Southern Counties Asylum Case Book vol. 4

Publication/Creation

June 1852-April 1853

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cevmhryf

License and attribution

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

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

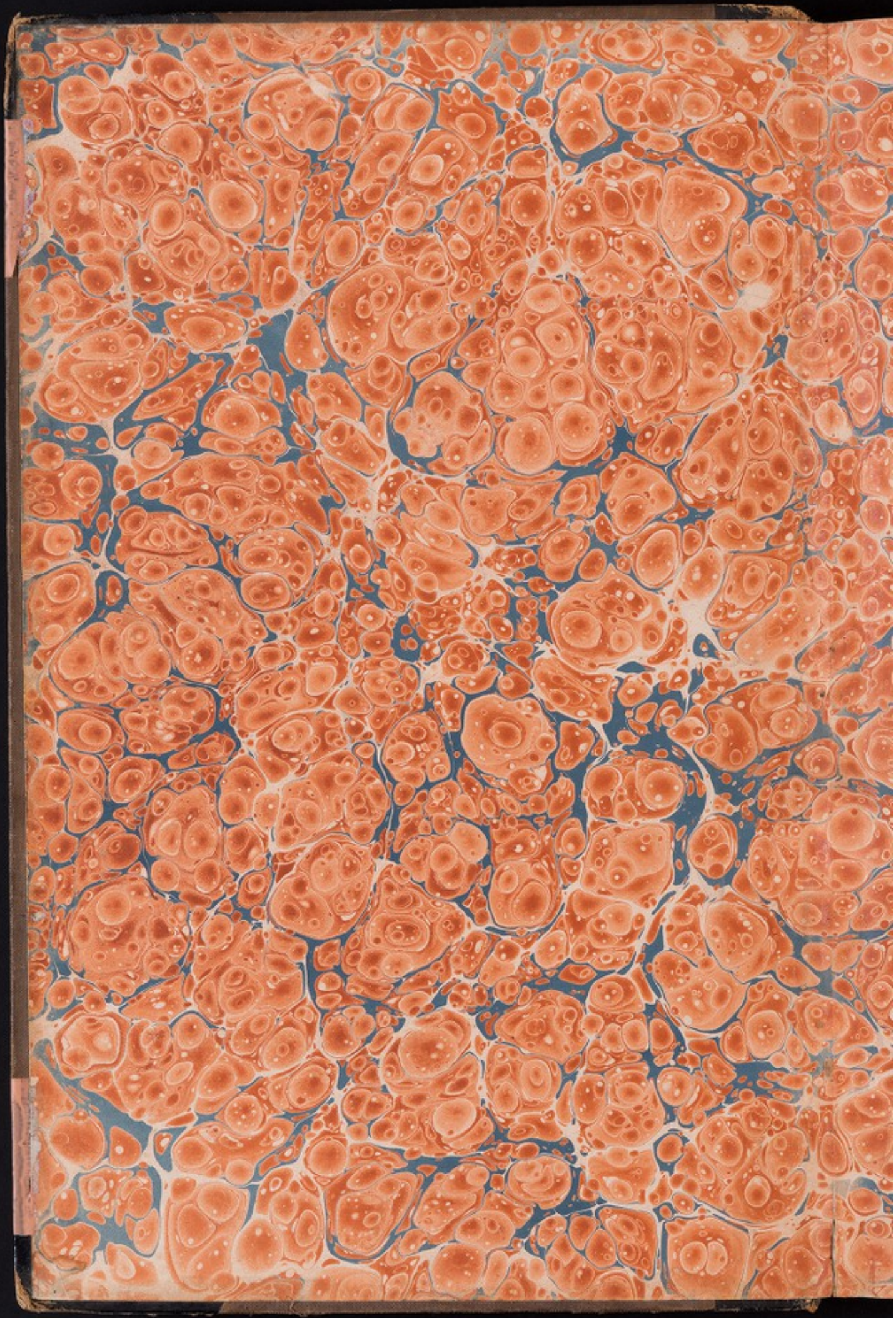
Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

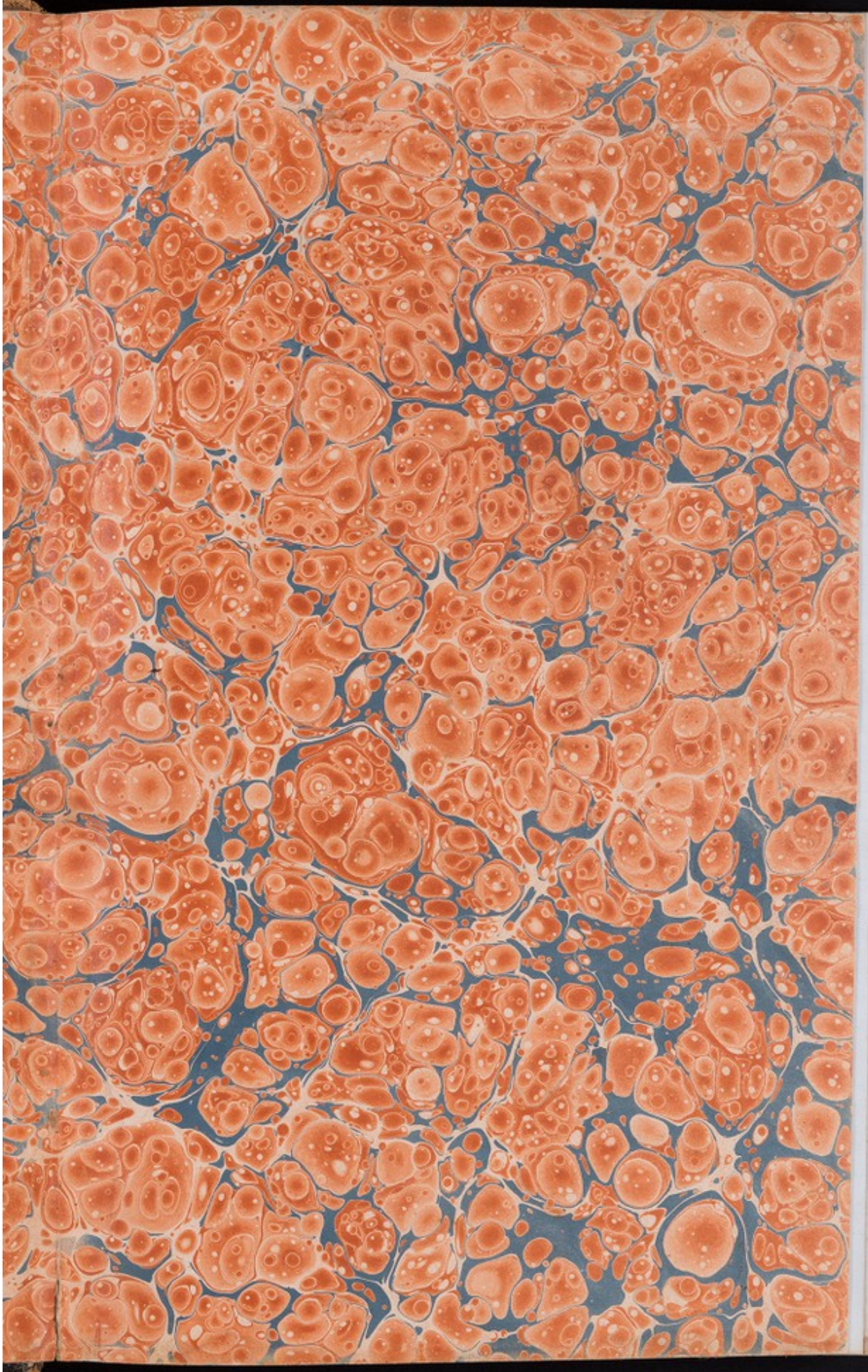
wellcome collection

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

1. 6. 1852 — 2. 4. 1853

223 - 292





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

1989.73

2/4

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

N°. 223, to N°. 292.

Vol. 4.

1989.73

DGH1/5/21/2/4

Aitken, Ann P.153 ✓
Aitken, Elizabeth P.229 ✓
Aitken, Alexander P.384 ✓

Brodie Series 65 ✓
Blain, Margaret P.93 ✓
Bryson, Helen P.129 ✓
Beggs, Anne P.1441 ✓
Brackenridge, Benjamin P.1405 ✓

Chapman Agnes 55 ✓
Campbell, James P.111 ✓
Currie, Mary P.223 ✓
Cradie, Ellen P.253 ✓
Carruthers, Richard P.285 ✓
Campbell, Jane P.339 ✓
Cunningham, Grace P.363 ✓
Craig, Margaret P.399 ✓

Dickie Series 11 ✓
Dick, John P.239 ✓
Davidson, Elizabeth P.263 ✓

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

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

Gibb, Alexander P81 /
Gyde, Eliza P193 /

Hyslop Andrew 18 /
Hadden Peter 39 /
Hepburn, Sarah P. 165 /
Hamilton, James P. 281 /
Hart, Jacobina P369 /
Heuchan, Margaret P381 /

Jenny Ely Book 61

Jaffray, Janet	P159	✓
Johnston, Agnes	P214	✓
Jardine, John	P354	✓

Keddie Jane		✓
Keenan, John	P199	✓
Kerr, Agnes	P245	✓
Kelly, William	P303	✓
Kirkpatrick Agnes	45	✓

Kelly or Kelty ? Possibly the latter.

Moffat, Janet	P205	✓
Munro, Walter Young	P291	✓
Munro, Peter Dar	P294	✓
Milnain, Jane	P315	✓
Moffat, William	P351	✓
Milligan, Hannah	P375	✓

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

McMinn Agnes 15 ✓
McKay Thomas 29 ✓
McMillin Jane 47 ✓
McDonal Agnes 105 ✓
McNicol. John 123 ✓
McTurk, And. 135 ✓
McKie, Mary 251 ✓
McBride, Barbara 269 ✓
McMillan Mary 333 ✓

Neilson, Anne 345 ✓

Porter Eleazer 21 ✓
Paterson, John 144 ✓
Potts, Sarah 324 ✓

Richardson Wm 58 ✓
Rogerson, John Johnston 309 ✓

Scott Christina 27 ✓
Strong Elizabeth 71 ✓
Sloan, James 99 ✓
Scott, Elizabeth 173 ✓
Stewat, Thomas 245 ✓
Seaton, John 321 ✓
Stevenson, Margaret 393 ✓

Turner Robert 7 ✓
Taylor, James 84 ✓
Thomson, Margaret 211 ✓

Watson, Thomas 114
Wightman, Nicholas 184

Young, William 181

No 223

Jane Kidd

Admitted 6 June 1832

1832 Married a Domestic Servant of a good disposition & gentle deportment She can read & write a little

2 The disease is attributed to the accusations by a fellow servant She is exceedingly violent & vociferous raving mad that every one around her is her enemy

3 She was observed to be grave before the invasion of the Malady

4 She fractured her arm some years ago but has always enjoyed good health until now

5 She is restless & noisy: her language is incoherent the malady appears to be increasing in the general complexion of her thoughts there is evidently a predominating train of morbid suggestion 1 the imperative call duty urges her to do good to fulfil Truth 2 that she was about to be married 3 the names of persons individually who may have been connected with her present condition

6 The sense of hearing appears to be exalted the appetite digestion & natural the respiration & circulation are both said to be healthy but on the arrival of the patient at the Institution perhaps as the consequence of the cries, struggles or even the journey her pulse was strong & rapid

7 This is the first attack

8 She sees hostility in every one who approaches conceives that she is about to be poisoned therefore refuses food Constant Surveillance

9 Has attempted to jump through a window

10 She used destroy her relations & has manifested a her enthusiasm by tearing & spitting when she is restrained She is not excited by any particular subject

11 No hereditary taint is known to exist in the family

12 She has taken frequent & violent paroxysms without benefit

No 223

13 She has been unsound for about 10 days but has never been in an Asylum

6 November 1862. The first entry of observations upon this case affords an epitome of the symptoms which prevailed in different degrees of intensity and in different combinations for months "2d June Pt extremely violent She leaps dances bites, strikes, tears vociferates, rhyming all her sentences. She persevers in these manifestations night and day. Individually her mischievous practices afford a test of the forbearance vigilance of the attendants, but she is so perfect an imitator that she copies & makes her own all the acts of insubordination which she may witness. She rarely can be diverted from the frantic gesticulation of the moment in order to converse but she has already spoken to the attendants of a disappointment in marriage as the cause of her mental agitation. A caravan drive has been tried and seclusion is ordered for its calming effect T. bay steak aperi B. have not acted Micturated ℥ Sp gr 1028 Effervesc with Sol of Lanified by Heat ℥ 120 of small calibre. To have milk" After repeated attempts to incorporate her with the convalescent groups instituted as these were by temporary composure this remarked on the 9th July "Pt excited but less violent. Incoherent drive. Has been no perfectly lucid interval" After much excitement, incessant feuds with the patients, great sacrifice of wearing apparel, the patient became so calm as in the month of August to be admitted to the workroom where for a time she was merely a spectator but ultimately her participation in the labors going on was spontaneous even at a time when irrational incoherent & when self exerted consequent composure were the chief indications of progressive convalescence. She is now much better: but there is still detectable considerable excitability & loquacity. The remedial means at first resorted to were purgatives & the repeated exhibition of the Sol Acet Morph latterly the means have consisted in the use of Wines Tinct & Ferri: the Warm Bath and local Bloodletting for the purpose of reestablishing the Catamenia.

Discharged.

