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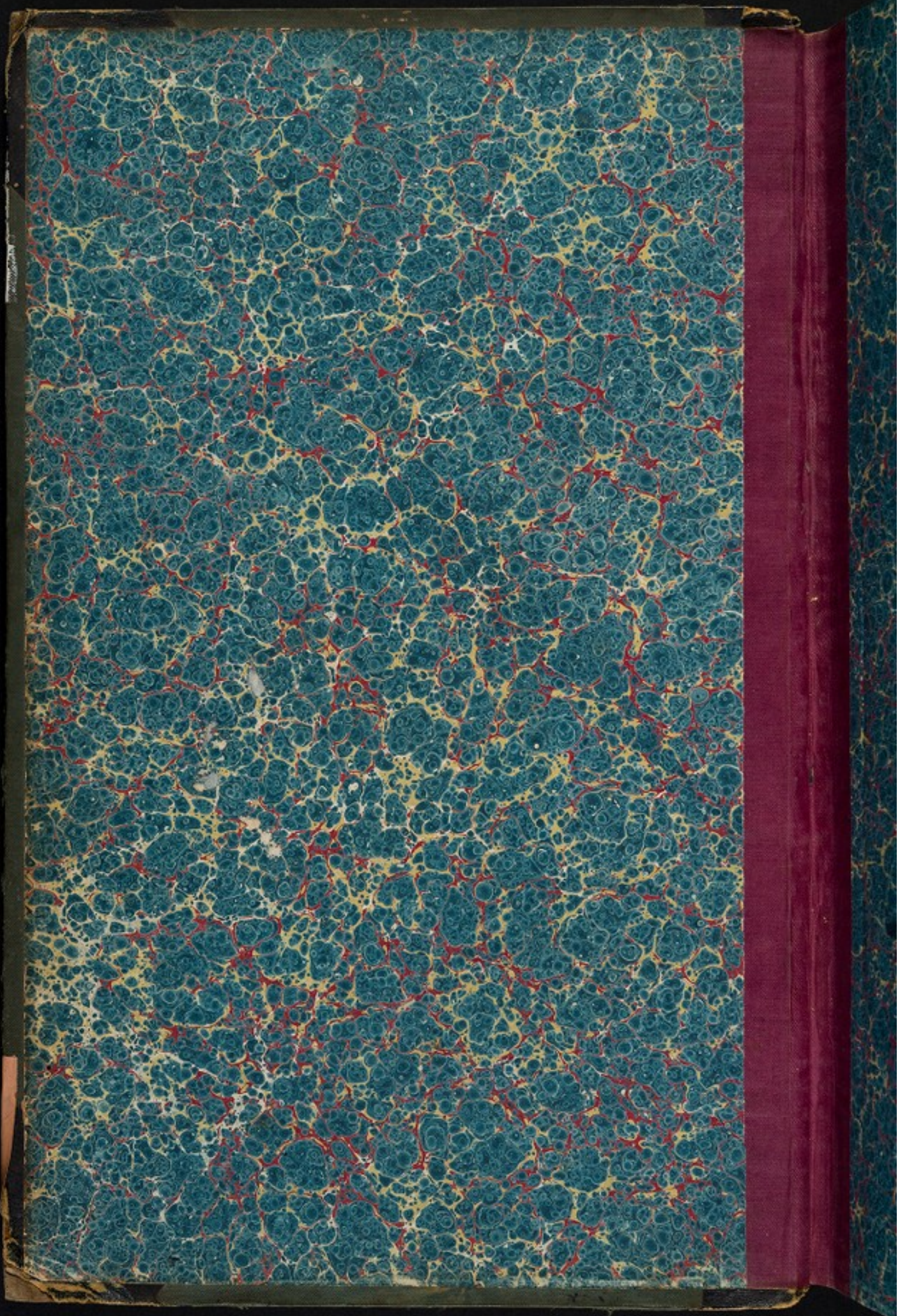
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Admitted 31 January 1813 — Alexa Honyman Ct. A Gentlewoman Unmarried. Daughter of the late Sir Richard Honyman. Melb a high proud excitable temper her manners are said to have been solitary shy and quick.

2. In place of communicating precise information as to the cause of the mental disorder, this statement is given. "There seems to be a predisposition: occasional paroxysms: when excited rebut."

3. The paroxysms are generally ushered in by depression of spirits

4 The indications of derangement of mind are three 1st Depression, despondency timidity 2nd Extreme violence associated with hysterical excitation, suspicion and dislike of the females around and a marked preference for the other sex. During these attacks of fury she attacks the Nurses, destroys their clothes: speaks incoherently but chiefly on some great events that are now occuring or about to occur. 3. Vacuity and imbecility of mind. These states generally appear in the order in which they are here enumerated. Her bodily health is good

5 The disease has existed for several Years

6 She has twice attempted to commit suicide and still speaks as if death were desirable.

7 While excited she manifests strong antipathies to particular persons whom she conceives are leagued against her and whom she assaults most fiercely.

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8 So far as is known no hereditary taint exists in her family: She was however, ill has been ascertained, born amid mis for tune and sorrow

9 Alleviation to the general health has been the only treatment tried

10 The disease is of considerable duration She has been bereaved at a distance from her family: but has not been confined

1 June 1863 Latterly the patient has been remarkably calm. There are now no sudden and violent bursts of passion; but the composure is that of despondency not of reason or resignation She complains bitterly of the confinement to which she is subjected: makes unwarrantable accusations of the persons to whose charge she is confided and broadly asserts that the Physician is anxious for her death. She will not place trust in others and imagines that confidence is withheld from herself. Her jealousy often operates so powerfully as to render her mute for months. She then carries on (correspondence) intercourse with the Doctor by correspondence. Her letters consist in nothing more than complaints to be placed under her own care and in her own house to have her teeth taken out or her head cut off. Her communications to her friends are equally incoherent. She has been induced to join in some excursions to the country and during one of these endeavoured to make her escape towards a river with the intention it is suspected of committing suicide When forcibly restrained she is an expert Needle woman and has recently engaged in such occupations as were pointed out by the Matron. When much agitated Tr Valerian was exhibited, but without any perceptible effect An Alterative composed of Mercury and Chalk and Rhubarb is sometimes required: and she places great trust in the hypnotic powers of Carbonate

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1 June 1844. This patient is certainly more irascible and proceeds to greater extremities of pugnacity than formerly. Her sullenness now passes into open malicious violence: her caprice and captiousness into loud accusations, demands for the execution, dismissal or punishment of the offenders, and complains that unless such a course be taken her deaths inevitable. She feels most antipathy against those who are called upon by their position to oppose her will and to enforce her obedience to the discipline of the establishment. Either as a precursor or a sequence of this state she sits in the public room with her head covered, perfectly still and silent or rapidly moving the foot as if in concert with magnificent thoughts: or remains in bed for days rejecting all succour and sympathy even declining all communication. Two thirds of her life is passed thus miserably: the remaining portion presents him in a more amiable light. She is industrious, calm, gentle and anxious for restoration to the retirement which she left. She makes many earnest appeals to her Friends in order to effect this object. While composed she reads a good deal and prefers poetry and the more refined departments of literature. She likewise manifests a slight interest in passing events and may occasionally be found engaged with the Newspapers. No friendships or fellowships with her companions relieves the monotony of existence. It is doubtful that she cherishes any feeling embracing the happiness of others. She at one time expressed a wish to possess a Cat, but whether as a comrade or a Love is somewhat doubtful. Her tendency to separate herself from whatever party is formed either from perversity, or as she avers on some occasions, with the determination to escape, renders it very difficult and dangerous to permit that exercise which is necessary for her health or to add her to any picnic. She is not very robust: but when well her complexion is clear and blooming. The Bowels require almost constantly to be regulated by Laxatives.

1 June 1845. A number of a group of complaints this Patient still occasionally yields to former impulses as to burst forth into a paroxysm of violence. She is not merely a scold but a ravager. She launches forth her imprecations and blows at the same time. These outbreakings in which ever way endured invariably hinge upon Ancient feuds and offences, and are directed against individuals whom she has long feared and detested and in her calmest moments when committing her solemn and deliberate sentiments to writing she had condemned to an ignominious death or whom she fully believed were inclined to consign her to a similar

similar fate. But for some months there has been no necessity for removing her to an adjoining Gallery, a proceeding which she resisted with all her strength and which was immediately followed by contrition or by an urgency for forgiveness and reinstatement in her former position. She is now very tranquil: very modest: very precise and very pious. So composed and reticent as to be almost Statuesque were it not that her manner required in her employment of worsted work, smelling &c imparts a vivacity to her person which her countenance lacks. So shy and timid that she speaks in whispers never raises her glance to those who speak to her and shrinks from all observation and communication. So precise that her mode of setting is ashes her Wardrobe most sedulously attended to, and her words as few and simple as can be selected. So pious that her devotions are performed repeatedly and in public during the day and in attitudes so humble and deprecatory as to command respect and admiration whatever the spirit may be in which the worship is offered. Some few allies show a more healthy tone of feeling and an enlarged capacity to perceive and appreciate what takes places around. An occasional laxative is all that is necessary to preserve her health

1 June 1846 This lady is no longer an inmate of the Convalescent Gallery. Her banishment was the necessary consequence of Conduct altogether incompatible with her position among Ladies and intelligent females. She was not only mendacious, but violent and undelicate using Language of the most disgusting Kind: and from the speech her habits appear to be totally at variance with the qualities attributed to her in former reports. She still Kneels or squats but the posture is supposed to be adopted rather as agreeable to herself or disagreeable to others and not as an expression of feelings of devotion. Her head is veiled or rolled up in cloths: any attempt to displace this covering or to obtain a glimpse of her features is repelled with abuse and blows and a proclivity for irritability and vehemence. Her face when seen is sallow tumid bloated and frequently unclean. She is not only negligent in her dress: but absolutely degraded and foul and obscene in her Conduct. She devours faces drinks Urine and washes her hair and person with the latter whenever an opportunity offers. Neither sewing, nor reading, now engage her attention and a long period has elapsed since she wrote a decent letter

No 205.

mite to her Sister those incoherent appeals for liberty which formerly at once proved her alienation and the coexistence of much healthy feeling. Her mind is concluded to be perverted rather than impaired or at least more broken down than previous to the exhibition of her cerebral. It is to be feared that her unnatural propensities must injure her health. She has lost her roundness of figure and bloom of cheek and is of lower fibre but no positive Ailment has been discovered. An attempt was made by the regular exhibition of a gentle purgative to influence the condition of the digestive organs and to render the evacuations less easy of apprehension but her obduracy and intractability render this irregularity.

1st June. 1847. A systematic and long continued attempt has been made to eradicate or check the degrading propensities and practices to which the patient has become a slave. She has been removed to a separate and most comfortable suite of apartments where nothing painful, or squalid, or unsightly can be obtruded upon her notice. She has been entrusted to the charge of a servant, whose sole duties consist in frustrating all attempts to gratify her unnatural appetites, to watch and regulate her actions, and to superintend her general comfort. In addition to these arrangements and as corollaries of the principle in view she has been allowed a liberal diet. She is required to take much exercise in the open air; she is supplied with more elegant kinds of dress, and of food work suitable to her original tastes. She seemed at first to improve under the discipline: but it is suspected that latterly it has acted simply as a preventive in counteracting the gratification rather than the tendency. The favourable features of the case noted are occasional gentleness of manner, an amelioration of all the symptoms during the visit of a sister, and once or twice the resumption of occupation. The unfavourable features are paroxysms of fury and brutism; a haggard, bloated, and sinister aspect; obtuse and indecent peculiarities, such as uncovering the person; perverse prurism, and intolerance of intercourse, interest, and respect. She has not been positively ill.

1st June, 1848. The experiment described in last report has been continued with daily & full success. The patient has certainly been deterred from indulging in many of the practices so inimical to

health, by over tiring the delicacy, such as
living - drinking; she has certainly been poisoned
physically by the deprivation of the various poisons
with injurious, & hot poisonous, and by the con-
fining & intolerable series of pernicious prescriptions, and of
fashionable diet & arrangements for the dictates of
her own will. But it is unexpected that she
continues to elude all the vigilance and care bestowed,
and that she is for the 3d or 4th time
saving her appearance & fidelity, to visit her parents.
She is delighted by pictures as well as inhabits, and
gratifies the barbarous animals to be here lured by
Gale has returned to sterling to prepare observation. Martha
gentleness shows authority, & tho' she is to her threats she
used to be hanging more than a punishable, and
although the theory, the principle of her nurses, her
obedience is asserted, not granted, their own comfort
and gratification are attended to grudgingly. Pictures
follows ogdens of the feet, but she does not offer
any other sign of particular action.

14th June, 1849. The misfortunes of this patient's family have given rise to
a departure from the morning Journal expenditure which
had been conceived in the expectation that additional
comfort might ameliorate the mental suffering and
degradation. She has been deprived of her suite of
apartments and some of the luxuries of attendance
furniture &c, but the superintendence of a
careful and quiet gentle attendant has been construed
as a part of treatment. By unceasing watchfulness
many of the more striking and obnoxious departures
from propriety are prevented: but the patient [illegible]
excited [illegible] the floor as a seat, creeps into
a dark corner, is partial to immodesty, and voracious
indiscriminate [illegible] is marked in her mode of eating.
Her tone is perhaps less sharp and imperative when an
attempt is made to penetrate into her condition: but
she is obviously intensely solicitous to baffle this
attempt: she [illegible] her back, bends her
head or conceals it in her hands: beseeches or demands
that she should be left alone, that the questioner should
depart: and is restless and distressed until her wish
is complied with. Her mind as manifested is

continued to Page 10th

No. 206.

Admitted 10 February 1843

Andrew McCubbin Ætat 33. A Labourer Married and has Children of quiet inoffensive dispositon and good deportment

2 Disappointment is assigned as the cause of his present condition acting upon a mind distracted by religious opinions. The symptoms have been those of Acute Mania.

3 Before the disease assumed a formidable and furious aspect he suffered from great depression of mind with long sustained concentration of mind upon its own operations

4 He is subject to intermittant paroxysms of fury. When first admitted he was perfectly quiet: but was, as a precaution, surrounded by six Men (Stout Countrymen), bound head and foot by ropes to the Cart in which he was carried: his hands were secured by iron Cuffs the motions of his body were restrained by a Strait Jacket and the head and trunk enveloped in blankets. Had he been a Giant endowed with the fierceness of a newly caught tiger he could not have been more effectually disabled or secured. When liberated he was found to be tranquil, mild and upon many points rational although sadly perplexed by the declarations of one of the propagandists from the General Convocation. The principles the very expressions of a Sermon delivered by one of these persons seem still to haunt him. He is terrified by the denunciations and finds refuge in the obscurity of the doctrine. He interprets every word mystically and mysteriously. He is reported to have many religious delusions: but of the nature of these we have not yet arrived. No change in the character of the disease has been observed. The circulation is normal, the tongue clean bowels regular. The pupils are dilated, and he has a timid and watchful look

5 This is the second attack. It was ushered in by depression of spirits

No 206

21 April 1845

6 He has never made any attempt to commit suicide

7 He has attempted to injure his wife, but has not destroyed property. It is not known that he is excited by any particular subject of Conversation

8 His brother was insane

9 He was bled in the arm previous to the incursion of the disease and has been subsequently, blistered and purged.

10 He has been insane about a week. He never was in an Asylum before.

No 206.

21. April 1843. This individual recovered under the long continued use of hyoscyamus. The transition from bonds to freedom, from intimidation to kindness and encouragement produced at once an amelioration and the mind surmounted its difficulties and sorrows. This improvement was not permanent. The patient more than once relapsed into despondency doubt and apprehension. He was then agitated, affected with tremor, moody, obstinate, disposed to dispute the authority of his guardians and the victim of remorse. Counsel, consolation, rebuke, ridicule were all brought to bear against these morbid tendencies: and when it seemed applicable, active labour was recommended. Subsequent to this resumption of exercise in the open air no traces of melancholy were observed: he regained cheerfulness, the power of distinguishing a feeling from a real ground of fear and of seeing and reasoning on his former condition in its true bearings.

Discharged

10

No 205 continued from page 6th.

limited to the lowest perpendicular and sluggish in a state of pervision: but it is probable that higher powers must be exercised, beyond the influence of the impaired and perturbed brain, beyond the range of external sensations; in the condition of a weak eye deprived of its healthy stimulus. Other affections are likewise dependent on this tendency. She devotes the delicacies that by her sister but she does not feel the letters of endearment and love by which such memories are accompanied. She is occasionally liable to indigestion and torpidity of the bowels, and has the appearance of a lymphatic, flabby, and feeble constitution.

1 June 1851

Nervous affinity with violence of language & clamour & those around; the total absence of all attention to decency & delicacy being the characteristics of the individual: there remains little to record except that some months since the right eye was observed to be prominent. On such exploration as the circumstance of the disease that there has evidently passed, that the inflammation has turned & neglected the crural prominent & the organs lumen of pupil; these conditions or their appearances were attributed to habit cherished by the patient of peering fixedly upon the tube of each eye at the passage of the corresponding hands. It is probable that from some hidden religious feeling she wished to hide not the enormities of which she sometimes complained. The treatment adopted the exclusion of bright light as much as possible. The acute symptoms have gradually subsided leaving the loss of sight as far as can be judged visions destroyed. She no longer attempts to expose her eyes. Her health has not suffered except at times when the abdomen from food

3

1 June 1851

Since since the date of last report. Has the Lady required a short seclusion in the penal Gallery. Such attempts has been frustrated by extreme violence arising either spontaneously or instigated by the efforts of those around to enforce that attention & propriety which the other Inmates or violates without struggling. The exposure of the person & the indecent position of the hands are still exhibited at certain seasons but are generally abandoned when she is unconscious to desist. There are perhaps traces of the erotic tendencies of hysterical mania; but are more associated with

No 205

the symptoms of melancholia merging into [illegible]. She occupies always the same position in the room; she presents her back to it in order if allowed to do so; but if [illegible] she sits with the least [illegible] possible [illegible] & apathetic. She gives an evasive, impatient & indicative of the [illegible] made in the conversation between me & her & appears to take interest with my own. Occasionally she is more amiable in tone; but an [illegible] & [illegible], she betrays anxiety & an intolerance of all external impression. Her eyes have no indication of disease; but she reads little as much as conversation; & is restless & [illegible] when taking exercise in the ground. She is still sufficiently robust

1 June 1852 It is difficult to conceive a human mind to be perfectly stationary determination & therefore change is perhaps the inevitable result of stagnation. In the former it has been stated that [illegible] offences against decency have been of flagrant & frequent and the penal repression unnecessary; the pangs of alteration in her mental condition are exhaustive. In these features are to be accepted rather as a present good health than good manners as contemplating with the expulsion or anticipation of active irritation & not with the development of purer feelings or greater self control. She sits or lounges in her accustomed place repels all approaches by taciturnity or brief monosyllables as if constrained to speak & sometimes when the patient by allow. Her habits are at present natural, perhaps they have been restored to by constant vigilance; & it does not appear that the gradual impairment of mind which must be anticipated has made any further advance

1 June 1853 This lady is occasionally tolerant of the approaches of the Officers. She even arouses herself from her state of frigid abstraction & rigid repulsion as to shake hands when such an amount of amenity is displayed a few sentences may be exchanged. They are uttered over her part rapidly, hurriedly, and even when their import is not menacing, as if in anger and as if anxious that the colloquy should terminate. They are however frequently vehement appeals to be relieved from certain nasty treacherous, profligate people who are not named, but who are briefly described as superintending a house of bad fame as being guilty of every indecency & indelicacy & whom she declares that she will murder or mutilate if not removed or punished in the ordinary course of law. They

12

similar language evinces the influence still exercised upon the propensities by elegant suggestions. She still sits apparently fixed to her chair in fact holding by it: when induced to leave it, the exertion is most reluctantly performed; her movements are abrupt made in a straddling manner & relinquished whenever the impulse is withdrawn. Her habits are as debased as her language - She is much thinner but rejects with scorn any supposition that she is or can be ailing, or that any one or anything would or could afford assistance to her even if she required it.

11th April 1834 The emaciation noticed in this lady during the summer of 1833 seemed for a time to be arrested: it proceeded so slowly and insidiously as to escape detection. About two months ago, a favorable opportunity occurring, the pulse was examined & found to be rapid soft and full. as the only evidence accessible in addition to this fact was the cessation of the cata & the inference from the position of the hands, the posture &c that she suffered pain in the abdomen: to this Tonic was prescribed and taken for about six weeks but without either local or constitutional benefit. There was however a decided loss of strength appetite & flesh during this period; food was taken in insufficient quantity: the Bowels were obstinately constipated Urine was passed in small quantities so far as could be ascertained so far as could be ascertained there existed obscure pelvic pain Emmenata hitherto deficient were resorted Wine Serame &c were given internally but the disease gained ground rapidly. Exploration of the chest so late as the 4th of the current month afforded no indication of pulmonary disease and the diagnosis is forced upon us that the patient sunk under chronic inflammation of the pelvic viscera or linings depending in all probability upon the climacteric period. On the 6th the following entry occurs in the Diary of the Medical superintendent "Miss H. B. constipated she displaying great courtesy to those around calls the attendant her "Mother" but still mingles with her objectionable phrases oaths & allusions to sweet Price

Died.

No 207

Admitted 10 February 1843.

Robert Millar 1828 Married. His original occupation was that of a Cabinet Maker: but he has latterly acted as a Rural Constable. His deportment is said to have been quiet and orderly

2 It is supposed that religion is the cause of the disease: but every thing is supposition and conjecture connected with the case and even these are meagre. At some former time he has received a severe blow on the upper part of the right parietal bone

3 After the complete development of alienation his wife conceived that she had observed him to be melancholy for some days: but his brother who saw him dined with him the day before his incarceration declares that he detected nothing strange or eccentric in his manner

4 The symptoms are those of acute general mania. He is restless vociferous vehement but not violent. destructive of clothes and furniture but mild and tractable in his intercourse with others: he talks on all topics and is incoherent upon all. Perhaps the least fugacious of the thousand impressions which carry furiously through his mind are certain scenes in Stockport with his Sister: a residence in the vale of Neath and his ordinary duties as a Policeman. He sings and shouts during the whole of the night. He sleeps rarely. The pupil is contracted. the Conjunctiva slightly suffused. Pulse 76 Soft. sensibility unimpaired. Tongue cleans[illegible] B. loose.

5 This is the first attack

6 The Patient has manifested no disposition to commit suicide

No 207

7 He is harmless to all around but expredingly destructive to clothes when left alone

8

9 He appears to have been blistered on the nape of the neck

10 He has been insane for about eighteen days all of which have been passed in the Gaol

No 207.

June 1843 Beyond a full detail of the means fruitlessly used to restore this patient there is nothing to record for he is still with little difference in a state of acute furious Mania very and destructive during the night restless mischievous irritable and vehement during the day. When roused by imaginary insults or irritated by his own uneasy sensations he becomes irritable and malicious: but in general the characteristics of his fury are wild impetuosity and reckless extravagance. His habits besides being inconsistent with the preservation of any piece of furniture or dress are filthy and degrading. To prevent or counteract these evils he is placed in a room containing nothing except his mattress, pillow and a quilted Counterpane. Notwithstanding the strength of the materials of which these are composed and the care with which they are constructed, they are frequently torn to shreds. In place of the ordinary Paupers dress he is clothed in one made of Canvas made in one piece and buttoned up the back which answers the double purpose of defying his attempts to undress himself and resists his destructive propensity. He eats every substance that can be masticated and this is the case although he receive double allowance of food and be watched with the utmost care. He understands almost indeed his mind is accessible to momentary impressions but they cannot be retained nor made the objects of reflection or the grounds of action.

The symptoms at first somewhat resembled Delirium Tremens and Gut Emetic were given in combination. A flushed face and pinkness of the conjunctiva justified cupping the nape of the neck. Porter and opium were liberally exhibited in order to produce sleep, but unless a tranquility of two or three hours be attributed to their efficacy they failed. Porter was tried without opium and opium without porter in four grain doses, but the effects were baffling and transient and no alteration could be observed in the functions of the Brain. Mur of Morphia was subsequently substituted a quarter of a grain being given every fourth hour. The next step in the long array of remedial measures was the application of Croton Oil to the Scalp which occasioned great pain and irritation but no amelioration. He at this stage slept a remnant for a few hours after retiring to bed: but about midnight the diseased action of the brain seemed to return with redoubled energy and he was unmanageable

individual unfamiliar with such noises, his shouts, blows
leaps against the door would have seemed to shake the
edifice to its centre. Porter was again exhibited but
at the time when he awoke and for a short period af-
peared to be successful. It ceased however to produce any
impression - and Tobacco smoke was added to the repeti-
and with very marked benefit. But the nervous system
even during disease adapts itself readily to new influence
and it became necessary to resort to some other hypnotic
Hyoscyamus and calomel were selected. The latter was
added as at this time his skin became covered with furuncle
of various sizes some of which required special treatment.
For the same reason a course of Blue Pill and Sarsaparilla
was resorted to and evidently with favorable results to
his general health. The perverse mind being still the pre-
minent and most distressing symptom. Terry was
given in consideration of his former habits and brandy
followed. On the approach of mild weather the shower
bath was administered at night: but his vociferations
continue although they are certainly moderated.
His bodily health is at present good. It should
have been remarked elsewhere that the pupils are re-
markably small and as if permanently contracted.

1 June 1844 Acetate of Morphia was again tried in this case in small repeated
doses and in large doses to the extent of three grains with partial ad- 1 June 1845
vantage. Bread was ordered to be given during night in the hope
of allaying that gastric irritation which simulates hunger & under
which he constantly labours and upon the authority and repeated
of Esquirol. These means procured sleep but not tranquility
The Patient still passed his days in great restlessness and
agitation: alternately the sport of fury and of fun: weeping
and singing alternately bemoaning his fate and then
attributing it to the conduct of others - tearing his dress which
has been modified and mended times without number in
order to meet the destructive devices to which he resorts, & dancing
and leaping as if he were contending at the Olympic games
or exhibiting in the circus. His attention could still be arrested
and for a moment directed towards a given object: but although
so far able to embrace its true relations he spoke incoherently
and failed to explain what his ideas were. On the 30th Sat-
urday

No 207

there is the following entry concerning him "I apprehend General paralysis from repeated observation of the following succession of States. 1 Extreme violence with Prurigilium and worse. 2 Emaciation. 3 Greater tranquility sleeps. 4 Robustness Plethora. 5 Apoplexy with Paralysis". He must be greatly reduced and watched. Ordered a course of Purgatives". This order was continued for several months varying the medicine but employing chiefly the Comp.d Powder of Jalap. the choice being dictated by the small quantities of urine secreted: an observation which led to the combination of the Sweet Spirits of Nitre with the Acet.e of Morphias. In the Month of May the use of the Shower Bath was resumed. These measures were attended with decided advantage. The first manifestation of returning consciousness and self control was association with the Almsman, the zealous performance of his duty, then appeared greater coherence & gentleness: subsequently a desire for active employment, which was gratified by permission to join the Gardeners among whom he has latterly become a prominent and useful character: and latterly the revival of domestic affections. He has now a home and a future. So great is his self possession that he has appeared upon the Stage: but there is still observable considerable habitude and weakness of intellect occasionally a disposition to be garrulous: and irritability & abruptness of manner which does not harmonise with the mental magnitude to assign the true meaning of what is addressed to him. He is exceedingly stout: but rather lymphatic: the Pupils are still small & contracted.

June 1845. The mental constitution of this Person has sustained sudden & grave changes. For months he was actively engaged in the Labourers like alluded to in last Report: it is then found that in the month of December he is dull and desponding: solicitous concerning his own health and safety. By and bye further mischief prevails he imagines that he is about to die and that his bowels and bladder are obstructed and hermetically closed. So different an aspect did the case at this time present that it was hoped the change might be prognostic of some radical change. From time to time his progress is traced by such remarks as these he is engaged in work but his exertions are not hearty nor willing his habits dejected he had been added complaints of the unfaithfulness of his wife and the conviction that he had been poisoned: that he had improved or retrograded in vivacity or activity or intelligence until on the 12 April it is recorded that he has an attack of Epilepsy of short duration which was succeeded by headache and lethargy but by

by no other marked symptom. The Bowels were subsequent to the convulsion obstinately constipated resisting the effect of two purgative Pills of Calap and Castor Oil but it does not appear that these powerfully could be regarded as the cause of the disturbance of the Nervous System. In the course of a few weeks however he was urged with great dullness and apathy: was observed to breathe almost stertorously and to vacillate in his hand and exhibit other marks of cerebral congestion. From great repose of manner he passed into stupor and mutism: remained passive and indifferent to all ordinary stimuli and incapable of all spontaneous action. In the course of a few days he recd by a great effort or rather as a consequence of the reiterated efforts of others articulate a few words: displayed less tremor and more decision in his movements: and was less burdened and broken down by his physical depression and infirmity. But even after he had recovered the power of speech and was able to walk to a considerable distance and with great steadiness and rapidity he avoided all conversation or replied in monosyllables from the difficulty it is presumed of directing and coordinating the muscular acts in pronunciation. From this profound lethargy he is again gradually emerging: but his progress may be arrested anew as he has but now been threatened with another fit. In this instance there can be no doubt but that the irregular and spasmodic muscular action was determined by the irritation of an over distended bladder which he did not urge perhaps could not will to evacuate. In lunatics the attention often becomes concentrated so entirely upon a painful sensation as to incapacitate the mind from passing into any other state or as it may be otherwise expressed from exerting any other faculty. The patient now speaks reluctantly after long persuasion, and when the attention has been repeatedly roused and recalled by various impressions on the senses: he sits sluggishly in one spot unconscious or indifferent to what is passing around: when induced to walk he perambulates the airing ground with a steady and swift pace unable his course be arrested: he manifests great avidity for food when it is placed before him but expresses no wish for the gratification of appetite if any higher feeling of the means be not present and if he be not prompted to use them

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No 208.

Admitted February 1843. Archibald Jardine Æt 56. Married and has children. A farmer, of a mild though proud and rational disposition and of quiet general deportment.

2. The following circumstances are assigned as the causes of his malady which is chiefly marked by suspicion, hereditary despondency, the death of his old esteemed Master Hugh Hathorn Esquire of Castlemey; in consequence of which he lost a situation which he had held for the last 27 years, was thrown upon his own resources; poor at a dull time, a labourer of life and with the burden of a Wife and seven young Children.

3 Dullness and depression of spirits followed immediately after his patrons death: then appeared hallucinations and ultimately confirmed alienation. His wife says that he was much troubled with flatulence of Stomach.

4 The characteristic and indeed only moral symptoms are dread of poverty and want suspicious of every person mistaking his injury, of the drunkenness and infidelity of his wife: threats of violence towards her and doubts whether Mr Hathorn be actually dead and that the reported death and burial were not intended as a heavy upon him. Face pale and dirty looking but not emaciated. Circulation regular, Pulse full little and concious that the noise of the other patients is the result of what he designates Satans voice. B. Constipated.

5 This is the first attack

6. Does a person of good moral Character, and would not for the sin of the act he would be disposed to commit suicide nine would prefer Laudanum to effect the purpose. From this statement it may be inferred that he has spoken upon the subject and revealed his

intentions and the unlawfull motives

7 Hers free from all malicious designs or acts against his wife to procure her when he was placed under the restraint of Strait waist Coat. The morbid train of thought and feeling is kept up by his dependence upon his own exertions for employment

8 The Uncles and a brother of the patient are reported to have been identical

9 As he was still engaged at work when the medical men were called no active treatment was attempted. He took one Pill of what nature is not mentioned but refused to take more. He wished to be bled but this the Medical refused to do

10 He began to exhibit symptoms of aberration of mind two weeks ago. He was never before in an Asylum

No 208

June 1843. This man is better. If he does not doubt the reality of those suspicions and accusations which he directs against his wife, he may occasionally be tempted to laugh at them. When this is not the case or when not engaged in reading his look is dark demure and solemn. It is divested however of that expression of pain disappointment and uneasiness which at first characterised his features. The natural language is believed to show exactly the amount and nature of the improvement effected. He still cherishes and believes the former delusions or the majority of them: but they do not inflict that exquisite suffering which formerly made life a burden outraged his affections and prostrated reason. It was with extreme difficulty that he was persuaded to take a book. He seemed to rest his objection on the fatility emptiness of every earthly pursuit and pleasure, on the fact that he was acquainted with all that could be advanced on the subject or if ignorant that the acquisition of knowledge could not now affect his interests or happiness, using in fact the argument of a despairing heart. Books were placed in his hands and of themselves overcame the prejudice. When he had passed the ordeal of observation satisfactorily he was sent to the garden where he has since assisted most willingly and efficiently. He has been treated by Sulph. Cinnabar as a general tonic and Oxyd. Bismuth as a general and local one as he is subject to regurgitation of food. Decided amendment has resulted from these measures the pulse is now firm and elastic: the cheek ruddy and clear and the muscular power greatly augmented.

1 June 1844 This case is stationary. The patient admits much less frequently to the unfounded suspicions which he entertains: but when his conviction is extracted incidentally or by direct interrogatory he is found to be still doubtful of the correctness of his former, the fidelity of his wife and of the reality of those events which seem to have affected him most deeply at the commencement of the disease and which form the points upon or around which his delusions revolve. He is much improved: and although his aspect indicates past suffering and the continued pressure and presence of some serious and heavy thought, his general deportment proves that he is contented comfortable and takes an interest in the new relations in which he is placed. He is a most faithful and useful assistant gardener & occupies all

No 208

all the time which is not spent in the open air in the perusal of such works as Thierry's History of the Norman Conquest, Bourrienne Memoirs of Napoleon. He reads with perfect competency to understand and with a strong inclination to be interested and amused. He is often cheated out of a hearty hilarious laugh by some of the theatrical representations and willingly joins in all amusements. His health is good: his appearance much improved and robust. No attempts have been made to treat him medically except by a constant attention to the bowels and the exhibition of purgatives when necessary. When startled by argument or ridicule he may sometimes be brought to doubt the accuracy of his suspicions and fears: but he never entirely disbelieves them.

1 June 1845

This man is little disturbed by the solitary deserted and dependent situation in which his own convictions place him. He asserts and although perhaps somewhat more smartly incredulous of the extent of his misfortunes he still believes that his Children are dead or in want. But his wife is of dissolute character and that he has been the victim of deception and grabulous cruelty: that the recent past has been a sort of phantasmagoria in which it is difficult to distinguish the true from the false, the real from the imaginary, but in which it is certain that he has been defrauded betrayed and oppressed. A letter and a gift of Clothes from his Son evokes a smile an expression of doubt even as to the existence or identity or meaning of the clothes if his wife addresses him the contempt is more unmitigated the doubt and disbelief more decided, but he neither yields to passion nor to sorrow: he turns from the subject as if ashamed and disgusted to one which is more congenial to his new formed tastes. Yet although his judgment is so warped and obscured by morbid feeling that he fails to penetrate the secret of his own and clings perseveringly to the fallacy which bodily disease has conjured up it is perfectly capable and contemporaneously with the suppression of these delusions, to investigate many abstruse philosophical and political questions, to pursue consecutively a course of historical reading and to acquire new and correct views of recent and ephemeral matters. His memory is clear and tenacious: his imagination fertile and even elevated, his humour

1 Nov 1845

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herma bras and biling. Able to perceive and appreciate the beauties of external nature he is much pleased when allowed to join parties to the Scenery in the vicinity: and evidently takes delight in the operations in the Grounds in which he is constantly engaged. As he appears to have adopted the Asylum as a home and has identified himself with its interests and proceedings he never alludes to his liberation or to any other conjuncture of affairs as possible or desirable. There is a slight tremor of the hand especially when he is animated: but he is altogether well and active.

June 1846. This individual is unquestionably better. He not only avoids all allusions to his former delusions but he is obviously distressed and irritated when the subject is inadvertently or inadvisedly introduced by others. This is not irrefragable proof that he has abandoned these distempered fancies: for he may indulge them less, they may be less powerful and prominent solely because the sources upon which his imagination fed are removed or because he feels that he is secure from identification or association with the objects of his dislike and suspicion. But the reason has become more vigorous: he rather courts conversation with educated men, delights in controversy upon historical matters and especially as to the merits causes & consequence of the Reformation of which he is an ardent supporter, he delivers his opinions freely and independently, defends it zealously dexterously and good humouredly. These qualities have secured him the esteem of an opponent who has from many motives, but chiefly upon the principle "laborare est orare" has joined the Gardeners, who although a mystic cannot appreciate sound sense and comprehensive arguments and who gratifies his taste for reading by supplying him liberally with Books from a Club of which he is a member. He has been visited by his Wife who was received courteously but not kindly. She was however spared all insinuations and recrimination all reference, indeed, to the reasons for his confinement. A visit of curiosity from some Townsmen roused his indignation and elicited rebukes and advice which it is desirable they one and all ever if similar persons and objects may "mark, learn, digest and obey". To all compliments demanding reflection and confidence, the patient is reluctant and he is perfectly conscious of the compliment thus paid to his sanity but rarely does he outrage his modesty, so far as to court or solicit such situations or to allude to them when conferred upon him. He is pallid but robust and healthy. He has twice suffered from severe attacks of Colic accompanied with vomiting and followed by a bad tongue and indifference to food.

No 208.

1st June. 1847. A proposal was made about two months since that the patient should be removed by his parish to which he was reluctantly assented to, not because the man is markedly insane or unworthy of confidence, but because he is attached to the Institution, since happiness therein, has contracted friendships with its inmates, binds them, and has evidently made up his mind to remain his lifetime amongst them. He is of the quiet cold, or covetous that wealthed degree of prudence which enables him, for a distinct purpose, to pass his alienation under a surface of sagacity, good humour, and contentment. He smiles contempt and suspicion when his wife and family are mentioned, but he does not whisper dislike. When an acrimonious observation does escape from him it insinuates slanders as to the legitimacy of his reputed children. He has not so professed any unwillingness to return home. He was formerly found useful in the higher departments of gardening, in pruning, nailing wall trees, pitching fruit, but he has been induced to abandon this for his original trade, and is now installed in the Joiners Shop, where his assistance is of the greatest importance and where he divides his time between the use of the plane, and subtle disquisitions with his companions upon past & physical gaieties and social grievances. He reads much, and is on religious topics quite an intellectual gladiator.

1st June, 1848. This patient has received many of the friends and acquaintances upon whom his suspicions fell most heavily: and the reception has been unrestrained, cordial, and as affectionate as men of his station, and of his temperament ever indulge in. His vestige of delusion cannot be detected. He avoids allusion to topics which were formerly the centre and substance of his delusions: but this conduct may proceed from shame rather than from any doubt as to the views as just to which they should be judged or as to the probability of the conclusions to which he has ultimately been led. His daily task is cheerfully performed in the Joiners shop: his evening calculation is in mastering his historical or biographical books, or in recording the events of each day in a journal which he facetiously calls his "log". His occupation was prescribed for him

continued at page 29th

Admitted 6 Feby 1843.

No 209

Jane McMaster. 0422. A Farmer's daughter. Unmarried. Her character and conduct were marked for docility, liveliness, steadiness and sobriety

2. It is supposed that disappointment in affection had induced mental disease. A Young man had illregulated her affections and disregarded a promise of marriage. She has been restless and despondent and anxious to converse with strangers upon her "pangs of love despised."

3 Nothing unusual was observed in her department previous to the development of disease.

4 The only symptoms mentioned are low spirits and restlessness. She complains of local pain of the Head from which she was at first free. She is anxious to leave her friends and her native place. This desire is evidently dictated by shame at the awkward position in which she is placed. It should be specified that the head ache is generally confined to the regions of the occipital and parietal bones. She does not sleep well.

5. This is the first attack. No peculiarity of Constitution or manner was observed previous to the development of the disease.

6. She has threatened to drown herself and to effect destruction by various other means. It may be gathered from her conversation that she had selected a particular spot for the purpose and that her determination was matured and the result of a plan that was concerted.

7

No 209

7 She does not display any disposition to injure others. The morbid train of thought is regarded by allusion to her disappointment

8 Her father, who is now an Old Man, became nervous restless and imbecile about two years ago: but is said to be better. It is rumoured that a Sister is an inmate of the Glasgow Asylum: that another is insane and that the Brother who accompanied her to Dumfries was formerly in a similar Condition.

9 No treatment has been resorted to

10 She has been ill about eight Months but has never been Confined

No 209

June 1843 This was not a protracted case. A few alarms during the night and depression during the day constituted the chief mental symptoms of disease. She was of an energetic and pliable disposition which was moulded and formed by surrounding circumstances and received strength and stability from the discipline which acted upon it. Whatever was suggested she adopted as a rule and dispelled her apprehensions and silly recrimination at the word of command. She often complained of pain in particular parts of the head and when this was the case she was more than usually agitated and timid. Slept ill and foreboded evil on her return home. The Catamenia have not appeared. Aloes were at first ordered. then ℞ of the Mixture of Iron: subsequently Pumice and latterly Cort of Iron while leeches were repeatedly applied to the temples or behind the ears according to the situation of the pain and laxatives were regularly given

August 1843 This patient has continued under the employment of similar means to those enumerated above since the date of last report and is now well enough to be restored to her friends. She is anxious to be near her aged father: but she has not evinced no urgent anxiety for liberty and is actuated rather by a sense of duty than by any other motive. She still sordidly dreads the public eye of scorn which she conceives will be directed against her. She has been a most agreeable and cheerful inmate: and obviously requires and feels delight in seclusion. She should be surrounded by virtuous and pure young influences as she most readily receives impressions from those around: and although she does not imitate, she is moulded into the form and aspect of the dispositions with which she is associated

Discharged

No 2 Continued from Page 18.

The treatment has consisted in the constant use of Purgatives in combination with diuretics as although the kidneys generally secrete Urine copiously there are occasions in which great torpidity is indicated: in the liberal employment of Camphor Julep & Hydros: Acid and keeping the patient in the open Air as much as practicable The last precaution has been resorted to as much for the purpose of stimulating the mind and diminishing the tendency to Corpulency as for the general health which is unexceptionable.

22 Decr 1846 Long perseverance in the means enumerated induced a most favorable change in the condition of this patient. This effect was however rather augmented activity of the general system than return of intelligence There remained slowness and sluggishness of movement but not torpidity. He engages in labour as a lazy or unwilling or exhausted man works, but he did perform his task faithfully and continuously. He was visited by relatives who imagined him convalescent. His conversation and conduct did not entirely justify such a conclusion - No ideas originated with him, no affections prompted particulars but his remarks when elicited were clear and distinct & coherent but tame and impotent. Entrusted with the energy of a man his yet reason developed during the early stages of this malady his thoughts seemed puerile and puny even although rational. He seemed to have undergone a change in temperament, to have passed from the nervous to the lymphatic. His tranquility docility and usefulness suggested to the Authorities the prudence of restoring him to a relation who resides in the Country and he was.

Discharged

No 208 continued from page 28.

and [illegible] of giving occasion to his thoughts to end of finishing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

and in his contributions all the qualities he had displayed during his residence in the bosom of his kindred: and that to return to society would be to risk the loss of some that he now possesses; and fully sensible of his position, and the future dangers in his afflicted prospects and scenes with which he is no longer familiar; his domestication among the insane does not appear to abound, or to concentrate the spirit prudence and sound sense. He may be turned over to his own discretion by the judgement of Captain, but measures all the attributes of a portrait grave old age.

Admitted Feby 1843 Vol Case 145

No 210

Nicholas Roadfood Ab 42. A Shipwrights Married, Mental the only particulars supplied are comprised in the following note "The case of this Patient in all those respects - the information sought for by means of the printed queries - is so well known to Dr Browne that it is unnecessary to reply to them minutely - She is sent in the present occasion in consequence of a relapse" In the absence of other sources of information it becomes expedient to quote from former entries - "Her character is generally inoffensive: her conduct latterly has been irregular and dissolute from being compelled by adverse circumstances to associate with the reckless and the immoral"

Poverty and privation rather than vice are suspected of having led to the present paroxysm

2° The original causes are declared to be unknown: but there is every reason to believe that intemperance and recent indirect act of intoxication have induced the malady. Of a weak, vain, ill regulated mind she had been persuaded or cajoled to unite herself and a little fortune of Thirty pounds, the accumulated earnings of years of servitude and toil, to a Sailor who pretended to marry her, removed her from her native Parish to Liverpool, where after dwelling upon her means until they were exhausted, he abandoned her home less penniless to the mercy of the outcasts with whom she had associated. This series of misfortunes, may have contributed to unhinge her mind and to give greater virulence and impetuosity to that anger which constitutes the principal seat of the disease"

3° Before the establishment of the disease she was observed to display an unwonted tone of debate upon contested points of Religion and especially with Roman Catholics"

4° The symptoms with the exception that she has broken windows and threatened the life of her Sister have not been communicated to Me

No 210.

She labours under spinal deformity: has a malformed head is affected with muscular tremor, and for the first forty eight hours subsequent to her admission lay in a state of lethargy. This was probably the result of exhaustion following her struggles in which her hands have been cut and her limbs bruised or of the extreme cold to which she was exposed during a long journey. So formidable did her force or ferocity appear to her fellow villagers that she arrived at the Asylum surrounded by a body Guard of six strong men. She recognises the Asylum and its inmates and rejoices that she has at last secured a home. She is affected with vague apprehensions that her food is poisoned: that she is about to be cast out upon the world and so forth. She is extremely noisy during the night and does not sleep. She is thin and broken down. Circulation natural. Tongue red at Edges, white in the Centre. B. regular.

5. This is one of many attacks, but their number has not been stated. She is free from disease or from such symptoms as disturb the public peace sometimes for a year or years.

6. She upon one occasion threatened to Commit suicide by drowning but with what sincerely cannot be determined. She was easily dissuaded from her purpose.

7. She has menaced her sister and is strongly inclined to destroy glass.

8. Her sister was insane and formerly a patient in this Asylum and she believed that hereditary taint has been developed in other members of the family.

G

№ 210

G.

10. She has been insane for a few weeks only.

1 June 1843 She was at first ordered Porter as a restorative: and subsequently Opium in Powder. Temporary alleviation appeared to take place shortly after her admission: and there are still occasional intervals during which the prescriptive powers at least regain a healthy action, there is less vehemence and immodesty and much more self government. At these periods she weeps profusely, presents an aspect of extreme suffering and distributable feels distress from a partial consciousness of her situation. Painful as these moments unquestionably are, they are rational and lucid when compared with her ordinary condition. She is alternately puerile and passionate, mute and loquacious: mirthful and melancholy: but under every circumstance incoherent and extravagant. One of her most troublesome states is a maudlin fondness for the other sex. She altogether mistakes persons upon whom her endearments are lavished: and expends her caresses upon the funeral objects of some former attachment. Hatred and vengeance enter into her composition as well as love. She was placed in consequence of the crowded state of the gallery in the same apartment with a patient to whom she entertained some latent antipathy which became developed during the night and brought on a pitched engagement which ended in scratches and torn caps. She inanimate objects around sometimes excite her wrath. She has destroyed much furniture and especially glass since her admission. Her agitation does not altogether suspend her industry. She can knit a Stocking and occasionally addresses to her friends or tears or laments over some secret sorrow at the same time. Tincture of the Muriate of Iron has been ordered as a general tonic and in consequence of an obvious loss of flesh

1 June 1844 At present this individual displays greater self possession and capability of resuming those pursuits in which she formerly excelled. But this change is recent and succeeded a long succession of symptoms varied in aspect but

but all emanating from the passions and propensities and indicative of a nature demoralized by previous indulgence or debased by present disease. Her aspect is most uncouth and grotesque but it pourtrays none of the memory of its gratifications. Her language is unfaultable: but its diminitives and tone are the endearments of passion. Tormagant and treacherous she attacks friends and foes without much discrimination and with no personal fear: for when most placed and composed she is partially imbecile and abstracted and when incensed every trace of reason and prudence disappear. She does not know her former friends: or recognise them as friends endowed with familiar names characters and professions. Her habits are all decency and cleanliness at defiance: but this negligence is clearly the result of preoccupation and not of willfulness or delusion. It is scarcely possible to suppose that with such habitude of neat extinction of reason, such an enthrallment to appetite and such absence of fear or sorrow or shame that a tendency to suicide should coexist. Yet she was discovered with the tape of her apron so tightly wound round her neck as to threaten asphyxia. The first act in the process may have been from heedlessness: and the steps which would succeed sufficiently explains the passiveness manifested towards the close of the attempt. A sudden attack of colic and diarrhœa was checked by Dovers powder and Chalk and Mercury: but in all probability depended upon the presence of ascarides. Calomel, followed Turpentine and Castor Oil removed them in great numbers. She has lately been observed to expectorate large quantities of saliva mixed with viscid mucus after every meal: but this is not attended with anorexia or any other appreciable symptom of Gastric disease.

