by her unceasing fear of duty as well as by sight and the depression of the mind is marked also by a change of her physical appearance. The countenance especially which at one time might have been called handsome seems thinner contracted the skin is dark and dry and the bones from the shrinking of the other portions have assumed the character of an ostrich. To counteract the evil result of the night work Mrs A indulges on all occasions in gymnastic exercises hangs for half an hour by one arm & the convenient bench a tree. She also indulges in gymnastics of the facial muscles and manages to contort her features in a wonderful way. She demands for medicine on frequent. Her general health is good.

June 1863 Mrs Ashton now takes greater interest than formerly he is still sufficiently called from the contemplation of her own imaginings to the needs of the life around him. She is however always cautious & well behaved. Her delusions continue her peculiarities are now habitual She health is very good.

Aug 1864 Her tendency further to retire into herself and indulge in the contemplation of her own thoughts continues & to produce & further development. In shutting the shell of her entire consciousness Mrs Ashton tends to be found to be living in a world of magic and electricity. Doubts that occurred to him by age the new social influences of the elevation of these agents has done now by is himself in a constant state of excitement on account of their effective action as here now. She is very much a clever Knights to return for a man laboring under Addisons disease of the Supra renal capsules. Her bodily health however is good. Nothing of importance has occurred in the past year that requires to be recorded here.

Mr James at Oxford & the occupation that partially withdraws her attention from her immediate occupation.

Continued p. 107.

№ 652.

Admitted 12th Augt. 1853.

James Kerr Aet 39. Unmarried. A Merchant of moderate education, and of quiet, steady and upright deportment

2 The development of mania was preceded by the symptoms of phthisis which have since disappeared.

3 Great excitement & vivacity preceded the invasion of insanity

4 He has been treated for consumption upon one occasion it would appear that he had become unconscious, incapable of articulating: that in fact he sustained an attack of cerebral congestion if not of apoplexy.

5 Mania & General paralysis are the existing form of the disease

6 The appetite of the patient is moderate: B. regular: emaciation had advanced. P. quiet & regular. He still coughs occasionally.

7 This is the first attack

8 The patient is changeable in his opinions: & becomes worse at the close of each day.

9 He asserts that he has no ailment nor source of annoyance & that he is perfectly happy.

10 He becomes irritated when opposed in his wishes.

11 The family of the patient are not liable to nervous disease but are highly Phthisical.

12 Carriage & pedestrian exercise have been enjoined.

13 He has been worse than usual for one month

17 May 1854.

This is a case of the Monomania of Ambition with general Paralysis. It is probable that the disease has reached the second stage although the friends of the patient seem averse from the supposition that he ever has had symptoms

№652.

For two months subsequent to admission Mr M was most destructive to clothing of all descriptions: utterly neglignt of the decencies of nature as well as of the amenities of Society and even in the midst of his work of devastation were the manifestations of his exaltation of sentiment his ideal power and ambitious designs most apparent. While mutilating mattresses he was often engaged in the manufacture of Bricks: or he was building palaces or, in harmony with former occupations he was arranging packages of tea. If the extreme pressure of his occupations would permit he would descant upon the rapid pace at which he could walk the enormous extent of his concerns over the whole world all these boastings would be uttered in a good humored & gratulatory style expressive at once of the contentment of the opulent adventurer and of the patriotic philanthropist. On the 9th Nov. 1853. at a period when the vehemence of manner & debasement of habit had become less annoying: another phase of the disease presented itself "He had been particularly quiet up to and at going to bed: and had partaken of a portion of porridge at 9 P.M. He was found in a fit at 9½ especially affecting the left side coma: loss of superficial sensibility & of reflex action Tom convulsions. Paralysis of right side. Twitching of face & muscles of neck trachelismus Cupped nape of neck Hyd Subm gr v Cret Sod 3ij o h Partial & temporary consciousness in two hours and a half during cupping"

In the course of twenty four hours the Paralysis had disappeared he was conscious & could articulate, although twitching of the muscles of the face still could be observed. His convalescence was rapid & decided. There have however been similar attacks although of less severity every six weeks since During the intervals he approaches what his friends regard health. He is certainly more coherent and has written several letters to his friends which are said closely resemble those he formerly wrote: his manner is pompous but the revelations of his projects and power and gains are less frequent and ostentatious These favorable signs and the impression that the last convulsive seizure was so slight that it must be the last have induced his friends to form the plan of removing him to his native Air.

The treatment at first consisted in the use of gentle alteratives and opiates: secondly in that of cream or Cod liver Oil & Iod Ferri thirdly in that of the alkaline Carbonates: forthly

No 652.

fourthly in that of Sulph Quin fifthly in the introduction of a seton in the Suprascapular region sixthly in resort to cupping, Blistering Sit Pot Submitted as symptoms circumstances pointed out.

Discharged.

No 653.

Admitted 15th August 1853.

David Aitken. Aet 28. Unmarried: Captain of a coasting vessel of a quiet and amiable disposition & respectable education for his position in life

Vide case 600

2

3

4 He was affected with choreic symptoms in a previous attack & had scarlet fever about ten years ago.

5 The form of the disease now is partial fatuity associated with paroxysms of fury.

6

7 This is the second attack if restoration to liberty be held to be tantamount to the cessation of the disease.

8 Soliloquises

9 He has not manifested any intention to commit suicide.

10 He is pugnacious and formidable.

11

12

13 He was discharged from the Crichton Institution about a fortnight since.

1 June 1854.

This individual is now taking exercise with the inmates of the gallery, but he has only recently recovered from a paroxysm of extreme violence of which the chief features were pugnacity towards every one of his own sex: detestation towards the integrity of every piece of clothing and the most severe self flagellation or rather pugilistic punishment. As he sits, walks, lies he strikes his sternum vehemently, despeately, with his hand. The blows may be heard at

at a great distance but seem to convey no sensation to the sufferer. The chest is reddened but this is rather the result of a previous habit of friction which was persevered in for months and excoriated even ulcerated the integuments. He is still maniacal, abstracted, taciturn rarely speaking except for the purpose of demanding Tobacco.

1 June 1855.

Amelioration to a considerable extent may be reported in this case. The patient is still morose unsocial & eccentric; but he is no longer violent. This observation applies equally to his treatment of himself. He had abandoned all self punishment but the position of the hand in the bosom has recently created an apprehension that flagellation is about to be renewed. His continued occupation in the grounds may have interrupted and ultimately suspended the habit. His labors were, for a short time, suspended by an attack of small pox which was then epidemic and of which other cases had occurred in the establishment. The disease was exceedingly mild and required no treatment except isolation. A letter written to a relative was conceived to be more coherent but his conversation although cunt and embracing merely common topics is unconnected & invariably commences & concludes with a suit for Tobacco.

1 June 1856 The great source of annoyance arising latterly from Capt. Aitkens extravagances is his loud vociferation. The words uttered have little or no meaning: but the construction of the sentence or the sound of the words is in accordance with feelings of defiance & destruction. At present his iteration is shout is "slash away the blow guts" This is shouted forth, reiterated a thousand times & only although loving in dislike of seclusion and in fear of the shower bath: the practice is persevered in. When most energetic in his paroxysm he twists his arm & shoulder backwards and struts & struggles as if in a condition approaching to orgasm. He is a powerful man and occasionally combats for what he conceives to be right: but is not aggressively pugnacious. His brow & face sometimes show marks of self chastisement. A letter to his friends has recently proved a greater amount of intellectual integrity than could have been predicted from his disgusting & unmanly proceedings.

1 June 1857 — A severe blow inflicted upon a Companion and certain movements of the right hand towards the head have suggested that the increased forlornness & amenity of this patient were to conceal his original morbid disposition.

His paucity of phrases shrouds his mental condition in obscurity, but his deportment is that of a man rational & docile being. His muscular power is undiminished.

June 4th 1858. — Transferred to Southern Counties Asylum — Unimproved

Discharged

No 651

Joseph Askew

Continued from page 101.

Aug 1865 — Mr Askew has passed another year without material change in his mental condition on the whole his case may be said to progress. He is more self absorbed than prior to being himself and has ceased to follow those occupations which formerly gave him pleasure. He does not now draw those elaborate copies and write those strange repetitions that he formerly did. His bodily health has been good tho' he frequently complains of being electrified & suffering from some internal disease of which he can give no account. His complexion is very dark and sallow sometimes being so almost coppery and giving him the aspect of a person suffering from confirmed organic disease. He occupies himself principally in Basking and appearing blind He does not join a ball tho' he is present at the amusement. His cricket playing is remarkably good when he can be induced to take the bat. Nothing seems to interest him except his own delusions he is solitary frequently shuts out both the light of his head with his hands Standing on an exposed place where he can get the breeze seems to sniff it in & enjoy its freshness.

Aug 1866 — Mr Askew is no doubt degenerating. His mental health is precarious altho' no violent change has taken place in him

Bodily health good

He joins the amusements but takes little interest in any thing.

1 June 1875 The Asylum is exceedingly harmless, mild, and tempered. He keeps asking for some passage he calls a "guard" and often for a piece of Adhesive plaister which he uses for ornamentation Suspend Lecion. There is no permanent-

1 Decm 1876 No progress towards any thing like mental health and none is expected. The Physical health is fair. His appetite & bodily powers are quite up to the mark.

1 May 1876 No improvement. Physical health good

April 16th 77. Nothing of moment to note in this case.

Sept 2nd 78 This gentlemans Condition remains unchanged

Sept 15th 79 Mr Askew amuses himself by assisting the attendants in their routine duties in the Gallery; he is very quiet and continue to require a piece of Adhesive Plaster occasionally for his supposed wound on the groin.

May 16th 80 There is nothing to record in this gentlemans uneventful Case.

Sept 14th 80 Mr Askew is a quiet inoffensive demented old man no particularly striking feature in his Case.

1881 No Change to Record

20th October 1881. Mr Askew remains as above noted he seldom speaks unless questioned or wants a piece of plaister. He helps in cleaning the dormitory & gallery

9th April 1882. No change to record

Oct 23rd 1882 Mr Askew continues in good bodily health though spare. He still asks occasionally for "a bit of diachylon plaster" for his imaginary wound. His mental condition is one of dementia, the brain appears to have gradually degenerated into a condition where ideation is almost abolished only those routine duties impressed by education are so retained as to be performed

April 14th 1883 Mr Askew remains in good bodily health & condition. Mentally he is imbecile & there is no change to record from his diachylon plaister which he still asks for occasionally.

19 Feb. 84. Mr Askew is quite demented as ever speaks. Bodily health is good.

19. 10. 84 No change to record in this case

No 654.

Admitted 31st August 1853.

Agnes Walker Aet 49. Married. Widow of Physician of good education but extravag ant habits.

2 The disease is traced by one party to intemperance by another to poverty or the difficulties of a restricted income.

3 She was much depressed anxious & disposed to hysterical crying previous to the supervention of actual insanity.

4

5 The patient is suffering under Melancholia lately complicated with Hysteria.

6 The appetite is good B torpid aspect anamic. The senses are normal and generally there is nothing discoverable which indicates a great departure from a healthy standard.

7 The disease has been gradually increasing since its commencement.

8 The patient conceives that the whole of her family are dead or no longer hers: that she is doomed to perdition that she cannot breathe. She frequently awakes during the night & screams vehemently. Her habits have recently become degraded.

9 It is suspected that she meditated suicide.

10 She has manifested no disposition to injure persons or property.

11

12 She has been treated by opiates alteratives & by moral means in private lodgings without benefit.

13 The patient has been insane for eight or nine months but has not been secluded.

No 654.

1 June 1854.

The only salient points in this case, and these have been sufficiently prominent, are I The habit of simulation expressive of suffering sorrow, despair the dread that there was not space nor air left in the world sufficient to breathe in: II The determined refusal to eat persevered in under all circumstances for months III The opposition to all kind & conservative efforts and arrangements to clothe her & detain her in bed, & perform the ordinary duties which she failed or refused to perform for herself. This resistance repeatedly required the presence & co-operation of three or four attendants IV Her tendency to abrade bruise injure the head hands & various parts of the body. Every expedient was resorted to in order to control or prevent this and after the incessant vigilance & manual interference of attendants, the provision of a shake down bed in a padded room, had failed. She was placed in a padded bed, when besides being surrounded by soft cushions or elastic objects she had the shelter of obscurity which she so much coveted. The first report after this alternative was adopted shows what was throughout the effect.

3d Nov. 1853. Mrs W. infinitely more tranquil She has taken food likewise more abundantly." She occupied this position for months nor did she leave it until comparative composure, voluntary nourishment and marked restoration of health justified bolder measures. Her physical condition is now more satisfactory, although occasionally subject to intestinal haemorrhage, perhaps of the haemorrhoidal origin, but she sits the face covered with the hand, or crouched up in the sofa, mute motionless as if, apart from the firmness with which she objects to all interference, in a state of complete patuity.

1 June 1855.

Mrs Walker generally labours under constipation and either from the neglect of suitable precautions on the part of the attendant or from the tendency to congestion of the mucous surfaces this condition is often followed by diarrhoea haemorrhoidal discharges. In Autumn 1854 She was attacked with Dysentery it was suspected as a consequence of this condition: which placed her life in imminent danger and was only controlled by counter irritation & injections containing the sulphate of Copper. It has been supposed that attacked by

by the manners of a new attendant she has roused her muscular energies in order to follow and approach her favorite; but in general she remains rooted to the spot in which she is placed, if permitted, with the legs drawn up under the body, the knees approaching the chin; neither opening the eyes, nor uttering a word. Occasionally she may emit a cry: but this is an expression of unwilling ness to be moved or of an emotion which cannot be determined. She is pallid but less emaciated than partakes of food willingly from the hand of another.

1 June 1856 Faint traces of improvement may be regarded in this case. She is now attentive to cleanliness: she has been taught to sit in the ordinary fashion; She has been compelled to walk in the gallery even in the grounds in order to correct the tendency to lethargy and to anticipate or lessen the evils arising from physical inactivity: She may be observed watching the proceedings of those around as if she understood their nature & experienced a desire to participate. Her aspect notwithstanding these partial glimmerings of returning light, is exsanguine — puckered, pinched, & implies an effort to subdue or resist suffering She has not required active medical treatment of late when the bowels become constipated and when the lower intestines are loaded with hardened feces sanguinolent stools generally occur but are removed by the exhibition of Pil. Rosin & Scop.

1 June 1857 The rapid movement of this individual's body in picking up her handkerchief from the floor when she conceived that she was not observed; has suggested the suspicion that the lethargy generally assumed is not a true expression of her mental state and that the closed eye and the compressed lips are significant of an effort to subdue the tendency to activity & that she is counterfeiting and concealing her powers rather than displaying the prostration consequent upon their abolition. The peculiar tendency may likewise be manifested in the habit of crouching in a corner of the sofa; in endeavouring to compress her person into the smallest possible bulk that she may upon

N° 6514

as little of her physical misery & degeneration to public observation & animadversion as possible.

She is pallid, wrinkled, aged in aspect but has not begun to be treated for specific disease.

Dec. 1859 This lady has not in any way shown any change — the Patient forbidding Notes not to be written & Diary closed Her health has been as usual.

Aug. 13th 1860 This lady was attacked with low form of pneumonia & passed away hurriedly and rapidly sank

Died.

No 655.

Admitted 13th Sept. 1853.

Henry Williamson. Aet 27. Unmarried. A Clerk in a lawyers office. His education has been defective from want of capacity to receive instruction

2 The patient is affected with Congenital imbecility.

3 The patient was depressed previous to the appearance of the existing excitement

4 He is not subject to Epilepsy

5 The form of the disease is partial imbecility.

6 The external senses are normal. Digestive organs disordered B. constipated.

7 He is at present more excited than usual but this is the original attack.

8 He cherishes delusions as to his relation to the Queen: to other ladies whom he proposes to marry & other matters

9 There is no tendency to suicide in the patient

10 There is no inclination to injure any object whether animate or inanimate.

11 His family are affected with Struma

12 The only remedial measure attempted was removal from his own family & residence in the country.

13 His present elevated condition has continued for six weeks he has never required seclusion.

1 June 1854.

Mr W. is an imbecile who requires to be protected from the exercise of those powers which he actually does possess. He is an admirer of female beauty or to resort to a vulgarism of the "sex". He would marry irrespective of many of the qualities which are

are generally regarded as essential in a helpmate. This tendency has been manifested even since his seclusion by the attentions bestowed upon the Matron: by the gratification which he evidently derives from the irony of his associates upon the subject and the gravity with which he listens to the pretensions of rival candidates for the lady's favor. If considered apart from this failing he is an amiable docile: but vain and ambitious person of little education and no power of ratiocination: but of gentlemanlike manners. He has been allowed to act the automaton in various public amusements. His health forms an important matter for his attention and an occasional placebo is required.

1 June 1855. Mr. W. is invariably in one of two states. He is either cheerful complacent; vain and solicitous of homage; and chivalrous and in search of an object to admire & defend & idealize: or he is irritable puerile discontented envious disturbed by the most trivial disappointment actuated by petty revenge & retaliation conceiving himself the victim of neglect calumny & persecution. He is at all times frivolous, feeble and open to flattery. His health is perfectly good: but he entertains some vague suspicion that he ought to have been placed under a course of medecine and that by such means whatever morbid or malign tendencies might exist in his constitution would have been eradicated. As a member of the drawing class he made some progress but he does not prosecute the art.

1 June 1856 Mr. W has passed the greater part of the past year in the happy & contented state described in a previous page. There is no cherished ~~no~~ grievance; no malady no discontentment ~~envious~~ disturbed by the ~~most trivial~~ disappointment to bring under the notice of the superintendent. He has been a member of a german class during winter and whatever progress was made, the preparation the meeting the community of purpose & pleasure created had the effect of excluding less agreeable thoughts. Mr. W is in good health and is ~~ro~~nged by frequent exposure to the sun & shower.

N° 655

1 June 1857 Mr W seems acclimatised & domesticated, at present he is downcast & craves medical sympathy as much as treatment but his augmented sensitiveness has not alienated his attachments nor been productive of discontent. His old attachments to have been shaken by his assimilation with the Community in which he lives.
Letters to his friends are few & far between: his concern for establishment in Society is no longer obtruded & the zest & ardour with which he entered into the duties & prospective arrangement of his adopted home demonstrate how much contracted his dyspathies have become.
He is still deaf, it may be plaintively, to the fair sex. He looks he is thinner but as florid.

Aug. 1859 This Gentleman has not for the last year been on the sick list.

Dec 1860 Mr W. is much in the same state as when last reported on. He has been in the Convalescent gallery and has conducted himself with propriety. He is fond of relating on his post Mortem in Spain Italy and Elsewhere whether he is a Person that can conciliate people's Science. His stories are known to his physicians, but he spares the asperities of his Colleagues theirs. Of late he has been occasionally excited and has charged his fellow patients with stealing his clothes.

Dec. 1861 Mr W. Still remains in the N.E. Gallery and has conducted himself fairly. He has been as usual to the Sea side & some other parts of the Country. A Visit from some of his friends he seemed pleased at. His demands for change of residence have not been so urgent as formerly. His general health is good. Has free flow.

Dec. 1862 This Gentleman has had a spasm of excitement preceding as far as he knows his change to another Gallery necessary. He seems to consider those about Persons or more attempts to pry into his supposed Secrets of infinite Moment

No 655

as a fellow patient. His degradation produced a marked effect on Mr W. he was heard to say that being placed in a position which he considered inferior and unbecoming them came on his old depression which continued in his opinion (to the exclusion of his strength) being placed in the dormitory. He had for a marked character but was rude taciturn and bitter. great care was taken of him & food was almost forced upon him & gradually he got better. His brother visited him in the fall of the year.

June 1863 Slowly Mr W. has again recovered his mental condition he is still known and takes the place he occupied a twelve years ago, he got a fine looking strong boy when it was hoped he will get stronger still. Mentally he is much depressed and is occasionally apt to weep he declines to associate does not care to write home and it is to be feared with out up aim his former cheerfulness.

Aug 1864 His gentlemanly has of late been more reserved and quiet. the complaints he used to bring forward are now reserved or their cause has disappeared or he has ceased to notice them. His adventures in former days are now no longer dwelt upon and indeed he may be said to be becoming more & more patronous and less inclined to enter into the society of the place and later as he formerly tried to take a prominent position. His bodily health has been during the past year good the only continuing infirmity of a bad constitution being a permanent eruption of acne which covers the forehead nose & cheeks & occasionally leads to considerable swelling especially of the nose.
He reads & has no complaints.

Aug 1865 Mr Williamson is not improved he is probably worse in mental condition than when last reported on. He continues in a tolerably quiet state only at rare occasions having outbreaks of excitability these apparently come on without cause and give rise to a great deal of incoherent accusations restlessness threatening &c
His bodily health has been on the whole good.
He has been visited lately by his mother and sister & proved himself very agreeable with them but did not manifest much interest

Continues at p. 138

120

No. 656.

Admitted 1st October 1853.

Ruth Ann Skelton Aet 39. Unmarried: of amiable disposition, considerable education & correct deportment.

2 The present attack seems to have been induced by an offer of marriage.

3 There appears to have been depression & elevation of spirits & uncertainty of temper previous to the incursion of the disease.

4 The patient is not subject to convulsive attacks. She lost a leg in consequence of an accident.

5 Her malady is at present melancholia: but is chiefly distinguished by feelings of discontent

6 She is reported to possess good physical health.

7 This is the third attack and was ushered in by great incoherence. A lucid interval of some years duration separated the other attacks.

8 The patient is quiet during the night but talks insanely of marriage during the day.

9 There is no disposition to commit suicide.

10 She is excited by any allusion to marriage.

11 Several sisters have been insane but no relation has displayed any tendency to crime.

12 She has been confined in an Asylum upon two former occasions.

13 She has been insane for three or four months & has been twice an inmate of a private Asylum.

6th March 1854.

Many of this patients tendencies are erotic. Many of her sensations and ailments are hysterical. A medical man is scarcely introduced to her when she enters upon her strangury upon

No 656.

upon her irregular menstruation upon her unmarried condition & its penalties. But while these morbid dispositions influence her more private confidences: Her favorite subject of complaint are that she is herself at fault for all her misfortunes: that had she acted differently she would not have ban banished from her friends society: that had she resided at the seaside she might have been happy. It would appear that her present relations are invariably repugnant and the source of evil: that those immediately preceding are in the distance or in the contrast attractive & excellent.

Certain observations having led to the suspicion that she labored under great torpidity of the liver. She was prescribed first the Hyd Chl with Leonted Jay in pills subsequently the Iod Hyd in the same vehicle. Valerian has likewise been given.

Her guardians are impressed with the belief that she has improved and that she now exercises greater control over her selfish regrets and recriminations. It has been agreed to place her in the house of a Physician in Pennsylvania.

Discharged.

№ 657.

Admitted 5th October 1853.

John Gillison. Aet 55. Married a Farmer of exemplary conduct, amiable manners, irreproachable life.

Vide case 437. 631.

2 The disease has been regarded by his medical men in the country as attributable to cerebral congestion.

3 Impatience of temper: boldness & boastfulness of manners: restless activity sleeplessness & profuse perspiration usher in each attack.

4 The patient has never suffered from convulsions

5 The patient labors under furious Mania.

6 Except that the Patients evacuations have been bilious no indications of constitutional disturbance have been observed.

7 There have been a very large number of attacks.

8 The patient is solicitous to secure a suitable Farm but capricious in the choice: bold, impetuous menacing sleepless.

9 He has not manifested any tendency to commit suicide

10 He has not committed any assault but is glorying in his physical prowess & threatens to display it.

11

12

13 He was formerly a patient in the Crichton Institution. He has not been insane above a few days.

4 January 1854.

Melancholia has been manifested in all its accustomed fury and energy. It has been varied by intense preoccupation, by incessant measurement of the walls of his room of the furniture of his bed an occupation probably by his search for an[illegible] examination

№657

tion of a Farm. It has been more protracted. It has been marked by acceleration of the circulation. The treatment has been modified accordingly. Calomel was at first prescribed subsequently Tinct Hyoscyam. Tinct Digitalis was preferred to any depletory measure and to any other means of repression. Secretion was at once restored to and preserved in till perfect composure was established.