No 224
Rob Turner
Admitted 8 June 1852

Aet 17 Unmarried Formerly a Smith Has a superficial knowledge of Moderate education good disposition Good behaviour His parents are deceased

2 The disease is traced to the disapprobation of his Employer & has been chiefly characterised by his belief that he is to be Damned, the devil &c

3 The invasion of the disease was preceded & accompanied by depression, irritability of temper & peculiarity

4 It is reported that he has been subject to convulsions since the attack of alienation in which there occurred inclusion & rigidity of the limbs but no loss of consciousness

5 The prominent symptoms have been despondency & delusion

6 The patient a pale of spare & feeble habit; presenting a small head prominent eyes in the left of which there appears a slight tendency to ptosis, dilatation of the pupils: clean tongue: less than a degree of deafness & that disposition to repeat aloud & loud what is addressed to him which abstracted minds resort to which is likewise resorted to when impressions are transmitted or received slowly the other external senses are concluded to be normal but no impression can be supplied upon them by any other point

7 This is the first attack

8

9

11 He does not destroy property nor is he malicious but he appears to be suspected against his father He comes excited when religious topics are alluded to

11 Both father & mother are nervous

12 His head has been shaved & cold water applied to the Scalp Two leeches have likewise been applied behind each ear

13 He has been missing for a week but was before placed in Lunatic Asylum

No 224.

28th October 1852. This boy was at first frequently excited so far as the agitation of grief deserves to be so designated. His deportment in general however corresponded rather to apprehension, perplexity and astonishment than to sorrow. After considerable mitigation of the disease it is noticed 6 July " R. T. has had several paroxysms of hysterical weeping sobbing. He affirms that these signs of emotion are the result of "the pangs of despised love". It is probable that this is a delusion". He was at this period removed to the industrial class: he immediately joined in field labor with the aid of which in conjunction with the administration of sulph iron tabes the use of the warm bath he made a rapid progress towards greater manliness and fortitude. In the earlier stage Tinct Hyosciam Hæpatines were prescribed. His restoration appeared complete he left the establishment unwillingly.

Discharged.

No 225
Andrew Styslop
Admitted 12 June 1852

1 2170 A Widower Farmer of moderate education, gives the portion
of good conduct

2 No cause has been assigned

3 His manner became more excited that could not sleep before the
accession of the disease

4 He has not labored under Epilepsy

5 The patient has been described as laboring under Mania for 4
weeks alternating with depression

6 The appetite is good & requires the assistance of medicine

7 This is the first attack

8 He labors under the delusion that he is constantly fighting with devils
& that he is himself God

9 He has threatened to cut his throat but has never attempted to do so

10 He has thrown a chair at the person attending him but is not excited
by any particular subject

11 A Cousin labored under Mental disease brought on by drinking

12

13 The patient has been insane for about 8 days but has not been in
Confinement before

7th August 1852. Subsequent to admission this person presented the features of doubt and difficulty of apprehension than the phenomena of mania. There might however, be the effects of the reawakening of intelligence. There was much garrulity: an undue anxiety to dilate upon his own history and affairs: and to place in a clear and demonstrative light the spoliation to which he had been subjected & the utter ruin with which he was threatened from the avarice of some of his connexions. Occupation seemed to lessen this tendency and to restore

No 225.

his tranquility and reasonableness. He ultimately became a most agreeable and contented inmate.

Discharged.

No 225
Agnes McMinn
Admitted 12 June 1852

1 1850 Unmarried ofno occupation received her education at a parish school then always been correct in deportment

2 Mrs Competence that disappointment of a kind not specified but occurring 20 years ago caused depression which was followed by excitement both of these states occurring occassionally since that period

3

4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy nor to any material illness

5 From the vague description given Mrs Competence that the form of disease present is Mania

6 Functions Natural DNR stated

7 The Menstrual attacks had not been stopped the menstrual year or not for 7 years there has been discharges of prudence

8

9 She has no disposition to commit Suicide

10 She has manifested an disposition to injure the person & property of those who restrain her. She is not excited by any particular subject

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

12 During the first attack she was bled & blistered & this has occasioned much benefit

13 The first attack of this malady took place about 20 years since but she has not been an inmate of a Lunatic Asylum

9th October 1852. Nell is a restless, intractable, loquacious person actuated by feelings of self importance and worldly care. Her position as a housekeeper has impressed upon her a tendency to dictate dogmatise rule imperiously. When this disposition is excited to morbid intensity she becomes utterly unmanageable by her friends: but on coming

under the grasp & guidance of a sterner & more inflexible discipline she yielded almost instantaneously & with the exception of slight vigilance and an intense inclination to impart information concerning her recent proceedings, the cause of her disagreement with her friends & similar topics, she spontaneously settled down into quiet industry & willing submission. She is now extremely amiable and respectable although perhaps removed too early presents no vestige of alienation.

Discharged.

N 6227
Eleazer Porter
Admitted 18 June 1852

Aet 55 Married a tailor of moderate education has long addicted to drinking

2 The patient himself refers his mental condition to drunkenness & idleness

3 The first indication of the approach of mental disease was depression

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient labors under hallucinations hearing voices & seeing spirits which with commanded suspending events or instigate him to certain acts

6

7 This is the first attack

8 He entertains many hallucinations of hearing

9
0

10 He has broken windows

11

12

13 He has been insane for 9 days but has not been confined in any Asylum

1 June 1853. The treatment in E.P.'s case was at first regulated by his acknowledged previous habits. Opium in substance was prescribed morning & evening stimulants were added when the despondency became extreme & the pulse indicated exhaustion. The quantity of the drug was gradually diminished without the knowledge of the patient. Hyoscyamus being substituted Mercurials were used in alterative doses as it was highly probable that the functions of the ~~head~~ liver had been much impaired if not suspended by the extent to which the patients indulgence had been carried in conjunction with his sedentary occupation & original tendency & occasional

depression. These means were not beneficial. At first the novelty of the scene, perhaps the kindness and solicitude displayed towards him & the emancipation from the constant pangs of self reproach suggested by objects in his home: induced a temporary amelioration. E.P. sung and joked and with an amount of humor which rendered him an acquisition to the party with which he was associated: he proposed to enter upon the duties of the workshops had actually carried this design into execution when his fortitude or happiness gave way: he was not worthy of being here, he had been guilty of such revolting crimes that were they disclosed he would be cast out to die: he proclaimed his iniquities: he became certain that they were immediately to be visited by divine punishment, that "this very night" he was to be plunged into a well pit hole that he is to be torn asunder by wild dogs whose bayings he can distinctly hear in the distance. He is perfectly quiet never discloses his horrible anticipations until he is quieted or until consolation be offered. Either his face is buried in his hands or he walks moodily about in some little frequented spot. He is much thinner although allowed generous diet Porter & stimulants present an exhausted cachetic aspect. He is at present an inmate of the sick room from the appearance of a large boil on the right cheek which has been fomented & laid open. He exhibits unusual vivacity & gratitude for the attention bestowed upon him.

1 June 1854 E.P. is now recovering from an attack of chronic pleurisy of the left side which was treated by the repeated application of Blisters & the exhibition of purgatives and alteratives: generous diet being at the same time ordered. During the continuance of the malady he lay rolled up in his bed furniture without complaint of his physical sufferings: but with a reiteration of his fears and forebodings. For a long period the pledge of the Medical Superintendent that no evil should befall him until they met again, that at all events, he should not be taken from the institution, appeared to allay his most urgent dread, but, although, as might be expected, this promise has been most faithfully kept the assurance & firmly grasped hand have lost their charm and he is plunged in deeper and more inconsolable misery. He rarely looks up even when his friends come with kind encouragement and cheering intelligence of his friends.

№ 227.

June 1855. For many months this patient has resumed his original occupation and has pursued it diligently. But his industry has not brought with it any amelioration of his sufferings. His fears & convictions of impending & immediate destruction by fire inhumation, wild dogs are as urgent & instant and do not now admit of mitigation by consolation or encouragement or assurances of protection. He covers his face with his hands when not actively employed & cowers timidly apart all men Even observation aggravates his terror.

The visits of relatives are powerless in inspiring hope or happiness. His health seems to be reestablished.

10 July 1855 Until the 2nd July C. P. remained in the condition described above. The report for a week will show the termination of the case.

2nd C. P. complains of acute opthalgia. P. 72. R. somewhat accelerated. 3. dry. B. torpid. P. rapid. Ry ext. Senn. & Nit. Pot. 3p.c. O. h.

6. Abstinent. P. rapid. R. rapid & not plenary. Slight roughness supposed to exist on right side of chest. Applicit. Emp. Vesic. Ry ol Ricini. Ant Nit Pot.

7. Tubiness increased. P. rapid. Discharge from nostril evidently the result of a large polypus. To be placed in a seperate room. Cont. Nit. Pot.

8. Ep. Feeble. Breathing rapidly as if from fear T. parched and ragged. U. Smale in quantity — Opacity on addition of Nit A. P. Rapid. Skin Hot. Cont. Nit. Pot. Ry. P. Jalap Comp. ℔ss Senna vel Bit. Pot propotu

9. B. opened freely. Retention of Urine. Catheter. Several Pints drawn off. Tremor increased. Food taken.

10. Ep. passed an uncomfortable night. Complained of pain in Epigastrium. Took Nit Pot. but no food since last evening. Summoned to see him this morning as worse, died before I reached bedside. Apoplexy. Rupture of Aneurism

Died.

No 228
6 Scott
Admitted 16th June 1852

Aet 25 Unmarried of ordinary education, Roman Catholic Religion
& Reserved deportment

2 The cause of the disease is said to have been Religious despondency

3

4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy nor to Medical or Surgical treatment

5 The patient is in a state of Futility. She was at first irritable but has for the last 3 years been passing to a state of Imbecility with symptoms of palsy

6 All the bodily functions are in a healthy & depraved state

7 This is the first attack in which there has been no change except that about 2 years ago she is described as losing the power of speech

8 She is reported to have entertained false ideas as to Religion & pecuniary matters

9 She has never manifested any design to Commit Suicide

10 Whatever wishes are opposed she has occasionally (although rarely) manifested resentment

11 Her mother was deranged in her latter years

12

13 She has been confined for 3½ Years at Somerset Asylum & for the last half year in a private family

4th August 1852 The dementia of this patient was far advanced. Her voice was never heard. She sate mute & motionless whenever she was placed – It was understood that she sometimes "hummed" but the omission of even this sound was never listened by the Officers. No external impression appeared to produce a greater amount of consciousness. She was pale, Leuco phlegmatic and her Eye

and ankles were found to be edematous. At first the Bowels were obstinately constipated and Ext Inuna Hyd c Cret with P. Gamboj and Ol Ricini were resorted to for the last fortnight however Enemata have been exclusively employed that the process of assimilation might not be disturbed. On the 3d the patient was described as suffering from Diarrhœa on the 5th the Stools were loose granular and the patient was removed to the sick room. On the 6th she is described as having frequent fœculent stools followed by others equally frequent of a dysenteric character. Pain on pressure of Abdomen; Skin hot; Pulse small Applicat Hemd x y ad dom Ry Hyd Subm gij Mur Morph grs ¼ h 4ª Suppr ij

7th Aug. C.S. numerous stools during night sanguinolent mucous fœculent all mingled Skin not cool. Pulse Takes little or no nourishment. There is said to be a difficulty in swallowing. Singultus. Interval between powders to be increased P. 130 S. Aug C.S. stools clay colored numerous no indication of pain or pressure. Surface cold P. 130 irregular weaker. Said to be pain in swallowing Singultus Cont Pulv ℈ 5 Rev. Mixt Suppr ij p r n

8 Aug C.S. Extremities cold & purple surface pallid exhausted drowsy glassy dejections numerous. P. small rapid Int Pulv In consultation time & Supr ordered no rally death"

Died.

No 229
Thos McCaig
Admitted 1 July 1852

1 Æt 21 A Tailor Unmarried of a moderate education, mild disposition & inoffensive general deportment

2 The disease is suspected by the Patients Medical attendant to arise from Masturbation

3 The confirmed disease has preceded by constant depression of mind, irritability of temper, wakefulness, change of conduct, absurd opinions disturbed sleep & voracity

4 He has not been affected with Epilepsy

5 The form of the disease is Melancholia Manifested Chiefly in the fear of grant personal injury & latterly these symptoms have increased

6 The External senses appear Normal; perhaps the hearing is rather acute & pulse 80 reasons digestion good evacuations Natural & R accelerated

7 This is the first attack

8 The peculiarities of the disease is the fear of personal injury from every individual who approaches him, intercourse & conversation with strangers & immoderate fits of laughter

9 She has threatened & committed suicide

10 He has destroyed his clothes offered violence to his friends but it is probable only when he dreaded an attack from them & conceived that they were restraining him unjustly

11 All the male of the Patients at present an inmate of the Asylum & this cases are nervous & exhibit a tendency to mental disease

12 He has received no medical treatment because no plan suggested has adhered to

13 He has been a hypochondriac for about 3 years but has never been secluded

№229.

1 June 1853. This man was sullen, suspicious, alienated from his friends and sleepless. These were perhaps the result of a habit of self pollution. The evil was explained to him; doses of Hen bane with Hyd c cret prescribed & as soon as the painful sensations said to exist in his head and feelings generally permitted, he was encouraged to engage in work. This he has for a long time done and although of sombre cast of mind he appears to be rational, enjoy happiness, to be indifferent as to the interpretation of his friends conduct & to possess good health -

29 August 1853. The patient had become domesticated. He was useful as a tailor and he felt his importance. He feared the indolent life which very moderate exertion procured for him in the Institution and in all probability he dreaded the rough contact with the world he had left so willingly. The will of his parochial authorities however overruled all such feelings and he was discharged.

Discharged.

No 230
Agnes Chapman
Admitted 2 July 1832

Æt 47 Unmarried Can read well

2 The cause of the patients disease is not known

3 No marked constitutional change has observed previous to the invasion of the disease

4 She has always enjoyed good health

5 The description leads to the conclusion that the present labors under Mania

6 The external senses & other functions are healthy She is very obese

7 This is not the first attack for it is affirmed that she has had lucid intervals varying in duration but that the present attack has been unchanged for years

8 She raves indiscriminately

9 She has not attempted to commit suicide

10 She is objects to everyone contrary to her nurse

11 Her family is free from hereditary predisposition to mental or nervous disease

12 No treatment has been attempted for years

13 She has been insane for 19 years during which period she has been confined in the same private house

1 June 1833. This is a restless mischievous maniac She is rarely excited to pugnacity. She is rarely free from some accusation of aggression interference and insubordination. She delights in although she rarely shares the danger of strife There is much absurd humor in her ceaseless harangues and it often occurs to the listener that she is endeavouring to render her observations as incoherent & extravagant as possible. She is overjoyed when she can abstract any article from the Medical man whom she designates "Modest" make

her escape with what she has purloined and then defy all attempts at recovery. Her propensities often exile her to the gross gallery but she is sometimes so docile as to inhabit the common room of the excited patients. She is still pale feeble and thin from the effects of a protracted attack of dysentery under which she labored in Spring.