1 June 1845 After a period of apparent lethargy and imbecility this Patient has recently displayed considerable although unhealthy activity of mind. For months she crouched in a corner in defiance of the remonstrances and command of the Physician and the interference of the Attendants. The same spot was selected, the same attitude preserved. her hands might be protruded to seek or secure a snuff but deaf and dumb to all other incitements. She presented the aspect of a bold debased brutism. Her language afforded proofs of this state. It consisted of extravagant blasphemies or foul invitations. Latterly she has quitted her voluntary seclusion: either for the purpose of repelling supposed aggres-

No 210.

or impelled by the desire of obtaining her favorite stimulant. Her assaults upon unoffending individuals have rendered it necessary to place her in solitude, where inflamed by the contest in which she had been engaged and irritated by the confinement her animal tendencies and degraded propensities became more developed. Her habits are filthy and offensive and partly the result of the gross and the grovelling desires which form a part of her disease. The Saliva is now secreted in ordinary quantity and a natural manner and though of coarse and lymphatic temperament and dark and lived hue she is free from disease.

June 1846. The only pleasing point in the history of this patient is that she has for sometime been constantly engaged in the workroom and although not particularly useful she has not offended the decency nor disturbed the unanimity of the company. When not so occupied she still cowers in a corner not to escape notice but to enjoy ease. Her deformity includes the choice of attitude although it is highly probable that attitude originally conduced and confirmed her deformity. Even when busily employed she makes it a condition of her industry that she is to be provided with a low stool as a seat. Her heavy round debased features still despise gross appetites and occasional abusive equivocal invitation is given of her animalism but her language is less obscene & unpleasing. She is still ranked among the dirty Patients. For some months she has been less corpulent more pale and even more lethargic than she formerly was: but no ailment can be detected nor does her own person or endearments petitions and barbarous demandes afford any consolation to the opinion that she is seriously ill.

1st June 1847. It is difficult to conceive that amid so much imbecility and coarseness and absolute obscenity there should be preserved portions of poetry, stanzas of song; and that memory and taste should embrace some of the specimens of the finest pathetic and heroic ballads. The patient can however repeat the whole of "Sir James the Ross" and appears to appreciate the tale, if not the romantic interest of the poem. This redeeming feature is especially remarked when indecency and repugnancy have taken the place of restlessness and excitement. She hums or chaunts these pieces while she plies her needle, having previously secured an auditor and is amply rewarded by a plaudit or a pinch of snuff. Her gentleness never flags, and more attain-

the rank of achievements in the gallery of those who are entitled to pledge of female labour. While still indulging in acts and language, which shock the modesty even of the unsophisticated and unrefined, she now is much more facetious, speaks coherently upon trivial matters, recognizes individuals by their true names and characters, and expresses towards them the minutiæ to her immediate wants. She was associated with a sister during a part of the year, but, little intercourse, and no sympathy was established between them. In the month of January she laboured under Dysentery and Vomiting accompanied by Vomiting; but the attack was not severe, and yielded to Castor-oil with Laudanum, Dover Powders, Hydrocyanic Acid, rest and farinaceous diet. In other respects she has been perfectly healthy, and is now plump and vigorous.

14th June, 1848. Paroxysms of transitory fury and hallucination still disturb the even tenor and orderly habits of this singular person. During her short lived indignation which may depend upon her own flatulencies or upon her own sensations, or upon any imaginary grievance, she accuses those near her and particularly the attendants of the most foul and felonious designs or acts directed against her life and safety. Her favourite and plausible accusations are that the culprits enter upon her abdomen with scissors; that they have shaved upon or cut with a knife. When thus agitated and often when perfectly composed and in the midst of a lively conversation she is seized with an irresistible inclination to micturate which leads to a relinquishment of the guard, the coverid, or whatever relation may be the time sitting. Subsequently to an exhibition of Copaiba and which has terminated in the manner described, or in a paroxysm performed by tremendous leaps she may be observed upon her knees, and engaged in fervent prayer. Her memory is still faithful to its trust of Ballads and romances, and treasures up to the names, characters, and position of the persons whom she sees. Her delusions are still numerous but not upon trivial circumstances. None of these misapprehensions interfere with her actively and perfect duty, as a sempstress.

continued at page 59.

dismissed

No 211.

6 Mar 1843 John Somers Muler Æt 42 Unmarried. Is now dependent upon his relations but was originally a handloom Weaver; he subsequently became a Clerk has obtained by travelled in South America but in what capacity he is not willing to explain. His conduct is concluded to have been good: but he is accused of being unable to settle at any thing; and of manifesting a strong inclination to idleness. He wears the dress and uses the phraseology of a Quaker but admits that he is merely an admirer of the principles and not a member of the body of Friends.

2 Love is affirmed to have been the cause of his mental affliction. He occasionally points to the excavation of a severe wound in the head as indicative of a remarkable event in his history.

3 The premitory stage was not observed.

4 He now labours under religious delusions: and conceives that he is the victim of bodily ailments which do not exist. His manner is unsettled, his conversation extravagant, consisting generally of moral precepts and recommendations of his peculiar notions to all; his eye is wandering, his general appearance eccentric. His aspect is healthy: but there is observable a slight tremor of the muscles generally. This is most obvious when he is eager and animated. His profession of quakerism is looked upon by his friends as indicative of insanity.

5 The first attack.

6 His friends are not aware that he has made or contemplated any attempt to commit suicide.

7

No 211

7 He is at times very much excited particularly when his designs are opposed. He is not supposed to entertain any malice and his morbid train of thought is described as being continuous

8 No hereditary taint is known to exist in the family

9 Employment has been tried as a means of diverting his mind from its unhealthy action but he will not persevere in the attempt

10 He has been insane for a considerable number of Years The exact period is not known. He has never been put under any restraint

No 211

1 June 1843 This amiable and simple minded man has conciliated the affections and respect of all. Even his moral lectures have become popular with some of the Patients and are tolerated by all. To one of this number a merry eccentric old Gentleman & particularly addressed his addresses and friendly admonitions for a few days succeeded in securing his confidence and companionship in enduring him to abandon many of his peculiarities and to converse and walk about in a somewhat rational manner. Meekness is a most marked feature of his mind and deportment, unless his primitive dress precise style of speaking and crusade against conformance to the world and its ways be founded in spiritual pride. But in the practical applications of his avowed principles he is most humble patient painstaking, gentle and kind. The rebuke and counsel are not spared but they are of their pain and sting. Strong in his religious views his mind is in other respects weak but more from want of cultivation, perhaps than disease. His attachment to home and some of his friends is strong: but he bears his confinement most submissively and in a Spirit of resignation, as he declares to the divine will. Consistently he declines attendance at worship or participation in any amusement: but after some persuasion he joined the Gardeners and has since shared constantly in their labours. A Purgative and "compound Powder of Rhubarb given as an alterative are the only medicines which have been prescribed. The muscular tremor is still observable and once was so marked and uncontrolable as to resemble ataxy.

1 June 1844 The muscular tremor formerly noted has increased and is chiefly observed when small objects are to be apprehended or delicate manipulations are to be performed. During hard labour the pulsual works as much strength and activity as before. That he is benefited by the gentle but constant occupation in which he is engaged his robust and bronzed aspect sufficiently demonstrates. It must likewise serve as a solace to "hope deferred" as he is as patient under disappointment, as content under neglect and as trustful to Providence for the future, as when his seclusion began. He converses briefly but coherently upon ordinary topics: but is copious and vacuous when the duties or destinies of man are introduced or can be forced upon the attention of others. His persecution of opinion never proceeds further however than a caution or recommendation. So tolerant, reasonable, so pure is his wish & honesty that his derangement can be credited regarded as symptoms of disease &

disease. If his inquiries can be interrupted by ordinary rules his affections are still strong: and his interest in public matters is displayed by a perusal of a Welch Newspaper. But no principle or impulse except that of religious feelings appears to be paramount and permanent. Intercourse with men rarely leaves an impression of sobriety, frequently that of folly. He rarely requires medical aid: but occasionally an attack or two of laxatives given. His great panacea for constipation and all the ills that flesh is heir to is Spanish juice, which is supplied liberally. He still stands aloof from Public worships and public amusements.

1 June 1845 Mr M has so far modified his prejudices or as his friends would say overcome his delusions, as to appear in Chapel, to join in the devotions of his fellow Patients and to confess the satisfaction which this privilege had afforded him. In all other respects he is unchanged, as gentle, as conversible, as forbearing and as bigoted, as during the earlier portion of his residence in the establishment. It is obvious that the necessity under which he is placed to wear a costume in contradiction to his professed principles, the vanity of a tailor coat, gives him great annoyance, but his habitual resignation and humility, induce him to submit, but not without protestation and remonstrance, to this indignity and encumbrance. To no other compromise or compulsory interference with his views will he agree and still objects strenuously to all vain and frivolous amusements. He labours most cheerfully and usefully: he reads the Bible and exchanges a remark upon the weather the benificence and bounty of God or makes or makes an enquiry as to the welfare of his friends: and in these acts are comprehended his visible history. He received accounts of his fathers death with greater equanimity than would have been consistent with his natural tenderness and kindness of disposition or with the respect and affection which he expresses towards his Parent: but perhaps in strict accordance with his placid temper with the long estrangement that had taken place between the parties and with the discipline to which his mind has been subjected whether by genuine religious training or by fanaticism. He turned aside at once from the emotions suitable to the occasion to his personal feelings and bodily sensations. He is contented happy and healthy.

No 211

June 1846 The lordly kindness of certain relations has transferred this meek & melancholy but resigned person from the pauper to the Boarder Class, from a close portion to repose and ease. Take all other changes to diseased or Rationary mind the transition was not desired and Mr M regretted his companions his simple diet, his diurnal task and acknowledged usefulness. The opportunity afforded however of unobtrusively and gently communicating his principles of peace and submissiveness to new acquaintances: the means of obtaining a more extensive and suitable wardrobe: afforded solace, and now he is inoculated with the habits of his place of residence and associates are appreciated & enjoys the privileges which have been extended to him. His mind & manners are still formed upon the same model of quietness. Gentle and retiring but solicitous to give a sound and sincere counsel in season: adoconishing and simplifying benevolence and forgiveness and resignation he sometimes provokes the passions of those around by telling the whole truth or interfering for truths sake: but in general he is esteemed a kind and inoffensive man and obtains the reward of being unmolested, unnoticed and unknown. A Scottish Newspaper is the only source of information, in addition to the Bible which he reads: and its pages are subjected to long and arduous study. The muscular tremor still continues: but no other trace of advanced age or increased infirmity has been observed.

June 1847. This kind and inoffensive follower of Rent Day has, in consequence of more luxurious living, and exemption from active employment, become extremely rotund and obese in person. He attributes this enlargement of parcels to the skill and judicious management of the Physician, and makes it a constant ground of petition for additions to, or modifications of, his diet. It is quite obvious that he dares not and cannot crave "the foreign aid of ornament": it is, however, equally obvious that he attaches an undue importance to the proportions of his apparel, that he experiences certain morbid sensations of constriction from the most ample garments, and that, subordinate to his inculcation of morality, his outward man holds the chief place in his estimation and consideration. No occasion is lost where pious reflection or rule of conduct can be aptly introduced or applied. His chief care is still to speak of peace and to exemplify it. Children secure much of his sympathy, and his aspirations for their purity and innocency and enjoyment are many and genuine. He

looks demure and serious, but is cheerful and happy: is rather proud when led to speak of the Lands he has visited, or in the languages which he has acquired, and still constantly a newspaper as to what is agitating the world which he has left. He sees, perhaps, through the medium of his benevolence, or as a result of his own limited capacity, a greater amount of pure and devotion in each of his companions than they actually possess: and betrays a consciousness of the unsuitableness of his own position in abstaining from all proposals & wishes for an alteration, and in the fervour and apparent sincerity of his expressed resignation to that will which has decreed his present destiny. The principle for such a lot may be said to consist in such an amount of simplicity and happiness, and such an utter absence of adaptation between his powers and tendencies, and the world as now constituted, as to render the most ordinary circumstances fraught with danger and difficulty to him.

1 June 1848 For sometime Mr Hunter has presented a new aspect to the observer – The changefulness in strict harmony with the character of the Heavens & of the Holiday. It is an expectation of the abiding peculiarity – He conceives it to be a paramount and unavoidable duty to pray almost without ceasing. Day & Night being have now few minutes when engaged in exercise which is his only occupation or when at rest the spirit moves him he kneels down & audibly & reverently addresses his Maker – What is a time an act of piety & the gratification of his governing principle proves to others a source of annoyance and disturbance & that it has become necessary to admonish this quiet but at present intractable enthusiast that he is a formalist – that he must respect the rights and health of others that he must obey the powers that be at least in suspending his public devotions during the night – He has to be complied – This augmented exhibition of a latent sentiment is attended with genuine indications of advance of diseased action.

1st Stage is impairment of intelligence the Patient speaks incoherently

Continued to Page 71

Admitted 24 Mar 1863 — No 212 — See Case Book 1879

Robert Graham. Æt 28 unmarried A Surgeon

See Volume — Page No. 129. Vol 2.

2 Close study previous to his examination at Surgeons Hall is supposed as the exciting cause of the disease which is said to be now chiefly marked by weakness of mind

3 When first attacked his parents observed that he was more reserved and dejected after his return from College but attributed this change of manner to his natural anxiety to procure a situation

4 He avoids company and even the society of his relatives. For a very long period he has been in the habit of wandering in a Wood adjoining his home to which he regularly returned at meals and in the evening but latterly he has absented himself for one or two nights walking great distances and not returning until followed and found by his friends This is the chief peculiarity which distinguishes the case from the description given when the Patient was first placed in the Asylum. He is supposed to entertain the same suspicion that he is stared at, scrutinized, scorned by strangers that his thoughts pass out from his head without his will or consciousness and are seized upon and used to his detriment He is still the slave to involuntary merriment or of the signs He is not inclined to read and is perhaps less capable of understanding or engrossed the thoughts of others since he became so wedded to his own. His look is stealthy shy suspicious: and he spends his time in watching others He is taller paler and thinner than when first under Treatment but he is reported to be in good health

5

No 212

5. This is a relapse or rather a continuation and aggravation of the symptoms which existed when he was formerly secluded.

6. He has manifested no disposition to commit suicide

7 Has a strong dislike to his Mother and will rarely take his food with the other members of his family but is not disposed to injure them indeed occasionally he has been induced to assist his brothers when at work

8 The family are not known to be affected with hereditary or nervous diseases

9 No treatment has been tried since his return home

10 The disease has continued for five and a half years He was formerly an inmate of the Carlisle Institution

№ 212

1 June 1843 This interesting lad has improved in aspect since his admission but in no other respect. His mind is impaired since he left the Asylum. He now cannot or will not hold intercourse neither with the living and dead. No conversation is sustained beyond a demand for freedom: and he sits with his hands placed in a grotesque position before his nose silent and silent, or walks hurriedly along the passage: regardless of the books placed before him and to which his attention has been solicited. Although now the inhabitant of a Pauper and turbulent community he does not appear to feel the change: unless the reluctance with which he takes food be founded upon a distaste to its quality. The coarseness and ignorance and vulgarity of his companions pass unobserved. He has latterly shewn a disposition to grovel on the floor but for what purpose he will not disclose as he resists all inquiries as to motives with a laugh. There exists likewise a tendency to muscular rigidity. The shoulders are elevated the arms placed in constrained positions: the head fixed upon the atlas: the trunk rigid and erect. That this disposition is partly voluntary may be concluded from the compatibility of such constrained attitudes with rapid and varied motion. The laugh which follows him as a reply is often prolonged into a hysterical paroxysm which appears to be involuntary, so that it is evident that the muscular system or its relation to mind is implicated in the general disease.

1 June 1844 No material alteration can be traced in this case. He now resembles in many respects the delineation given of his condition during the first attack. He is quick and abrupt in his walk and movements: his look is suspicious stealthy and apprehensive: he obviously connects certain annoying sensations with his back: but a greater degree of taciturnity renders it impossible to determine what these are. The Waverly Novels have again proved a treasure when he can be persuaded to indulge the predilection which he still cherishes for this description of literature. Books sometimes diversify the long walks which he is directed to take in the grounds: but he plays the Game as a task not as an amusement. He is perfectly amenable to discipline, except upon one subject; and is an amicable brimstone with his Attendant, but when an opportunity offers he strikes some of his Companions selecting as his victims his inferiors in Nature and Strength. The exception above alluded to is his disinclination to take a sufficient quantity

of food but this repugnance is invariably overcome by an allurement & the shower bath. Although incapable of reading his will continuously and consistently; upon great emergences he may be roused to express and abide by his communications. It was deemed that he should, stand and look the Courtier for a few Minutes in the Face of Crammond Brae but his objections were insurmountable his opposition grew unflinching and successful His conduct was founded upon that modification of modesty which is closely allied to vanity: a combination which forms a large and important element in his character: but which is accessible to common impressions. His timid and sensitive: but his dread of danger and pain simulate his obstinacy and irritability and cannot easily be employed as remedial agents. The Physician has placed him in one of the Galleries for the middle Classes upon condition that his friends supplies him with Apparel suited to his profession and former position in society: and upon the principle that the loss of status must act prejudicially upon such a disposition. The peculiar rigidity of the Muscular system suggested the introduction of a Selon. This and the occasional use of a laxative have constituted the only treatment admissible.

1 June 1845. No trouble or difficulty have been encountered in inducing this individual to take sufficient nourishment, to refrain from attacks of violence and oppression to his companions and to deport himself in accordance with the discipline of the Institution. His debility amounts almost to disease. But his muttered objections his curt replies, his abrupt jerking movements indicate, that although unfamiliar with the regulations in force and by the example of those with whom he is associated, he still cherishes views and predilections of his own and is inclined to assert his opinions: but unable to overcome the original tendencies of his mind and the artificial system under which he is placed. His reading is much less a daily amusement and a coveted indulgence than it was. He seizes a book glances hurriedly at its contents and pursues whatever topic may be presented to him but he rarely selects or selects a volume. This alteration may in part be traced to his increased timidity and reserve of manner and his repugnance to act independently. He has not sufficient confidence in himself to communicate his wishes. He even fears to defend himself and uses his arms as shielding around his

his head in order to expel or suppress peculiar trains of thought, by stealth. He still gives vent to explosions of laughter which contrast ridiculously with his efforts to restrain the impulse with his startled eyes and generally cautious and fortive look. A visit of a Sister did not appear to affect him or to cause any change in his usual deportment. He attends all arrangements: but complies with the summons to do so with a mingled expression of surprise and apprehension as of doubt about disturbed and spoiled his capability of enjoyment. He is thinner but exhibits no trace of indisposition.

June 1846. His difficult when watching the manners of this patient, his gaiety and good humour, his expression of shrewdness mingled with cunning, the half uttered ejaculation which he abruptly arrests, the bursts of animation and restlessness which he endeavours to control & of which he appears to be ashamed, and avoid the conclusion that the will is deceased and not the general structure of the mind, that his manifestations are constrained and confined by a force superior & superadded to external ties & volition and not greatly enfeebled or extinct. But still the ordinary tests and ordinary course of his conduct do not altogether support this discouraging view. He is visited by his brother and exhibits a death or sleep or estrangement of the affections: an indifference to the ties and topics which they must have possessed a common interest and an acquaintance to be relieved from the restraint of his friends presence and to return to his accustomed place and pursuits. He reads but less regularly and during the act has obviously before a double series of impressions his own and the Authors, as he starts, mutters, giggles and casts his eyes in arches round his head in the same manner as when contemplative. He is taciturn, timid, but uses a surly tone and curt phrases as if in self defence or to eschew all further enquiry. His proportions are slight but he is agile and athletic.

1st June. 1847. This individual is even more tyrannically urged and constrained by his diseased will than formerly. Obliged to gesticulate, to cast his arms to and fro, to rub his head violently, and to utter sounds without meaning: and constrained from communicating his wants or wishes, and from gratifying his impulses which there is every probability exist. When addressed he starts and assumes an expression of terror mingled

with humour: when approached he shrinks and obviously attempts to contract and squeeze himself into the smallest possible bulk as if to escape notice, as well as contact. He is generally found compressed in a corner or flattened and folded up, if the phrase may be inverted by upon a chair. When beyond observation, or walking in the grounds these habits disappear, and his movements are free, unfettered, and agile: his attitudes unconstrained and natural. He rarely converses, and when indeed he replies to inquiries, he either shouts or spurts out his words, as if the act required effort and courage, and occasioned pain. Still in all these peculiarities there may be detected a desire to subdue a tendency, to control, to struggle, to defeat. His aspect is less intelligent than during former years, but this may arise from the greater distortion of the muscles of the face. His daily promenades, weekly amusements, and other routine occupations have not been interrupted by illness of any description.

1 June 1848 Occasionally this Patient has been tempted to select a Book from the Library — He takes much more pleasure in stealing a glance at the books selected by others — In both cases his perusal is hurried interrupted by starts alarms attempts to protect & conceal himself and without any continuity of purpose these acts however show that he still associates pleasure with the contents of a book and is inclined to seek the gratification here he lost the stare of a diseased mind — So sudden and rapid are many of his movements that they appear spasmodic — but when narrowly observed they can be recognised as expressions of the mind by the expressions existing at the time and the obvious purpose with which they are adopted —

He still exemplifies the remarks made in the last report by intruding his body into every corner & crevice which is accessible — by pressing it to the smallest possible dimensions — by turning his face to the wall & shrouding it with his hands — His deportment is much more natural and manly than in the generality

Continued to Page 101

No 213.

Admitted 6th March 1843 George Fleming. Æt 33. Unmarried. A Clergyman of a mild amiable retiring disposition and correct deportment. Has educated at Cambridge where according to his own statements his unsociable feelings and habits first became strongly developed.

2 "Self esteem" is assigned by those who know his character, as the cause of his malady. Hauteur, exclusiveness and selfishness certainly constitute a large portion of his present springs of action but how far these have led to disease is matter of history not of observation.

3 He has long been subject to constipation of the Bowels.

4 The account of symptoms is not ample. He is described as being suspicious of his friends and others conspiring against him. Of having travelled from place to place in order to avoid their machinations. Of having left lodgings in Glasgow under the impression that he had been or was about to be grievously injured. And of having immediately afterwards provided himself with a pistol for self defence. It is further stated that he had an acute attack of madness about two months and that since then he has been more or less subject to delusions. If this attack resembled the present it consisted in the obstinate refusal to do any thing or to allow others to do any thing for him: in fighting or rather offering a passive resistance to all efforts to overcome his will: in refusing to take food or to get out of bed, to speak, or act like a rational being. With these indications of unhealthy stubbornness are associated costiveness, a coated tongue and parched lips. The expression inclined to turn about is noted in the formal report of the case. If this means a desire for muscular exercise it is correct for he walks for many hours each day and at a very rapid pace.

5 He has of late been gradually becoming worse for the last two or three years but although the diseases marked by paroxysms of excitement and greater aberration there does not appear to have been at any time

50

No 213

a complete exemption from unhealthy action of mind

6 He has not displayed any disposition to suicide but has said that he would not care if another person destroyed him

7 Free from all disposition to injure others or their property

8 Certainly two brothers and one sister are insane and several other members of the Family are known and acknowledged to be nervous

9 In the acute state Bleeding, Antimony and purgatives were used for about a week but subsequently no regular treatment has been attempted

10 He has been odd and eccentric for upwards of two years but has never been in any Asylum

No 213

1 June 1843. This patient has not been appraised of the intentions of his relatives, who were afraid of his violence and vindictiveness, & was taken by surprise when three men announced that he must accompany them to a Madhouse. To a suspicious nature and a perturbed mind such an intimation must have appeared frightful. It produces the natural consequences. He resisted and nearly overcame his adversaries, for he is expert in wrestling and fortified himself with that dogged determination and intractableness which such a gross breach of hospitality and justice as his capture must appear to him was calculated to excite. The journey to Dumfries was one continued struggle. He was carried into the Asylum and then lay in bed silent sullen and repulsive. He refused food for many days, disregarded kindness: he disregarded intimidation. At last it became necessary to introduce food into the Stomach. With it was exhibited a dose of Croton Oil which almost instantly caused immediate Cholera. Either fear or the shock to the system or the mere removal of disagreeable sensations effected an alteration in his disposition and intentions. He submitted; and his conduct since has been widely different although still moody morbid and suspicious. He mingled until lately with the other inmates: associating and conversing with them in a condescending but scarcely in a friendly manner. From some suspicion of their designs - from a consciousness of his own petulance and caprice or from some still less reasonable cause he has separated himself from all these intimacies, withdrawn to his own bedroom, and reserved, taciturn and gloomy. His caprice is displayed in many minor although equally significant manifestations. His wish for a Copy of Horace is gratified: but he plunges the book in the Chamber Pot because it was of so small and disrespectful a size. Suspicion he confesses has engrafted itself deeply on his character. Its supreme influence is dated from the commencement of his College life. His look and words thoughts are all vigilance and doubt and apprehension. Panics springing from this feeling have occurred when he is disturbed & dismayed by the presence and cries of imaginary arrivals in his apartment. The more general manifestation of this feature is in his belief that the Medical Officer and his myrmidons create, absolutely suggest to his imaginations those delusions, derangement of reason and exaggerated emotions of which he acknowledges that he is the victim. The treatment has never been confined to a course of alteratives: this apprehension

No 213

(apprehension) application of leeches to the temples for he affirms that he constantly suffers from a feeling of constriction in the head. the use of Digitalis and Morphia when under experiment and the allowance of a liberal diet

10 Feby 1844 Probably the best and most explicit mode of detailing this case is to transcribe the Notices scattered through the Physicians common place Day Book. No material change occurs in the moral symptoms. Upon one occasion he manifested much agitation and violence. He discovers that his sister resides in the Establishment and in his efforts to reach her almost succeeds in overcoming several powerful Attendants. With this exception he has been tranquil. Suspicious haughty and irritable: but occasionally affable and mild.

7 October Mr F refused to take food from the Attendant on the ground that Poison was introduced into it by him. He spends his time in reading regular and works on Geography.

8 Mr F. partook of Tea from the Physicians hands

9 Mr F again took Tea from the Physician being the only meal since yesterday

10 Mr F took Bread and Water only to day

11.12 Mr F resisted all persuasion to take food. This may be a suitable place to record the fact that this Patient has since his earliest years rejected the greater part of each meal he accustomed was he to this operation that except when doing out, it never caused him any uneasiness and never was mentioned by him to any one. There must be disease of the Stomach as well as perversity of temper. The habit was interrupted for some weeks by use of Bismuth and Opium

13 Mr F. still delusive. He was carried to the presence Chamber by the Attendant whose authority he had defied, first by him and promised all necessary obedience to him

14 Mr F. more complaisant and complaisant.

23 November Mr F. shows a disposition to fast, he takes one meal and omits another, demands Wine, is restless, anxious and suspicious. He solicits cold water during the night which always indicates that he is ill at ease.

24 Mr F took Tea on condition that he should get wine to drink her sister's health this being the Anniversary of her Birth. He was indulged in the whim in order to gratify the healthy reminiscence and to secure him by persuasion support

4

N° 213.

29 Mr F who has of late been abstaining but upon that principle except that he ought not to eat is not known, has all sufficiently.
1. December Mr F in a pause. Convinced that he was unwell; sent for Dr Brown to announce that he was consumed Mr Huddleston and Mr Babington were in the Institution
5. Mr F. still fasting. He was forcibly fed this morning and very coolly inquired into and listened attentively to an explanation of the nature of the Pump & syringe employed in doing so
6 Mr F took Bread during night from the Watch and at Breakfast but having taken no other food he was fed: a small dose of Calomel being given at the same time. The Tube led not descend into the Stomach but he swallowed the fluid that flowed from it
7. Mr F still obdurate. Has taken some Bread but was fed. The Calomel given last night operated
8. Mr F offered to take two hard boiled eggs in the morning to save the trouble of being fed: which was yielded: but he was not so complaisant in the afternoon
9. Mr F holds out. So sullen surly when addressed. Ordered to have strong Soup and 2 Wine Gl of Rhys & Cat
10. Mr F yielded to day and has taken all his meals without comment or objection
5 January 1814. Mr F abstracted two teaspoons from his Breakfast equipage and one from that of Tea. On being questioned he bluntly but sportively bid the Attendants to search for them. They could not be discovered and various surmises and suspicions arose as to his object and their fate. Has they been put into the fire were they to be sharpened into daggers. On a search being instituted previous to any personal scrutiny, two were found sticking in the built of the Gas Pendant two in the ventilator. Upon another occasion Mr F was observed to be busily engaged in sharpening the handle of a toothbrush with what intent it cannot be divined. He gave up the weapon to the Physician
19. Mr F alluded the Attendant who endeavoured to induce him to take off his clothes and it required a demonstration of Messrs Wm Lennan and Beck, at whom he struck, to obtain compliance with the rule
23 Mr F wrote yesterday to his friend Mr Huddleston and has fasted since. He cannot get on, he avers without four or five pairs of Trowsers.
30 January

5 4

No 213

30 January Mr T. has fasted for 36 hours and is busily engaged in making appeals for liberation to Mr Huddlestone

31 Mr T is still fasting

1 February still fasting. Ordered Cold Sponging and to have Calomel given with the Arrowroot.

2 Mr T almost famished after struggles made to prevent himself being offered

3 Mr T was found repeatedly vomiting during the night and in the morning it was discovered that he had rejected with the contents of the Stomach a considerable portion of dark coloured matter. This was at first mingled with the matters introduced: but subsequently came up in large quantities alone. The vomiting was accompanied by sinkings. Still refused nourishment and from the irritable state of the Stomach this was not urged but he was compelled to take Hydrocyanic Acid and Sol: Murr: Morph. It now appears that he has vomited all that has been administered. This is his own confession. Bowels opened yesterday freely P. 80 rather weak but natural. Ordered a Hot Bath in the Evening. a Blister to the right hypochondrium and a Sinapism to the Epigastrium. a single heat of the oil of Rue. Turpentine and Hydrocyanic Acid was made: but the draught was not retained

4 Mr T slept some during the night but continues to vomit the dark Coffee ground matter from the Stomach in large quantities. (a basin full in 12 hours) He has no pain of abdomen and no pain of any kind except that occasioned by hiccough which is constant or induced by any effort to swallow or vomit. P. smaller. The treatment during this day consisted of the reapplication of the Blister: the exhibition of Effervescing Draughts: of mucilage Jelly, soft boiled eggs as nourishment and of Hydrocyanic Acid and Arrowroot. Dr Grove in consultation.

5 He is much in the same state as before. Vomiting and hiccough continue. The matter rejected is more fluid. This is probably occasioned by the quantities of Water of other fluids swallowed. P. small rapid. Tongue, large lobulated and pale. Slight headache. Turbinthinate Enemata were given

Muriate of Morphia applied to Blisters Surface

A Belladonna Plaster applied to Epigastrium but has but was removed in consequence of the apparent sinking of

4 Continued to Page 57.

No 2154

Mar 1843 Sarah Ravey Aet 46 Unmarried Semptoness

Vide Cases 93 and 135.

2 The same uncertainty exists as to the present relapse as to all those which have preceded it. The patient was introduced into the Asylum under the usual legal forms and upon the ground that she was at that recently been extremely violent and unmanageable. but without any documentary or other evidence as to whom the attack appeared

3

4 The woman appeared to be much delighted on finding herself in a long known and well tried home and surrounded by familiar faces Either the paroxysm of furious derangement has subsided or the feeling of protection and confidence and repose produced by her confinement has exercised great influence over her mind for she is now calm and collected: but looks drowsy exhausted and confused. She is pale, but in other respects is in good health.

5 This is the third known attack, the lucid interval which was industriously employed having continued for nearly two years

6 She is still supposed to be free from all suicidal designs and tendency

7 She has not as yet manifested any destructive propensity. but is conjectured that she was turbulent and furious whilst at liberty

S

56

No 2185

8 The patients Mother was recently married which a brother has for sub-
sisted his Parents The father is slightly paralysed,

9

10 The duration of the disease is not known: but it may have
continued for some weeks Their is the therefore time that
the Patient has been an inmate of the Cheltenham Institution

19 June 1843 The torpor or exhaustion alluded to, at times
became so extreme, or was carried so far by the design of the
Patient, as to prostrate her on the floor in ridiculous and
humiliating postures or as to compel her to return to bed What
ever her intention might have been or to whatever extent she
was instrumental in producing these exhibitions her whole re-
pression during their continuance was that of lucid mind, unimpaired
consciousness and falsity. A purgative was first given
followed up by the compound Aloes and Asafoetida Pills
Subsequently and in consequence of her complaining as on
former occasions of dull pains through her limbs the Tr of
Guaic was prescribed She became quite well and having ex-
hibited a strong desire and sound worldly reasons for her return
home she was liberated at an early period of her probation

Discharged

No 213. Continued from Page 54

the Patient.

Fr. Sap c. op was rubbed in the course of the Paroxysm

Small quantities of Brandy and Soda Water given hourly

Nutritious Enemata were exhibited

6 Mr T is in no degree improved. He cannot be convinced that he is ill but attributes all his disagreable Sensations to persecution and to what has been given to him. He refuses to hear prayers read or to engage in serious conversation. Vomits less: and what is thrown up is more fluid and of a lighter colour. Pmall and rapid. T. discoloured by matter vomited, but moist Eyes suffused. Pale and haggard. The practice this day was principally the continued exhibition of nutritious Enemata: the use of the solution of Mur: Morp. & Crude Opium in Annual Jelly. Wine and Brandy and Coffee were given as the strength appeared to indicate. Sinapesms were again applied to the Epigastrium to mitigate the Singultus which was extremely distressing

7 Mr T now rejects pure Bile, but the irritability of the Stomach is as great as before. Singultus urgent. There is great prostration of Strength and restlessness; yet when called upon for exertion the nervous system still supplies the necessary stimulus. He yesterday walked from his Bedroom to his Parlour which has been converted into a sickroom. Indeed although almost pulseless his energy is wonderful. To day the same treatment was pursued Musk being given in 5 grain doses every four hours

8 The Patient very weak but reaction having obviously been produced Opium Musk and Brandy were intermitted: the hair was Cut and cold water applied to the head and Sweet Spirits of Nitre given as the Kidneys had not acted for twenty four hours. He became incoherent towards Evening

9 Mr T still oppressed: but heat of Scalp flushing of face and rapidity of Pulse diminished. He has slept about four hours at intervals. More frequently restless and impatient to get out of Bed at which times he remains torpid and Insensible. A blister was ordered to be applied extending from the Nape of the Neck to the 3d dorsal Vertebra. Nitrate of Potash (5ss) was exhibited every hour with Aqua Mercy & Chalk Mixt and ultimately Calomel. The Bowels acted slightly but no Urine having flowed an attempt was made to perform Catheterism which failed from the tremendous resistance of the Patient dictated in all probability by the recollection of some delusions which

which he formerly entertained as to his impotence &c. The Mustard bath was employed. Towards Evening it was necessary again to have recourse to them as the tendency to sinking was obvious. Nutrition persevered in. He has not vomited for 24 hours but the hiccup continues.

9 The pulse more regular & open and urine passed: but still the exhaustion was extreme that wine was necessarily continued to the extent of half a wine glassful per hour with nourishment as before. It was resolved to apply Castor oil liberally behind the ears & to the nape of the neck: and as jactation became decided and frequent towards afternoon and the lethargy greater a large Blister was applied to the shaved surface. The exhaustion became great at eight o'clock and at ten in the presence of his Friends he

Died

No 210 Continued from Page 56

1849 This Female has again been an Inmate of the same Gallery as her Sister – but their family feuds were more formidable than those contests in which the former was engaged – In the no confidence and very limited intercourse subsisted between them & their separation took place without comment or regret – N. P.s Impudent rage had been despotayed more frequently of late; but except when it leads to a Police prosecution or to a supplication for pardon it rarely suspends her labours or injures her health – The intensity of the feeling however may be measured by the muscular tremor which accompanies and follows these outbursts notwithstanding the extreme profanity of her language and the questionable morality of her conduct She is partial to reading the Scriptures it may however be from the Poetry of many parts and the high and elevating sentiments which pervade all – As she has avidently at one time indulged in the romantic literature of the lowest district which she inhabited She is still exempt from the infirmities of age

Removed to F.C.A.

Died three of Dysentery after 9 years residence in the Asylum at Crichton.

Admitted
1 April 1843

No 215.

Thomas McCauley. Æt Married and has Children A Quarryman of sober industrious habits but much exposed to the weather and subjected to severe toil.

2. His wife is unable to assign any Cause or circumstance which led or could have led to his present condition; or even to fix upon any precise period of origin. His own friends declare on the other hand that the infidelity and improper conduct of his wife so powerfully affected and distressed him that melancholy and ultimately insanity was the result. The conduct of the woman herself during his illness and the continued affection of the Patient and his anxiety to return home does not corroborate this suspicion.

3 An inclination to sleep or remain in Bed and to avoid exertion preceded the manifestation of actual insanity.

4 This is a case of the Monomania of riches and power and position in Society. The poor man has ceased to work with his own hands because in his distempered fancy he is the possessor of wealth: because he is about to erect Mills and Machinery for various purposes as an investment of his capital. These are to be presided over by himself his uncle and brother in law for the behoof and immediate aggrandisement of his Children. All his notions are lofty speculative but affectionate and having the benefit of those dependent on him in view. To support these honours he will not engage in his ordinary occupation and the family are consequently in Poverty. He has once or twice determined to resume labour and carried the resolution into execution but failed at the outset most probably from inability and loss of muscular power rather than from insubordination. He has several times got up during the night and wandered abroad. He has a great craving for food: has a puzzled occupied aspect and walks with a shuffle in his gait. The right pupil is dilated. He is in good health but appears prematurely old.

No 215

5 This is the first attack

6 The patient has made no attempt to destroy himself and he seems in love with life and the many enjoyments that are in store for him

7 He broke some glass immediately after his admission and showed a disposition to dispute authority but otherwise is quiet and inoffensive

8

9

10 The disease is supposed to have existed for about six Months He has not been confined

No 215.

1 June 1843. As he had obviously been indulging his appetite to a considerable extent a dose of Calomel was in the first place administered; subsequently however his gluttony induced Diarrhœa and it became necessary to allay the irritation. In consequence of a marked vaccillation in the Gait: and a momentary loss of power in the lower extremities a seton was introduced between the shoulders but without any apparent benefit as he still walks in a slouching shuffling manner as if his pins were insecure and unsteady and sometimes staggers and falls. Aloes has been prescribed with the view of acting upon the lower part of the intestinal Canal. The symptoms are very nearly the same as when he was admitted. Perhaps the traces of premature age and decrepitude are more decided and painful. He avers that he has banished the visions of glory and aggrandisement which formerly buoyed up his mind. But this statement cannot be relied upon. All these schemes and speculations are connected with the advancement and prosperity of his family. His wife and Children are to be the owners of his treasures. Affection and solicitude are felt towards these objects, besides a desire for their grandeur. He often weeps bitterly to be restored to them: and assigns this anxiety as an explanation of his refusal of food: his theory being that rather than allow him to perish of want all scruples and doubts as to his condition would be overcome and he would be set at liberty. He is silent retired and inoffensive in his deportment. Persuaded to join the gardeners he almost immediately manifested his inclination to wander by abandoning his Spade and proceeding, - not with a design to escape but simply from the impulse to move from place to place to the outer Gate. When opposed he returned quietly to his companions. He does not suffer from any specific complaint but appears broken down and feeble.

8 June 1843. For some days this patient has been depressed feverish and unwilling to leave Bed. This day (8th) he exhibited symptoms of general paralysis for which he was immediately bled with Leeches in the temple and had three grains of Calomel. The necessity for prompt measures having become more apparent he was again bled by leeches: a Purgative Enema was exhibited: and a Powder consisting of Calomel gr v & Opii Extract

64

No 215

Sp. Gall. Grj was exhibited every fourth hour. Subsequently a Blister was applied to the Nape of the neck, the Enema was repeated and Castor Oil and Extract of Colocynth given by the mouth: the strength to be supported by Arrowroot: but all these means proved unavailing and the Patient gradually sank

Died

No 216

Admitted 3d April 1843 James Gordon. Clerk Married and has a child; an Officer in the Army of mild quiet and very gentlemanly manners

2 No cause has been assigned for his present condition

3 Previous to the incursion of the disease his spirits were low and variable but he was rarely irritable to any degree

4 The following narrative of the origin and history of the disease is given by Sir T. McKenny the Patients father in law I wish to convey the general impressions of his mind for some years past as upon many indeed most subjects he would converse and act as reasonably as other persons, at the same time that upon others he would manifest most decidedly a weak and disordered mind The first indication I could perceive was about five or six years ago when he fancied, during a visit paid by his family to my house, that my servants had entered into a conspiracy against him and that they had for confederates the beggars in the streets and the waiters at the Club house, and that both on meeting him had signs and signals that carried conviction to his mind. He protested that he did not think his life safe in the House and although preparations were made to go to Cheltenham with as much expedition as Parkins up would admit of, he begged some friend would be procured to take charge of Ella Gordon so far as to see her in safety across the water to Swanpool, where he purposed proceeding without delay and where he would abide until her arrival They proceeded from Ireland and travelled through England for a year or two and he was I believe so much benefited that those fancies were in a great measure dispelled When Mrs Gordon being near her confinement preferred returning to Ireland and sequestered in this house every thing went on quietly until he fancied that some of his family had fabricated a will and that his Mother and brother were the principal parties in this fraud against him For several months indeed for years he persevered in making these charges and without the slightest shadow of a fact to ground such an imputation upon We could argue with that degree of plausibility as would lead any person unacquainted with him and his family to suppose there must be some ground for such imputation During this period I frequently had

had large dinner parties when Captain Gordon sate at the foot of the Table and conducted himself with the utmost propriety and was able to converse and reason upon political and public events without manifesting any weakness of intellect or disorder of mind. Speaking however, occasionally to an intimate and very confidential friend of Captain Gordons family who, I believe, had been Secretary to the late General Gordon of Pitlurg Mr Campbell - the Patient was prevailed upon to consult the Surgeon General, D^r Harty and ultimately placed himself under the care of that Gentleman at Fenglas. After some time he appeared to have derived so much benefit and spoke so rationally and appeared so dissatisfied at being still kept in confinement it was thought better to let him have the wish of removed to his family, but to have an experienced attendant in his own House accustomed to persons labouring under such aberrations of mind. This plan was carried into effect for several Months and all concerned concurred that a decided improvement had taken place, when all of a sudden he manifested a desire to avoid me, my house and family and soon after appeared the kind to Mr Gordon to whom he had always been most affectionate. Without stating any act on the part of me or the other that may was at variance with the constant kindness and attention manifested towards him, he abruptly packed up a considerable supply of his apparel and proceeded to Glasgow and afterwards to Edinburgh and Aberdeen but has not written to any of us since his departure."

He is now reserved good tempered, but suspicious was induced to leave home on a false pretext and is incensed at his friends for having deceived him. He is pale and rather thin. Tr. Cath. B. torped. Appetite Capricious P 86 natural

5. This may be regarded as an aggravation of a long established malady rather than as a distinct attack.

6 His intentions are not known in respect to suicide. He has made no attempt but has repeatedly wished for death and declares his inability to support longer the misery and persecution to which he is subjected.

7.