Discharged.

No 658.

Admitted 1st December 1853.

Patrick Rome Act Unmarried. A Physician of considerable talent: but eccentric.

2 No information which can be relied upon has been furnished in this case. Masturbation is suspected to be the cause of Insanity.

3

4

5 The patient appears to labor under Mania with delusions.

6 The patient has long been abstinent has lately indulged in the habit of irritating the fauces in order to empty the stomach after every meal.

7 There has been mitigation but no intermission: since the invasion of the disease.

8 Absurdity in gesticulation has been the most marked peculiarity.

9 He is not known to entertain suicidal designs.

10 He is gentle and affable.

11 It is believed that the hereditary tendency to Insanity exists in his Family.

12

13.

1 June 1854.

The supervision and discipline by which he is surrounded appear to have suspended all attempts to interfere with the processes of nutrition; by the evidence forced upon the attention of the inutility of all acts which do not spring from or are in harmony with the will of the authorities whatever may be the cause &c.

1855

Dr. H has not attempted Deeply the Stomach or to provoke vomiting since his admission. In other respects, although a most pleasing and tractable inmate no improvement has been observed.
Dr H describes himself as totally indifferent to every person and thing. He is satisfied that however out of joint the world may be it will be restored to order and harmony without his cooperation. He conceives that he has worked enough; that he has overworked his brains, that he is exactly in the situation best suited to him: and therefore confines his reading to the Arabic Dictionary. His smile would indicate perpetual sunshine in his heart: and he is certainly never moved to sorrow nor to a higher expression of disagreement or indignation than to designate certain practices Humbugs. How far these influences thus designated are abstracting it would be difficult to learn: but occasionally he affirms that his sleep has been disturbed by the humbugs. He is pale and has the aspect of premature old age but enjoys good health.

1 June 1855. Dr H has been visited by various relatives. They are received courteously but coolly and after a brief conversation he intimates that he conceives they should leave him that they can do him no good, that he has no wish to accompany them or see them or to leave his present residence, which he designates "the best place for him" and in harmony with the estimate which he has formed of his own capacities and destiny. There is less recourse to the Arabic Dictionary there is a total cessation of all allusion to Humbugs in fact he declares that they have left him or no longer persecute him: but there is increased eccentricity of manners. The mode of progression is between a swagger & race. He may be seen creeping stealthily along as if afraid of detection: or making a succession of leaps as if in imitation of a marsupial animal all these evolutions terminating in a good humored laugh. He affects the society of every female to whom he has access: is perfectly respectful, dealing in "wise saws & modern instances" but generally pretending profound admiration & attachment. He joins all makings for recreations but does not take any active share in what is going on. He is pale of small features & rather puny frame: but has not laboured under indisposition.

№ 658.

1 June 1856 Dr. H. when taking exercise in the ground during extreme cold was seized with Epilepsy. He had recovered — Consciousness before he was visited: but no longer presented his cheerful humorous manner spoke briefly and indistinctly & petitioned for rest and Solitude. The recumbent posture — evacuations by the bowels & stillness and a regulated and vegetable diet were enjoined for some weeks. The patient submitted to these arrangements as a part of that system of discipline to which he must subjected & from which he declares he has no desire to escape: but the submission was not cordial. He shrank from the constant supervision. also was ultimately hydriod Pot. which is still continued. Intelligence does not appear to have been weakened by this attack nor have the characteristic errors & peculiarities been amplified or increased in number. The death of his father absorbed these. He was glad of his death: very glad as he would be spared the fatigue of going to see him as he must not be withdrawn from his present residence or brought into contact with his relations — Pale dried small — chiselled features his looks if delicate would but affirm that he is strong & sinewy

1 June 1857 In many respects besides the finely moulded features, the dark tinge of complexion & the delicate proportions of his frame does Dr. H. resemble the Oriental Races. He now is disposed to adopt their creed & profess ostentatiously his admiration of their customs in regard to polygamy, seclusion & social economy. Many of these professions may originate in the exuberance of sportiveness of fancy: but there are many the earnest belief of his nature.

His deportment is still ostentatious: his gait is a compound of swaggering & creeping: & while he is indeed in a great extent to participate in the social movements he consigns every act to condemnation and contempt & scoffs at absolute rest. He affects cynicism & satyre: but is really gentle & generous. All intercourse with his friends is suspended upon the pretext that it is hollowness & humbug. His health has been uninterruptedly good but he continues to take the Hyd Pot.

No 658.

Dec. 1861 — D- N. has undoubtedly greatly improved during the last few years his paroxysms of excitement have disappeared, and he now conducts himself in a rational manner. He joins in all amusements and takes himself equally to all around him. There seems however to remain a great embarrassment which is possibly his natural condition.

May 16th 1862 — D- Stone has been discharged — Change in his family has made it possible for him to return to the world, to a certain extent under the guardianship of his sister, & D- N. accordingly leaves us with regret on both sides, & with the best wishes of his friends in the Institution.

Discharged

№659.

Admitted 6th Dec. 1853. Thomas Beakon Aet 29. Unmarried. Clergyman of Church of England, educated at St Bees college mild and inoffensive in manners and of good moral conduct.

2 He is supposed to have indulged in self pollution.

3

4 There has been no attacks of Epilepsy and the bodily health is good.

5 The disease is "Dementia" in a mild form: and he is described as indifferent to domestic, social & sacred duties as of reserved habits and as manifesting no interest in any object or pursuit presented to him

6 The patient has a voracious appetite but all the other functions are normal.

7 This is the first attack.

8 He is apathetic indolent and would remain in Bed at all times if not compelled to leave it.

9 A razor was at one time found in his Bed but what his designs were is not known.

10 He is harmless & quiet.

11 His family is affirmed to be free from hereditary taint.

12 The patient was placed in the Hydropathic establishment of Dr Johnston, Cumberland, but only remained a week.

13 He has been insane from six to twelve months but has not been secluded.

1 June 1854.

M.B. is quiet, stiff, gentle, respectful and inactive. He readily responds to all inquiries but is laconic in his replies: and so restricted

restricted to the subject matter of the inquiry that it is impossible to gather what are his opinions or the trains of thought. Occasionally the latter may be indicated by a request for a particular book. but as the volumes are generally grammars or similar elementary works little is learned from this source. He sometimes startles his companions by outbursts of loud laughter, but conscious of the incongruity of the exhibition he bottles an apology and struggles to restrain himself. Various attempts have been made to fathom his mental condition & to place him more in connexion with the realities of the world. He has been visited by the Clergyman of the Episcopalian Church: books have been suggested for his study: he has been associated with Convalescents induced to attend social meetings but, as yet, with no marked result. His extremely amiable aspect has suggested the use of the Tonic Mr Ferrie.

1 June 1855. Mr Beatson has improved in appearance and walks with greater vigor & alacrity. The concession of a greater amount of liberty has been suggested to him the exercise of communicating with his friends as to his resentering upon his duties or of applying to the Medical superintendant for same. But when he animated he is shy, silent gentle and almost unknown in the community. He now reads much: is partial to grammars and the literature of a past age: but is not disposed to converse upon the subject of his studies. In whatever way employed he is observed to yield frequently to bursts of uncontrollable laughter. The cause of which cannot be discovered and which he will not reveal. He does not attend worship or amusements. He is painful & attendants & visitors so pleasing and amiable a form of imbecility: but the pain should be inflicted.

1 June 1856 It has become necessary very recently to remove Mr Beatson from the convalescent gallery. Subject to sudden & unprovoked ebullitions of passion, his gesticulations & oaths at first disturbed: but ultimately his destruction of the furniture & threatened assaults so alarmed the patients with whom he was associated that his seclusion was resulted & subsequently removed to a less excitable & factitious society. These paroxysms occur however when the patient is alone

№ 659

& his fury is worked upon whatever article of furniture is within his reach. He is now more tranquil, has resumed his studies of scripture in the original Languages: indulges in his loud chuckling laugh & preserves imperturbable equanimity and urbanity except when slightly excited. He on such occasions intimates his desire to leave the Institution: but does not urge his suit further: Catarrh has been only ailment for which he has been treated, but he is still pale though & in look feeble.

1 Jan 1857 The necessity for the occasional detention of this amiable Clergyman in his bedroom in consequence of excitement has occasioned much pain to the Authorities as his bearing is habitually so mild, modest & friendly. His agitation is however so instantaneous & involves so much noise & destruction that the interests of order & quiet precipitate his removal.

A looking glass, a chair, a table is sacrificed in a moment amid peals of incoherent objurgation. Formerly this exhibition took place during the night & interfered less with the comfort of others but during the past year no distinction of time or place has been observed. A disposition to senility has been thought to accompany these agitations.

The patient became immediately after calm, resumes his perusal of the Scriptures in Greek & gives no other elucidation of his conduct than that he is "put out by the place".

His strong pallidity is still a characteristic of his condition.

June 1860 This Gentleman occupies the same gallery and indeed the same bed as he has known for his apartment that years have passed over his head. His occasional excitement still recurs but seldom has not been had recourse to.

Dec. 1861 Mr. S. has had strong attacks. She passes against the walls of his gallery or down outside of the iron Court and as if trying to keep it from falling. She sometimes remains in this posture for hours and unceasingly upbraids that he attacks the gallery fabric. This may arise from fiddiness of some kind. On occasional & strong plunge has the effect of pulling his father in pursuing & obviating his excitement.

No 659

Nov 1862. Wm Beaton constantly walks about his gallery & must take care gentle in his communications with others and of the attentive observation of his attendant is found necessary which at an early period characterized his case. He does not now need a keeper himself in any way.

July 1863. This gentleman has frequent complaints against some unseen enemies who oppress him severely His description of their interference is expressed by open hands and a rapid shaking motion of the wrist but this impudence should at once be put a stop to The holding up of the hand has not been performed for some time leading to the belief that the cerebral condition which induced it has disappeared. Wm D. is stable tranquil and harmonic.

Aug 1864 Wm Beaton has during the past year continued in his usual bodily and mental health. His complaints have been less frequently attended to by others under excitement. He is however occasionally to be seen with his open fingers on the stones pushing his right shoulder & straining as it were to support some weight which he fancies resting upon it. When asked what he is doing he says he is supporting the building which is falling over. He converses little & no one and as he seems nothing about him talking rapidly sometimes muttering to himself. He generally any gentle & quiet steps walk at night and only occasionally requires a little medicine which is administered in his food which invariably allays any irritation from which he may be suffering. His usual dress is that of other grades of Catholic. He continues thus & tranquil

Aug 1865 Since last reported on no change has taken place in the mind of Wm Beaton. He usually took about with other knights & he quickly passes the gallery over the stones. His occasional irritability when he believes himself injured continues. His efforts to support what he apparently thinks a falling house continue.
His bodily health is good. He is take & thin but very his bowels have a tendency to be constipated which necessitates the use of calomel the only medicine that can be conveniently administered Wm B. has formed at present his fellow patient Wm Golden speaks. Never attends Chapel.

Aug 1866 Mr Beatson is unchanged in his mental state.
His bodily health has improved during the past year
He receives Medicine daily which seems to have a beneficial
effect in keeping down excitement.
He joins in no amusements
He holds communication with no one.
He has not been visited by his friends.

1 June 1875 He is failing in Mr Beatson but his health is
all that could be desired. The same state of
dementia continues.

1 Dec 1876 This case remains unchanged among the vacancies
of time and men. He sits in the same
chair and in the same part of the ward
for the last 6 months. No conversation
exercise can induce him to say more than
a simple word yes. The health remains
good & he is tempers undisturbed

1 May 1876 Mr Beatson remains in the same condition

April 6-77. Remains as usual.

Sept 2nd 78 Mr Beatsons condition remains unchanged.

Oct 8th 1879 This gentleman is in a condition of dispelen and
absolute dementia; his cleanly in his habits but
the higher intellectual faculties are sadly impaired
He never speaks to anyone, nor yet does he employ
himself at all in any way — in fact his existence
is of a vegetable character almost entirely.

May 10th 80 This gentleman Remains in the same Condition of
dementia — No Change

Sept 14th 80 This Case has presented no change since last
entry; here great enfeeblement of his powers of
Volition, judgment & affection & is in abeyance

March 16th 81 No Change to Record

April 1882. Mr Beatson remains as above noted

Oct 21st 1882 Mr Beatson is in fair bodily health mentally he is demented, vacant-remains
He is deaf & returns in a low tone of voice when washed good
morning &c He is hopelessly demented & his whole appearance
& manner for a long time, will since known by write indicating twelve
months. He is harmless & quiet & takes no trouble.

April 14th 1883 Mr Beatson remains in fair health but is demented & still strong.
Mentally there is no change to record.

19 Oct 84. Mr B. is a mere vegetable. He sits without speaking and
cannot be got to employ himself.

10. 9. 84. Mr Beaton remains the same

№660.

Admitted 8th Dec. 1853.

James Christie Aet 34. Unmarried. A Clerk in a Bank of which his father was the Manager. He obtained a "common" education; was quiet in deportment amiable in disposition although abrupt in manner.

2 He was a shy boy. His injudicious father laughed at him. He saw that his father slighted him, became absent and reserved. Seven years ago that fathers failure and two years ago his death afflicted him and increased his symptoms.

3 Increased reserve and dread of his parent were the only forerunners of disease.

4 He had a slow Fever when a Boy & walked in his sleep during his earlier years.

5 He appears to labor under the monomania of fear & suspicion which threatens to pass into fatuity.

6 He is short sighted: but the functions are generally regular and normal. His appetite is moderate.

7 The disease has been continuous

8 He manifests great reserve. Is jealous of being looked after. Soliloquises. He conceives that he is bitten by Serpents or that he is under the influence of the Roman Catholic Priest in the shape of a serpent. This tormentor often awakes him during the night by a blow on the belly: and this treatment suggests the idea that poisonous monsters are destroying his stomach. Without a light in a room he believes that the Demon Priest would kill him.

9 He is not suspected of harbouring suicidal designs.

10 He is described as perfectly quiet & kind hearted - but he often talks of murderers, declares that all men should shoot them, and it is believed that he would knock down the priest or injure him if he presented himself during periods of excitement. Nothing excites him but the presence of the Monster

"monsters". He is most agitated when alone. If strangers be present when he is bitten he merely attempts to catch his foes or "curses them". He sometimes breaks furniture.

11 Many years ago an uncle fought a duel and then declared he should be hanged for it and has been deranged ever since

12 He has used the cold douche applied to the head: From his partiality to flowers has been induced to pursue exercise and occupation in gardening.

13 He has never been in Confinement.

1 June 1854.

M C is a sullen, repulsive insubordinate maniac. He protests against what he conceives to be grievances in a measured tone and no respectful terms. He scowls, thwarts and when alone, stamps & gesticulates. The priest and the serpents seem to torment him less than the obvious discipline by which his restlessness and extravagance are checked and controlled. Twice he has made well planned and partially successful attempts to escape from this supposed thraldom. On the first occasion he fought desperately with his pursuers and had previously prepared himself for the expected encounter by appropriating a bludgeon from a Hedge. He has been more subdued & tractable since the failure of his last attempt. He seems to glory in physical exertion & walks over the ground traversed by his party with a grand stride twice or thrice in the time occupied in their single circuit. He is constantly craving Spanish Juice & Epsom Salts.

1 June 1855. It is proposed to place M Christie in a more elevated position in the social scale of the establishment. He has to a certain extent ceased to be the rude repulsive boor he formerly was: his nocturnal ebullitions are no longer reported he never alludes to the assaults of priests or serpents he accommodates himself willingly or without command to the regulations & restrictions printed out to him, he has joined the Trenching Party, is an enthusiastic & successful player at bowls & presents & presents indications of even a greater

amendment

amount of amenity than what he actually shows could his pride or awkwardness permit him overpass his natural feelings. He is not even over communicative but passes his time in reading, flute playing and walking of which he is still fond although it is observed that he does not traverse the ground with such force & velocity. His health is good & perhaps from this cause his appetite is not so ravenous.

1 June 1856 — Since M. C. was placed on the second Convalescent ward his deportment has been much more sane & satisfactory. He is reserved: so curt as to be harsh & repulsive in his manner: indulges in a wild contemptuous laugh inopportunely & expresses his improvement in acts rather than words. He plays, copies music reads & decreases of drawing distinguishes himself at Billiards & bowls preserves amid with the governing as well as the governed although he cannot be said to enter into intercourse with either party: and has evidently lent his proud & rebellious spirit into toleration if not into harmony with existing circumstances. His pace is less rapid his appetite less ravenous. he violates no rule makes no attempts to escape & devours utters a complaint against the dominion to which he is subjected. It is probable that his conviction is now shorn of its dangerous qualities and such as has been regarded by his friends as normal and compatible with the irresponsible pursuits in which the latter years of his life have been passed.

18 May 1857 — M. C. continues to occupy the position assigned him in the second gallery of Convalescents: but while there was abundant proof of a change in his manners, of the absence of all overt acts of rudeness or insubordination: His nocturnal restlessness, soliloquies & assaults upon the door indicated that his imaginary sources of disturbance his delusions, his disease in the broadest acceptation of the word, preserved away unmodified by authority & example. His craving for muscular effort & an erroneous estimate of his moral capacity has led to his association with a gardener in the vicinity where it is supposed labor a condition of his existence as well as a source of intense gratification may be easily supplied.

Discharged

138
No 655
Continued

Henry Williamson Cont.

in the recent family afflictions that have visited them lately. The death of his brother a young medical practitioner and Teacher in Aberdeen seemed for his way to interest him. Mr W. reads occasionally but I do not seem to impress his mind. He has been to Cruden this year has been to preaches and likewise has joined in most of the amusements going forward in the town.

Aug 1866 Mr Williamson remains unchanged. Calls his attendant pronounces speech and stepping
His bodily health is fair
He has been to Cruden & has resided there for two months.
His amusements are confined to reading & walking a little sometimes he joins the dances but rarely
He looks well this year.

1 June 1875 Mr Williamson has paroxysms of insanity in which he behaves violently to imaginable persons around him. During these he utters his words into fantastic shapes and raps his tongue in a loud and blasphemous manner.

1 Dec 1875 There is no change in his case which remains in much the same state. Mr Williamson remains liable to his attacks of violence & incoherence.

May 1876 Mr Williamson is to remain in as usual

April 6th 77 Remains the same.

Sept 2nd 1878 Mr Williamson remains in statu quo

Sept 6th 1879 There is little change to record in Mr Wis case; he seems however to have pursued a retrograde course from the description of his case; dementia appears to be advancing step by step. There are occasional mild paroxysms of excitement. Mr Wis pass his usual visit to the grande two days

May 16th 80. This Spring Mr Williamson has suffered from a smart attack of pneumonia in the base of the left lung. Which was accompanied and

Characterised by bad symptoms. From this however he is now gradually recovering – The temperature on one occasion rose to 102·2 at night & the pulse kept up for some time at 106 per minute
During this attack Mr Williamson has been much less excitable mentally

Sept 14th 80 Mr Williamson paid his usual visit to the County House this year and seems considerably the better of the change – his excitation was much reduced at the time he went.

Sept 15th March 81 Mentally there is no change of importance Mr Williamson is much the same; his [illegible] of mental [illegible] such almost disappeared at the time of his [illegible] convalescence have now returned & are the same as before

April 1882. There is no change of importance to record in this gentlemans case

October 31st 82 Mr Williamson is at present in his usual health, he was not well in the summer but a visit to the seaside revivified him.
He is rather flabby looking & generally of strumous appearance Mentally he is imbecile but incoherently talkative subject to [illegible] of [illegible] nature.

April 17th 1883 Mr Williamson is in poor health & thin. He has not been at all well during the winter & required to be confined to bed but he is now doing better & is allowed up during the day. He had a slight attack of bronchitis but that is now off & blood he is there fairly looking. He is very strumous looking & might go into Consumption of lungs if an exciting cause arises. Mentally there is no change nor improvement to record.

19. Feb. 84. Mr Williamson is quite demented & talks absolutely incoherently: He is quiet however and can be got to work in a mechanical sort of way. He has had a slight attack of bronchitis for the last fortnight. He has still the acne of the face and a hypertrophic condition of the nose. He does not now attend the amusements and is rather talkative in Chapel.

6. 10. 84. No change in Mr Williamson's condition

19. 1. 85. To-day he was looking ill and on examination was found to be suffering from double pleurisy and pneumonia

20. 1. 85 Grew rapidly worse last night and died this morning

No 661.

Admitted 24th Dec. 1853.

Thomas McPherson Grant. æt 40. Unmarried. a Lawyer of liberal education, refined manners and a reserved & shy disposition.

2 The disease is attributed to masturbation: and in certain phases of his progress the patient is conscious of this relation and of the pernicious influences which such a practice entails upon the nervous system.

3 The indications of mental perturbation have been preceded by what was regarded as febrile cold palpitation, loss of strength &c

4 The patient has been subject to muscular tremor & agitation which do not, however, amount to convulsion.

5 The form of the disease is Melancholia, the sufferer declaring himself lost as a Christian, useless as a Member of Society: on the verge of insanity and of death,

6 The external senses are excited & morbid: appetite capricious B constipated. U. scanty S. full soft & rapid: aspect of exhaustion & lassitude.

7 This is the second attack after a lucid interval partial or complete of about two years.

8 The most distressing symptom under which the Patient labors is want of sleep.

9 The patient has meditated & upon one occasion attempted suicide.

10 Although querulous irritable and engrossed in his personal fears and feelings, he is gentle, courteous & compliant.

11 The patients elder brother died of Paralysis: his second brother committed suicide & several of his maternal relations have labored under depression.

Nobbs

12 Opiates have been tried but without benefit.

13 Upon the present occasion the patient has been ill for about two months; but he has not been confined.

18th April 1854.

It is difficult to trace the varied shades or siminosities of this case Mr. is a man of intense sensibility: he is descended from a family in which nervousness has been cultivated: he has aggravated and excalled every capacity of feeling to a too edge every external sense: so that his own experiences are intense and a horror to him and external impressions which would pass unnoticed by the robust produce in him an excitement & revulsion amounting almost to orgasm. He suffers from two sets of painful impressions. I He feels oppression hollowness heaving in the brain back: he is conscious of thrilling & throbbing through the whole frame and an amount of debility which could not be gathered from his florid countenance and which he can describe merely as overwhelming: he is annoyed by flatulence the passage of the food through the intestines he cannot make water at all or at ordinary times or quantities he cannot sleep. the slightest noise disturbs him even the snore of his companion, he is never conscious of sleeping he has not slept for months II His conviction is that paralysis is impending: that his condition cannot be mitigated or cured he is occasionally impelled to commit suicide.

Two observations obtrude I That many of these complaints are groundless: perhaps all are exaggerated: but not on these grounds less real to the patient II That all of them are the symptoms or sequences of self pollution, which he still practices, or of spermatorrhœa.

Curative processes were altogether subverted by various circumstances chiefly by the interference of friends and by the inability or unwillingness of the patient to carry out what his judgement might approve. So lately as the 2d April the following report illustrates this.

"Mr. cultivates a system of enervation. The temperature of his room is from 70 to 80°. he rarely moves from his chair, in bed he sleeps under piles of Blankets & pillows, he eats heartily: he believes himself so debilitated as to confine himself to carriage exercise

exercise &c. The Bimeconate of Morphia was given for a long period with the threefold purpose of soothing irritation, promoting sleep & allaying that reflex sensation which may reach the Cerebellum & suggest the act of masturbation when confidence was lost in this drug Seemins Solution of opium & Hyoscyamus &c was substituted Tonics such as Bitter ale: Infus Gentian by Pot: Sulp Quin Cit Quin & Ferri was generally recommended.