1 June 1854. The debility recorded in last report became more decided. It was accompanied by attacks of Syncope and necessitated the adoption of the recumbent position. Malt liquors Iron Wine and a nutritious diet were administered, the Bowels being regulated by P. Rhei Rad Sod but until very recently little amendment could be observed. She was perfectly quiet and tractable except in the obstinate refusal to have Bed & the firm conviction that she was incapable of doing so: and in the limitation of her diet to such articles as she dictated. She appears to have gained somewhat in robustness but is still pale & attenuated. So far as her mental condition can be determined she is more fatuous than maniacal.

1 June 1855. Rather as the result of returning strength than of the increasing recommendations & commands of those around A C left bed, walked to & fro, joined the industrious classes and was admitted into their Dormitory as a calm and amiable member. Her manners became shy, retiring almost bashful. She was found in a corner busied with a task: she contracted her intercourse with others within the narrowest limits: She scarcely raised her eyes to those who addressed her. Her constitution appeared enfeebled but she has not been confined to bed except from an attack of Purpura which yielded to vegetable acids. A period of excitement about the close of the month of April reached a total revolution in the mental condition of the Patient She is now wildly maniacal: boisterous, ribald, rebellious against all authority and regardless of all propriety. She has become, physically, more robust since the supervention of violence. Her whole life is at present occupied in battle with those who came within reach of her prowess, in beating the wall or table, in whistling an accompaniment: or in uttering wild

No 220.

inld & absurd sentences intended at once to display her own acumen to serve as vehicles for her spleen and to cast ridicule upon those who have provoked her indignation:

1 June 1836 This patient again closely resembles the picture presented in the preceding pages: but a long interval seperates the excarcerations during which she became calm, shy silent and even industrious: was remitted to the industrial class, and although never enabled to prosecute the occupation enjoined. She derived gratification from what she witnessed and from the fellowship of the tranquil members of the community. She is at present pale & much less corpulent than formerly occupies a particular corner in the parlour for the refractory and although not destructive nor quarrelsome, she mingles constantly in the noise & occasionally in the strife of her associates.—

1 June 1837 The latter part of this Patients life may be divided into three stages Marked by distinct physical & moral attributes I She became shortly after the insertion of the last report, calm, shy, redeemed reappeared in the work room & although she rarely engaged in occupation she was participated by the companions quietude & industry which surprised around. Her visits here (not however altogether voluntary for she already felt the dominion of that indolence & to which she formerly so entirely yielded herself up. Potent prænomely with this addition she was losing flesh III She declined her inability to move or fix or support the ordinary requirements of the discipline which has not in daily exigent. Her taciturnity increased it was a labour & punishment to speak a few words & annunciation the tenderness as gentleness cruelty Her fears were more directed to dellusions of immunity from all ailment & indigment about Rest at the suspicion that she could smile. At this very time she became more emaciated, paler presenting a flabby anasarcous look —

No 23v

a rapid small pulse & low prostration in bed
Slimy stools were observed in August which many
here referred as the date of this era IIII the same
features aggravated & intensified mortal the last
stage of her progress apparatus however with
slight cough anorexia & then the repeated of mouth
mind & alternately merged into passive pneumonia
of which she died in forty hours subsequent to
the detection of the physical signs. Her exit
repulsive depressing, apprehensive manifestations
were strong in death

Died

No 231
James Dickie
Admitted 18 July 1832
Aet 66 A Farmer of good education & quiet disposition

2 The disease is stated to have appeared in June last but it is added that he received a blow on the head 2 years ago but was not treated for it

3 The disease was ushered in by depression, great irritability of temper & sleeplessness

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient labors under Melancholia characterised by dread of person, by suffering from the supposed effects of what he imagines are suggestions by a dream since & him by the connection that has lost or lost

6 He appears good but it is from the suspicion of poison That could yellow Lehnis unreadable Bulcard Bmall & Natural Tan especially the brow corrugated as in Pain pressed his hand upon his stomach & prefers a horizontal position Hearing is acute the other senses appear Normal

7 This is a second attack often an interval of 2 Months

8 He is constantly apprised of in part by Removing the means by which he wishes to escape by destroying himself

9 He has attempted hanging himself to drown himself on a mill & threw himself from the New Bridge Age into the River lastly

10 He has no design nor desire to injure any individual although he struggled with those appointed to prevent his suicidal attempts

11 A Letter has been sent to the Glasgow Asylum

12

13 The first attack commenced about 8 Months since the present is recent he has been an Inmate of the Greenock Asylum for 3 Months

№ 231

1 June 1853. This patient has made no new attempts to destroy his life and in place of obduracy he displays or pretends to display a most ostentatious docility and servility. He does not however faithfully adhere to what he promises to do or to refrain from doing. His misery overmasters his recollection or his fidelity and he casts himself upon the floor, rolls on the grass or trash whatever object he can find between his fingers until the skin is abraded or dyed or darkened by the process. although he has pledged himself most solemnly never in these respects no more. If these deductions be made from the original narrative the condition of the man is precisely what it formerly was. He is in all integrity a melancholic. He creeps along in a slouching half bent attitude with great vacuity of countenance which is sometimes, however, animated by gleams of intense moral pain: repeating in a monotonous chaunt or actually howling "I should never have been here" "its of no use" "I'm a gone man". He declares that he was poisoned long ago, or four weeks ago. He at first imagined that he could not swallow water and when he attempted to do so gurgled the fluid between his lips and the vessel. His moans and cries invariably cease or are greatly moderated during the night and it would appear that his desire for recumbency is suggested by the relief afforded by the bed. As in many similar cases his vocabulary is very limited. His sorrows are always described in brief broken sentences & nearly in the same words. Gentle laxatives were at first exhibited and of these Castor Oil was selected that he might readily recognise it and have no suspicion that either poison or deceit intended. At a more advanced period the Solution of the Muriate of Morphia was prescribed morning & evening but the case has not improved.

5th September 1853. An attempt was made to stimulate the self control of this patient in checking the undulations which he was incessantly indulging as a mean of expressing his misery which prevented thought & concentration in the gallery, by the use of the shower bath. The effect was temporary and partial. Family arrangements led to the removal of the patient.

Discharged.

No 232
Jane McKelvie
Admitted 18 July 1852

Aet Mother of Butcher She can read & write tis of a quiet disposition

2 The cause of the disease is not known

3 Unusual depression of spirits marked the commencement of the disease

4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy but had Typhus fever 6 years ago

5 The disease is the Monomania of fear. She is afraid of every object before her even she cannot assign a cause of apprehension She is in fear the disease is increasing

6 The appetite moderate the Bowels Constipated & Natural

7 She had a similar attack about one year ago from which she nearly recovered

8 She believes that she is scratched by cats & that she is sometimes surrounded by them

9 She has sometimes talked of Laudanum & of sharpening razors apparently with the view of self destruction

10 She has a disposition to injure children

11 It is understood that there is no hereditary predisposition to mental disease in the Patients Family

12 Sanative Medicines have been administered

13 Her illness has continued for about 2 Months

1st November 1852 With the exception of the first report which represents the patient as "Panophobic infanticidal: as not remaining in bed; as having been placed in a dormitory in order that confidence might be inspired and as being examined by the compounder whose presence was intended to assist. All subsequent experience presented it self as a quiet

No 232

timid docile person, offering no sanguinary traits and of affable though pensive manners. In many confessions & conversations she affirmed & from the clear and comprehensive range of intellect displayed it may be inferred that she affirmed with perfect truth that her apprehensions consisted exclusively of wild and irrepressible terror which had neither cause nor object which she could neither explain nor understand. She was panic stricken - but she did not dread the vengeance of heaven or the power of man: her sentiments were in wild chaotic confusion and perplexity. She conceived that she derived great benefit from pills containing Hyoscianus & from the occasional employment of laxative & gentle alteratives. She was at an early period admitted to the workroom and gradually regained confidence and courage. Her bodily health likewise improved.

Discharged.

No 233
Wm Richardson
Admitted 17th July 1852

Aet 31 a Hawker

2 Nothing is known as to the origin of the present exacerbation nor of the man since his discharge except that he has committed the act for which he was condemned to imprisonment

3

4

5 If on this & any specific distinction the case must be recorded as one of Furious Mania

6 He is then and dull at the usual pursuits of prison discipline

7 This may be regarded as a second attack or as a paroxysm of malignant in a mind constitutionally unsound

8 He reported that during a legal enquiry he declared he could not answer a question until he received an illumination from the Almighty & that on this occasion he resorted to grotesque gestures

9

10 He has during his incarceration assaulted a woman & policeman under the impression that they had robbed him or wrongfully detained his property

11

12

13 He was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution

1 June 1853. This man has occasionally but very rarely been obstreperous & insubordinate. These trifling manifestations prove however that if agitated by the pursuits & passions of the external world, or if weightier matters were at stake than the transgression of some rule or the neatness or the noisiness of some infringement on the fast of an associate: he might prove a turbulent & troublesome member

No 233.

of the community. He is a square solid substantial workman who has ceased to introduce himself or his concerns to the notice of those around: who seems perfectly contented and reconciled to his present position.

This patient laughs merely when interrogated or remonstrated with as to the singular aspect which he presents from the removal of his whiskers eyebrows & portions of his hair. This effect is produced by pulling out each hair singly. The act may be dictated by the same tendency which leads to mutilation of other & graver kinds as he has produced small boils in various places by picking excavating or otherwise irritating the skin: and as he can assign no motive for such a proceeding and as there is no reason to suspect the presence of delusions. He is still a signal Hercules.

1 June 1855 — Mr R. is officiously polite, anxious to make a few remarks upon the weather & then to pass on his way. He has for a long time been at peace with all men. His chief offence against the rules of the community is the use of the floor as a Divan. The choice of this position at one time universal among civilized nations appears characteristic of many degrees of mental impairment. Mr R's tone is that of independence, his look indicates intelligence, his exertions are valued by the gardener, and his seclusion, altho not repugnant to him, continues to be rather the result of a theory of morbid volition and of what he would do if liberated than of what he does.

1 June 1856 — The cordial greeting of and ostentatious gratulation of this patient conciliate all who encounter him. It is probable that these peculiarities are the offspring of his trade rather than proofs of amenity. He was a hawker and trusted to first impressions for the sale of his goods. In addition however to mere courtesy there is the practical demonstration of good feeling, afforded by his inoffensive demeanour and willing industry. The mind is partially impaired but appears to be so equally in all its faculties or modes of action, that no obliquity or irregularity or disproportion is prominent. That there may be unrevealed delusions is suspected from his frequent recourse to defecations from his appearing

No 233

partially bald, and denuded of his whiskers & eyebrows. His aspect is that of a hale and active labourer.

1 June 1871 — W. R. is one of those contented & cheerfull demeanours which soften & elevate the general tone & proceedings of a community of patients. He finds happiness in his position. His subjugation to discipline is not only complete but his thoughts & desires are interwoven with his obedience & his beaming countenance & composed demeanour tends to give a reality to the domestic quiet & tranquility established & cement the more incongruous elements which might destroy these characteristics. His health is unimpaired although subject to occasional hernia. His habits simple & industrious

29th Feby 1872 — There is no change in the condition of this patient. It is precisely what is noted above. That of a cheerful demeanour.

20th Jany 1873 — W. R. is at present in good health. He is industrious in his habits. His mental condition does not make any improvement.

9th Decr 1873 ?1872 — During the preceding year Wm R. has been in excellent health. His mental condition is the same as before.

31st July 1873 — Died

Note — The above is the date of death as entered in the Registers, but how he came to be alive 5 months afterwards I cannot tell J.B.

This date of death would appear to be correct according to the Minutes which one would presume to be accurate because of receipt of payment for board etc. MW.

No 234
Peter Hadden
Admitted 21 July 1852

No 142 Field laborer of a quat reserved disposition He can read & write

2 The cause of his mental condition is not known

3

4

5 No information has been given of the commencement & course of the present diseased condition It appears however to assume the form of Melancholia He labors under fear is taciturn & dolent

6 The patient is much thinner than when discharged

7 This is the 4th attack

8 He has at during the present attack a belief in his own immediately a fear that he is to be injured or destroyed a suspicion that he has been poisoned that the medicine administered when in the institution after still lurks in and acts detrimentally upon his system

9 He is suspected to have entertained suicidal designs when previously ill

10 He manifests no disposition to injure others or their property

11 Mr Hadden died in a Lunatic Asylum

12 Various degrees of mental unsoundness have been observed in the patient for 15 years

1 June 1853. Quiet unobtrusive dejection indicating a dislike to the responsibilities of the world appears the element of P. H's malady. There is no deep and dark despondency: there is no remorse nor despair: but there is sometimes vague suspicion & irritability. Upon such occasions the patient generally retires to bed on the plea of indisposition perhaps from real sensations of uneasiness. He found great relief from night drafts containing Henbane and morphia & frequently requested that they might be resumed when it was conceived from his comparatively placed & cheerful condition that they might be dispensed with. He engages in garden labor willingly & efficiently

№ 234

1 June 1854. S.H still buries himself in the gardens appears in robust health but is more frequently ejected suspicions than formerly and makes no effort to enquiry as to the duration of his seclusion.