7 He dislikes his friends and perhaps suspects everyone: but has not proceeded to violence

8 It is suspected that some of his relatives are insane: but no precise data have been furnished except that they are liable to 'nervous Complaints'

9 Quiet and regular diet are given as the chief features of the treatment pursued

10 The disease has been of several years standing. He was formerly confined in a private Asylum and derived benefit

1 June 1843. Hitherto the treatment in this case has consisted first in the exhibition of Blue Pill and Ext of Colocynth and subsequently in giving Pills of Aloes and Ext of Gratiola. This patient is occasionally communicative and when in this mood it has been ascertained from his own disclosures that he cherishes a most intense and unrelenting dislike to every thing Irish. He objected even to the perusal of Charles O'Malley because the book had been published in Dublin and the scene was laid in Ireland. He assigns as his reason for this dislike the insincerity the insidious machinations the actual persecutions of his nearest relatives, with whom he declines to hold any intercourse whatever. There appears to be a diseased condition of consciousness associated with these morbid and exalted feelings. He affirms solemnly and invariably that he was murdered in Ireland through the instrumentality or at the instigation of these detested individuals. This murder was not in the Irish signification of the term, but actual and unquestionable. He even attempts to reconcile the laws of evidence against the probability of such a story with what he believes to be the fact by saying "there were indeed two of us" and quotes certain

certain family deeds and arrangements in which his name was changed for a sinister purpose and which imply a duplicity of persons. When such arguments fail to impress his hearer he recurs to the plain and explicit affirmation which to him appears incontrovertible. That he was murdered in Ireland and that he certainly should be better able than any other man to know and speak to the circumstances of the case. He is likewise sorely perplexed by certain words employed by a friend in Aberdeen who has innocently remarked that he was on the left and Miss I on the right. This phraseology seems to him to imply that he was not married but must become united to the Miss I implicated. Bubble arranging men briefly and unconnected and irrelevant incidents he speaks in the most vague and mysterious manner, and presents in his discourse what is evidently a complete portraiture of the state of his thoughts. Sometimes he is cheerful and confiding: more generally sour suspicious and distrustful when the position of a book, the silence of a servant or his casual remark: the colour of a dish or its shape are construed as fraught with meaning insinuation and insult. At these seasons the safest mode of management is non interference. Used a Soldier he boasts of his steady acquaintance in all ads and he accordingly eats walks and takes Physic not because he likes rather the one or the other or sees the necessity of such a course but because it is in conformity to rule. Inconsistently he sometimes forgets this respectful principle and refuses either to be ruled persuaded or comforted. He then takes food in small quantities remains in bed, and in all respects inverts his ordinary course of proceeding. While in this state he confesses a strong distaste to life and an utter jealousy and abhorrence of all mankind. He is looking thin but is in good health

1 June 1846. This Gentleman was visited in the course of last Summer by his Irish Connexions. The attempt at intercourse was a most unfortunate one. His wife he would not see: and per uncle, a Medical Practitioner to whose care and Asylum he was finally consigned, having entered his Apartment on this occasion roused all his maternal and personal antipathies and disliked was assaulted with abuse and threats and compelled to retreat from his violence. These abortive efforts led to the confirmation

of all his suspicions that he was the victim of an Irish Conspiracy that he had been foully and cruelly used, that his wife, who persevered in her appeal for some weeks by unfortunate Messages, Notes &c was the willing and apt Agent of his enemies, and that it was his duty to separate himself from all communions with foes so dangerous and diabolical. The irritation thus produced continued for a considerable length of time and was succeeded by great tranquility - comparatively. The absence of all objects suggestive of his disimpassioned fancies, the avoidance of all allusion to these: constant exercise and amusement appeared to operate beneficially and he became calm, cheerful, capable of conversation in general topics of attendance at Chapel and various public amusements. He occasionally adverted to his secret thoughts and volunteered an admission that they might be erroneous and morbid: but this was done with a brilliant perception of the extent and nature of his hallucinations and with such general confirmation of the true relations of past events as to show that the mind was clearer and more capable of action healthily from the absence of excitement rather than from the removal of disease. Prone to become discontented and desirous of change here the month of October was passed according to his own rational petition in other rooms with a less pleasant aspect and view. This event was followed by a long train of irritation, suspicion, moroseness and ultimately open fury. His friends generally prompt great confidence and friendship towards Strangers: his morbid fears render him suspicious, and alienate him from those who are familiar. This state of mind has made it necessary to remove his Attendant three times during the last six months. It is quite obvious that in addition to the other symptoms of derangement there is present diseased consciousness: a confusion as to his personal identity. He not only adheres pertinaciously to the conviction that he was murdered in Ireland and to the explanation of the phaenomenon mentioned in the history of the case: but intimates that putting all things together he has come to the conclusion that his name is not James but William and that accordingly he cannot draw for his half pay as one of his Friends wished. Similar doubts occasionally exist as to the identity of others especially when he is irritable. He suspected his Attendant a short deformed person of being his father in law, a tall thin aged Gentleman and was most indignant that his company could consent to use the same Water closet. Habitual constipation and hemorrhoids, aggravated as these states must have been by irregularities in diet and sometimes by absolute abstinence tended

tended to keep him uneasy despondig and resetable. Purgatives alteratives &c were prescribed but only occasionally taken and always regarded as pernicious and pernicious - After repeated and violent assaults upon the Attendants and many hints that he regarded me as equally obnoxious and worthy of punishment, he on the 8th of January lashed himself into a violent rage, threatened me with vengeance for drawing the blood out of his body and actually assaulted me for the purpose of turning me out of the room. He became ashamed of his conduct in a short time and entreated and tendered an Apology through a third party, but never adverted to the subject in conversation. After such scenes he generally solicits the presence of Clergymen to whom he endeavors to develope his difficult position his divorce of his first wife, his second marriage over the left, the Spirits of Satan, Portraits &c and the various insults of misplaced knives and chipped plates to which he is daily exposed. It is needless to say that these fantasies fail to convince him. In these confidential or confessional conversations he dwells in a deluded manner upon the most irrelevant and extravagant deductions from the most trivial premises as to his wife himself and his family - He treasures up and ponders himself with straws of no import in themselves but which receive a significance & suggestive meaning from his distorted views. Weather evidently rendered it a safe precaution to prohibit the use of Wine in the month of February. Shortly after this he made another furious attack upon the Physician, attempted to thrust him from his parlour declaring that he is justified in taking life in his own defence. He thus secluded himself in his sitting room sitting and taking his meals without fire. He imagines that the Attendants exercise undue influence over him: that he is daily bled and wrote to Dr Darby and his wife a very full account of his condition and affording proof that in such a state intercourse with his friends would be dangerous and unprofitable. His mind is evidently more disturbed than formerly: he takes exercise in our particular spot of the grounds but will not enter a Carriage: he reads devotional work belonging to himself but declines to receive News papers, books from the Library &c. His appearance is that of feeble and dejection but he is free from all active disease and has latterly taken his food in greater quantities

8th August 1844. The Patient has continued in the same state up to this period when he was removed to St Fox's House Northwoods Brecknock that his place of residence might be free access to his Wife and friends

Removed

N° 211 Continued from Page 42

2 There is the development of hallucinations of hearing He listens to articulate voices from the walls or outside of the house which convey to him intelligence which is calculated to distress and alarm him

3 There is a loss of appetite flesh strength and the aspect of Health

1849 This Patient is again re-established in what may be designated his usual and permanent condition although it is not worthy of the name of healthy condition Gradually and perhaps by dint of constant advice ridicule & argument he has relinquished his ascetic practices — He now prays less and eats more But in resuming himself of these external marks of his religious feelings he has not lost a particle of his amiable & benevolent nature — His craving for peace and love & unity & his disposition to promote these ends in his own quiet mode of Propagandism — Again his likeness does his dress engage his attention His clothes are too tight although in the eyes of others they appear a trifle too wide — They are not of the proper texture nor of the orthodox cut although even in this respect his predilections have been to a certain degree indulged There is every prospect should his health continue as satisfactory as it has been for some months that his complaint as to want of amplitude will be verified

June 1850 It does not appear necessary to add any observations to those of former years except that Mr Mills is more rather lethargic than usual his countenance but immutable in his predilections & peculiarities

June 1851 Peculiarities as to the handsh of linen worn in clothes which altho' & the unconcerned character seem a little too wide: actually impede motion & confine & constrict & squeeze the limbs like pressing bands: Secondly that he is a separatist from

No 211

ale there with whom he can associate. sympathise or worship. Mr M. is one who makes gentle philanthropic remarking he upon the vehicle for what he terms destruction and inspiring seasonable advice & support with the common places of conversation; She found Lucy not employed in usual work. & he enjoys the contentment of having nothing but her wishes gratified He does not take animal food; his eccentricities thus anticipate & simulate the principles of what is called urban philosophy. Not withstanding his voluntary privations this inability & the attempts of the active habit of his companions he possesses excellent health

1 June 1852 The characteristics of the last malady present no novelty. Has a greatest Spirits; separated from friends; unmoved by sickness; but been more annoyed by the hurry of his Sisters solicitors & depart for Manchester. Last night, he stopped with the advancement of the plans; they incredulous that his brothers are alive & have visited him in the house. It is somewhat extraordinary that the vanity of wild Communication into delusions did not become complicated with other forms of alienation subsequent to a severe attack of cerebral congestion sustained in the month of August last. Although succeeding exposure to a hot sun, the gravity of the symptoms, impaired power on the left side & impeded articulation the history of the patient & his free habit seemed to justify the immediate abstraction of blood by cupping; the employment of Calomel which was persevered in by gradually depressed doses till the stools became sanguinolent - the use of Sennebutmate ammonia the substitution of Ol Ricini & Tr opii subsequently small doses of the hydr cretæ restored the natural secretions & regularity of the intestinal canal which had been disturbed by the Contents of the cranial - the patient quickly rallied & has experienced no similar attack. He will however demand increased vigilance & care to all those means which may equalize the circulation & remove all causes of excitement or irritation of the nervous system

3

No 211 to page 146 (146)

Admitted 6 April 1843

No 217

Janet Wright. Æt 37 Unmarried. Admiralty Servant. Is described by her Medical Attendant from whom the following statement of the case is derived as "of nervous temperament and rather delicate make and Constitution"

2 About twelve years ago she had a severe attack of Typhus Fever from which she never perfectly recovered or rather never regained her former state of health

3 For some time past she has been complaining of occasional Headaches and for five weeks it was remarked that her manner had become more changeable and that she indulged much in talking and in relating improbabilities

4 The symptoms says the medical man were such as are common to the disease a wild expression of the features and eyes: flushed cheeks; constant raving and talking, with complete incoherency of ideas, great restlessness The pulse was somewhat quickened and rather sharp than full: evident increased action of the temporal Arteries Her laugh was accompanied by some uneasiness in respiration Bowels confined Catamenia scanty and irregular for a considerable period and have altogether ceased for the last two Months: After stating that she was bled he continues "From the 11th Ult to the present time (26 April) I have seen her five times and though the paroxysms are still violent yet the remissions are more decided and of longer duration the pulse more natural and strength considerably diminished About two Weeks since Oedema of the lower extremities especially of the left leg suddenly came on and it has been noticed that on the increase of the swelling the patient becomes more tranquil and when it diminishes the excited state returns"
The Patient now labours under general mania

5 This is the first attack

6 No information has been given as to the suicidal tendency in the Patient

7

74 No 217

7 She is violent pugnacious: loud and vituperative: Offensive and destructive but is from free maleuous or vastanned purpose to injure

8

9 The Medical reporter states "a moderate bleeding was taken from the arm: a purgative given and after the operation an Anodyne (Acet Morph) this was followed by Antimonial Mixture: Cold applications to the Head &c" Latterly the treatment has consisted in Leeching the temples, regulating the bowels, occasional cold lotion to the head: moderate diet and to be free from disturbance"

10 Has been ill for about Six Weeks, but was never confined

No 217

1 June 1843 It has been learned since the preceding report was drawn up that the present condition of the Patient is attributed to Terror. She had been placed while asleep, as a practical but cruel joke, in a newly made Coffin: and make her escape from the mournful panoply of death a Maniac. The feelings which produced so frightful a revulsion in her moral nature seem to have lost their influence in the general wreck and ruin. Fear is no element of her mental Constitution now. She is bold vehement reckless and rude. Wild merriment mingles with her audacity and independance. Nor do darkness and solitude subdue these courageous manifestations nor inspire the awe and quietude which under ordinary circumstances they do. Her songs and shouts resound throughout the House during the Night and attest the unabated intrepidity and corpuscularity of her spirit. Many of her movements and expressions are gross and indelicate: and could they be accepted as descriptive of her former history would betray a course of impurity and profligacy but little in harmony with a well constituted mind. Although she often displays a troublesome attachment she more frequently gives proof of antipathies without cause and violent passion without provocation. She is exceedingly furious when excited. When surrounded by fellow Patients and Attendants her vengeance is wreaked upon them. When alone her destructive propensity is exercised upon whatever perishable articles may be within reach. Her habits are dirty. It has been attempted to tranquilize the system by means of Sedatives and latterly when these considerable doses failed to produce any effect Porter and Laudanum have been ordered. It has likewise been attempted to restore the Uterine discharge by means of Aloes & Aloes & Soda and the Tr of the Muriate of Iron but hitherto without effect

1 June 1844 Still another version of the cause of this Patients insanity must be put on record. It has been revealed by herself and during a period of unparalleled cunning and under circumstances which render the statement probable. The amount of her disclosure is that she was violently assaulted and violated by a former whose name and residence she likewise states. Certain symptoms of the abdomen tend to corroborate such a tale.

A Seton was introduced between the shoulders subsequent to the date of last report: whether from the irritation thus produced or from lumbago she preserved for

for several months a recumbent posture as if the spine had been curved. Notwithstanding this deformity which was treated by friction with turpentine and Compd Robor. she could dance most vivaciously and boisterously - Her conduct, however, became gradually more gentle and reasonable and in the months of November it was observed that although occasionally and hysterically excited she displayed much greater self command and composure and was generally found quietly engaged at work among the industrious class instead of being secluded in the Gallery for the furious. After long probation and various alternations of treatment and tranquility, idleness and occupation and a severe attack of Pneumonia which was removed by the liberal exhibition of Z. of Bark. she was conceived sufficiently steady and sensible to undertake the duties of a laundry maid which she discharged with great fidelity for several months Paroxysms of passion did still occur but of so short duration, so readily subdued by an effort of will and so immediately repented of that strong hopes were cherished of speedy convalescence Seriously indeed did she pursue the aspect of sanity for some time that it was the intention of her friends to remove her at the close of the quarter But the recurrence of a slight attack of Pneumonia dissipated these expectations by inducing a return of alienation in nearly as severe a form as before. The nature of the symptoms has continued with little or no abatement since the period mentioned. She is always worst at the Catamenial periods. The alienation consists in a substitution of violent gesticulations, incoherent vociferations, relating to wealth and power and the most irresistible fixed intentions - to commands and restlessness of manner hysterical laughter and vague indecent allusions. The feelings which thus obtain may appear to be the aspect of a demon or Satyr no obstacle appears sufficient to resist the impetuosity of their desires and opposition or remonstrance even the approach of the opposite sex invariably leads to fierceness and violentiveness. The qualities however that accompany this animadversion are where there is no object to rouse passion nor any provocation to anger - Her wrath is excited in a moment and attains its maximum before interference can be made When held in the arms of the nurse for a few minutes she generally subsides into calm. She then becomes tranquil but is rarely capable of such a degree of self control & attention as to apply herself to occupation - She is tall robust: but powerful and healthy -

№ 217

May 1845 It cannot be affirmed that this patient is free from mental disease but the amount of control which she can exercise and generally does exercise over her passions and tendencies is so great and has so unequivocally increased that it has been judged expedient to permit of her removal in the well grounded hope that her native air may prove invigorating to her constitution, that early associations may tend to dispel recent delusions and that the kind seclusion and sympathy of relatives may allay the asperities and anxieties which her position during isolation may have tended to aggravate. The most valid objection to this arrangement is that her family are excitable extravagant and eccentric and that she will not be surrounded by healthy minds. It may be argued however that they are less morbid than those of her present associates. Such reports as the following show that the greater calm and self control was occasionally interrupted. 20 Decem 1844 It is recorded but under Catamenia 26. July 1845 It excited storming and gesticulating upon the old topics pride, passion and jealousy 10 April It made one attack upon the Physician and then hugged and caressed him. But a contrast to these is found in such entries. It now working in the Laundry" Her capability to do this and to do it without betraying the imbridled fury to which she formerly yielded, without indulging further than by a hurried and harsh manner and abrupt vernacular mode of speaking, that she cherished extravagant claims as to rank, virulent antipathies and preposterous partialities, seemed to justify the expectation that some confidence might be placed in the permanency and progressive nature of the change which had taken place and in her power to rule and regulate what was still morbid and eccentric in her mental constitution. In addition to this evidence there should be quoted her industrious habits while in the Common Hall & while surrounded by numerous provocatives to irritability and many exhibitions of her delusions.

Discharged.

No 218

admitted April 1843

William Murphey. Ab Unmarried Commercial traveller and Merchant Of most industrious regular habits as a man of business but it is supposed to have contracted Syphilis about a year since and to have taken large quantity of Medicine to remove it. This evidence cannot however be relied on

2 The following meagre particulars are all that could be obtained from the records of the Glasgow Asylum Speculation enthusiasm want of sleep and Constipation are all referred as the cause of the complaint which has hitherto been marked by great restlessness and incoherence

3 The disease was preceded for some time by great elevation of Spirits and by constipation. The faces are reported to have been collected in such masses as to have been distinctly perceptible through the walls of the Abdomen

4 Excitement, want of sleep, incessant talking upon various topics particularly on extensive mercantile speculations; are the only symptoms enumerated He is pale; very thin confused and imbecile P80 feeble

5 This is the first attack and has been marked by excitement

6 He has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide

7 He does not manifest any design to injure persons or property

8 We have ascertained that his father was of weak mind for some years before death which occurred however in old age.

9 The head has been shaved and blistered and quart. aperients, Camphor and Henbane have been given with benefit He has had nourishing diet

10

80

No 218

10 He has been an inmate of the Glasgow Asylum since 27th March 1843

1 June 1843. Confusion and perplexity were the most marked features of the patients mental state. His conversation partook of these features. He was incapable of completing a sentence: there was a constant effort to explain what was or what had been his meaning in previous equally unintelligible explanations. Bewildered by his position the word mistake was ever on his lips but why or wherefore a mistake had been committed or whether by himself or by others he could not decide. In a few days this condition, which might in part have been the effects of a long and hurried journey upon a debilitated ——— frame: but which was chiefly to be referred to that disorder in the association of ideas which succeeds violent mania; in a short time, to whatever cause attributed, this condition gave place to greater coherence greater facility in stating a proposition and in carrying the mind along a course of conversation. Deafness added considerably to the difficulty of the patient in comprehending what was addressed to him. He was allowed to read and although he did not do so in a sustained and attentive manner, the attempt appeared beneficial and must have been easier than conversation as it was dependent on a sense still patent and perfect. Whenever he was able to express an opinion he spoke in strong and eulogistic terms of his comfort & contentment of the decided preference which he would give to his present residence and of his confidence in the propriety of all that is prescribed for him. This inclination to contrast the two establishments in which he has been detained to the disadvantage of that where active treatment was employed should be referred to the painful recollections associated with the first stage of his malady. His present preference, however, is a useful and powerful engine to be directed against his insanity. He is now very much improved; has voluntarily enlarged the sphere of his enjoyments: is curious and tasteful as to his dress: has joined in intercourse with the other patients and is perfectly competent to exercise his intellect upon topics with

No 218.

with which it was formerly familiar. The Bowels have been regulated by Colocynth: the Comp^d Inf. of Gentian has been prescribed as a tonic and the Shower Bath is now given twice a week with the same intention.

18 July 1843 The patient continued gradually to improve. His conversation became less copious and explicative and more correct: he expressed himself clearly and with a perfect recollection of the past except of the period of the development of his malady: and this even when visited by friends and individuals whom he was entitled to regard as dictated by curiosity. His Letters were at first exceedingly imperfect incorrect and ill written. This was partly occasioned perhaps by his being unwilling of mind not a corresponding member of the firm to which he belonged: but must have been chiefly owing to his state of mind. He latterly wrote more carefully: but still continued to omit words and syllables and to express himself vaguely. At the beginning of the current Month he accompanied a party of Patients to Tunbridge. After visiting the Wells houses he suddenly became faint and had a slight Epileptic attack. He was confused and heavy for some hours afterwards: but on the following day no trace of the affection remained. On his return Calomel was exhibited followed by Senna on the head was shaved. An occasional draught of the Infus Senna was subsequently given. He recollected the occurrence of the fit which he attributed to the great heat of the Stoves: but did not appear to suspect the nature of the attack. He was not of course informed. He affirmed that about two years previously he was seized in a similar manner and from exposure to a similar cause, of the sun's heat. Notwithstanding this untoward circumstance the patients progress towards convalescence was rapid and decided and although perhaps rather early he was in compliance with the wishes of his friends

Discharged

No 219

Admitted 7 May 1845

Agnes Dorathy Fleming Æt 38 Unmarried A Gentlewoman of a mild amiable disposition and exemplary in conduct.

2 At the age of twelve she had a Spinal affection which lasted for more than four Years, confining her to a horizontal position during the whole or greater part of that time and rendered her the charge most chronic part of her family. Whether this or a suspension of the Menses: or the sudden death of her Father and the consequent impoverished finances of the family; or the undue fondness of a fond Parent and the injudicious Kindness of her other friends or all these causes together have produced insanity has not been and perhaps cannot be determined. Pride and vanity and general incoherence upon congenial topics distinguish her present condition.

3

4 Her brother writes She has taken into her head that she is engaged to a son of Professor Nelson, sometimes that she is his wife; whom she knew as a boy and parted to at only as a boy or youth. One day in the Autumn of 1841 she fancied she saw him in Liverpool and from that to the present she has been expecting him to come and marry her. I am not aware that she has seen him since 1833. She also fancies herself very rich. She reproaches herself in severe reprehension of her brothers conduct towards her. Poor she has done herself harm by her continual mania. At the Retreat she addresses Letters to the Lord Chancellor, Archbishops, Bishops, Ministers of State &c. You would be surprised at the number of her Epistles.
She is labouring under partial falsity combined with perversion of the moral sentiments. She talks successfully of her rank and riches one of the rank and riches of all with whom she claims alliance: has a wonderful aptitude in discovering traces of nobility in those who have concealed her occasionally merges into a "Royal little lady": but these queenly airs and attributes are brief and transitory. She claims much respect and homage and complains bitterly and constantly that this tribute is not paid. She walks the greater part of the day in the Gallery, writes letters to dignitaries, or when that is prohibited composes scenes Spiritual and Secular according

according to the prevailing fancy — She is in good health

5. This is the Second attack or more properly a relapse The last interval was only of a few months duration

6 She has not made any attempt to commit suicide, and is joyous and happy

7 She has manifested no design or desire to injure others: but speaks frequently although not bitterly of injuries received. Her present morbid train of thought appears to be induced by any allusion to the object of her love

8 The patient is not subject to any hereditary disease but the family are of a nervous temperament this statement is made in face of the facts that one brother died insane in the Cricklade Institution that another is now confined there and that a third although at large labours under delusions

9

10 She might in the first instance be insane for eighteen months sixteen of which were spent in an Asylum near Liverpool. Her present attack has lasted for about the same period She has been confined recently in Aldis Retreat York

No. 219

1 June 1843. Vain volatile and capricious she most difficult to impress the affections of this lady and altogether impossible to retain them. She cannot obtain enough of respect and admiration. The lack of these tributes to her rank beauty purity breaks all the bonds of fellowship or gratitude which in a moment of extraordinary generosity or kindness she may have acknowledged. She connects herself in a most ingenious but unheraldic manner with all the noble and distinguished personages that may have crossed her path in life even with Royalty itself. These individuals are leagued together for her support and welfare against a conspiracy of low democratic unprotestant people who are envious of the good and great qualities which she possesses among this number are of course those who at present exercise authority over her conduct and who would not be permitted for a moment to constrain or influence her sweet and virtuous little body were her protectors acquainted with her position. Her passion for letter writing as yet unchecked is gratified in addressing those friends and patrons. Undaunted and undepressed by the silence and neglect of her correspondents she writes as assiduously as ever and in the same style. She follows the same courses her supposed Husband of whom she still speaks in terms of the fondest affection and endearment. With great irritability and pride there is associated with considerable mildness and gentleness of disposition which although not extended towards her relatives or to those who are really entitled to such feelings is showered down upon the absent and imaginary friends upon whom she relies These qualities and a beauty and facility of expression, contracted perhaps by early association with those of Portia temperament render her manners engaging and her conversation and writings extremely beautiful, extravagant and incoherent though they be. Jealousy is a natural offspring of the character described and she manifests it towards all. There is great activity of mind and body and she talks walks and writes uninterruptedly.
Alteratives are the only Medicines which have as yet been prescribed and these have been Mercury Chalk & Rhubarb, Castor Oil and Hydrocyanus Acid; Sulph. of Magnesia and Citrated Kali. She is prone to complain of faintness. Cold. fever &c. but appears to been good health

1 June 1844. This Lady's conversation, and when opportunity presents, she talks incessantly, is very frequently composed of tirades against Scotland the coarse impolite and unfriendly persons with whom

whom she is associated: and of ardent wishes for freedom and her native land. Yet she rechishes no real suffering from the frustration of her hopes: she enjoys contentment so far as gratification is practicable and so far as a weak vacillating and jealous nature will allow. She is always in good spirits either the result of an even and equal disposition, or of indulgence the triumph of using satire, or scorn, a broad unqualified abuse, as a weapon of annoyance against others. This tendency is a symptom of disease but is displayed and exhibited most dexterously by a quick and observant perception. She detects and exposes the foibles and absurdities of others most successfully. She writes a great deal to her supposed Husband and to a host of imaginary correspondents. Her productions are marked by great diffuseness and vagueness rather than by incoherence. Sometimes they are brilliant and pungent. The total neglect which these bulletins of feeling or respect, marks of confidence or petitions for aid are met with does not repress her inclination to write nor suggest any suspicions as to the fate of the communications themselves. Four or five communications are addressed daily to the most dignified Personages in the realm: and seem to pass from her memory at the moment they pass from her hand. Her customary epistles were for a time suspended in consequence of what may be styled an extreme attachment to an animate whom she occasionally met at the Theatre – an interlude in the great drama for she never relinquished her original engagement and soon resumed it necessary to raise her temporary suitor to the rank of Baronet as he was deemed worthy of her notice. She composes religious Poetry: and some of her hymns are to the extent of a few lines worthy of the designation. She is busied with trifles occupied in ransacking shops but derives great pleasure from contemplating various delicate articles of furniture, such as a dinner service, fine undescript scraps and shreds than from reading or those elegant modes of executing effects of removing ennui which fashion has devised. She cannot persevere in any Pursuit. She is at once frivolous and fickle. Fond of amusement and she manifests great restlessness and want of composure when she is permitted to gratify this inclination, and generally mars her enjoyment by dwelling upon the suggestions of her pride: by exacting all the privileges and prerogatives due or claimed for her beauty and rank and by contrasting unfavourably her own position with that of her companions. Under the influence of these emotions she

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she is [illegible], irritable, and troublesome, and has upon several occasions violated the decorum of a Public entertainment by audible comments & criticisms.

Her sympathies for suffering are strong and easily engaged: but they are momentary and impulsive. She is often carried back to the happy home of her youth: but certainly remembers more than she feels.

Her health has been good: and the medicines which have been employed, consisting chiefly of alteratives, have been generally given on her own suggestion, or for a moral rather than a therapeutical purpose.

1 June 1845 It has been truly affirmed that the destinies of Empires may be influenced by the health of one organisation: that immense and terrific changes may be traced to the slight bodily ailments of some of the great Actors in the worlds drama and that the civilization of our race may have been retarded or accelerated by the weakness or eccentricity of a single individual. And the case whose case is now under consideration been endowed with power and authority had she lived in times or been placed in circumstances which admitted or favoured the development of those qualities and the agitation of magnificent schemes, "with fear of change perplexing nations" it is quite possible that she might have checkmated reform or railways or recast the commerce of Party. All her dealings are upon a grand scale. Her correspondence with potentates and Princes of the earth. She wills the fall of the leaders of parties & rules and Royal heads: that ideal reconstruction of society and with as much ease and unconcern and with as much firmness and sincerity of purpose and probably as clear a comprehension of the results of her projects as any of the Enthusiasts who have agitated and convulsed the framework of Civil Government, and left traces of their folly or wisdom in our manners laws and Superstitions. Miss F. has not improved. Upon certain occasions she has displayed an inordinate overbearing jealousy and so misguided a contempt for discipline and the ordinary customs of Society that it has become necessary to interdict her intercourse with strangers and to deprive her of many of those indulgences which a happier frame of mind places within her reach. She is however more industrious under these privations and has given proof of considerable stability and perseverance in knitting a voluminous web of curtains. Her feelings are warm and generous, when undisturbed by constitutional impatience or warped by suspicion & the absence of actual objects of interest and Compassion. She

creates

creates misfortunes miseries and maladies in those around upon whom her benevolence is bestowed and her appeals to the great and powerful based. Her own health is good her appearance blooming and beautiful altho' she frequently complains of an uneasy sensation in the region of the Heart.

1 June 1846. This individual is at present somewhat thinner and has complained frequently of the pain or sense of sinking in the Chest. This occurs chiefly during the night. Her own explanation is that she is affected with a bleeding at the heart. This imaginary disease is suggested to all probability by the death of her Mother to whose memory she is greatly attached having been caused by haemorrhage from the lungs. Miss F. dreads death and as she imagines that she is the centre of various delekrunes and fatal influences her fears may be the bottom of her pain. The circulation has been examined at all times and to be regular and healthy. The only remedial means suggested have been a gentle spread and a little Wine at Dinner. She certainly indulges in the horizontal position more than formerly. But the complaint she is to in the afternoon may be traced to the wine or to debility as well as to exhaustion or disease. It has been found that the Patient is quite well that she has not experienced any tendency to faint upon such days as are signalized by the advent of a new gown or the addition of any finery to her dress or drawing room. It requires this slumber to revive her habits of neatness and elegance as she is not too scrupulous as to her appearance and less attentive to the minute but important arts and devices by which it might be improved. Her industry as a Writer of unsigned correspondence is unabated. Her correspondence last embraces names from the two extremities of Society, illustrious humble Known and unknown. A letter or letters are invariably prepared to be placed in the Physicians hands at the hour of his daily visit. The subjects embraced by these communications are very various but consist chiefly in allusions to family history, petitions for some place or benefit to those she loves and for summary punishment to those who have offended her. and in tracing relationships or connexion from analogies of names or likeness of features. She is doubtless correct in many of her genealogical theories but in the great proportion of these the ramifications are so complicated the grounds upon which all are and

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and consanguinity evidently are presumed are so slight and unbearable and unbendable as to baffle the microscopic dexterity of the Heraldic Clergy.

1 June 1847. This lady has been more contemptuous during some months past and yet there can be detected less absurdity in her speculations less extravagance in her [illegible] of royal descent than her own family or to others still less distinguished. Her ungenerous and unkindly feelings have been extended chiefly to domestics and to absent individuals and are expressed as taunts, criticisms, diatribes against coarseness ugliness personal deformity. In compliance with the wishes of her friends and in order to keep her from the grasp of an impostor she was subjected to a system of medication imitative of the recommendations of that restorer of all cases of insanity. His powders were given in the form of Pulv Jinceb his drops as Lin Terri: his spinal bathing was faithfully carried out and the patient was allowed a glass of Negus at night. No perceptible impression as might be expected was produced by these measures: and the lady presents all the signs of health and of the mania of Pride. She is occasionally threatened with syncope.

27 June 1848. A greater gentleness and quietude has spread over or suppplants the harsher qualities of this lady's nature. She has been ceased to write Phillips. He a certain degree has contracted the range of her correspondence. While trivial events still disturb the current of her feelings and excite agitation of the same character as during former years: she is habitually calmer more industrious and more humble. It is not asserted that the mental obliquity is removed but it has assumed a less offensive and less ostentatious form. Her bodily health is good. Amenorrhœa was once successfully prescribed for. It has been arranged that in future she is to reside with a more robust sister in the vicinity of London.

Discharged.

No 220

Admitted 11 May 1843 | Isabella Carson Æt 28. Wife of a Farm Servant. Her disposition is rather irritable but her deportment good

2 Derangement is supposed to have been occasioned by grief immediately follows the sudden death of her infant, fourteen days old, which occurred about six weeks ago. She is misherent and violent

3 About four weeks before the attack she manifested considerable discontentment and an aversion to near relatives; was irritable and inclined to talk much Catamania appeared upon the day of the attack

4 She supposes that she has been commissioned to warn the world of impending judgement: pronounces condemnation upon various individuals: recites loudly & startling mixture of imprecations complaints prayers and passages picked up in her religious reading She is vehemently violent but exercises her destructive propensities chiefly against articles of Clothing and during the night which she spends most industriously in tearing & picking and scattering around every frangible or perishable object She strips & prefers the floor to her bed and nudity to the use of Clothes She is lost to all sense of modesty and self respect: but has contracted an attachment for one of the Nurses whom she regards as her Mother.
She obstinately refuses to take nourishment and when compelled has passed five days without sustenance. She has consequently lost flesh. The menstrual discharges are present and very profuse This is habitual The circulation is undisturbed. The tongue ~~and~~ or crouching. I should rather suggest The disease is found to be progressing

5 This is the second attack The first occurred about Nine Years ago and was obstinate as to duration although not furious as to character She was then disposed to dwell upon religious topics She did not recover perfectly for twelve months although the urgent symptoms were removed in four

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6 She has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide

7 Has displayed an inclination to injure her father: has destroyed some of her own furniture but does not appear to harbour any malicious design. She imagines that she is ordered to destroy evil spirits.

8 Her Sister died of Mania and five other relatives have been affected with the same disease: but the degree of consanguinity has not been mentioned

9 The patient has very much resisted all attempts at treatment. Cold has been applied to the head and Antimonials and Purgatives given without effect

10 She was seized on Saturday 6 May. She was never placed in any Asylum or other place of seclusion

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1 June 1843. Attention was at first directed to allay that extreme irritability of the nervous system indicated by paroxysms restlessness &c by means of the Ext. of Henbane: but as this was administered with difficulty and sometimes rejected the Tincture was substituted. Latterly Opium in powder has been used but with only partial success. She is still furious abusive destructive. She sits for days rocking herself to and fro as if in act of nursing an infant. This explanation of her attitude and movements is further corroborated by her leaving off all covering from her mamma and feeling it with her hand. When an attempt is made to engage her in conversation she either replies by unprecedented or by some incoherent jargon rhymes a nursery rhyme. While most unwilling to allow the body to be covered with any clothing but a Shift. She manifests great anxiety to cover and conceal the head and face. Her extraordinary language effectually shrouds her sentiments in darkness but her actions prove that she is actuated by suspicion and dislike to all around that she is ready and anxious to vent these feelings upon the objects and only restrained by a consciousness of her inability to obtain a triumph over the authority and physical power by which she is surrounded. She is thin but this is explained by her incessant activity and by her protracted vigils for no differently is now experienced in inducing her to take sufficient quantities of food. Occasionally and for a few hours she has displayed greater coherence and self command and has engaged in the domestic duties incumbent upon the nurses: but these intervals are of short duration and have latterly disappeared

1 June 1844. The ill temper and misunderstandings of this female have decreased but she is not a true picture of melancholia. Without making any specific complaint she represents in her haggard, pale and piteous look, in her crouching attitude, extreme misery and melancholy. She rebukes every murmur of others as if her own happiness depended upon them but rarely changes her position spontaneously or voluntarily and often resists the necessary attempts to rouse her into activity. She still frequently swallows articles of dress and small objects rather with the design of gratifying what may be styled the clutching propensities than to appropriate. Her own dress is disregarded and neglected and she exhibits no wish to possess or preserve. It is often difficult to induce her to wear clothing and when she does so it is rather from tolerance or forgetfulness than to secure comfort or decency or to comply with the wishes of others. Her voice is rarely heard except in monosyllables

&c

in a plumbeous copy or an unintelligible demand. How far her powers of language remains cannot well be ascertained for was always excited by opposition to her will or by the presence of her Friends. She expresses herself solely by pantomime. She prefers sitting in the same read with a fellow patient but the motive is certainly not partiality, for the affections appear to be dead. But although the presence of those formerly dear to her fails to elicit indications of love or interest certain impressions however obscure are made, repelling following rests from her Husband which seemed to distress rather than delight her. Shortly after one of these interviews she is recorded as having spoken directly to the person addressing her and rather correctly in English. This lucidity continued for several days. Previously she indulged in a garrulous enunciation of incoherent words many of them parodies however on known words. These were chiefly in rhyme.

The treatment has varied with the apparent complexion of the malady. There was at first great prostration of strength and Bark was given both as a general tonic and because it has been recommended in such cases. Subsequently it became necessary to stimulate the Uterine functions and Tincture of the Muriate of Iron was ordered. Great restlessness having been developed in the Month of November last of Morphia and enemas were resorted to with temporary benefit. When this course was determined upon the Patient was loud, brawling, boisterous distempered snatching at objects, laughing, thoughts &c. The medicine having nauseated the Patient in the given doses was abandoned and a Effervescing with Porter substituted. At this stage she became exceedingly pale, wan and weak so much as to inspire fears as to her life especially as with her other symptoms was associated a repugnance to food. In consequence of this apprehension and the appearance of superficial sores upon different parts of the body. Narcotics were intermitted and a nutritious diet ordered the Porter and Effervescing to be continued. She has now regained flesh: and with the exception of an attack of Vertigo which took in March in getting up she has been for sometime in comparatively good health but miserably deprived in habits and person.

1 June 1845 This Patient has somewhat improved. But while she presents the aspect of full health and is less unruly and boisterous than at former periods of her history she affords evidence and the same kind of evidence that her malady is unmitigated and that the habitual tone of the system to the moral correlative

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cerebral action and to the consequent diminution of irritability so to be traced the greater quiescence of manner. The symptoms which have been developed during the last year may all be classified under automatic or partially voluntary acts in creative of great moral disquietude & physical uneasiness existing in conjunction with and perhaps operating in opposition to obscurity of the intellectual powers. At one time she is found pertinaciously determined upon nudity while she is weeping and wailing over her unhappy fate: at another she is obstinate and oppositive but looking cheerful & uttering words or repeating phrases which seemed to prove that intelligence was not refined although this condition is again found associated with vehemence and irrationality. Under the influence of some sudden impulse she is disposed to leap, climb and to general restlessness. And from motives equally obscure or unexplainable she engages in quarrels and combats with any or all of the excitable spirits around and is beaten bruised & battered in such frays without ever having victory as an object or the superior strength of her antagonists as an excuse or consolation for defeat. One of these struggles terminated more tragically although her opponent was a pigmy in stature and abortive in disposition. This event is thus recorded. On visiting Low West Gallery this afternoon (26 January) Mc E was pointed out to a patient as having a bad arm. No report was made by Attendants. On examination the humerus was found to be fractured about the middle. A desperate battle had taken place between her and A.L. but how the accident occured neither the Combatants nor those who separated them could tell. These emaciated vessels and intractable person the result is very doubtful. But by having recourse to Steam, which was in such a case not merely an inviolable but a most humane measure: by encasing the arm in splints and gummed bandages: by the use of diaphoretics, laxatives opiates and a nutritious diet, the body and bones were kept at perfect rest and in a favorable condition. And on the 20 February the union of the bones was found to be complete and in eight days afterwards the bandages were dispensed with. The only untoward circumstance which interfered with the immediate resumption of her former powers and practices was great debility of the lower extremities, which was removed by friction & exercise: and she is now, after a severe attack of Diarrhea & the occasional rejection of her food in the morning, She is in tolerable health. While confined to bed she displayed much greater quietness than

than previously & since her recovery: and although no error as to the names and relationships of the individuals by whom she was nursed has occurred her affections became lively and warm and her memory supplies her with copious and suitable forms of expression to convey her feelings of love or gratitude or reproach. Her vocabulary has again become ample and correct.

1 June 1846 She remains at present under treatment for edematous swelling of the ankles and legs. It is probable that these symptoms may be owing to the Climacteric period which arrives early in such constitutions. The same condition has been before observed and combated. Independently of this, her health is good: she is corpulent and robust and does apparently miserable. But although she does not wilfully nor seriously resist all that was attempted for her advantage she presents the aspect of great depression and mental weakness. She sits or stands in a semibent posture: she requires the guidance or suggestion of a companion or Attendant to induce her to change her position. she seldom replies except in monosyllables and her look deprecates all encroachment upon her silence & solitude. Her habits are negligent. Her helplessness has roused the sympathy of an irritable and violent woman (M Nicholl) who escorts her through the grounds, expects frequent attention to her condition and performs many kind although unappreciated offices.

1 June 1847 The patiently of this woman is for seasons suspended. During these brief periods she is loquacious active and irritable. She is sane – Her conversation is then divided between attentions or endearing diminutives applied to her child and expressions of appetite – When engaged in animated discussion upon such points with herself she twice has been impassioned and importunate but she is never able in the most remote degree to realize the position which she holds – The presence of her Husband who is now an Attendant in the Institution falls powerfully upon her spirits She either does not recognise him or (recognising) him feels no emotions consequent on their former relation – She is equally apathetic when visited by other relations – She has labored under dysentery and hemorrhagia – since last reported and has during the continuance of the latter pale & debilitated – She is corpulent and her general appearance indicates torpidity and inanity

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On the 21 Sep 1846 the following memorandum has been which embodies a phenomenon has passed away although the impulses to which it is attributed still continues in activity – Has been much more excited or more correctly speaking lively for sometime – Her expression is less sad but silly and fatuous – She laughs immoderately replies to questions incoherently and slouches in her gait – To day she was found using gibberish – The organ however seemed to combat of tone tends punished and puzzled down to smooth sounds and diminutives – They seemed the exponents of diseased philoprogenitiveness and animal propensity – They have addressed to a man

1 June 1848 It is quite obvious that the best position and difficult progression of this patient previously pertained are the first stages of paraplegia and of that description which is so often associated with alienation in females – She has rarely leaves her seat and in the transit from her bed requires much assistance and suffers much pain when arrested in her movements or when she comes into contact unexpectedly with any object Satisfy Keeps pace with these changes – She does not direct her attention to what is going on around She replies not at all or at random when addressed She is regardless of cleanliness and even the appetite of hunger – Her brief and puerile soliloquies often relate to childrens or childish topics and afford her intended delight of some kind as her exclamations are often loud & boisterous – She is decayed and decayed but not indisposed

1 June 1849 This woman was seized in Autumn last with what appears to be cerebral congestion – the attack was attended with sickness: pallidity: debility and loss of motion and sensation to certain extent of the left side and followed by prostration great increase in the posterior curvature of the spine which has long existed indistinct articulations and more decided advances of fatuity – the only treatment which seemed admissable in the patients debilitated state was the exhibition of gentle mercurials purgatives and ultimately tonics – The more grave symptoms have disappeared: but the patient is now utterly helpless. She does not and cannot perform a single office

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for herself: she sits where she is placed hugging a pillow as a child is giving vent to her wrath against her companions in coarse and bitter invectives. More observant than formerly she feels various grounds of grievance in passing events and is prompt & emphatic in reproving them. Her health is satisfactory & with her infirmities. Last large quantities of purgatives of the most drastic kind are required for the evacuation of the bowels

Died January 26th 1853.
in S.C.A

№ 221

Admitted 13 May 1845 Joseph M'Kinlay. Æt 25. Unmarried, a Labourer. Sentence[illegible] described as a hard working, sober and industrious lad.

2 The precise cause of his derangement is unknown. He has long been employed as a digger of drains in a very hard soil and possibly the nature of the work may have been unfavorable to him, his head being constantly at a low level while much exertion with the pick is required.

3 His spirits became suddenly variable about two and a half years ago and since that period he has been more or less deranged. His bodily health suffered for sometime: but latterly he has recovered his former vigor and has occasionally worked for days and weeks together as formerly though still giving indications of mental aberration.

4 Having been originally of a mild gentle[illegible] affectionate disposition especially towards his aged Mother he has since the development of the malady become[illegible] morose, reserved and quarrelsome. This remark applies with different degrees of force to different periods as the symptoms fluctuate almost daily. He appears to be in perfect health: is quiet; listless silent: unsociable: has no wants or wishes, at least he has not Manifested them. He eats and sleeps well.

5 This is the first attack.

6 He has made no attempt to commit suicide.

7 He has been harsh to his Mother and has threatened to strike and otherwise injure her but the occasion of his removal at present is his having violently attacked and struck her. He has not been found to cherish any malicious design.

8 It is believed that no hereditary taint exists in the family but the facts are imperfectly known. He is the Child of an Irish Mother and Scotch father.

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9 For a time he was medically treated chiefly with Narcotics as thought to his bodily ailments from which he recovered

10 He has been more or less insane for at least two and a half years but was never in an Asylum

1 June 1843. This appears to be a quiet inoffensive simple case. His furiosity has not, at least, been manifested since his admission. The causes of provocation may be removed or the paroxysm may have ceased. He is perfectly tractable and teachable. He is unwilling to enter upon the events which led to his detention or indeed to engage in conversation at all. There is an inaptitude for this in almost all agricultural labourers. What he does say is coherent. Generally he sits smiling at some secret cogitation but there is the repose of a ~~healthy~~ highly tasked muscular System rather than lethargy in his attitudes. His physical health is good and he expresses his willingness to engage in labour: a disposition which will of course in due time be taken advantage of. At present he is an object of Observation.

2 August 1843. As J McKinlay continued to display the same tranquility of manner and willingness, it could not from his early slowness of habit be styled readiness to obey and oblige: his disposition to resume his former occupations was gratified. The expectation was that the exercise would be beneficial and that surrounded by familiar objects and engaged in favourite pursuits his mind was placed in the most favourable circumstances to regain or redevelope its powers and to cast off that lethargy and listlessness with which it seemed to be oppressed. The object was partially obtained. He was evidently happier during occupation and his demeanour becoming more open and confiding. His friends deemed that he was in a condition to support himself and to discharge these simple duties incumbent in his humble station and he was

Discharged

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than brought into close contact with his associates and when he feels that every look & movement are under their immediate scrutiny — When free from agitation he is a healthy & handsome youth

1 June 1849 — Mr Graham has recently visited by a Brother and Sister — His reception of these relations would indicate a greater amount of disease than what is observable in his ordinary manifestations —
He did not recognise them: & actuated by some morbid feeling pretended that he did not do so — Impatient of their presence he has anxious to escape from them and be returned to his accustomed fellowship and place — Not a kind of welcome or even assent to the inquiries addressed to him could be extracted and his friends departed with the erroneous and exaggerated idea of the imbecility into which he had sunk
He is not imbecile or but more so than at the date of last report — Two causes contribute to produce the result recorded — His mind is now so contracted as to be most powerfully influenced by the discipline to which he has so long been subjected and he cannot brook interference with the relations thus established
His sense of shame is acute & he dreaded the keen observation to which he was subjected
No alteration whatever either in body or in mind has taken place during the past year

1 June 1850 Varicose veins of considerable size have been discovered in the left popliteal space where he repels alone & below are large but probably so. A recent shock has been noticed although the patient thinks when the place is touched he appears to be unconscious that any change of structure has taken place and to use his suffering parts in the mode of manipulation due to the condition of his own mind. He is athletic & agile; vindicating his title to such epithets by his proficiency & in taking exercise by his evolutions & leaps to escape an imaginary danger. His preference of study has become so strong & unmanageable that a

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padlocked and has been supplied which of course set at defiance. He is able an endless task debasing defiling & personal safety & his bodily functions which are merely only is act

1 June 1851

The continued pressure exercised by the laced shoe on the occipital space has completely prevented the return to their ordinary size & the traces of edematous effusion can be detected distended, in addition to the obstinate depression whenever an opportunity present itself. There has been repeatedly manifested the most dangerous practice of striking the head upon the wall or whatever hard object may present & suitable surface or suggest the act. Although the attempt is referred to by a sudden start & momentary hesitation of manner, the mode in which it is accomplished is unquestionably premeditated. He selects a projecting angle as a corner a stone pillar beams &c the point not a dead precipitate rushes forward & the head forcibly projected from his heart & precipitates himself & all his force. He injuries inflicted on all of the most painful & dangerous & importunely & rapidly is his object attained that the appearance & application of the attendant have been altogether abortive —

At the present age has been contracted & is now pushed back & is calculated to expose the evidences of the blow although it may not altogether frustrate the purpose. When these paroxysms occur the circulation is accelerated; the tongue coated white but no deviation from the ordinary condition can otherwise be detected. He is at present recovering from the effects of a severe infliction by cutting the carotid surface which is generally the part selected, against attendants in the gallery. In considering the tendency I It must be borne in mind that the patient has always alluded to painful sensations in the head which originated delusions as to the umpire, the cry of Ogle or boo from a line of his own thumbs; & as to the transparency of his skull which permitted the inspection of these animals

II It is observed that at all times he covers or touches the head with his hands as if to guard it from external injury & as if it were the posture was suggested under a exquisite pain

III It may be an impulsive suicidal attempt

IV It may be where instinctive act such as stumbling leaping &c connected with the morbid state of that part of the cerebral mass regulating such movements

V It may be imitative

Continued to page 140

No 222

Admitted 16 May 1843

Edward Vavasour Æt 28 Unmarried a Gentleman. He is represented by all competent parties as of strongly religious bias: amiable disposition accomplished mind and gay happy manners.

2 The cause is not very clearly stated & understood. Great discrepancy exists between the views given of its nature. The weight of testimony appears to be in favour of hard study or rather study to which his powers were inadequate and from which the religious excitement under which it was conducted discomfited him. Pride and volume are constantly present

3 A sudden development of religious or devotional feeling: an retreat from the world to the world in which he was reunited warned his friends of the impending evil but the more minute indications were badly state have not been narrated

4 The following facts have been communicated by the Medical Gentleman with whom he has lived for the last two years. They are intended to describe his present condition. During a residence with a Mr Wilsone a Catholic Clergyman at Nottingham and while under the care of the late Dr Blake, he so far recovered as to take to outdoor society but some symptoms recurring, preparations were made for his removal. On meeting Mr W he made a most violent attack with a table Knife on him and, as I am informed, if Sir Edward V. his father, had not been present Mr W would have been murdered. Two stabs were inflicted one of which was rendered comparatively harmless from the point of the Knife striking upon a flat watch in the waist coat pocket. He was subsequently at Sherburn where he became very violent and much emaciated. And afterwards with a Mr Kirby at Chelsea where he became more calm and Dr Seymour under whose care he then was ~~two years~~, though he might derive benefit from having in his more tranquil moments some of the comforts and society of a private family and expressed a wish that I should receive him. He was placed under my care in December 1840 and has continued so until now. He has been my constant study to direct his attention to some object either

either in the way of reading or amusement: but with very few exceptions without success. He has sometimes been able to get through a game of Whist or back gammon: at others he would not look at the cards or throw the dice: nor has it been possible to get him to enter into any continuous conversation: he asks questions in an incoherent manner but pays no attention to the answers. His principal delusions for some time past have been on the subject of his own dignity. He is either King, Duke, Lord, Pope, the Husband of Queen Victoria or Leader of the Jews who are about to be restored to Jerusalem: and when these fits are on him he is ungovernable as he considers himself despotic and above all control. He is very treacherous and revengeful and if he can give either of his attendants a blow or a kick he never loses the opportunity of doing so and some occasions he has artfully endeavored to kick them on that part of the body considered most dangerous. From his coming here my directions have been to treat him with the greatest kindness and to grant him every indulgence that was reasonable and compatible with his safety but he does not respond to kind expressions or treatment and if finds that he can attack one of his Attendants who is not his equal in bodily health he invariably does so. The only restraint he has been subject to in the day time is in general a leather belt round his waist and two lateral straps long enough to enable him to stride, play the piano in which he delights, & amuse himself in any way but sufficiently short to prevent him from striking out right and left which he is very apt and there is also a strap fastened to his Bedstead about four feet long secured to the left wrist, which he had been in the habit of wearing before he became my Patient. His general health and Appetite are pretty good: but he is subject to Constipation and sometimes to haemorrhoids. I ought to mention that there is great difficulty in getting him shaved. It has sometimes required three persons to effect this operation. His habits are not cleanly unless looked after.

The definition of his state appears to be [illegible]

5 Unless the partial amendment which took place while the Patient was under the charge of Mr Nelsone the disease appears to be have been continuous

6

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6 No information has been given as to whether he has any suicidal tendency or not

7 The patient does not injure property. His propensity to injure others has already been noticed. It is believed that he cherished a slight antipathy to his father and that upon one occasion he nearly succeeded in strangling him and would undoubtedly have succeeded in his design had he not been knocked down by some third party

8 His genealogical tree is old so long and so widely spread that it is somewhat difficult to determine how far it is thoroughly healthy or not. It is certain that his Mothers family have decided hereditary taint. A Maternal Uncle is at present a Monomaniac although not confined. The younger Brother of the Patient is of unsound mind

9

10 He has been insane for five years. He has been almost constantly under surveillance during this time: but was never confined except for about six months and then in a private Asylum. Litchfield Co. Retd.