As much of the medical superintendents time was spent with the Patient as could be spared & during these interviews comparative happiness existed. The general result has been great addition to the physical powers some amelioration of the exquisite misery experienced & a disposition to carry out the same principles of treatment while residing in the vicinity under the care of a medical man & attendant & ultimately by passing the winter on the continent

Discharged.

№662.

Admitted 12th January 1854

Margaret L Moir. Aet 36. Married & has children. A gentle woman of great abilities good education and boisterous manners.
Vide case 616.

2 The origin of the disease is said to be puerperal. The history of the present attack has not been supplied. She attributes her illness to Remissy.

3 She was restless previous to the full development of her present state

4 The occurrence of syncope has been admitted but she is declared to be free from all other ailments

5 The patient again labors under Mania characterized by feelings of vanity heroticism although the latter are not so offensively displayed as formerly.

6 She has been recently leeched for pectoral pain & affirms that she is weak.

7 This is the third attack.

8 Except the attribution of mental superiority to herself she has no delusions.

9 She took Laudanum while depressed with the intention to destroy life.

10 She attempted to destroy her child at the same time as herself.

11 A strong hereditary tendency to Nervous Disease exists in the patients family.

12 She has been residing in the Country in order to be protected from the cares of her family & the excitements of metropolitan Society.

13 She has been an inmate of Morningside Asylum & of the Eighteen Institution.

No 662.

1st June 1854.

Mrs M: mind is less happy than during the previous attack but the same characteristics are detectable. There is an overweening attribution of every lofty & venerable quality to herself and those who share her privileges by being connected with her. In order perhaps to exalt her own position & to magnify the amount of reflected importance she can confer she spoke contemptuously & calumniously of her husband. Her indisposition, delirium is not the result of the bustle & cares of her home; but of the cruel exile to which she was condemned and the injudicious selection of her temporary residence. She multiplies and magnifies the evils to which she was there subjected and the diseases through which she has passed. When admitted she labored under cough which was dignified with the name of pleuritic for which she had been bled till she fainted the depletion being followed by erysipelas and by pleuro Fever.

These exaggerations may be traced through all her narrations; and all her narrations centre in herself or are confined to the Orbit of her immediate connections. She has been under treatment for Amennorhœa by Sulph Ferri with Pil Rhei for Leucorrhœa by Zinc & Opium injections by hysterical depression by Tinct Valerian & Aq Camphor & for various minor ailments which although unpretentiously described in strong colors existed to a certain extent exaggerated that nervous hysteria under which she labored.

The sexual tendencies reappeared in the connection that the Uterus was retroverted and that digital examinations & operations were absolutely indispensable. She has gradually improved now bows more meekly to the yoke of discipline: takes an active part in the ordinary movement & the amusements of the place and is less confident of her own powers impeccability and elevated station. She is more robust.

18th August 1854.

It has been arranged that the extension of the probationary period which appears expedient in this case shall be spent in the House of a Clergyman in the Island of Arran – Her mind is sound but not stable and of that stability she has experienced herself doubtful.

Discharged.

No 663.

Admitted 26th January 1854

Elizabeth Tallantyre Aet 62. Married

2 The patient was always of weak mind.

3 It is not known whether the disease was originally ushered in by any marked change in the temper &c

4 It has not been ascertained whether the patient has been liable to nervous or other maladies.

5 The patient labours under the monomania of pride and vanity in conjunction with partial futuity.

6 The physical condition is reported to be healthy.

7

8 The patient conceives that she is a Royal personage Queen Elizabeth of Carlisle: that she is possessed of immense wealth and in token of her dignity & wealth has been in the habit of appearing in public in dress of a very extravagant and grotesque description. She imagines that she has been poisoned

9 There exists no suicidal tendency

10 She conceives that she is wronged by the interference of various parties with her pecuniary affairs: but is perfectly inoffensive.

11 The hereditary tendencies of her family are not known

12 She has not received any treatment

13 She has been partially insane or imbecile throughout life but has never been in an Asylum.

1 June 1854.

Mrs T. good humor and Royal condescension are sometimes overclouded by discontent with her dress and appointments. She cannot detect either in her companions or the surrounding appointments or in her own apparel any of the state or luxury or reverence which

which she asserts she has until now been accustomed.

Queen Elizabeth of Carlisle for such is her title, is however easily appeased, a glass of wine or a bonbon propitiates the offended majesty and her smiles become radiant when a new visit grows is even alluded to. In the plenitude of her gratification upon such occasion she hints at the approaching marriage of the Medical superintendent with herself. Her real grievances are confined to the recollection of the legal interference by which she was removed from her humble home and goods and chattels: her imaginary grievances assume the form of insults & improper proposals from unseen parties with whom she frequently sustains an animated discussion whom she denounces in energetic terms for their treachery and turpitude. She declines to engage in any occupation as inconsistent with her dignity & age. The latter is a valid excuse as her aspect is bronzed without & aged: but these external traces of time are often forgotten or ignored & she claims a youth & elasticity & beauty conceived to be in keeping with her other pretensions. Her health has been satisfactory & laxative is occasionally prescribed as a placebo.

1 June 1855 Mrs T. is sometimes a sufferer from catarrh & colic: but a glass of port wine acts as a panacea in removing disease as well as soothing the temper and cementing the bands of friendship. The former is generally ruffled by the recollection of an imaginary robbery committed on her jewel box & the suspicion that the articles are in the possession of the officers. While the latter is disturbed & intercepted by inattention to Royal Wishes, however extravagant these may be, & by the absence of homage to Royal rights & dignity. Her dress forms an especial object of consideration: & the addition of any new or gaudy ornament assumes a continued track of sunny & smiling equanimity. She is loud and unscrupulous in the expression of indignation at all times & chiefly complained of during the night as disturbing the other inmates of the room in which she sleeps by her soliloquies.

These generally refer to her regal position, to her property or its appropriation & mismanagement by lawyers and unworthy relations.

The patient has been free from serious indisposition but presents a dry wrinkled & retired aspect.

№ 663

1 June 1856 A very large portion of this ladys time is occupied in gazing at the clock: but it is suspected that there are at the time flitting many a gorgeous & courtly (& patient), many a violated princlepe, many an unredressed wrong, across her fancy: It is rare however that these meditations are obtruded upon those around and only under great provocation resulting from some aggression or fancied indignity. At such seasons her indignation finds relief in declamations of royalty and power in accusations of the spoliations of her wardrobe & jewels: and in contemptuous epithets directed against her antagonists: she can generally be mollified by the prescription of a glass of Port wine. At all times & when most gentle and calm her manner is condescending & patronising & typifies & is perhaps intended to typify the marked / sensement of the sentiment of pride. Her complexion is still sallow, her aspect aged but she has not laboured under disease

1 June 1857 The royal dignity is preserved, if the title be conceded or if it be not disputed: the old Lady extends a most gracious countenance & kindness to all her subjects. But even when the temper is ruffled, when her supposed prerogatives have been infringed with, the promise that she shall enjoy a glass of portwine mollifies & removes all asperities & restores benignity & good humour. Sometimes the Sovereign commits herself or forgets her part: as when in child confidence she reveals her approaching union with that distinguished personage the parish clerk. But generally in stately bearing & pretentious claim she is every inch a Queen.

She reads especially the prayer book: but does not engage in occupation. She is still sallow in aspect an octogenarian but preserves good health.

№664.

Admitted 9th February 1854.

James Kennedy Aet 38 Unmarried. A Banker of independent means: liberal education & gentle & retiring manners.

2 At the age of Twenty he became affected with spinal paralysis in consequence of a fall: from which he never entirely recovered: but is said to have exhibited no impairment of mind until 1853 or about eighteen months ago.

3 The first attack was preceded by considerable variability & then by depression of spirits.

4 About two years previous to the first attack he had two fainting fits without any evident cause.

5 The patient presents all the symptoms of the monomania of ambition.

6

7 This is the second attack. During the first the pride & pretension disappeared in about three months and were followed by depression & comparative sanity — The present has been characterized by violence indecency & degradation. There occurred a lucid interval of five months.

8 The patient entertains exalted notions of his rank, power and unbounded wealth: he lays claim to supernatural revelations discoveries in agriculture: is disputatious on all subjects but especially in Theology and is extremely restless during the night

9 He is supposed from certain boastful allusions to a razor to have contemplated suicide but has made no attempt to commit it.

10 He is excited & cruelly by contradiction destroys glass dishes &c.

11 There is said to exist no hereditary tendency to insanity in his family.

No 6614

12 The general health has been attended to: but no special treatment has been attempted.

13 The disease has continued upon the present occasion for two months. He has not been previously secluded.

1 June 1854.

The aspect of this case was at first most repulsive. There was a man of high accomplishments, even creative tastes, and of gentle dispositions transformed into a Satyr or a demon. He was likewise a feeble, emaciated invalid stimulated & shaken by appetites which he could not gratify: the very incarnation of all that was rank and corrupting revelling under a veil of exquisite taste & varied information. He was rabid, ferocious: he made hideous proposals to his attendant and accused various intimates of pandering to his bestial lusts: he masturbated and provoked the sensation by the introduction of the fingers or his walking stick into the rectum. he professed discussed dwelt upon every debasing modification of sensuality which the majority of voluptuaries shrink even from naming. He was restless, destructive haggard. And yet out of this mass of moral rejuse has arisen a shy sensitive, gentle being, anxious to bury in oblivion & to hide from himself the frightful past, timid of his own powers solicitous to atone for the abuse of these and to secure a permanent exemption from further disease by the adoption of whatever means held out a prospect of protection. Purgatives have been exhibited from the first and latterly Cod liver Oil and cream have been used. He is pale, less robust and active than when in a state of excitation.

1 June 1855.

The condition of composure and gentleness which existed when this gentlemans case was continued was of short duration. Gradually he became more cheerful & more confident in his own powers. His voice deepened, his countenance became animated, his progression more assured and rapid. The piano was resorted to: his correspondence was resumed & ultimately every former device & pretension reappeared and assumed their original dominion over his conduct. His wealth was unbounded and to meet the incredulity of those to whom his extreme generosity seemed inexplicable, he produced

produced a calculation founded upon the mystifying powers of compound interest but otherwise inexplicable. His lineage began in royalty and expanded so as to include almost every aristocratic family in the South of Scotland. More vaguely although as positively did he proclaim his own power & privilege of creating nobility: but to all his correspondents he attached imposing title without reference to country or court usage & only bearing reference to the euphony or historic association of the designation word selected when in the climax of these Heraldic romances he frequently proclaimed himself Archbishop of St Andrews and dispenser ecclesiastical and ecclesiastical dignities and patronage as liberally as his other gifts.

At these times he is restless, buried in reading writing or music. every pursuit being urged with an undue vehemence and upon an exaggerated scale. While no perfect remission of these symptoms has been observed: they are occasionally less intense and prominent: or it may be veiled by the good manners and courtesy which are mingled with the extravagance or modified by the exhaustion & repose which succeed extreme excitement. There is at present greater quietude than generally prevails. Mr H has been visited by his medical adviser who was at once created an Earl and endowed with vast possessions.

The same treatment has been pursued. Hatterly he has been under certain restrictions allowed an Enema syringe with a view to modify those practices which he affirms are the result of necessity: but which are suspected to be connected with self pollution & that mechanical irritation of the parts to which corrupt natures lend themselves. At present he is worst

1 June 1856 Mr H. continued for Eight or nine months to fluctuate between the quietude & depression which were not absolutely healthy: but which were so favorably contrasted with his former symptoms as to be hailed as a lucid interval: and that restless portentious and irritable condition which appeared associated so closely to the Ambitious manifestations — witnessed in general paralyses as to suggest grave modifications in the diagnoses. He was either mild, humble, cloud & fearful shy: or proud defiant, capable of accomplishing all objects assuming titles & lineage and historical antecedents or dispensing them to others: in documents — written in a partial lucid style composed of portions of

No 664

all languages jargons & transcendentalisms. His physical vigor corresponded with these states: vigor & augmented motive powers accompanying the development of pride & arrogance. For some days he had been irritable unreasonable and intractable: and there had been observed increased convulsive twitching of the muscles of the legs: when on the 22nd March a struggle took place with his attendants who had been unjustifiably harsh in undressing him & placing him in bed & who were discharged for this breach of humanity. The patient was next morning found to be affected with epilepsy: two attacks of convulsions occurred in the presence of Dr Dickson and were followed by profound coma by maniacal delirium and restlessness: then by sudden prostration of strength and the immediate appearance of bed sores. In the treatment of these in supporting & regulating the system have two months been passed: and the state of the patient is still such as to inspire anxiety. For six weeks repeated sloughing of all the tissues took place and although all destruction of the parts has ceased: deep excavations exist on the back and especially each trochanter. The walls of which are formed by loose & rather flabby granulations which show but little disposition either to cohere or contract generosities even stimulating diet has been given: stimulants astringents emollients have been applied locally as circumstances indicated: and all means adopted & in succession to remove pressure secure cleanliness & promote personal ease & comfort. At present the patient rests upon an air water bed is raised moved & changed by means of Nicholles invalid bedstead. His temper is gentle & placid: his intelligence acute: and these symptoms are accepted as favorable prognostics as during previous stages of his protracted recumbency he has been parish petulant obdurate and perverse. Sleep which long deserted him has returned. He is less disturbed by the jactations of the limbs—

March 30th 1858

This gentleman died of pleurisy. His case having come under my observation & treatment at the hospital

D I S d

154

No 664

1 June 1857 The whole of the past year has been devoted to the treatment of bedsores, to the recovery of the means of life upon prepare upon the paralyzed & distorted limbs & to economize the vital power in this case.

Partial success has attended both the medical treatment and the mechanical contrivances. The long established and often sloughing ulcers have cicatrized. The limbs are contracted bent indeed over the abdomen but they are no longer painful nor so much disturbed by cramps or jactations. The patient sleeps better eats heartily & is about to leave his bed in order to occupy an invalid chair which after the trial of many, appears to realize his expectations. His bed consists in Hooper's mattress adapted to Nichols patent - he is surrounded in addition by water cushions, gutta percha sheets & all experients calculated to secure dryness, cleanliness, equability of temperature & comfort. The diet of the sufferer has been rich & abundant throughout his confinement - the stimulants have been varied: tonics have been exhibited & his physical health is satisfactory: but the incessant supervision of a careful attendant is demanded to anticipate and meet exigencies, to regulate every impression which can influence him and to perform every act requiring the use of the hands & system of functions for him.

He is spared the use of his arms & spends his time in reading when his temper is unagitated or the excitement to which he is still liable permits. The most intractable form of morbid feeling now grounded is callousness & perversity which frustrate so many measures planned with relief and solace.

"Paralysis Emaciation & Effusion into chest"

March 30 1858

Died

156

No 665.

Admitted 9th Feby 1854.

Richard Hetherington Aet 60? Married has a numerous family. A landed proprietor & engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a person of violent temper, pugnacious disposition, defective education but decided abilities and possessed of considerable inventive ingenuity in Mechanics.

2 His malady is attributed to long continued indulgence in Stimulants.

3 There was much restlessness a craving for change of place and watchfulness previous to the manifestation of positive insanity.

4 He describes the occurrence of severe indisposition such as Rheumatism affecting the head & inflammation of the knee joint but it is difficult to say how much of these statements should be referred to the present excited condition of the Patient.

5 The disease is undoubtedly Mania presenting however less disturbance of the intellectual faculties than is usually witnessed

6 He has taken little food for some weeks.

7 His course through life has been erratic: but not characterized by absolute aberration.

8

9 The patient was observed to appropriate a razor but whether to injure himself or his son is not determined.

10 His temper is at all times irascible: he has been notorious for his pugilistic powers when sane & sober: he has recently assaulted various individuals his own favourite son among others.

11 Many of his race have been eccentric.

12

13 Violent excitement has been observed for some weeks.

No 665.

27th April 1854.

Although maniacal and upon various occasions resisting the authorities by the displays of his own famed prowess: the prominent symptoms of the malady ultimately proved to be suspicion and fear. He would dispute the right of placing him in bed & the opinion of the blood of others and according to his own version to the fracture of every rib and one entire body; but these were trivial ails compared with the introduction of arsenic or some equally potent virulent poison into the little food which he actually took or which was administered by the hand of an attendant. The only ground for this was the exhibition of one dose of calomel with bread & butter as he refused medicine of every kind with the same pertinacity with which he objected to food. He endeavoured to demonstrate the truth of his statement by affirming that his mouth & fauces were burned during the transit of the drug & that it penetrated to the jaw causing the destruction & exfoliation of a part of the jaw. He was supported for a long time upon stimulants & small liquors but the unavoidable conviction that discipline must triumph seemed to lead to less energetic opposition & took nourishment in sufficient quantities. was recommended Bismuth & Cinchona for the dyspepsia under which he certainly labored & ultimately exhibited that generous though restless spirit which is said to have distinguished all his previous life. He has been reconciled this 24.

Discharged.

158

No 666.

Admitted 2d March 1854

Jane Robson aet 60. Married of a liberal education.

2

3 No premonitory symptoms were observed

4 She is not subject to convulsive affections

5 The patient labors under Melancholia

6 The external senses are normal & so

7 The patient has been of unsound mind for eight or nine years with occasional lucid intervals.

8 The patient imagines that her Brothers House in which she lived belonged to her Principium.

9 She has not attempted to commit suicide

10 She dislikes those to whom she was formerly attached: has used threats towards her sister and when irritated becomes violent.

11

12

13 She has never been secluded before.

1 June 1854.

This person may be detected stealthily assisting the attendants in the performance of some of their servile duties: but she precipitately relinquishes her brush when observed & retires into privacy muttering loud & terrific denunciations against the intruder. In general shunning all intercourse or notice she walks to and fro along the gallery especially at the further extremity muttering moodily, but when approached or even regarded by males, she vituperates, defies, menaces. Her wrath becomes

1866.

becomes passion and for a brief season she is infuriated. She is small & stout in person.

1 June 1855. Occasionally this patient may be found busied in assisting the attendants in their domestic duties. But whenever so discovered she discontinues her occupation, makes past the interrupter muttering some denunciation and retires to the most secluded part of the gallery. This, and during Summer the airing yard, are her favored haunts as enabling her to escape the continues observation even approach of the Officers towards whom her antipathy is still unmitigated evidently founded upon some delusion both as to their persons & intentions. She undoubtedly identifies them with former scenes and with the persecutions to which she conceives herself to have been subjected. She is robust coarse in aspect and manners and has not complained of sickness. For some weeks she walked lamely but examination of the limb did not reveal the cause.

1 June 1856 Except for temporary lameness which appeared to depend upon the state of her shoes, this female has not required Medical advice during the past year. She is as boisterous noisy solitary & unaccountable as formerly: but has occasionally co-operated with the Attendants in carrying out the domestic arrangements in the gallery

1 June 1857 This patient is more noisy & solitary & pugnacious and coarser in aspect: but no corresponding change is known to have taken place in her relation to the guardians with whom she is associated & whom labour she shares. She is never secluded: but continues to walk incessantly in the gallery or balcony: muttering or scolding, concealing her face under a bonnet & placing her arms akimbo.

Her health is unimpaired & it is doubtful whether she would admit of sympathy or succour did she require either.

June 1860 This lady is very pugnacious & quarrelsome to her own sex & belligerent towards Officers She is hence frequently secluded as far as can be made out a Monomaniac

Nothing else of importance has taken place in her case

No 666

Dec 1861 — Mrs R. performs various household duties, walks out and [illegible] the attendants in the gallery & appears pleased but holds no communication with any one. Her tumours have been seen to subside & vanished.

Nov. 1862 — This lady fell in the gallery one day and remained in bed for a considerable time on rising again it was found her tumours had increased. Mentally she continued the same state. holds communication with no one but her attendant.

July 1863 — Mrs R. appeared pregnant but would suffer no examination of any kind by which she confirms this now at bed & suffer from great debility and holds herself apart from all interference

Aug 1864 — Nothing of great moment has occurred in the history of this case during the past year. In the early part of the cold winter rendered her rheumatic affection so severe that she had to be detained in bed during several months. A vaginal discharge at the same time came on which for a few days caused some anxiety but which soon disappeared. She was gradually so far recovered as to be able to sit up propped by pillows & eventually to move about the gallery in a bath chair. She however still walks badly. Mentally Mrs R. is the same suspicious & fitful creature. She divides all human beings into two great classes "Those that are her folk & those that dont her folk" or in other terms "friendly folk & faitchen folk". Unfortunately all surrounding her belong to the latter class with the exception fortunately of her attendant. And also even when her own brother appears with the request "Be gran nice I'll bid Scott to dae wi' them then beest na' o' my folk" & if this polite request be not very speedily complied with the interview is further enlivened with less choice but stronger language. When in the sitting room with other ladies she is very quiet but on any one entering the room she at once covers her head & takes no notice of their movements when spoken to. She refuses to be called Robson

No 618

and strenuously asserts that her name is Jane Nicholson
She is now in fair bodily health with the exception of her lameness
she sleeps well.

Aug 1865

Mrs Robson has passed another year much of an invalid and yet enjoying health to a certain extent. She is unable to move about herself to or do anything indeed to help herself. She is dressed after breakfast and carried with out the Balcony or sitting room in the front she enjoys the open air for a time and then is conveyed in the same manner to the dining room. She takes tea & continues unchanged. She relies entirely herself surrounded by pillows she will do how all the pains they can but she cries them and sometimes abuses them.
She is unable to move since from paralysis apparently tho' there has been no indication of any accident. She sleeps well and sleeps well. She occupies herself as she may and is entirely dependant on the assistance of the attendants for all her wants. She is friendly with her new maid and seems to consider one of her own folk.

Aug 1866

Mrs Robson's mind is unchanged.
Her bodily health is now very precarious indeed she is hardly able to get up being nearly paralysed
She is capricious in appetite. but sleeps well.
The habit communication with none.
She has not been visited for two years.
She gets up for a few hours daily. Welcoming any folk.

No 667.

Admitted 9th March 1854.

Isabella Wailes Aet 47. Unmarried. A gentle woman of amiable disposition lady like manners and excellent education.

2 The causation of the malady may be found in the following narrative. "She has always been solicitous as to the state of her health & disposed to hypochondriacism. She was in a state of extreme panic during the prevalence of Cholera in Newcastle in Sept 1853."

3 The disease was preceded by the apprehension of Cholera by the idea that she labored under Delirium Tremens in consequence of taking a little brandy. This conviction had been suggested by seeing a relative while effected by the disease.

4 She has suffered from Dyspepsia but never from convulsive attacks.

5 The patient now labours under Religious Melancholia which has been marked in its progress by delusions as to the state of her physical condition, as to the presence of cancer in the throat, nose, as to the wickedness of her previous life, and latterly as to her salvability as to her now being an inmate of Hell & tormented by its powers.

6 The patient has not menstruated for two years: habits apparently healthy.

7 This is the first attack.

8 At present the patient is the victim of evil spirits, becomes excited tears her hair & cannot sleep from fear of the approach of her tormentors.

9 She made two attempts to destroy herself by swallowing two Bottles of liniment which she had secreted. She afterwards expressed great regret for the act.

10 She has no disposition to injure others. She is excited by any allusion to religion and is obtuse by worse on Sundays.

1867.

11 Her father was insane.

12 The general health has been attended to since the commencement of the disease and as she has resided with relatives no amelioration has taken place.

13 The patient has been insane for four months; but has not been secluded.

1 June 1864.

This lady is at present recovering from an attack of erysipelas produced by one of those abrasions which she forms upon the face by picking with a pin or by rubbing. So thoroughly miserable is she, so profoundly persuaded that she differs from the whole human race; that she cannot die, that she is not on the world into which she was born, that her mother whom tenderly happiness mine & mockeries; that she shrieks incessantly, that for the peace of her companions it is absolutely necessary that she should pass the greater part of her time in the Lion gallery or in her Bedroom. With a perversity observed in such cases, while she affirms that she is specially condemned in and by the Bible while no Messiah could save her: she craves the possession of the Book & her own copy and for this object alone endeavours to exercise self control in restraining her cries, in engaging in work or in refraining from some of those degrading practices to which she yields herself up. The long continued use of Morphia has been put to the test in this case.