1 June 1855. The civility, tranquility and willing industry of this patient must be contrasted with his taciturnity, reserve and acquiescence in prolonged confinement before any suspicion of mental perversion is suggested. He is an adept at mowing he has much taste in arranging flower beds keeping walks &c & from month to month these tasks are performed with slender prospects of reward more of emancipation. Occasionally a broader light is cast upon his condition. He conceives himself ill, retires to bed and insinuates that his ailment which may be real is owing to the introduction of some unknown ingredient into his food which must be imaginary. Or there is a more pronounced form of agitation. He becomes depressed morose and utters doubtful mysterious complaints and menaces which have neither meaning nor object nor result. He is a model in neatness of appearance & of unvarying strength.)

1 June 1856. It is believed that this individual is now in the exercise of as great amount of knowledge & self control as he has ever possessed. This opinion has been arrived at partly in consequence of his forming plans for returning to the world for establishing himself at Mansfield or under more favourable circumstances but chiefly from his gentle and obliging manner, his relinquishment of all suspicions and doubts and apprehensions and the uninterrupted zeal with which he pursues his horticultural labors. He is popular in the household of the Medical Superintendent and bestows his time and taste upon the parterres in his flower garden. He has been prescribed for while confined to the house by Catarrh. 29/6 20/7

1 June 1857 Fear & suspicion still enter largely into the morbid aspect of this individuals mind. He announces by his expressions that he is afraid he approaches the Matron in a state of preparation & insensibility

No 234

intimates that her oppression has continued long enough: that he does not know the nature of the new limits or the changes or giving greater precision to his charges that he will not stand the system introduced into his food any longer. When this fulmination is completed, he retires shyly among the other patients resumes his labours in the garden. A few hours his remedy known in other light or capacity than as a gentle efficient and Mercurial for moths or moths. upon one occasion during the night while allowed to fetch the water closet he had abstracted the Keys of the gallery from the belt of the attendant reached the matrons bed room door attempted gently effect entrance & when observed addressed spoke in such a whispered & gentle tone that his voice was not detected & but very few of his words were heard the suspicions of the inmates was directed to a totally different intruder upon enquiry. P.H. did not conceal his escape or visit & conceived that he was entrusted to make the effort in order to prove his hope by warning the Matron to diminish the quantity of arsenic which she was mixing with his Porridge. He is subject to catarrh & consequently his very sensitive as to the attention & sympathy which he receives. During the whole year he devotes his care to the flower garden around the Medical Superintendants House

29th Feby 1872 This person is reported nice during the night to have made his way to the Matron Apartments & to have remained to obtain entrance. with a view to kill her. as he supposed that she was guilty of poisoning him or of worse attention. He is very amiable & easily offended. He works diligently in the garden & is reported to be a skilful & steady workman

20th Jany 1873. P. H. is at present in good health and active in his daily occupation of gardiner. His irritable temper, over which he does not possess much control causes him frequently to quarrel with persons, and threaten to kill them. His most frequent cause of complaint is that persons pull the flowers he has spent his time in growing.

62

9th Dec. 1873.	P. H. is in good health at present. But his impulsive tendencies often find vent in rash statements against offenders, or against those who even speak to him in a civil manner requesting any favour from him. But he never does any action which necessitates his withdrawal from his usual employment.
27th. June 1874	Patient is in good bodily health. He is irritable and capricious. Having recently quarrelled with the gardener he refuses to work under him any longer
10/3/75	P. H. is again at work, nominally under the Head attendant: not as irritable as formerly, nor is it thought his irritability is likely to vent itself in actions.
30/11/75	No change.
20/6/76	No change.
10/12/76	P. H. is at present under a cloud: he persists he is "very poorly," complains of aches and pains, and is much depressed: has given up work. Put upon extra diet.
10/5/77	Patient has now shaken off his depression almost entirely and is again at work.
June 6th 81	Patient has been in indifferent bodily health & has suffered from a succession of boils
Feby 16th 82	P. H. is now employed on the farm: he is an industrious good workman but is morose & irritable
Oct: 9th 82	Patient has recently been depressed and was on one occasion found by the attendant suspended by the neck: he was got down & is none the worse.
March 30th 83	P. H. is now working with the mason: he is rather rude sometimes when questioned.
8 Oct 83	P. Hadden is still employed with the mason: he is a peculiar man and is best when not interfered with unnecessarily.
26 Aug 84	Discharged

No 235
James Brodie
Admitted 27 July 1852
Aet 37 Unmarried a Sailor

2 Despondency is asserted as the cause of the disease but is better admitted to be regarded as a premonitory symptom

3

4 He is not supposed that he labored under any convulsive attack

5 His disease is estimated to be religious Monomania

6 His bodily health is good but he is much thinner than when discharged

7 There is at least the second attack after an interval of some months

8

9 He is not thought that he harbours suicidal designs

10 He is not suspected to be malicious or dangerous

11

12 No treatment has been adopted

13 He was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution

1 June 1853. For many months subsequent to admission JB's language was rhythmical or exalted into song, he clapped his hands at particular intervals stamped at particular spots, turned opposite to particular windows at intervals these peculiarities merged into vehemence & were manifested in so wild extravagant a manner as to necessitate seclusion. These exacerbations became gradually less frequent & formidable and he is now tranquil eccentric reserved but to the officers good humored respectful His passion for Tobacco is gratified in defiance of all rules of right & property.

1 June 1854 JB may still be seen in peculiar attitudes. He grasps particular parts of the right arm with the left hand. he places his right foot upon a selected portion of a selected stone & there in loud emphatic

tones apostrophises either the object upon which he gazes or that which it is supposed by him to represent. This may be an act of worship. His mother has visited him and it would appear that when he had divulged many delusions to which he never has alluded to those in daily association with him. He is clean in person smiling in aspect & athletic.

1 June 1855 — For many months of the present year this patient lent his aid voluntarily to the gardeners, but his inclination to abandon the party to which he belonged & explore plans which he had no right to penetrate, his inattention to the direction of those appointed to guard & guide him & sometimes his acts of insubordination have again reduced him to the condition of an unemployed but inoffensive member of the community. There is less reserve, less of grotesque attitude; but no increase of sound intelligence. The conversation of J.B. is essentially frivolous even when not absurd while his deportment suggests the predominance of cunning selfish gratification, and intrigue over higher qualities. He preserves good health.

1 June 1856 — J. B. exhibits eccentricity in the following modes I He insinuates his heavenly or noble origin II He traverses a portion of the gallery which he inhabits in a certain number of Strides: performs a gyration at a particular spot and occasionally mutters a prayer or an incantation while he does so III. He feels umbrage where no ground of offence can be detected, ceases to join the labourers and loiters in the galleries for a few days until his irritability has subsided — This sensitiveness sometimes leads to altercation, insubordination and strife: but his characteristic qualities are urbanity, obedience, and docility. He is still in the bloom of manhood.

1 June 1857 — His patients disposition is amiable, at present he is docile & dutiful at other seasons he confines to occupy himself, performs certain gyrations while mutt'ring, intimates the high birth & lofty position to which he lays claim & is solitary & further

No 235

uncertainties in his manners. At present & his state the picture of good health & a even temper

29th Feby 1872 Most of the persons peculiarities above described have disappeared. He is quiet & obliging & performs his duties with great punctuality. He is employed as an Assistant in the cellar

20 Jany 1873 J. B is in good bodily health at present. He sleeps and eats well, and works very steadily and trustworthily. His disposition however is far from gentle or free from danger, to others, this more especially obvious at amusements. If any one does not proceed as he desires he pushes & drives them in a manner which causes considerable alarm lest some accident should If spoken to. He refuses to answer often, or makes some insolent remark.

9th Dec. 1873 J. B. remains in a similar condition as at last report. His general health is very good.

27th June 1874 There is no change in the condition of the above

10/3/75 In state quo.

20/11/75 J. B. now makes one in the Quadrille and Lancers sets, and is tolerably amenable to discipline.

20/6/76 In state quo.

18/12/76 Much the same.

10/5/77 Daily at work in the cellars, and is not in the least insubordinate.

June 6th 81 Still working as above: is quiet

Friday 16th 82 In state quo

Oct: 9th 82 Advancing years have had a mellowing effect on J.B. He is now quiet works well

March 8th 83 JB still works in the cellars industriously: he is quiet & apparently inoffensive

8th OCT 1883 JB. is quite contented to remain here. She is industrious & at home

12-12-84

J.B. now works in the kitchen to go messages & hand up the slip which duties he performs punctually & in a sort of mechanical manner. He still has a trick of stopping while walking & turning round. He does not speak much & things have to be drawn out of him. He is very quiet & inoffensive. He is a regular attender at the Dances which he seems thoroughly to enjoy.

See ~~Case Book~~ Vol I. 39

No 236
Elizabeth Jones
Admitted 2 Aug 1832
Aet 50 Married well disposed quiet behaved

2 No particular cause can be assigned

3

4 She is not subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient is affected with melancholia expressed in fear that she is about to be molested or injured by agencies

6 She has full food but is afraid to eat as she may be forced [illegible] with for so doing

7 The first attack reported to have been ushered in by inflammation of the greater part of the head & face

8 Her delusions altogether are in fear. She is apprehensive that some persons will take her away or do her harm & she wanders from home in order to escape this misfortune

9 She does not attempt to do herself any injury

10 She shows no disposition to injure persons or property nor does she cherish malicious designs

11 She has a brother in the Crichton Institution

12 No treatment has been adopted

13 She has been ill for about 11 weeks but has not been confined

21st September 1832 This anxious timid female was at first prescribed Sulph Quin with Mass Pil Colocynth and aimed for a time to gain ground: but incapable from her restlessness and the difficulty experienced in inducing her to take a sufficient quantity of support she attracted little attention until the 14 of this month when the following entry occurs. "Nausea: coldness of surface: abdominal pain faculent followed by sanguinolent stools Reaction immediate P 78 The plan of treatment of dysentery by calomel & opium to be tried". On the

No 236.

following day it is recorded "unequivocal dysentery. aspect more collapsed: restlessness. pain of abdomen either with or without pressure very marked; T white coated vomiting P 76 of variable strength. Apply Blister after emaplasm: Cont Calomel & opium until a scruple of the former be exhibited. Have Hydrocyanic acid either an opiate injection or suppository". On the 14th Sept the progress of the case is thus described "Stools of every description from partially bilious to pure blood P 78 110 T white dry red at point no vomiting Has taken food Cont opiate Magn Hyd chlorm Jalap Cont Acid Hydrocy Tr opii in doses of forty minims produced great quiet". On the 15th it is found that "the stools are frequent bilious: that the tongue is dark from the Port Wine given. She this day spoke in rhyme" Great debility occurred at this stage: and the close of life was preceded by singultus & great pain of mouth & throat.

Died.

No 257
Agnes Kerkpatrick
Admitted 7th August 1852

Aet Mens arrest. A Domestic Servant but latterly Kept for her father. She is described as constitutionally irritable but of tolerably depression & irreproachable character

2 There is only slight predisposition called out by accidental excitement

3 The disease is not supposed to have been preceded by any mental or constitutional change

4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient labors under Melancholia but is described as alternately depressed & elevated as being irritable & subject to violent passion

6 She sometimes takes little food & others she eats more than when in health

7 This is the first attack

8 She displays an aversion to her former occupation & sleeps but little

9 She has not manifested any suicidal intention

10 She has once torn the bed upon which she lay & destroyed some domestic utensils

11 Some of the patients friends have been "nervous" but have not displayed any tendency to crime

12 The treatment has been chiefly confined to the exhibition of opiates & medicine

13 The patient has been visited for two months but has not been secluded

6 November 1852. This proved to be one of those satisfactory cases in which the symptoms are characteristic, the constitutional cause of the mental irritation apparent the course to be pursued clear and obvious

No 237.

and when pursued successful. The form of the Malady was hysteromeny accompanied by apparent debility & indisposition to active exertion of all kinds: the presence of profuse leucorrhœa was conceived had as disturbing influence and the exhibition for some months of Gallic Acid so far controlled this discharge as to permit of a healthier condition of the uterus and of the whole system. The quiet cheerful regularity of the ward room, the gentle exercise and the occasional access to amusement doubtless Contributed to promote contentment and hope

Discharged.

No 238

Alexander Gibb

Admitted 12 Aug 1852

Aet 54 Unmarried. Mother of intemperate habits. He called mad by the Turks

2 The patient has been dissolute & is supposed to have induced a laceration by masturbation. He is melancholy & complains of constant Cephalagia & vertigo

3

4 He never had fits of any kind

5 The patient labors under Melancholia which has been chiefly exhibited in depression, aversion to learn home or to have intercourse with any one & attention to his bodily ailments to the neglect of his brother

6 His external senses & functions generally are said to be normal It is further reported that he is rather emaciated but is very obvious that the movements of the left arm & leg are considerably impaired He complains of pain & stiffness in the elbow & knee joint of that side

7 This is the 2nd attack after a lucid interval of nine or 10 years

8 He entertains some delusion as to his deceased Mother & very averse to go out of doors. He does not sleep well

9 He often threatens to commit suicide but never attempts to do so

10 He displays an ill & shy temper towards his brother & attempts to injure him —

11 His Mother attempted to cut her throat & he has a brother of unsound mind

12 No treatment has been suggested

13 He has been unwell for about 18 Months. Was formerly an inmate of the Cheshire Institution

№238.

1 June 1853. This patient came to the Institution cheerfully if not voluntarily. It is probable that even his darkened mind saw in the future the certain impending weakness & utter helplessness. Though tending to corpulency he has become prematurely old. His teeth are gone: he is bald: he dislikes motion and walks, without halt or shuffle, but with a laggard laborious step. His smile is inane and often changes into tears: he speaks little but is perhaps deterred from the attempt by the difficulty in uttering dental sounds. His condition may be defined apathetic patuity: but diminished power in the left arm and other circumstances would justify the suspicion of the concomitant existence of progressive paralysis. His mode of life has been irregular & intemperate and although no such event is noted in the history of the case it is believed that he may have labored under temporary stupor "hidden seizure" or some of those modifications of Apoplexy which are chiefly detected by their consequences Conceiving that one mode of acting remotely upon & altering the cerebral condition was by promoting the functions of the liver & by the use of general alterants small doses of Blue Pill with Specacuanha Gentian were given and subsequently the Hydriodate of Potass for several months but without appreciable benefit. His Physical aspect is somewhat improved but he is still indolent, evinces his dislike to muscular movements by describing sensations of giddiness & confusion in the head: and gives no indication of greater mental activity. He is visited by a Brother who is imbecile.