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1 June 1843 The time which has elapsed since the admission of the Patient has been passed in observation: in forming an estimate of his character and in determining whether the fears or the matured judgement of his former Superintendents have dictated the portrait of cunning and ferocity & formidable physical powers which has been given. While there is every disposition to proceed cautiously both in forming and in opinion and in giving freedom and opportunity to a person so blood thirsty and ferocious as M^r V. is reputed to be: there appear as yet no just grounds for believing that he is irreclaimable that his condition may not be greatly improved and that a different system of treatment may safely & conducted with determination and circumspection. It would be preposterous and cruel to condemn this individual to perpetual coercion because several years since he attempted to commit murder and has since frequently abused his freedom: but it would be rash and unjustifiable to set him free at once and without any personal knowledge of his tendencies a man who has been confined with the knowledge and at the request of his nearest and dearest friends, under the treatment of an eminent Metropolitan Physician, Dr Seymour: who has attempted parricide and who is described as sudden and quick in quarrel, as craving for the extinction of life and as prone to defy and deforce and assault even when coerced. The safe and the just and the humane course is that which has been adopted to regulate our measures by our experience and by the present and not the past conduct of the Patient: to run no real risk for a fancied good and to restore his privileges and the exercise of his powers so slowly and gradually that he will not perceive the change &c. The only medical Rx which has been taken is to prescribe an electuary consisting of Powders of Rhubarb and Aloes and Molasses every Second day

An attendant of the same religious persuasion, Church of Rome, has been obtained at the suggestion of the Patients friends that should he at any time be able to join in devotion a companion actuated by the same faith and feeling and accustomed to the same form of worship would be at hand

1 June 1844. The prudential and cautious course resolved upon in the admission of this Patient has been carried out & terminated most

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most successfully. He is now free from all restraint attended by one servant and rarely displays either frenzy or ferocity. But this pleasing result has been arrived at by slow and well considered steps. When under the charge of his servants he was left at perfect freedom except when shaving and dressing were necessary. He did not, to any extent, abuse this privilege and he was then associated with one powerful guardian whose strength he tested in several encounters but ultimately acknowledged by submission and friendly intercourse. At present he lives at amity with all around and never requires coercion even upon the grounds which formerly dictated its imposition. The persons to whom he extends his regards are not however, respected or beloved in their real characters and marks but as personages whose names have clung tenaciously to his memory and who may have been connected with his early history. A gentleman in an adjoining room of rather venerable aspect is a reverend father in God: his attendant is Dr Wackerworth a harsh pedagogue it is suspected who may have directed and stimulated his education: another servant is Lord Brougham whose threat he manifests a strong inclination to cut. He claims a peerage for himself. Certain eccentric exercises have been observed: and although arising in all probability from the imitation of the conduct of his associate the opportunity was seized upon to request the visits of a Catholic Clergyman who has it in his power to act upon whatever lofty or healthy aspirations may remain. The sacerdotal functions of the Priest were, at once, relinquished: but no great advance towards intimacy was made. He occupies himself in reading writing, drawing and with music. The latter he prosecutes correctly: but his efforts in all the other mental arts are irregular, impotent, and unperfect. Occasionally he attempts oratory and is apparently unpressed with the notion that he is addressing a large audience most frequently the House of Lords. The veil is thus withdrawn from his mind and the wreck and confusion and unpleasantly displayed in the extravagant and sanguinary incoherence which he pours forth. He ever labours to develope some great and important idea: he seems on the brink of rendering himself understood: but he invariably fails and wanders from his purpose. He is not more imbecile since the subjugation or sleep of his passions.

His health is good: his strength formidable. He has scarcely been indisposed since his admission except on one occasion. He became excited in the Carriage struggled for nearly a mile with the Attendant and after getting out within the grounds he ran rapidly for several a brief, became sick from the shock and exhaustion and vomited.

He

Herr manned pale with a small pulse for some time but on getting
Wine nitre and hydrocyanic acid he rallied took Tea and appeared
quite well. The Bowels were at the time constipated

Nitre still necessary to exhibit laxatives the regulation of
diet and constant exercise having failed to induce greater regularity
in the Bowels. The moral treatment is necessarily limited by the
amount of disease and has consisted chiefly in moderating
violence, gratifying all faculties which call for and can em-
brace their legitimate objects, and in habitual kindness, for-
bearance and gentleness.

1. June 1845. Considerable anxiety and alarm were created as to the health of this
Patient for several months during winter from the continuance of a
cough which resisted the ordinary means of treatment and was
accompanied by pallid sky and loss of flesh. But as the bron-
chial irritation was not attended with constant and dis-
turbance the respiration being natural the Pulse and the
surface soft and of ordinary temperature any heroic treatment seemed
to be contra indicated and the affection, which may have been nervous, at
length yielded to seclusion and the domestic pectoral mixture. Thus
and struggles have become the exception composure even courtesy and a
dignified reserve the rule of conduct. When required to a certain act
to be shaved for instance or to change a piece of dress he now yields
or resists to his own danger or that of the constituted authorities
but when even thus subjected to the dominion of those whom he
knows to be and regards as his inferiors his indignation is
more generally vented in calling for weapons to destroy his
adversaries than actually in inflicting injuries: or in
upbraiding them with opprobrious and contemptuous epithets
such as "degraded slaves" His Attendant is sometimes
addressed as Jack Milton sometimes as a member of
the peerage: but although evidently recognising his double
character of servant Guardian and surrounded by objects
and discipline which must convince him that he is not at
liberty that however modified his confinement may be
by external circumstances he is still in durance vile: he in-
variably affirms that he has made his escape, that this house
is his place of refuge. No difficulty is experienced in keeping
him much in the open air: indeed his own violent actions from
constant exercise or rather loitering in the grounds. When
cold or inclement weather abridges these enjoyments he
returns

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returns to Tacitus, the works of Burke and certainly follows certain portions of their writings: he opens the piano & writes. His characters are neat very ill formed and are rarely arranged in continuous words and phrases. Even in conversation his forms of expression are few feeble and, as it were, thereby excitement communicates greater copiousness variety and vigor. He is able to attend all amusements except dancing and deports himself with much decorum gentleness and modesty. His religious feelings are still influenced by example & suggestive objects. His perception of the Beautiful is appropriate and his conversation refers to topics which may be considered as interesting to him. The introduction of a Crucifix to his bedroom has induced greater regularity in his devotions and the selection of a spot for prayer besides the symbol of his faith.

1 June 1846 This gentleman is at present in robust health and affords a fine and striking specimen of the lineaments of those of Norman lineage. He is pleased by allusions to his descent, but being addressed as Lord Audley a Compliment which is invariably responded to by the best word of a title of equal or greater dignity upon the person addressing him. Either as a result of this aristocratic feeling of his confused thoughts dwell upon the names and hereditary honors of noble families, or his memory fails to supply any other materials for reflection. Such persons were the companions of his Childhood, they formed his society and are naturally people his dreams of the past. Burke's Peerage is still his favorite study. But although an admirer of many tendencies it is worthy of observation that he entertains opinions as to the repeal of the Corn Laws in opposition to those advocated by his family. This may proceed from adverse antagonism, from views revealed by a studies from any cause rather than personal investigation & the deductions of mature age. But although incapable of conducting a process of reasoning with the view to arrive at a conclusion he marks the progress of political events especially those connected with ecclesiastical affairs and has even directed his attention to the recent agitation in the Church of England. As self-devotional rules feelings than he was although his understanding is more engaged in religious matters: nor does he appear to regard the passage of the Catholic year. In general tractable he is still the prey of sudden and violent passions of a murderous desire to annihilate those who oppose him during these paroxysms of fury: and of states of irritability and suspicion which

which are easily kindled into incontrolable frenzy or which assume this form even when no external act or Agent or impression can be traced as a cause or provocation. A look or word, or avoidance or silence to sweep the apartment or have it unswept: to propose changing or reverse whichever in ordinary circumstances agreeable to him may develope his wrath. The struggle for dominion of life which succeeds is tremendous. How great the energy expended and how detrimental to the general system at these moments may be learned from the illness which almost constantly follows. Upon most occasions this is limited to sickness, semi-syncope, vomiting and collapse which disappear in a few hours under the operation of Stimulants: but as a consequence of a combat which occurred in the Month of October it became necessary to treat a long continued congestive affection of the lungs, liver and intestines which created considerable apprehension and only yielded to repeated courses of Alteratives and Laxatives with hot bathing.

3

1 June 1847 The past year of this patients life has been characterized by a similar round of events by a similar succession of paroxysms of violence and long periods of placidity pallidness and partial imbecility - the latter appears to be less active than formerly and probably as a consequence of this condition - the ebullitions of sudden and hypochondriac wrath and vengeance are less frequent although is as respects as formidable & ferocious. He has for a long time been contented and composed and upon amicable terms with all around. But this quietude does not appear to afford any guarantee for the future as when least agitated least exposed to causes of excitement and when placed in circumstances known generally to produce a tranquilizing if not a phlegmatizing influence upon his feelings he has been observed to yield to the diseased impulse to rob and attempt to injure and destroy those around.

In illustration of this it may be mentioned that arrangements having been made with the approbation of his relatives that he should attend Mass in the Roman catholic chapel Dumfries upon Sundays "and Holidays when the congregation is small. He went to worship separately at first accompanied by the Physicians and his attendant and when the

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experiment seemed to be preceded by the latter only

When about to leave the chapel upon one occasion he was addressed by the Priest to him he addressed most improper language and afterwards during the time he attended his servant fought and struggled until he exhausted. This exhaustion was followed by the symptoms formerly recorded immediately by sickness and vomiting and ultimately by congestion of the lungs and stomach and slight loss of blood beginning the administration of alteratives and tonics

With the exception of this attack which has left obstinate and of shorter duration than those formerly recorded his bodily health has been excellent. His habitual constipation still continues and demands constant attention as the slightest intestinal irritation seems to react upon the nervous system and induce those bursts of fury which are so much to be dreaded as detrimental to his general health and as again influencing the state of his bowels

The purgatives resorted to have been infinitely various but latterly small doses of Aloes exhibited in pills have been found to prove sufficient and all more energetic means have been suspended. A slight Catarrh during winter rendered it necessary that the Patient should remain in the House for a few weeks as a precautionary measure. But at all other times he has been able to drive in the neighbourhood to walk in or beyond the grounds for many hours of each day and to join in the great majority of the private amusements provided for the inmates. In these assemblies he invariably acquits himself with great propriety. but with a greater degree of timidity and shyness than might have been anticipated. He often yields his reserved seat to those who approach & especially to Ladies but rarely addresses them. In his own apartments he reads in a desultory manner whatever books may be scattered about but still evidently prefers Lacretius The Italian Poets and Burke's Peerage. He cannot be said to follow the history of the times but often marks events connected with his friends or the Church of Rome when he meets with them in the Tablet or Dublin

Magazine. His thoughts were much upon dignity rank and wealth. Qualities however which he more frequently attributes to others than claims for himself

He sees ingenes most anxiously for the Princess Imperial Lady Alicia Peter declares that they reside in the Asylumes and that he has seen them or is about to join them. In fact while his incoherence is obvious whatever the subject discussed may be it has usually been more manifest in reference to places and persons than before. He at one time affirms that he has never been in Dumfries at another that he has passed through it: He describes the Asylumes as a fortification & points out the walls of the Ditch Yards Watching towers &c as Bastions Ramparts &c: he dilates upon its beauties as a Palace in Rome. The recent death of his Father has elicited similar peculiarities & he avers that Sir Edward is not dead is below stairs or gone to London: & with the same pertinacity he announces that he was in the carriage when his Parent died. The mourning which he wears & the repeated appearances of those around & the narration of the details have alone failed to make a permanent impression upon the mind. Nor was he affected when the intelligence was conveyed to him although his attention was arrested by the fact which elicited a few tears proving that he perfectly comprehended its nature. Notwithstanding these observations it is not supposed that any progressive enfeeblement of the faculties is going on. He is less loquacious but his memory upon certain occasions and his power to apprehend what is addressed to him appears to be quite equal to what they have been for some years. He still plays the Piano frequently & well He translates with considerable facility and speaks French and forms opinions as to the excellence of Objects of art Music Dramatic representations &c

He does not dream and his waking has degenerated into a mere drawl

Sir Edward left the Institution for Carlisle upon Saturday 29th May where an inquiry by a Commissioner in Lunacy is to take place this

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No 223

Admitted 19 May 1843

William Richardson Æt 22 Unmarried A Sailor of steady habits and quiet manners

2 This man was transmitted from the Prison under Fox Maules Act but whether confined as a vagrant or Culprit is not known: nor indeed any fact connected with the origin of the disease or the history of the sufferer. The aspect is Mongolian the head unusually formed. broad at the base and pyramidal towards the Apex. He is supposed to be the offspring of a union between a Scotch man and Irish woman All his relatives are reported to be dead

3

4 A constant craving for food: irritability of temper violence & and an inclination to destroy and disturb are the symptoms of madness which have been observed. He is never satisfied whatever quantity of food is allowed him. He speaks to accuse & vilify & swear: he is on bad terms with the Attendant, his fellow Patients and with himself
He is rather thin and very dirty but does not appear to labour (under) under bodily complaint.
He cannot be induced to converse: but speaks coherently

6 This is assumed to be the first attack

6 He expresses a total disregard for his own life or that of others

7 He at once resents provocation and is often the aggressor. He destroys all that is accessible and delights in loud noise

8

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8

9

10 The exact duration of the disease is not known, but it cannot have exceeded a few months. He has been an inmate of the Gaol

1 June 1843 This man has proved a most unmanageable inmate. He quarrels with those in the same circumstances as himself; disputes the authority of the Attendant: attempts to force his way to the outer entrance and when secluded for such misdemeanours as these he soils his apartments, beats upon the door or Shutter with tremendous violence and thereby taxes his ingenuity to vex and annoy. He attributes every possible bodily ailment to those with whom he is brought into Contact and sneers and villifies even where gifts are presented to him and Kindness shown. It is scarcely possible to recognise in the sullen ferocious desperado any resemblance to the steady, sober quiet sailor here stated to have been. Henbane in five grain doses was at first given night and morning. The head was Shaved and a blister applied: but great irritation was produced without any perceptible mitigation of the Symptoms. Pro Colocynth Pills were exhibited daily: but as the effects were powerful even to the verge of hypercatharsis Opium was given in place of the Henbane. When under the influence of the purgatives his habits become exceedingly dirty and abandoned.

9 November 1843 After the subsidence of the extreme violence displayed by this Patient: there follows great sullenness and obstinacy. While he abstained from open defiance and from the destruction of property he seemed to delight in covert insults, sneers, innuendos, and repulsive manners. Notwithstanding this intractable disposition: his conversation was clear and intelligible and the doggrel stupidity which accompanied the Stage of fury had disappeared. All constitutional irritation

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irritation subsided and the emaciation which followed the exhibition of purgatives gave place to robustness and a healthy aspect and with the exception of a slight indisposition which required some deobstruent and alterative Medicine in the Month of September he was not placed again under active treatment. But after a very long probation during which his impatience was extreme but during which he gradually acquired milder manners and more correct notions of his position: and exchanged that furtive cunning of eye which formerly disfigured his features for an open independent expression: he was permitted to pass into the convalescent ward where his conduct was so perfectly satisfactory and rational that he was ultimately

Discharged

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the state of his mind. This investigation is rendered necessary by his succession to the family property and the Patient must be within the territory of England and consequently the jurisdiction of the Lord Chancellor at the time

1 June 1849 After an inquiry conducted before a Commissioner in Lunacy and a Jury of Gentlemen from the neighbourhood the Patient was declared to be insane, incapable of managing his own affairs and consequently a ward in Chancery. He returned to the Institution after a residence of many months in Carlisle which has required by Law before the formalities as to Custodies of the body property &c were completed. He was visited regularly by the Medical Superintendant during his absence and invariably welcomed him as a friend evidently regarding the Institution or Castle (as he termed it) as a home from which he had been removed. His expression and ready adoption of former habits on his return proved the feeling of domestication if not of gratification. He is now tranquil. While absent no exacerbation of any kind occurred. This may have resulted from the constant presence of his Attendants, from incessant almost fatiguing exercise or from very careful Dietetic regulations of the Bowels, but his other peculiarities appear at the same time to have stood out in prominent relief. He has more loquacious, more incoherent and more absurd in his incoherence than at any previous or subsequent period. During the Inquiry. He himself proved his own unfitness by intimating that he was the Duke of Cumberland. That his father was not dead but had &c. He is now healthy & athletic and has escaped the usual Winter attack of Bronchitis

1 June 1849 The constipated state of this Patients Bowels has engaged much attention during the past year as evidently connected with the paroxysms of fury and vindictiveness which still recur & as exciting an

No 222

unhealthy influence upon the system. Every modification of diet has been presented and at present some benefit seems to accrue from the employment of Porridge made of very coarse kinds of meal for breakfast. Purgatives are the former required although not so frequently. Powder of Aloes with Ort: oil or Ft. Est Senna are preferred as the most certain means of unloading the intestines

He is three fourcins when excited. When tranquil he is more taciturn: spends a little time in reading and playing on the Piano: but obviously regards exercise as the greatest boon and pursuit and pleasure accessible. He has repeatedly engaged in fishing

1 June 1880 No manifestation of augmented mental power or activity has been observable in the patient, except that upon a recent occasion he demanded paper & without premeditation or prompting wrote a very legible & correct consecutive manner three letters to members of his family upon the receipt of [illegible] him with money & announcing various facts which were sufficiently lucid although perhaps true. The composition however indicates the perception of ideas altogether incompatible with an adult patient & giving that beneath an exterior of dignified happiness & stupidity there lurks some energies which although diseased & defective ought on the presentation of an appropriate stimulus be awakened & exercised. Sir Edward plays single strokes at billiards with great dexterity & clearly he cannot follow out or conduct a Game. On Friday June 4 he attended Chapel in the Chapel in Town. Constipation is the only bodily condition which he labours

1 June 1881 The peculiar manifestation of intellectual perversities in the preceding paragraphs was of very brief duration & has not again been observed. While Sir Edward is habitually silent, his stray expressions & remarks sometimes afford an insight into his mental organization & give the idea of a amount of observation which could scarcely be expected from his apparent indifference & silence. They indicate merely some that the intelligence is not below par & decay & they do not afford any encouragement that

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reconstruction or improvement is going on. He will abruptly pass
while at the billiard table & take a direction is opposed to
that occupied when he was last engaged in the game, & on
leaving upon the individual the present. He grows thinner. His
his countenance is pasty, stern, & impressive with traces of anxiety &
sea Reef; his whole deportment indicative of the anxious
mind by frequently disturbed by paroxysms of fury & the danger of
prison like they do now is avoided by the prudent withdrawal of
his companions. He attends Mass regularly but does not discover a
see interested in the question of Papal aggression. He is vigorous
& healthy

1 June 1852 Suddenly struck suggestive this patient requested entry
Rationale & produced a letter not more incoherent than he was
formerly accustomed to compose in characters of great beauty
this has proved the only glimpse of mental perspicacity amidst
the permanent obscurity & opacity of identity; it has therein
been the only interruption to perfect taciturnity & placidity in
his course of life. He does not seem energy sufficient to
engage in controversy or conflict; he does not even offer or
threaten battle, & shows a stolid indifference to all the
papers around whether in his own apartments or in the public
rooms. He does not take interest in recreations; but he
occasionally plays upon bars on his piano; he holds the bible
newspaper before him but he is ignorant that it contains the
debate upon the Popish aggression; he never hears of
Cardinal Wiseman but yet he attends Mass & assumes the
posture of prayer; he takes exercise in a close carriage but
it is very doubtful that he regards it as his own property
his aspect suggests great contentment & repose of spirit; &
although there is feebleness perhaps with dignity & premature
old age associated with the lineaments of manhood there remain much of the self-possession of the educated & the
courtesy of the polished man in the full vigour of his powers
Constipation has still to be regarded & counteracted as the
permanent vice of his constitution

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Admitted 3 June 1843

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Mary Lockhart. Ætat 25. Unmarried. a Gentlewoman. There is are no facts whatever to record as to the character conduct or history of this individual

2 Nothing has been communicated as to the origin of the disease

3

4 The patient has for some years resided in Liverpool and was induced to enter the Institution under the pretext that she was about to pay a visit to the proprietor. She possessed sentiments to detect the deceit that had been practised: and though her reference indignation and disappointment at the nature of the means that had been resorted to. She attributed and after the first burst of grief and anger had passed away, she continues to attribute the treachery of her Sister to sinister designs against her property. It is believed that the estate of which she is so cheated exists only in her own imagination & that whatever motives may actuate her friends avarice and speculation are not to be ranked among them. This idea that she has inherited lands in the County of Ayr: and almost remarkable susceptibility of the influence of the tender passion appear to be the most tangible fronds of her malady. Her dream of love & gallantry and adoress has engrafted upon her mind a conviction that she will yet live to be the wife of some Lord Mayor of London. The Metropolis is the Cynosure of her heart and hopes. The same feeling leads her to interpret the common attentions of a mere companion for an hour even the proximity of one of the other sex as indicative of attachment and of an immediate proposal. This fond folly renders her extremely polite and complaisant and conscious looker and occasionally ridiculous: but prevents all irritability or conduct which would compromise or endanger that respect and admiration which she is so solicitous to cultivate in all around. She was described as indolent ill ans unmanageable

She

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She appears to be in tolerable health

5

6

7 She speaks reproachfully of her Sisters conduct but not bitterly and is most calm and controlling in her deportment

8 Her sister who accompanied her admission appears to be nervous weak minded and affected. Of the other members of the family nothing has been ascertained

9

10 It is understood that the disease is of long standing, but the precise duration is not known. She has not been confined before

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1st June 1844. This a gentle hmd vara monomaniac capable of displaying much kindness of feeling much shrewd intelligence and correctness of deportment: although the sentiment, the acuteness and the self possession and good manners are perhaps all tinged and influenced by her delusions. These are developed either in moments of great confidence or of great irritability. She rushes chiefly through affection: and this emotion generally assumes the name if not the nature of romantic attachment. She is constantly in love: enamoured against her own convictions and in defiance of the laws of society and common sense. She has been the victim of a series of tender and unfortunate liasons with the married, the dead and the inaccessible. She construes every attention into a declaration of affection and a fascinating appeal to her weak feelings which she cannot resist. When under the influence of this tenderness she reveals the state of her mind and asserts that the dead are again alive, that relatives reputed deceased actually roam about the institution and enjoy the privileges and pleasures of living men. She cites her own case in proof and illustration of this: asserting that in early youth she passed four days in a trance and was actually placed in her Coffin. Was the first of these nervous conditions which have terminated in madness? She is equally communicative when agitated and irritable. This generally results from some trivial cause giving pain to her vanity or leading her to imagine that her confidence has been misplaced or insulted. She under such circumstances is deprived of all self command and becomes rude obtrusive and obstinate. These ungracious qualities may influence her for a few days but are easily eradicated by a new appeal to her generosity or womanly nature. She is exceedingly industrious and executes beautiful specimens of female work. Cheerful and talkative she animates her companions and is much prized by them. All amusements have been open to her and she warmly and gratefully avails herself of the enjoyments: attending Theatre, Concerts, Pienics parties &c accompanying the Matron in her walks, to Chapel &c. Either with a wish to oblige and promote the wishes of others or from the ruling powers and passion in her character. She contributed her assistance to some of the domestic entertainments and appeared in two parts with considerable effect on the stage. But then the stage manager a Patient was handsome and gallant! The case did not require for active treatment and Purgatives have also been prescribed. She has latterly been somewhat peevish and discontented and has confessed her disgust at life and her wish to die.

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1. June. 1845. With much good sense and sound feeling there are still associated in this case the firm and unshaken belief that the dead are recalled to life: that past generations or at least the companions of her earlier years are encountered in every street from part of the numbers at every public amusement and meet or pursue her with same definite object. There is no fear or superstition connected with this conviction. It is often the source of merriment inwardly of happy thoughts and hopes and may be entertained opposed and rejected provided it be not treated with ridicule. Her suspicions that these wanderers shades or the semblance of former friends are actuated with admiration of her person or some modification of the tender passion. These personages have all played some important part in her former history although their connexion with and influence over her destiny may be unknown to themselves and to every one else except the sensitive and visionary mind that has not only created imaginary events but sees in every stranger the lineaments of the original idols of her worship and slaves of her romance. The living are viewed through the same distorted medium. Her vanity is unpalpable, inordinate - She recognises slaves in every individual of the opposite sex: and encourages, pities or condemns their supposed claims upon her attention and presence of her hand according to their rank riches or talents may seem to justify. She is a prude, coquette: ardent or sentimental: cold or capricious accordingly the most approved style of mind becomes or favored beauties. It is very possible that a retired life and strong feelings and imaginations fed by the contents of a circulating Library may have induced or aggravated her present condition. As a necessary concomitant of the high wrought and morbid susceptibilities of such a nature, she is jealous suspicious, inapproachable to argument and prone to flattery. She may be guided and governed by the latter device. Its influence has led her to overcome all scruples and difficulty & delicacy and appear repeatedly on the Stage: it has developed very considerable histrionic power and sustained her during efforts which must have tested her intellect and temper in an unusual manner and degree.

She has lately suffered from congestion of the liver and has been put under the influence of Mercury. Her health is good but she is most clamorous for lay olives and is offended if denied them.

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1 June 1846 The tender susceptibilities of this patient still expose her to all the pangs of imaginary love, despised, betrayed, supplanted and forgotten — The wounds are speedily healed. As the origin of these transient attachments is vanity: she is cheerfully fickle, jealous and exacting she craves constant adulation and is gratified by attention however impudently applied and from whatever direction it may come. The same sentiment suggests her appearance upon the stage supports her under the toil and trouble of preparation and the same ordeal of fame and misfortune ridicule and secures the greater success which has undoubtedly attended her recent Efforts. When neglected or when she conceives that she is less honored, less praised, less admired than what she deems herself entitled to she manifests great irritability, cherishes hostile feelings towards the unfaithful or negligent relatives and even to those who have no connexion with the offence; vents her wrath in invidence, in malicious and calumnious letters and insidious and monosyllables. She is still favored or persecuted by visits from the dead and detects the forms and lineaments of the loved or lost in every attractive or distinguished stranger whom she meets. She is again suffering from hepatic derangement —

1 June 1847 Avarice has taken the place of ambition (in this patient) she is now much more interested in asserting her rights to certain properties lands & hereditaments which are affirmed to be in the possession of her sister and which she conceives that she has made over to this relation by the signature of a paper improperly if not fraudulently obtained: than by love passages or heroes of romance. It is difficult to separate what is truth from what is delusion in these assertions of affluence for both are crude and but little understood by the imagination which is occupied with them. Although these golden visions and schemes of aggrandizement are frequently attended they do not monopolize the entire attention nor do they exclude her former attachments: in fact it is quite possible and there are true grounds for the supposition that the superstructure of ambition and wealth may have come shrinked hope either for its base or its apex. The presence and persuasions of the other sex are three most influential if not omnipotent. She can be guided to or from an object by a few kinds and complimentary words printed they are attended by an admirer or one she expects

himself as such. She is also connected with the Institution Theatre and is obviously delighted by the connection: but it requires a good deal of flirtation and adulation and activity to secure her co-operation during the preparation of every new piece. She sister has visited her repeatedly and is received blandly and cordially although whenever the subject the threshold topic is allowed that no indication of reputation had been attempted: that unexpected light had not been ignited and that liberty had not been demanded and obtained Torpidity of the liver and bowels and toothache are the only ailments for which treatment has been required

Reports have reached the Medical Superintendent that that the early life or at least certain periods in the life of this Lady had been dissolute and irregular: but the source of information was anonymous and therefore questionable

1 June 1848 This Patient labours under a Mania for purgatives She prizes a prescription more than flattery which she generally finds to be impotent. Almost every day she proffers a petition or argues the propriety of yielding to a former application for Pills or Draughts or Powders. She is undoubtedly subject to constipation but this is partly the result of her sedentary habits chiefly of the frequent irritation of the secreting surfaces. Connected with the same circumstance is in all probability the state of the Liver which so frequently disturbs her comfort and is attended with pain in the left side and shoulder hurried and aggravation of irritability. It became necessary some months since to exhibit small doses of blue Pills with Sarsaparilla and other Mercurials in conjunction with energetic purgatives to remove these symptoms. While they continued the patient cannot fail to feel much exhaustion inactivity & uneasiness indeed such consequences are expressed in her languor intense jealousy discontent and vituperation She cannot at any time brook a rival near her throne but when acting her whole nature is moved stern vindictive and implacable. So far as tools extend she rejoices to inflict pain. She does so

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the dead alive believes that she has passed through the shades of death and esteems herself the victim of unheard of treachery spoliation & cruelty – At present she is amiable and obliging in good health and requires nothing except an occasional laxative to remain so

1 June 1819 This Lady is at present recovering the motion in her legs after a period of suspended or diminished power. It did not appear that paralysis nor rheumatism nor hepatic disease was the cause of this privation – She could stand both and when elated or irritated she proceeded with great speed: but the gait was altered constrained unlike as may be seen in children with undeveloped or paralytic pathies limbs. Her mode of walking is infinitely improved but she still sings to and fro and complains of want of freedom and power. She patient herself interprets all these ailments to consumption to which she affirms her family are hereditarily liable: but while denying that the evidence with which she supports this theory is sufficient & that her sensations of heat cold &c are corroborations it is extremely difficult to assign a cause for the appearances

She has always been unwilling to take the necessary and the prescribed amount of exercise: and her sedentary habits may have led as well as the posture & confinement of certain professions lead to injury of the nerves supplying the lower extremities. The condition of the liver may likewise be connected with the phenomena. She has been again treated for this affection by gentle Mercurial —— alternatives such as the Hydr. C. creta and the Decoct. Sarsae. Sar. and is now taking Sulph. Zinc in Port Wine with occasional laxatives – When her health permitted she has been actively engaged in business work and has adverted less to her characteristic delusions but with sufficient frequency to demonstrate that they constitute the moving springs of her life

1 June 1820 Miss Lockhart is infinitely more amiable tractable her antipathies as to pleasant her friendships more ardent. She has a pleasure in enjoying pleasure engages enthusiastically in business seems to live for the gratification of others. Liberty would there be an inestimable boon

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but it is indispensable she has been again disturbed by an instrument of the Military service & successfully treated by the administration of perennial alteratives the application of sinapisms & other counter irritant remedial measures of the Board Vessel Sar.

1 June 1831 Wife L Legs passed the season without any serious indisposition She depends upon a substantial use of castor oil as the principal remedial agent for all her ills. Apart from the climate of the United States which she deplores more than mere seclusion; her great misfortune is the presence of all sorts of villainous establishments for the sweeps, wenches, pleasures & manners on the Landscape of the fatal declivity against the smell of the [illegible] relations backing as they are in the rear & in the pleasures of artificial breath. Her own plants & sufferings at a time when the temperature of the falling season is stated to be 56. 60° by the thermometer while her fellow patients are protesting against the tropical climate in which they are compelled to breathe. They are these sensations be humbug. Wife is variable in temper & intensely jealous; but readily conciliated and by disposition generous & obliging

1 June 1832 Wife Lockhart has rarely lost all her teeth & looks how aged than she actually is. She is however short; has escaped all disease & when occasional agues is active & energetic & does good. Like the latter quality Lieuts Post & Sinclair are also distinguished as the strangers & generally in places of public amusement to some friends who have long paid the debt of nature or who if they alive reside at a distance & who could not under any concatenation of circumstances be encountered in the fashionable resort or place where they are attended upon her distempered fancy. Most frequently these ominous suggestions of that imperfect understanding arise from the presence of Germans Americans or some of those vagabond Ministers & the public taste who visit the Rotunda The object of her affections is most frequently clothed by the same power which originates the deception in the interest of poverty sickness & misfortune; but when her own state of mind is pleasurable he becomes prosperous - Gifts are great subjects of romance & in disguise. Her little pocket money is frequently lavished upon these Lovers; & there is no suspicion as to the sincerity of her belief

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Admitted 17 June 1843

Emily Georgina Graham. Æt 48. Unmarried. A Gentlewoman. Her natural disposition amiable affectionate and benevolent: her understanding good and cultivated by a taste for literature, polished society and habits of thinking. Her knowledge of languages was extensive and took an especial pleasure and acquired great familiarity in French

2 No particular cause can be assigned for the first appearance of the malady under which she labours beyond excitement of feeling on occasions of interest in her family. The symptoms were great sense of uneasiness and heat in the head, an urgent desire to write to different individuals even though knowing that the letters would not be conveyed to them. It is believed that after previous regularity the Catamenia ceased

3 No premonitory symptoms ever occurred or were observed.

4 An obvious and great change has occurred since September 1842 up to which time the disease was intermitting: never continuing more than a few weeks with intervals of years and then consisting in a species of monomania remaining quite unobservable even to those with whom she lived and never fully developed nor accurately stated not even when combating the errors of them of her family as she knew regarded her as labouring under aberration. A belief in her divine inspiration or that she was a divine being was then clearly the false impression and this has now become a fixed state of mind. Torpor amounting almost to Coma: abstinence solemn after partaking of the Sacrament at Easter: attempts to escape from the House and a selection made to explain all these acts as well as to answer all interrogatories by reference to Passages in Scripture have occurred since the period mentioned which coincided with that of the Queen's visit to Scotland. The state varies from time to time without any very distinct cause. She has become much emaciated is weak and unable to take exercise. She does not sleep is restless during the night and presents a restless wandering appearance. Takes food & medicine as a party to her own seclusion.

She

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She labours under irritability of the Bladder which causes very frequent necessity for making water and much uneasiness This came on 8 years since on parting with a beloved friend

5 The foregoing statement seems to show that there have been many remissions of the intensity of the symptoms but no perfect lucid interval

6 & 7 Not the slightest inclination has been at any time manifested to injure herself or others. She is on the contrary carrful of herself so far as she can be so consistently with her delusions and most anxious for the welfare of others. She is not excited by any particular subject but her irritability of manner and modes of expression has been increasing for the last two years The exhibitions of anger take place without adequate provocation and upon the most trivial occasions.

8 No hereditary diseases is known to exist in either of the families to which she belongs. except Gout under which her father and two brothers have laboured

9 No treatment has been attempted beyond what was suggested by her Sister

10 The disease has continued for 8 or 9 Months. She has never been confined nor required to be so until now. One urgent reason for taking such a step is that having been in the habits of superintending many of the domestic arrangements and having acute observation she cannot refrain from interference with these and of becoming irritated should they not be executed precisely

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precisely as she dictates. She is immediately ashamed and respect at her anger: but sighs and sobs and still repents

1 June 1844. This Lady spoke a few words in the day following her admission to the Asylum: and gaining at once confidence in those around and a more clear conception of her own position, she gradually cast off all reserve and, at first it appeared, all disease: acknowledging of the eccentricity and irregularity of her former behaviour, expressing a strong inclination to do every thing calculated to strengthen and restore her intellect: and displaying great correctness of judgment and soundness of feeling - She became a delightful and valuable inmate: associating with other Patients and endeavouring to win and wean them from their follies and false perceptions - She was permitted to attend public services in keeping with her previous tastes and habits such as horticultural exhibitions, and was about to be received into the houses of some persons of her own rank, but her relatives conceived that it was of great consequence that her residence in an Asylum should be concealed and the benevolent arrangement was abandoned. A manifest tendency to ritual observances in religion: a newborn admiration for Roman Catholicism and an anxiety to associate with members of that faith first indicated that the mind was again insecure and tottering - The same religious views led to fasting: which was speedily followed by a determination to walk in the balcony in a state of nudity like wise founded upon some perverted feeling of Piety although its real nature has not been ascertained

Probably the best mode of depicting the gradual growth of the disease and of explaining its present amount is to mark a few of the numerous Memoranda which have been preserved of its progress

8. Nov Mr Cowan visited Miss Emily and found her according to his own account a most agreable person. This intercourse will or ought to prevent her complaints of the suspension of her religious communion

13. Novemb. Miss Emily has taken food after a long abstinence, but sat the greater part of the day without her Cap. Her manner portends a storm

22 Novemb. She has bestowed several portions of her Wardrobe on a Servant about to leave the House. These were ordered to be returned and if permitted to be given in lieu thereof. She had threatened in the morning that she would rather die and was determined to do so than have the feeding tube inserted into her mouth - This has

has been done on one occasion when she fasted for some days
9th December Miss Emily abstaining from food. I withheld a letter addressed to her in order to tempt her to sacrifice her devotion to her attachment but she remained firm. She delivered a sort of valedictory letter home for one of her Sisters.
11 Decemb. Miss E. again talking, but petitioning, arguing entreating against repletion as she designates the quantity of nourishment presented.
30 Decemb. Miss E highly incensed that she had not been included in the Concerts, Balls parties &c which have recently taken place, and was with difficulty appeased by the assurance that it was not imagined a person with her views would or could have joined in such assemblies or amusements. It has been resumed that the sincerity of this anger shall be tested on the first occasion of festivity.
6 January 1844 Herrmund must be weaker or more kind hearted. She announced to me to day that she was a Jew. On my statement that the Grahams were known in Scotland before the arrival of Jews she retorted that her name was Frances Erma. To the objection that the Jews crucified our Saviour. She answered but he was one.
7 January. She to day attempted to effect her escape.
11 do. In very low spirits: told the Matron in reply to a question put by her that all things were hers. She has spoken little during the day.
28 January. She looks ill and haggard: less attentive to dress than formerly and yet she seems to have been annoyed by the cutting of her hair which had become bulky and wild. She is prostrated and less intelligent. In this state she is often solicitous to retire to Bed for self examination as she pretends: but actually to indulge wild reveries as to her union with the Saviour. She holds that marriage was instituted for the propagation of the Species & likewise forms an essential part of the scheme of redemption and preservation. These extraordinary fancies are disclosed when much excited, and accidentally and obviously involve delusions still more horrible and sacrilegious.
22 January. Miss E. had to day obtained possession of a scrap of paper upon which were written some instructions for the Matron. These she had continued to misinterpret into an order for her execution by poison on the day following. She was rather elated than depressed by the anticipation. Her own writings are of a most

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most wild and extravagant Kind: susceptible of almost every explanation: but yet containing a strain of Poetry and imagination which assimulate them to Ossian while they, in all probability, convey a true exposition of the writers meaning so far as it can find a vehicle in words. To all sane minds they appear Sybelline and Symbolic. Her present condition is one of great unhappiness. She is dissatisfied with herself and distrustful of others: her views and principles without undergoing change fail to afford that support and consolation which they at one time did. She is recriminative: pendent: capricious: but ever finds a Scape Goat, a delinquent to whom all her errors, aberrations and inconsistencies are referred. She endeavours to elude the requests and orders of the Officers as to diet and regimen: but now rarely refuses food for any length of time. She is in good health & small doses of alteratives and tonics have been given without any effect. Stramonium and Camphor have likewise been tried: but the symptoms are so variable that it is difficult to determine how far art and how far the course of the disease is productive of the changes which take place.

1 June 1846

Two remarkable features must be noticed in this case. First the existence and presence of high intellectual powers contemporaneously with gross and grotesque delusions, & affections of sentiment and countless, self inflicted unhappiness. Secondly the supremacy of sound or lascerious feelings over all the delusions even the most sound ratiocinations and most pernicious acts of the individual. These two apparently incompatible conditions exist: these two irreconcilable and opposite and immiscable currents of thought flow together in the same channel. The patient engages in literary composition as a task: but with such an amount of energy and earnestness as to show that she grapples willingly with the difficulty and is proud of the effort. She brings to bear on it strong judgment: a cultivated taste and very minute even microscopical powers of observation. She reduces clear over original views of the subject and pursues it consistently & consecutively to a conclusion. Sometimes her writings become a vehicle for her own sorrows and suspicions but even then the development is ingenious and dextrous. Her effusions have repeatedly appeared in the Asylum periodical. They publicly & obviously afforded pleasure: and while disclaiming all literary ambition she tacitly admits that the proofs thus given of the existence of sanity and strength of mind of which she is possessed are gratifying.

gratifying. While engaged in producing these she must carry on the mental process by the exertion of much greater self control than at other times practicable: she must repel the morbid fancies or cease to be affected by their influence and submit to the dominion of reason embracing combinations of thought or recalling the acquisitions of a healthy period. The effort must prove beneficial

Whether her voluptuous tenderness assume the form of love feeling or are merely delusive: whether she actually loves a manly imagines that she cherishes an attachment is doubtful: but the same direction of thought but imaginative excursive is detected in all her exhibitions: it influences all her fancies, give force and ardour to all her feelings: and runs like a particoloured thread through the whole web of her distempered imaginings. For a long time the Saviour of mankind seems to be the object of love as well as of adoration: upon their nuptials depended the consummation of the great scheme of redemption: and it is worthy of remark that while this extraordinary idea predominated the preference of nudity was strongest, and the abolition of her constitutional bashfulness most obvious. At present her affections are bestowed upon a Member of the Staff and are mingled with the most blind and bitter jealousy of a supposed rival with all the exhibitions of passion and extravagance of real passion. Her ordinary deportment is gentle and ladylike. Mystery is still associated with every event however trivial. Insulting or equivocal meanings are extracted from every word and according to her own unfounded conversation of the Phrygian which pours balm & poison into her wounds in the morning is the source of doubt and misapprehension and misery during the remainder of the day.

She does not now abstain absolutely from food but wants delicacy and indulges in many other extravagancies were she not subjected to constant vigilance and authority. Her personal appearance has been improved by the interference of the Dentist. She is not robust but free from disease.

13 May 1846 After a period of much self inflicted misery jealousy misconception and abstinence this lady was confined to bed for many weeks during the Autumn by an attack of Gastro followed by congestion of the Liver and perhaps the whole portal system. The first symptoms of nausea anorexia and general uneasiness were combated by effervescing Mixtures, the use of small quantities of Mercury chalk and [illegible]

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low diet. The second stage when the tongue indicated great irritation: when the rapid pulse and heat of skin gave impressive and alendency to cough & expectorate vomit required more urgent measures. Muriatic Acid was administered liberally Leeches were twice applied to the Epigastrium and the foot bath was given every night in conjunction with sponging the rest of the body with tepid or cool water. The patient at this conjuncture moderated so sparingly that attention was directed to this symptom - Having learned from the Attendant that she frequently could not pass Urine until she heard the sound of falling water in a Basin and remembering that she was at one time affected by nervous incontinence of Urine the Medical Officer used the Catheterism, which although offended the extreme sensitiveness of the patient and was construed by her into a gross and gratuitous act of cruelty greatly relieved her by withdrawing an enormous quantity of Water. The operation was repeated frequently and with similar results The Bowels were now relieved by Enemeta and as the tongue cleaned the strength was supported by Animal Jelly. It subsequently became necessary to apply Sinapisms to the right hypochondrium; to restrain the action of the Intestines and to endeavour to regulate and improve their secretions which were dark colored and fetid by the exhibition of Dovers Powder with and without Chalk and Mercury. As the patient improved Infus. Calumb. & Cort. Aa. were employed and then a more generous diet. Latterly she has been allowed Wine as an article of food: Camphor Julep as a sedative; for such she finds it to be and an occasional dose of Castor oil. She has entirely recovered her strength, energy and ability. While confined to a sickbed, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of which her extreme danger admitted under the guidance and governance of a favorite Sister and ministered to Morally and physically with the tenderest care the patient became gentle docile and grateful and even kept her imaginary apprehensions out of her own sight: but as she regained health and her ordinary condition her delusions returned, and resumed their full sway over her sound judgement and kind affections. Even the prayers read by her while seemingly ill were misinterpreted. They were intended to convey a meaning which she could not discover they were read from a hidden and improper motive - A change of room became a source of distress, suspicion and accusation: although the arrangement was made at her own suggestion - Another alteration resorted to in the hope of removing her objections & fears and suspicions, unfounded, although they were, produced no

alteration

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alleviation. She was still a victim of tyranny and persecution: she was still a prey to envy, jealousy pride and delusion. When engaged in intellectual labor she was comparatively calm, cheerful and happy. In writing articles for the New Moon and in superintending the elementary education of the Physicians daughter she regained much of her former coherent acuteness and equanimity. This change may have determined her friends to try her under new circumstances.

Discharged

No 228

Admitted 12 July 1843 — Henry Newling. Æt 36. Married and a parent. A Bookseller. well educated of gentle quiet manners and correct conduct

2 The disease is traced to disappointment and losses in trade and to the vexation and want of sympathy and false position resulting from a marriage contracted with a person of inferior education. Pride was thus wounded and has become diseased, and distempered in its action as his assumption of a station in life which does not belong to him is the chief characteristic of his disease

3. While the disease was impending he suffered from lowness of spirits abstraction and suspicion. He was then a Postmaster and communicated the hints of the office were carrying on a system of espionage over him

4 The disease, which at observes the intellect so far as to impair and invalidate all mental operations in reference to his origin, may be said to consist exclusively in vanity. He conceives himself or rather, according to his more guarded expression, he conceives that he has grounds for believing himself to be, the son or at least the direct male descendant of Charles Stuart: - but his feeling is not that of pride: he is not content with hope or anticipation or conviction that he will be proved to be of royal blood: he desires the glory of a long line: he displays his patrician longings and apes and imitates the outward pretentions of rank. His grandfather was a Medical practitioner his father a bookseller in Shrewsbury. plain plebeian men in their respectable station who were not Jacobites and who cared not for the cause. The patient knows this and possesses a genealogical tree of his family showing his progenitors through several descents. Regardless of these facts his theory or rather the proofs of his proposition are as follows. He became possessed of a Portrait of some Ancestor at the death of an Uncle. The individual was believed to be an Architect and Magistrate in the town of Cambridge and is represented in his Official robes. Between this personage and a Wood Cut of the Pretender Mr N. discovered there was a strong and startling resemblance so remarkable and convincing as to put it

in activity his powers of discovery to recall to his memory various expressions of his Mother: various circumstances: the conduct of other relatives which are only reconcileable with the supposition that the Pretender for some private or political purpose resided in England practised as an Architect and became acquainted with his Mother previous to her marriage with M. Nerling her reputed father. He does not avow these articles of belief openly and peremptorily. He acknowledges that his mind is in doubt & perplexity: but holds that he is cruelly dealt with, even if in error. He declares that the object of his friends must be punishment and persecution. Upon so microscopic a spot is this vast and visionary fabric built. That he admits the likeness cannot be traced between the Portrait and other plates of the reputed Prince and is not prepared to deny that his presumed parent died in 1788.

Mrs is pale and sallow but in good health B. torpid

5 This is said to be a lapse, although the only improvement which seems to have taken place in his mind was additional self control — in the strength of which he entered into a voluntary bond to avoid all allusion to his dominant idea and to act up it did not exist which he observed for some time but ultimately violated —

6 He has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide

7 Mrs mild and gentlemanly in his manners and speaks with perfect Kindness of his relatives

8 His father was odd and eccentric

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9 It appears that while under treatment there was some slight progress towards sanity but that he was much reduced in general health and vigor

10 The disease has been coming on gradually for about two years: but during the last of these it has become more serious and confirmed He was confined for three months in an Asylum at Droitwich

1 June 1864 The plan pursued in treating this case has been to establish and regulate the general health by gentle tonics and aperients warm bathing and exercise: but as, with the exception of the delicacy of temperament, there existed no proof of bodily ailment, or infirmity the attention has been more directed to expose the errors of the imagination and feelings, to impart other and nobler and more practical objects and principles of action than aspirations after pedegree and blood or identification with the fortunes of an ill-used race. This has been done by submitting his heroical evidence of the gross improbability of the proposition, by demonstrating the meagreness the unsatisfactoriness the inconsistency of the proofs which he is able to adduce, but much more frequently by exalting the dignity of his real position, the pressing and honourable duties which providence has imposed upon him the talents and accomplishments which he is called upon to cultivate and apply: and lastly by supplying with means to comply with the latter recommendation and with the encouragement of praise when he makes the effort to do so. The foundations of his hallucinations appeared to be sapped: he avows that he must have cherished a chimera, that he must have been wrong and has transmitted a formal declaration to the effect for the satisfaction of his friends. But the morbid feelings to which the origin of the disease may be traced are still frequently manifested. He is superstitious, exacting, finical and foolish in his notions of etiquette and ceremony and has offended most of his companions by arrogating a position to which he is not entitled, by interference where he had neither right nor pretence to interfere

interfere: and by exhibitions of selfishness and cruelty which are scarcely compatable with the sentiments of generosity, gentlemanly bearing and regid honor which form so constant a topic for his grandeloquence. Notwithstanding this naturally low of mind he is a person of delicacy and refinement of feeling and of sound morality: even of scrupulous decorum. He has found much pleasure and benefit in reading drawing engraved and Engrave and has attained great proficiency in the latter art. His returning good humor & his constitutional desire for display & for even the temporary assumption of rank induced him to join in a dramatic representation as a Lord of the Bed Chamber on a Steward: but pride interfered and after grave and sometimes angry discussion and deliberations upon his titles dignity and the impropriety of mingling even for a benevolent purpose with those of subordinate rank he separated from the company. The tendency towards disease is now chiefly seen in deportment among the insane whom he cannot regard as suitable associates: in sudden changes of purpose: in a desire to be more liberal in his expenditure than what his dependent position would justify and in a recent attempt to escape while returning from Chapel on Sunday, which he had been permitted to attend frequently, with the Physician. The act was extremely ungrateful while he was trusted so far, and equally injudicious as he was aware that negociations were at the time pending for his removal from the Institution. He attempts to defend it by the strength of the temptation, his paternal feelings &c and because he had not formally given any pledge that he should be faithful to the confidence reposed in him; but he is obviously dissatisfied with his conduct.