6 February 1855 This patient at last sunk from diarrhœa following however a series of events calculated to promote decay if not absolutely destroy life. Her despondency & desolation have been increasing. She has never smiled even when compelled to engage in saving for the repair of her garments which she devoted to the same destruction as herself, she trembled in exquisite anguish. For months she has moaned or howled beat herself upon the walls or windows; torn her flesh by pins abstained from all food but ale occasionally and notwithstanding the exhibition of nutrients and stimulants without intermission she has been reduced to a state of apathy attenuation and inanition. Her weakness however vanished when it was necessary to oppose the will of rational beings: she has

No 667

has defeated the efforts of three attendants in the attempt to dress her; and then lain prostrate cataleptic for hours as if devoid of all sensation & strength.

When visited by a brother she denied the relationship repeated her convictions of being a condemned mind of her immortality of suffering and of life.

Died.

№668

Admitted 7th April 1854

Jane Hughes. Aet 35. Unmarried. Daughter of a Medical practitioner. The education of the patient was good but she did not appear to make much intellectual progress after eighteen years of age.

2 No cause could be pointed out for the supervention of Insanity.

3 The mind at first appeared weakened and she subsequently displayed violence of manner & hallucinations.

31/35/66

4 She is not subject to Epilepsy and up to the commencement of the present attack enjoyed good health.

5 The patient is affected with Mania: the intervals between the paroxysms of violence being marked by satisfy. No change has been observed in the form or features of the malady for seven years.

6 The sense of vision is rather impaired. The appetite is good the evacuations healthy and the menstrual functions regular.

7 This is supposed to be the first attack

8 The delusions of the Patient are not of a fixed character She is occasionally of dirty habits both during the day & night.

9 She manifests no disposition to commit suicide.

10 She is occasionally violent towards those around.

11 Her family are exempt from all hereditary taint.

12 The patient has been under general treatment for several years without marked improvement.

13 She has been since ~~since~~ 1840 an inmate of a private Asylum & Gloucester Asylum.

No 668.

1 June 1854.

A good humored imbecile possessed of great physical strength and all the animal propensities Miss H setting sobriety and propriety at defiance runs rolls, riots in the indulgence of restlessness. She seems to have no consciousness of shame nor culpability although she yields to authority so long as it is practically exercised. In slow, rude movements & joyous exuberance of spirits; she is a hoyden of mature years: but utterly incapable of continuity of thought or purpose of any kind & insusceptible of training or tuition. She retains a knowledge of former acquirements and can play. Her health is vigorous

1 June 1855. This lady was visited by a former acquaintance but no impression was made on the mind. Though forgetful of the past she is exquisitely happy in the present. Neither the laws of the community, of propriety or health seem to influence her or even to reach her consciousness. She would dispense with all garments and does dispense with the ordinary mode of wearing them so as to expose her person apparently in utter ignorance of the nature of the act. From the reciprocity of endearments with a companion it is suspected that sexual impulses may still act upon her deportment: but these certainly do not attain the more complex development of desires. She is still wild: exuberant in the expression of her joyous extravagance: careless of self & of society: and source of noise rather than of disturbance. Occasionally her vehemence amounts to such a degree as to necessitate residence in the gross gallery. She is a powerful woman.

1 June 1856 Although little change has been observed in Miss H. Manifestations have appeared relating in more distinct light the character of her malady. The intellectual powers were totally abolished or inactive the moral sentiments no longer actuate her conduct: and the propensities stand forth in appalling relief prompting to vehemence, lust and the extravagant animal actions with which the gratification of these is accompanied. She is indecent, revolting without a conception that she is so or an intention to offend or attract: she is violent & furious without cause or design. Her attitudes movements & habits all

No 668

expresses the ruling passion and her aspect is now rendered masculine and degraded. Perhaps protected by the ænigma of her antecedents and the robustness they confer to the frame she has set all the unhealthy influences of her tendencies at defiance & has not been under treatment—

1. June, 1857. The psychical (or faculties of this Lady are) attributes of this Lady are three: I. Inconstancy. Invariably at the hour of visit her attitudes is immoral or revolting, or grovelling. The tendency is, however, purely instinctive, and is not determined by the presence of the other Sex. II. Vehemence. Every act and movement is performed harshly, rashly, rapidly. When she walks, it is a swagger—or a rush: When she eats, it is to devour: when she speaks, she screams or howls. Apparent good temper is accompanied by unprovoked irascibility, or whelmed impulse prompts to a momentary assault upon a companion. III. The obliteration of intellect. She is not only an animal in desires and deportment: She never frames a sentence indicative of her perception of external relations: She lives in a complete oblivion of a Supreme. She has proved a study as an example of Mania complicated with fatuity. Her frame is square, stout and burly.

June 1860 Since last report this Lady has been unraised by any accident or disease of consequence. She is found generally sitting on the floor or walking about swinging from side to side. She frequently talks herself and incoherent mass of words of which you can make nothing but the occasional pronoun of "double home" "private family" "my visit" &c. She is not violent though she at night but does not in any way communicate with others. At one time she was fond of singing but now it is with difficulty she can be induced to begin a song and frequently she suddenly stops short finishing for familiar city and then a mutter of unconnected words. She is short muddy but steadily fatigued.

Nov. 1861 Mrs St. remains unchanged. Her habits are the degraded her appearance neglected & her conduct the same as formerly noted. She may be said to be becoming gradually known in the Asylum. All interest in her personal appearance seems to

No 668

from her and she moves about in a shrinking and uninterested manner. She habits require constant attention perhaps as a cancer patient. Health has been good

Oct 1862 Miss Hughes pecularities habits and condition are unchanged since last report. Under the stimulus of an excitable pulse patient she has of late been wonderfully roused up but this is the result of seeing others apparently in better spirits under this stimulant she dances and sings smiling at the whole with great good humour and seems to enter into the fun with right good will. She bodily health is good but she is easily exhausted.

July 1863 This lady may be considered now to have reached a stage in her disease in which little change will occur till death comes and relieves her spirit. She is one of our most depressed inmates cares little for her surroundings and lives in a world of bodily gratifications. She eats voraciously whatever is placed before her, she sleeps well and does not attend to the calls of nature. Sometimes she appears in a transport of delight screaming and laughing and clapping or wringing her hands and often uttering imperfect language of an erotic character at the same time contorting her face into strange grimaces signifying all the while some misapprehension as if it were a pleasure. She posture on these occasions is always indecent and the approach of a stranger does not interrupt her dreams. At other times she is gentle and less noisy. She companion mentioned in a former report put her to sing and dance occasionally. She health is good.

Aug. 1864 In this lady the attention of the night nurse has produced as far as her habits go a marked improvement. So that she has with safety been placed in one of the best bed rooms in the house she formerly could only be allowed a canvas stretcher & a padded carpetless room. There is not however a similar improvement in her other habits. She still indulges in erotic day dreams & continually chatters to herself. She often sings at night singing part in the day during the day. She is very stout and quite healthy.

668

the frequently is indicated by her pallor, perhaps, & play and very best results of these can she can do correctly.

Aug 1865 Miss Jane Hughes has spent another unusually year her change over he said to have taken place in her mental state. She is now jealous, has become unbecoming attitudes and apparently indulges in facetious fancies. She rubs her hands until her face is red with excitement cries, & by does screams and gets up suddenly from the sofa and runs to another part of the parlour. She cannot answer a question coherently.
Her bodily health has been as the whole good on one occasion she was confined to bed for a day or two but ordinarily she takes her food and sleeps well at night. Indeed such an improvement has taken place in this latter respect that the new steps in an adjoining dormitory. She does absolutely nothing in drawing she has once or twice been induced to strike a few cords on the piano forte. She walks about, out doors and has attended the services at which only her door is now closed to assist.

Aug 1866 This ladies case is unchanged
She has enjoyed good bodily health for the past year.
She walks and drives at regular
Her friends have visited her
She requires medicine regularly

1 June 1875 The is no change in this ladys case she is tolerably well nursed and manageable

1 Dec 1875 the accident to Miss Hughes is the shake of a pasture & the ground frozen & the ladies is all that can be reported since last entry. She rapidly recovered and is now in her pasture & grounds regularly

1 May 1876 Miss Hughes has been in excellent health since last entry - no mental improvement.

April 16 '77 Assumed no change report

Sept 2nd 78 no Change to report

Sept 6th 1879 Miss Hughes has occasional fits & retained such as suppress & a purgative - there is no change further.

Continued to Page 174

No 669

Admitted from L.C.A. 11th April 1854

William Auld Ast 38. Unmarried. A Merchant of good education, generous disposition and convivial habits.

Vide case 317 L.C.A.

2 The disease is attributed to excessive use of stimulants.

3 The disease was preceded by vague apprehension & extravagant expenditure.

4 The patient has not been attacked with convulsions

5 The disease is at present Mania but presenting many features of General paralysis.

6 The external senses are acute Appetite natural Pulse.

7 This is the first attack and came on gradually.

8 The patient is restless & imagines himself immersed in business and unable to meet the demands upon him.

9 The patient has not made any attempt to commit suicide.

10 The patient is subject to violent ebullitions of passion: displays a desire to revenge imaginary injuries or offences: destroys his clothes and is easily excited by opposition or contradiction.

11 The patient shares in the nervous temperament of his family none of whose members however, have shown any tendency to crime.

12 Alterative & aperient medicines have been given & he resided in the island of Arran for change of scene & retirement but no amelioration followed these measures.

13 The patient has been ill for about three months but has never been placed in an Asylum.

No 669

1 June 1854.

The chief peculiarity in this patient at present is the supervention of temporary or even more local paralysis. He may be walking vigorously through grounds discoursing incoherently but impetuously, when suddenly the left arm or leg become powerless he is assisted into the House: articulation becomes affected: but almost before medical aid arrives muscular power is recovered, the tongue is moving glibly in description of the patients sensations or what is more frequently the case in supreme Brain subjects apart from existing circumstances. His habits are at present cleanly, his temper irritable but governable and his language incoherent but intelligible.

1 June 1855 The favorable description contained in the previous Report continued to be applicable to the patient until the month of December 1854. The summer and Autumn were agreeably spent in taking exercise: in calmness occasionally interrupted by querulous complaints as to his detention or as to the imaginary interference of a townsman: in reading: and with an amount of robustness & agility which exceeded all expectations & calculations of his powers and which were only limited by restrictions issued to prevent fatigue and by slight attacks of paralysis. At the same mentioned however the patient became dull taciturn, unwilling and unable to move exhibiting various modifications of errant paralysis & when induced to converse confessing the existence of delusions suggested probably by the anæsthesia succeeding cerebral congestion. For example, he declared that he had no nose no tongue no teeth, no legs while the amount of his forgetfulness varied: he was for weeks dependant upon the guardians for dressing & for the performance of the most trivial as well as the most necessary act. He would have remained entirely in bed had it not been for such interference & rudely changed the position which he assumed or was made to assume on entering the sitting room. He was at that time treated by the exhibition of alteratives diuretics the the use of Hydrocyanic acid & subsequently by a course of the Bichloride of Mercury. From this state the patient completely emerged exhibited great animation & vivacity and was evidently gaining flesh when on the 5th May there was observed general tremor, complete abolition of power on the left side. As the paralysis was more

more permanent & general the patient was removed to a Dormitory & constantly watched. He was prescribed Hyd c Cret & Pulv Rhei & the nape of the neck was blistered and Laxatives given as required. On the 10th March the following Report indicates the progress of the disease. "Five or six convulsive attacks chiefly affecting the left or paralyzed side. He appears conscious of their presence does not fall into coma on their cessation Face free from congestion. Dysphagia Coated brownish Tongue pod. B opened after administration of Hyd Subm gr v Micturation Despue Temperature of Surface much increased Rapid Saline & Senna Mixture Ag Acetat Ammon Cont Mit Pot & Sp aether Nit".

For the ensuing fortnight these attacks were incessant sometimes amounting to five in the hour: the total number being 320. While the patient was cupped in consequence of symptoms of cerebral congestion: the carb Sod exhibited to umbrage the free and supposed to be developed in Stomach and Laxatives given as required: Chloroform was inhaled at the moment of the incursion of a fit: musk was administered in the interval & Sulph Strychnine towards the close of the series from the reputed powers of these remedies to reduce muscular excitability, to destroy or interrupt habit, to prevent spasm & to impart tone to the nervous & muscular system — His recovery was gradual & complete He regained the condition from which he had been precipitated by the Lethargy which preceded the attack of paralysis He now steers able to take carriage and walking exercise and pursue the same quiet mode of life he formerly did! His mental state has not retrograded. He is incoherent irritable & cherishes delusions: but is occasionally capable of narrating events in his former life, of giving just & ludicrous positions with considerable clearness His friends have repeatedly visited the Institution and it is proposed that he should pass the Summer with them under proper supervision in the island of Arran.

30th July 1855.

The arrangement alluded to at the close of last report has been carried into effect under the management of W. Craig. The prospects of the case have not darkened:

&

No 669.

& the existing physical condition of the patient is so satisfactory as to render the experiment practicable & safe.

Discharged.

174

Jane Hughes

Dec 14th 79. This morning Miss Hughes was found lying quietly in bed on examination a small patch of ecchymosis was seen over the left Hip and a larger patch about the size of a Crown piece on the Right Knee. On movement of the left leg pain was complained of there was shortening of the leg and Crepitus has been since elicited twice. The patient; She has ever since I have known her, worked Same appears to have sustained a fracture of the neck of the Left Femur. The night watch visited her at 3.15 a.m. When she was found and left all right and on the day attendant entering the room at 7 a.m. in the morning the patient was found in bed in the Condition described above.

May 10th 80 Miss Hughes fracture has treated only by position pillows being adjusted so as to keep the limb as far as possible in a comfortable position. The treatment was pursued with D. Scott's Concurrence & advice as the patient is not epileptic and it has resulted very satisfactorily. Miss Hughes can now be left up for several hours daily seated down on the Sofa.

Recently she occasionally takes epileptiform fits & is a Chronic inmate

Sept 14th 80 Miss Hughes' fracture has done well and the Case now like the Limb slightly

1st March 81 Shortening at present about inches Crepitus felt: the late Epileptic fits at intervals when are frequently preceded by some excitement & there frequently [illegible] at night. She also requires careful nursing

April 1882 Miss Hughes remains much the same she suffers occasionally from Epileptiform fits of excitement and in one of which she broke her right humerus - it was not noticed until she was being changed in the morning. It is now quite well but there is considerable deformity. The limb has been put up in starch.

Feb. 26th 1883 — Mrs Hughes is in fair health, her patients are all emaciated & she has sustained no damage of late. Mulatto She is subject to much the same fits of excitement as in her early years & has also occasionally fits of an epileptic nature. She lies continuously in bed & is comfortably Cleanly. She is completely demented & sometimes disturbs the dormitory by being noisy at night.

April 17th 1883 — Mrs Hughes is in fair health & condition but is mentally confused & her mind. She is still subject to fits & also attacks of excitement at times. Given as no changes to record Mulatto & Demented

Sept 7th 1884 — Miss Hughes had an epileptiform fit last night, and two other ones this evening accompanied with considerable excitement, flushed face, rapid pulse etc. She is quite bedridden, but eats & sleeps fairly well. Her mental state is one of dementia.

178

No 671.

Admitted 15th April 1854

George Anderson Aet 45. of no occupation. Unmarried Received an ordinary education & has been gentle & amiable in disposition.

2 His present state is traced to a fever which occurred at 14 years of age.

3

4 The patient has never had Epilepsy

5 The disease is described as "general weakness of Intellect with strong memory for particular facts" and is supposed to be Stationery.

6 The appetite & digestion are said to be good but the bowels torpid & requiring mild laxatives constantly exhibited Pfeeble skin cold.

7 This is the first attack

8 He is timid irresolute and where as he formerly was anxious to learn dates, numbers &c he displays no interest in any thing.

9 He is not inclined to destroy life.

10 He is perfectly inoffensive

11 The disease is not of hereditary origin.

12 "Hygeum"

13 He has not been secluded.

1 June 1854

This patient seems to be in a state of complete fatuity: and so emaciated exhausted that every effort has been directed to the preservation of life and to the evacuation & regulation of the Bowels which appeared to have been loaded

1861.

loaded with enormous quantities of scybalous feces. In order to avoid the debilitating effects of all purgatives Enemata were chiefly trusted to but evacuants have lattely been given by mouth. The patient never moves from the spot in which he is placed his habits are filthy: his skin is abraded & covered with boils so that the prognosis is not encouraging He never articulates except on pronouncing the name of the person in whose house he has lived for many years.

1 June 1855 So great have been the advances of Mr A han improved condition that it is probable he has now arrived at the maximum amount of intelligence & self management that he has ever possessed. This result has been accomplished chiefly by care & attention to his general health. He now takes food with appetite is attentive to cleanliness: observes some of the contenies of life & not only presents a healthy & rather plump exterior but is able to follow his companions in all their promenades & even makes his appearance on the bowling ground where however his achievements are limited to moving the surface of the soil with a spade to satisfy the injunctions of his most kind and careful but inexorable guide & adviser Mr Leech who under the influence of some delusion suggested by those around, that his charge is, or resembles or typifies the Duke of Wellington has devoted all his energies to his service. He walks with him, feeds & would even feed him, admonishes encourages and thinks for him. His solicitude & active care are rewarded by smiles but by the peevish complaints that what is "one hand on him" & he should be sent back to Mr Algier. These sentences constitute almost all the vocables employed by him except when displaying that faculty which imparts such interest to the case. Amid the original feebleness and vein of mind presented there flourishes in vigor a memory of dates which exceeds in extent & accuracy many cases on record as extraordinary. If asked when the battles of Waterloo or Agincourt were fought, he gives the year promptly & apparently without any preparatory consideration or search for associations based recollection in the effort. His acquaintance with history appears to be confined to the great events and catastrophes: but is rarely erroneous and acts immediately and in whatever circumstances he may be placed. Was this talent born original

or

or developed since family was established and if since the incursion of disease in what manner was the training carried on & consummated. When he has answered the most difficult inquiry he exclaims in the same tone and without pausing "his one hand on me".

1 June 1856 Until Autumn 1855. This patient continued to enjoy satisfactory health. He was pale feeble and of aged aspect: but took exercise with his Associates: or rather was guided & governed by his guardian to do so: and participated so far as was practicable in the general Arrangements of the Community. The assiduity of his Volunteer attendant was as conspicuous and tender & incessant as before: indulging however protests as energetic as the object of such solicitude could urge. Failing to produce gratitude or due appreciation. The torpidity of the patients bowels which appears to have been constitutional or hereditary now assumed the form of obstipation, resisting purgatives of all kinds, emaciation of every legitimate strength & quantity, the use of mercurials & anti-spasmodics and only yielding to the employment of the intestinal tube — which was introduced until it appeared to pass along the transverse colon The use of the instrument was required constantly for four months: but latterly the bowels have generally been relieved by laxatives and a natural stool sometimes occurs. The patient suffered little either in aspect or strength from this unfavourable condition & was occasionally confined to bed rather to facilitate the necessary manipulations than from debility. He is looking well: able to display his fragmentary history cal or chronological lore: and bemoaning with a faint smile the hardships with which he was treated as Mr. Leech has deserted his charge.

1 June, 1857. There is, in every respect, Stationary. Although the unfortunate gentleman recently sustained a severe assault from a companion he ignores the bruises and black eyes, and resents to the cruelties of Mr Leech or the kindness of Mr Algie. His aspect is still pale and feeble, and he is again threatened with constipation; but, in other respects, his case is satisfactory.

June 1860 This gentleman's case remains unchanged. He wanders about his garden with bent back and complains of his cruelty. "They" he said "treated me cruelly" "They are very hard on me" "They give me no rest" &c. His remembrance of dates is very much what and amid the ruins of his mind in all other respects he can still show what the Duke that in his young days must have created as deep an impression as the news brought from time to time from the other side of the Atlantic. He frequently troubled with constipation accompanied by loss of appetite & noisy complaints. The secret of the trouble has been passed. He now enjoys the light and air which are so very exciting to the old.

Oct 1861 Mr Anderson has written another letter and indeed seems to be very changed since last report. His hair may be white but his face is not but to me he looks about the same complaining seeming old more towards his gentleness and timidity. An old friend asked for him a few days ago & said that long ago his ambition was to be a representative of his county in parliament and now could not help drawing a sad contrast between the vigour of the mind which had worked his way in life and which of the poor creature who at one time was equal ambitions but whose early days had cut the promise and hope. He continues to be troubled for constipation occasionally.

June 1862 Mr Anderson still lives and looks well considering all things. He now requires constant attention as he does not attend to the calls of nature. He is raised at night. His constant cry is about his tormentors "they have abused me" &c. His bodily health is much the same. He has been frequently for constipation.

July 1863 Mr A has not of late required any care other than that attendant upon old age and the occasional attacks for sickness and constipation. The mildness of the winter enabled him to pass it with his accustomed walk. He is very frail & bent down but continues to enjoy a considerable amount of health. He remembers his brother and their dates and has been furnishing Rivers to the Duke. Sometimes he has plotted his belief that he was the Duke of Wellington & letters of

No 671.

and talks of many battles in the Peninsula; but the delusion not
does not seem to be permanent.

Aug. 1864 This old man's back is gradually bending under the weight of years and yet there is little change in him. He is tall formed person coming sitting stooping in his chair with his hands on his knees in an awkward position, or shuffling about the gallery crying out that they have been cruel to him that they are beating him in whining pitiful voice. All accounts him and his manners and yet he claims three fifty pensions. He was apt as ever to state day and date of any of the great battles & can track his career from Quadrilegio to Jena readers. His bodily health has been good he has never during the past year appeared to be an patient to bed on any account.

Aug 1865 Notwithstanding the apparent feebleness of this old gentleman he has spent another year in comparative comfort. Mentally he is unchanged if possible he may be said to be descending further down in the scale but there are moments when he can throw back his mind on the events that in his younger days perplexed throughout Europe shaken left on his mind impressions that will never fade. He is fond to recount descriptions of the battles of Wellington's battles. But he great complaints of "three persecuting one" "they are all against me" continue to predominate.
His bodily health has been various but on the whole the year has passed without much disturbance. He was found one morning cold & pale and vomiting a dark coloured matter like coffee grounds. He had the highest fever prescribed for him & gradually resumed his ordinary state. He is much bent & pale. He is not any occupies himself but sitting sits grumbling in his chair or walks about the gallery complaining. He walks out daily in the fine weather and down to see the pictures.

No 672.

Admitted 15th April 1854

Charles Ramsay Fleming Lock. Aet 29. Posthumous Unmarried. A Clerk in orders of excellent temper & disposition and of great intellectual promise.

2 His friends trace the change in his character which eventuated in insanity to a fall from a Coach while his medical attendants assign masturbation.

3 Subsequent to the accident he became less cheerful & ingenious never realized the expectations of his friends, became fanciful as to his health & conceived that he was about to die of a decline.

4 He has never been subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient appears to labour under Mania with delusions which have latterly been followed by increased confusion & weakening of every mental process

6 There exist hallucinations of sight & hearing. The speech is deliberate & sluggish. There is occasionally observed tremor of the upper lip. Appetite good. B. occasionally torpid & feeble. Sounds of Chest normal

7 This is the first attack.

8 He fancies himself to be electrified. Many of his delusions this conversation is often obscene. He often sits up during a great portion of the night.

9 He has never attempted to commit suicide but at one time confessed that he had been tempted to cast himself from a high rock into the sea.

10 He never wished Divine any one but he has contracted extraordinary prejudices & dislikes to certain individuals whom he regarded as spies.