20th November 1853 For some months there has been increased stupidity & feebleness of the left side observed in this case. About the middle of the month of October the occasional inattention to the passage of faeces suggested the employment of the Sulphate of Strychnia. But the following quotations will demonstrate how rapidly the advance of the disease has latterly been.

31 Oct. M.J. fell from chair without any detectable loss of consciousness He received a scratch & some bruises on the forehead: but is otherwise in the same condition as previous to the accident.

31 Oct M.J. is threatened with complete stupor & lethargy. Even his vacant smile has disappeared & Unconscious of calls of nature.

To be visited during night and supported in his chair by Coguilt Keep.

2 Nov M.J. removed to a small Dormitory where he may be observed & assisted by fellow patients. This arrangement offended Shuellcross who refused to retire to bed.

№ 238.

8th Nov. The belt by which he is supported in the easy chair has pressed upon the chest & axilla as to produce ecchymoses. Another to be connected with the chair so as to remove part of the pressure to the knees.

9 Nov. Ecchymoses of Axilla have almost disappeared: the blowing of the integuments remains, Articulation almost abolished. Traits of countenance fallen & changed.

12 Nov At 4 large Deposit discovered on edge of right axillae in situation of ecchymoses. Tracheal mucus Rhonchus. To be placed in sick room and to remain in bed.

Subsequent to this period although were moments of greater vivacity & restored intelligence the patient gradually sunk into complete stupor & died. He labored at the time of death under Bronchitis but it is probable from the diminished secretion of the kidneys that effusion had likewise taken place into the chest.

Died.

No 239
James Taylor
Admitted 13 Aug 1852

Aet 19 Unmarried A Baker Described as good tempered. He could read & write

2 The patient assigns non employment as the cause of the aggravation of his malady

3

4 He has labored under suspicious since he left by presents the Cicatrix of an ulcer

5 The disease is described as Melancholia: but there is little present intellectual impairment He is alternately depressed & extravagantly gay & occassionally very excitable

6 The bodily functions are reported to be normal

7 This is the second attack He became ill soon after his dismissal from the Institution

8 He is said to have particular delusions nor recollections

9 He has not attempted to commit suicide

10 He sometimes strikes his mother breaks her Crockery

11 There is supposed to be hereditary tendency to insanity among his relatives

12 No treatment has been adopted

13 He had been an Inmate from the Crichton Institution for 15 months then been at liberty for 8 months

June 1853. To use the language of Phrenology J.T. seems deficient in the intellectual and moral powers. to have dormant or feeble propensities and to act under the guidance of the perceptive faculties. His acts, however, are few and more the results of the suggestion imparted by what he observes

No 239.

observes in others than of an individual impulse. He forms no companions draws no inferences: he does not refer to the past he does not gaze wistfully towards the future. It is said that he was unmanageable at home. but in the Institution he is passive indifferent. An attempt founded upon his plasticity was made to engage him in garden pursuits but it failed from the singular peculiarity in the patient of imitating his own acts. Whenever there was sunshine, whenever he could perceive his own shadow and he seemed to be watching for it. he paused in trundling his barrow in digging or in whatever might have been allotted to him in order to admire the sun picture & move as it moved. Exceed its gesticulations & ultimately to pass into an extravagant emulation of its leaps and gyrations. This stage continued for hours until the imitator was exhausted. He could give no reason for this conduct. His health is satisfactory. His talent as a player on the Tambourine has been put in requisition.

1 June 1854 D. J. is quiet tractable and passive although his tone of voice & look are somewhat gruff and defiant. Recollecting an encouragement presented to him long since that when the oven was erected he should be applied to as an assistant Baker, he occasionally but at long intervals enquires when his aid will be required. He enjoys good health: but is again troubled with ulcer of the leg.

1 June 1855 Occasionally D. J. has been supplied with a tambourine which throws him into a transport of delight. His knowledge of time is so true as to have suggested his incorporation as a permanent member of the band had not his fervor been so obstreperous as to threaten the extinction of all other sound. He is still good humored passive & unexcited.

1 June 1856 D. J. has more than once defied the authorities & committed acts of violence: but these are exceptions to his habitual Department. No attempt has been recently made to induce him to resume his occupations but he is at all times seen promenading to & fro in it

No 239

with a smiling countenance & evidently busied in some pleasing or mirthful train of thought. Addicted to Jronation: the command to use a seat is a fertile source of provocation and complaint At rare intervals and as if the conception occured accidentally and unexpectedly he demands when the expiry of his bondage will arrive but the reply is unheeded or absorbed in the greater importance of a new thought. He is pale but not unhealthy since the commencement of his present idle life

1 June 1874 The malady of this patient is partial futurity in its least repulsive aspect. He is apparently happy clean & neat in his person & except tobacco he has no want unsupplied. But this smooth tenure is from time to time agitated & by commotions which a life propitious future If he becomes indubitable Comes stage to gapes in combat in the sanguinary spirit of an accomplished pugilist III He abstains IIII He pipes his mine in his clothes. His physiognomy & pupes do Content his conversation is brief refers to the erection of a new Ray: & he lives without companions or pursuit. His skin is pustuled & occupied the ulcer on the leg reappears

29th Feby 1872. There is no change in the mental condition of this person He possesses very fair health & is daily engaged in out door labour

20 Jan 7 1873. J. J. is in good health at present, he is in a very demented condition. He is solitary and unsocial in his habits. But industrious.

9th Dec. 1873. J. J. remains in good health. His condition as far as mental health is concerned is one of great debility. He performs his round of duties with great regularity, & enjoys what small luxuries are provided for him. but he never bemoans his condition or makes any move, to obtain his release from here.

239

27th June 1874. Bodily health good. Patient is quiet inoffensive and industrious

10/3/75 In statu quo.

20/11/75 No change to report.

24/6/76 Improved physical condition: daily at work.

10/12/76 Much the same: indications - quiet - demented.

10/5/77 In statu quo.

June 6th 81 Patient is usually quiet: he however once hurt his hand on striking during the night to "quieten" some-one

Feby 10th 82 Made his escape since last entry but was shortly brought back: no motive could be obtained from him.

Oct: 9th 82 In statu quo

March 30th 83 J.P. sometimes gives utterance to the delusion that there are "wheelbarrows in his inside". He has just recovered from an attack of Congestion of the Lungs

11th August 83 J.P. suffers from heart disease. He has become much worse during the last few days. He has been treated with digitalis and iron with only temporary benefit. He has become very breathless and is at present unable to leave his bed. There is some oedema of the feet. His appetite is very poor. His mental state has become more impaired during the last few days. His pulse is weak, irregular, rapid and can sometimes scarcely be counted.

23rd August 83 James Pash died this morning at 6 a.m. His Parents have long shewn signs of considerable Atheroma. He has also been irregularity of the pulse & other signs of Mitral disease of the Heart.

No 240

Margaret Klein

Admitted 14 Augt 1852

Aet 44 Wife of a labourer. The mother of several children. Believed to be respectable in deportment

2 No information has been communicated as to the origin or progress of the malady

3 She has been depressed & sleepless for some time

4 She is not subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient is affected upon the present occasion with Mania

6 She refuses food

7 This is the second attack after an interval of nearly 2 months

8 Her habits are now sadly degraded

9 She has not attempted to commit suicide

10 She destroys her clothes & is sullen & silent

11 No information has been given of the formerly tractableness of the patient

12

13 She has been actually insane for a month or two: She was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution to which she returns at her own urgent suggestion

3rd February 1853. Besides great violence and agitation this patient refused food; lay in bed on her face; abandoned herself to the most revolting degradation and presented various indications of Mania. The refusal to take food was founded upon the belief that she had no throat that whatever she swallowed passed directly through her stomach & bowels. When attempting to convince others of this fact she invariably pointed to spots upon the floor in

No 240.

in corroboration of the immediate evacuation which she affirmed. This delusion is more frequently met with in Melancholics than in maniacs. Compulsory alimentation became necessary. It is probable that the delusion as to the absence of the throat was suggested by the state of the mucous membrane as it is stated on the 23rd Augt that the patients lips & tongue were covered with pultaceous patches and superficial ulcers which for some time required the application of the Sol Nit Argent. At the close of the month she is reported as having been admitted to the immunities of the workroom but in the course of the succeeding fortnight she is depicted as of dirty habits and as arrayed in a canvass dress. Such sudden relapses were for sometime of frequent occurrence, but latterly M.B. has resumed her natural manner and deportment, exercises perfect control over her instincts and is a conspicuous and industrious inmate of the workroom.

Discharged.

No 241

James Sloan

Admitted 16 August 1832

Æt 55 Married then a family a shoe Knifer

2 1 Suppression of Expectoration: 2 intemperance 3 Opium taking may all be appeal'd as causes of this Malady

3 Throughout the past winter he was much depressed; but the months previous to the attack of insanity, which came on gradually his spirits were rather elevated

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy he has been treated for injuries & an abscess of the parietes of the right side of the chest

5 The patient takes no clear manner which is reported to have increased gradually for the last 2 Months

6

7 This is at least the third attack. The first occurred 25 years since

8

9 He has not attempted to commit Suicide

10 He has not been irascible nor destructive upon the present occasion. Affected by any thing yet is by passing affairs

11 A daughter committed suicide by taking Opium to whom he has been insane

12 He has not been subject to Treatment

13 He has been insane for two Months when before in a Lunatic Asylum

5 February 1853.

This man for many months exhibited the following peculiarities I shewn alphabetically mad endeavours to divide his own words or the words of others into syllables letters and detached meanings from the fragments thus separated so it may be cast into a new form.

No 241.

A single letter was suggestive. One of his processes was "A is equal to B. that is Bambridge or Beetle B is equal to C B & C equal to Beech &c. &c. He was maniacal mad. For hours and days he measured or as he designated the proceeding squared the doors windows walls. He stepped along the galleries as if in the act of ascertaining their length or placing one foot before the other but to this he applied the same principle & every individual stone III. He attitudinized. He might be standing with both heels together, with the hands raised, poised on one foot or in some equally absurd & inconvenient position. While thus engaged he spoke volubly, embracing a great variety of topics which were treated in such a manner as to evince a considerable amount of information and self education chaotically heaped together & now heaved up and still more inextricably mingled by disease. Fond of descanting upon his own ailments, misfortunes and opinions, he displayed a degree of shrewdness, grotesque mirth and absurd generosity of sentiment as with his clamed brained monoculous visage excited a great amount of interest & sympathy in his history & fate. From his reputation as an opthalmic & manhood from his cadaverie aspect & an occasional tremulousness and indistinct articulation he was allowed a liberal supply of stimulants & a gradually decreasing dose of opium. To these were added Tinct Mur Ferri His recovery under this system of treatment was rapid & decisive. His progress was somewhat retarded by a severe attack of Bronchitic asthma to which it would appear he was subject, but on the of his complication, he gained perfect serenity and as much natural soundness of mind as appeared to be consistent with egregious conceit and obliquity of judgment.

His gratitude towards the officers was unbounded his unwillingness to leave the establishment for a home where his welcome was doubtful was at once painful & gratifying.

Discharged.

No 242

Agnes McDonal

Admitted 18 Augt 1862

Aet 21 Unmarried a Domestic Servant of an irritable temperament education is limited to reading & writing

2 She bore an illegitimate child about 6 months ago & was told recently the father has married & another woman. She became insane 3 days after receiving the intelligence

3 She was depressed previous to the manifestation of symptoms of violence

4 When about 9 years of age she had fits of what nature is not stated at short intervals during a fortnight. She has had none since nor has she required any medical treatment

5 The patient labors under persicious mania

6 She refuses food but suffers from thirst Bi-pulated & medicines PR Raccelerated

7 This is the first attack

8 She talks incessantly night & day

9 She has not manifested any tendency to commit suicide

10 She is disposed to injure those around her chiefly by biting & distructive

11 There is no hereditary tendency to mental disease in the patients family so far as is known

12 The treatment has been directed chiefly to the upstate & the Bowels

13 She has been insane for 11 days but has not been in seclusion

B. May 1853.

The history of this case may be divided according to the combinations of morbid action presented I There

No 242.

There was the puerperal period in which she was violent obstinate debased in which the mammae required to be relieved of milk in which food required to be exhibited by the Stomach pump in which she manifested every extravagance & absurdity that folly or fury could suggest. II The febrile period. This state depended, it is believed upon Bronchitic inflammation but was characterized by great loquacity incoherence and such defiance & determination that approach her person for the purpose of Auscultation was impossible III They was the Dysenteric period in which besides characteristic dijections there was total abstinence total mutism, total refusal of all intelligence or aid except what might be obtained from repeated Blistering. Her recovery from this state was complete IV The Phthisical period during which life terminated. As debility increased there was observed greater quietude and taciturnity but no evidence was obtained of the restoration of sanity

Died.

No 243
James Campbell
Admitted 20 Augt 1852

Ætat A Collier Uneducated

2 The disease is traced to hereditary predisposition

3

4 The patient has not been subject to Epilepsy— The patients nose right eye & left ear are discoloured as if from blows or bruises

5 The disease is described as Melancholia & is supposed to be increasing

6

7 This is the first attack; there has been no lucid interval

8

9

10 He is stated to be inoffensive

11 His father is described to be eccentric in his habits & to be easily excited; this mother is stated to be hysterical subject to nervous disease

12

13 He has been confined in Glasgow Asylum for 9 years since the commencement of his malady

8 June 1853. When admitted the visage of this patient was much disfigured by blackening of the eyes, swelling of the face nose &c which he attributed to a quarrel with his former attendant but his temper & tendencies must have undergone a total revolution from or since removal as he is now the most docile silent even submissive member of the community. His great tractableness, his apparent desire to anticipate in order may be the result of former

No 243.

former harshness & tyranny: but he has never upon any occasion displayed even the irritability & peevishness of manner which remain after the rebellious spirit is broken or tamed & trodden under & which may protest against the command which is at the same time scrupulously obeyed. There appears to be patient affecting the intellectual powers & higher sentiments. He is healthy & presents a round complacent countenance.