11 November 1844. During the subsequent probation of this Patient he attempted to alarm his Attendant, or was impressed with the same feeling himself that he was about to have an attack of paralysis, that he experienced an awful sinking of the vital powers and so forth: sensations or simulations which passed away in the course of a few Hours. This slight paroxysm was the last manifestation of actually morbid mind which could be pointed. If there be placed out of consideration that craving for distinction that jealousy of his own dignity and importance which are obviously natural to him. A gentle course of alterative then of laxatives and ultimately the regular use of the shower Bath.

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Balls comprised the remainder of the Medical treatment: and all the gratification of all healthy and laudable tastes, the daily and reiterated admonition and advice as to the regulation of his and conduct, the execration of oral and written disavowals of all his former delusions formed a part of that discipline which it would require a detailed narrative of the words and looks of the Medical Officers completely. He has written since his return Home that he is well and his friends corroborate the assertion.

Discharged

No 212 from page 102

1 June 1852 Postgraduum after an interval of nearly six months during which the use of the padded head dress was altogether dispensed with has again received its installation. The blows have been given during the night & attracted the attention of one of his companions in the dormitory; but the report of this latter merely led to the adoption of the accustomed precautions & the extent of the evil was not detected until the blackening & tumefaction of the head led to examination when it quote the first report "frontal & coronal regions very considerably swollen; the swelling involves both eyes & ears. The left eye is blackened the corneal surface throughout the greater part of its extent assumes a boggy mass" to the following morning the head & face have assumed a purulent appearance; the upper part of the face, the palpebral & part of the conjunctivae abound in vitiated blood. The scalp of the coronal surface presents gangrenous & impart to the fingers the sensations of fluid. The constitutional disturbance had then almost subsided & his convalescence is now proceeding favourably.

The treatment consisted

I In the exhibition of purgatives

II The use of Tart Ant

III The application of cold to the shaven scalp

IV Farinaceous diet

To all interrogations he denies all knowledge of the act which has prostrated him; he is terrified when allowed to see his hideous appearance & betrays extreme anxiety as to his condition. Notwithstanding the protestations of innocence & ignorance it should be noted that he sealed his lips during the night preceding the accident; he rose up in bed & assumed a position which impressed the night watch with the suspicion that he meditated a new attempt. In all other respects he is free from ailment; & has not manifested any new or greater mental aberration.

1 June 1853 21 June 1852 "M.R. Graham while sitting quietly on the sofa beside his special guardian, rose suddenly, rushed forward the head projecting & inflicted a severe cut upon the scalp". Subsequent to this accident the butting instinct appears to have decreased or to have been so completely frustrated as to prevent the formation of the habit and become time for the reestablishment of healthier or

1 June 1854

1 June 1855

1 June 185

more natural feelings. This victory was accomplished first by unceasing & unsleeping vigilance by committing the patient to the care & exclusive care of one individual, and secondly by the construction of a padded Bed, the perforated bottom Bed of which admits a constant supply of Air while the latter locks down so that sudden leaps or even a quiet escape for any purpose, are rendered impracticable. The patient is now perfectly tranquil and tractable: has resumed his former habit of Automatic defence of his head against the escape of ideas or the Assault of fairies and sometimes even essays to assist the attendant in his arrangements. He has been visited by his friends but declined to recognize or hold intercourse with them.

1 June 1834 McGraham is still free from all suicidal tendencies. He may even be seen perusing a newspaper. He avoids communication with others; and when addressed replies in a hurried whisper as if at once deprecating interference and unwilling to speak. His aspect is good humored implies contentment indeed he appears to have become incorporated with the community and to feel no interest nor hopes beyond it. Upon his profession he will say nothing except that he has forgot all about it wishes to hear nothing about it.

1 June 1835. The amendment alluded to in last Report still proceeds. McG can be engaged in a brief conversation although his replies are curt & monosyllabic. He assists the attendant in the performance of many duties; displays an interest in the proceedings of the community and a cheerfulness of disposition which can only be compatible with a healthier tone of feeling. He reads much and more continuously; and his studies are not now disturbed by the egress of ideas or at all events such transmission neither directs attention to the head nor necessitates the gesticulations to which he formerly resorted either for the purpose of dispelling the uneasy sensation which suggested the delusion or to prevent the intellectual loss of which he complained. He walks with a more upright & independent gait looks younger & healthier.

1 June 1836. The improved condition of this individual has not advanced. His look is more intelligent and independent than formerly: he still assists in the proceedings of the gallery which he inhabits: & he may be observed ascertaining various objects inquiringly: but his manner, mode of, mode of communication; and ideas communicated; are

No. 212

eccentric: and no attempts have been observed of assimilation to the habits of the healthy portion of the community or of correction of what has been pointed out as absurd. His physical condition has been robust.

1 June, 1857. Mr R.G. is now a constant reader, though his studies are conducted stealthily and interspersed by jerks and abrupt transitions of manner. He is observed likewise, that he listens to conversation proceeding in his presence and is inclined to join. There is much curiosity and a quick spirit of inquiry manifested, as to all social arrangements in which he exists or may be cognizant of; but, while these & other facts signify greater intelligence, the life arm bares, the elbows, the absolute rejection of neck-ties, the bare head, the rushing, leaping gait, the harsh explosive articulation, indicate a correspondingly increased lapse in eccentricity. His frame is muscular and free from disease.

Aug 11th 1858 Mr. Robert Grahams was removed to the Southern Counties Asylum

Removed.

Admitted 1 June 1843

No 224.

Joseph Faulds. Ætat 52. Unmarried. An Agricultural Labourer. This person was sent to the Institution from the County Goal under Poor Maules Act. He has been apprehended in the Parish of Dunscore as a vagrant and insane person. No other facts were communicated or perhaps known to the legal functionaries but the state of the poor Mans person told a tale of destitution and misery. He was in a disgusting state of filth, covered with dirt and large boils. Pale, cadaverous looking and thin.

2. The appearance of the Patient suggested that want and trouble might have been the origin of his disease: and he asserts that Ague to which he is subject contributed. The intellect of the Man is confused, imbecile: but he is quiet and inoffensive

3

4. The aspect of patient during the day and an industrious discharge of his real or imagined calling of ballad singer during the night constitute the most marked indications of his insanity. It appears that he is a native of Tyrone in Ireland: that he has connexions there of some respectability, that he left home in quest of employment about Seven Years ago and that he has endeavoured to subsist upon his precarious earnings as a field labourer: He is now most anxious to be allowed to reach England before the commencement of harvest. His accounts of his history and especially the latter part of it is vague and rambling and can scarcely be depended on. Nor can any of his statements from the incoherent manner in which they are given, they all refer however to his own sufferings and to his wish for immediate liberation. This meagre account of his condition can in no way be supplied except by repeating that he is emaciated, afflicted with psoriasis and furunculi: and seems old and broken down. One eye is affected with Cataract

No 224

5

6. The patient is certainly depressed and melancholy but of his love for or distaste to life nothing is known

7 He is perfectly mild and gentle

8

9

10. The patient is known to have been insane for a few weeks, and to have at some remote period been confined in the Asylum at Lancaster

30 September 1845. For the skin disease which proved to be exceedingly obstinate the patient was treated by warm bathing by shaving the larger sores and by the use of Sulphur internally and externally. For the first few weeks of his residence he was much depressed and listless: but as the abundant food shelter and rest began to impart strength he became more cheerful and communicative and related a narrative showing that he had lived under a propensity to wander and that even then his whole thoughts were nomade and that he would gladly sacrifice all the comforts that he enjoyed and for which he appeared to be sufficiently grateful for freedom for the power to roam from country to country from parent to parent for the precarious subsistance by honest labour

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labour and for the privilege of going and sleeping and eating elsewhere and when his fancy directed. There at one time appeared to be a slight return of his malady, when his hopes for liberation were long deferred. He was then silent, sullen, talked much of his wealth connexions and sung loudly during the night. This latter practice he indulged in however when perfectly well. His constant regret being first that the hay harvest would have past and then that the corn would be cut in England before he got out. he was allowed to work in the garden and did so steadily and cheerfully. He could not resist the temptation of abridging his stay and made an attempt to escape but returned good humouredly. When it was conceived that his mind was sufficiently composed and strengthened the Priest of his Parish in Ireland was written to, who corroborated his statements, he was provided with a sum of money sufficient to carry him home and supplied with instructions as to the route. He left Dumfries in good spirits and with the expressed resolution to abandon his wandering habits but it is somewhat doubtful whether he adhered to this resolution; or whether he had the power to do so: as no intelligence had reached this from his friends

Discharged

No 211 from page 7/2

1 June 1853. No attack of cerebral congestion of equal severity as that related above has supervened: but upon several occasions, the somnolency, the lethargy, the muscular startings observed have suggested the employment of mercurials / in one instance the volition articulation of the patient were undoubtedly affected. These symptoms however disappeared in a few days and have not been followed by any enfeeblement of mind, multiplication of the delusions or greater irritability. A very decided tendency to corpulency attracts attention. He was subjected to a course of Leg Potæ with apparent benefit. His mental condition presents no salient points except his extreme gentleness, his delusions astonishing proportions this desire to proceed to his Eldorado. Manchester

1 June 1854 It is again necessary to record a tendency to coma and congestion in this patient. He is now in the possession of satisfactory health: indisposed to take exercise from the difficulty which he has for many years experienced in progression he is not urged to take it. This difficulty does not arise from any paralytic affection but may be referred to a habit of waddling acquired in early life. To his conception of increased size and the tightness of his dress — His notion of time appears to be impaired it may be from the mode of life which he pursues / the few events which diversify his existence. He reads not speaks not except upon urgent occasions: he does not attend amusement and he knows of the external world only through an obscured window. He is by confession resigned to his fate whatever that may be this whole aspect behaviour demonstrate that in a certain sense he is contented.

1 June 1855. There has been no return of vertigo nor of any other premonitory symptoms of congestion in this case. Whenever he is observed to become drowsy lethargic a mercurial laxative is given and apparently with benefit. Occasionally it is found that the bowels become torpid and purgatives tennemata are required. He is now spared all active exertion; and he evidently enjoys the inactivity which his infirmity has imposed. His manner modes of expression, hallucinations are unchanged and he congratulates himself that he is not now required to subject himself to the inconvenience of walking so much as

№ 211.

in "light clothes" but is determined to amplify those detested habiliments whenever he reaches Manchester. Nor have his gentleness, his disposition to prefer advice, and his abstinence from every cause of offence been diminished by the long trial to which they have been subjected.

1 June 1856. The same course of medical treatment has been followed in this individual with satisfactory results. No tendency to vertigo has occurred: nor has there been any actual improvement of the power of articulation although upon some occasions the different members of the sentence would appear to approach more closely together or to unite. His hopes disappointments, grievances & consolations preserve the same relation to his general character. While convinced that he is "cribbed cabined & confined" in ill made & parsimonious garments: he is perhaps less (garrulous) querulous in his protest. — He is rather corpulent

1. June, 1857. A mercurial evacuant is from time to time prescribed (prescribed) for this patient as a precautionary measure; but, although never leaving the house nor moving except from one room to another, he possesses that semblance of health, which corpulent and indolent men of weak mind do long possess. His only grievance is still the ugliness of his clothes.

№ 229

Admitted 12 July 1843

Charles Barber. Æt 24. Unmarried. A farm Servant. He is described as a quiet inoffensive lad.
He is the son of a Scotchman and Roman Catholic.

2 The parents of deceased love or of superstitious remorse are conjectured to be the cause or causes of his illness but this is upon his own authority for in suggesting these motives as productive of the disease it is said. "He sometimes talks of an unfortunate courtship and sometimes of having approached the sacrament rashly"

3 The patients father observed no unusual conduct noted about three weeks since but his other relatives has noticed eccentricity or actual insanity much earlier.

4 The disease was at first developed by crying and wringing: and by apprehensiveness in religious matters. Subsequently it assumed the aspect of turbulence and regardlessness: but latterly he has become more calm and cunning. The B constipated. P 76 small. He is much emaciated. This is attributed to his violence, to his having been tired and confined in a Closet and to his abstinence. He is now fatuous & charges he rarely speaks or gives any other indication of his consciousness than a languid smile. He remains wherever he is placed: and requires to be prompted upon almost every occasion. He retains his saliva, which is abundant apparently from salivation, and his Urine. His aspect is yellow and wan.

5 This is the first attack.

6 He seems to have expressed himself as meditating suicide but spoke vaguely.

7

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7 He talks of the destruction that is without and is supposed to cherish malice against his father

8 His mother was subject to Epilepsy

9 He has got several strong powders - it is presumed containing Mercury: but they had no effect upon his bowels

10 He has been insane for about three weeks

4th April 1844 The stupidity and passiveness of this patient continued for a very considerable time. He seems unconscious of either external or internal impressions: was insensible of the calls of nature and dirty in his habits: and dead alike to fear and hope. This insensibility extended to the bodily functions: the surface was cold the blood congealed the bowels and kidneys torpid. Purgatives and diuretics were employed at this time. The first indication of augmented activity in the nervous and muscular systems was afforded by tremendous leaps which seemed to set danger and distance at defiance. It is difficult to say whether these extraordinary salutations which displayed equal agility, precision of movement & fearlessness were resorted to in order to effect his escape or merely to gain a height. They were all directed towards a recess in the wall containing a Window about ten feet from the ground. Aperients were had recourse to for some time: the head was then shaved and blood extracted from the Nape of the neck. About this time his ear swelled and suppurated in the manner which has been repeatedly noted in these volumes. After pursuing for some time a horizontal posture he began to stand upon his head whenever he could escape the vigilance of the Attendant. Even during the night he was detected repeatedly in the act of pressing himself on his hands and head. Subsequently to the application of Blisters to the scalp he discontinued

x See Gardiner p. 240 Automatism

No 229

continued this practice and elongated his body which for sometime he kept semibent. On the 27 October the following memorandum of his condition is preserved. "Mr B. detected during the last and present night standing on his head with his feet resting on the door of his bedroom. With them he occasionally shakes the door loudly. He is however better since the application of the Blister: is more tractable and has spoken. This position cannot be assumed with any suicidal design. He has not ratiocination sufficient to discover that he could thus induce apoplexy. It must be dictated by some uneasy sensation in the upper part of the head". He now displayed a tendency to destroy. The next advance in the process of resuscitation was that he became much affected when allusion was made to his home and friends. In December he joined in conversation: but while coherent and collected & correct in his demeanor during the day it was remarked that he became confused in darkness and solitude seeking his room, bed &c refusing to sleep on the bed stead but bivouacking in the floor. In the course of a few weeks he sang to the Physician the "Lays of Erin" with considerable sweetness and accuracy. He was now allowed to go out in the Omnibus having declined to undertake any manual labour, confessing that he would be inclined to avail himself of any such opportunity to effect his escape. The offending still more convincing proofs of convalescence in conversation he was allowed bed room furniture and invited the change by adhering strictly to his promise that they should be kept clean and white. His recovery was now rapid and decided, he contracted a strong attachment to his Attendant, corresponded with his friends, read amusing works, joined in Round Song singing a Song in character: and after passing creditably through a long period of observation and probation was discharged

Discharged

154

No 222 from page 118

1 June 1853. Sir Edward Owasour is much less frequently agitated by fury and when an unprovoked dilletion occurs it is of less intensity and of shorter duration. The consequences are likewise unimportant. He still occasionally plays at har been furnished with new music: he still gazes at a classical author and acquires a name or a fact from the Times: but his allusions are all antiquated they are not interpersed with additions, they demonstrate that the mind is Stationary. But this immobility is correct only in reference to enlargement. There is increasing feebleness there is a nearer approach to fatuity. The laugh is less opportune, less jocund less intelligent; the smile is insipid there is a greater stoop in the gait and his movements indicate uncertainty, hesitation and indolence. Two circumstances connected with his physical health demand notice I. Notwithstanding the drastic purgatives which are still exhibited: constipation sometimes becomes obstinate is attended with colic: and requires prompt interference by Turpentinate Enemata for relief II The patient has been attacked by Syncope This has occurred while in the Water closet and may be connected with the mere effort or the painful effort of evacuation: but suggests watchful observation of the State of the Heart.

June 11th

1 June 1854 The year has passed with great Serenity. There have been few paroxysms of fury: there has been no attacks of Catarrh there has been no interruption to the routine of driving, walking attendance upon amusements of which this patients life is made up. This calm may however portend stagnation and the absence of the elements of activity. There are not however any other proofs progressive imbecility. The patient certainly looks older, more venerable, than his years would lead us to expect. This impression may be augmented by the great dignity which, notwithstanding the aspect of vacuity & perplexity which may be observed, still attends his carriage and deportment. It is reported that his religious feelings have become febrile and that he neither engages in prayer nor marks the passage of seasons nor the return of festivals. He is robust

1 June 1855. Upon one occasion the Bowels become so torpid and so evidently loaded

1 June 1857.

loaded with faces that enemata became necessary. Such an operation in idividuals so excitable and physically so formidable, is always attended with anxiety and danger. The mere accumulation of fæces does not appear to make any impression or to awe into submission or to demonstrate that resistance must be unavailing. There must be a struggle. Latterly there has been no necessity for interference but as the tendency to constipation appears to increase as age advances the solicitude of those in attendance is especially directed towards future emergencies and the application of the cold compress of the Hydropaths has been thought of as a mean of stimulating muscular contractility.

The patient has exhibited no symptom of indisposition, except that while the Bowels are costive anorexia occasionally occurs.

He is still subject to paroxysms of sudden & unprovoked fury which would be disastrous in their consequences were not all opposition withdrawn and the attendant ordered to leave the appartment until the excitement passes away. In general passion is latent: and is much more rarely exhibited than formerly.

1 June 1856. Sir E. Vavasour was visited by a relative during a visit. His friend was recognised: his presence unquestionably produced a feeling of good humour even of mirth: his disjointed observations evinced that his memory had travelled back to scenes and circumstances which they had both witnessed or been concerned in, and although much that he said was inappropriate and unintelligible and much that he did not say was necessarily supplied by those around in order to arrive at his meaning: the general impression received was that greater intelligence had been displayed and a more genial disposition mingled with his habitual extravagance: He still touches the piano: opens a book gazes at the prints upon the walls & appears to observe the country through which he passes but his inability to frame a complete sentence renders it impossible to determine how far impressions are conveyed to the mind in what order they are received or into what associations they ultimately enter. His health has been excellent & apparently unaffected by the continued torpidity of the alimentary canal: but his hair is gray and grizzled and portends premature decay.

1 June 1857. The Gentleman's condition upon the 26 December 1856 is thus: stated:

No 222.

Stated: "Reported at 6 P.M. to have had numerous dejections, eight of bloody mucus and to have taken no food except tea, for two days. Pulse 120 semi-sanguineous, pulse accelerated, describes his abdomen to be much pained; face pale, pulse 96. Recipe Tinct opii; Vin. Ipe. Syr. Blood, and mucus evacuations and vindications of pain & anorexia continued for about a week. The patient voided a number of plum stones such number in fact as to account for the irritation. His subsequent convalescence was rapid. There has been a decided diminution in the occurrence of exacerbations of fancy, but in all other respects the state of mind is stationary. Occasionally and suddenly the patient demands paper, or taking advantage of such as may be accessible writes a note to his uncle containing a greater amount of coherency and, recollected, feels than his conversation and expect would indicate. The bowels for some weeks subsequent to the attack of dysentery regularly moved without the aid of laxatives: but at present the constitutional torpidity has returned.

Dec 1860

Dec. 1860. No change of importance has taken place in the history of this patient since the last report and nothing has been to be added.

Nov. 1861 Sir Edward Devereux is now in very good bodily health his mental state is unchanged His drive to the forrowers walk in the after noon occurring as regularly as day follows day may be said to be the history of his life out of doors. His wandering about his room eating his meals regularly, taking up a book or periodical occasionally and his strolling a few chords now and then on his piano constitutes his life. Words indoors. There has not during the last year occurred anything of importance.

July 1862

Dec. 1862 Sir Edward remains in much the same state as when last reported on. Just now he suffers slightly from cold & a cough which annoys him much in the morning such attacks have not been common with him and no danger is apprehended

He walks a good deal about and sometimes pays a visit to the rooms of other gentlemen in his building. He cannot be induced to enter into conversation with any one and generally asks a few questions at the time of the medical visit such as How do I drive with you today? Where do the hounds meet? Will you hunt tomorrow? &c. Except the regular bi weekly doses and the administration of some simple aperient and nutritious medicines have been prescribed for this gentleman.

Dec 1863. Sir Edward has spent another year of that dull life which follows a long attack of mania. It is difficult to ascertain if any impressions long ago communicated still remain hidden in the mind of this gentleman. He certainly now and again comes over such expressions as are similar to the former report and when playing on his piano reproduces scraps of airs the faint memory of which seem to pass over his mind but the whole of which he is unable to recall. Living as he does a secluded life there seems little to call forth recollections of former times, but now then visited by those whom he knew in former days no token or sign of recognition that would satisfy us that he remembered the face of his friend or knew that their recollection was mutual. Sir Edward still passes his time pursued with boring ennui during afternoon walking over and over again a set day during changing the regular business. The absence of his attendant seemed to produce little effect on this gentleman but his reappearance after a several illness seemed all at once to call up a remembrance & recognition. Sir Edward is exempt in the performance of his religious duties more perhaps from long habit and a respectful feeling of satisfaction that such a worthy exercise does not jar on his mind than from any feeling of veneration for a God. He continues to be occasionally visited by the Roman Catholic priest. His health is good and he has not required any other than the ordinary medicine of which a dose is taken twice a week.

July 1864 This gentleman has enjoyed good bodily health since last report was made. On one occasion he was laid up for a week with dysentery which at the time was epidemic in the house. This seems to be his first attack

called by the Medical Superintendent "Special" for which all the carriages that can be mustered are put in requisition. She seems to enjoy herself very much when taken out for an airing & the slightest interest with pleasure. She has been visited by her friends who are much pleased with her appearance & the regular dose of Medicine is found necessary to keep her quiet & manageable. She enjoys at the present time very good health & is becoming very fat —

Aug 1865 This gentleman remains unchanged. During the past year he has suffered from one attack of dysentery which at one time was grave and shortened life. He however recovered and has since been and now is in good health. He drives out every morning walks out every afternoon & occasionally plays on the piano and joins in the amusements.

Aug 1866 Sir Edward's mental health is unchanged.
His bodily health has been good having been only for a day or two laid up with any ailment.
He has been lately visited by his Master.
His habits continue the same drives out regularly and occasionally joins the amusements.

1 June 1875 There is nothing unfavourable in this gentleman's case to be recorded. He enjoys very good health is liable to superficial attacks and to resent such by passion

1 Dec 1875 Sir Edward remains unchanged his health is good, his mental faculties in abeyance

1 May 1876 There is no improvement. General health is very good

April 16th 77. General health ~~good~~ fair. Gets purgative Aloin pills occasionally for Bowels Sometimes he gets into a passion & bangs doors. Lately in one of these fits he injured his face slightly

Sept 12th to 1878 Sir E. remains much the same: he takes his drives and walks regularly. It is only occasionally that he is passionate — he is however too feeble to do much harm.

Continued to Page 165

No 230.

Admitted 11 July 1843

Isabella Bell Ætat Unmarried a Gentlewoman. She is described as having been of mild pious and affectionate disposition and of domestic and rural habits

2 The late disruption of the established Church is affirmed to be the cause of the disease. It appears that she had been intimately connected by opinions, friendship and otherwise with the leaders of the movement or seceding party. That she conceived whatever their views might be it was their duty to remain members and ministers of the Church. That she long cherished the hope first that their own late but sincere convictions secondly that the Overtures of Government and lastly that the direct interposition of God would prevent their schism and separation from their Church of their Fathers: When this favorite and consoling though fallacious expectation was disappointed by the actual demission of a large body of Clergymen; her mind seems to have utterly crushed wrecked ruined, and has never since risen except in useless and miserable error

3 Although the actual secession from the Church appears to have overturned the stability of reason: even before this event her mental strength seems to have been shaken by the excitement and anxiety and turmoil by which she was surrounded. She laboured under depression of spirits for some time previous to the development of the disease and immediately previous to its appearance was treated for Influenza Contemporaneously with this melancholy there was observed great and rapid loss of flesh. Five years ago she manifested an unfounded dislike: it was however explained upon religious grounds. A constitutional change took place about a year since.

4 She complains of pains of head: is vigilant and staring: has not slept for two nights. Speaks incessantly and indistinctly. Pupils large but contractile. P 120 small and feble. Is torpid and requires laxative Medicine which she takes readily. Has shown a tendency to hysteropnea has once fainted. She has lain for a long period in a state of languor & torpor it is difficult to determine which, but has not

had on the opinion of her Attendants any fit. She has latterly refused to take food but still receives it in small quantities. It is vomited. She is exceedingly emaciated and covered with bruises received in the struggles to which her violence and restlessness and desire to escape by the window give rise. The gradual loss of robustness has been remarkable for the last three months but has proceeded with still greater rapidity since the commencement of the disease.

The scrupulous fastidious integrity the clinging to mystic religious observances and doctrines: the self denial and sacrifice and impoverishment in order to provide liberally for the poor or the pious of the Church which preceded, as well as the delusions which have accompanied and followed her illness have all blossomed from one bud. That of high wrought ardent religious feeling. She has been affected with religious despair. She would not and was not worthy to listen to the Bible. She is buried alive. She has sinned against the Holy Ghost: all the evils and misfortunes of others are the result of her sins. She took views: observed omens and prophecies with was the victim of a disturbed fancy as well as of a timid and inflammable piety. She is involuntarily impelled to imitate the cries of animals.

5 This is the first attack of insanity.

6 She is afraid to be trusted with a knife or fork and has been attempted to jump out of the window.

7 She dislikes her companions and is irritable when the church or its concerns are mentioned.

8

9 Gentle Aperients have been used and constant watching

10

No 230

10 She has been insane for two months and visited for a week

1 June 1844. The vehemence of this lady was at first extreme. She could not be induced to remain in Bed: but perambulated her apartment when not held by an Attendant, in a state of Nudity and obviously suffering great and inconsolable mental anguish. Her agitation was so extreme & so great her repugnance to look food and so marked her emaciation that serious apprehensions were entertained for her life. Valerian and Henbane were given for the purpose of producing tranquility and sharp the bowels having been freely opened previously the strength was supported by the forcible exhibition of concentrated nourishment and all sources of agitation and excitement were sedulously excluded. She generally took food more willingly from the hands of the Physician than from those of any other person: and whenever the [illegible] had been introduced beyond the lips she masticated it readily and swallowed it with avidity and relish. The acute stage of the Paroxysm continued for about ten days. Then she became very quiet: prevented the appearance of exhaustion and debility and displayed that gentle, considerate and modest disposition upon which her morbid feelings and delusions are engrafted. The lucid interval continued for about five weeks. She seemed to be free from all trace of alienation and peculiarity: she engaged most perseveringly in drawing, read, walked and associated with the more rational and patients in a manner which shewed both strength and stability of mind and the consciousness of the possession of these qualities. At the same time she fearlessly asserts that she is not quite restored and that she has no confidence in herself. Aperients, gentle tonics, such as Columba with Rhubarb and Ginger, and the application of leeches behind the ears were used: but the cessation of her ordinary occupations, the increased reserve of manner, the fixed look of abstraction, the dilatation of Pupil pronounced an alteration which was again characterised by great volubility, perverseness, restlessness, and determined abstinence. Valerian and Henbane were again resorted to with apparent benefit. Attacks of a similar nature followed by calm, rationality and industry have succeeded each other without any regular regularity or periodicity but generally at intervals of six Weeks. They vary much in character and have latterly presented somewhat different symptoms. She is much less furious: but frequently disregards the calls of nature, is indecent in her allusions and conversation and

Leeches

objects to eating not on any religious grounds but because the food rules the head instead of the stomach and occasions an unpleasant sensation at the instant of which she complains even when comparatively sane. Acetate of Morphia was substituted for the mixture of Henbane and Valerian and apparently with advantage. It was followed by the use of Tr. of Bark latterly Tr. of Valerian (ammoniated) has been given alone or in conjunction with Magnesia as she sleeps & remains perfectly still even when most incoherent and confused. A diet of a more animal nature with white wine has likewise been recommended.

It is worthy of notice how much of sensibility and sexuality of feeling there is in many of the fancies which are the progeny of the mind of a pure and pious victim of 1688, who after years of evangelicism became insane from remorse at the crimes of Schism which she conceived had been committed and by the disruption of the Church of Scotland. While mourning over her crimes of having sinned against the Holy Ghost she exposes her person, seems to believe it to be a duty to act immodestly and when composed and sensible after the subsidence of the first stage of a paroxysm solicit the presence of the Apothecary during the night. The mainspring of character and energy are useful in during health and vigor, this propensity gives a darker tinge to the gloom of disease. The great delicacy of this individuals constitution, her sanguine look and thinness although there is perhaps no actual disease: and the frequency and duration of her fasts all inspire fear as to her safety and demand constant vigilance. Any acute disease must prove fatal.

1 June 1845

Very great progress has been made in this case. The periodical attacks described have entirely disappeared: nor have they, as is often the case been supplanted by exacerbations of another form of derangement nor by periods eccentricity or irritability or unhealthy action which may be termed the sequels of insanity. Her conduct is now consistently and permanently sober gentle unobtrusive and shy. Even many of her peculiarities which might have been acknowledged to have a healthy ~~action~~ origin have been relinquished she goes to Chapel without objection or comment: she joins in public amusements, at first with the exhibition of some excitement of feeling as when hearing some long admired piece of music: but now calmly placidly and apparently for the purpose of obtaining that enjoyment they are intended to afford. She cannot be induced

to engage in general reading: now a book of Dr Cheyne's which she was disposed to peruse from respect & friendship for the Author and which seemed well adapted to her mental condition from the analysis afforded of religious mania, failed to arouse and sustain her interest. Her literature is confined to the Columns of the Edinburgh Advertiser Newspaper to which she is attached from early custom: and occasionally the Olney hymns in addition to the Bible complete the circle of her reading. She writes in a sensible and natural manner to her relatives. Almost all her time is engrossed in the manufactury of pincushions. The number constructed and the persevering industry with which she assorts and unites morsels of cloth until they assume the required form indicate great tenacity of purpose which may be directed to worthless & evil ends. The products are intended for some charitable institution. But although from the advice of friends and fellow patients and spontaneously and it is to be hoped from the suggestions of returning reason she has relinquished many errors and extravagances such as that her food travelled into improper channels, that it was incumbent to wear a morsel of flesh under her heel; she still in defiance of her otherwise clear and correct convictions of the advice and supplications of all around of threats and bribes, she almost nightly evacuates her bowels in bed. From the precautions taken & the systematic manner in which these are accomplished it cannot be supposed that this habit arises from any infirmity or from any other cause than some hidden and unintelligible hallucination.

She is able to walk a good deal in the grounds but presents the same feeble faded anaemic aspect. Regarding her disease as attributable to want of tone all treatment has be directed to the restoration of vigor and the introduction of greater activity to the assimilating organs. She has had a series of shower baths both during the present Summer and past Autumn: she has had repeated courses of Iron in the forms of Vin. Ferri. Sacch. Carb. and Sulphate in combination with Aloetic Pill: the Bowels been regulated by Castor Oil. Thus was added to a full diet which is however taken only under the pressure of the authority of the guardian and immediately taking the allowance she mingles and conceals it in an extraordinary and disgusting manner. Ale has been substituted for the Wine and the Cathartics withdrawn as it was possible that their long continuance might have diminished the power of the Sphincters, but no improvement in cleanliness followed. It is worthy of record that in all

Her

other respects she is neat and precise in her person. There is a want of cleanliness even in her private habits of decency. She is partial to the slight stimulus of the ale: but her deprivation of this indulgence effected no beneficial result.

9 April 1846 For many months a warm struggle was sustained between the Officers and this Lady as to her competency to control the actions of the Rectum. The latter held that the times chosen, the precautions taken &c afforded daily proof that she could observe the ordinary laws of decency and that the state of the evacuations, of her general health and strength was directly confirmed the opinion. She on the contrary alleged her inability to act otherwise, her regret at thus offending and exposing all interested in her: but pleaded infirmity and disease: As has been seen means were resorted to in the hope that greater bodily vigor and activity might assist her in overcoming so degrading and injurious a practice. Exercise, the Shower Bath, tonics, stimulants were all employed. In addition to these the Bowel was for some time emptied at night by Enemata. But little or no success attended these respective and Agents were unemployed. She was persuaded, remonstrated with, reasoned with, reproached, contempt and neglect and either the delusion was abandoned, the deliberate will yielded or the morbid habit was terminated. Mrs Underhill was soon perfectly clear and unclouded her affections genuine and generous; her memory and observing powers unimpaired and her return Home was advised. To this step she manifested unexpected reluctance. She did not conceive herself in a state of sanity: she could not regulate her own mind, she would annoy and oppress her Mother's family. These difficulties were gradually overcome and she was

Discharged

222. Sir Edward Vavasour.

Continued from Page 158.

March 8th 79 Has a supposed attack lately: nothing further to report
Sept 6th 1879. There is no further change.
May 10th 80 Sir E. occasionally makes a hasty playful attack on an attendant suffers from intractable There is no marked change to record
Sept 11/4 80 Sir Edward remains much the same
March 10th 81 The gentleman does not vary much from one years end to another: he amuses himself with playing on his piano Check he does with great taste by ear. There is no marked change under this section
April 1882. Sir Edward remains in the same demented state. His health is good.
15th October 1882 Sir Edward Vavasour remains in a quiet, inoffensive demented condition. He suffered slightly a few days ago from a cold in his head which confined him to bed but he is now well again & out. He requires a strong dose of aloine & nux vomica, his bowels & health is good & though he is getting feeble.
24th Oct. 83. Sir Edward Vavasour seems completely demented. He looks at the illustrated papers but seems to receive no impression. The announcement of the death of a relative produces no effect on him. He drives out daily. He is becoming rather frail. He still suffers from constipation and occasional of urine
21. 9. 84. There is no change to record in the mental state of this patient. His speech does not represent intelligibly what he means to anyone who is unaccustomed to him, though to his attendant, who has been accustomed to him for many years & can fill up the gaps in his sentences, his meaning is usually apparent. There is great sluggishness in the rate of conduction of impressions to his consciousness as evidenced by the long time he requires to answer the simplest of questions. The whole mind is in a state of deep dementia. He is still troubled with Piles & Constipation.

Admitted 27 June 1843

No 227

Helen Duncan. Æt 28. Unmarried. A hired Servant in a Farmhouse but evidently accustomed to field labour. She was never regarded as an active woman but rather soft-tempered & particularly quiet. Shews of coarse fibre. Strong and of sanguine bilious temperament

2 The cause of her malady is guessed at in the following sentence. Her madness which was first characterised by dulness subsequently by depression was probably induced by the neglect of the father of her two illegitimate Children. She is reported to have been obstinately constipated and to have undergone but one menstrual change about a fortnight ago since the birth of the last Child in January last. The appearance of the Catamenia did not appear to modify the symptoms

3 For a year previous to the development of the disease she labored under the depression of spirits

4 She is disposed to strike and act violently. Her language is extremely incoherent but so far as its import can be discovered it consists in indecent allusions to her own misconduct: denunciations of absent persons and acknowledgements that she is a Roman Catholic. For a few minutes she may remain quiet and even engaged in sewing: but she is in general restless, dancing, gesticulating, throwing herself into absurd postures and shouting. After sleeping for a few hours she resumes these habits and belabours the walls and shutter of her room. Her violence is often suggested by the excitement and noise of others. She seems happy; amorous; free from malice but sudden and quick in quarrel. P 72. Strong T. Clean Appetite good B torpid.

5. She had the first attack about the beginning of the year: recovered a little and engaged in work for about three weeks: after this she relapsed and fell into her present state. Her illness in January

No 227

began with dejection and terminated in violence

6 She has made no attempt to injure herself. The form of her head is, however, very suspicious and suicidal

7 She has broken windows and seems in her ruskless fury disposed to destroy any thing that presents itself. She likewise attacks others particularly the members of her own family, but is not excited to the acts by any particular train of thought

8 Her father is described as weakminded and silly: his Mother as being decidedly so, but industrious and well disposed. Another testimony affirms that this weakness of mind pervades the whole family

9 Medicine has been given, but it is feared not in sufficient quantity

10 She has been insane for nearly six Months. She has been under restraint at home, but has never been confined in any Asylum

No 227

1 June 1844. The history of the psychological features of this case may be compressed in a sentence. She is a furious maniac. And as her early education has been limited and led to no exercise of intellect or accumulation of ideas: and as her subsequent life has been spent amid the drudgery of a farm & in the humble wanderings of a Hawker she presents few phases of morbid action. She is furious: or when not instigated by passion, shews rude coarse vehement. She is vulgarly voluptuous in conversation and avows her own deflections from the path of Purity and rectitude without shame or contrition. Occasionally she is cruel in her treatment of her companions: but her inhumanity is prompted by some supposed ground of dislike or quarrel. Towards the great majority she manifests forbearance or positive kindness. Her ruling propensity is incessantly exercised in the destruction of dress in the mutilation of every object within reach. Night clothing of strongest materials, bedding &c are sacrificed every night, the walls of the apartment even, the roof, are besmeared with ordure and she is found by the Attendant filthy outrageous and filled with savage mirth at her atchievements after a night spent in shouting, whistling, beating on the door: and noises of every description, which is persevered in while under the influence of Opiates, chilled by the severity of winter and in defiance of the advice admonitions and threats of the Night Guardian. Hers is the destruction of desperation not of mischief. During these orgies she is often under the influence of benevolent feelings and is visited by dreams or viewings of objects of affection. The most prominent of these is the spectral allusion of an old Nurse who it would seem was formerly intrusted to her charge and who is still anxiously cared for. She converses with the imaginary animal in terms of endearment tears fern herbed to provide bitter for him and is evidently delighted when Donald is well accomodated however uncomfortable her own sensations may be. Latterly and evidently as the result of energetic remedial measures she has become much more tranquil and tractable reluctacturn and shy - but the greater part of her life is still passed under excitement. The treatment was commenced by exhibiting anodynes in conjunction with purgatives At a more advanced stage the Tincture of Hyoscyamus was given to the extent of ℥iv without much effect: and then in doses of ℥iv repeated morning and evening with apparent advantage Subsequently it became necessary to subdue the tremendous excitement and violence which attended the flow of the Cat[a] and the

the Solution of Tartar Emetic was administered. To this was speedily added 3ss of Opium as the mania assumed the aspect of febrile delirium. On the removal of this symptom the employment of the 3ss of Antimonial was resumed and carried to doses of 3ss 117. The Acetate of Morphia was next resorted to a purgative consisting of Calomel in Porter having been premised. This Medicine was cautiously increased in quantity until the nightly dose amounted to grs iv the following observations were made. "Amendment has decidedly taken place. She sleeps during the night and has consequently nearly abandoned her destructive propensities. She is subdued and submissive during the day so that the inmates of the House are spared her heroic manipulations on the Sensitive boards of her Shutters and door. Her bowels are open her appetite unimpaired." The same drug has been more recently tried but with less success. Her recent improvement is to be attributed to the effects of the Shower bath. Should the greater quietude now prevailing be an index of true convalescence and not of mere exhaustion of nervous power moral stimulus of some kind will become Spiritual. She is of robust health and Amazonian mould and Strength

31st December 1841. The tranquility alluded to in the close of last Report did not prove permanent. Again the manner became bold impetuous wild sullenly precious: mingled with gleams of kindliness and even parental composure and reason. This new development of the disease was at first attempted to be modified by Purgatives these being varied in kind and including Castor Oil. Croton Oil Gamboge and Senna. It would sometimes appear as if a temporary victory had been gained but no radical change in the symptoms supervened. Indeed so decided and uniform an aggravation of the fury took place that it became necessary to enable us to apply other remedies to resort to a solution of Tartar Emetic which was followed by few of its characteristic consequences but may notwithstanding have induced greater quiet. This was followed by the use of Iron and the Shower Bath. A Seton was then introduced into the Nape of the neck and the Oil of Stibiane exhibited nightly. All these various means were tried and exhausted without appreciable benefit: recourse was again had to the Acet of Morph which was administered in large doses gradually increased in quantity and frequency until amounted to three grains every four hours. The

No 227.

The course was long persevered in without the slightest disturbance to any of the functions of digestion or assimulation. Her appetite continued good her Bowels open regular and healthy. While taking the medicine she became calm, rational, modest, industrious and remained so long and so invariably under the influence of her natural mildness and manners that it was conceived necessary to try the effect of liberty and the discharge of her humble duties in consolidation of her restoration and she was

Discharged

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Miss Lockhart is less an invalid than she has been. but she is still dependent upon the visits of the Medical officer for prescriptions which she conceives to be essential to her comfort. These interviews are useful in another respect they act as safety valves, as escapes, for hoarded grievances, pent up indignation: for the solution of difficulties & the consideration of various plans for liberation & for the life of pleasure and activity which is to follow. The fet & prominent project is that she and the Matron should proceed without intimation to Lyn & either take possession of her mansion & estates or when the romance assumes a more feasible form pay a visit and return. She still attributes sinister motives to all her relatives; except those who have been removed by death and these she conceives are all resuscitated and are moving about in the world as before their dissolution and daily approaching her but so distantly and under such inexplicable disguises as to prevent or evade recognition. She is garrulous, censorious & fond of gossip but easily mollified & directed.

1 June 1834 Miss Lockhart is looking older. This is partly the result of the loss of teeth but pallor is added & collapse of the cheek. Her health is not correspondingly impaired. Her mental peculiarities are unchanged. She is constantly watching for Peter: and Peter is constantly crossing her vision but so rapidly & indistinctly that he may be described as "a sight & dream of not to see." would the uprooting of such a mature error of a delusion interpenetrating the whole structure of mind not entail destruction to the whole fabric. In this case no demonstration, no ridicule no argument shakes the stability of the delusion.

1 June 1835 This lady, probably from the cause suggested in last report, looks prematurely old. The falling in of the mouth is accompanied with great pallidity and considerable feebleness. There have not however been any more serious complaints than what a dose of Castor Oil or a glass of wine could remedy. It often occurs to those in constant contact with the insane that in many cases the mind becomes perfectly stationary. It may be exposed to an incessant current of new impressions: it may be subjected to sorrow and suffering; it may have outlived the circumstances and the individuals in which its characteristic delusion

delusion originated; it may have passed through all those conditions in which change is ordinarily developed; and yet the faculties continue to act in the same way in the same combination; and to employ themselves with the same objects. Mind affords an illustration of this. She has been an inmate for many years and while she can appreciate the course of time in other relations, she thinks & believes herself as if all the personages of her ideal drama were circling round her; as if Peter recognisable under all aspects & disguises, were ever before: as might have been or actually was while she was at liberty. She is at present most anxious & urgent to obtain emancipation. This is always the case when she is indisposed or irritable.

1 June 1856 Like other Mansions besides an Asylum but especially in an Asylum: there exist favorite grievances and minds that seem to depend for their energy if not for their cohesion upon an annoyance and upon the right of complaining of an annoyance. The noises emitted by an inmate of the same dormitory during the night under the influence of inebriety have served as a substantial subject of petition, protest and expostulation. The sympathy & sorrow excited by the phantasms of former friends; the resentment against living but forgetful guardians: are state motives which influence: but they have not been so prominent nor so pertinaciously urged for sometime. Miss L. has not been on the sick list during the last year: but the signs of increasing age are now more numerous.

1 June 1857 In September 1856. this Lady was severely attacked with Laryngitis. The danger seemed imminent, the distress intense, and the paroxysms uncontrollable, but the immediate inhalation of Chlorof., application of Sinapisms, & blisters to the throat and the subsequent employment of calomel and opium, afforded decided relief. So unaltered, by premonitory symptoms was the attack, and so marked was the mitigation, that the symptoms might have been attributed to laryngismus stridulus, had not the pecuniary of the crisis, the great debility of the patient, & the permanent affection of the voice, countermanded the diagnosis. Miss L's delusions have assumed a more prominent & practical character. Peter is not only seen at a distance, as a shadow or in the groups of nomade musicians engaged for amusement, he resides in the community, is conversed with, is ignored of his mistake as to his identity, is offered money, the

receipt

No. 225.

receipient of glittering promises and dispenser of the humble, loans. The wife and family which he has hitherto cherished as his own. Miss L is more aged, irritable, and jealous.

Dec. 1866

Miss Lockart has indulged her tender passion to so great extent she has discovered in the Medical Assistant in the other House an old friend with a new face he has an individual than Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence to whom she has been shortly united. This new passion has given rise to many curious incidents among the first is a continued attempt at something which ill becomes an old lady. She gave the object of her affections a token of her affection in one of her old shirts which she embroidered & then destroyed conveyed to him the gentleman the first attended her love & brought it to life again left the institution she quickly consigned her love to his successor & succumbed for all changes in present appearance presenting that long on face & deep wrinkles and that dispassionate appeared in her past character

Miss L's friends thought they could manage her at home & she was accordingly removed.

Discharged

No 231

Admitted 21 July 1843

Mary Anne Wilsone. Aet 19 Unmarried. A Gentlewoman. Of reserved and lately of a restless disposition impatient of control when she requires it. She was regarded as nervous and humorous

2 The cause of the disease is not known

3 Before the development of the disease depression of Spirits was observed but no marked alterations in the functions of the body. Even during her early years restlessness during the night was remarked.

4 There is apparently a degree of languor and want of tone which induce indolence and an irritable habit of mind. She seldom communicates her thoughts or has any intercourse with those around. She displays great restlessness at all times but especially during the night. She is generally quiet and passive but manifests a degree of irritability when opposed or found fault with. Recently she has contracted habits of wandering and of running rapidly from place to place. The malady appears to have been slowly but steadily increasing and the restlessness augments with the augmented intensity of the disease. The memory is defective and her fluent conjectures from want of exercise. The patient is in a state of partial imbecility. Her health appears to be good

5 The malady has come on by slow degrees. It was first decidedly observed about three years ago

6 She has not attempted to commit suicide

7 It is not stated that she has no disposition to injure others or herself. There has been observed, however, an apparent indifference and dislike to

6

to her own family and relations

8 A few individuals upon the paternal side have been of nervous temperament. A Maternal Aunt was confined in an Asylum and "sunk so low that her intellectual faculties were apparently gone previous to her death"

9 The treatment has been chiefly directed to the digestive Organs An attempt has been made to guide her in the application of her mind and to amuse her

10 The patient has become less amenable to the rules of private life during the last 7 or 8 years She has been boarded from home but not restrained.