11 None of his relatives on either side have been subject to alienation.

No 672.

12 Bimeconat Morphice. Blue Pill with aperients. Shower bathing have been tried at different times.

13 He has been insane for five years which have been passed in BlackLands house London.

1 June 1854.

McLeod is now reconciled to the disappointment sustained by arriving in Dumfries in place of Edinburgh. He daily expects & demands that he should be forwarded. But he is surrounded by anomalies. He is aware that the Queen his wife, is in the house yet he cannot obtain access to her, he hears his nephews & nieces romping and calling around him addressing himself & he can neither induce them to observe quiet nor induce others to believe that such noises exist. These children chiefly address & annoy him while he is engaged in conversation with another person. He suddenly pauses, ejaculates "Hem" points to a particular spot and blandly suggests that such practices should be put a stop to. It has, however, happened that this manner has given place to sudden animosity & menaces uttered towards some one seated near him who is utterly unconscious of the supposed offence. (His Boxes contained hundreds of Flint stones)

1 June 1855. While it is obvious that the delusions in this case have multiplied and magnified: now exclude from his attention every other topic and weaken all ordinary impressions & that every event every object are adapted to these erroneous views and identified with them, there is no indication of the progress of cerebral disease. The articulation is clear & distinct and the external senses accurate and acute although they subserve to the suggestion of so many hallucinations. He is strong and active although he does not associate with his companions he accompanies them in their most arduous journeys. His physical health is manifest, when conversed with his demands for a cessation of all deception are earnest, his orders for the better regulation of his royal properties peremptory and his confusion of real and imaginary dignities of the genealogy of sovereign families and of the deals with their descendants is most grotesque and astounding. He is the

1672.

The King Husband of the Queen who was George the second he has confined the Duke of Duke upon John Donnely and knows that John of Gaunt is here. Since removal to a private room no quarels have occured, but he does not avail himself of privacy for reading or for any other occupation.

1 June 1856 Mr. L has not been visited by any friends nor is it probable that he would receive their visits in an affectionate or natural spirit. He is too courteous and too deeply impressed with the dignity required or accepted from him to repel the advances of any one: but he would, undoubtedly announce his repudiation of all the ties of original consanguinity and the incompatibility of his present exalted position & pretensions with the claims and allegations upon which their approach & proceedings were founded. Except when he conceives that he is disturbed by the voices of the children of supposed relatives he rarely displays irritability: but he fails not to remain upon all occasions the duration of his persecution; to ask when shall this tyranny be overpast and to attribute to those whom he addresses a knowledge of his rights and an acquiescence in his statements which it is impossible to invalidate. The written proof of his delusion are not so numerous as formerly but whenever a letter is produced it bears externally the words Imperator — Carolus II.^us and contains an incoherent detail of reasons against his Prerogative that have been perpetrated of Patents of nobility conferred and of events which could only have marked the history of a royal personage. Mr. L — suffered from a large boil during winter — but is of powerful & athletic constitution

1 June 1857. It has been observed that this gentleman though at other times perfectly quiet and immediately previous calm and courteous whenever he retires to bed becomes noisy, vociferates commands, confers dignities, issues proclamations and agrees to death warrants and often such exercise of his imperial prerogatives lapses into silence and is interrupted sleep. There is much harmony in all his delusions and assumptions. He is the Sovereign the representative of the Stewart Dynasty &c. therefore superiority to all his relations even his protectors

Mother

No. 672.

mothers. He ignores the recollections of his former life, and gives a glowing picture of his Royal ancestors. In the same spirit he phrases conversation "we", his companions are the phantasms of disguised relics of nobles and statesmen who (birds) age since, spotted their brief hours upon the Stage of Camps and Courts. He adores in understanding and courtesy. He laughs at Medicine.

Nov. 1860 The strange delusions in this case remain unchanged. Boys under the slow spirit of night persecute him call name, put poison in food disturb rest at night and in every conceivable way annoy irritate and madden. He is robust and healthy. An occasional dose of simple medicine very much relieves his sufferings.

June 1861 Mr Lock is still the Emperor Charles Stewart dates his proclamations from Richter Castle where he has been detained & refused his passage away without his authority, been turned into a madhouse. Victoria is he says a tempter and frequent are the letters he sends his commanding her immediately to abdicate and him his throne and dignities. He is very courteous and receives the visits of his medical attendants with pleasure.

July 1862 Mr Lock occupies his time in writing out his genealogies and has now covered numerous quantities of foolscap with them. Names of curious forms as said backwards, with the sun just and a note of the means for such states that about this time Adam was made. His books are interlined with alterations and additions. He frequently demands his liberty and states that the Queen has informed him that she had sent off his release the night before, seems astonished that it had not come to hand. His bodily health is good.

June 1863 Mr Lock is upset favourite with all the creatures with tame birds that come about the premises all the dogs know they will get a bone from Mr Lock and the crows come this winter for scraps of meat in the morning. Sparrows and Swallows

188

No 692

have a more convenient later hour. Wm Lock is often to his knees in his room making a great noise cursing the boys or spirits under the floor in the most extraordinary manner on entering he at once composes himself and makes a quiet compliment of them being so troublesome and requesting his visitor to do what is possible to prevent this & otherwise in future. During the greater part of the night he is treated in the same manner. His habits are good & his bodily health robust. He walks and drives regularly.

Aug. 1864

Wm Lock has not during the passed year manifested any change of mental condition. His indiosyncrasy is still the same & Charles I the Emperor – and his life is spent in constant protestation against the usurpation of Queen Victoria and all other kings and Queens & the constant assertion that he only is the true Emperor. Whilst during lucid intervals he also claims & dates from the Chichester Castle at present wrongfully termed his own house. And almost every evening requests that his friends may be cleared of lunatics & that the keys & command be given over to him the only lawful & rightful Governor & Governor. So intently do these delusions occupy his mind that he is seldom occupied but in making out his pedigree or writing commands & despatches to those who have set his authority at naught threatening them with unmitigated punishment when he comes to his own. In this manner he addresses the Queen Lord Russell the directors of the Institution &c – He has been visited by a brother. His bodily health good

Aug 1865

Wm Lock continues in much the same mental state as when last reported on. Besides the delusion that he is the ~~Emperor~~ Emperor Charles I he has others more painful which indeed cause him to suffer much he is continually tormented by a number of boys who by day as well as night constantly annoy him. They pull his beards out crush his chair & table at his knees come up through the floor pull his hair pull off his arms & do such like annoyances from of bodily injury. They run sometimes from away with his mind. This perception gives Wm Lock great pain he often has he has in some unconscionable position in his bed shouting & swearing at his tormentors who to him are flesh & blood realities. At night he has of late been disturbed but occasionally

No 672 he is to be found keeping his constant vows with his professed prosecutors

Mr Locks health is remarkably good He is of a slightly costive habit & requires the aperient dose of a simple purgative When indoors & warm in the summer time out of doors he Locke occupies himself in writing his genealogy as probably or on the Origin of his brothers & sisters to various people in authority. He walks and drives regularly and has joined in the outdoor exercises.

Aug 1866 Mr Locke's mental state is the same
His bodily health has been remarkably good
He has been visited by friends
He continues to complain of his Surgeon disturbing him & constantly demands that his rooms be changed
He receives medicine regularly.

1 June 1875 In the same state
1 Dec 1875 Has changed.
1 May 1876 Unchanged in good health
April 7 77 Unchanged good health.
May 10th 80 This gentleman suffers from delusions of persecution — he seems to think that certain persons abuse him. Some time ago he maintained that he suffered persecution from all at the same time. He suffers from haemorrhoids which appears to be the cause of his delusions

Sept 14th 80 Mr Lock has taken it into his head that he is the rightful heir to the throne of this land and that he is unjustly kept out by Queen Victoria She has usurped his throne. He letters are very incoherent & he always addresses "H. Hart, the King and the Emperor". He also complains of people attacking him "Stubbing him" without any cause

16th March 87 No Change in this Case

April 1882 Mr Lock remains the same. He suffers from haemorrhoids and thinks that people irritate them. He even comes to live miles distant of bullying him and lately who sits at his opposite side of the table poisons him he he went and ate under the table & annoys him. He employs himself writing a long elaborate genealogical tree he is making but it appears perfectly useless

Continued page 915

No 643.

Admitted 15th April 1854.

James Lucas Ad 63. A lawyer unmarried of liberal as well as excellent professional education: and gentlemanly conduct. His habits are remarkably temperate.

2 A general predisposing cause to his mental malady is said to be pride, aggravated by professional grievances.

3 His temper always excitable but no other premonitory symptom was observed.

4 No convulsive nor any severe bodily disease has affected the Patient.

5 The symptoms have been those of maniacal excitement varying in intensity but latterly increasing.

6 External sense are morbidly acute. Appetite & digestion natural. S. & K. accelerated.

7 This is the fourth attack: besides ephemeral exhibitions separated by intervals of 4, 8 or 12 months.

8 He is incoherent: sometimes watching but generally sleeping five or six hours: and displays no delusions except the impression that he is quite well.

9 He has never made any suicidal attempt nor, so far as is known, cherished any suicidal design.

10 He has broken furniture in his own room: but is neither destructive of the property of others nor harbours malice against their persons.

11 An uncle of the patient is said to have been insane and all members of the family alive are excitable.

12 Decided benefit has been derived from the use of Opium & Hyoscianus combined with Laxatives & carriage Exercise.

No 693.

13 Seven years have elapsed since the first symptoms of alienation appeared. He was an inmate of the Glasgow Asylum for two months about four years ago.

1st June 1854.

The predominant symptom in this case that of loquacity ceased in three or four days after admission. He spoke incessantly for forty eight hours: sometimes in reference to his incarceration: more frequently vehemently & minutely upon subjects of which the hearers knew nothing. Sometimes he merely uttered cries or howls, or imitations of the sounds emitted by animals but whether as was affirmed by his former medical man from a delusion that he was himself an individual of the species the language of which he imitated is not known. More recently his concern has been to re-establish his health. His throat neck & various parts of the body have shared in this solicitude: and he is at present suffering from a real attack of Diarrhœa which has been successfully treated by the exhibition of P. Rino C and the use of opiate & morphia suppositories which at the same time exerted a tranquillising effect upon the Nervous system.

9th Oct. 1854 For some time this patients malady presented the form of Hypochondriacal Melancholia. He was desirous he craved assistance but had not courage to follow out any plan of relief. While due attention was paid to all his sufferings & unpleasantness medicine given in small quantities & the strength supported by Wine it is believed that the mind was chiefly diverted from its own cogitations by bodily exercise by excursions into the country and by certain antiquarian inquiries which those occasionally suggested. His removal was premature.

Discharged.

No 674.

Admitted 28th April 1854

Joseph Green. Aet 48. A Cabinet maker of moderate education, excitable temperament & vain disposition.

2 The disease is traced to excitement induced by a misunderstanding as to the settlement of an account with an individual for whom he had erected a considerable building.

3 Previous to the establishment of the disease he appeared to have considerable derangement of the liver and was irritable and wayward.

4 He never was affected with fits, but has been treated for hepatic derangement.

5 The patient labors under Mania apparently passing into patuity: & has latterly betrayed a total disregard for his own welfare or that of others.

6 His appetite digestion and pulse are declared to be normal.

7 This is the first attack. It has presented in its course different degrees of intensity.

8 The patient is reported to be generally quiet during the day, whereas during the day he is restless and discontented and sometimes disposed to be alone, morose and melancholy.

9 He has not displayed any tendency to suicide.

10 The patient has struck his wife and has attempted to destroy her. He is particularly excited by the expenditure of money.

11 No hereditary taint is known to exist in the patients family

1867.

12 From childhood, the patient has been subject to a continuous disease of the nature of which the reporter is ignorant as he has not seen it. Immediately before the invasion of the present mental affection he took a nostrum which had the effect of repelling the eruption. This event was followed by hepatic derangement extreme emaciation, profuse expectoration of an offensive odor preceding it is believed from an abscess in the mouth or throat.

13 He has been insane for about four years but has not been hitherto placed in an Asylum.

1st June 1854.

Since admission this patient has passed through two paroxysms of fury of extreme violence. Furniture, walls everything was sacrificed to his propensity to destroy. These acts must however have been somewhat of the nature of assaults for his whole strength seems to have been put forth; he seems to have struggled with his inanimate opponents: and bruised & injured himself in the strife. Upon one occasion so numerous were his wounds, and so many spots were abraded or scalded by his obscene & degraded habits that he required to be sheathed in collodion. He is now calm, though sullen, has contracted an intimacy with the attendant who is his cousin George and is able to join his companions in their walks through the grounds. His tone & the few words he vouchsafes are haughty & boastful.

. . . . . .

After repeated attacks of maniacal excitement demanding seclusion this patient became calm, cleanly in his habits useful to those around & under proper control inoffensive. During one of the paroxysms of excitement he became much emaciated was affected with diarrhœa and appeared to be threatened with the immediate supervention of paralysis. He was placed upon a purely animal diet: ordered the Benzoid Hydrarg and has assuredly improved since this period. It was likewise during the same attack that certain phenomena of the muscular system were observed designated by those who saw them shiverings: but which were in all probability tremors. Subsequently to this stage of violence delusion became

No 6 1/4

became conspicuous. He affirmed that he was a thousand years old that he can coin thousands of sovereigns that Penrith has always existed and yet that he built Penrith. And even now when his friends conceive that his strides towards sanity are rapid & sure that he is to be taken home: he retains his ideas of power & grandeur & quietly naturally declares that he breeds tens of thousands of horses & that upon one occasion he drove the Sheriff's into Carlisle with 60½ pairs of horses of his own rearing. His is a favorable example of General paralysis in its stage of Optimism.

Discharged.

No 675.

Admitted 16th May 1854

James Campbell Aet 47. Unmarried. He is described as of "private occupation", but is believed to have devoted himself to the sports of the field. His disposition is defined "quiet generally but at times irritable".

2 The disease is attributed to excitement in Greyhound coursing intemperance for a limited period and exposure to cold after exhaustion.

3 No prescursors were observed.

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy or other convulsive diseases.

5 The patient appears to labor under the monomania of Ambition His lameness may be traced to an eczemalous state of the legs

6 External senses are acute and excitable; digestion devacuating healthy & rapid Syngilium under morphia he exhibited.

7 This is the first attack.

8 The only peculiarity of the patient noted is his continued boasting of his dogs horses &c.

9 There does not exist any suicidal propensity.

10 He is quarrelsome when resisted.

11 The patients family is declared to be exempt from hereditary taint.

12 He has for some time been wandering through Scotland till is not known whether any or what means of treatment have been resorted to.

13 He has been insane for about two months.

1st June 1854

This patient even during the short period which has been passed under observation has gained a reputation for vigilance; for the appropriation and concealment of all articles which he can

196

No 645.

Adm 2 June

can reach: for vociferation: for inveterate incessant & most destructive propensities: for pugnacity mendacity & for every combination of evil qualities which the manifestations of such individuals supply or suggest. He has written letters: the orthography indicates want of education. The rambling incoherence the instant compliance with his orders crowed the multiplicity of articles ordered shadow forth the general paralysis. A few days since his asseverated that he had been assaulted by the Christie that his arm was injured seven ribs broken. The account was treated as if correct but no evidence could be obtained of the attack nor of any other disturbance except that produced by his own destruction of the sofa. He has been placed upon the Bromo-iodide treatment.

24th Augt 1854 The boastings of this individual were generally directed to the number the speed of his dogs: his achievements in coursing and the projects which he entertained of passing over space of expecting whatever was suggested as impracticable. But exaggeration was mingled with every statement. He was seized with Dysentery in July and although the malady was controlled by counterirritation opiate suppositories and especially by the administration of sulphuric acid although he was able to resume his former place in the community: he continued pale emaciated: diarrhoea frequently recurred slight attacks of erythema were observed and all the indications of a cachectic condition could be detected.

On the 30th July the following entry occurs "Mr C weeps grins - averts eyes shakes arms and simulates Fits so successfully that Dr Lindsay was sent for". After several notices of new attacks of diarrhoea: of great quiet: of great turbulence: of depression so perfect as to convey the impression of debility the following memorandum is found.

"22 Aug Calm day. Apparently improving: Epileptiform convulsions at 8 PM. Unilateral with loss of power of left side although that is occasionally convulsed. Unconsciousness No intermission Full strong 120 Exhibit Hyd c sub apply Blister behind Ear". The convulsions merged into more muscular jerks: but the coma became more profound & the patient

Died.

The Cases have been already written
Nº 676.
in the last Volume

Admitted
2 June 1864.

James Hewitson Aet: 70 A Farmer Widower formerly of active habits

2. The cause is declared by Relatives to be unknown but is suspected to have been intem-perance by the Medical officer.

3. No constitutional change was discovered previous to the development of aliena-tion

4. The Patient has not suffered from convulsions nor has he been unhealthy

5. The disease presents many of the symptoms of senile fatuity and is said to be characterised by loss of memory and alteration of temper and low spirits

6. The appetite of Hunger alone is abnormal

7. This is the first attack

8. He is generally restless during the night

9. There is no suicidal tendency

10. He is gentle and good humoured

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

12.

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

7 November 1864.

The three most interesting features of this Patient were

I His placidity: content: his perfect satisfaction if permitted to sit upon a Bench which he did not read: or to speculate as to events which could not happen

II The tendency observed at all times, of the trunk to be thrown back-wards off the equilibrium: - and on certain occasions so strongly decid-ed that the Patient staggered, reeled, or even fell.

III Attacks of febrile excitement which generally continued for about

twenty four hours: were generally relieved by the exhibition of Calomel and laxatives and which left the Patient weakened but gentle & more rational than he generally was.

He labours under senile falinity which can only be guided and shielded

Discharged.

№ 677

Admitted
8 June 1854.

William Gillies Tyler Æt 33. Unmarried An advocate of affectionate disposition: and altho: odd in his manner and phlegmatic in his temperament he gives excellent promise in his profession. His tastes were literary and antiquarian.

2. There are grounds of suspecting that intemperance carried on contemporaneously with hard study may have contributed to convert Hypochondryesis under which he laboured into Mania.

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. He has not committed nor is he suspected of any intention to commit Suicide

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

11. The disease is hereditary

12

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

29 December 1854.

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

Although he ultimately became so tranquil as to take exercise in the grounds & to associate with the inmates of the gallery: Mr. J never except once uttered a rational or intelligible word during the whole of his residence: nor did he acquire any conception of his position nor display any desire to obtain information upon the Subject. The exception alluded to was the name of the Superintendent— He was reduced, during the long protracted Maniacal period, from extreme corpulency to a state of emaciation which although less conspicuous latterly: was never removed. He continued to be pale: flabby, and soft in fibre— It was not matter for surprise that upon the 6th of September the Patient was attacked with Convulsions followed by Coma. Subsequent to this period a series of disorders such as Furunculi: Bronchitis Conft: Diarrhœa: are recorded and the case terminated after a second series of Epileptiform fits

Died

Nº 678.

Admitted
6 June 1864

David Crawford Æt 36 Unmarried A Clerk Received a Commercial education and has at all times been of mild disposition

2. In early life he had a severe attack of Measles followed by Dysentery and Head symptoms Severe periodic Headaches came on every six weeks for many years. Although in Society, the Mental weakness of the Patient escaped observation it existed and to such an extent as to produce an incapacity for any great purposes in education and although for several years he was tried in Mercantile situations he never succeeded. About ten years ago an attempt was made to associate him with a respectable gentleman as a sheep farmer in Dumfries shire: but he would give no attention to his duties and of course continued idleness aggravated the pre existing imbecility. Such is the account given by a Brother who is a medical man: but there are strong grounds for believing that intemperance and masturbation have both powerfully contributed to the result

4. The Patient has not been subject to convulsive affections.

5. The Patient now appears to be subject to Dipsomania, for he Reports states that there is an indisposition to all exertion. From time to time there occur fits of craving for intoxicating liquors. General imbecility is associated with facility and obstinacy of Disposition and gaining ground every year.

6.

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

8. During his last attack in April, he conceived that the People with whom he lived had determined to poison him. During the present he imagines that a Brother is dead: he has been wandering about falling into every den of vice that presents itself & has been stripped and plundered All moral control appears to be lost.

9. He has occasionally threatened to commit suicide.

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

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

12.

13. In 1842 he was during his first severe attack for a few weeks in the Glasgow Asylum. This paroxysm was chiefly marked by effects ascribed to Nondrinois.

1 June 1855.

The features of Mr. C's mind which deserve record are feebleness of attention & timidity. Psychologically he may be said to labour under impaired will. His observations are common place, trivial, meagre, scanty. He never originates an idea. His topics are the weather reproductions from the Newspapers of the Day or his own sensations. He never adventures upon new enquiries he shuns discussion & distinguishes himself in neither. His decisions are uncertain. It is a rare that he can arrive at an inference an opinion a determination: and it is much more extraordinary if he can adhere to it. He has been on the Eve of writing a letter to a Brother for six Months & has from week to week recoiled from the exertion, changed his mind, lost courage, felt that he had nothing to say. The observation that he was becoming alarmingly attached to the gallery in which he had been placed, that he was sinking down to the level of his habitual taciturn companions, that he had ceased to crave society except of the Attendant: led to his removal to a convalescent gallery. The proposal was unpleasant. He was panic struck by the dread of sleeping alone. He dreaded new friends: he apprehended a host of evils. So decided was his alarm that he has been allowed to sleep in the Attendants Room. This arrangement has disclosed the fact that he is addicted to self pollution. Various unsuccessful attempts have been made to disturb the Monotony of the Patients mode of life and bring such faculties as he retains into more active exercise. He has joined the Dramatic company: he has participated in amusements: he is now enthusiastic in the cultivation of Bowl playing and has ardent aspirations directed towards the Championship. When first admitted he suffered much from vigilation, incubus vague rheumatic fever, modifications of angina pectoris and flatulence but he is now generally free from ailments of all kinds, and is stout and athletic

1 June 1856.

Impaired confidence in his own powers: impaired self-control & the powers which he certainly possesses: timidity amounting to panic under excitement: & a general feebleness of the higher sentiments;

constitute the morbid elements of his Patients' Mind. He is upon the other side of pleasing and amiable manners: of acute observation & retentive memory & is able to recognize the dangers to which he is exposed by his character & the safety which separation from the world insures. Upon one occasion only has he alluded to the probability of returning to active life & this capability of resuming that responsibility which is entailed upon all men. This aspiration was suggested by the discharge of several companions of somewhat similar dispositions: but fell by its own weight, when the support which opposition supplies in such cases was withdrawn and a disposition evinced to promote the laudable attempt. Mr. C spends his time indefatigably in reading, billiards, bowls & other amusements. He still craves a companion in his Bed Room. Except of slight headache Mr. C has not complained

1 June 1857.

Most fortunately Mr. C has found a pursuit. He is designated in the playful humor which diffuses a gaiety & hilarity over the cares and endeavors of the members of such a community. A member of the Drawing Class he discovered his power of executing from copy imitations of lithographs in crayon and has entered upon the cultivation of his talent with great fervour and rapidity & some of his productions are of wonderful beauty & merit. This increased activity of his powers may have been induced by attempts in composition descriptive of a Tour in Ireland made last Autumn with Dr. Dickson which have for many months appeared in the New Moon: or it may be fairly traced more remotely to the excursion itself & the temporary stimulation imparted by contact with his fellow men engaged in practical pursuits or with those exquisitely beautiful scenes which he went to explore. In other respects the case has undergone no modification.

June 1860 Thus Gentlemans & he many respects acted Others. Possessing greater intelligence than those about him he has had yet to accommodate himself to a system and rules that are designed to keep under control and proper management those who are so to different manner mentally affected. To which as much as possible these hardships Mr. C. has been allowed many privileges and daily enjoys them. He walks & rides frequently & daily enjoys a walk like home with the medical men or an occasion visit the country with the more intelligent of his companions.