1 June 1854 J Campbell was affected last Autumn with profuse Hæmorrhage from the Bowels. This designation is advisedly given as the discharge was pure blood associated with healthy formed faeces and as it was not attended with any constitutional symptoms except such pallidity as must be expected to follow such a loss of Blood Castor oil Laudanum; sulphur & Bitart Pot Hydr Carb were at first presented & followed by the use of Gallic Acid. The patient became quite well while under this treatment. The change of physical condition produced no effect upon the mind nor does it appear to have been influenced by the course of time.

1 June 1855. The perfect gentleness and tractability of this individual have suggested to the parochial authorities the expediency of removing him to some cottage in his native district. These qualities are the result of patient. While he mechanically executes whatever he is appointed for him to do, takes food and dresses himself: he gives no indication whatever of active intelligence rarely speaks and seems shorn of every faculty but perception & attention. It is doubtful how far his knowledge of language remains. He is pale but has not again suffered from intestinal hæmorrhage.

1 June 1856 The removal of this patient has not been carried into effect, but his patience under toil his placidity under annoyance and perfect tractability are as remarkable as when such an arrangement was contemplated. He still pursues his course of daily exertion in silence and solitude for though surrounded by hundreds he forms no ties no intimacies no acquaintance

No 243

Is the soul without thought. without the capacity to admit impressions as well as to represent its processes by language. It is worthy of remark that in many of the fatuous the extinction of natural is contemporaneous with the abolition of articulate signs They do not shriek from pain they do not have starts of joy, nor cries of fear I.B. probably experiences none of these emotions but he to a certain extent exemplifies the proposition suggested. His physical health is unimpaired.

1 June 1854 This individual still returns health & activity. He is never heard of except when the roll is called or the personal inspection during the professional visit is going on & then he smiles endeavours to escape notice & declines intercourse

10th Sept- 1859 Removed

No 2144

Thomas Watson

Admitted 20 Augt 1852

Set 21 Labourer Imm. arrid of ordinary education Happy & undisturbed habits

2 No cause could be assigned for the disease which has been marked by great moderation

3 Before becoming insane he appeared to be more depressed & manifested less inclination to roam over the country

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy. His feet is described as having been at one time mortified from exposure

5 The prominent colour under Melancholia

6 The external senses & functions generally are normal

7 This is the first attack

8 He has refused to labour & been disposed to wander about the country & sleep in the open air. He has escaped twice from his place of confinement

9 He has not manifested suicidal designs

10

11

12

13 The duration of the disease is about 3 years. He was boarded from Home for about 4 months: during the remainder of the time he has been in the Glasgow Asylum

June 1853. Although the disposition of this patient to elude his attendants was distinctly stated: as he came provided with a pair of strong labourers shoes it was inferred that he must have been trusted to a certain extent and that his assistance was of such importance as to justify the

No 244

the risk of escape. He was accordingly associated with the laborers and has never betrayed nor displayed any disposition to betray the confidence extended to him. He is a powerful good humored, taciturn dement.

1 June 1854.

It is doubtful whether this man has uttered a monosyllable since his admission. He understands all that is addressed to him and whenever an answer can be given by compliance with a direction he readily assents. He is healthy contented & apparently domesticated.

1 June 1855. J.W. complies with every instruction except that of using a seat. When unoccupied he pertinaciously extends himself upon the floor or rather his instinct of repose is stronger than his recollection of the injunctions of others. He is active, unreasoning, obliging, mute, He is entirely dependent upon others for volition but when once impelled his conduct is in exact accordance with the motive power under which he acts.

1 June 1856 This patient is chiefly employed in the laundry in the performance of the most severe and servile work. It his surmised that his docility is abused: but to him exertion brings no toil: the enormous weights he raises are not regarded as burdens and the semivegetative life he leads is as innocuous and indifferent as the summer sunshine and showers. He is taciturn and solitary in his habits.

1 June 1857 J. W. is still attached to the staff of the Laundry performes the most laborious part of the duties & does so without a murmur or a complaint. His occupation is so complete & he resumes his toil daily so much as an inevitable necessity or an agreeable task that speculations have arisen as to what may be his feelings and impressions when the Laundry is dismantled & destroyed & he finds that his "occupation is gone" The probability is that he will trundle the barrow that carried away the debris of his favourite

No 244

Learnt with the same degree of alacrity that he does when it is laden with its legitimate burden. He is an athletic & active man

11th Nov 1859

Removed

No 1445

John McNicol

Admitted 20 July 1853

1 Act 24 A Collier of "forward" disposition. Limited education

2 The disease is supposed to have originated in squandering his earnings amounting to £40 in drunkenness & debauchery

3 No change of manner or constitution was observed previous to the invasion of the disease

4

5 The disease is described as Panophobia

6

7 This is the first attack

8 He imagined that the coal pit in which he wrought was occupied by goblins & the supernatural beings of which he lived in constant dread

9

10 He has upbraided his father & mother & persons in the highway but it is suspected that in the latter case he received provocation

11 His father is eccentric

12

13 He has been insane for about one year. He was confined for about a month in the Jail of Stirling & subsequently in the Glasgow Asylum from which he has frequently attempted to escape. The tendency to regain his liberty is as strong as ever

1 June 1853.

Neither this patients behaviour nor modes of thinking support the definition of his malady given at admission. In place of timidity or panic he is a bold blustering but good humored & happy demeant. His thoughts undoubtedly

circle round his home but he appears to entertain no notion that he is distant from the centre of his affection. infact he recognises in those around him individuals whom he familiarly knew in former times & whom he supposes to be as fully acquainted with his antecedents as he is himself. His strength, bravado home affection & above all his reputation suggested great caution in employing him in the grounds or intrusting him with tools.

1 June 1854 — Ill is now intrusted with the usual amount of liberty has every day a hundred opportunities to escape and remains bound either by habit or attachment to the spot. His amiable qualities are still in the ascendant.

1 June 1855. — Tobacco, active exertion and the common place intercourse of his fellow workmen constitute this mans life. Instigated by his craving for that drug which like another is said "to soothe but not inebriate" he willingly directs his enormous strength to the cultivation of the soil and is anxious to deliver an oracular opinion as to the weather, the crops & similar topics His aspect & voice are coarse but he has been inoffensive & respectful. He rarely refers to past scenes & does not now conceive himself to be surrounded by former acquaintances or it may be otherwise explained, content with his position he does not urge his inquiries as to who his companions are, or entertains no doubt or interest in the matter.

1 June 1856 — J. M. is reported to have assaulted an attendant gratuitously and unexpectedly. He received some contusions in the struggle that ensued. The subsequent seclusion proved irksome and since his restoration to confidence and comparative freedom his conduct has been quiet and obliging and respectful. He is much less loquacious, more reserved: and either feels and displays less solicitude for his former pursuits and less error and extravagance as to his present position. He is an illiterate man of limited faculties and has no resources, unconnected with physical labour or physical enjoyment. This condition may impart to him and to others that acuteness for

N° 245.

exertion which he displays. His gigantic frame is unshaken by disease

1 June 1854 No irritability nor discourtesy has occurred during the past year to mar the patients usefulness or to interrupt the placidity & friendship of his relations with his foreman or companions. He is constantly in the garden constantly exerting his great strength cordially & to the utmost for the common good constantly when not so engaged smiling benignantly on vacancy slumbering on a bench or loitering at a window. He has no reserve but physical exertion

11 Nov 1854

No 246
Helen Bryson
Admitted 21 Aug 1852

See Rec Moon Apr 1873

2 It is reported that the change of residence of neighbours rendered necessary by her frequent absence & the general household arrangements have induced depression

3 A fear of poverty preceded her present despondency

4

5 The patient labors under Melancholia

6

7 This is the fifth attack it follows a lengthened interval of comparative composure & contentment

8

9

10 She is gentle & composing

11 Her father new eccentric character Mental derangement an inmate of the Crichton Institution

12

13 She has been upstairs for some days past is voluntary & at her earnest entreaty & the Crichton Institution which she left some months since

1 June 1853.

The dejection, want of self confidence and craving for protection which prompted this female to seek shelter in the Institution rapidly subside when her object was attained. She at once resumed her occupations & her seat as if she had been absent on vacation and has pursued an even and "noiseless tenor of way" ever since.

She requires a laxative occasionally: but is healthy & happy

No 246

happy

1 June 1854. Generally as the close of a quarter approaches this gentle female makes a few inquiries whether the Medical Superintendent conceives it to be her duty to go home. whether any correspondence has taken place with the Inspector thaving apparently satisfied her conscience that she has performed a duty, she lapses into in- dustry & unobtrusive contentment. She has not been an invalid.

1 June 1855. Even the slight interest in the views of her parochial authorities alluded to in last Report has disappeared 1 Jn
& M.B. pursues her quiet gentle & industrious career. "she wored for getting by the world forgot". She is very placid and unobtrusive, but there is no proof & no suspicion that this deportment is indicative of a decline of intelligence or even of the natural affections. She has in truth conciliated the good opinion & sympathy of those to whose care she is now confided. But it is conceived that retaining and knowing well that she is retaining a greater amount of serene mental health & for a longer period than when exposed to the ordinary cares & excitement even of her humble sphere: and appreciating the boon thus obtained, she is indisposed to disturb existing arrangements or even to revert to scenes & persons so intimately connected with former pain perplexity and insecurity. She suffers from toothache but from no other malady.

1 June 1856 In the month of December 1855 M.B. with headache constipation, anorexia and other indications of acute dyspepsia. These were at first treated by the exhibition of Hydrocyanic and & liquid Magnesia of Chloric 14
ether & enemata: but becoming complicated with the non-secretion of urine the citrate of Magnesia was substituted and associated with the Sp Ether Nit & Spt Junip. The quantity of Urine voided was for many weeks very small but ultimately it reached a normal standard. This indisposition, which rarely excluded the patient from the workroom, was ushered in by garrulity, by that bold confident manner and

No 246

self satisfied tone which was familiar to those who observed the earlier stages of the mental disease and a paroxysm of mania was anticipated. It is probable that the train of symptoms were of psychical origin: but that the ultimate development of excitement was arrested. He is now as gentle, placid industrious as she has been for years and is intrusted with the care & guidance of a companion who is blind and who is treated with filial affection and solicitude

1 June 1857

At the festivity of the Christmas tree the Medical superintendant presented the patient with a cup saying it was bestowed upon one of the most popular most true hearted members of the community. Her intelligence customes clear & macbre dress. her affections expended in Dumfries & the sick & infirm: her former acquirements applied to useful purposes She must be conscious that she is not both the world that she is actually playing a more important & conspicuous part than in her original sphere & that while prohibited from the exercise of her Malady she is anticipating the afflictions of others surpassing an amount of happiness unknown to her in earlier years all these thoughts may not pass through her mind or may in the precise form they here present but she never expresses a feeling of discontent or disappointment or regret: she never alludes to a return to the world she never alludes to the world at all except that recently she has derived great gratification from assisting nieces in Dumfries. She is thus [illegible] kind they

14 May 59

Removed

No 247
And Mc Funk
Admitted 30 Sept 1852

Æt 60 Married. A Farmer servant of mild manners quiet & peaceable disposition & common education

2

3

4

5 Melancholia is the form of the disease. He is much secluded conceives his souls safety is forfeited, that his worldly substance is lost & that nothing awaits him but ruin, decay punishment & death

6 The external senses are natural appetite good Pg o Regular

7 This is the first attack

8 His delusions are all comprehended under poverty, punishment & perdition –

9 He has not attempted to commit suicide, but he recently secreted a table Knife, with what design is not known

10 He manifests no design to inflict injury upon either persons or property

11 He is not subject to hereditary influences

12 The means of treatment are enumerated as follows "bleeding blistering purging & cold applications to the head. They were not attended with success

13 He has been insane for about 6 months but has not been in seclusion

8th October 1852.

A few of the private memoranda of the Medical Superintendent will better show the gradual progress of this disease

No 247.

distressing case than any condensed epitome.

31 He is less apprehensive to day and can be engaged in conversation.

2 Sept. He construed the fire lighted for ventilation into a preparation to bury or burn him alive. His medicine is poison.

21. Miserable: gesticulating in despair.

23. Much agitated: wringing his hands and writhing his body and exclaiming in sheer agony. Oh Lord Oh Lord. His alarm scarcely admitted of a revelation of his misery. This aggravation was converted into a perfect panic on his receiving a blow from W McDonald he shrieked in terror.

26 Sept. A.M. Took rose during night panic struck. The attendant sat beside him in order to calm him. To be removed to cross gallery Ry Jr Canal 3rd 9th xx Sol Mur Morp 3th xx. Ate at dinner.

27. More composed during day: but found out of bed during night house from cries.

28. Profane, pugnacious, humorous, Remained in bed but complained that it was a canvas one. Let him have a woollen mattress. P. small. Increase Jr Cimeal 3rd ½ f.

29. Removed to sick room for inspection society & comfort. Has refused food and has passed the day in panic, gesticulations, leaping, climbing, tremor & grotesque attitudes P small slow irregular.

30. Act more composed. He does not distinctly recollect the events of yesterday. He is occasionally retained in bed with difficulty. Ar Cl Rheum

1 Oct AM more composed & comfortable. A large stool covered by those muco conferoid looking growths that indicate long retention in the intestinal tube.

3 AM. quiet, rational & much amused by the absurdities of N. Young

4 Miserable. fury & fear displayed in every feature Put to bed by force gripes the side shouting out. Oh Lord Oh Lord. Refused food. Took ale & draft. Micturated.