1 June 1844. Imbecility alternating with sudden and unprovoked paroxysms of violence and constitutes the disease of this patient. When free from the instigations of passion she stands or sits with the head bent over the chest, moving her hands hopelessly upon some parts of her dress generally upon the bosom: and rarely furtive and frequent glances to each side and either hums an air or dances with the automatic movements of her hands than with any intention of observing what is taking place around. She readily understands and obeys all injunctions of the Attendants and spontaneously attends to the calls of nature and understands her few wants: but in these acts is comprised her active intelligence. Her expression is otherwise passive. She is subject to fits and repulsive. In a moment and without cause or warning this character is transformed into bold furious and ferocious mania. She becomes agile observant, assaults some one apparently without premeditation and inflicts as much injury as her own strength and the situation of her victim permit. The attack of rage which ensues before she is overcome or secluded is tremendous but is immediately succeeded by a calm, by an absence of emotion as complete and unperturbable as

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as at the commencement of the outbreak. She has been placed at the Piano: but is deficient either in taste or ability or energy for she will not play. In like manner female work has been placed in her hands: but was so often cast aside or executed so slovenly as to discourage future attempts to rouse her industry. There are no traces of active disease and she takes exercise and recreation with the docile and convalescent

1 June 1845 It may always justifiably be suspected that the mind deteriorates if shut up from communion with others: if dwelling in and living on its own creations and suggestions: if neither receiving increment of information nor quickened by the activity of communicating its own resources. The intellect of this person so situated she avoids and repels all intercourse. She seeks no new impressions through any of her senses and when passively enjoying opportunities of obtaining both pleasurable and profitable ideas her aspect indicates total indifference and stolidity. It may be presumed that her reason is more enfeebled her emotions more febrile and her memory impoverished. Her silence sullenness and coloness during guard from her mother gave great probability to this conjecture. Her manners are still retiring and shy, she prefers a corner to the open balcony: she glides by the side of the wall or pathway: she crouches when the inattention or laxity of the guard permits: and repels all courtesy by downcast and doubtful looks which sometimes portend a burst of fury as well as indicate habitual modesty. Her anger is most formidable but brief and is altogether indiscriminating and is as blind as to the object as to the provocation. No employment seems attractive. She is in good health. She is affected with partial strabismus

1 June 1846 Miss H is less subject to excitement: she less frequently an inmate of the Gallery for the furious and the Attendants have fewer marks of her prowess and virulence to exhibit upon their persons. But this change has not been accompanied by any improvement in intelligence. Her look is still that of vacancy and imbecility: she is still the occupant of a corner: and preserves neither converse nor communion with her fellow patients. Her voice in fact is never heard: neither in sorrow nor anger: neither in passion nor petition: neither in inquiries for her relatives nor in demands for the gratification

b

selfish purposes. She joins in promenades and pic nics: she attends concerts and parties: she obeys the direction and follows the steps of others, as an automaton: although it is quite possible that each act in the series is dictated by distinct desire and regulated by free volition. She looks well fat and robust but takes her food ill, and seems to be free from every symptom of unhealthy action except constipation.

1 June 1847 Frequent attempts of passion are stirred in this patient but seldom at all times but most frequently when she is seated quietly in her easy chair: when in communion with her self and perhaps unstirred by ale. When memory of an offensive object or a painful sensation induces this state of excitement. She stares upon vacancy with an eminent glance speaks rapidly & incoherently but in a hurried and impetuous manner that the import of her diatribes cannot be gathered. Sometimes her wrath is expended upon her caps and other articles of dress but in general she relapses into silence and composure suddenly without any such outrage and without any apparent cause either of the paroxysm or of its cessation. She does not then occupy herself but acts in conformity with whatever rules or directions are explained to her as to exercise or recreation although in both these respects she is different. A disposition to crouch in preference to the upright position has been remarked of her but her gait and movements are natural & easy

1 June 1848 This is now a well marked case of partial & entirely curable [illegible] paroxysmal form. She seems to be rational: neither are former acquisitions recalled nor new impressions acquired. She lives, except during periods of excitation, entirely frustrated and passive to authority of others or the passions of the patients. She is now always to be found in the same part of the room, (sometimes) glancing rapidly around or squatting on the floor. She participates a little in her amusement. She does not interfere with her fellow patients but when interfered with she repels the aggressor vindicates her rights and becomes so formidable an opponent that translation to the penal gallery are necessary.

A particular patient generally provokes these struggles

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and is regarded with hatred by Miss Wilson who in this instance manifests the only permanent emotion of which her nature seems capable. She is a good hater but certainly does not carry her dislike into act except when aggrieved and affronted. The Patient is plump but of pure free pale It is suspected that Lab increased

1 June 1849 There is no ground for departing from the description given of this individual in last report. She is intensely passionate fickle and formidable. She is still at variance with the same enemy and it has become necessary to separate the opponents at all public meetings as an altercation and combat are almost inevitable whenever they are brought into contact. No enquiry has been made as to the patients condition for a long period: but she appears she appears altogether indifferent to the ties and associations of her early life and indeed to all connexion with the external world. She seems less tolerant of shades than of members of her own sex and generally treats the address of the Medical Officer with a frown or a gesture of repugnance and avoidance Miss Wilson has not required Medicine for many years

1 June 1850 Miss Wilson occasionally & probably with a view to attain an object is more tranquil. Her object is undisturbed rest. If allowed to inhabit the same spot to occupy the same chair & unmolested by the approach or interference of intruders she may pass whole occupation is nothing) laughing saying incoherencies or abruptly changing in order to resume her position. When assaulted or insulted she resents the indignity with great energy and vindictiveness. Her name is not found in the prescription Book

1 June 1851 During the past year the patient has been observed to become restless to assume indelicate postures & to act as if under the instigation of partial monomania. She is then irascible & the interference of others imperatively called for to put a stop to offensive exhibitions determines these often a struggle Under other influences or rather by the withdrawal of all

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influences. She remains calm & stupid sunk in the profound indolence & inertia of fatuity. She has not the slightest traces of former habit or accomplishment. She is rather pale: but does not appear invalid

1 June 1832 The only case for medical treatment of the scrofulous has arisen from slight attacks of strumous ophthalmia terminating or soon likely to terminate favorably in health. Patients in intelligence & bodily condition unchanged in disposition

1 June 1833 This person is more slovenly in dress and aspect than formerly but this may so often depend upon the amount of attention or negligence in the guardians, that it should not be accepted as a symptom of progressive fatuity. She is totally indolent, sits in a particular spot or when opportunity offers crouches in a particular corner: declines intercourse and never speaks, except by rude courtesy or to direct an oath against some one who has offended her. The look is stealthy: the head stoops and the hands are generally folded on the breast or moving rapidly in the same position. Her habits are tolerably healthful.

1 June 1834 This patient has been affected with strumous abscess of the neck. The sores still discharge it has occurred to the medical officers that mitigation might follow such a crisis and except by local treatment the disease has not been interfered with. No modification has been observed in the condition of the lady. She is still reserved, repulsive, taciturn, she is still sedentary, slovenly and careless.

1 June 1835. The cheek and neck of this patient are much swollen and occasionally the discharge is extremely profuse. The precise state of the parts can only be conjectured as the patient will rarely permit the necessary ablutions to be performed & escapes as the Medical officers approach. Beyond the application of Poultices all medication has been relinquished. She is taciturn, sombre inattentive to cleanliness and has retrograded even since the supervention of the local strumous affection. Anger & caution are still exhibited, but all other emotions have become dormant. She exhibits a preference for a particular seat; and is still more partial

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pachil to the floor was not the regulations imperative against such an indulgence. A cofa is placed within a few yards of her accustomed position.

This has proved a most unsatisfactory case. The combined debility & obstinacy and when excited the vehemence of the patient effectually prevented all examination of the precise nature or extent of her malady: and forcible manipulation although resorted to furnished little guidance for treatment. The glands around the angle of the jaw gradually augmented in size suppurated and discharged copiously. Contemporaneously with these changes there occurred emaciation & rapidity of pulse. The former symptom was however slow almost imperceptible in its advances. Food was taken but capriciously: and all measures adopted calculated to husband the strength & remove all irritating influences. Considering the Scrofulous organ of origin of the disease and the probability that tubercular deposit existed in the tumor cream was early ordered and with the exception of Glycerine formed the principal constitutional remedies which could be exhibited. Recumbency was willingly adopted & seemed to contribute to the relief of the patient. After time an apparent difficulty in moving the jaw & a reluctance to food suggested the impossibility that the pressure of tumors internally or the thickening of the cartilages in the joint might produced an impediment to deglutition. Exploration effected by placing the patient in the forcing chair did not realize these suspicions and although deep & penetrating sinuses were found to run & communicate in all directions no opening could be discovered into the mouth or pharynx: it is probable that the escape of pus into the buccal cavity & impressions conveyed to the organs of taste had inspired disgust and led to temporary abstinence. This difficulty was however temporary cough and expectoration supervened at a very late period of the disease but they likewise ceased although dyspnoea & great rapidity of circulation & respiration followed. The chest was examined but under the opposition & the active struggles of the patient nothing could be heard except puerile

No 231

respiration & moved rapidly. A visit of a brother did not elicit any indication of recognition or new mental manifestation. It is probable that his long absence might have obliterated recollection: but the presence of a stranger was under the circumstances calculated to impart fresh impressions. Imbecility petulance and obstinacy were however the characteristics to the close of life which was sudden & occurred after apparent improvement. No Relatives or similar misfortune added to the sufferings of the Patient.

Died

№ 232

Admitted 9 Aug. 1843

Robert Pilman. Æt 66. a Major General in the Indian Army Married and has Children. Of a very active mind having a decided bias towards the new and the true: of rigidly virtuous habits and strong religious feelings.

2. The cause of his present condition is thus given by one of his physicians whose words are used as far as possible. "Nervous excitable temperament: long residence in India". "High excitement alternating with depression are the most marked symptoms"

3 Before the incursion of the disease the patient was restless desirous of Change - Moved from place to place: was much concerned about his health which had suffered to some extent in India. It appears that before any mental disease was apprehended he had repeatedly given way to bursts of strong feeling attended with febrile Symptoms and that his opinions were extreme and eccentric if not his actions.

4 Excitement alternately with depression. When his spirits are elevated he is occupied with schemes and projects generally for benevolent purposes. He displays great restlessness: inconsistency and triviality of manner. He is busied in arranging & derranging the objects by which he is surrounded. Professes and appears to have a great deal to do but is not well able to explain in what it consists. The disease is increasing, for the last twelve Months there has been no decided abatement of excitement or cessation of the disease. The patient complains of pain of side and insinuates that it was caused by a blow from a keeper. He is troubled with rupture: but the general health is good. In the earlier stages of the disease there was considerable febrile irritation with flushing of face and head.

5. The disease has been going on for several Years. At first the attacks were short with lucid intervals: but for upwards of twelve Months there has been no remission of the Symptoms

1841

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6 He has made no attempt to commit suicide

7 He is not vicious or destructive

8 The family temperament appears to be nervous and excitable

9 The treatment pursued has been soothing and tonic consisting chiefly of cold applications to the head. Antimonials Mercurials & Aperients - Opiates have never been employed. It is mentioned as an idiosyncrasy of the patient that the Shower Bath produces great excitement and that there is a tendency to catch cold after the general hot bath but that the pediluvium at night predisposes to sleep.
The diet allowed hitherto has been light and nourishing but without wine

10 The patient has been under the superintendence of two Attendants in his own house for upwards of a twelvemonth

1 June 1844 No change or improvement has been perceptible in this case. The mind is neither strengthened nor more exempt from error. Frivolity, however, is its characteristic rather than debility: for although it may not possess the energy and vigor of youth it does not present the dotage of old age; it is weakened throughout its whole compass but not or, in very few instances, unsound or perverted - It is generally occupied with trifles: pursuing unimportant objects with great interest and feeling the influence of insignificant events, as if they were real evils or misfortunes. It is busied with Mesmerism and all that is vague and mysterious and new: with much that it cannot grasp or understand and with many topics foreign and adverse to its former constitution and tastes and tendencies. Thus, although formerly a devoted adherent of the Church of England he now manifests a decided preference for the Free Church. He is prone to draw inferences or rather auguries from public occurrences

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occurrences, which although to any ordinary observer sufficiently unimportant and explicable appear to him portentous of awful changes and pregnant with consequences which may be connected with his own history. There is great activity of mind: but a marked inconsequence in its acts. He cannot or does not pursue a subject to its close or conclusion but is diverted into a hundred deviations and discursions which carry him to an immeasurable distance from the starting point and leaves every successive new attraction as incomplete and unexhausted as the first. His conversation is not incoherent but may be said to consist of unfinished sentences. The greater the interest and eagerness felt in what is present to his mind the more observable is this feature. He is voluble and copious in his language rarely expects or waits for a reply. He broods but is evidently much annoyed by opposition to his views, doubts as to his premises or any marked difference of opinion. Slaves & sycophants & those who agree to all propositions would be his most suitable and amiable companions. When a double principle is taken up and defended he becomes irritable, and although continuing conscious he cannot control his faculties & exercise them in defence of his position. Upon one or two occasions he has exhibited great excitement and agitation, such as are described as having been witnessed previous to admission. The provocation was exceedingly slight, a servant took down a window or put it up in an awkward manner. He contracted a violent dislike towards this man and persecuted and tormented him so far as to bad tones & gesticulation. He is invariably more elevated when his wife visits him than at other times. This is probably owing to his hopes of liberty being raised or his plans for accomplishing his favourite plan of returning to England occurring to his memory when the person who is supposed as the member or tool of a conspiracy to oppose them is present. He prepares an immense mass of papers previous to her arrival relating to his confinement: constructs a series of searching queries which his confident must extract the necessary information as to the designs of his persecutors. These documents are seldom used. While beside his partner he is shrouded, restless, occupied with projects, cannot brook check or control, is much more irascible and often storms as if under the influence of rage. He is not incoherent. When she returns home a calm of exhaustion and depression succeeds. His attachment towards his Children seems to have diminished. To a brother in England he expresses strong attachment

attachment but whom he relies for assistance in escaping from his present restraint. Although his efforts to prove the soundness of his mind have been numerous, he certainly submits to isolation much more cheerfully & resignedly than a sane man or one convinced of his sanity would. His appeals to the Sheriff to whom he has had free and frequent access have been invariably attended with the result of confirming that functionary in his opinion as to the incompetency of the petitioner to use his liberty discreetly or manage his own affairs - The last petition commenced with the description of his treatment while under the care of a London Doctor - Thus was the commencement of his present ill health and for which he commits to be treated as gout, ague, influenza &c Mr places unlimited confidence in the ability and skill of the Physicians: a relation which should be preserved at and by every sacrifice. His confinement is rendered as little irksome as possible. He is allowed to walk about the surrounding Country with his Attendant: he is encouraged to attend public amusements and those which take place in the House. he is liberally supplied with books and Newspapers he is visited by Clergymen and expresses himself perfectly satisfied with all that is done for him.

1 June 1845 The friends of this gentleman conceive that his mental state is improved. This opinion is probably correct But the absence of the bulletins[?] vivacity and utopian, baseless, objectless activity, of unreasonable intolerance of the kindness or advice, wild suspicion of the motives of his friends and of the craving for immediate and magnificent results from new and questionable theories; is marked by greater feebleness of conception and general inactivity of intellect - This debility is observable rather in his avoidance of topics and undertakings that call out his powers to the test, than in the mode in which he treats of them It is further manifested in his disinclination to resist the adverse circumstances by which he is surrounded. It is true that this tacit acquiescence in the provisions made for his comfort and safety may be proof of his conviction that such an arrangement is necessary and suitable or that from his conduct it was inevitable, or that resistance is irremediable By whatever view guided since the first visit of Mr Rapier in April when he delivered to him the documents prepared for his discharge he has not alluded to his liberation nor resorted to new efforts to secure it: but acted as if his residence in the Institution was to be prolonged - Even a visit from Lord

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Lord Hood, to whom he long looked as a deliverer, has not disturbed his course. The appointment of a new pastor to the Episcopalian Chapel has been a source of great comfort to him, has stimulated his early religious feelings and associations and afforded him a constant fund of thought and speculation. He now sits as a regular hearer in St Marys Chapel and although feeling and displaying indomitable attachment to the Chaplain of the Institution, whose ministrations he still attends, and with whose family he spends an evening every week, he has evidently identified himself with his original community. This settled preference is in strong contrast to the vacillation and dalliance with all errors which formerly characterised his mind. He now enjoys the companionship of his Wife independently of the hope of rendering her instrumental in working out his own purposes: and a visit from his Relations is in contemplation. Until very recently no active treatment was required except the regulation of the bowels by Seidlitz Powders to which a small quantity of Tr of Rhub was added: as his frame, although suffering from the approach of old age, was free from all disease except an occasional attack of influenza which could be traced to injudicious exposure to the night air. But he has for sometime been afflicted with Anasarca of the feet and legs depending it is believed upon congestion it may be hypertrophy of the liver. This was at first treated by gently promoting the activity of the Abdominal viscera by drafts containing Magnesia Sweet Spirits of Nitre &c and subsequently by repeated courses of powders of Chalk & Mercury Squill Rhubarb and Columba. The result has been satisfactory

1 June 1846. Even after making due allowance for the extreme heat of the weather which at present prevails and its exhausting, enervating influence this Gentleman presents traces of old age and a debilitated and broken down constitution. The feet are oedematous, neither the liver, Kidneys nor skin act healthily or regularly he is very keenly susceptible of the changes of the Atmosphere to which he is apt to expose himself rashly and recklessly, he is speedily fatigued by exercise or those slight sources of irritation which incidents or events in the ordinary course of events: and the nervous energy appears weakened. Perhaps as a consequence of these changes his general deportment is much calmer, is less characterised by that irritability and unreasonableness which formerly rendered it impracticable to satisfy either when complying with or opposing his wishes, either when surrounded

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all to secure his comfort and entertainment, or when acting upon the principles of kindness, common sense and delicacy for his behoof - He is more amiable but it is feared that this results from the absence of energy and activity rather than from any modification in the disease For occasionally there occur, without apparent cause or object or explanation, paroxysms of vehemence during which all self command is lost and the Patient speaks and acts most irrationally and at variance with his natural sense of propriety and gentleness of manners Once during the past year and in the presence of the Physician, the agitation and impetuosity became so extravagant and alarming as to suggest fears of apoplexy - In another instance, although the mental disturbance assumed the form of fear, penitence and imbecility the danger seems to have been equally imminent - The minor nervous perturbations are less frequent, and although a source of great anxiety and perplexity to all around are not so formidable or so inimical to health - The attention is still occupied with trifles, with petty domestic arrangements, with signs of the times, who designates certain movements in the public or political world, and with extravagant doctrines of mental philosophy, but much less with his liberation - It may be suspected that he either at last perceives the propriety of his seclusion, dreads the result of a public investigation, or feels a certain amount of happiness and comfort in his present position which he dreads to lose - The Church of England still retains a hold upon his affections, although his attachment to his present Pastor is less ardent - With that Gentleman's perfect concurrence the Sacrament was administered to the Patient in his own rooms - His bodily health is still precarious - While the general condition of the System is retrograde: it has long been obvious that the Patient labours under Diabetes Mellitus - the urine varying from 1039 - to 1045 being often decidedly saccharine and always large in quantity - In addition to this principal disease he is subject to those congestive states of the lungs liver &c with which it is generally accompanied - It is difficult to carry out any systematic plan of treatment in such a case but warm baths, mineral food, alteratives and diuretics have been tried with benefit

26 December 1846 The whole attention of the Medical officers have been directed during the Autumnal months to check or control the discharge from the Kidneys or to counteract those morbid conditions which arose vicariously whereas this object was

effected. One of the most curious of these was what may fairly be designated yeasty Diarrhoea. After a temporary constipation & whenever the flow of Urine diminished, in a marked manner, or the specific gravity fell: a number of loose stools occured which whatever might be their size when passed, gradually swelled fermented and filled the vase or overflowed its margin. Contemporaneously with this state that there was dullness, sleepiness, and wandering of the ideas if not the superaddition of delirium to the ordinary incoherence of the patient. Throughout the time, however, there has greater calmness and sobriety of deportment although no increase in the power of regulating the train of thought or in discriminating between the true and the plausible. The same principles of treatment have guided the attempts to strike at the root as well as to meet the Varying Phases of the disease which threatened life: but any systematic or continuous course has in vain when there was the imperfect medical knowledge as well as the capricious humor of the Patient to contend with. General Pitman continued his pursuits quiet pleasures, habits to the last hour of consciousness. He had been dining out on the afternoon of the day on which he was seized with apoplexy and this in opposition to the recommendation of the Medical Officer as the temperature of the air was cold & damp. On his return he was stooping down in the act of arranging some objects by the wall when he fell lost all power on the left side and speedily passed into a state of coma Calomel was placed on the tongue. Blisters applied repeatedly to the Epigastrium and abdomen On the following day it was resolved in 25 Dec Consultation with Dr Grieve Dr Shirl purgative Enemata to continue the Calomel contemporaneously supporting the strength with Calomel. These remedies produced no benefit.

Died.

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Admitted 10 Augt 1843 — Isabella Wilson. Æt 37 Unmarried. a Housekeeper of very quiet disposition and of domestic and industrious habits.

2 The confirmed drunkenness and immoralities of a brother: the breaking up of the house in which she had lived for many years: the responsibility of a new Situation and the many anxious and painful feelings to which such events would naturally give rise, are supposed to have brought on the disease which has throughout its whole course been marked by great melancholy and weariness of life

3 Her Brother states "being without a settled occupation she began to regret having left her place, brood over the past and concentrate her thoughts in a single point until she was unfit for any useful employment"

4 The prominent symptoms are great mental depression and despair a distaste to life and its enjoyments and a determination to quit them. From the first this weariness of existence which still torments her has been manifest: but although she has had at perfect liberty and every facility offered for committing self destruction she has only twice attempted to do so. Evidently the desire of death has been much stronger and its belief that nothing but the influence which religion still exercises over her mind could have deterred her from accomplishing her purpose. She adheres pertinaciously to the belief that her friends are all hostile to her that they treat her with contempt: that they have calumniated and destroyed her character. She represents herself as the most ungrateful and unnatural persons on earth and were the accusations which she affirms are made against her true she would indeed be guilty of the most enormous and frightful crimes.
She generally sits or lies with her face concealed and is constantly awarding to her own unfounded demerit the prey to painful thoughts and evil suggestions. She is of a sanguine lymphatic temperament: complains of painful sensations and confusion in the Head. She labours under Bronchocele of a considerable size. The Bowels are extremely torpid. Tongue clean Cat. absent P. 76. She is liable to palpitation when alarmed.

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5 This is the first attack and has continued without intermission for 9 or 10 Months

6 She attempted to commit suicide twice before admission once by taking of Laudanum and once by cutting her throat with a razor and has repeatedly resorted to strangulation since with same object

7 She is suspicious of the intentions of her friends but is mild and manageable

8 Her brother is an inveterate drunkard: but the family is said to be free all hereditary predisposition to disease

9 It has been found difficult to follow up any decided plan of treatment owing to her disinclination to use any Medical means. Nothing actually seems to have been attempted on the ground that she is pour free all bodily ailment

10 She has been ill for nine or ten Months but has resided at home.

11 February 1841 It was with difficulty this patient could be roused from her extreme state of dejection. It seemed to depress her of energy of every kind. She was disinclined speak: desirous to remain in Bed and when (undressed) induced to rise she crouched in a corner or covering herself with a towel or piece of Cloth hide herself behind the Sofa and there go to sleep or obtain the seclusion she coveted. She felt the influence of these feelings chiefly when constipated. Communications from home although of the kindest description likewise aggravated them. To this emotion was added considerable perverseity of disposition: an unwillingness to comply with those means pointed out for her benefit: and absolute delusions. Repeatedly and obstinately did she refuse a simple

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purgative on the ground and belief that it contained something deleterious or dangerous. For instance on the 4 October it is noted "Miss J Wilson is again evidently labouring under depression and the Suicidal tendency. She sits with her face to the wall. Rejects her daily aloetic Pill on the plea that it is Mercury." With this fear of death or injury from others was almost coeval determined design to destroy herself. After her first admission she made frequent attempts which were conducted with great cunning to effect her purpose by strangulation; securing pieces of tape, Stay Laces &c by rolling them round her body during the day and then endeavouring to produce suffocation by their means during night. This was done in a room where another patient slept and was persevered in after an Attendant was placed in the room for the express purpose of watching her. Under such circumstances gentle but effectual restraint became absolutely requisite. She in the month of October gave up in succession wine, Medicine and food with the avowed intention of compelling the Doctor to turn her out of doors or to effect her self destruction. About the same time she developed a novel mode of accomplishing this end. She has long entertained the suspicion that Mercury was administered to her in large doses: and she confessed that with the view of poisoning her system and relinquishing life she was in the habit of filling her boots with Water when she went to the water closet and of setting down with her Stockings thus soaked in water. Her expectation was, of course, that inflammation would be induced and that death would ensue. The effects of a dose of Castor Oil introduced into some food without her knowledge having been referred by her to her own efforts she became terrified acknowledged her designs and expressed a willingness to do whatever was directed. This promise she has kept to a certain extent ever since: in so far as abstinence to diet, Medicine &c but in her efforts to resist the effects of causeless sorrow she has been less successful, if indeed, she ever made them. Upon many occasions she has been so completely overcome by misery and remorse as to be unable to leave Bed or, if compelled to enter the public room, she has refused to be comforted. She has enjoyed long intervals of comparative peace and tranquility during which she has engaged with much zeal and industry in the works going forward and obviously and confessedly derived benefit from the occupation. Even then, however, she was not perfectly happy or resigned and invariably suffered.

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suffered from pain & disagreeable sensations in the head.

The treatment at first consisted in the employment of remedies as a tonic as the circulation was weak and the general tone of the system enfeebled. With it was associated Fe of the bowels. Subsequently purgatives were employed: and P. of Aloes was preferred from its eminena gaque and pelvic operation. It is doubtful whether any benefit results from these remedies. The patient was somewhat more composed before her departure and evinced regret and disappointment at leaving the Institution: but the disease was in its main features but slightly mitigated. She has not latterly attempted to commit suicide but this might proceed as much from the vigilance of others as her own will. Besides the general remedies directed against insanity she required to be treated for dyspepsia of the face, headache which assumed the character of hemicrania: and for

Her friends being unable to pay the amount of Board required, she was on the recommendation of the Physicians removed to Morningside

Removed

Mrs Ivory wife of Lord Ivory

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Admitted June 17 Sept 1843

Ann Laurie Æt 52 Wife of one of the Senators of the College of Justice. Her original character is described as one in which extreme excitement alternated with extreme depression.

2d 3. The cause is unknown. The malady exhibited itself at first about Twenty Seven Years ago, before her marriage, in an attack of melancholy. At distant intervals this returned until the state of depression and gust came to alternate with that of extreme excitement in periods of nearly monthly duration during the fits of which she is noisy destructive of clothes and furniture and exceedingly impatient of contradiction.

4. The patient appears to be in a state of partial fatuity but no statement of the symptoms has been supplied. She is now tranquil & but helpless. She seems to entertain an idea that she is unable to eat or walk or work without assistance. Her appetite is good. B. torpid. She goes out in the carriage and takes a little exercise in the Grounds but cannot be persuaded to engage in any occupation. The disease is stationary.

5. The disease has been characterised by many relapses but since it assumed its present type there cannot be said to be almost any interval of sound health. When the patient is not excited she has already fallen back with great suddenness in the depressed state. In neither condition has the disease been marked by hallucination of any kind. The patient knows and apprehends all that takes place in regard to her family and around her.

6 There has been no appearance of any "general" or forced disposition to commit suicide, but in the fits of extreme violence she resists all interference with her movements and endeavours to escape any how or by running to an open window from the party restraining her.

7.

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7 There is no disposition to molest others, unless, as already related when opposition or excitement render her reckless of everything

8 Her father had occasional depression of mind but never to such a degree as to unfit or withdraw him either from society or business and no other member of the family has ever displayed symptoms of mental or nervous disease

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10 Until the latter end of 1831 the patient resided constantly with her Family. About that time the periodical fits of excitement first appeared in such a form and to such an extent as to render removal for a year or two to the house of a Clergyman, but with no good results. She has since been in Mr Drurys private establishment at Grange

N B. The irregular form in which this case is drawn up is to be attributed to the desultory and unconnected manner in which the notes have been furnished by the friends

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1. June 1814. The diseases here characterised by two distinct stages of nearly equal duration but of a very different nature. She is for about five weeks shy, silent, humble, diffident: apparently oppressed and feeble: manifesting neither intelligence nor feeling and regardless of all that is said and done. She is however perfectly cognizant of events and impressions, and recollects them accurately. At this time she is passive & plastic and appears incapable of either originating or obeying an impulse. It is affirmed that under these circumstances her conduct is closely assimilated to her original and healthy character. It is assuredly expedient to approach her, at this time, as sane, to regard her feelings as acute and natural and her intellect as much more vigorous and high toned than what her existing manner and pursuits would indicate. Her acquiescence in every thing proposed renders her management while depressed exceedingly easy and much conducive to her own health. She spends much of her time in the grounds without exhausting her strength: she joins all amusements and expedients to destroy the monotony of confinement: she listens to reading and conversation and receives visits from her relatives; she eats sleeps and attends to her personal comfort according to rules prescribed for her. Suddenly and after an unfrequent interval she is converted into a bold coarse destructive maniac. She becomes loud and loquacious in conversation; restless, dirty & destructive in her habits: impetuous and vehement but inoffensive and manageable in her conduct. When first seized she demanded her 'Regimentals' which is a slang term for muffs and Manacles: but no justification exists for coercion unless the loss of property, the injury of articles of furniture and dress are construed to be such. Much advantage was obtained by supplying her at this crisis with a Doll which is generally clothed in the shreds and remains of her own dress which has been sacrificed. She does not first sleep: but a small draught of ℥ss of Strabane, the fatigue of her exertions and the subsidence of the extreme agitation by which the paroxysms is ushered in generally induce repose. It is of much consequence that it should be so induced, as when awoke she abandons herself notwithstanding the constant presence of an Attendant, to the most degrading and devastating practices. During the day her epidemic is committed to the garden where she roams about until compelled by sheer exhaustion to relinquish the gratification of her propensity. – For the last two weeks of what may be styled her regular

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vigilant state she is infinitely more correct in her deportment. For although still desiring motion and excitement and sufficiently independent and vivacious and masculine in her manners, she avoids all indecencies and impropriety, displays an amazing fund of anecdote and what may be regarded as the family history of the middle classes in Edinburgh: she engages in work but seldom promotes what she undertakes to its close, and gives evidence of great shrewdness, sound feeling and some refinement. As her bowels seemed to have been neglected purgatives were at first tried in the hope that the period of quiet and tranquility might be prolonged: but latterly the treatment has been limited to the exhibition of Castor Oil or Fluid Ext of Senna when necessary, the regulation of the diet: the withdrawal of Wine during convalescence and other means directed to the preservation of the bodily health and the removal of all sources of irritation in the System which might hasten or aggravate or protract the Paroxysm of agitation. She is endowed with great vigor and in blooming health.

1 June 1845. The intervals of remission are longer: but the character of the disease is unchanged. The Patient appears to possess her natives she is at one time a shy, sensitive, devoted lovelorn lady. She is at another a violent coarse destructive termagant. She passes annually many days Months in each state. She merges from the one condition to the other suddenly & without marked premonitum: but these two epochs may be indefinitely subdivided. When she lapses into her natural and normal manner she is drawing Vharges: fatigued & shy, whereas at the termination of the period she is miserable perverse hysterical. When excited she is at first ungovernable, shameless indecent, despising the aid of cleanliness and dress, leaving & breaking every thing to which she has access: when the paroxysm is moderated she becomes more rational and restored to her manners but still bold and boisterous, towards its close she is gay, joyous humorous and independent, fond of society, capable of conducting herself creditably and allowed within certain limits to join in it. She is at all times strongly attached to her present mode of life, warmly interested in all the inmates and in all proceedings connected with the establishment, expressing her partiality in measured terms. She views as to the expediency of remaining in confinement are most sound and sagacious: assigning as an insuperable barrier to her reunion with her family her precarious tenure of mental health.

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health, her disinclination to form new or renew old ties, and the want of concord and sympathy that must now exist between herself and family from the change produced on them by elevation of rank, age, education and new associations. According to her own account she is throughout subject to hallucination; but chiefly in the first stages of her retirement when she sees faces gazing and gibbering in the wall and to which she refers with great confidence for information upon all topics. She may be observed nodding to these phantasms and engaged in this imaginary conversation. Her health is stable, although it varies with the condition of the brain. She frequently requires laxatives while depressed. She is then likewise allowed wine which is interdicted whenever excitement supervenes. A draught of Tr. of Henbane is then given not with the expectation of arresting or modifying the progress of the symptoms but for the purpose of tranquillising the nervous system after the excessive daily exertion in which she engages.

1 June 1846 The succession of symptoms in this case is precisely the same as I have seen for many years but two new features have been recorded which may premonish of some alteration in the character of the malady. The periods of depression and excitement are less regular in their duration: their return is still to be expected about the close of the month, but they are sometimes much more prolonged, the line of separation is distinctly drawn and the intermediate state of reasonableness and decorum continues longer but is less distinct and decided. Formerly during the exacerbation of excitement there frequently occur intervals of perfect quiet and composure: while during the prevalence of despondency there is developed a burst of wild extravagance. These interruptions to the normal course generally last 24 hours. She is a perfect personification of wretchedness health and agility.

1 June 1847 The chief events in this Ladys history during the past year have been the prolongation of the period of suspicion & her residence for several weeks in lodgings at the Seaside; but at a convenient distance from the Asylum as to secure constant communication and to permit of frequent visits by the Medical Superintendant. Her medium state of tranquility and lucidity has selected as that most suitable for the experiment of removal from the immediate control of authority and discipline. She was visited by several parties from the Asylum when she received them cordially and joyously. The parting was indeed most

friendly and feminine. She named her Aunt the Countess Rostoffsky. She takes much interest in all the doings and events of the institution and contracted an acquaintance with all the old women and beggars in her vicinity and as she is now allowed pocket money her popularity became widely spread. The complete success of the plan has contributed not little to contribute greatly to extend her enjoyment and may suggest similar arrangements for other patients. She is quite well

1 June 1848 It is believed that this Lady passes a greater length of time in the depressed or pensive stage of her malady that the stage of violence is less intense and that her mind becomes more calm and controllable by the time than formerly. When a concert or attractive amusement is announced to take place during the period of agitation. Although she may be seen in the former retired habits in her bedroom analyses of toys or shreds of particolored cloth or connected with legion of vices or agencies which address her and call for responses from the walls. She may be met in the room comparatively subdued with a brilliant eye and flushed cheek but having so completely restrained or concealed her more offensive and startling characteristics as to depict herself with propriety. Her intelligence powers of recollection satire and humour are then strong and unimpaired. While gentle and silent and apparently unaffected by all external things she is cognisant of the most trifling incident and casual observation. At this moment volable and tossed by any caprice and erratic impulse the responses these impressions either as originally communicated or in some grotesque combination

She has again passed a long vacation at the Sea side and seems to her enjoyment there with great satisfaction

1 June 1849 Considerable variation has taken place from what has seemed the established and permanent peculiarities of symptoms in this Lady. After a long protracted interval of placidity which has spent in the village of Moffat. She returned to the Asylum as restless and confused as she has upon any former occasion. This condition however speedily passed away and left her incoherent, but capable of

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operations of speaking rationally, & such things regardless of what generally constitutes her sources of pleasure: Pale haggard, tasteless and indifferent to food. This new feature was attributed by her friends to the effect of the restraint imposed by the quality of her position at Moffat: but this explanation is not admissable. Gradually and after the occurrence of other irregularities in the form or order of the stages of which her malady consists, it has resumed its former course and every alternate month she is melancholic or vehement with a corresponding period of health and happiness.

Her health is at present robust but she has obtained treatment for physical disease except attention to the state of the bowels and the exhibition of a tonic during the season of extreme excitement. The cause for practice annexed by parched and painful state of the tongue which appeared to be entirely local and disappeared after the employment of alteratives and the application of Nitr. Arg. & Carb. Sod. The return of summer has reminded her of former intolerance and she is urgent in her petitions to be banished to Clarkston R

1 June 1838 Greater irregularity has been observed in the duration of the paroxysms of violence; for during the most of an entire year it is obvious that there is again in the progress of sanity that the periods of comparative quietude & lucidity are prolonged the a greater number of days are elapsed after a deep sleep with the capability of observation & at that point of exalted intelligence & activity in which actual violence usually terminates. Her abstinence features are deserving of preservation. The patient is more apt than formerly to become excited for one or two days during the stage of quietude when to sink into profound apathy. II The last attack of mania was ushered in by somnolency to irresistible & so marked as to alarm the attendant and Mr Corbet & perplex all who observed the phenomena. She has already passed sometime at the seaside with great benefit to her appearance

1 June 1838 It is the conviction of all who have access to the patient that she is less violent, less destructive even when labouring under the paroxysm of furious mania; that at an earlier stage of it than she can exercise self control & accommodate her deportment in a more proper manner to the society in which she may be thrown; and

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that she enjoys longer intervals of tranquility & lucidity. Her health depends exclusively upon her mental condition when excited she is pale, exhausted, debilitated almost constantly recumbent & apparently incompetent for even the exertion of speaking when excited she is florid, vigorous is incessant motion declamatory & gesticulation. She menstruates in the habit of a hour or a night. She does not take exercise in the vicinity of the house & has spent part of the autumn at Clarkston

1 June 1852 During the institution contemplative is last report the boy has begun to Drawn her tongue to the use of early Potatoes but passing into a Chronic form long subsequent to the removal of any irritant. She was not particularly treated by Doctor Gardiner previous to the arrival of the Medical Superintendent & slowly became convalescent. Her former health has been completely restored & she is on the eve of again removing to a summer residence but it has been observed that occasionally during the stage of convalescence & especially subsequent to the operation of purgation Syncope the heart attacks by attacks of Syncope the patient debilit & momentary forgetfulness of person but complete Syncope or loss of consciousness has not created much alarm to the attendants rather than to the patient. Careful examination has not indicated the cause of these attacks but a sufficient explanation may be found in the want of power of the thin walled heart or the temporary suspension of circulation

1 June 1853 The tendency to Syncope still occasionally occurs in this individual, chiefly it has been observed after ascending stairs. She is supplied to the Attendant a mixture containing wine Sp Ammon Ar Buelp ether to be administered whenever this feeling is complained of and while a messenger is despatched for the Medical Officer. Such accidents are never threatened while excitement is present nor during the partial lucidity which connects the two conditions in which this patient passes the greatest portion of her existence. There is no alteration in the nature of the Malady except the prolongation of both the State of Mania & of depression. This circumstance has been taken advantage of in sending the Patient to a country residence for a longer period. Interruptions occur to this regular sequence and days of extreme vehemence and agitation occur while the patient is apparently at the lowest point of depression. She has been

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Admitted 1st Sept 1843 Alexander McNeil. Ætat 31 Married but has no children. An Accountant in a Bank: and was, so far as is known to the conversions now interested in his fate, quiet and regular in his habits. He is described as being an educated man

2 The first attack followed the sudden breaking up of the Metropolitan banking establishment with which he was connected, where he was left in consequence of the elopement of his principal to bear the brunt of the difficulties and a large share of Public odium. The recurrence of the disease cannot be traced to any known event. It has been discovered since he entered the Institution that he is a Masturbator to a frightful extent

3 The first attack was preceded by great depression of spirits and considerable emaciation. Recently he has been observed to be irritable and unreasonable when his wishes or views are opposed but not to such an extent as to create alarm as to his health

4 He has the aspect of impressment and care: he is restless: walks with a rapid step and with astonishing velocity: speaks volubly and to all that will listen announces now as during the former attacks that he is a person of great importance, that he is possessed of boundless wealth: that he is on familiar terms with all the high and fashionable circles in London: That he has affairs of great magnitude to manage. Every thing with which he is concerned is upon a gigantic and magnificent scale. He is in perfect good humor and satisfied with every arrangement, speaks freely as to his condition that he proposes to be mad for Six Months and that he is determined to remain in the Asylum, which is the most splendid building in the world, during the whole of the time. He simulated insanity upon a former occasion, he affirms, in order to enjoy the fun of having his first bed and his body swathed in a ~~swathed~~ straight jacket: that he acted immitably tore the canvas broke the furniture and set fire to the House. He has no notion of property or etiquette and appropriates whatever he wants as well as loudly expressing his dislike of all that he does not.

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He is pale thin - bilio lymphatic : coarse in features : he does not stutter but occasionally the muscles of the Mouth and face seem to act too slowly for his thoughts. He sleeps well. P. 80. small and soft. B. open from Medicine. T. clean, appetite variable. Has vomited much bile within the last few days

5 This is the third attack. The first occured in June 1841. He was again seized in March 1842 when he was confined for about five Months in an Asylum in London under Doctor Sutherland. He was discharged in July 1842 and has been pretty well until within the last few days

6 Has stated to be free from all suicidal intentions

7 Has used & shaw shown and gratified an inclination to destroy furniture when formerly confined - but he has not as yet exhibited any similar tendency upon the present occasion : nor has he betrayed malice against any one although it is suspected that he cherished an antipathy towards his wife

8 A brother is subject to Epilepsy and there may exist hereditary predisposition in the family although the fact is not known

9 He has been briskly purged : had nauseating doses of antimony and cold applications to the head

10 He has been insane for some days. He was placed in an Asylum during a former attack

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27 January 1844. For some weeks after admission this Patient was exceedingly restless, walking to and fro with extraordinary rapidity and impetuosity as if impelled by an irresistable impulse or as if hurried forward by some powerful passion or an important and urgent mission. During the same period he was solicitous to find a listener to his relations of his own wealth and influence and when unable to find one spoke to himself. He was likewise troublesome, importunate and impertinent in his manners: destructive of small articles such as paper books &c but this rather from a desire for writing materials than from any propensity to destroy. He once maliciously as it was concluded broke a pane of Glass and was suspected of injuring two Works belonging to fellow boarders. His craving for paper was suggested by his wish to multiply Bank orders for large sums with the view of upbraiding his wife for having placed a Sane man in confinement. This scribbling mania was carried to a great extent: and was indeed limited only by the exhaustion of paper. The letters although clearly written, were generally incoherent & unmeaning to report, which was verified by comparison of several documents resembled those he was in the habit of writing during convalescence. In the course of a few weeks his muscular activity appeared to diminish: and with quiet came greater rationality and self possession. He could then read a Book in place of tearing it: he could converse on other subjects than money Banks and Aristocracy: he willingly attended to the admonitions of the Physicians and joined his Companions in their walks and Conversation. About the middle of October he seemed to be almost convalescent. His mind appears to have been originally neither strong or of fine texture and his manners, which tend to conclude every sentence with a laugh, are rather frivolous and suggest the notion of feebleness: but these matters apart, he is Sane mind and intelligent. On the 27 of this month, however, he for a few minutes complained for loss of power of sensation in the left leg below the knee. He staggered and was much alarmed but speedily recovered. In like manner on the 3 November he complained of numbness and inability to use the left arm in the Morning. This was regarded as fancy by his companions. On the 13th he suffers from numbness of the left leg. In addition to these symptoms should be recorded a paroxysm of hysterical weeping and alarm and

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a constant tremor of the Muscles around the mouth. But notwithstanding these alarming indications convalescence seemed to go on: the patient became stout and healthy looking: was visited by his wife on the 19 December and pronounced to be greatly improved. At a subsequent visit promises and arrangements were entered into for his removal.

The treatment at first consisted in the use of Hyd. Hyoscyamus: at night with Sulp: Magnes: in the morning. When the acute stage of excitement had passed away Sulp Quinia was exhibited and persevered in for many weeks. Latterly an occasional purgative was all that was required and it was found to be expedient to use Calomel as such especially when there appeared to be any variation in the manners as at these periods there appeared to be large collections of bilious stools in the intestines.

The progress made under these measures was suddenly and unexpectedly arrested. On the 22 January Mr Mc was observed to be somewhat peevish and irritable: but he speedily recovered his usual good humour. On the 23rd he retired to Bed in apparently good health and after having expressed himself as particularly well and elated by the near prospect of returning home: but on the Morning of the 24 he was found paralysed upon the left side with a vacant expression and imperfect utterance. Three violent convulsive attacks followed at intervals of two hours. Pupils natural. Pupils dilated but contractile. He was at first blistered and a turpentine Enema was exhibited which acted well. As considerable reaction came on he was leeched on the temples and seemed to be much relieved. He became worse during the night: was affected with Singultus & Muscular twitchings & kept the eyes steadily fixed & directed towards the back of the Bed. Sensation perfect on both sides and he could move the left leg & Arm very & Skin all acting. As the pulse rose much in strength and frequency in the afternoon he was again leeched. Hydrocyanic acid & Ether to allay the hiccup and a Mustard Poultice applied to the Epigastrium for the same purpose was apparently with benefit. On the 26 he was in no degree better. The eyes are now directed forwards and he can utter a few syllables. Pupils still contractile & smaller but rapid. Convulsive twitchings & tremors of various parts of the body. Has the appearance of prostration. Orders a repetition of Enemas & the Bladder to be kept open by Catheter and Dr Brown called in consultation. It was determined to apply Leeches behind the Ears Head in Mercurial Ointment. The Hydrocyanic Acid to be given every hour. The

arrowroot

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Admitted 11th Octob 1843 Thomas Cairns. Ætat 58. Unmarried. Laborer and recognized by his neighbours as of unsteady and erratic mind

2 It is believed that an attachment contracted thirty years ago was the original cause of the disorder of his intellect: and that subsequent fits of the same kind jealousy and the pangs of despised love have repeatedly led to fits of extravagance and violence.

3 Nothing is now known of the state of the Patient previous to his first attack

4 He is said to entertain delusions as to affairs of the heart: and that he harbours morbid religious impressions. The overt acts, however, which appear to have called for and justified seclusion are three in number. These were performed by the Patient either as penances, as conditions necessary to the accomplishment of his wishes or as duties enjoined by some Omnipotent authority whose influence was irresistable. First he conceived that he was obliged to roam about in a state of nudity: to pass through the parish Church during service in this primitive condition and to continue his course for several miles along the public road: Secondly to suspend himself from the parapet of a Bridge preliminary to a descent into the River and thirdly to precipitate a Child from the same bridge. There is no access to any further proof of the existence of insanity or as to his bodily health. He is a most eccentric unsmooth looking of person. Strabismus increases the singularity of his expression. He would sacrifice his life and his liberty for Tobacco.

5 The malady is said to have been continuous for thirty years. But this does not accord with the fact that the individual has spent the greater part of this time at large and engaged in useful labour. The meaning must be that the Patient is of unsound mind and liable to exacerbations of violence

6

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6 He talks of throwing himself into the River and once attempted it

7 He is generally harmless but upon one occasion threatened a boy who tormented him

8 All the information that can be obtained as to the hereditary tendencies of his relatives amounts to this that his deceased mother was of weak intellect

9

10 The patient is a man asserted to have been insane for thirty years. He was twice confined in the Asylum connected with the Dumfries Infirmary

1 June 1844. The unwonted activity of this Patients constitutional eccentricities seems to have subsided and he is now as sound and sane as at any period since the original attack: or he may be more composed and self possessed under the check of discipline and while protected from the petty persecution and annoyances of village Schoolboys and Shrewd Gossips He is evidently solicitous to return to these sources of danger. It is doubtful whether any further development of Reason or tranquility of deportment will attend his prolonged residence - Some of his peculiarities are remarkable - He invariably recalls individuals in groups of four: repeating their names and the events with which they are connected with the same unpresserveness and satisfaction that a Druid must have had in announcing a Triad - The names often vary: The circumstances are almost always different but the number, four, is never departed from. It is a made a law, of the thinking process - He may attach a meaning sacred

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sacred or superstitious but neither his manners nor revelations disclose it. He is likewise rich and copious in quotations. The Spectator is the principal mine from which these treasures are dug: and it is recorded in his village annals that he impelled his scanty means to afford this luxury: but he draws his stores from other sources. These morsels of wisdom are generally well selected and appropriate: and some of them so little known to those to whom they are addressed that in honor of his powers he has been designated Thomas the Rhymer. He is a valuable coadjutor to the gardener and is constantly employed. He is perfectly quiet, tractable: but surly and saturnine in expression. His mind may be said to want regulation: his faculties rearrangement rather than strength or clearness.

1 June 1846. This person is apt in quotation. He pursues his employment and his pleasure with great gravity and solemnity except when interrupted or disturbed by the approach of a stranger when he generally pauses for the purpose of repeating loudly and emphatically the names of four individuals to which process he evidently attaches an importance which escapes observation as he has recourse to it whenever he is ill tempered or vexed. His almost laborious workman and returns to his occupation whenever the talismanic words are uttered and although he may suggest the propriety of carrying his opinions to a more profitable market his demands for liberation are neither urgent nor unreasonable. His aspect is odd and uncouth: and this in conjunction with a squint and a habit of allowing the saliva to escape from the mouth suggest a greater amount of imbecility than actually exists; for on ordinary matters on Agricultural subjects he is as shrewd as other members of his class exempt from all suspicion of derangement. He is aware of his eccentricities: and had he the cunning to conceal what appears to be ludicrous might regain his liberty to which it is believed he never was better entitled than now. He requires however assistance in regulating his mind and in directing those muscular efforts of which he is so vain and upon which he chiefly grounds his claim of independence. He is sallow: but of rigid and firm fibre and has not required medicine.