June 1861 Mr. C seems to have adopted his present residence as permanent he enjoys the society of pleasant companions and has not shown any desire to change his abode. His health is good he has occasionally suffered for headache.

No 678

Dec 1862 — Mr C. proves himself an agreeable companion to the gentlemen with whom he has occasionally associated & himself to the High Coast. He is peculiar and cannot make up his mind to go outside but on rare occasions. He seems to dread being recognized in the street of any one connected with the Institution. With a book he manages to spend with pleasure drawing billiards &c a very happy if not prosperous life.

July 1863 — He removed one after another of his agreeable companions last left Mr C. better still but he has not mentioned or given reason to believe that there exists any desire to leave his present residence. He seems to have come to the conclusion that he would not be safe outside and that he can live as economically and possibly as happily where he is. He is just now laboring under one of his headaches which however have been of late less frequent than formerly. His health is good.

Aug. 1864 — Mr Crawford is unchanged in mental condition. He has just now recovered from an attack of discontent which has arisen from just at the one individual given him by the resident medical officer. He had come to look upon himself more as a prisoner than a patient and has commenced to show such symptoms of restlessness & discontent that an abridgment of his privileges was considered necessary & the beneficial result we are now being treated both by himself and the officers.
He continues suspicious and shy & jealous & can never be depended on for almost any service that he may be asked to perform. His craving for stimulants is to be observed when anything vexatious is going forward when he at once demands a glass of brandy or a dose of Dr of Rhubarb. Any contretemps at once puts him into a state of great excitement in which condition he pushes for stimulants for relief.
His bodily health is good & his headaches have been less frequent than formerly.

Aug 1865 — Mr Crawford has passed another year without any marked change. He has indulgent visits & receives as usual. He has been guilty of several and again boisterous & unruly. He continues to have his self esteem & pride

No 678

and petty annoyances produce in him an excitement far out of proportion to them. He is easily excited and shows by his manner his desire for excitement is intense.
His bodily health has been during the past year remarkably good. He has not suffered from headache or severe from a deep sickness.
He resists in various ways the medical officers and gathers flowers for the ladies whom he fancies. He has gone frequently beyond the walls, and is a constant dispenser of the amusements.

Aug 1886 Mr Crawford has perhaps somewhat improved since last report dated
His bodily health has been good and he has enjoyed complete freedom from headache.
He receives medicine occasionally.
He joins all amusements and makes himself usually useful and ornamental

1 June 1875 No change in main symptoms
1 Dec 1875 No change to be recorded See other Volume
1 May 1876 No change.

C. R. F. LOCK No 672

Oct 26th 1882 Mr Lock is in indifferent health, he is anaemic looking, subject to attacks of diarrhoea & suffers from haemorrhoids which bleed severely often, these have been treated with Hyd Sulph Co pro re without much benefit. He considers that they are caused by malicious people caressing his anus &c. His delusions of station are claimed as also of serpents being thrown at his head when he has a headache &c &c.

April 1st 1883 Mr Lock is in poor health & condition. He has been troubled during the month by the piles which are large & require removal frequently. Mentality same as on last record. He has occasionally what he calls "epileptic fits" and of fainting turns.

22nd June 1884 Mr Lock continues as reported above. His delusions are constant. The piles are very troublesome but the bleeding is kept pretty well in check by the internal use of Liq. Hamamelis Vir.

20. 11. 84 Remains the same. Has many delusions about people persecuting him. Piles somewhat better

Nº 679

Admitted
19 June 1854.

John Whitendge Æt: 65 Married Recently Minister of an Independent Congregation: of a very amiable disposition, gentlemanly department & enjoying high repute for his theological attainments

2. Twenty years since he leaped or was pitched out of a Coach and suffered from Cerebral excitation remaining comatose for some time.

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

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

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

7. The Disease has been continuous & has gradually increased for seven years.

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

9. There is no disposition to commit suicide.

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

11. No hereditary tendencies exist in the Patients family.

12. Aperients, Refrigerants, Nauseants; [viz Antimon. 3ss doses] exercise; light nutritious diet have been used as remedial means.

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

28 July 1854.

For some weeks this mild and gentle person walked about the grounds and galleries saluting all he met as ancient friends and Confederates: conversing earnestly upon literary matters but in so

confused a manner that the import could only be conjectured: then there was observed a slight thin a pronounced tendency to the left side: next he was remarked as stupid as affected with slight impediment in circulation ultimately he was seized with diarrhœa which although mitigated by Sulphuric acid and Gallic acid ultimately assumed the appearance of inflammation of the Mucus Membrane and destroyed life.

Died.

№ 680.

Admitted
3 July 1854

Elizabeth Mc Gavin Æt. 20. A gentlewoman Unmarried Highly educated and has throughout life displayed a most amiable temper.

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

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

4. She has never laboured under Epilepsy nor under any grave Malady.

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

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

7. This is the first attack

8. She generally sleeps well during the Night: but is restless & fidgetty during the Day: rarely sitting down: incessantly endeavouring to get away from the place or person where or with whom she is, by running, leaping from windows [13 feet from ground] climbing walls trees &c

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

10. She neither injures property nor persons.

11. An elder sister has been for some ~~time~~ years in confinement.

12. Since the invasion of Mania she has been secluded from her relations at the family residence under the charge of a Nurse: Leeches have been applied to the groins at the menstrual period: purgatives have likewise been employed; & she has constantly had the benefit of Carriage Exercise

13. She has been actually insane for five weeks

1 June 1855.

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

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

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

1 June 1856.

The restoration of the catamenial discharge has been followed by mitigation. She has allowed herself to be reeducated in habits of cleanliness: she has become more industrious & more successful in her attempts: she yields more willing compliance with the customs of society and the arrangements established for her special benefit: she mingles in meetings for amusement and deports herself with propriety. She has even on rare occasions demonstrated her recollection of early

accomplishments and presents a calm & more intellectual expression of countenance - She is however, even in the presence of her relations shy, silent, awkward, & unwilling or is incapable of supporting her share in conversation - Her frame is less coarse and gross: but is unaffected with any melody - In order to counteract the monotony of her seclusion, to secure the tonic influence of the sea-breeze & of a change of scene it is proposed that Miss M should pass some time in the vicinity of Arnon with a view of invalids

1 June 1857.

For considerable industry, in sense of propriety, in the removal and cultivation of certain of her former accomplishments, in the capability of imitating the manners of educated persons, there may be recorded decided improvement in this Lady. But she is still reserved, indolent, disinclined to receive or communicate new impressions and destitute of that acuteness of perception, consciousness of mental power, and keenness & delicacy of sentiment which formerly distinguished her. She spent some time in the Country during last Autumn & a similar enfranchisement is in a short time to be attempted. She is not so corpulent and the features are not so gross & animal in expression.

June 1860 Mrs Lindsay's health has become much impaired she often spits the exact nature of the disease under which she labours is not made out. But the principal symptoms are distinctly proved & frequent vomiting after taking it. Convalescent constant salivation & at the same time a decided marked from her former progress towards improved mental health. She sometimes sits much on the Sofa a chair tattles little & does not take the interest in anything.

Dec. 1861 Mrs McLaren has passed another year in the same uncomfortable and unimproving condition. Her bodily state is the same as mentioned in last report. She has been obliged to remain in bed for some time during the winter but the amount unchanged.

June 1862 Miss McLaren goes now to spend some time at the sea side as has been her habit for some years now past. It is hoped that this change of air will enable her condition which remains really unimproved. The distressing salivation and vomiting have so continued that it is only

No 650

by the most constant care of his attendant that anything can remain on he stomach. She has of late manifested considerable irritability and an unexpected power of resisting her supposed wants. Generally she is quiet and tractable.

July 1863. Miss McFarlin has been for a month at Newman water-cure she has so far regained strength that she was able to inflict on her attendant severe injuries and this apparently worse for the shadow she has yet considerable power of retentivity. That this lady has continued to live let alone her recently latent powers endured a wonder and her surviving is undoubtedly owing the assiduous care of her attendant both during the night and day. Miss McFarlin is now able to walk about and enjoy her life at home side.

Aug. 1864 since last reported on a marvelous change has taken place in this case. From being one of the most quiet and passive creatures she has become one of the most excited creatures in the house. Destruction & violence she requires to be dressed in strong dresses and secluded or placed in the box bed at night. At the same the irritability of stomach continues she food frequently rejected. Her body is extremely emaciated & a physical matter of wonder that she can sustain so much excitement without having any corresponding extent of nourishment to sustain it. She weighs only [illegible] weight. Her arms above her hips. Frequently assaults severe violent. often violent she strikes and kicks out right and left and seems to be quite careless who is her victim whom she also covers with abuse of an indelicate kind. Of late she has been on the whole more manageable enjoys the open air for an hour or so daily she is very thin. She brother & mother have visited her lately.

Aug 1865 This lady's life may be said to be a daily miracle. That she delirious phrases that she apparently vomits all her food that she is almost constantly in a state of excitement & restlessness that she is destructive dangerous to herself in the fury of her fits and that these have continued during all the past year renders her life a miracle. Had it not been seen it could not have been believed that such a thin person creature could live

No 680

come through Lent an amount of excitement and suffering. She has to be dressed & undressed daily in consequence she is then just put in a chair in which she is carefully fixed. She is then taken out in the balcony to enjoy the fresh air for a certain time & returned. Just before the bed being one of special construction with a lid. She food has to be given her her habits are those of an infant. She tears her clothes and bedding to shreds. The treatment consists in giving her food & wine. She frequently spits all her food. She lips are swollen & often dark with blood. She face dusky & pale her body extremely emaciated. She is more out of her galling and requires the constant attendance of an aged with the occasional assistance of another.

Aug 1866 This poor lady continues to day as her unusual violence no change in mental health
Bodily very bad. irritable stomach constant excitement great physical weakness
Bowels much constipated.
Dr visit of Salvation this year
On morning she pulled out three of her own teeth and had the bed covered with blood from her gums.
Is much confined in the "Box bed"

1 Jan 1875 This lady lives and acts like animal of destructive propensities She tears her Clothes or any thing she can may be near her. Her Consignment is that she has to be surrounded with strong furniture or her clothing. All her daily in the extreme she exposes her breasts

1 Dec 1875 There is no improvement in this Case. She subject spit dines exactly similar to the life that any animal is kept at. No control for modesty in any shape nor perspicuity in any degree She passes her time tearing rags that are given her to prevent her destroying things of more value. She is intolerable as well as dangerous

1 May 1876 There is no improvement in any respect

April 1877. Continued in Case Book 14. page 98. Next No 1211.

№ 681.

Admitted
4 July 1864.

George Laws Æt. 34 Unmarried has had no occupation: although an attempt was made to teach him Mechanics, Engineering, agriculture. His disposition is naturally kind & conscientious but perverse, his Education moderate his deportment reserved and abstracted.

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

3. For some years his behaviour has been marked with cold hearted neglect and neglect towards his relatives

4. When young he was affected with Chorea & latterly with Tapæ worm.

5. The disease presents the aspect of partial Insanity

6. His appetite is variable, sometimes abstaining from food at other times eating copiously. B. torpid P languid when excited is affected with cold & exsanguination of the hands and feet.

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

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

9. He cherishes no suicidal designs

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

11. A younger Brother has recently exhibited great cerebral excitement.

12.

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

1 June 1855.

Mr Laws presents patiently under a most attractive form. He is gentle, polite, contented. His great source of anxiety is that he may not give offence or that he has inflicted pain or injury and his chief encouragement that all his difficulties & errors are about to be removed & that all will, to use his own terms, be arranged. It is unusual to obtain so much information as is contained in the foregoing paragraph from the patient but he formerly wrote copious communications to his friends in which his perplexities and hopes were detailed. His letters were vague, obscure and inconsecutive, they were invariably written in pencil & bore no date no introductory salutation. He has latterly ceased to write. The act is spontaneous and dictated according to his own statement by the lack of suitable topics. A Brother is an inmate of another gallery. They sit together in Chapel, during public amusements, & there is an obvious display of attachment upon the part of the younger but the object of his mention although amiable & placid, appears indifferent and inattentive. His manners are extremely mild and refined but although he readily ~~confines~~ complies with all directions he cannot be induced to take an active part in any amusement or occupation. His pale countenance is not an indication of unhappiness

1 June 1856.

Mr Laws is still shy, gentle and complacent. He never assumes Courage or ~~Courage~~ energy sufficient to disagree with any one. This perfectness is partly the result of indecision and debility & confusion. All motives are presented to him modified or of such a perfect parity of attempt that he experiences a difficulty in obeying any. The indifference which is coincident imparts a resigned and perhaps contented spirit; and a tendency to acquiesce in and act upon the dogma, whatever it is, is best. The death of his brother seemed scarcely to ruffle his tranquility or stagnation: & ignoring the fact of dissolution, and admitting that of change of condition he continues to write frequently to the deceased neither pausing for nor expecting a reply: and expressing his optimism, or vague sense of satisfaction in terms as obscure, balanced and indefinite as the ideas they represent. The visit of friends excited no stimulating influence he is still effeminate and feeble in appearance appearance

1 June 1857.

Mr L continues to address his deceased brother in writing. He does not seek to be informed of his real fate, his communications generally include the latest letters which he may have received from his family. Many of the expressions seem to imply that the person addressed may be a shadow. Very recently he proposed to abolish his own name as his friend was homeless. The intimation of the death of his Brother has likewise it is suspected been received with suspicion. He described it as containing no intelligence of importance & forwarded it to the deported Percy without allusion to the great family bereavement. No trace of sorrow has subsequently been detected. The Patient suffered from an attack of influenza: bathes reserved his health & exhibits his accustomed habits.

June 1860 Mr Laws does not court notice he shuns observation and generally walks by himself. He is apt to get up with a start move rapidly about the room uttering sounds & discharge noises from his throat and chest. He then appears to be in a passion. She has refused to go out of late and manifests great irritability when asked to leave the house.

June 1861 The visits of his near relatives Mr Laws receives in way that indicates more indifference that great satisfaction. He is quiet and docile with them but does not demand a change of abode. Mr Laws has been secluded on account of the annoyance his noise and excitement gave to other patients. His bodily health is good.

Nov. 1862 A long time after the subject has been talked of and dismissed Mr Laws may be heard muttering to himself respecting the material points under discussion asking questions and stating conclusions. His noise is still occasionally troublesome and necessitates his seclusion until the fit is over. Generally he is docile & his bodily health is good.

July 1863 Mr Laws condition remains unchanged and nothing has occurred in his history that requires notice here. His habits are peculiar his irritability undiminished. He is very stubborn and it required on one occasion force to compel him to submit to the rules of the institution. Authority once shown has since been

No 681

respected and tho' a slight irritability and impatience of control remains yet on the whole W L is amenable to the authority under which he is placed. W L. communicates with his friends regularly. He is robust and at present under contemplation that he should spend a week at the Sea Side.

Aug 1864 W L Laws has passed over the past year without any remarkable change. The disposition to resist the routine orders of the Gaol in which he was placed has now been entirely overcome and there only remain left of irritability and refractoriness an occasional outburst of swearing & noise which come on suddenly and last for a few minutes much to the discomfort of those about him. W L also indulges in long soliloquy discussing & every thing that comes under his notice in the house & his comments on the events of the day are sometimes very amusing. His point of view is entirely selfish & so and so "got a drive in the carriage or a dram from the D^r and I did not. They "ought have taken me to the pic nic rather than Capt Sandilands" while other conversation has to his hearing passed from one subject to another W L may be found soliloquizing on the subject that has long been passed. His remarks are usually unperspicuous. W L enjoys good bodily health & is in frequent communication with his relatives.

Aug 1865 W L Laws has not changed in Mental health. He is now very querulous testy & stubborn. He talks much to himself gets into a great rage coughs loudly talks in an undertone. Jumps rapidly from one subject to another. He has frequent bouts of passion when he is dangerous. His bodily health is good his fingers continue to contract the tendons becoming shorter and bending the fingers of the right hand into the palm of the hand
He has been for the Seaside for a month. Has returned fatty bloated and very excited. He reads the Newspapers is fond of walking in the grounds driving out and appearing at all public Entertainments. He plays chess.
He has been visited by his Sisters and Relatives both think an Asylum & take him on a visit to Pendine but it is not known that such a scheme is to be carried out.

Aug 1866

Mr Laws' mental state is unchanged.
Bodily health good
Has been to Cumae Waterfort for a month
Regrets medicine system.
Has been occasionally visited.

№ 682.

Admitted
6 July 1854.

Andrew Welch Æt 56. An Auctioneer & Writer Married & a good education lively disposition & social habits

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

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

4. He has never been subject to Epilepsy

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

6. He is represented to be in good health

7. Similar attacks occurred 15 & 30 years ago.

8.

9. He attempted to destroy himself by strangulation

10. He manifests no disposition to injure others.

11. The disease is hereditary.

12. 'General Treatment'—

13. He has been ill for three weeks and never was before in an Asylum

21. December 1854

Mr Welch's case presents the following series of stages

I He suffered from intense depression a conviction that he was no longer what he formerly was: that he was passing into a state of [illegible]

II A loss of the consciousness of time: inattention: and an apparent inability to receive external impressions

III. Impulsive acts: as seizing the Attendant whom he mistook for the Monarch

IV Total abstinence from food except when offered by Matron.

V. Feelings of panic and perplexity accompanied by inattention to cleanliness. In this condition the evacuations were very scanty. The quantity of Urine increased by using Gin Toddy

VI. Tendency to Syncope

VII. Restoration of natural feelings.

VIII. Delusions as to the extent of his pecuniary liabilities: his loss of caste situation and reputation

IX. The gradual admission that these views must have been founded on error and the resumption of former habits, pursuits, and partialities The treatment chiefly depended in the employment of alteratives, diuretics, & stimulants.

Discharged.

N° 683

Admitted
3 July 1854.

Thomas Gibson Cant. Æt. 26 Attorney at Law Unmarried of good Education and naturally mild disposition

2. The disease is traced to masturbation & spermat

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

4. He has not been affected with convulsive diseases but has been subjected to Medical Treatment for various diseases.

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

6. The general health is pronounced to be good.

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

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

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

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

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

12. Vegetable tonics: Morphea & Henbane and the local application of Nitrate of silver were resorted to while he laboured under Spermatorrhœa.

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

30 December 1854.

This case, which formerly came under the designation of suicidal Melancholia must now be regarded as one of Mania. The Patient for Days & Nights declaimed, threatened, boasted, wept: & for weeks acted the orator in the

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

Discharged.

№ 684.

Admitted 22 August 1854.

David Duncan Æt. Married A Physician of liberal education, gentlemanly & retiring manners & unreproachable conduct.

2. The disease is attributed to Fever & Influenza

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

4 He laboured under Typhus Fever many years ago but has never been subject to convulsions.

5. The Patient labours under Melancholia of a most acute character

6. He is & sallow but is declared to be free from acute bodily ailment

7. The disease has not presented any lucid intervals.

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

9. He is believed to cherish suicidal designs.

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

11

12

13. The despondency has existed for many years.

This unhappy person ceased not for a moment when he could obtain a listener to deplore his misery. He was sinking & he could not recover here: there existed Stricture of the intestinal canal and this delusion was held notwithstanding the repeated evacuation of healthy solid stools: there was a total inability to sleep although his nights were passed in calm undisturbed slumber: and when no specific bowel

of distress occurred & he fears, the Conscious grounds of self examination—
He had been ordered alterations & stimulants: he had been visited &
encouraged frequently by the medical officers, and supervised & ob
=liged carefully, but the following entry explains the termination of
these efforts. "Dr. Duncan deprived in forenoon exhilarated in afternoon:
Committed suicide about 7 A.M. by attaching pocket handkerchief to
spigot in esteroom to water closet Found by R McWilliams & visi
=ted by Dr. Lindsay artificial Respiration tried visited by Dr. Brown

Died.

№ 685.

Admitted
23 August 1854.

Andrew Wyllie Johnston Æ. 22 - Warehouseman in Glasgow Unmarried of good education mild disposition & good temper.

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

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

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

5. The malady is said to present a religious complexion

6. Appetite indifferent - digestion imperfect evacuations unnatural P/20 R hurried.

7 This is the first attack

8. The prevailing delusions are represented as "religious"

9. There exists no suicidal design

10. He is perfectly harmless although loco tenens.

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

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

12. The Patient has been in his present state for four & a few days & has never been secluded.

September 1854.

This Patient was labouring when admitted under what the American Physicians designate Syphomania. He was almost moribund. The Mental symptoms those of incoherence and of extreme restlessness were to be attributed to ulceration of the intestines and extensive ca=

ædies in the Lungs, or rather to the morbid condition of which these were the effects. Continued attempts were made to support the strength: to allay the rapid course of the abdominal disease by counter-irritation to lessen constitutional irritation by the exhibition of gentle opiates, by drocy anic acid: but it was the desire of his friends that if home could impart any solace to his mind, it should be afforded

Discharged.

Nº 686.

Admitted
31 August 1854.

William Pierre Ct. Unmarried An English Barrister of distinguished talents.

2. His Mental condition is attributed to over in study.

3. No premonitory Symptoms were seen previous to the occurrence of the alienation

4. He was not subject to Epilepsy

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

6.

7. This is said to be a relapse

8 His visions of grandeur and aggrandisement are constant day & night when not asleep –

9. He has not attempted to commit suicide

10. He is excitement but not violent.

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

12.

13. His present Symptoms have continued about four weeks: but he has been more or less insane for eighteen months –

15 September 1854.

The Treatment of this case has been almost exclusively confined to mitigate the effect or to prevent the aggravation of injuries and conditions existing when received and not necessarily connected with the Mental malady under which he labours. The best method of recording these steps and the new difficulties which sprung up as a disease was made will be to extract a few of the reports written at the time.

30 August General Paralysis Result originally by profuse bleeding. Noisy restless: covered with wounds inflicted by pressing through a Window Symptoms of left knee joint the consequence of one of these - The Patient has pulled out many of his teeth. Constitutional sink considerable.
1 September Profuse Diarrhœa Cerebral excitement Restlessness & inability excessive Two men required to watch him or ropes to retain him in Bed May be relieved by intestinal discharge A Stringent and opiate.
3. Sept. Wildly maniacal wounds which are much more numerous & grave than was supposed injured during the incessant struggle. Quiet during day. Has vomited or regurgitated Food.
4 Sept. A Tranquil night Sores looking better Tongue Coated Has repeatedly rejected food from stomach Extracted teeth Proposed to place him in dark chamber: Stuffed Bed: but this would allow masturbation to go on unchecked. The Patient is so preoccupied or so insensible to pain as to disregard the dressing of his deep penetrating sores except one in the nates which it is feared may contain portions of glass - Allowed Cigars Tranquil Camomile for Quiet Work.
6. September. Sores much improved Out of Bed experimentally. Took Tea at Table Rapid Dry Conversation directed to his former station & dignity. He is the first God in Heaven He built the palaces Laws of Marble
7 September Diarrhœa Talks gibberish. Masturbates openly Twitching of right arm Left arm remained baggy. Same in attempting to walk
9. Sep. Enormous abscess of arm opened. Discharge serious Other sores not yet healing Tongue good but takes a small quantity Removed to dormitory for greater means of inspection & supervision.
10. Noisy Leaps out of Bed Struggles incessant An opiate administered which rendered him drowsy. Tremor Muscular Violent action of heart Sores not improving but swelling of left arm not marked
12. Bladder much distended Catheterism apparent fracture or separation of lower part of Sternum with slight external emphysema Mischief resulted from Leaping & Struggles subsequent to fall Knee joint injured at some remote time Minor Cigarscauds ruptured Sores not improved One scratched into a hole aspect pinched and pale.
13. Slept well after Bromide Morph Bladder distended voided by pressure Further examination would indicate fracture of ribs or separation at cartilages. He has been resting in Bed since he walked about in Mud Bath Gallery. If these injuries occurred at same time with wounds the journey and exertions of Patient seem fabulous. Typhoid Pneumonia right Lung posteriorly Extensive sinus of left arm Pulse strong & rapid Some stupor Singultus

14 September Semicomatose Mucous Rattles heard all over chest P failing Temperature high U papers involuntarily Tendency to Gangrene of Elbow. Takes food. Wine. As the only means explaining the series of injuries which contributed to accelerate Mr P's death, the following extract of a letter from Professor Pirrie Aberdeen, his Medical attendant may be inserted

1 The dimensions of the air hole in the Water Closet through which Mr P had ascended himself is 14½ by 6½ inches the longer measure being the transverse

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

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

4. He must have fallen on the Roof where it joins the wall to which the Water Pipe is fixed and having fallen on his feet he must have then fallen.