5 AM Had been out of bed repeatedly from panic and found exhausted cold P. rapid irregular silent

Removed to sick room in order to be constantly watched

Summoned

No 247.

summoned at midnight. A tendency to syncope Exhaustion R & P. rapid. Terror restlessness. Complains of exquisite pain of left side. Bruise or fracture? Exhibited chloroform.

6th A.M. Quiet & slept after exhibition of chloroform. Fracture or displacement of 5 & 6 rib from Sternum discovered by Dr Gilchrist. Chest secured. This accident must have been the effect of his falls, leaps, ascents to window. R not so rapid P. 90 irregular & small T dry & parched. Refuses all food as it is merely a compound of Urine & faeces.

B. & bladder evacuated. Tendency to fall of temperature.

7 Would not have sustained injuries such as those he now labors under and which must have been received in climbing had he been restrained. P. small. R. hurried but more so at one time than another. Has not slept during day. Micturated N 1023. biliary reaction R Hyd C Cret gr vj Fed Urine Ale added & beef tea & arrow root.

8 A.M. passed a quiet night Exhausted in morning P. very weak Refused food to the last moment of life. Died at 12. I presume from thinness of the Heart walls and obstruction of Valvular disease producing debility of Action & consequently deficient circulation in Brain under the influence of fear and of shock from the accident.

The object of treatment in this case was not merely to support the strength of the patient under constant panic & violent agitation: but to stimulate the heart's Action so that the Brain might receive a more frequent & copious supply of blood: and secondly by Morphia & Camatis Potio to impart pleasing sensations, to procure sleep and thus indirectly to shut out all sources of alarm & anxiety.

Died.

No 248

Anne Bopp

Admitted 31 Aug 1852

Oct Unmarried but has two illegitimate children by different men. A temperate of lively disposition moderate education

2 The cause is not known

3 The disease has proceeded by depression the functions of the body are described as all changed but in what sense is not stated

4 The patient has not been subject to Epilepsy nor any convulsive affection

5 The form of the disease is Melancholia that has been characterised by depression languor torpidity

6

7 This is the first attack

8 She seems incessantly lamenting the state of her soul; that she is to die immediately On a direct question her chief ground of apprehension has originated in the belief that by putting the nose she has infected herself with some horrible disease which has spread down by the throat to the stomach & penetrated the utmost recesses of her system

9 She has not attempted self destruction but it has been suggested that caution is required

10 She is inoffensive & quiet

11

12 The treatment has consisted in the use of Purgatives Camphor Porter & nourishing diet

13 She has been actually insane for two months but the disease came on gradually She has not been confined

11

№ 248.

14th May 1853.

This was not a case of pure melancholia. There was not merely intense depression & misery: but a perversion of all the moral feelings & the propensities and in an especial manner was there an intense disposition to render all around as miserable as herself. There was a refusal to take food from the state of the throat & mouth. yet there was professedly a craving and insatiable appetite proceeding from the ravages of disease internally. This symptom was associated with diarrhœa and the pultaceous tongue seen in so many similar cases. She is convinced that immediate death was impending and that her soul is in the grasp of Satan that she importuned for the presence of her relations & of the Clergyman; yet she appeared to study and resort to every means & device of estranging repelling & exciting hostility in those around. She not only disturbed all with whom she was associated by her moans & shrieks that she was "a poor lost woman" "that the Doctors told her it would come to this" but she touched, pinched pulled & placed in every constrained position her companions provoking their indignation & involving herself in repeated quarrels and assaults of which she bore the marks for months. Certain classes of these unfortunates she attempted & succeeded in terrifying by an equal fertility of device. It was not conceived that these manifestations were otherwise than morbid for contemporaneously with her aggressions upon others there was a total disregard of her own sensations & comfort. She beat her head against the walls: she precipitated herself upon the floor: she gloried in self mutilation: She attempted suicide by strangulation acts which were either suggested or facilitated by a complete state of anæsthesia or by that condition of the nervous system upon which it depended. She was likewise degraded in her habits: an excrement collector carrier & concealer: she induced vomiting by swallowing foul garbage or by titillation of the fauces in a vast number of instances acted exactly in defiance of what health and the sense of self preservation dictate. During her stage of active misery she suffered from severe diarrhœa the lunatics ear and erysipelas. Not until the

№ 248

the month of January was she admitted into the workroom and even then the grounds of admission were rather greater calmness than serenity the less offensive form of her malady than a decided advance towards convalescence. From this period however the commencement of recovery may be dated. The course of medication pursued was as follows I As from her abandoned course of life it was impossible that a syphilitic taint might exist Sod Pot was ordered Pulv Rhei being exhibited at the same time to act upon the assimilative organs ℞ Sal Mur Morph was given in conjunction with Pv R. Rhei as a mean of mitigating suffering and diminishing the cerebral irritation upon which it depended. ℞ III Wine was allowed to meet the incessant exhaustion of strength which her habits & suffering produced. She is now remarkably well.

Discharged.

No 246

John Paterson

Admitted 3 Sept 1852

Aet Currier Unmarried of a Mild disposition recent Habit
ment when not intoxicated

2 The disease is traced to Drunkenness & is supposed to have been aggravated since his fathers death There is the Cicatrix of an ulcer on one leg

3

4 There is the cicatrix of an ulcer on one leg but he has not been treated for it

5 The patient labors under Dipsomania. During the paroxysm he soliloquises & gesticulates & appears to be addressing imaginary persons. He declares that his power of self control is very much impaired & that when he has tasted Stimulants the craving becomes irresistible & insatiable; that he has consumed enormous quantities of various Spirits sometimes 3 or 4 bottles in 24 hours; that he loses all consciousness during the influence of the Stimulant & goes to Places & commits acts of which he retains no recollection. He has made many efforts to acquire habits of Sobriety & has now entered the Institution in the hope of overcoming the tendency to inebriety during the absence of the temptation

5

7 There is the second attack at least requiring seclusion

8

9

10 He has no disposition to injure persons or property but he is hostile to his Brothers in law & excited when his interests in his personal affairs

11

12 He has been subjected to no treatment

No 249

13 The disease is reported to have existed for 18 months only
He has repeatedly been committed to prison in consequence of
outrages perpetrated while intoxicated then been un=
fined in a Lunatic Asylum

16 May 1853.

This man was received upon a personal obligation that
he would remain an inmate for six months. He had
been repeatedly incarcerated without benefit he has taken
pledges & broken them: he has been in affluence & poverty
but in every combination of circumstances except when
opportunity was wanting, the craving for stimulants & the
tendency to excessive indulgence has become triumphant.
The propensity does not appear to be in a strict sense
involuntary or irresistible. He admits that he can
refrain: but that the impulse is potent & that it is
only after tasting stimulants that he is deprived of con=
trol. For wells subsequent to such an indiscretion
he becomes & only a dipsomaniac. He was at first
allowed whiskey in moderate & gradually diminishing
quantity. Morphia was then substituted and ultimately
Ag Pot was given from the theory that fatty disease
of the liver might be connected with the morbid appetite.
He has long been perfectly well has remained longer
than the time stipulated as a member of the community
& has taken a share but an easy & indolent share in the
active duties & his companions

Discharged.

No 250
Ann Aitken
Admitted 9 Sept 1853

Aet 28 Unmarried but has had a child. A Domestic Servant of good education & general behaviour

2 The departure of her brother to America is the supposed cause of her present condition

3 She suffered from pernicious fevers & the recession of the disease

4 She is not subject to Epilepsy

5 The symptoms are those of puerperal mania rare cases & she increasing

6 Her bodily health is reported to be good so far as is known

7 This is the first attack

8 She sings & makes various noises during the night

9 Neither during the present nor during former attacks has she attempted to commit suicide

10 She last night attempted to set fire to the house in which she was & upon a former occasion she left Symington during the night proceeded to Aberdeen & broke the windows of the Asylum

11 No of the brothers is subject to fits of some description but is not insane None of the family are ever known to labor under mental disease

12

13 She has been insane since Tuesday & has been several times in the Gartnavel Asylum

No 250.

12 November 1852.

It was only during the first days of this females residence in the Institution that actual mania was witnessed. The daily reports will show the nature of these manifestations.

10th Sept AA occupied during the day, but raving battle vengeance against all Hope. When visited at night she was found standing up in bed with a sheet wrapped around her apparently forced or constrained to repeat portions of scripture but endeavouring to control herself.

11. AA hoarse from declamation. Is very urgent to have his head shaved by Hyd Sub". This was indulged. Excitement was followed by great repose, almost sullenness and this republic manner by great modesty, shyness, but gentleness and intelligence.

Discharged.

No 251

Janet Saffery

Admitted 21 Sept 1852

Aet 19 Unmarried; a domestic servant of a lively disposition & industrious habits. Her education is limited

2 No cause can be assigned for her present condition except a fright received 3 years ago

3 The commencement of the disease was marked by extraordinary elevation of spirits inclination to laughter & loquacity

4 At the time she was frightened, she had 2 convulsive attacks. Some weeks after the other attacks occurred but whether epileptic or hysterical could not be determined

5 The disease has assumed the form of Melancholia

6 External senses, & the natural Cat[s] have not appeared for 12 months

7 This is the first attack

8 She is disposed to wander from place to place & talks incoherently

9 She has never made any suicidal attempt

10 She is gentle & composed

11 No near but some distant relatives have been insane

12 Purgatives Ammoniaggregus & blistering the head have been employed without any apparent benefit

13 She has been insane for 6 months but has never been confined in any asylum

14th February 1853.

This being a case of dejection complicated with hysterical convulsions & depending upon amenorrhœa the treatment embraced the occasional abstraction of blood from the loins, the employment of the Secale Cornut, aloes & other purgatives. Emetics were likewise given and with apparent benefit

No 251.

benefit. Since the appearance of the Cata the patient has been a cheerful industrious inmate.

Discharged.

No 252

Sarah Hepburn

Admitted 24 September 1852

Æt 40. The wife of a laborer: generally of a quiet disposition: but when offended manifesting an ungovernable temper. She can read and was respectable in her conduct.

2 She disease is traced to lactation when unable to procure sufficiently nutritious diet. She is exceeding restless and wayward singing talking swearing incoherently but obscenely.

3 The disease was premonished by thoughtfulness and dejection.

4 In one sense she has been free from convulsive affections: but is said to have induced a fit of some description which continued for a quarter of an hour by a paroxysm of rage. These debilities would appear to have been of frequent occurrence.

5. The Patient is at present affected with mania. The only symptoms recorded recorded are narrated thus. "At first she would seldom speak: but afterwards would talk and sing for a long time together at other times she is silent but restless. The intensity of the disease has not varied.

6. The external senses are natural. The appetite impaired: digestion natural. B. constipated: P 80-90 R normal.

7. This is the first attack

8. She is restless and vigilant.

9. She has not attempted to commit suicide.

10. The patient attempted to injure her child and has bit those around her. She has destroyed wearing apparel and is easily excited to acts of violence.

11. So far as is known the patients friends do not labor under hereditary disease.

12. She has been under treatment for eight days by purgative doses of calomel and subsequently by anodynes but without much effect.

No 282.

13. The Mania has been of a decided character for about two months: but has never been placed in an asylum

1 June 1853.

This woman was attacked almost immediately after admission with erysipelas of so severe a description as to obscure the phenomena of her mental malady and to place her life in jeopardy. The disease was treated by the free exhibition of the Tinct Mur Ferri and by stimulants It passed on however to suppuration. Subsequent observation has shown that her mania is of a triple form or that each paroxysm consists of three stages. only one of which is partially lucid. During the first she vociferates walks, swiftly, to & fro or gyrates her gaze is wild & glaring her face is flushed she is endowed with much muscular force and seems utterly unconscious of what she says or does II During the second stage, she becomes motionless, mute, cold, regardless or inattentive to the wants of nature, helpless and unable to dress or feed herself III During the third the head is agitated by tremor, the eye wanders inquiringly around, she is too degraded in her habits, becomes cognisant of former acquaintances, but is shy timid & irresolute from condition She passes into comparative sanity but remains a quiet feeble minded industrious drudge. These stages vary in duration and sometimes in the order in which they appear. So far as the treatment has been dictated by a consideration of the physical state upon which the mental disease may depend the citrate of Potash has been in large quantities and for many months as a blood purificator. Her health has not been influenced by her violence.

1 June 1854 When a paroxysm of excitement continues for a long period, the patient becomes pale demaciated and it becomes necessary to exhibit malt liquor to support the strength. Under the same circumstances the tremor of the head is observed to be much increased.

Intervals of complete lucidity of several months duration have been observed: but in all essential features the disease is unchanged.

№ 252.

1 June 1853. There have been repeated paroxysms of excitement during the past year. They have however been of shorter duration upon the last occasion, the deviation from health consisted, not as formerly of violent gesticulation, vociferation & degradation of habit but of lethargy stupor & imbecility. She is now lucid, gentle & industrious and presents very little tremor of the head to which allusion has been made. She sometimes betrays a trepidation of manner & flushing of countenance even when rational; but there are good grounds for hoping a continuance of her present restoration to health and this occurs at a crisis when her husband, formerly conceived to be so affectionate & exemplary, has decamped with a notherr female & left his children so faithfully cherished, without food or protection. She is as yet ignorant of this catastrophe

15 May 1856 After a lucid interval of unexampled duration & unintermitted & perfect patience & resignation & unremitting industry & unimpaired vision & many months subsequent to the revelation of her husbands infidelity the parochial authorities determined that she should be committed to her children

Discharged

No 253.

Elizabeth Scott.

Admitted 25 September 1852

Æt 50. Unmarried: a Dressmaker of amiable disposition: good Education and quiet deportment: although occasionally She has become excited upon religious matters.

2. The disease is attributed to disappointed affection in early life and subsequently to religious enthusiasm.

3. She has long been excitable irritable, and incapable of preserving friendly or even courteous terms with those around

4. The patient is not subject to Hysteria or epilepsy & it is understood, has not required medical treatment of any kind.

5. The form assumed by the disease is the monomania of pride: it is paroxysmal and presents many of the symptoms of acute general mania.

6. The patients physical health is pronounced to be satisfactory

7.