1 June 1846. This patient has recently expressed certain local attachments and longings to return to the village of which he is familiar with every house and its inhabitants and to that sweet means of

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of subsistence which exposes him to the inclemency of the weather and the derision of that numerous class who scale neither pity nor spare. This desire does not amount to kakalgia as he confines his reference to the subject to gentle hints and remonstrances to declarations of his confidence to support himself and neither to molest nor injure his fellow citizens and to the affirmation that he is as sound as ever he was. With this opinion some of his friends entirely concede. He has never abused the amount of liberty conceded to him by an attempt to escape: nor does he complain of the hardship of his existing position. The commerce of reason however upon which he bases his supplications must be compatible with great celebrity and singularity for he still clothes his thoughts in the same portico garb or cubicular, quadruple arrangement of the names of persons: still displays great eccentricity of gait and manner, expressing, for example, his bald head constantly to the sun, and stalks as if to greet you and uncouth in his affect. He now mingles the names of recent acquaintances with those supplied by memory. but while enumerating these themes can be diverted to sensible observations upon Agricultural proceedings, his family affairs and similar topics. He looks more than a Sexagenarian: but is strong and active.

1 June 1847 He continued docility alacrity and diligence of disposition of St Cajetan have led to his promotion in the domestic staff. He is now supernumerary vegetable collector for the Kitchen and understeadily relishes his functions as they afford him an opportunity to launch a bitter sarcasm or sudden instance or to greet with a strange contumacy of the Kitchen Maid who resists his lascivious and to be ever disposed to exercise their wit upon his mental deportment and bachelor condition. He is notwithstanding these jibes and jeers and his own churlishness a favourite with the Gardener he is laborious painstaking and entering when in the house he stands apart in a corner occasionally uttering an apposite quotation as a missile might be projected from an unexpected or distant quarter but he does not join in conversation. His cheeks are fallow seamed and hoe scarred but he sees all pains and aches and has not confessed to the existence of that proof of mortality except when suffering from a burn of the face which has recived while cleaning out the Lakes pots and which has slightly marked his skin

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1 June 1818 This mans elevation to the staff does not appear to have improved his temper. Perhaps the solitude & independence which he now can indulge have assimilated his feelings more closely to those under which he acted when at home & he may arrogate some superiority and consideration as a reward for his industry. But whatever the cause may be he is grown taciturn and irritable, occasionally his traces of disquietude put his fellow equanimity to a severe test and he is agitated by a whirlwind of indignation which although innocent in its effects resembles at the time Demoniacal possession. Habitually he visits certain spots where he repeats his catalogues of names reciprocally and immediately recurs to his task. He has adopted as the mode of gratifying his taste and of perpetuating the classes into which according to some rule of his own. He arranges his friends or foes. Every inn. Blank & mud & especially the extensive walls of the coal depot are covered with inscriptions in chalk consisting of names grouped together but whether for their friend or from some real or imaginary qualities of their possessors cannot be conjectured.

A good hearted Roman and Gambler, these peculiarities are the only grounds for his prolonged stay

1 June 1819 J. Caius is seen to be hot hiking under his burden of Vegetables: proclaiming at the window of the upper Loft the host of obnoxious or otherwise remarkable names: or stealthily engaged in committing these indices of his confused recollections to the doors and walls. The enumeration invariably contains the same names and designations for that a process of thought and not accident determines the inscriptions. He has no friends nor acquaintances although he knows the name and certain of the characteristics of all his companions and connects them with some opinions or feelings of his own. It is surmised that he identifies these persons with others formerly known or heard of.

His health is good. his appetite keen & tastes his Labels rachels and horse

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repeatedly visited by relatives and has of course received them in the manner dictated by the condition predominating at the time.

1 June 1854. Again has this lady spent a long period of the Autumn at Cluden. She receives great benefit from this arrangement but it is doubtful however, that she derives enjoyment. Her own confession would lead to the belief that the Cluden Institution and its amusements is infinitely more attractive and in harmony with her tastes and partialities. She certainly returns fat as she would return to a home even when visited in the country by her husband & family they are received with coldness and indifference. Her health is robust and of synopsis there has been but one report.

1 June 1855. Except greater irregularity in the alternation of excitement and lucidity there is little to report in the psychical condition of the patient. Physically she has been free from all ailments. She formed one of a party who, for two months, occupied lodgings in the country during last Autumn and it is proposed that the same arrangement should again be adopted. Visits have been paid by various relatives. One of these by the patients brother occurred during her most rational period and presented the melody in a most pleasing but fallacious aspect. Such intercourse although not strongly desired is encouraged as strengthening those bonds which must otherwise fail and as affording material for thought & conversation.

1 June 1856 This lady has been perfectly well since her condition has been last described except the asthenic debility and lassitude which accompany the period of digestion and the imaginary toothache which requires a Condiment or an excuse for its removal or the means to which she has been subject for twenty years can be regarded in this light. She was much invigorated by a short residence on the seaside during last Summer; but her execution was interrupted by the unexpected recurrence of excitement which necessitated an immediate return to the Institution. Although equally absurd she is not so destructive during these paroxysms and a greater latitude can be taken in visiting her acquaintances in the vicinity. Her conduct under these circumstances is gentle & self possessed

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and Lady Litta. Her relations are as assiduous and as little prized as formerly

1 June 1857 This Lady has visited three friendly families in the vicinity during the past week & conducted herself with propriety: she has even written two letters, one of them being rational and natural on the occasion of the death of a daughter-in-law; so that it may be inferred she is now in her most lucid condition, and that the same alternation of excitement, calm & depression exists as in former years. The duration of the period of health appears to be somewhat increased. She is sometimes but rarely vehement & irritable. Much suffering is experienced by the dentist in repairing the ravages of time, and very severe treatment.

Nov. 1860 Since last report there appears to have been no circumstance connected with this patient that has been considered worth recording. Her usual alternations regularly occur her period of depression lasting for a longer time than that of her excitation. Her bodily health has been good and during the intermediate stage of her disease she has been able to visit her friends and spend an occasional social evening with them.

Dec. 1861 Mrs Ivory remains but little changed altho' the years are now pressing heavily she bears wonderfully well their weight and when not pressed down by her deep melancholy she can show an amount of activity and energy seldom to be seen in one of her years. The past year has not seen any great or important change in this lady the same alternation of excitement and depression appears and the intervening period is one which always brings with it an amount of pleasure compensating to a certain extent the painful periods that precede and follow it.

Dec 1862 This lady has shown this year more symptoms of failing strength than have been remarked in her for many previous years. Her periods of depression are longer and more frequent her excitement of shorter kind and its intensity much abated. She has as usual spent many fine months in the country at Ramsgate Weston &c and came back as usual much invigorated. She has been visited by her friends at a period when the meeting was pleasant to both

Nov

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Arrowroot was ordered as support. but it was swallowed with difficulty. The pulse became smaller towards evening and after gradually and slowly sinking he

Died

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parties. Her bodily health has been good and with the exception of chorea when in the country she has not required medical interference. The attack appeared to be one of indigestion just as depending on some error in diet. When in her better condition she visits her friends but cannot stand the fatigue of a long evening.

Dec 1863 Mr Irony has as usual spent along vacation at the sea side this year at Annan Waterfoot. The periods of depression in this case are undoubtedly becoming more prolonged and the periods of excitement less severe & shorter such a result may have been foreseen by one who has had an opportunity of watching the progress of the disease. The alternation however from the highest to the low state was last month divided by a period of two days in which almost new functions were developed which certainly had not been observed before by her attendant who has had charge of her for eight or ten years. During her excited condition she is generally most humorous fond of playing practical jokes & up to all sorts of mischief. During her depressed state she is very quiet & wont do when one takes notice of her & rather allows her to remain quietly in bed or on her sofa. In the condition above referred to she was excited, talkative & indiscriminately & voidently without the slightest marked reservation irrespective as she says this state continued two days the day following she was completely down & utterly dispirited.

This condition served to represent on this occasion a transition state which formerly was marked by the greatest amount of intelligence & the power of conducting herself without observation. Whether this is the beginning of a new phase in the disease time can only show.

Mrs Irony has been in good bodily health until within the last week when she has suffered from disease of the knee & ankle joints manifesting Spinal Irritation. By of Acetic Acid was tried & effectually relieved the painful symptoms.

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Admitted 19 Oct 1843

Charles Orery at 22 Unmarried. Son of a respectable Tailor man in Dumfries He has been bred as a gardener but may safely be declared to be of no profession. No written statements of the nature of the case have been transmitted

2 The father declares, it is reported, that the cause of the disease was excessive unmeetable pride.

3

4 The nature of the mental affection may be described as partial Insanity The Patient is described as standing for hours and days in the same place and position: as being silent and secluded in his habits as paying little or no attention to cleanliness and as being incapable of any exertion mental or physical. He takes food capriciously and in small quantities is emaciated weak wan and pallid: suffers from excoriation of the back & is habitually constipated. The only reason that he has been placed in the Asylum is that about ten days since he obtained a knife from one of his brothers and inflicted a deep and dangerous cut in the scalp where there had previously existed an Ulcer produced by the constant irritation of his fingers. The wound was of a serious nature; was followed by hæmorrhage and is prevented from cicatrising by the application of his hands by rubbing the head against the wall &c. Constant watching has not succeeded in preventing these malpractices and consequently the refractory Patient is handed over to our custody. In addition to a bone of apples and sweetmeats he had been presented with a pair of Sharp Scissors before his departure

5

6 Unless the infliction of the wound for which he is now under treatment be regarded as indicative of a design to destroy life he is not suspected to have any suicidal tendency

7

7 He is quiet and inoffensive and passes a large portion of his time in bed.

8 The patients mother is of a weak irregulated mind and is said to be addicted to stimulants

9

10 The disease has continued for two years during which he has been confined in his fathers house but has had access to the garden

1 June 1844. One great object in this case for some time was the preservation of life. The patient was shockingly attenuated with a tendency to bed-sores: his digestive powers had been rendered capricious and imperfect by long indulgence in spirituous and other injurious articles: and his attempts to disturb the wounds to tear off the scalps: were so uninterrupted, so ingenious and so stealthy that he was daily in danger from one of three causes inanition, debility and sudden Hemorrhage. An Attendant was appointed to watch and wait upon him constantly to exhibit his food, to keep him in comfort and cleanliness and to prevent him from disturbing even any skin of the Scalp. In addition to this precaution it became necessary to restrain his hands during the night as whenever his guardian slept and even while awake he contrived to carry his hand to the head and to pull asunder the edges of the wound. This may have been suggested by the extreme irritation and pruritus of the part: but was attributed to a deeper and more sinister intention. By care and management the healing process proceeded slowly but successfully and the patient was ordered to leave his Bed when his posture was cramped and crooked, the time approaching the chair, and his habits most disgusting, but altho' seated among a number of patients and between

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between two Attendants he still meditated self mutilation, embraced his legs with his Arms, and bent his head forwards and downwards as if forced to do so by its enormous weight. This contest continued for upwards of two Months, during which period powerful purgatives were constantly required to regulate the Bowels. These generally consisted of a combination of the compound Colocynth Pill with Croton oil. Food was taken in sufficient quantity but in a slow slovenly and ridiculous manner. He obviously gained flesh and exhibited greater mental activity which justified the hope that his imbecility in part depended upon debility. He likewise (21 Decmr) expressed an anxiety to return Home and kept his hand from the open sore in the hope that by doing so he might obtain the gratification of his wishes - For a long time his Childishness remained the conspicuous feature of his malady attended with gross neglect of the calls of nature: but most fortunately he was transferred to the care of a new Attendant who followed most rigidly the directions for correcting his views and absurd habits: for rousing him to a perception of the degraded condition in which submission to his morbid tendencies and former had reduced him and for inspiring him with hope energy & activity. The success of these efforts has been most wonderful. He now walks nearly erect: is much more attentive to decency: has written a letter to his friends and displays an amount of independence and intelligence which render him essentially a new creature. He has lost much of the aspect of idiotcy: but is still imbecile, timid, disposed to relapse into his former practices and incapable of consecutive thought or conversation - An occasional laxative and constant exercise in the open air, with full nutritious diet are the main elements of the treatment now pursued.

4 February 1845. The gradual evolution of the intellectual and physical powers of this Patient have gone on so progressively & encouragingly that his friends have resolved to place him under the care of a farmer in the vicinity for the purpose of accelerating that improvement now so far advanced and of indulging his original preference for country pursuits which may be within the grasp of his mind and contribute equally to the consolidation of his frame. The person selected to take charge of M^r C. appears intelligent & judicious and enters upon his duties with a full knowledge of the system pursued here of the constant reiterated enforcement of correct and natural habits and the equally constant interference with the existence or return of the tendency

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tendency to return to vicious and absurd practices, of improving daily in address and the use of plain nutritious food, of checking his powers of reflection and recalling his former knowledge by reading and occupations about Malling and of guiding and banning his desperation by spiritual and worldly fears. His passions are to be feared and must be watched. He is now strong and active and rather intelligent in look although still shy and shabby

Discharged

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Mr Irons —

July 1864 — Her usual train of events & this case have been passing regularly since Mr Irons case was last reported on. Brief periods of excitement long periods of depression have followed each other in due course. In the intervals between these attacks generally in the transition state between the excitement & depression there is a period during which she is wandering quiet & pleasant and almost what would be called sane this is there are present many delusions & great loss of memory. In this state the Matron perceives she has seen for the first time for three she was in the habit of associating with a few younger & happier days then commences & followed with references to these days which occasion long sighs. Her bodily health is poor for months she was laid up with a painful swelling of one of the joints of her great toe finally the result of gouty irritation. She is now at the sea side & when visited the other day was found in one of her kindest most pleasant moods, being in the transition state above described.

July 1865

Aug 1865 — This lady is now passing rapidly into the vale of years but as age advances there does not seem to be such a change in the character of her malady as we would expect she continues to have her periodical attacks and at one time it looked as if she was lapsing gradually into a more quiet and depressed condition her fits of excitement being shorter and less severe but this change did not last for she has during the past year suffered from unusually long periods of excitement and these have come more frequently than formerly. Her bodily health is remarkably good after her excitement she is much depressed and exhausted but

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she soon resumes her good looks and becomes fat and healthy looking. She gets fancies in her own words when at her best and enjoys a game at skittles intensely. When all the girls in ill amusement and invariably is a pleasant associate of such occasions. She is now at the sea side and when last visited two weeks, she has not required much medical interference during the past year she was confined to bed with diarrhoea for a short time in the winter.

Aug 1886

Wm Ivory's mental condition is unchanged.
Her bodily health is good and she looks robust and plump
She has been spending 3 months from home
Her relatives have visited her on a twice during
the past year.
The occurrence of the fits of excitement have been
regular and seem as frequent as they
they have of late been. It is however remarked
that she is much longer between the attacks without
being afterwards in a corresponding degree depressed.

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Admitted 31 Oct 1843. John McClure. Æt 40. Unmarried. A Sailor. Possessed of a quiet disposition and celebrated for his remarkable ingenuity in Mechanics. He enjoys the credit of having discovered and fabricated the secret peculiar to the Cummock Snuff Box: and in the estimation of his Parish Clergyman the more extended reputation of being able to do any thing.

2. The reporter of the case cannot state the cause but the most striking features of the case have been the imaginary apprehension of attack and evils of the influence of Witchcraft.

3

4 No symptoms have been narrated except groundless terror. It is added that the excitement has increased of late. He is pale and thin slouching and creeping in gait carrying his head which is large and rounded upon his breast: his features are small and apparently disproportionably so to the head. The expression is that of imbecility and cunning. When addressed he starts and replies abruptly as if roused from a reverie: but converses rationally. Occasionally however he interrupts his conversation to speak aside, either repeating what he has just said or adding something to what he has heard. He is quiet and tractable. Harps well. Circulation regular. B. probably torpid. Tongue white.

5 He was first attacked in 1827. His recovery was then but partial and for the last two years he has become gradually worse but has been able to support himself by labour.

6 He once made an attempt to destroy his life by means of a razor: but the sincerity of the design is suspected.

7. He has of late sometimes attempted to injure persons and with an appearance of malice. Those have been mischievous boys we had provoked.

provoked him. More generally he acts under a momentary impulse. It cannot now be determined whether he is irritated by any particular topic: but at one time a vague dread of the machinations of Orangemen and at another of the designs of the Roman Catholics seemed to aggravate his mental disturbance.

8 The patients Mother was very easily excited

9 No particular treatment has been resorted to: but finding that he could not be managed at home the parish authorities have for sometime resolved to confine him.

10 The disease may be said to have existed for Sixteen years. He was an inmate of the Dumfries Asylum in 1827 and has at present been brought from the Gaol of Wigtown.

1 June 1844 This man still corresponds to the description which has been given of him. He is quiet solitary and inoffensive: but often betrays his superstitions and wrathful feelings by advancing towards his companions in an undignified and threatening attitude, howling or gabbling as if in accusation: he then retires quietly and bashfully to whatever he may be engaged in. That these startling and sudden expressions of anger or horror are connected with delusion is rendered probable by his belief that he is haunted by a Brownie. This familiar is frequently seated on his shoulder but with what intent or with what influence over his demeanour is not known. He is with the exceptions mentioned peaceable and industrious. A wish sometimes escapes him to return to his native village: but it does not appear to be deeply rooted or engrossing as when unattended to he proceeds with his work as zealously as before. His reasoning is partially infirm his perceptive powers acute and active and enabling him to perform the work of a labourer with ability. He requires direction

and

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and prompting, otherwise, with every inclination to obey a command and execute a task, he pauses ceases to move and awaits an impulse from the will of another. How much more observation to guide the mind to correct conclusions and how apt, unaided by judgement, such a faculty is to misinterpret external impressions was illustrated in this patient. When present at the exhibition of the Magic Lantern he for some minutes regarded with great attention the figure of a blacksmith and then exclaimed in the delight of recognition "I know him well, his broken nails". When first admitted some difficulty was experienced in inducing him to take sufficient nourishment, but since his resumption of active employment he has been quite well and rarely requires even a purgative.

1 June 1845. It is singular that this man fails to form any friendship or acquaintance with those by whom he is surrounded, upon whom he is dependent for comfort and indulgences or with whom he associates day and night. He recognises such individuals as the man who sits in such & place sleeps in such a bed or resides in such a house: but he remembers not and never appears to have known or enquired himself as to their names history office or connexion with him. He is a useful gardener and performs a certain routine of duties regularly and faithfully: but in doing so remains apart, isolated and without stimulating himself to the system which he assists to carry out. He is still tormented by his familiar spirit and continues to menace his companions during the agony of temptation but never carries his formidable threats into execution. This supernatural agent, its non existence is identified by him with the person whom he vituperates and is not in contact with his own body as he never either most violently assaulted directs his objurgations to dismember his shoulders or dress of the imaginary incubus but assumes the attitude of wild and infuriated defiance. His reluctance to enter upon the subject of these struggles renders it impossible to determine their precise nature and influence or the light in which he regards them. he is well fed is idle and slouching but quite well.

1 June 1846. J. McSara is still ignorant of the name of the physicians whom he sees and supplicates for snuff every day, of the man who sleeps beside him and has for years occupied the same bed. He recognises the persons but they exist in his recollection by their looks dress not by their several appellations. His topographical knowledge is greatly deficient. Has murmurs wish to be returned to Aberdeen

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Wigtown is not accompanied by any precise ideas as to where his
or to the route to be pursued. Nor does he indicate any inclination
to extend his information. His gaze is upon the rails and he utterly
regardless whether the world terminates at the boundary wall or not. When
not enraged by the machinations or mockery of the familiar spirit, he
expends all his energies in labor soliloquizes in a low tone, but is
very chary of all colloquial intercourse. His expressions are
generally assents to some mental proposition and intimate perfect
resignation and contentment. When confined to the House by the
season or other reasons he stands in one dark recess from which
he never emerges except during meals or struggles with the
Brownie. It is impossible for words to fathom the grounds for the
non employment of himself and his comrades as the weathers
in his Calender invariably fine or warm or sunny. It has
not been known to require medicine during the year.

1 June 1847 L. McClure's principal ignorance is also the chief characteristic
of his condition. He mistakes the state of the elements, the temperature
of the seasons so egregiously and so invariably remarks upon the
fineness of the day that he would be entitled to be regarded as an
optimist in weather were it not obvious that he speaks at random
and that he is as little cognizant of the changes from frost to sleet
from storm to zephyr as he is of the changes among the stars
and histories of those with whom he is associated and upon whom
he is dependant for necessaries as well as for his only luxury
Snuff. The perceptions of the human and supernatural could but
be much more acute and interesting than of the visible & tangible
if the animations which they produce can be admitted as a
criterion. The demon Ellie torments the victim She demands
and defies but the effects are perhaps sometimes but physical
and formidable. He manifests a reluctance to describe or
even to allude to these interviews with his enemy or to his
feelings & fears during the struggle. Neither his powers of
endurance nor of exertion have diminished nor had he
suffered from severe indisposition but occasionally he complains
of a slight headache is allowed to retire to bed and on
rising soon evacuates his stomach generally of a deposition that
bears and is relieved

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1 June 1818 John McClure is in as great doubt and perplexity as to the most common acts as he is placed by his limited capacity to the most difficult and important questions which perplex the strong & penetrating minds. He seems to feel & to be deeply & actively engaged in some internal agitation & proof of ingenuity & incapable of attentively considering the heat or cold degree or moisture by which his sensations are affected. His mistakes however are generally caused by his wishes as he assumes that any day is fine and favorable to his intentions tho' aware and denies the existence of storm or tempest in order to permit his emancipation for idleness and seclusion. He recommenced but his alarmed anxious glance, his restless startled apartment indicate that the past or expected visitations of his supernatural familiar steer absorb his interest and pervade his compass of thought. Except at the moment of ecstacy he is gentle and placid. When animated by the presence of the demon he advances boldly towards any intruder, threatens fiercely and then retires as if restrained and ashamed of his temerity and excitement. Age has acted upon his features but not his constitution

1 June 1819 This superstitious imbecile talks in his usual dreams as during former years. He tells no others, he buries himself in internal discussions; & he gives vent to the fear & perplexity or irritation to which he is frequently liable. Laconic in his replies, he seldom uncheaps his mind but on a monosyllable upon any other subject than that of his apparitions. When possessed he raises eloquent & expressive & apostrophises & menaces in florid and discordant phrases. Although preoccupied he is a faithful and efficient servant engaging readily in whatever task is assigned to him and performing what is required with care and diligence. He makes no inquiries or observations as to the directions he receives: he is passive patient and docile: nor does he alter the intentions of his tormentor or abandon to interrupt or obstruct his proceedings. In a moment he may pause to brandish a spade or a rake at the imaginary assailants or at any one who is accidentally associated with the momentary agitation

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but in a brief space afterwards the spade is applied to its legitimate purpose and the water used as lazily and quietly as if tendered by a Lady's hand. He does not perform Medical assistance

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Admitted 10 Nov 1843

Jane Falkner. Ot 63. Married and has Children. Wife of a Teacher in Edinburgh. Is described as having been totally unoccupied except in the care of her family and household: as being naturally kind amiable and gentle in disposition. Thought at times liable to fits of passion which generally originated in her sensitiveness on points of female delicacy. She is exceedingly fond of music and sings sweetly natural and Sacred Melodies. It is believed that she was addicted to drinking.

2. The cause or causes of the malady are thus described "nervous irritability over indulgence (now subdued); and ever since an attack of delirium tremens general dissatisfaction with Attendants and antipathy to relatives". The indulgence here so vaguely alluded to was in intoxicating liquors.

3. Previous to the appearance of the disease in its present form: gradual depression of spirits was observed as well as imperfection of vision and weakening or perversion of all the external senses.

4. To record a clear and consecutive history of the case; it will be necessary to quote from the notes of Dr Peddie who attended at the commencement. "When first called there was a good deal of cerebral and febrile excitement, in some respects having the character of Delirium tremens; and Antimonials and purgatives especially Calomel were given freely; the head was shaved; the Nape of the neck blistered: a farinaceous diet enforced and the stimulants formerly given were withdrawn. When this stage was past and when only some hallucination upon certain topics remained with general irritability of temper and occasional fits of restlessness and excitement. She was ordered to a lodging out in the Suburbs of the Town: attended by a special nurse separated from friends as much as could be, had a great deal of out door exercise, the Nape of the neck repeatedly blistered, the functions of the Bowels carefully attended to, the use of mild tonics, and was permitted a nutritious but perfectly unstimulating diet. For a short time she improved under this treatment: but I all along regarded the case as a most unpromising one there being to all appearance some

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some serious change in the structure of the Brain". The lady now sees very indistinctly walks with great hesitation and difficulty even when led or assisted that there is neither danger nor inequality of surface. Taste and smell seem likewise to be affected as she eats with great difficulty that she can be prevailed upon to take food and generally grounds her refusal upon the disgusting nature of the dishes presented to her. Touch is exalted morbidly as she labours frequently under the delusion that she is rizzled roughly by men - that her clothes are disturbed by the same parties and that their intentions are immodest and improper. Her hearing is extremely acute: but she mistakes the voices of those now around her for those of her Children. She is likewise subject to spectral illusions: recognising in strangers the friends of former years: and pertinaciously adheres to her belief in defiance of the most irrefragable evidence to the contrary. At present the Physician was her oldest friend: he now is a Mr Rummadge. She is timid suspicious and irritable: imagines that she is about to be robbed or insulted: unreasonable and captious in her demands and when thwarted or impressed with the notion that she is thwarted goes any way to the most ungovernable and hysterical paroxysms of passion. Her memory is much impaired: she has no precise idea as to where she is: although she denounces her companions as rude and vile: expresses a strong desire to return home and awaits the arrival of her friends to accompany her there.

Her sleep is much disturbed by imaginary visits from various individuals whom she scolds and opels from her Bed for the purpose of shutting them out of the Room. During the day when not be about by the Attendant or listening to her own music or that of others she is constantly busied in destroying her dresses by biting, tearing and rubbing. The pretext for this is that they are not her own that the texture is coarse and heavy which is so far correct as it was necessary to provide strong fabrics which might resist her attacks - Her aspect is that of a Bride. Tongue B. obstinately constipated and requiring the administration of Fluid Extr. of Senna twice a week. Appetite capricious: she requires to be fed - and coaxed Cajoled and amused during the process. Action of heart strong. Left Pulse more strong and

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perceptible thumb that of right Arm She stoops and complains much of pain of the back.

5. The disease is said to have gained ground slowly and imperceptibly for the last five years (years ?more): and that thus aggravation has occurred "during family discords". She is stated but sparedly incorrectly to have "continuous lucid intervals".

6 She repeatedly threatens to destroy her life when repeated.

7. She dislikes many of her fellow Patients and occasionally although with uncertain aim attempts to strike them.

8 The family admit no hereditary infirmity. Certain of its members however are known to be very sanguine and enthusiastic and to take the new for the true.

9. The treatment apart from that formerly quoted has consisted in domestic care mild control and consolation. Purgatives appear to have been liberally given and Whisky administered as a calmant.

10. The disease has existed for five or six years. She has never been confined in an Asylum

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1 June 1844. This patient is now much improved in so far as increased strength tranquility and contentment constitute improvement. She gave much trouble and anxiety by refusing to take food, lost flesh in consequence, suffered from debility, obstinate constipation of the bowels, presented a haggard and cachetic aspect and would have inevitably fallen a victim to any attack of acute disease. For some weeks she would partake of no nourishment except from the Physician who was likewise obliged to sing to her for the purpose of directing attention from the process of eating and swallowing and to produce agreeable impressions and associations. The 'Boatie Rows' almost invariably secured a hearty meal. She responded to these national melodies and joined in them or suggested others with great fervor and sweetness. Another expedient or bribe by which the amount of nourishment was increased was an allowance of whisky and water to which she had been accustomed and which she took with much relish. Ale was added to her diet as a species of food: and every description of concentrated soup, jelly and Culinary compound was in turn resorted to in order to ward off the anticipated danger. Purgatives were required at the same time as the action of the intestinal canal had been constitutionally torpid and had latterly received an insufficient stimulus from the small bulk of solid food consumed. Bronchial irritation was added to the other difficulties of the case in consequence of cold caught in the journey. The only means of promoting expectoration accessible was by the exhibition of Ipecacuan in the form of Sozenges: but the drug although serviceable in mitigating the cough, produced nausea and diminished the inclination to take aliment. These discouraging symptoms have, however, been removed and the lady is now much more easily managed and enjoys a much greater amount of happiness than when placed in the Institution but she is still suspicious of the purity and respectability of her associates, conceives that she is insulted and aggrieved by parties formerly known and loud and coarse in her denunciations of these supposed. Her language when under these delusions is most indecent and blasphemous. Any interference or office of Kindness suggests an apprehension that she is improperly treated and leads to a paroxysm of violence and vituperation. Several attempts were made to take her into the garden as it was observed that she walked with facility although stooping much, upon a level surface: but her alarm, her shrieks for assistance and conviction that she was about to be maltreated compelled a abandonment of the project. Her

destructive

destructive propensities have been successfully frustrated by the substitution of a quilted velvet for a felted cap: of a strong flannel gown with a corset of leather for dresses of ordinary fabrics: but previous to these arrangements having been made the loss of property was considerable. She has been visited by friends: but manifested little joy or affection. The case did not admit of medical treatment except in regulation of the functions of digestion and in preparing for and warding off all tendency to inflammatory action. Her bodily health is at present satisfactory.

1 June 1845. The preservation of life and the arrestment of premature age and infirmity have been the sole objects in this case for the last six Months. In January a marked loss of flesh and power consumed with increase of irritability were observed and since that period there has been required a daily effort to suit the nature and the quantity of the food to the necessities of the system, to promote the assimilating powers, to economise strength by sleep and repose and to avoid and overcome the evils of low vitality and inattention to external impressions. Stimulants have been and still are necessary both in consideration of the former habits of the Patient, as vehicles for nourishment, as temptations and bribes to take more substantial food and as direct Agents of maintaining a sluggish circulation. The use of spirituous Gums, adustation, Soap plaster and other protectives for the skin have been constantly persevered in and generally successful notwithstanding the total disregard of the Patient to her own comfort and safety; her great aversion & disposition to remain in certain postures and the tendency of the surface to turn into sores. Her bowels have been regulated by the exhibition of Mercury and Chalk and latterly by more energetic purgatives the choice of which was however much circumscribed by the caprice of the Patient. Fluid Extract of Senna was at first used but since her external senses have become blunted Castor Oil has been substituted as less drastic more strictly mechanical in its operation and as occasioning less pain and consequently less irritation. Emollient and purgative Enemata were long employed but subsequent to the occurrence of a formidable attack of anal haemorrhage, it was judged prudent to abandon this resource and to relieve the upper part of the Canal in the least irritating mode. The loss of blood on the occasion mentioned was considerable but not to be fairly attributed to unloaded state of the Co-

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as the fluid evacuated latterly bore marks of digestion and had neither been preceded nor was it followed by the discharge of sybala. In consequence of these circumstances the constrained posture in which she now sits and the dread inspired by change of place the patient is now allowed to pass one half of the day in bed. She occupys an Armchair in her own room during the remainder of the day as ever passing in the arms of her Nurse to the balcony appears to disturb and discompose her so much as to counterbalance the benefit derivable from exposure to the open Air. With the view however, of putting her capabilities fully to the test and of gratifying the natural wishes of her friends she was several times carried into the grounds in a Sedan Chair but the attempt was met by so much resistance and inspired such exquisite horror that it was necessarily abandoned. It is not extraordinary that in her blindness intellectual confusion apprehension and physical infirmity, her removal from her ordinary place of residence into the arms of strangers, her confinement in a sick bed the cause of which she could not understand and her suspension for a long time in undair, should excite alarm.

As every third night is consumed in watching, winding and biting the bed clothes it is absolutely necessary to have recourse to narcotics Mur: Morph: hydrocyan: was substituted as less constipating: but latterly Dr Symes solution of Opium has been found efficacious in securing long and tranquil repose. Constipation appears to occasion and prolong the perspirations.

With this general decay the impairment of mind has kept pace. Besides being obscured and perverted her powers are weakened and more limited in range. Parts fragments of her former delusions remain but they are destitute of all completeness and consistency. She addresses the same persons, but her colloques are brief & disjointed. The last mental acquisition she made is that of the name of a former Attendant whose services were nearly contemporaneous with the commencement of her present debility. Her sons have visited her, but the tone of voice, former modes of endearment and familiar anecdotes failed to elicit even a spark of recollection or affection. She still fulminates her indignation against imaginary foes and now indicates and expends her wrath in tearing the shirt or shawl that is supplied as a sacrifice with her teeth. This practice has removed all those from the upper jaw and shaken those which remain. Even this feeling is not now continuous but alternates with good nature and affability. She is swearing and biting smiling and

and showering epithets of love and as again enraged without the space of a few minutes. Her musical tastes and powers are dead or dormant. She never originates a song now when most glad or gay and seldom recites or continues as that is suggested and when she does the effort never exceeds a few words. Her existence is purely vegetative: but still is full of pains which may be mitigated and pleasures which may be increased and enhanced.

1 June 1846. The progress of old age and disease and delage has been steady and permanent although not rapid. Every attack of indisposition leaves a new infirmity or a greater amount of feebleness. She has now the features of extreme senility. The faces shrunk shrivelled and sallow. She is decrepid from the long and preservative of the same position and is doubled up whether she sits in her easy Chair or lies in Bed. Vision is altogether lost: but taste & hearing are still acute. But although she listens to the voices of others and appears to appreciate the import of what is said she rarely forms a reply otherwise than by repeating some of the words previously used. She still hums a few bars of a familiar tune but she does not as formerly associate the words with the air nor does she imitate or continue a song commenced in her presence. Her predominating feelings are less energetic but this arises rather from the loss of power to display her irritability than from any change of disposition: for she still scolds, though not as a Scold, and conveys her indignation and determination in whispers instead of shouts. She is at present recovering from a severe disorder of the liver and digestive organs induced it may be by the extreme heat of the season or by constipation of the Bowels ensuing during the continued use of purgatives. The most alarming symptom of this illness was the somnolency almost the stupor of the patient. While Purgatives Ammoniata Calomel and Colocynth were given and followed by Mercury and Chalk Gregorys Mixture and Hydrocyan: A Leeches were applied to the temples and to purrently with benefit. During the spring Mrs S was afflicted with slight Bronchites which as it did not disturb the circulation was combated by a mixture containing Syrups Scilla Sp Chlor Ant Vin Ipecac by inhalation of Steam and the use of Squares or Lozenges. She still requires laxatives but the Anodyne has been discontinued. Castor Oil is preferred as the means of relieving the intestines: and this after what appeared to be a fair trial of Cathartic

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1 June 1847 The capacities of the person have become [illegible] more feeble and in proportion as her existence is purely vegetative have the cares and anxieties of her attendants increased & much is she exposed to the ordinary casualties of old age & dotage; so difficult is it to remove the tendencies to morbid action in a frame affected constitutionally with amaurosis disease of the aorta &c diseases of the brain liver & lymphatick system infirmity & decrepitude utterly helpless & unable to escape from the noxious influences of position degraded habits &c, that she is constantly under treatment. ale resources require to be regulated & modified in reference to her peculiar condition, debilitation of vapour must be substituted for the means of acting upon the bronchiae membrane & inflamation which she is extremely liable; Emmenata must be preferred to purgatives & stimulants be occasionally used during the employment of measures, the plan hitherto pursued has been to make use of opiate & Gamp of hyoscyamus & to prescribe for those complaints the permanent & chronic ailments to which she is known to be liable - after a severe indisposition arising from disorder of the mucous membrane of the upper part of the alimentary canal connected with irritation of the air passages Infus Calumb. with sulp acid has found a favorable trial. Sulphate Potash has been repeatedly given & for long periods as a gentle attenuative - the patient requires a hebdomadal dose of castor oil which is occasionally preceded by light diet followed by lay opiate especially when general habit of watching have followed each other. Wine. Porter. ale. Malt. Bitter ale are exhibited as stimulants without any marked effect on the circulation. the patient suffered during the month of Sept from successive crops of small boils about the face nates &c which were accompanied by considerable febrile action & increased debility & torpidity these disappeared under the use of Poultices & alterative but occasionally recur

1 June 1848 There has been no justification for departure from the cautious but rigidant practice described in the previous report except upon the following occasions I when the patient suffered from a severe approaching in tinge severity to cardiac [illegible] & spasm & subsequently attempts were resorted to & when intestinal hemorrhage occurred without apparent cause or premonition opiates with laxatives being employed & 2 during an attack of bronchitic catarrh. the patient now presents an aspect of greater decrepitude than formerly. she sits & much troubled

up in her chair that it has become necessary to support the chest with a broad girth strap to prevent the chin from resting upon the knees. She emits a shrill angry cry, raises her hand to her mouth & retains the fingers, & allows the food when pressed within her lips & occasionally to propel some matter by a tongue. Such is the extent & indications of her mental existence. Vision seems to be destroyed; hearing is either imperfect or obliterated. Smell & taste must be dulled & inactive as she does not show any nice distinctions between bitter & sweet nor is articulation ever attempted. All communication with her fellow beings is suspended. Her tone varies. Sometimes it is soft & endearing at others it is harsh & threatening. These are the only groups susceptible of enumeration. She knows not myself as she is moved & appears to be unconscious of the movement. As helpless as an infant she requires & obtains the care & kindness bestowed upon the young.

1 June 1849 This patient has for a long period occupied a room in the Lower Lodge. Her removal was determined upon as necessary in order to secure quiet in the Gallery she formerly inhabited. Her loud screams which she formerly emitted, especially during the night & which disturbed the rest of all around are no longer complained. She remains as silent & stupid in the posture assigned to her during the night as during the day occasionally a period of talkativeness & noise may occur; but it is quite obvious that as fatuity has advanced it has extinguished or rather extirpated all active powers. Her aspect is still deplorable & indicative of the annihilation of intelligence, except that for a moment a dark or deep shade may play upon the features demonstrating some precept of thought but being as it did not its origin & influence upon the general economy. Her skin is rank; her lower lip large & pendant; the saliva runs from the mouth; the contracted fingers are pushed into it & become clouded the tongue falls or would fall upon the lips; strong act is performed as the like by the aid of another. The health which must be regarded & treated as that of the lowest class of animals is & has been satisfactory. Her bowels are still regulated twice a week.

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Admitted 15 Nov 1843

Jane Melvain. Also Unmarried. A Muslin Flowerer of good temper character and Conduct

2 The disease came on gradually but is supposed to have originated either in the Guilt of her Mother or in Typhus Fever. These unconnected and dissimilar causes may have both contributed to unsettle the mind

3 No change in the manners a constitution or other premonitory Symptoms were observed

4 She has been outrageous: has assaulted her father whom she regards with attachment: has broken through a window even when held and hampered by a strait Jacket. Her demeanour is so violent and menacing during these paroxysms of excitement as to lead to concerned to regard her as a dangerous person. She is believed to think much upon religious topics and reads her Bible anxiously and regularly: but her ideas dwell more upon her own imaginary and temporal dignity. She is a Queen, invested with a Crown and is now on her way to London to see her Nobles. But although this delusion may penetrate deeply into her cogitations: superficially she is all quietude humility and condescension and began to converse a few minutes after admission as deftly and good humouredly as if such occupations were the chosen pursuits of royalty. She is dark sallow but described as enjoying good health: as eating her food greedily: as been free from all fits or convulsive attacks and as been occasionally able to engage in work. She sleeps soundly 13 and Eat regular.

5 This is a continuance of the first attack

6 She has not manifested any suicidal tendency

7 She is unusual to her father and sister and has sought to injure them

8

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8 The patient is affirmed to be free from hereditary taint but is known to be the offspring of extreme youth with extreme age

9. The Medical Attendant has occasionally given her Medicine

10. Two versions are given of the duration of the disease. By one the Patient is represented as having been ill for four years. by another the time is limited to two. She has never been confined

1 June 1844 No allusions have been made to Majesty since the date of last report. Her deportment is free from all acerbity intolerance or haughtiness and were it not that occasionally when irritated and even without provocation she becomes incensed and gives battle to the Offender she would be entitled to be regarded as a weak innamburous, industrious woman. She toils unceasingly without reward and without reference to the nature or amount of the task imposed When not so engaged she amuses herself by humming some very rude and inharmonious ballad. Periods of sullenness and caprice do arrive: but in general she is cheerful mirthful and voulue. One of the most discouraging symptoms in the case, in fact, is her contentment with her indifference as to the past and future and her forgetfulness of and rudeness towards her Home and friends Her health she has been good: and she has presented no trace of bodily infirmity except the exhalation of a most disagreeable smell may be regarded as such. This seems to arise from the vitiated secretion of the whole surface: although at times the spasm that is to be attributed to a discharge from the nose seems to be countenanced. Alteratives and warm bathing have been the only remedies tried

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1. June 1846. The condition of this patient is less comfortable and encouraging than at the date of last report. She is now liable to long paroxysms of excitement during which she is not only incapable of controuling her passions & applying her powers, as formerly, to industrial purposes, but is degraded in her habits wild and wilful in her conduct and is concluded miserable in her feelings and partly although perhaps very imperfectly conscious of her state. This conclusion has been suggested by her reply to all enquiries as to her health which is invariably couched in the same phraseology "I was real ill last night"; and by a feature observed during a fit of violence which occured in February last when she suddenly, while engaged in cleaning the Gallery, manifested fury, screamed and bewailed her misfortunes in a sort of piteous monody closing with the words "I came frae the County of Wigton and am somewhat weak in my mind" Notwithstanding this opinion she sings most merrily and unmelodiously and wears the smile of extravagant hilarity. When at liberty she walks rapidly round a circular pathway formed by her own steps: when secluded she sits quietly and demurely but keeping her head in constant motion, rolling it from side to side & upon the wall and occasionally keeping time to her song or sympathy for when at peace with others the action is slow and gentle, when at feud it is quick and irregular. When allowed to associate with the other patients she is silent, suspicious and "sudden in quarrels". Her jealousies and antipathies are so numerous that it is believed seclusion is not regarded as a hardship or punishment as it removes and relieves her from the presence of those who are the objects of her pride or fears. She becomes emaciated while under the influence of excitement but she is not subject to bodily ailments

1 June 1846. This patient is now more debased and piteous. She does not and perhaps cannot engage in work. Her vocabulary is even more meagre: she never exchanges courtesies or kindnesses with those around but replies to all inquiries in the same monotonous whine and the same inarticulate words that "she was real ill last night." During the day she establishes herself in a particular seat in the public room rolls her head against the wall folds her arms tightly across her breast and anxiously and stealthily watches the proceedings of her comperes: or she reclines upon a chosen spot in the Airing Ground adjoining her former circular walk which still remains deeply worn into the sod a Monument of her habits but

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but now deserted. She is dreadfully wasted in condition and it is presumed only has force to keep her body still and in the same position as her hands are now stiff and partially contracted in consequence of the constant state in which she preserves and the pressure applied to them by the Arms. During the night the patient has called upon Jacob, sings in a low tone & what has been frequently observed hangs over the bed and washes her hands & plunges them in the Chamber Utensil. She has not been detected in still more obscene habits but the dark state of the tongue which appears as if it were covered with a thin layer of Mc Lungue which appears as if it were covered with a thin layer of Mc Lungue has led to the suspicion that when unobserved she devours grass earth or other substances equally unnatural and injurious. These indulgences may have increased the heavy and sickening & hideous which still arises from the skin and which is but little affected by hot bathing. Her form is spare: but her appetite is good and she has not been upon the sick list except for wounds upon the hands inflicted during the destruction of gloves and for Diarrhoea brought on by Surfeit as she is accustomed had to the over allowance by appropriation of the rations of her neighbours

1 June 1847 This Patient has lingered about two months ago with Dysentery. In the effort to meet the disease castor oil & Tr. Opium were followed up by Acet Plumbi with Tr. Opii provides Hyos & castor & Sulph Zinc Sulph were occasionally added. The more urgent symptoms have disappeared for protracted the patient does not regain health & strength. Emaciation & debility are added to the former infirmities & Stamina pectoris. Attention has been directed to the state of the chest but it has been found difficult to ascertain the physical signs. The limited state of the chest is attributed to the relaxement of the obstacles to the examining ear & the absence of the respiratory sound in part of the left lung upon respiration is the light considered a consequence of the suspicion that the sickening effluvium supposed to exhale from the skin actually arises from chronic ulcers & disease of the cartilages of the nose which these from forceful; have induced the belief that the patient is threatened with Phthisis. The progress is accordingly but unfavorable for a long period of the disease, the wounds being dressed by castor oil. But the effect of time has been to disarm of that the spot of the Tr. Opii in conjunction with the Hyos Gatian the patient is confined to bed. The manners are now characterized by much quietness & gentleness. The sentences are brief & shew but little of any attempt to ramble & whispering tone accompanied by a smile. The reason for it states that she has perfectly recovered from recent indisposition

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23 Aug 1837 After a short time it became necessary to intimate to his friends in consequence of each paroxysm of the breath & spasm of the chest which subsequently in combination with Acute Pleurisy the evacuations diminished in frequency but continued the thin bilious effusion - All the Medicines were adverse to the Debilitation of which Iron again prescribed & ultimately as the debility increased a poultice of Indian Meal & Cod Liver Oil was added to the general treatment Spinal pain of which the patient complained the existence or interrogation was relieved by the application of Mustard poultices & turpentine epithemata. The Cod Liver Oil had taken for a month without any appreciable effect. The patient ultimately sunk from inflammation Patience & calmness & a certain amount of intelligence were developed during the last weeks of the life of the unhappy sufferer for all offices of kindness she listened to, responded to & the services & exertions of those who waited upon her; the sports of her young friends; the allusion to hopes of return to health & home to cheer her sad & suffering condition but occasionally apparently improperly by the consciousness of her own weakness & transitoriness. the sports of death and without the dread which holds most men in fear

Died

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5th July 1830 This lady continued in precisely the same state as that described in the report, except that there was greater debility and more abject helplessness until the month of January when she was seized with Influenza which was accompanied with Bronchitis and which has proved fatal.

Died.

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Admitted 27 Jan 1843

Esther Shorbreed. Æt 46. Married and has children. Wife of Labourer - See Case No 108 P vol.

2. An altercation with a neighbour is assigned as the cause of the present paroxysm:

3.

4 She is in the possession of robust health: active, blooming buxom shews as impatient of control and most ingenious in her expedient to evade or defy the authority of those around and to provoke them to an abuse of it. She speaks incessantly: her favorite topics been of herself: her malady, her medical treatment: her contempt for her husband her determination to disown and desert him. It is with great difficulty that her mind can be brought to dwell composedly upon one topic: and even then although her replies may appear coherent it is impossible to say how far they are trustworthy as she delivers them in so coarse rumbling and sneering a manner as to inspire doubts of her veracity as well as of her recollection. Occasionally she speaks in such a strain as to lead to the suspicion that she harbours delusions: declaring that she has five husbands &c but these Statements are made so mirthfully that what is suspected to be a delusion may be a silly and inappreciable joke Upon one or two occasions she has become violent and attacked even the Physician in general though boisterous she is inoffensive. She annoys her fellow patients much and seems to take pleasure in doing so

5 This is the fourth attack and it is borne by the Clergyman of the parish that the malady seems to increase in violence on every relapse

4th

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6. When irritated or disappointed the Patient gives way to hysterical burst of tears: but her usual mood is that of good humour and enjoyment

7. When she is provoked, or conceives that she has just reason to be so, she attacks the aggressor

8

9

10 She has been ill for some weeks and has before been an inmate of the Cochin Institution

1 June 1841 Purgatives, active employment, and daily admonition the means which have been adopted on the present occasion to induce quietude the natural boisterous good humour of the individual and the removal of that discontented irritable and capricious disposition which is the most formidable part of her malady. Much progress has not yet been made in accomplishing this object. She cannot live in amity with those around: she accuses them of every imaginable vice and infirmity bodily and mental: she charges them with direct machinations against her comfort health and reputation: and sometimes inflicts blows as the most decisive mode of punishing their outrageous conduct and vindicating her rights and character For days she will remain moping and weeping: lamenting over her condition complaining that she is insufficiently fed: clothed: that she is not treated with respect and extolling the treatment received at the hands of that Husband whom she more frequently arraigns of infidelity cruelty and crime From this gloom she suddenly awakens adequate

adequate cause and explanation passes into high excitement of spirits, anxious to obtain work countenance praise or blame for the latter is still a passion and the general source of contention and insubordination When thus excited she is most obnoxious to her associates and scarcely a day occurs on which a quarrel or dispute or complaint does not take place. Kindness and flattery occasionally mitigate her wrath: but her character is unforgiving and obdurate. Could her testimony be received she is the victim of frequent pain and serious disease: but her bloomy and stout appearance and active habits so effectually contradict such statements that they are generally rejected. For a long period the ultimate management and repression which it was necessary to employ and the active occupation in which she engaged seemed to fail in producing any impression on the diseased train of thought. She passed from abuse & recrimination of her husband to vituperation of those around; she was treated in a manner inconsistent with her respectability of character incompatible with her condition of body; she was bold and rude fawning and flattering, in her tedious health or suffering from some acute and painful disease as suited her object or rather as was dictated by her unsteady disposition. But with all these variable symptoms there was mingled much strength and independence of resolution which presented obstacles to every suggestion of reason. She was occasionally betrayed into violence: but this was directed rather against her offending companions than in opposition to authority and followed provocation. A friendly feeling which sprung up between her and one of the laundry servants with whom she was associated seemed the origin and cause of returning health and composure. She readily joined the industrious in order to enjoy the society of her acquaintance: engaged earnestly and constantly in labor, was removed from all annoyances read and fanned and gradually lost the morbid tone and train of feeling which at once created and was kept in existence by these. She left the establishment filled with gratitude and regret

Discharged

№ 242.