Re back upon the sloping window of the Roof as his face must have been towards the Perpendicular wall his body falling backwards into the window when his feet came probably against the sloping Roof was unavoidable. It is not a cupola into which he fell but a sloping window which measures 18 inches from side to side & 26 inches from above downwards The waste had first struck the Window and broke the glass & window frame and the whole of the Pelvis and upper third of the Thigh went into the window The further descent of his body into the room below was prevented by an iron bar which at a few inches below the window went in the direction of the long measurement of the Window &c

Died.

№ 687.

Admitted 8 September 1854.

Mary Johnston Æt. 40 Unmarried Accountant in a Military Establishment of superior education, sensitive disposition, & equable temper.

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

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

4. She has never been subject to convulsive diseases nor to any affection except Hæmorrhoids.

5. The Patient labours under Hypochondriacal Melancholia. She labours under many unfounded apprehensions as to the state of her health, that she is about to die, that she cannot recover - with these there are now mingled fears as to her spiritual condition

6. There is present great general apathy B inactive

7. This is the first attack

8. She watches and walks during the night.

9. There is no suicidal intention.

10. She is gentle

11. No hereditary tendency is said to exist: yet an uncle is now an inmate and his daughter died insane

12. Change of scene & sea bathing have been tried as remedial measures without any advantage

13. She has never been an inmate of an asylum nor was insanity suspected until six or seven weeks ago.

1 June 1855

The features of this Lady's malady have been chiefly those of Melancholia She she has conceived herself to be lost, to be dying, to be ruined and the cause of misfortune to others: and has presented the ap-

=pect of extreme suffering and sorrow and despair: but with these feelings there have been associated vague apprehension & profound apathy apparently de=pending upon enfeeblement of volition which have converted her into a mute motionless automaton, knowing what she ought to do, and not unwilling to comply with her cognition, but incapable of existing under the mental instigation or the muscular effort necessary to the accomplishment of her conception. She in consequence of this paid no attention to the calls of nature even in the pub=lic room & it became necessary to remove her to the Crop Gallery but as a mean of correcting the tendency & of protecting her fellow patients from annoyance. When so removed she admitted the necessity for the arrangement but excus=ed her helpless and supine condition as an explanation of the discrep=ancy between her avowals and her acts. She has been treated by the administration of stimulants & alteratives principally the long continued use of the Bichlor. Hyd. The latter medicine was suggested from the suspicion that torpidity of the Liver had been induced by sedentary habits, close attention to business and anxiety. Incessant efforts have contemporaneously been made to stimulate the mental powers generally, to divert them individu=ally, and to withdraw them from self-contemplation by exercise, atten=dance upon amusements especially by reading aloud and occupation. The results have been encouraging. The Patient is now generally attentive to cleanliness: displays greater vivacity of manner, and capacity for sim=ple processes of thought. She has corresponded with her friends and even visited some of those in the neighbourhood. Her Physical condition is now perfectly healthy.

8 August 1855.

The Patient does not appear to have approached nearer to convalescence during the past months: but a sister has visited her & is so astonished by her improvement and so thoroughly impressed by the acceleration that may be imparted to her progress by a residence at the sea-side that she has been

Discharged.

№ 688.

Admitted
11 October 1854.

Hew Blackwood Æt: 14. Unmarried of no Profession Irritable and passionate in disposition. He can read write and count a little. Is ill neat and cleanly in all his Habits.

2. He labours under Idiocy which is attributable to nervousness during dentition.

3. No change was observed previously to the establishment of his present condition.

4. He has never been subject to Epilepsy.

5. The mind is stationary in its capacity & acquisitions.

6. His physical functions said to be normal.

7. The disease has been continuous since its commencement.

8. He is naturally and by training cleanly: disposed to appropriate small articles, to plunge his hands &c in water. He is restless in the earlier part of the Night but generally sleeps for eight or ten hours

9. There is no suicidal tendency.

10. He is mischievous but not malicious

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

12. He has been rendered docile and dutiful by gentleness and firmness with some degree of success.

13. He has been in his present state since he was six months old He was inmate of a school for Idiots in Bath for four years.

1 June 1855.

For some time after admission this boy appeared altogether intractable and unclaimable. He rushed to and fro, he leaped from the floor to the table, he eluded the grasp, and when arrested in his mischievous course he cast himself down & uttered piercing cries. He de

: cised to roam about rude : he disturbed every article of furniture, and con-
-verted the quiet groups into which he was introduced into a scene of
confusion & consternation. It is probable that these results flowed from
the unrestrained state in which he had for some time been left at home, sub-
: sequent to the death of a sister who formerly had charge of him, and partly
from the injudicious management of the person to whose care he was con-
-fided. Since the appointment of an intelligent attendant he has become
calm, & gentle obedient, and now observant of many of the conventional rules
which guide robust minds. His susceptibility of tuition has been fully es-
-tablished by the progress he has made under the tuition of Mrs Delgairns who
has endeavoured to direct his wandering attention to reading & cyphering, & by
his acquiring the first elements of military discipline from his present atten-
. dant.

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

1 June 1856.

This boy has been subjected to Educational Training, as well as the authority
occasionally exercised by the officers: but the only observed results are greater
docility & quietude & a more willing adaptation to the suggestions and injunc-
-tions of which he is the object. The stringency of these arrangements can-
-not however be great or painful, as when visited by his parents & friends
he displays no desire to return home or to escape from the pupillage
in which he passes his life. His position must be characterised by the stern
as the slightest relaxation of the discipline maintained is followed by a rebound to
former habits of restlessness & mischief. He lives much in the open air
& is blooming and cheerful.

1 June 1857.

N.B. is no entirely amenable to discipline, and although for some
time deprived of the constant services of an attendant none has been no
relapse into his disposition for disobedience, misrule, and mischief. He
is troublesome, importunate, and clamorous for pennies or confectionary:
but his demeanour is much more respectful, tranquil, and genial. Espec-
-ially however he is still the untamed frolicsome child. He has grown
to manly stature: and presents intelligence of countenance as well as
symmetry of form. There has been no corresponding development
of reason or perspicacity.

No 688.

June 1861 The monotonous life of this idiot knows nothing of impatience & discontent. Occasionally very restless and troublesome he exhausts himself with apparently ingenuity and intelligence to torment his neighbours and he especially delights in annoying the old Irish Women but they know how to submit quietly to his impulses. He is regularly visited at the considerable distance by one of his sisters.

June 1862 He remains unchanged. His bodily health is good and his powers of tormenting are undiminished. He is mischievous cunning and wretched. A fellow patient has endeavoured to teach him some fundamental truths but he only learns like a parrot to talk of them & cannot understand the appreciate their value & significance. Bodily health good —

July 1863 There has been displayed a greater amount of irritability of late in this case. He is more tormenting and less tractable he destroys his clothes than his food and nails crop clothes & bedding. These evil tendencies have necessitated his removal to the Refractory Gallery where he has been subjected to various kinds of restraint — But all forms of treatment are alike unproductive of any good result. Kindness and coercion have each been left him unexercised. His restlessness and excitement may be almost termed an attack of mania depending on his ordinary condition. He is thinner and seems to suffer from the excitement.

Aug. 1864 This mischievous idiot has on the whole been less troublesome this year than he has been for some previous. Probably his better training is to be thanked for this, having been placed in a gallery where immediate measures were taken to prevent his injuring his fellow patients he has formed that his misbehaviour is immediately followed by restrictions of the kind he values & accordingly he has found that it is better for him to behave himself. He breaks no panes of the windows now to obtain the air & keeps the stove. He now also wears his own clothes & appears decently at table. His bodily health is good. His mental condition unchanged with exception of the improvement mentioned. He has been visited by his father

No 688.

Aug 1865 This poor boy has not improved. His association with the inmates it is to be feared has not been of benefit to him. Of late he has been more mischievous & cunning injuring those about him & regardless of punishment has no power to restrain his excesses. He has also been destructive at times of his clothing tearing it when dressed in a dress of strong material.
His bodily health is good. He has a tendency to constipation
He employs himself talking about electricity strangely untidy pulls pinching his pillows chews his pillow tells long yarns & is doing all manner of mischief. He seldom sits of the pulley as his restraint but the constant watches. His mental capacity is the same & in the grounds shews he is in a less mischievous state.

Aug 1866 His poor boy's mental health is unchanged
Bodily health good during the past year
Very mischievous noisy & destructive.
Has not been visited by his friends.
Is unable & join in any amusement.

1 June 1875 This unfortunate gentleman is unfortunately at times very marked and he has once attacked his brother — his general conduct remains very satisfactory in all respects

1 Dec 1875 There is the same restlessness and unfortunately displays in this case. The functions of the urine performed naturally the urine pass with his ease. He keeps to chief himself or uses his pocket handkerchief for these purposes and during the period of one has proven to break them he does not restrain to attack

April 27 1877. Remains in good health & well

Sept 2nd 78 No change to record.

Sept 6th 1879 Mr Blackwood remains in statu quo: he goes through the same attendings performances and though inclined to be mischievous is amenable to discipline. His bodily health is good

May 10th 80 Mr Blackwood continues to attend nice and occasionally to be very destructive to his clothing.

Sept 14th 80 Mr Blackwood Continues to be mischievous & very destructive to his clothing

238

March 14th. No change to record

8th April 1882. Mr. Blackwood remains much the same. He continues in fair health

Oct 21st 1882. Mr Blackwood is in good health, he has had a cold lately from which he has not quite recovered.

April 4th 1883. Mr Blackwood is in good health & fair condition. Mentally there is no change.

10. 12. 84. Mr Blackwood remains the same; he is still irritable and occasionally violent. Bodily health good

Nº 689.

Admitted 18 October 1854.

William Johnston Æt. 29. Has acted as a Clerk but is really of no occupation Unmarried of "an ordinary amount of education" and amiable but solitary disposition.

2. The cause of his malady is affirmed to have been the injudicious application of the cold water cure: but masturbation is suspected to have been more instrumental & to have preceded this experiment.

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

4. He has had no convulsive disease nor any other of grave character except scarlet fever.

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

6. He is thin & pale on the surface and apparently debilitated.

7. He has had many attacks of similar character & perhaps no complete intermission.

8. He has been capricious, exacting, selfish: inclined to solitude, to remain in bed, to abandon all pursuits when despondent & to seek for sympathy & yet to avoid the sources from which it might be drawn.

9. There is no tendency to suicide

10. In general he is gentle & conciliating in his manners, even cheerful in his disposition: but he has estranged himself from his friends, adopts sudden antipathies and of late becomes morose unsociable & irascible.

11. Relations of the Patient are insane, but whether ancestral or collateral is not known

12

13. He has been repeatedly an inmate of Saughton Hall Asylum & benefitted by his residence but left it at his own desire, and generally under circumstances which pointed to a prolongation of his stay

1 June 1855

This refined and delicate organization has been injured not by hydropathic interference, for its ruin had been effected previous to such application, but to secret pollution to which the means of indulging in that solitude and indolence which are consequences & symptoms of the habit. There is no proof that the Patient labours under Spermatorrhœa: but he looks pale & of gracile conformation, while on a broad & rapid consideration of the case the Malady would be pronounced to be Melancholy there is a deeper taint than the mere sentiment of despondency, or the self recrimination of wasted time, or misapplied talents and opportunities, and of a future without a plan or a purpose. The Patient will cand to be originally obstinate and unmanageable as now unstable and the blame rather than the guide of the other faculties. It is incapable of carrying out any resolution in which time, & pains patience, and combination of means are elements. When depressed, which occurs, it is affirmed, subsequently to fatigue the patient flies from his sufferings - from the dread of greater mental perturbation & the tendency to Suicide to the protection afforded by the discipline & treatment pursued in an Asylum He is then content to denude himself of all responsibility, to allow the will of others to guide him, and to adopt implicitly what is suggested whether agreeable or in opposition to his own tastes & opinions. When such a course ensues or relieves his self-reliance, when happiness is partially restored his confidence becomes exaggerated, his conviction that his malady is eradicated, that health will be reinstated independently of the aid of others or extraneous arrangements or protracted courses of mental discipline obtains an ascendancy over his fears or doubts and he ventures the world with his own resources - without definite object or employment or destination. His ~~nature~~ nature at this stage evidently becomes impulsive & excitable and it is suspected that he yields to a certain extent to his passions before the reaction & relapse occurs. He is a man of religious impressions & well defined notions of duty: but his defective will again fails to bring

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

1 August 1855.

Wm I has adopted the suggestion contained in the last paragraph or rather he hopes that may have the power of will to bind himself & to adhere to the bond when contracted. But this adoption is premature: it anticipates the period of probation indicated, and it is suspected that the result rather of an impulse in a right direction than of a wise and matured resolution.

He left the institution with regret-

Discharged.

Nº 690.

Admitted
14 October 1854.

Joseph Tweddle Æt: Unmarried A decorative Painter of good ordinary education of irritable Temper "particular" and jinical disposition.

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

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

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

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

6.

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

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

9. He has alluded to the commission of Suicide

10. He is apparently inoffensive.

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

12. No regular treatment has been attempted.

13. He was never before placed in an Asylum.

14 May 1855.

The earlier entries in this case embrace a number of the Morbid Manifestations

21. Oct. Loquacious, vainglorious as to his capabilities as a house decorator designer: as to the extent of his father's business transactions as to the success of a Brother who is a medical man. Disease attributed to Dissipation, disappointed love, and to general Paralysis Pupils large P. rapid T. clean.

23. Mr. T. Continues more tranquil & rational Declaims Shakespeare sings "Remember Me" and boasts of his Ventriloquistic Powers.

24. Is discontented, & unhappy, and excited. Has been assaulted or annoyed at least by Mr. Green.

The evolution & early satisfaction of the patient were strongly contrasted with the querulous and irritable tone he occasionally assumed his egotistic pretensions & being occasionally interwoven with petitions for trivial indulgences or complaints of the most insignificant grievances. - His vainglory, for a season, gave way to discontent & the partial return of intelligence was contemporaneous with the development of a disposition less agreeable than that associated with disease. He was convinced that about this period he never slept.

7. February Mr. T. somewhat excited by unknown causes yesterday. Much irritated by being appointed the occupant of the Sofa in expectation of the arrival of Dr. Drummond. Exhibited slight annoyance at hour of visit & was in a few minutes after consulted upon the floor of the gallery. From redness of cravat the blood was absolutely extravasated on the forehead & about the eyes. There were eight or ten attacks of convulsions at first unilateral & then involving both sides. As the Patient was plethoric, he was cupped to After depletion fits ceased & partial consciousness restored

8 February. No return of fits articulates but indistinctly: His answers and all his acts slow. Has slept B only slightly moved. Nit P.T - Pulse Magnes. Visited by friends.

14 Vivacious and intellectually nearly as well as before the attack He remembers his parents his parents visit: & speaks Calx as to indisposition. T dry. P120 B opened satisfactorily after still required. The volition apparently fails rather than the power in moving the lower limbs in which he complains of pain.

On the 16 he was able to leave Bed without assistance & spontaneously but contemporaneously with his improvement he was seized with of both lungs which appearing to be of an asthenic type was treated by Blistering: Although for a time the prognosis was most discouraging: the patient's recovery was rapid and complete

This series of ailments may fairly be regarded as critical or curative. Since convalescence was fully established few indications of aberration have been observed. The Patient is still vain: but such was his original disposition & the absence of all exaggerated pretension, of impatience & irritability is regarded as demonstrative of the eradication of the disease by his friends. After a probation of rather long duration he was discharged.

Discharged.

691.

Admitted
15th November 1854. Jane Allen Æt: 57 Unmarried Moderate Education perfectly respectable department but fond of stimulants

2 The disease is traced to disease of stomach aggravated by secret drinking

3. No change was observed premonitory of mental overthrow

4. Never subject to Convulsive disease; Lost the sense of Vision in Small pox: (at Æt: 3½) and one eye has recently inflamed and suppurated.

5. Is suffering under the Monomania of suspicion & fear

6. Blind, but other senses normal – Refuses food & has done so for 5 days Drinks cold water Bowels constipated

7. First attack, and was ushered in by stomachic disorder

8. Conceives that she is poisoned & about to be robbed & murdered by servant Sleeps during the Night, but has occasionally wandered during the Night in the House

9. Not inclined to commit suicide but has dreamed of cutting instruments

10. She is perfectly harmless

11. No hereditary tendency of any kind known to exist in her family – Mother died at 90 – her father at 70 of Consumption.

12. Has been insane for a fortnight but never secluded

1855. 1 June.

The great difficulty in treating this case has been the extreme emaciation, debility, and intractability of the patient. Although so much reduced that she required to be carried to bed on admission: although so much attenuated that she could scarcely be strapped in the feeding chair, and although suffering compulsory from Bronchitis alimentation was absolutely necessary. The disagreeable sensations attending the feeding process induced her to take nourishment under which she improved considerably and was able to remain in the work Room with other patients. She again fell back and was placed in sick room where she remained during

her residence. She has throughout shown a disinclination for food: the conviction that she was compelled to swallow enormous quantities & that the source of all her sufferings was repletion, while she has been treated for Diarrhœa & nourished with jelly, Comp &c. Under all the circumstances described her mental condition has been the same. She is miserably wretched. Her imagination devises every form of annoyance, and her credulity suggests that she is subjected to all. It is probable that the sense of debility may be construed as a result of these modes of persecution.

During the months of July & August she again improved much & was for a short time removed to the workroom, all means of ameliorating her condition, however only elicited renewed complaints and piteous exclamations. She was now expiring - She would fall - She was disheveled by food of the most unsuitable and undigested kinds. She affirmed that the arrow-root was whitening the Wine - Red-Ink &c. During this period she suffered from Dyspepsia which was partially combated by Phosphoric acid - On the 12th October she is described as more worthy than formerly. Her complaints are unchanged except that Opium is added to the inedible compounds prepared upon her. It is worthy of remark that these delusions as to the qualities of her food are all connected with those of which she could not have retained any precise recollection. On the 23d November she was attacked by Asthenic Diarrhœa, under which she sank exhausted.

Died. -

692.

Admitted 17th November 1864.

John Rutherford Æt: 44. A Mill-owner - well educated

2. Excess in Wine & Spirituous liquors.

3. There has been occasional depression & Excitement.

4. Is described as healthy

5. Evinces loss of Memory and Mental aberration. The symptoms have been stationary

6. Appetite Moderate - general function natural

7. First attack

8. Extremely indolent & disposed to remain in bed

9. No suicidal tendency

10. He is gentle and amiable

11. A sister of the patient has been mentally deceased for a number of years.

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

13. Has been insane for 4 months but never in an asylum. On admission Mr R. partial loss of continuity of thought Courteous manners, rather pompous Praised - action of heart rather strong.
Evidently distressed that his fair fame should be tarnished by seclusion in an Asylum. He describes himself as a man born to command; as a Rock, as accustomed to address the Masses, - as of superior education, and endeavours to point out the incongruity that so intelligent a person should be in leading strings, should be shorn of his usefulness; but he experiences great difficulty in expressing these propositions. His excitement and circumlocution are such that he objects to have in view to Cash sight of; he deviates from his course, wanders, becomes confused, and seems to be conscious that his attempts has failed.
1st December Appears to labour under marked sensibility of the feet

as he imagines that his bed & especially the lower part of it is placed over a hole or stove & that the floor of the gallery is inconveniently heated. He has commenced a course of Mur Ammon Phosph: Ferri and walking exercise. 15th December additional proofs of Mr R's defective memory. He can form no estimate as to the duration of his residence here, nor as to the passage of time; he has not acquired, (or rather has not retained the name of a single individual with whom he is associated & altogether fails in separating events from recent events.

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

1st June 1850 Mr R rarely interrupts that reserve & dignity which mark the whole of his conduct even for the purpose of urging those wishes which it is inferred are still cherished or of asserting and vindicating those lofty claims which are shadowed forth in every look and movement. When he does depart from what may now be regarded as a habit it is first either for the purpose of obtaining those laws of courtesy & condescension which he still acknowledges or 2d to expose the treachery of his relations, the Complicity of the Med: Superintendent in condemning him to a captivity which they know & have admitted to be unjust & unnecessary; and to exert his power of sarcasm & vituperature which is considerable in laying bare the unworthy motives of his opponents; or 3d in contradicting, combating, & ridiculing the observations of those with whom he is associated.

Under the temporary excitement thus induced his ideas of dignity and intellectual superiority have induced sometimes passed into actual delusion, and on more than one occasion he has declared himself to be the deity Professor Wilson. Some little literary distinction in the publication of one or two Poems in an obscure journal may have laid the foundation of this delusion & an aspect which he carefully cultivates of apparent neglect

of drop, & appearing to have his hair & whiskers cut - may have forfeited it.
At the request of his friends he left the institution to reside with Mr Nicolson of Wigton under the care of an Attendant - so far as is known his condition remains much the same.

Discharged

See case 773 Vol XI Page 161

Mr Rutherford - Readmitted July 30th 1867 p Domestic troubles arising in the family where Mr R resides and an attack made by him on his attendant the details of which could not be accurately ascertained led to his retirement once more in the Crichton Institution Mr R returned certainly not improved for the whole very little changed his personal appearance had become somewhat more striking from the peculiarity of his hair having grown long curly and flowing down his back in fancied resemblance to Professor Wilson. He is as usual exceedingly courteous & affable, but seldom volunteers conversation & indeed avoids it - as if conscious of defect so that there is a difficulty in getting at the true condition of his mind. On more than one occasion however when induced to enter into conversation he betrayed a large number of delusions peculiarities which justly entitle him to be regarded as still labouring under the monomania of suspicion in that form which so frequently accompanies pride & the ambition of personal distinction. These peculiarities are interesting psychologically. For example, he builds up a theory of symbolical reference to himself from observing on his first introduction to a strange room a resemblance to the letter R on the paper of the wall he connects it with some former occurrence not remembered until now and wishes for some new but more hidden confirmation in the events & observations of the day. The whole train of thought however extremely vague & confused & has some indeterminate reference to his position in the Asylum and to the supposed cause of his detention. Mr R's habits are sedentary; he is not disposed to walk much though decidedly fond of liberation. He is seldom seen with a book, although frequently with the Newspapers. He is in good bodily health & evidently enjoys life.

June 1861 This Gentleman in the same lengthy individual already described with a dignified salutation he receives the visit of the medical team and condescends to make only a few ordinary observations. The visit of his friends produced just excitement tho' evidently removing them he superintends having any connexion with them at all. His health is good.

No 692

June 1862 The delusions which are undoubtedly present in this individuals mind rarely show themselves and then only when under deep excitement. He wears his hair long and flowing over his shoulders and hesitates to cut it a most dignified bearing. He reads the newspapers and periodicals carefully

July 1863 This gentleman remains unchanged. He is healthy & keeps up his dignity to the full. Altho' he protests against his confinement in an Asylum he never mentions the subject considering that such a subject is disagreeable and must not be frequently obtruded. It would appear that he considers that his giving up the name of Wilson would free him and that by doing so he only could get his liberty, but as he firmly believes his name is that of the great personage he would as soon think of cutting off his head.

Aug. 1864 Since the last report was written Mr Rutherford has lost his mother this loss caused to him profound grief and great depression for several days. This circumstance is strange as he undoubtedly must have been viewed by him as some one with whom he had no connexion. altho' he knew of her & heard of her illness the news from his own brother and sister shewed no expedition yet he never for a moment denied that she was his mother. His state of mind as to his own birth & history whilst on the other he declared himself the Son of John Wilson seems inexplicable & can only be accounted for by supposing a great want of reasoning power in the gentleman. His health is very good indeed he walks out & drives frequently he appears at but does not join in dance or the amusements. He sometimes quarrels especially in the morning but politely & most courteous gentleman.

Aug 1865 Mr Rutherford continues unchanged. He is the same pompous inflated gentlemanly gracious person as ever. He has been visited by his friends but continues to treat them with the same haughty demeanour as on former occasions & seems in no way inclined to bend from his established position. He is very civil all day morning shakes frequent encounters with a fellow patient in the gallery whom he objects

No 692

As a mean little contemptible rascal I ~~~ Was much addicted to the subject he is positively dangerous.
His bodily health has been good. He was laid up for many a week with a pain & swelling of one of his legs which nurses & means of rest.
His time is fully occupied reading the newspapers when at home & busies not in talking during joining all amusements in the grounds. Shunned them. He is Gentlemanly & attentive to ladies.

1 June 1875 This person is looking mental is faultfinding irritable and disagreeable — in possession of tolerable mental vigour but quite unchanged in every

1 Dec 1875 There is little or no change in this case W Rutherford for various months to himself seems his last as long as that of a madman and not only gives an insane appearance to himself but also an air of uneasiness to all who approach him. He is still faultfinding and irritable. difficult to please and unmanageable. His health remains very good.

1 May 1876 The same disagreeable mental attributes but the same good health

4 April 77. Mr Rutherford remains in the same mental & bodily condition

November 15th 77. Mr Rutherford is in the same mental health, he has been ailing to-day on account of swelling of the feet & difficulty in breathing. He insists the fact that he is ill & the dyspnoea is very marked & there is edema of the feet. A loud blowing murmur at the base of the heart. Dullness on percussion over the greater part of the right lung & loud tubular breathing especially at the base with coarse mucous sound with expiration & inspiration. Expectoration profuse His appetite is good. It has with great difficulty that he has got to go to bed.

over

252

Robt Rutherford died on the
13th of December 1877.

693.

Admitted
23 Nov: 1854.

Elizabeth Murchison Æt. 26(1) A Gentlewoman Unmarried of Excellent Education & mild manners

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

3 In 1851. she was observed to become morose, taciturn, personas and sleepless She was then Labouring under Amenorrhœa

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

5. The disease is defined to be imbecility

6. The appetite is various & appears to be restrained
She is very stout

7. This is the first attak

8. The Patient is restless & idle She is feeble & deluded in Mind

9. The Patient has played an obstinate refusal to take food.

10. She is indifferent to sleep or

11. A sister (paternal) is imbecile. Two maternal aunts were in confine=ment from mental derangement: but two sisters and two Brothers are perfectly sane.

12. Purgatives, followed by Tonics and Cattely Tonics with

13. She has been diseased for upwards of three years & has been an inmate of a Mental Asylum.

1st June 1853.

This Lady is odd, eccentric in all her movements It appears justifiable to attribute these peculiarities to a morbid feeling of shame or modesty. Her appearance is girlish & all her actions are in perfect accordance. She rarely regards those who address her, she secretes her=self behind a Window curtain or conceals herself by running away if excited or confused when approached or touched. She is

obstinate, declining to play or occupy herself in any way & performing many of the commonest offices unwillingly, ungraciously, & hesitatingly. She speaks little & in a whisper but her meagre enquiries are intelligible refer generally to her friends or to the settlement of her accounts which create great anxiety in her mind or to her return to Aberdeen. Her food is taken with great reluctance & for some time past more than one meal has been taken per day. Her person is however plump & there does not appear to be any diminution of strength or activity. While restlessness is the superficial & prominent symptom there can be no doubt that Mental improvement exists.

January 1st 1856. Miss M is unimproved in any respect All her habits and peculiarities remain unchanged. In general when compelled to engage in intercourse her phrases are brief, abrupt, & obviously intended to repel all further familiarity & friendship. Her movements are those of an awkward She may occasionally be engaged in occupation for but plays little and does not read. She rarely suffers even from slight indisposition

1857. She was removed to Aberdeen Asylum.

Discharged

654
694

Admitted 5th Dec: 1854.

Margaret Coguell – Æt: 32 Wife of Manager of Insurance Company Has children An affectionate Wife and Mother She has received a good education

2 Originally Menorrhagia

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

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

5. The Patient labours under suspicious Mania, complicated with delusions.

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

7. This may fairly be regarded as the first attack, for although residing for a short period recently in her own House there existed no indication of the malady. She at one time became delirious after taking a dose of opium.

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

9. She has not attempted suicide

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

11. No hereditary taint exists in the family.

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

13. For nearly 3 years.

1st June 1855.

Since again submitted to observation this Lady has become more gentle, amiable and tractable. This amelioration of disposition is not the result of removal of delusions, or a change in the nature and tendency of the mental errors. She still affirms the presence of friends at the Institution. She still claims the children or the children's ward to be the persons whom she meets in the grounds She agrees multiform commands, and is convinced that the continued in at

256

-tention to them is the offspring of her husband's cruelty and persecution if she not directly enjoined by him. The most marked alteration in her manner is produced by mal-pronunciation of the most familiar words. She speaks of her husband of Edinburgh — of Dumfries — of one child deliberately and systematically. It has not been observed whether this is the result of delusion or of imitation. She is looking well, and most desirous of improving her appearance by the aid of drugs.

1 January 1856.

Mrs G is more gentle, less prone to contradict antipathies, and to express her constructions of conduct exuberantly happy and inclined to exhibit her joy by rapid movements, dancing, singing, &c This amelioration however is rather in the features than in the extent of the disease. She still surrounds herself with friends and foes, a persecutor designated Shebad comes around — her children pass the windows Her husband is still is still unkind, unworthy, unkind

February 1857.

Mrs G is less joyful and happy, though still gentle and amiable. The delusions are strongly marked. She hears her children's voices through the wall complaining of ill usage or event and will attend in a chair listening to them and responding. Her husband is still cruel and unkind. People defraud her of her rights. All articles of silk belong to her, and she will even rudely claim and attempt to take it from them. The mode of articulation is still characteristic marked chiefly by the broad pronunciation of the vowels. Hers are her angels (the children) is the usual ejaculation.

Oct 2
1859

Discharged

695.

Admitted
1st January 1855. Percy Smith Laws Æt: 23. A Farmer - Unmarried - of moderate education and of quiet gentlemanly deportment.

2. Cause not known, but is suspected to be masturbation

3. The disease was preceded by great torpidity of the bowels and digestive organs.

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

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

6. The external senses are acute.

7. The first attack occurred about a month ago when it was ushered in accompanied with fever. The head was at this time drawn back, the eyeballs fixed staring and drawn down. He has had 3 or 4 relapses though more have been so severe as the first.

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

9. There is no disposition to commit suicide.

10. He is perfectly calm.

11. His brother in the Crichton Institution is the only one who has manifested any mental peculiarity. The Brothers are affected differently.

12. The first attack occurred 9 months ago, since then there have been several relapses, but has never been in an asylum.

1st June 1855.

Mr P Laws is at present one of the ~~Wrenching party~~, and in so far as his capacity for continued employment, his subjection to authority and his desire to comply with the desires of those who superintend his conduct are concerned it may be conceived that he has improved, but on the opposite side may be weighed, sudden and unprovoked attacks upon upon the attendants; grotesqueness of manner, his limitation of the mind to certain ideas, and his

incongruous, inconsistent with his previous and present position, and impracticable in their nature. His violence is explained on the ground that he conceives his Victim is about to murder him; his staring gaze and stealthy rapid walk are attributed to his fears and anxiety: the thoughts to which he is enslaved and an instant return to his friends, his function with the army in the Crimea, and the presence of the Duke of Northumberland who has come to relieve him. It will be observed that this analysis exposes a greater amount of aberration than the original description.

When not under the influence of these delusions his manners are gentle and bland: his face relaxes with a smile, he is solicitous to enjoy his Brothers Society & he assumes a more open and confident demeanour. He is pale and thin but not ailing.

30th Nov: 1855.

This Patient died from Erysipelas affecting the scalp, & caused by the picking and irritation of an abrasion.

The gradual aggravation of the mental malady and contemporaneous physical disorder will be best developed by occasional reports

23d July. Mrs L pugnacious, and abstinent, and destructive.

24th Another battle in Bed; conceives at one time that he has been the cause of the death of his mother Brother and Duke of Northumberland and at another that the attendants are the murderers whom he therefore assaults & would destroy. These murders are revealed to him by voices below the windows and from the walls in whispers to which he may be observed to listen intently.

30th July. Food taken with reluctance - two attendants to remain within

15th August. Fed with stomach pump regularly

No change in any of the symptoms. To be removed to padded bed and allowed to get up for a short time daily very pallid and worn.

15 September. Still regardless of life & person in his struggles to shake off and assault the supposed murderers viz: J Mc Orrie & J Dennon

Habits degraded

8th October. When allowed to be out of bed the same excitement continues. - Has spent six hours in genuflexions, alternately kneeling & rising - In spite of the most nutritious food Ol Morrhuae, Wine, &c he became more wasted & attenuated, and died from the above mentioned cause.

Died.

696

Admitted
3d Jan: 1855. James Marshall Æt: 23. Unmarried

1. Clerk in Insurance Office of good education and upright conduct

2. Precocious development of intellectual powers may originally have led to the disease: but conscientious regret for an unworthy act is supposed to have induced the present attack.

3. Ushered in by elevation of spirits

4. Has never been subject to Epilepsy

5. The disease on this occasion present the features of melancholia

6. His physical condition reported to be normal.

7. Second attack after an interval of 2 years.

8. The several terms chanted out so as to alarm the inmates of the House. He is impressed with the notion that every one regards him and that he is a ludicrous object.

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

10. Tranquil and inoffensive

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

12. Has consulted various medical men.

13. His malady only reached its maximum development some weeks since. Was previously a patient at the Crichton Institution.

1st Jan: 1855.

Mr Marshall entered the establishment from the deliberate conviction that he was utterly incapable of regulating his thoughts or actions, that he was in a state of stupidity which was observable to all, and which rendered him useless & worthless and decaying weed. The conviction was the consequence of morbid feeling, but the course pursued was prudent & judicious. His malady consists in the compound form of Melancholia & Hypochondriacal mania

He cannot direct his mind from its own processes & the fixity and concentration of his examination of these phenomena, have undoubtedly the effect of impairing his capacity for all other mental acts. He is continually under the engrossing exertion of self-analysis. He was at first restless & sleepy, and affirmed that he had not been conscious of sound slumber for months. Phosphoric acid was prescribed with a view of supplying the waste of the nervous tissue. Under the combined and continued employment of physical labour in trenching - transcribing Manuscripts, and a course of reading chiefly historical, he became more cheerful & expressed great capacity to understand extend the mind beyond himself. The amelioration has been slow but not decisive.

1st February 1856.

Mr M attained the greatest degree of mental robustness while engaged at Bowls - He is now able to exercise greater command over the manifestations of his feelings and cogitations and more freely & fully direct his powers to their legitimate exercise. His friends have determined upon allowing him to emigrate to Australia. He is still pale, thin, and presents none of the buoyancy, boldness, or world thoughtlessness of an adventurer.

The most characteristic feature in Mr Marshall's case was the tendency in the mental self absorption to reflect itself outwards in an expression of gloom moroseness, and despondency, in half formed pictures of wasted intellect and ruined intelligence, in self-criminations, based not so much upon his own culpability for time wasted & hope deferred, as upon those who led him astray (viz: his Cousin) if any blame attached to himself it was for having devoted himself too much to books with a faint consciousness that he did not pursued the proper method of study. One might call the case Intellectual hypochondria

Discharged

697.

Admitted 19th Jan: 1855. James Mackinlay Æt: Married. A Clergyman of superior education and mild manners.

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

3. He was much depressed at the commencement of his present illness but the condition passed into violent excitement

4. Has been subject to Dyspepsia & bilious attacks, but to no other Disease.

5 The form of disease presented in is that of Mania exhibited in great excitement, sudden irrascibility, & vehement declamation. It is affirmed that these ebullitions are less frequent of late.

6 Appetite good. Digestion and evacuations natural & normal

7. This is the third attack. The first occurred in 1845 and assumed the form of Melancholia the second to occurred suddenly in 1849 he recovered in 1850.

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

9. He has never attempted to destroy himself.

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

11. Neither his relatives nor correspondents are subject to hereditary tendency to disease or crime.

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

1st June 1855.

When first addressed Mr M is generally calm and complacent presenting the aspect of an acute enthusiastic excitable man. He speak

=ly shows that he is a person of education and at one time at least addicted to literary studies. Whatever the subject introduced, he rapidly diverges into personal matters, becomes more animated, speaks of the conduct of his wife and relations and of the officials of Asylums, of his own inhumane & unjustifiable treatment with great earnestness, then with vehemence, then in a wild infuriated manner, his gesticulation becoming uncontrollable, his voice piping out a yell, his sentences becoming fixed and denunciatory often terminating with such phrases as "Hell fire" "Hell Fire" these words are often repeated for hours even in the solitude of his room. It has been suspected that he exults these ebullitions, that he finds in them relief & expression to his mental conflict and that they may be attended with a sensation of orgas His explanation of what he dislikes to hear regarded as excitement is that he is a minister of the living God that he is called upon to expose and denounce iniquity wherever it crosses his path that his agitation is more zeal and earnestness in the discharge of his duty & that his expressions are selected not in harmony with his own feelings but to strike & alarm the consciences of those whom he may address. Sometimes these paroxysms degenerate into fury & the furniture of his room is sacrificed during his fervour. It appears that so incessant and prolonged had these manifestations been & so subversive of ~~quiet~~ quiet & discipline in the Asylum when he was formerly secluded that he was allowed to have a room apart in which his power might be exercised. When alluding upon his justification of such intemperance, he attributes his proceedings to the offensive conduct of those around, to a mission entrusted to him to reform & recover both patients & their guardians & when cooled down to the greatest equanimity & he ever attains, he describes former attacks of genuine alienation, he details the history of his early life in which only profession forms a conspicuous era & dexterously develops the circumstances which may have disturbed his moral strength He passes much time in reading & in smoking which he has carried to excess & the correction of which has been the occasion of prolonged irritation & contest. Latterly he has joined the gentlemen in cultivating the ground and is certainly less frequently a source of noise and confusion since he undertook this occupation. At all times there is a tendency to view his own position through an exaggerated medium; but when excited he is obviously actuated by positive delusions. He hears voices, & replies to them; he recognizes Spiritual or supernatural agency in the ordinary course of events, and attributes to others acts of which he is not even cognizant. He was visited by a connection to whom his conduct was most offensive and violent. For many months he wrote several long & diffuse letters to the Sheriff, and to his wife each day. So numerous did these documents become that the parties refused to receive them, especially as they consisted in mere vituperative

expositions of their duties, or descriptions of the individuals with whom he was associated, and the events of which he was a witness. He is a spare, florid, active man of nervo-sanguine temperament.

1st June 1858.

Mr M. mind calmer & more self-possessed - less seldom betrayed into elevations of wrath, and never into the denunciations fury of a former time. He evidently attempts, and partially succeeds in restraining his vehemence.

18th October.

In describing former delusions Mr M. states that he heard voices, one of which intimated that it was the voice of God. He described this, and offered as a test the repetition of certain lines from Milton, voice attempted but failed, called at Least

28th October.

Still excited from visit of brother in law. Excommunicated Medical Superintendant, because he was about to communicate with a church of which he is not a member." seemed speedily conscious of the incongruity of his transaction. From this period a series of triumphs have to be recorded. The patient avoided strife - frequently he succeeded in quenching the spirit of violence, when the thin tremulous lips and pale of countenance portended the approach of a moral tempest. He engaged in the preparation of Lectures which were delivered before the community with great ability & by persons than might have been & actually was feared & without the betrayal of the slightest incoherency or impropriety. He even expunged the grounds of many of the fallacies & delusions cherished by those who listened. He attended public Lectures, formed part of a german class, received lessons in Music & has passed the Winter in rational & profitable mental activity. Two months were determined upon as a probationary period previous to his removal to reside with his family for a time. The period has passed in a satisfactory manner. The most discouraging feature in the case at present consists in a disposition to explain or justify or at all events to affix causes for his former extravagances. His health is excellent.

He left according to the above arrangement.

Discharged

272.

698.

Admitted
7th February 1865.

James Drummond Æt. Doctor in Medicine - Unmarried - Highly educated, and well disposed, of much originality, and cherishing a keen sense of honour and conscientiousness.

2. The Report furnished by a Medical friend runs thus. "Life not well regulated - no great errors in dissipation, but many little errors & bad habits - its unfitting him for society." The chief complaint is intensely strenuous & that he has been addicted to masturbation.

3. The accession of the disease has been very gradual. Perhaps it may be carried back 2 years. Before this he had a feverish attack, during the convalescence from which his insanity first became questionable.

4. There has been no convulsive disease - Hip joint disease existed in early life. Incipient phthisis: condensation of apex of right lung. He confesses that he had syphilis in 1852 - but it is doubtful that such infection had taken place. About the same time he was convinced that he was much under the influence of the mesmerists; and was one of Dr. Gregory's Clairvoyants mentioned in his book as D. A friend after much remonstrance succeeded in destroying the power thus exercised over him which was extremely pernicious. He became much emaciated 1852 & had at least one attack of Dropsy with Albuminuria

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

6. The external senses are preternaturally acute

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

8. The delusions of the Patient are numerous and ever-changing but generally hinge upon suspicion. The latest idea is that he infects every one around him with syphilis.
He suspected at one time that he had caused the death of his mother by inhabiting the same house with her. He also suspe

-ted that all his companions were in league against him

9. He has repeatedly attempted to commit suicide by Ether Chloroform - Chem-
-ical Poisonings

10. There is nothing malicious in his nature. Sometimes under great despon-
-dency & irritation he has threatened to injure those whom he supposed had injured him, but he never carried this intention into execution.

11. Phthisis is hereditary by the Mother. His Father died of delirium tremens
one of the Consequences of intemperance
- several members of the family insane

12. Treatment by moral and Hygienic means was attended by great but tem-
-porary success, so long as the influence of the Powerful will of a friend could be maintained over him.

13. He has never been in Asylum.

4 June 1853.

He is one of the most distinguished students ever connected with the Univer-
-sity of Edinburgh. His genius was only exceeded by his industry
He never conceives that his talents have been from the first - fellow, unreal,
or pretentious. - that his acquisitions were of no value; and that the whole
of his past life was a myth - a mystery, or an absurdity. His morbid
feelings convince him further that his course has not been merely ne-
-gative but actually noxious, that becoming infected with Syphilis
he has infected & is actually infecting the innocent and those he is most
anxious to spare and protect, that he has caused by his precept & example
the death of his mother and other relations and the illness of Several. This
delusion is founded upon some vague statement made at College. A strong
reaction towards religious belief, the resuscitation of youthful impressions
after a long period of philosophical Scepticism, adds an element to
the mental disturbance. He is penitent, panic-struck, craves assistance, af-
-fectionate, pleasant, but fails to perceive the heavenly light, through the
darkness and disorder which prevails in his mind. As in similar
conditions where religion fails to dispel doubt, or love to cast out
fear, superstition assumes the sway, he is surrounded by Supra-
-natural and diabolical beings who as they Roop past present be-
-fore him the most hideous and revolting and hideous Scenes and
invitations, who appall all his senses & urge or compel him to those
acts of suicide which are ever present to his mind. The tendency
has manifested itself in frequent attempts to precipitate himself

& struck his hand into the fire by returning his urine, by choking himself while at meals, and by abstaining from food altogether. Though now less formidable his propensities was for many months so continued and so strong that an Attendant was associated with Dr Drummond who during the day never left him, nor relinquished his arm in a woollen belt encircling his waist; while during the night he was placed in a low padded bed. The whole history of the Patient and his rapid emancipation under excitement suggested that the constitutional vice was stramonia, he was induced to take Cod Liver Oil, while the depressing frequently observed was relieved by stimulants, the moral suffering relieved by anodyne and the general health promoted by nutritious diet and exercise. The Patient is now stout and ruddy the suicidal intention is not so irresistible; there is sometimes a season of cheerfulness during which he is able to regard his condition in a ludicrous light & he is able to read or talk.

1st June 1856.

The last overt act reported of the patient may seem to indicate the identity of some certain of his tendencies with those which have been described. While walking beyond the grounds, he observed a horse ridden by a groom, seized it by the tail, and being partially suspended evidently in the hope that the animal would strike out and either mutilate or destroy him. Defeated in all ordinary attempts, he has with similar cunning & consideration swallowed medicine brought into the sick room for which last supposed by him to contain narcotick or noxious ingredients he has risen stealthily from bed to ascertain the sharpness of a knife used by the Night watch in cutting Books: he has endeavoured to induce congestion of the brain by holding the head in a dependant position, he has retained the contents of the bladder he has injured food, but his purpose is neither so inflexible nor paramount as it once was. He is urged impulsively to cast off a painful impression, but when the effort fails or is opposed, a loud laugh, or a momentary irritability follows and the act may not be repeated for weeks. His mind was long agitated by a specific objective delusion. He saw projected on the wall, marching & whirling in procession, troops the room dark and hideous phantoms, which whispered abhorrent disgusting detestations, and strong but not a decided desire to escape from their presence or dominion. There succeeded to this source of annoyance the conviction that he was injuring all around — that in consequence of the malign influences he

residing in him, and principally affecting others, he was himself becoming worse, intolerable and an outcast, that he should be and that his sole chance of happiness was in wandering where wild woods were and waters roam "Thinks that those around him see and knows his thoughts; that the thought of evil which now enters his mind and plunging him deeper into guilt, and that by living longer he is adding to the measure of his sin, and that by committing suicide he is obeying the call of Gods Angels that he does not sleep at night and though apparently asleep there is an inner life a piece of brain mechanism that never sleeps, that the Archives of hell are written on his cerebrum. He is sometimes visible even perspicacious, but the characteristic features of his mental condition and increased capacity to conduct rational conversation to arrange and produce recollected trains of thought and argumentation indecision, and the sudden and abrupt interruptions of these by paroxysms of destruction which are at first apparently voluntary but ultimately pass into insanity or unconsciousness. His frame is robust, and although occasionally too corpulent his physical health has been generally satisfactory. By the aid of a special attendant he is enabled to spend much time in the open air; he has long since been allowed an ordinary bed stead, although he still sleeps under the supervision of an attendant, stimulants and in consequence of his tendency to obesity Dr ----- have been intermitted: but he took for a long period and is again taking the Bromide Potash

June 1857. There is little change either in the physical aspect or moral features of anything there is increased degradation both in the tone of thought & mode of expression, and the transition from calmness & gentleness to the almost vehemence of language and grossest obscenity are more abrupt. There are times when every sound or sight suggests the most lascivious ideas, and the oaths are interlarded with hideous blasphemy, and the foulest suggestions of sensuality. Still amidst all this impure & filth there is no intellectual dullness, no loss of memory, no diminution of mental perception, no logical accuracy, from time to time the taste for his old studies is renewed and he will enter with ardour into discussion on the debatable grounds of Physiology chemical analysis, and then for a moment when the dark curtain is removed we get a glimpse of the accumulated stores of knowledge & reflection which he has amassed. He still retains his place on the list of curable patients.

October 1857.

There is reason to believe that in some respects Dr D's Condition is somewhat improved. Whatever may be the psychological relations, the tendency to self-destruction seems almost in abeyance; he still speaks of

by ? it as a means within his power ? getting rid of all his torments
& none is still fear that in an impulsive moment he might be tempted
were opportunity getting

Rev Reverend Dr Drummond pray
Discharged