Admitted 27 Nov 1843

Agnes Dempster. Ct. Unmarried. A woman of small stature: of an active bilio-nervous temperament: exceedingly restless abusive & destructive of whom or of whose disease literally nothing is known. The Procurator Fiscal writes "I am in the course of inquiry as to where the Lunatic comes from and the Parish liable to support her and will transmit as early as possible any information received".

2. The cause is said to be at present "unknown".

3. The premonitory symptoms if any are likewise said to be at present unknown"

4. The existing symptoms are further reported to be "at present unknown". She is however obviously a furious and destructive maniac. She prefers burning as a mode of destruction and has been suspected & believed as an incendiary. She generally sets huddled in a Corner: watching narrowly all that is going on around: and rarely speaking except when addressed when she represents a fury admirably swearing spitting and quarrelling in impudent antipathy. When soothed however or when she has an object such as snuff to gain it is in her power to assume the most bland and winning aspect and demeanour playing the Angel as readily and as effectually as the demon. She is thin withered but in good health: sleeps little during the night but would do so, if permitted, during the day. As the superstructure of some delusion which has not been detected, she imagines that she has long been acquainted with every individual she sees, that they are all of the opposite sex and bear the names and designations of her familiars. She has been once or twice indeed to engage in occupation and there is but little doubt that she is a capital workwoman.

5 The inquiry as to the present being the first attack of derangement or a relapse is answered in the same way as all the others - "Not known the Lunatic being a Stranger"

6.

No 242

6 She is reported to have displayed no suicidal tendency since her incarceration.

7. She vilifies and vituperates every one who opposes her will, or molests her and destroys her own clothes and every article of furniture she can reach.

8 Nothing is known of her friends or their history.

9. She was under no treatment until she was placed in prison and there she was placed under restraint to prevent her "noisy mischief".

10 The disease is reported to be of 7 or 8 years standing; but the fact is not known precisely.

1 June 1844. This individual is perhaps somewhat more composed she may even occasionally be found engaged for hours at plain work: but she is still an incarnation of rapid restless motion and protesting although unmeaning mischief. When much incensed, or in the struggle which precedes her seclusion she may strike those around but in general she confines her indignation to abusive epithets, to the most frightful maledictions and objurgations and to looks of withering scorn. Her vocabulary is replete with slang, indecency and blasphemy. When appeased or exhausted by her own passion she laughs at these rebellions, is courteous and cunning and readily assumes the tone and expression of her trade in order to exhort compliance with her wishes. This halcyon state is of short duration and may be disturbed by the most trivial causes: the refusal of snuff the contradiction of some extravagant and mundane assertion

No 2142.

a sardonic smiles the jarring and discarded chord and she loses all self control, shrieks forth her curses "loud and deep", threatens, stamps and becomes almost hysterical. It is when calm that she is most prone to steal, conceal and destroy: but these acts are now done upon a much smaller scale than formerly. Except when irritated she is pleased with her position: but when closely interrogated confesses that she sighs for her former wandering and precarious mode of life and that she desires to die in a ditch or under a haystack. Acetate of Morphia and the Bromide have been tried as represents. The latter is successful for a time: but the morbid tendency is still unradicated. It became necessary to exhibit Oxyd: of Bismuth to remove a habit of vomiting, for it seemed nothing more, which continued for some time. In all other respect her health has been excellent although she remains spare and sallow.

1 June 1846 So incorrigible and unmanageable was this destructive maniac during the month of October that a Frein was introduced into the neck in order that the effect of counterirritation might be tried and that the probable concentration of the attention upon local pain might lessen the external demonstrations of her dislike to order, harmony and tranquility. The total failure of this expedient and the possibility that such a source of uneasiness might provoke aggression malice and mischief led to the cessation of all projects to extirpate her propensity and directed all efforts to the modification and mitigation of its consequences. The removal of all real grounds of complaint, and immediate seclusion when excitement appears have rendered much less formidable and ferocious, for her fury cannot be described by any less emphatic term. It is necessary to remove the patient when over passions subvert her prudence, as properly immediately suffers and she has repeatedly inflicted severe injuries upon those who have opposed her impetuous will or attempted to control her violence. But even darkness and solitude are ineffectual in restraining her tendency to destroy, the bed clothes the first sacrificed: or should they not be accessible the walls are scratched and marked and mutilated by whatever pointed article she may possess or have secreted about her dress for the inclination to conceal is nearly as prevalent as that to destroy. Should all other instruments have been withdrawn she exercises her teeth upon the wood and actually succeeded in gnawing through a strong oak plank in the course of a night. A regular supply of a diet suffocation medicine

hot

her to relinquish this practice and demonstrated how far the will may be trained in such a case. When left alone and unopposed oaths are substituted for blows and the intensity, vindictiveness and loudness of her invectives and blasphemies may serve as an index of her sincerity during a struggle. In her more tranquil moments she is kind and attentive to many of her Companions: and admits the real qualities of those whom she generally vituperates and confesses her own vehemence and insubordination. Her mistakes as to the box and situation of those around her are less conspicuous: but she still returns many of her original errors - she still sighs for freedom

1 June 1846 The feats of destruction performed by this Maniac have not perhaps been so numerous or so extensive during the past year although a long list of low beds and clothes broken floors and injuries to the walls and furniture is recorded against her. But the enmity and bitterness of her spirit is not mitigated for her crimes against the person have been serious and many. She scratches bites and kicks all who offend or rather all who cross her path or oppose her course while she is offended. She is not deterred at these times by her diminutive person or deficient strength: her courage is equal to her enmity and she precipitates herself upon all without respect to their physical qualities sex or age. As a natural and inevitable consequence of such temerity and aggression she provokes retaliation and often bears the same outward marks of defeat and discomfiture. Upon a person who is confined in the same gallery and participates in many of her meals she frequently pours out her vengeance and this has happened more frequently since her opponent has been disabled by a fracture of the humerus some early defence. Her vituperative resources do not admit of being enlarged or sharpened, but they are perhaps more exercised. She may be heard at certain times screaming and howling in maledictions and blasphemies or disgusting and meaningless obscenities for hours and until the painful lungs and parched tongue refuse to perform their office. But although a most inveterate and malicious foe and unfaithful and faithless friend she has kind and generous tendencies. She would make an excellent Nurse for the Sick: but might endanger them by indulgence: she is sometimes most anxious to assist the Attendants in their most servile duties: she has been induced to occupy herself in work and still willingly refrains

No 242.

repairs during the day the havoc committed during the preceding night for it resulted in solitude and darkness that her destructive propensities remain activity. These are however displayed at all times where opportunity occurs. The tendency to incendiarism exists and is indicated by consignment every portable article to the fire through the bars of the grate. A notable example of the permanence of this propensity was afforded during the Winter by her ingenious use of a shred of linen tied to a cord which had been swung towards and into the flames, by placing the lighted match thus procured in an opening in the straw Ottoman used in the gallery and by lying quietly and tranquilly down to sleep upon it until during pale. She was found reposing in this manner, envelopped in smoke the seat partly consumed and burning. The perpetrator was highly delighted by her achievements. She has not suffered from fire nor fright nor restlessness.

27 January 1847 This patient has had Dysentery which is now epidemic but apparently confined to the gallery in which she resides. Whilst about a fortnight since she presented her usual restless wild aspect, her restless & mischievous activity, her unrivalled powers of abuse & blasphemy her vicious & vindictive tendencies, and coming into contact with nurses attending upon the sick or living in the irritated atmosphere she became suddenly and severely affected with the prevailing malady although irritable unmanageable, ungrateful for every effort to restore or relieve disease & debility have shown her of the most striking and offensive characteristics of furious demonomania. She has ill for many days & subjected to such active measures as her condition permitted. These consisted in the first instance in the evacuation of the bowels by Castor oil & this precaution was repeatedly required as the patient resisted every article that had the appearance of food or the exhibition of any article that could be reduced by pulverization. She was then subjected to the administration of some opium & Hydrocyanic A. Leeches were twice applied to the epigastrium & subsequently counter irritation by means of Sinapisms which were frequently repeated & at the latter part of the Winter period she slightly affected the ordinary emetic & purgative effects of opium & calcis Catechu & at a more advanced stage with Acid Plumbi & Lead and Sp Cinchon. The internal exhibition of opium was continued throughout but in consequence of the great irritability of the stomach & upper part of the canal. the presence of bilious

No 2142

evacuations the extensive ulceration of the inner surface of the
nose lips throat. Recovery not to be added. This ominous
participation of the opposite extremity of the alimentary in the
disease imparted a peculiar character to the epidemic as it
appeared in the hospitals & the case presented peculiar
difficulties. The hostile & acrophages & unhealthy proceedings and
ultimately so deeply ulcerated that the patient during the
last is deprived of deglutition & refused to take the smallest
beef tea & wine which were offered & added exhaustion
& privation to the pain & evil under which she laboured
these cases prove conclusively the application of emollients
to the use of the Stomach pump. Gratefully by washing with
the Sol. Chlorid Soda the Patient evacuated bile & brandy and
succeeded in swallowing them after the attempts had attended
with opposite suffering. As may be often seen in private
families, the most formidable & troublesome members of
of the insane is generally more carefully attended to perhaps
more kind than those who deserve greater sympathy. The
oddity, the mixed of vice attempt to deceive, the plausibility
of the occasional deceit of the patient had secured the
kindly interests of the attendant. For although displaying
the most praiseworthy exertions & self denial at a season
of great danger & difficulty, their benevolence seemed to
be especially engaged & the singular spectacle has
presented of the harsh care & fondness of daughters bestowed
upon an imperfect virago who returned maledictions
for indulgencies & interpreted marks of mercy as
insult & cruelties

Died

No 243.

Admitted 29 Nov 1843

Thomas Baird. Æt 21. Unmarried. Bred as a Saddler but incapable of practising the trade. He was taught to read and write. His deportment is said to have been quiet but cunning.

2 The disease is reported to have come on gradually but there are strong grounds for concluding that it was congenital. His great and only characteristics are stupidity and incapacity to nourish.

3 He is described as being very quiet: but this equanimity must have been occasionally interrupted by his attempts to gratify his desires forcibly: for he is said to have made frequent attempts to nourish.

4 It would appear that he has latterly become more sullky; but is never violent except when under the influence of sexual desire: that with this increased moroseness he displays greater imbecility. He enjoys good bodily health; eats heartily and sleeps well. He does not join in conversation but laughs immoderately at his own internal mirthful suggestions. His head is large. So far as is known to the persons who have had charge of him in prison he is not addicted to masturbation. He was placed at the bar of the circuit Court at Dungulvan for a desperate and obstinate attempt to commit a rape upon a young woman on the Public road from which he would not desist although detected by the Clergyman of the Parish nor until he was overcome by superior force. Although generally under the influence of sexual passion he seems to have formed particular attachments as he is reported to have wandered about the house of a young woman he admired, for months.

5. The duration of the disease is fixed by the reporters at two years and its progress described as gradual.

6

No 243.

6 He does not appear to enjoy life but does not supposed to undertake any suicidal designs

7 He is not violent or malicious: but all his baser propensities are roused by the presence of the opposite sex

8 The reporters are not aware that any hereditary tendency to insanity exists in the family to which he belongs but affirm that his Father was a Drunkard and that he has a Brother distinguished by being "very quiet"

9

10 The deceased is said to have continued for about two years Part of this time was passed in Glasgow Lunatic Asylum

1 June 1844. This patient has not displayed any of his propensities in an offensive form since his admission. He may have gazed rather intensely and admiringly on some of the females with whom he has been repeatedly brought into contact, but neither by act or word has he betrayed what are described as his characteristic diseased appetites. His expression is that of stupidity lethargy and indifference: but he is still so far influenced by the nobler feelings of human nature as evince greater interest in the health and happiness of his mother and sister than in any other topic. With those individuals he occasionally corresponds. He has likewise been trained to assist in cultivating the Garden. To a great degree his services are mechanical: but they are afforded willingly and seem to him occupation and health. While so engaged he frequently indulges in quiet but hearty laughter whether suggested by perceptions of the ludicrous or not he is loath to confess. Indeed, he requires to be freed into intercourse and individually views conversation

No 243

conversation as a superfluous labor. With his companions he is on that sort of negative position a good brave which a shadow moving constantly silently and unobservedly amongst them would be. He has gained much in corpulency since his admission and has never required medicine except for a pustular eruption on the face which he picked and irritated until bleeding sores resulted when several course of Sulphate of Potass were prescribed with good effect.

1 June 1846. The existence of this individual is still a blank. He voluntarily if not cheerfully engages in the regular duties in the garden without diversifying the monotony of this routine by marking the seasons as they roll by enjoying the pleasures of Climate, physical exertion or successful labor. He has not even broken in upon the fixed succession of events by correspondence with his relatives. All amusements, even his food is urged upon his attention. He seeks, asks for nothing. His aspect indicates good humour and self satisfaction and his ejaculations still show that of the eights fools through his mind they are ludicrous and mirthful. The mainspring of his conduct is indifference. He obeys all directions because he cannot take the trouble to offer resistance. He is never roused to anger and only once has his constitutional impulse gratified the supposition that he could be roused to love. Upon this occasion he made an attack upon one of the drovers in the Lairage and was so repulsed or determined in his purpose that additional force was required to repel his embraces. He never enters into conversation and replies reluctantly and briefly when addressed. He is of stunted growth but vigorous.

1 June 1846. If an occasional increase of irritability be excepted there is no event or modification of symptom to record in this case. JB has not again manifested any amative propensity, and although females have repeatedly passed him or been in his society he has either restrained his instincts or experienced no inclination to commit outrage. His affections have been likewise dormant. Letters from home are unnoticed and unanswered: he expresses no solicitude as to the state of his family nor a desire for reunion. No indication of activity of mind is given except in his discharge of the duties imposed upon him, in the burst of laughter and ejaculations in which he indulges, and in his perusal of the Newspapers that are scattered about the common

Hall.

No 243

Hall. His habitual cast of countenance shows sluggish contentment that he is satisfied with himself and at peace with the world. His massive, animal features insensibly bear a smile or grin, which is only partially dispelled by the supervening of anger and disappointment. Purgatives were given while the temper was especially disturbed and intractable but he has not otherwise required medicine or advice.

1 June 1847 The patient still walks about with his hand in his pocket as if sustained & upon & presents that attitude & presenting the [illegible] of stolid contentment; when called upon as he daily is to engage in occupations, he complies with a dull & indifferent alacrity as if he acted but under protest, the whole aspect & mien are slumberous and inert; he is of incompact & adipose fibre & calls to advance & stupendous of mental activity. The only stimulus which rouses this animal nature which impart at once fervency, life & muscular force, is sensuality. The presence of a female when unprotected by other circumstances seems to animate his whole frame with energy; & although no actual assault have been committed; his look & manner have demonstrated that opportunity only was wanting for the gratification of his passions & the violation of law decorum & virtue. He does not suffer from disease

1 July 1847 The present of the relations of this patient & the peculiar tendencies of which he is the slave have rendered it necessary that he should be removed to the penitentiary as a criminal Lunatic. The same stolid & passionless lightness & carelessness have accompanied his departure which have characterised the case throughout

Discharged

No 2444

Admitted 6 Dec 1843

Elizabeth Hall. Ætat 49. Married and has Children. A Lady of naturally mild and gentle dispositions.

2. The cause of alienation is said to be fever (puerperal) after her second confinement. The accounts given of this case as usual extremely meagre and few.

3. The complaint was ushered in by thoughtfulness and depression of spirits.

4 No symptoms have been enumerated. The patient is thus absolutely emaciated & restless: indeed her agitation never subsides being as marked during the night as during the day. Pervigilium obscenus and inoffensive in her manners but destructive of Property rather however from a desire to change position, alter arrangement and disorder and from her incessant bustle than from malice or an intention to mutilate. She may be concluded from her expressions to entertain delusions as she declares that the whole world is hers that she never was born that she has no tongue, that she is pregnant or in labour: but although these observations are frequently repeated they may reappear in the general incoherence of her conversation by the laws of association or dissociation in such cases and not as descriptives of an abiding state. P. small and tranquil: T. clean rather red. appetite insatiable. B. open. Habits dirty. Her friends say that the disease is stationary. The superintendent of the Asylum near Manchester described the patient as most troublesome and unmanageable: and her Wardrobe was entirely exhausted from her tendency to destroy.

5. This is the third attack. The first occurred seventeen years ago and continued two years: the second took place about five years since and last only a few weeks. The present commenced in October 1842.

6 She is affirmed to cherish no suicidal design.

7

No 2444

7 Her propensity to break glass, tear and injure is given as the only indication of a malicious disposition

8 No hereditary taint exists in her family.

9

10. The disease is of thirteen months standing. She has been confined three times in a private Asylum.

1 June 1844. This lady continues a furious maniac. She retains no intellect to regulate her thoughts: no modesty to conceal or control her passions: and she is consequently incoherent, voluptuous destructive and reckless. The Acetate of Morphine was prescribed on her admission with the view of repressing that inordinate activity of the nervous and muscular systems which exhausted her powers and rendered her unfit for the society of even the insane. But as it was apprehended that the drug might interfere with the power of assimilation F. of Rhubarb was substituted. Every expedient became necessary to remove and increase her strength as she was much attenuated when admitted and her incessant restlessness and pervigilium threatened still greater emaciation and debility. The Night Watchers found her asleep: and she certainly passed a very large portion of each night in rolling or dancing about the room in tearing the bed clothes or picking the plaster from the walls accompanying these proceedings with songs shrieks or ejaculations as the humour of the moment dictated. As this took place in the depth of winter and during extreme cold, and as sprains could not be prevented: temporary restraint of the hands was resorted upon, as the occupation afforded to these members seemed to be the cause of the watching. The result was undoubtedly satisfactory: She remained in bed under the clothes and slept soundly. Porter was subsequently given in place of Rhubarb and a ration of Bread to be served during the

No 2114

the night was added to her rich daily diet. It appeared necessary to give wine as well as Porter and two ounces were ordered to be taken every four hours. This highly nutritious and stimulating regimen was persevered in for about two months: without any appreciable increase of flesh. But the strength and firmness of muscle indicated that the process of emaciation had been arrested. During this season of agitation and debility the tongue continued clean, the bowels, except upon one occasion when there was an attack of Diarrhoea, were regular and the appetite voracious. The Wine and Porter have been discontinued but the bread is still allowed during the night as a simple means of satisfying the cravings of impatience and of morbid hunger. She is still pale and thin: but sinewy and strong and requiries almost the undivided attention of the nurse in the Gallery for the furious of which she has been constantly an inmate. Her habits are dirty and degraded but she is conscious that they are so.

1 June 1845. Occasionally a partial and brief development of intelligence and natural feeling have encouraged the hope that the mind was still capable of resuming healthy actions but if the history of the manifestations of the past year be regarded in the aggregate the most favorable conclusion that can be arrived at is that the disease has not made any progress. She is still mischievous, restless, inclined, degraded and devoid of shame. Her days are devoted to efforts to destroy or disturb, her nights are passed in watching scolding and tearing the old clothes to and fro. Her language when not consisting of a hideous jargon is rude, indelicate and blasphemous: she delights in vituperation and shrewishly reserves a particular kind of abuse even particular phrases for different individuals. During the whole of the Spring and Winter she required constant treatment for Chronic disease which being complicated with a slender and exhausted frame and weak cachectic constitution it was absolutely necessary to place her upon rich and nutritious diet at the same time that medicines were exhibited to restrain the secretions of the Abdominal viscera. At one time Dovers powder and prepared Chalk were tried: then Chalk mixture: subsequently acetate of Lead and Dovers Powder. Port Wine and Infus. of Quassia were ordered at the same time: but as opiates even in the most unobjectionable form in which they were exhibited might depress and vitiate the powers of assimilation the quantity of Dovers powder was reduced and combined with

Wine

kind. These means were productive of benefit but ultimately it was judged expedient to relinquish even the Dovers powder and to substitute Calcha: and Sulphate of Iron. The disease is now entirely subdued or only appears occasionally and is readily controlled by a few doses of Ipecac: and Opium. It is worthy of remark that latterly there was distinct periodicity in the appearance of the disease all the attacks being nocturnal. A new source of anxiety has however arisen. The patient is now pale, anasarcous, fretful: the Urine is sometimes scanty but generally copious: the lips are excoriated, the tongue and gums white and covered with Aphthæ which extend into the Pharynx. B. constipated but the tongue is clean and she takes food greedily and in large quantities. The swelling is generally confined to the Eyelids and Cheeks: but occasionally the hands and feet are swollen and the Abdomen is supposed to be tumid but this is doubtful. The Urine was on examination found to be of low specific gravity 1016 incoagulable on the application of heat and reddening by Nitric Acid. Whether these symptoms arise from the suppression of the diarrhœa gradual as it was, or from the arrival of the critical period, or from Climacteric disease or constitutional debility or from all of these may be questionable: but as Albuminuria may still be developed great vigilance will be required in marking and noting the progress of the disease. As yet the treatment has been confined to the administration of the Compound powder of Jalap: small doses of Mercury and Chalk and the use of the Infusion of Sarsaparilla with sweet Spirits of Nitre and although no decided improvement has taken place she is daily in the open Air but is weak, easily exhausted and unwilling to take exercise.

27 May 1846. This case has called for constant vigilance sympathy and almost continuous treatment since the date of last Report. No amelioration nor change was observed in the moral condition of the patient as she was alternately destructive and composed, cheerful and morose: in perpetual motion or hanging listless over the fire: despotic and cruel to her companions & clamorous kindness and help for herself: it does not appear necessary to transcribe any other than the progress of the bodily disease and the treatment pursued. Towards the close of June 1846 there were Manifested proofs of effusion into the cavity of the Abdomen and disease of the Kidney. On the 27th the report is as follows. "Face more anasarcous Urine

No 2441

Urine Sp. gr 1020. albuminous flocculi even on application of heat after addition of Nit. Acid which produced a Crimson Color. At this time the Bowels were regulated by gentle doses of Mercury and Chalk and other Mercurials followed by Seidlitz Powders. Various preparations of Iron were given to meet the tendency to : and generally in combination with Wine. Riding and Walking in the open air were enforced with similar intentions : while the Kidneys were acted upon by Supert Potass and Cyphi Caspar. Subsequently when decided improvement could be traced Quassia and Sarsaparilla were substituted for the Vegetable diuretic. On the 12 August the Patient is alluded to in the Day Book as "Taking fatter but her color still pale and pasty". An attack of British Cholera supervened in the course of a fortnight. A similar event took place on the 19 September which is characterised in these words. "Mrs H was seized suddenly with Nausea Vomiting complained of pain in Epigastrium. Skin hot. P 100". Various symptoms demonstrative of a diseased constitution were noted during the succeeding two months such as Diarrhea, Cynanche, Aphthous sores on the lips and tongue but these readily yielded to care and the common remedies. At the same time was necessary to persevere in the administration of diuretics as the fatty state of the Hydride and occasionally the hinitidity of the Abdomen showed how unfavorably dropsy would take place if such a drain on the system were arrested. In the course of December insomnia was developed. The other symptoms temporarily disappeared and Narcotics were the only remedies exhibited with the exception of the Sp Subnit Ferri. As half an Ounce of the Tr of Hyoscyamus produced little or no effect and as the failure of the strength was apprehended Potr was substituted & ultimately Ammon Solution of Opium with partial success. Repeated attacks of Diarrhea are recorded in the Months of March & April which were treated by Chalk Mixture. Acet Plumbi & Laud Sp with Port Wine as the frequency of the dejections and the state of the general system rendered necessary. During the last Month the development of new and dangerous symptoms was rapid and indicative of the most calamitous form of the disease. Diarrhea was followed by Aphthae cough depending upon Subacute Rheumatism of the right lung but uncertain in its character; anasarca of the face and superior extremities and scanty quantities of Urine. The Urine upon the 21st exhibited a specific gravity of 1010 without coagulability. upon the 24th the specific gravity

No 2411

gravity of 1026 and coagulation was induced both by heat & Nitric Acid. The Chest was blistered: mixtures containing Spec. Vine and Sweet Spirits of Nitre were exhibited while the bowels were opened by gentle purgatives: and for a time the lungs appeared to become permeable to air especially when these means were combined with Pills containing Blue Pill & Digitalis and Scill. But this improvement was of short duration and accompanied by loss of strength. Diuretics, Diaphoretics and hypnotics were latterly prescribed but without advantage

Died

No 245.

Admitted 5 Decm 1843

Catherine Stewart. Ct. Unmarried: but has had three Children. She is believed to have been a Hawker: but no information could be given as to her previous condition or history. She was transferred from the Infirmary to which she had been sent as labouring under bodily disease, to the Asylum in a most helpless, hopeless state. There is every probability that her habits of life has been irregular

2. Exposure to cold is conjectured to have been the proximate cause of the disease: but to this must be added extreme poverty and destitution dissolute conduct and disappointment. She was found in a most pitiable condition filthy, emaciated, naked and neglected but how far these circumstances were instrumental in producing the mental alienation under which she labours or whether the wreck ordinary squalid accompts of her position has not been learned. Vehemence and imbecility are the principal symptoms

3

4. Her aspect is sallow: her gait tottering and unsteady: she is often tremulous and agitated: and she is disposed to prostrate herself on the floor in order to procure sleep. Her look is wandering and unmeaning. She evidently mistakes those around, for former acquaintances and generally for her mother who she declares is in the act of preparing Tea, her greatest luxury, for her: or has brought her new or clean clothes. She is frequently either on the eve of a journey or has just arrived from a distance: delusions founded upon her former nomadic propensities When excited she claims intimate relations with her Majesty: is imperious and dictatorial and excessively loud and unreasonable in enforcing her demands. When these are not complied with she weeps screams and becomes hysterical. She is incoherent and inconsecutive. She pays no attention to the calls of nature. Is quiet during the night. Is clean and tremulous. Bowels generally torpid - but she has had one or two attacks of Diarrhœa since her admission during one of these immense quantities of shreds of Mucous membrane were discharged. A large abscess in the Arm - furuncle over various parts of the body

No 245

bony: and a sudden but profuse purulent encrusted discharge: all indicate a worm out vitiated ill used system. P small but regular.

5

6 It is not supposed that the patient entertains any suicidal designs.

7 The patient is irritable querulous and occasionally destructive: but is rather timid and cowed: and has (as much) no such tenacity of mind as to be able to retain a malicious design

8

9 She received no treatment in the Infirmary where her true condition was detected: nor is it supposed previous (her removal there).

10 The disease may have lasted months but its duration has not been communicated. She has never before been in an Asylum

21. March 1844. This unfortunate woman died suddenly during the night. She was observed by the night guardian to breath loudly and heavily and on his apprising the Attendant of the Gallery of the circumstance she expired. No new symptom premonished such a catastrophe, although such notices as those now quoted prove that her already shattered constitution was about to succumb. On the 1st March she is stated "C.S. looking pale and thin and very sanguine. Iron and Myrrh ordered & tried. On the 9th she is described as shrieking out the whole forenoon: on being put in Bed she became more tranquil but looks pale and ill. On the 18th she was still disposed to scream. Pulse natural: Castor

№ 245

Castor Oil and ℥ss of Rhubarb ordered. Throughout the whole of her residence in the Asylum a fatal termination of the case was confidently expected and every effort was directed to the maintenance or restoration of strength and to the regulation of the digestive organs and the avoidance of all sources of irritation. Her diet was ample. Wine and Whisky were allowed. Iron and Quinine were employed: and the bowels were quietly or powerfully acted upon as the emergency might require by Sulphur Mercury and Chalk Croton Oil or Enemata: but no impression was made. Total prostration of bodily vigor combined with almost complete fatuity generally terminate by general paralysis but in this case simple apoplexy ultimately however the cause of death as on inspection the left hemisphere of the Brain was found to be gorged with blood and apparently larger than the other while the convolutions of both were glued together by an effusion of lymph between the membranes & flattened. Attached to the last never passed beyond the narrow limits of some comfort which was about to be imparted by her mother: and the fear of danger when carried from one spot to another. A slight and flickering partiality was manifested towards the Medical Attendant either because he carried Comforts or resembled some dearer friend of whom an indistinct recollection was preserved. Anger and its concomitant vehemence she but occasionally from the general wreck: but of all the nobler Elements of mind, of intellect affection, hope and faith there remained not a trace

Died

No. 246

Admitted 2 January 1845

Margaret Bland Æt Unmarried. Of this patients condition no account whatever has been furnished. Accidentally it has been learned that she is mild, gentle fond of wandering and that she passed the last Twenty four Hours among the hills in the Parish of Tunwald after having effected her escape from the Poors House where she has been confined for sometime. It is farther rumoured that she has been the victim of a brutal attack upon her person: or rather perhaps that she fell a victim to the solicitations of an individual to whose care she was entrusted.

2 The disease is supposed to have been congenital

3

4 She is in a state of partial imbecility can speak a few sentences of simple construction coherently: but terminates all her replies with a loud laugh. She can repair Stockings. She is subject to Epilepsy: and is attacked generally once in the twenty four hours but sometimes as frequently as five times. She is very tall, thin and feeble looking. But her bodily health is said to be good. Occasionally and once after seeing a Sister she has manifested considerable resentment

5

6 The patient appears happy and contented

7 The patient is perfectly inoffensive and good humoured

8 The father of the patient is said to be a healthy yeoman but nothing is known of the predispositions of the family

9

10.

No 216

10 The Patient has resided in the Poors House.

1 June 1844 After procuring a free evacuation of the Bowels Nitrate of Silver was tried in this case without effect. Sometimes formerly purgatives have been prescribed but rather with the view of unloading the Bowels than under the impression that any impression could be made in the convulsive disease. The fits are very irregular in their recurrence. Occasionally two or three follow in rapid succession: at other times a week may elapse and no attack be observed. They may be preceded, or followed or accompanied by great irascibility of temper: but most frequently the ill humour is roused when the interval between the fits is long. They very generally occur during the night while the patient is asleep who presents the very common but dangerous habit of turning on her face. The bed she uses is placed on the floor, to guard against the danger of falls: but it is difficult to provide for the tendency now alluded to. The night guardian is directed to exert much vigilance in relieving her position and has repeatedly saved her from suffocation. Although her sleep be natural and sufficient she is often drowsy but during the day and so lethargic that it is with difficulty she can be roused. When aggrieved by any of her companions she retaliates with virulence, but if unmolested she is quiet unobtrusive gentle and passive. Traits of benevolence and affection sometimes appear. Her imbecility as well as her bodily infirmities interfere with any sustained attention or difficult occupation: but when most rational and composed she has been engaged in knitting and performed her task in a satisfactory manner. She is slim thin and presents a contracted chest but is in good health

25 February 1845. The favorable account of the health of this individual contained in last Report ceased to be applicable very soon after it was written. The color of the patient became sallow, she first lost the bloom and then the roundness of her cheeks: she became less active except during periods of exacerbation and spent her time in quietly and complacently observing the proceedings of her companions from an easy Chair. No symptoms

No 246

symptoms of acute disease could be detected: a careful examination of the Chest indicated slight dullness of the base of the lung upon the left side: and, although at the time in comparative health, a diagnosis of the danger rather than of the existence of Phthisis was given. The course of the disease has been exceedingly insidious and marked since that time and so modified and diversified by concomitant a distinct affection as to render it doubtful to which of the forms of morbid action she would succumb and to which the remedial measures should be chiefly opposed. In the primary stage she is found labouring under severe Diarrhœa which yielded to Cowes Powder & Rhubarb she is a victim to severe neuralgia of the right side of the head & face; to Otitis or exquisite pain seated at the base of the skull followed by a purulent discharge. About the same time it was observed that the mouth and face were twisted to the left side immediately and for some days after the occurence of the Epileptic attacks. Subsequently there was a season of abstinence during which although the system evidently required support, she could neither be persuaded nor commanded nor tempted by appeals to the palate to swallow sufficient nourishment. It was likewise noted at the same stage that the Catamenial discharge, which was formerly regular, had appeared for two months and that her countenance was chlorotic. To meet this difficulty and to relieve the constant suffering referred to the Ear she was ordered to have eight leeches applied below the mastoid process: to have the Ear syringed: to take Tr. Mur: Ferri internally and to use the Pediluvium every night. Marienbad water was ordered shortly afterwards as a milder tonic than the Tr M Ferri. About the beginning of the present month she ceased to menstruate. Diuretics were employed and Catheterism for her relief and the urgency of this symptom passed away. All secretions and excretions seemed at this epoch to be sluggishly performed except that established from the Ear. As she again manifested a disinclination to her ordinary diet: a milk regimen in conjunction with Iceland Moss was resorted to and persevered in for some weeks but without benefit. Towards the close of the struggle the symptoms were anomalous. The expectoration did not appear until within some weeks before death and was then profuse: but notwithstanding all the sufferings and distress of such a condition and even when complicated with diarrhœa and consequently ulceration of the intestines the patient continued to sleep profoundly for the greater part of the twenty four hours. No amelioration in the mental disease was observed. She was visited by an Uncle and became animated and

and

No 246

and happy and displayed a perfect recollection of her relatives and family history and interests: but on his departure relapsed into her former apathy and falsity.

Died

N.B. She is the third or fourth of her family who have died of consumption.

No 2117

Admitted 23 Jany 1844 — Margaret Crosbie Æt 28. Unmarried. A shopkeeper: of good disposition but apt to be irritated although inoffensive in her anger. She appears to have been a member of a quiet industrious pious unpresumable family closely locked together by affection.

2. The causes of the disease given are disordered Bowels and religious excitement, the characteristic religious despair. She is a Seceder and although perhaps ranked upon through the ordinary channels and services does not appear to have been exposed to any ordeal of fanatical revival or polemical dispute.

It has been subsequently learned that she was alarmed while menstruating when the discharge ceased but subsequently returned.

3. She has been sad and serious ever since the death of her sister and Mother which took place about a year ago. She has likewise complained of her Bowels and has ate very little food: but no other signs of constitutional disturbance have been noticed.

4. Religious melancholy associated with considerable violence is the main feature of the complaint. She declares that her life has been a practical lie and deception: that she is a lost creature: that the Shop, house furniture and other property said to be hers is a mockery and hollow. She imagines that her deceased relatives are still alive that she hears them outside the window & upon one occasion made a rush with the object of precipitating herself into the street in order to reach them. She at first recognises those around but shortly after their entrance she regards them as strangers or different persons. Her aspect is that of great anxiety apprehension and misery: the eye is restless but heavy. The Pupil small. T. clean but furrowed B constipated. Cat. absent P small 80. P irregular & restless &c. Has latterly refused nourishment altogether.

The disease is supposed to be increasing.

No 247

5. This is the first attack and was ushered in as has been stated by symptoms of hysteria and religious alarm

6 She often speaks ambiguously of death and of being "done for" but how far her expressions may bear upon designs of self murder cannot easily be ascertained. Her medical Attendant thus answers the usual query "attempted to leap over the window but evidently for the purpose of escaping and not Suicide"

7. When opposed in her wish to leave the apartment or house she is irritated and must be forced by force

8 The disease is reported to be hereditary but upon what side or to what extent is not stated. The family are all traceable.

9. Regulation of the Bowels has been duly attended to and effected but without any mitigation of the mental Disease

10 She has been ill for three or four Weeks but is now confined for the first time

No 2147

14 May 1844. This lady left the Institution very much improved All violence was overcome: all hysterical bursts of grief and self accusation had disappeared: she displayed very little repugnance to food: and was infinitely more willing to listen to and adopt the recommendations of others. She followed the Attendant from Room to room in accordance with the established routine instead of being forced by her: she even attempted several times to knit a stocking, but she did not possess energy or fixity of purpose to persevere. Hers was that lethargy or inactivity which so frequently succeeds acute mania and is the precursor or the first stage of convalescence. Her silence which was the effect of horror as well as of inability to frame aptly presented a formidable barrier to any appreciation of the actual condition of her mind: but there exist grounds for supposing that her powers of observation are unimpaired. She has gained health and strength. The treatment pursued was active and varied. The Compound Powder of Rhubarb was at first prescribed: and the same time Jumboge and Croton Oil to act upon the intestinal canal which it was supposed was distended with faeces. Her restlessness indicated the propriety of trying the effect of the acetate of Morphia which was associated with the Compound P. of Rhubarb. Croton oil was used for keeping up persistent irritation behind the ears. At a more advanced period Aloes was used instead of the Gregorys mixture: the Morphia was suspended and Blisters repeatedly applied to the Occiput and Nape of the neck. Sulphate of Iron was ultimately conjoined with the Aloes but with no effect on the uterine System

Discharged

№ 248

Admitted 24 May 1844

Jessy Gilmour Æt 28 a Washerwoman. Unmarried. Her Mother describes her as quite gentle good tempered sober but accidentally demonstrated that she became irritable and intractable when thwarted and that she could be led but not driven. The Revd Dr Duncan has added the following particulars as illustrating the patients habits and character. The girl has a love of reading particularly preferring religious books and religious poems and is an ardent admirer of Cowper (and Newton) some of whose productions she has been reading during her derangement. Her mother observing indications of disordered intellect of which indeed the poor Girl herself entertained fears, has very previously put lighter reading of late into her hands but gloomy ideas prevailed and she was often engaged in corners wringing her hands and weeping bitterly.

2 The disease is referred directly to arrestment of the Catamenia. This was not the result of exposure to cold: but probably of some powerful moral impression, as it appears that the day upon which she was taken ill had been appointed for her admission by the Holy Communion, it is presumed into the Independent Church and this after a long course of examination catechising and observation. Her menstruation has always been difficult and the discharge scanty. Melancholy violence timidity and mirthfulness alternately ruled her disturbed mind.

3 She was observed to be unusually despondent before the appearance of any symptom of Insanity. But this always, in a less or greater degree, preceded the monthly period and her maternal tendency is to gentleness retirement and contemplation.

4 She complained of pain of an excruciating kind in the Abdomen and back; of heartache, faintness &c before the overthrow of reason and since that took place the principal symptoms have been craving for Spirits which at other times she loathes. Pervigilium for three nights. Obstinate constipation of Bowels which often continues for eight days: vomiting after food and latterly abstinence from it. She weeps and scolds in turn - is tormented by Humours. She has exhibited great evidence towards her Mother whose relationship she denies and assaulted with

No 248

with the intention it is conjectured to destroy life. She has on occasion with this disposition attempted to tear and injure articles of furniture. It should have been observed previously that she medicates in very small quantities. She is at present under the impression that she is on a visit to Thorwaldsen's Museum and has no difficulty in reconciling the apparent incongruities of the scene with her wishes She is however impatient to see the Minister

5 Eight years ago when the Calamanco first appeared she became ill some after bathing in the river and remained so for some weeks. This was followed by Typhus fever which ended in temporary imbecility. It appears that during this first attack she meditated the death of a Sister

6 It is not known whether she entertains any suicidal designs: but she importunes those around for the use of a Penknife

7 She dislikes her mother and all who oppose her will

8 Her Father was a Drunkard: appears to have laboured under Delirium tremens and died imbecile at 28

9 Purgative Medicine has been tried

10 She has been ill for a few days: but has never been unfixed

No 2418.

18. May 1844. There was great wilfulness of disposition, imperious temper and the effects of extreme maternal indulgence to contend with in this case besides the symptoms attributable to disease. She presented a compound of pride discontent timidity and vanity which complicated the moral treatment and contributed much to her own misery after she was relieved from her delusions. The Catam.s discharge was easily reestablished by the use of Tr. of Myr. of Iron in combination with Tr. of Valerian and of Belladonna: The Tinct.r of Valerian was ordered to be continued with the view of removing fits of Panic to which the Patient was subject during the night and which were followed by great agitation and irritability. Many other symptoms for sometime indicated extreme susceptibility of the Nervous system depending upon the Uterine System. Many of her delusions seemed to have a similar origin. She at first declared that she was about to proceed to Liverpool to be married: and in the absence of her assumed husband she exhibited an inclination to flirtation with those of the same Sex around but preserved that frigid and exacting modesty which so often accompanies feelings that require such a veil. These manifestations gave place to perishness anxiety and apprehension. When spoken to suddenly when touched or when abrupt movement was near her she started became tremulous and agitated as if or affected with sudden . No repetition of these acts, no preparation on her part, seemed to impart courage and firmness. The fear was vague and unformed. No precise object or reason of dread could be assigned. She experienced solely the feeling of Terror. It was always however produced by impressions on the senses and during the night its development referred to the visits of the night Guardians. Great torpidity having been observed in the action of the bowels she was ordered a course of Cathartics which consisted chiefly of Castor oil with Spt as the secretion of Urine was scanty. and of Ext.t of Aloes. This was followed by the exhibition of the Infus. Anthem. Nob. with Sulph. of Magnes. The Aloes were subsequently combined with the Assafoetida Pill: the Valerian: Tr. Myr. of Iron and foot baths being resorted to on the return of the menstrual period. Her own desire and urgent suggestion was followed and she was permitted to recommence her usual occupation in the Laundry but the bent or expression of the conversations led to immediate retirement and the experiment was relinquished

No 2148

relinquished. She plied her needle industriously in the House except when particularly moody or irritable: states so obviously reduced or aggravated by intercourse with her mother that it was ultimately voluntarily abandoned. The affection of the Parent for a day triumphed over judgment and the Patient was taken home: but restored to the retirement and discipline of the Asylum after a vain endeavour to reconcile her with home and existing circumstances. Gradually the indications of morbid feeling and irritability of temper declined and she was discharged entertaining gratitude and respect for those amongst whom she had regained reason and equanimity.

Discharged

Admitted 10 July 1846

No 219

John Hunter. Æt 62. Ship Carpenter. Married and has a family. Vide No 191 p. Vol. No facts have been communicated as to this case

The poor man arrived at the Institution at 6 o Clock in the morning accompanied by his son, a boy, whom he dismissed at the Gate: declaring that he could not live unless within the Asylum Walls: that he must obtain the assistance of the Doctor: that he never should have left the shelter he formerly enjoyed and that if not received that he would drown himself in the river. He waited the appearance of the Medical man: and then repeated these sentiments adding that the Clergyman of his Parish had been communicated with as to his condition and that he would "send a Paper" containing an Authority for admitting him as a Patient. In consequence of this statement, of his threats and of his obstinate refusal to leave the House he was permitted to remain until the afternoon when as no intelligence arrived from his Parish or home and as his suicidal tendencies might be developed if allowed to wander forth alone he was sent home in charge of a man who was made acquainted with his condition: but returned late in the evening with such documents as procured his reception greatly to his own gratification.

2

3

4 He is moody melancholy and despairing: affirms that he is lost that he has forfeited his Makers favor. He is sleepless, restless unhappy It appears that he threatened to attack or did actually assault his wife of whom however he speaks in terms of the greatest respect He is most deferential and obedient to all that is said to him by Physicians evidently regarding him as an Oracle and appealing peace and relief and comfort with the place he is now in and with what may be done for him. He is now stone deaf and can with difficulty gather what is said when it is shouted into his right ear. Circulation Regular. Tongue

5

No 219

5 This is the fourth attack. The lucid interval has continued about twelve Months

6 The patient has threatened to destroy himself by drowning

7 He dislikes and would injure members of his family but is much attached to the officers of the Asylum He does not injure property

8

9 He has not been seen by any Medical man except when the Certificate of Lunacy was granted

10 The patient can have been insane for some days only at least to the extent he now is. He was formerly a patient in the Crichton Institution.

4 May 1844 The shelter of the Institution invariably acts beneficially upon this mans mind. He remains disturbed and restless for some days: but his apprehensions gradually abate, he obtains sleep and regains tranquility and confidence from the conviction that he is surrounded by those interested in his happiness and capable of affording him relief and protection. Calomel and Rhubarb was prescribed for him in doses of four Grains of the former and was continued for five days when violent salivation and tumefaction and pain of the throat and tonsils ensued. The difficulty of subduing these Symptoms prevented him from joining the Class of operative patients as soon as he might otherwise have done

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done: but when he actually did resume labour his convalescence appeared complete. Henbane was exhibited also when the Ptyalism took place: and subsequently laxatives: but the penance in this and similar cases is the sense of security imparted and the repose afforded to the nervous system. He assisted chiefly in the House during his present residence forming one of a party which were entrusted with the cleansing and ventilation of the galleries appropriated to the Males. He proved trustworthy and useful

Discharged

№ 250.

Admitted 14 March 1844 — Peter Kelly. Æt 41. Labourer — Vide Vol Page

2 "Scrofulous and hereditary Mania"
The answers to the customary queries are introduced as however made of the truth they contain the only facts which have been ascertained.

3. "At present unknown"

4. "It appears declining". He has been transmitted from the Jail of Kirkcudbright: but why or how long incarcerated or what has been his deportment since this step was resorted to, has not been communicated. He is now quiet, dull and depressed. He has a most voracious appetite This may be the prognostic of a Paroxysm or the return of vigorous digestion and assimilation He affirms that he wore out his coat and his constitution in the service of the Asylum last Autumn. His desire for Tobacco is as insatiable as when confined during former attacks. He plays the fiddle better than he ever succeeded in doing before: but he may have practised during Winter. He has evinced illtemper and unfriendly towards J Kennedy and threatened to break his head with the Fiddle: but K. was the aggressor in so far as touching him with his foot in the performance of those antics and Saltations to which he is again addicting himself: which will inevitably expose him to a succession of blows buffetings cuffs and quarrels. Kelly will furnish no account of himself, but it would appear that his violence, if it existed at all was directed against his mother of whom, however, he speaks in terms of respect. He selected pills and has been allowed to have them.

The misfortunes of his Brother have placed him on the poors roll

5. "It is supposed to be the second or third attack" in reality it is the 2d.

No 250

6. "No Suicidal tendency"

7. "He is disposed to injure his friends"

8. "Scrofula"

9. "No treatment has been attempted that the Procurator Fiscal knows of"

10. "He has been ill since January. was formerly in the Crichton Institution"

1 June 1844 The Ulcer in the left leg having excoriated a series of Blisters was ordered Whether from the counter irritation thus produced or from the previous subsidence of the acute stage of the paroxysm there remains found but few indications of mental illegality or impairment and none of actual disease. He may be moody or melancholy: he may be anxious for green fields and rural occupations: he may even be discontented: but these feelings appear natural to his situation and have rarely interfered with his appointed task which was to assist in the domestic arrangements of the Galleries inhabited by Males He formed an intimacy with some of his fellow labourers and it became necessary to check the social tendency to indulgence in Cabal hours which grew up with this familiarity. Tobacco is another solace to which he would have constant recourse were his appetite gratified It is a difficult problem to solve when this man should be liberated or whether his isolations should be permanent The exacerbations of his malady must in many cases depend upon the injudicious conduct of others: he is assuredly for three fourths of the year a sane if not an intelligent man: he is a lazy but good workman: now, under these circumstances wit-

wise

No 250

were or justifiable to sacrifice so much to the fears of the community and so little for the interest and happiness of the individual? P. A enjoys excellent health: and is only retained among the Patients under observation from the present great numerical strength of the Gardners

11 November 1844. The subsequent treatment of this case resolved itself into the exhibition of Henbane & allay that nervous irritation which was clearly perceptible when the more obvious and troublesome evidences of Mental disturbance were absent; and to secure that sound sleep of which he affirmed he stood in need. A course of Sea galves was likewise ordered. Black draught being selected as an advantageous form. Subsequently the leg required to be blistered and as it showed a disposition to heal the sore being kept open by Savine ointment. His conduct had throughout been so submissive and correct; his anxiety and importunities to regain his liberty were so urgent and his protestations and promises that whatever his feelings and opinions and what ever the provocation he might be subjected to, he would control his passions and behave with greater prudence & circumspection: that it was recommended he should again be placed on Parole and the Authorities having consented he was

Discharged