8 She at all times entertains a strong desire to associate with her superiors in rank: and during the existence of a paroxysm imagines herself to have supernatural power & privileges. At those seasons she writes incessantly.

9. The patient is said to have no disposition to suicide.

10. She is reported to entertain great animosity towards some of her relatives: but to manifest no positive malice.

11. Her family are reputed healthy and of honest character.

12 Moral advice, the vapour bath, and sea bathing have been severally or conjointly tried, and have it is averred been followed by perfect tranquillity during a period of four months.

13. There have been numerous paroxysms of excitement during a period of thirty years—

№ 253.

1 June 1853. This patient has occasionally been so rational, so self possessed and displaying so many of the qualities of a lady like & educated person as to have been appointed public reader in the workroom. But in general her deportment is in strong & painful contrast to such a preference such an office. She may be able to perform a creditable part in the general economy but at the same time be querulous haughty and abusive. These symptoms gradually become aggravated and there supervenes a manifestation of excitement chiefly marked by restlessness, mischief destructive habits obscenity of language which renders it necessary to place her among the agitated class. These outbreaks are very often preceded by some slight physical ailment such as headache sore throat Cardialgia & even more anomalous affections. She is sometimes relieved by copious weeping: but pride often checks & conceals this critical orgasm. From her jealousy, haughtiness & acuteness she is not only an insubordinate inmate but a source of incessant misunderstandings & interminable quarrels. The malady has been throughout viewed & treated so far as her indomitable spirit will permit of interference, as hysterical mania. Perhaps she exercises somewhat more self control but this must be attributed rather to the effects of discipline & authority than to medecine.

9th November 1853. The condition of E.S. is nearly the same as described above: but her father sees no improvement though his affection and he has resolved to place her again in lodgings.

Discharged.

No. 254

William Young

Admitted. 2d October 1852.

æt. 48. married; a weaver. but was originally twenty six years in the army.

2. The cause of the patients malady is said to be unknown: but it is suspected to have been intemperance

3. No premonitory symptoms were known to exist.

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy but is affirmed to have been for six months in an Hospital in Canada in consequence of blindness.

5 The patient labors mania: — which is supposed to be increasing.

6 Appetite, digestion, and Evacuation regular. & rapid.

7 This is the first attack.

8 The predominating delusion is that he has become heir to an immense sum of money: and is engaged in speculations in carpets building &c. He is sleepless.

9 He has not attempted to commit suicide.

10 "As yet" it is stated, "the patient is harmless.

11 No hereditary tendency to mental disease is known to exist among his relatives.

12 No treatment has been attempted but it became necessary to keep him in the house during the night by force.

13. The duration of the malady is about five weeks: but the patient has never been secluded.

12 May 1853.

As it was hoped at first that this patients voluble & incoherent modes of thinking & expression might be more allied to delirium than the characteristic incoherence of the monomania of ambition he was prescribed Spirit Sal Vol

No 255.

Nicholas Wightman

Admitted 5. October 1852.

Æt 48. The wife of a farmer of good disposition Education and deportment.

2. The heartiness of her Husband acting on hereditary predisposition is the only assignable cause. Facilness and pliability have been the chief characteristic of the malady.

3.

4. The patient is not subject to Epilepsy nor to any other convulsive disease.

5. The account forwarded of the patients disease furnished by her friends, presents the aspect of Mercomania of ambition. She is extravagant profuse, & disposed to make ridiculous purchases. She has recently been excited: but when uninfluenced by external causes the disease is supposed to be stationary.

6. She is spare, attenuated, & prematurely old in appearance: but is stated to take food well

7. This is the first attack, and there has been no lucid interval.

8. She sleeps well: but is disposed to wander from home during the day.

9. It has been reported that she attempted to strangle herself with a handkerchief

10. She is inoffensive but is excitable on religious subjects.

11. Her father and mother were both weak minded: the latter resembled the patient in duciliby and facileness of character.

12.

13. She has been imbecile during the whole of her life: but has become more so during the last ten years. She has never been confined in an asylum. At home she was cruelly treated by her husband who chained her to articles of furniture

and beat her severely. She escaped from this thraldom some days since, and wandered a distance of three miles with a heavy chain attached to her foot.

1 June 1853.

The leading feature in his womans character is be= gracious interference. There are periods when she is de= pressed, anxious to escape observation, engages in occupation and is a meek humiliated pensive being. But when displaying those qualities which led to her expulsion from her home, give corroboration to the accusation of insanity and render a most rebelling member of the community she exposes imaginary faults & peccadilloes, she calumniates, vilifies, and defies to draw every arm & voice against her pretensions. Her claims are founded upon an actual connexion with a clergyman of the Church of Scotland and with fanciful ramifications of her genealogical tree through the affluent classes in the vicinity. She has been visited by her humble relatives but this intercourse does not dispel such an exaltation. She is pale and attenuated but of rigid & durable fabric and forms an excellent assistant to the attendants when slightly excited whose authority she would willingly urge beyond the lawful limit.

1 June 1854 This patient has occasionally been employed in domestic matters but her uncertain temper, her gossiping and ma= licious propensities, and occasionally her vehement conduct render such trials short lived. There are however long intervals of calmness tinged with melancholy: during which M. may be said to disappear from observation & perhaps possesses a more lively & correct estimate of her own condition than when more intelligent and acute. Her physical state is not improved. but she rarely requires or would receive any other medicine than a laxative.

1 June 1855. Since last Report this female passed into a state of unequivocal Melancholia: weeping, wailing, crouching in a dark spot & elude observation, intimating that she was a worthless outcast refusing aid consolation food. Her emaciation was so rapid while thus affected that compulsory

No 255.

compulsory alimentation was adopted & with beneficial effects both in arresting the self abandonment, in affording support & in impressing the consciousness with the omnipotence of the will of those who assumed to guide & preserve her. She rapidly recovered strength & now presents the same variability of temper and disposition, the same inclination to tyrannise over her associates & rail by ribald abuse the authority of those whom she cannot fail to recognise as her superiors. She is proud of her lineage: estranged from her husband and lavish in flattery to those who have conciliated her good will. She is anaemic, short sighted, but is active & energetic & a valuable coadjutor both in the workroom & in the Laundry.

1 June 1856 The earnest and constant affirmation of this patient that however eccentric she may be regarded she is now what she has been through life is contradicted by the passiveness of all her friends who visit her but treat her appeals to their sympathy and sympathy with neglect: it is so far corroborated by the absence of that excitement that vehemence and vituperation as well as of the depression & abstinence which have at various times demonstrated the existence of disease. She is still abrupt in manner, odd in aspect and uncertain in temper but these may legitimately be represented as the results of imperfect and ill regulated as well as of a diseased mind. She is still an aristocrat, but industrious and the contented associate of the humblest of her associates. During the past year she has not required medical treatment —

1 June 1857 This patient is again united with the Laundry staff. Her connexion has repeatedly been interrupted by caprice misunderstandings, rebellion against the constituted authorities but in general her conduct has been characterised by much greater forbearance & self control. Her tone & manner are naturally harsh & often excited her acrimony & unreasonableness are extreme. The acquisition of a pianoforte recently by her family has not disturbed nor deteriorated her demeanour. She is visited by some of her

No 255

her children is a most voluminous correspondent
Her punctuality for this accomplishment has cost her
her the ornaments of the gallery in which she
resides. Of spare habit & puckered visage
visage she is strong energetic

18 Oct 59

Died

No 256
Eliza Gyde
Admitted 13th October 1852.
Æt 39. Unmarried. Educated proud & of irreproachable behaviour

2. The cause of the disease is unknown

3.

4. She is not subject to convulsive or nervous affections.

5. The patient labours under Melancholia. She is delineated as "Sometimes very high, at other times as much depressed" and to have been for sometime in the same condition.

6. Appetite digestion Evacuations Pulse and respiration described as natural.

7. This is the first attack

8 The chief peculiarities of the patient are her "highly nervous temperament" and her liability to frightful dreams.

9. There exists no disposition to commit suicide.

10. She upon one occassion attempted to injure her sister but is generally quiet and tractable.

11. Her family has not been subject to any hereditary disease.

12.

13. The patient has been an inmate of Broadways and St Lukes asylums.

June 1853.

This patients history is obscure she cannot render it more clear. She is gentle industrious and incoherent. It is impossible to collect a narrative from her statements but it can readily be gathered that they generally relate to external objects to flowers, autumnal leaves to her impressions calculated to suggest

suggest pensive or picturesque associations. She is bashful & all attempts to engage pupils terminate in her confusion and inability briefly. She is fragile and delicate in constitution & temperament but is rarely unwell. She has however been confined to Bed by Bilious fever or pleuritis which generally continues about Twenty four hours.

1 June 1854 This patient ever suggests the notion of infancy. She is gentle, retiring, contented as childhood is in its most attractive form. Her voice is never heard: her course of industry is pursued unobtrusively: and she would willingly escape all notice even when that is dictated by interest and sympathy. She is still subject to bilious attacks of the kind described in the previous report.

1 June 1855. Clyde has been induced to join a crochet class and displays under tuition the same gentleness delicacy & refinement which have been observed in the various positions in which she has been placed. She is afraid that her ignorance or awkwardness may offend. She shrinks from the display of what ingenuity she may possess & blushes to find herself praised encouraged tolerated. Her countenance is still the same pictures-que mirror of unintelligible images drawn from external nature & merely leaves the impression of fragility, feebleness & beauty - She bears the hue of health upon her countenance and is happy - She is occasionally confined to Bed for a day by dyspeptic disorder.

1 June 1856 C. G. is so amiable that those around forget her infirmity. and of so resigned a spirit that she appears to forget its consequences. She is pensive but not unhappy: timid, but not apprehensive of positive evil: retiring and silent that she may escape kindness and observation. She has assumed a humble position in the group to which she belongs, performs certain duties without any appreciation of their utility and is so identified with the general economy around that her desires do not extend beyond it In her incoherence may however be detected thoughts which belong to a previous state of existence and to different scenes. Her fair and fragile form has escaped

N° 256

all severe illness

1 June 1865 — There is nothing to record in this case except habitual gentleness & goodness. No inquiry has been made as to her existence during the years but the silence & forgetfulness of her friends do not fall heavily upon her nature. Pensive & unoffending perfect guilelessness & freedom from suspicion or doubt as to the actions of others seem to afford a thousand plausible excuses & palliations for the wrong she has sustained. Except an occasional attack of febricula with depressed nervous she has not been affected with indisposition.

21/1/66 — Died

No. 257
John Keenan.
Admitted 21 October 1852.

Æt. Unmarried. A Horse dealer: but engaging in various occupations of irregular habits and a compromised character.

2 The disease and many of his breaches of the law are traced to drinking.

3

4 From his own description it may be inferred that he was subject to Angina pectoris and became an opium eater in consequence.

5 The malady was originally the monomania of pride.

6

7 On the theory that his criminal offences were the result of mental unsoundness: this may be regarded as the second or third attack.

8. The patient imagines himself a King and to be possessed of immense wealth. He is noisy during the night.

9. He upon one occasion swallowed two drachms of solid opium & was only saved by free vomiting the use of the Stomach pump &c.

10. He has been imprisoned for riotous & violent conduct.

11. His family do not enjoy a high character for any social virtue.

12

13 He has been transferred from the prison at Ayr & has been repeatedly incarcerated in Dumfries.

No 257.

4th February 1853.

This man although generally deferential & even obsequious has throughout suggested by his expression the predominance of sinister designs & propensities and the influence of a depraved rather than a diseased disposition. Yet he long adhered to what must have been a delusion affirming positively that he had been offered a bribe by one of the magistrates of Ayr, where he was apprehended. He further boasted, at least so long as his arrogant feelings resisted the levelling tendency of discipline; that he had converted or was about to convert the military Barracks at Ayr into an Orphan Asylum. He speedily felt that such pretensions, even if well founded neither extorted respect nor credence. That he was quietly but firmly & consistently treated as an insane person & perhaps more in vindication of his own capacities than with a view to income benefit he engaged in work first in matmaking and then in field labor & the benefit came notwithstanding calmness & greater humility supervened & the man was perhaps restored has perfect a state of sanity as he had ever enjoyed. He was at first allowed stimulants in consideration of his former habits & then ordered the Iod Pot in contemporaneously with the external application of the Tinct Iodin as he labored under what appeared to be an enormous strumous tumor of the glands of the neck & cheek.

Discharged.

No 258

Janet Moffat

Admitted. 26. October 1852.

Æt. 29. Unmarried a Sempstress of respectable character but haughty temper.

2. The disease is upon the present occasion, attributed to family disunion and to suspicions of her mother with whom for some cause she has not latterly resided.

3

4. The patient may have been hysterical but is not supposed to have been subject to Epilepsy.

5. The disease may be classed with the monomanias of suspicion and melancholia

6. She is less robust than when she left the Institution: but is florid in complexion and appears to be in good health.

7. This is the second attack

8. She entertains suspicions ~~with~~ those with ~~whom~~ she formerly associated

9. The patient has menaced those upon whom her suspicions have fallen

11

12

13 The patient has manifested symptoms of insanity for some weeks.

June 1853.

J M is either restored to the perfect tranquillity which succeeded her former admission to the Institution or actually has made progress, for she is calm almost passive, taciturn and laborious in her vocation as a sempstress. Her voice is rarely heard except in reply to a common interrogatory. She is at once so indolent & so indifferent to make her wants & wishes known. Even suggestions as to her return home

№258.

home meet with no visible response and although she is placed in all positions calculated to recall former associations & arouse dormant hopes. She passes through these media unaffected and unmoved. She is thin but ruddy.

1 June 1854 — Still manifests no greater activity or ambition. Her deportment is what has been in perfect harmony with the delineation presented above. Her health has not demanded attention.

1 June 1855. — It has been repeatedly proposed to place this female with her friends and her smiling countenance, placidity and willingness to employ herself justify the arrangement but it would appear that the contracting parties lose confidence in themselves & allow her to remain under her present shelter. She appears apathetic in relation to such measures herself and even her opinion is solicited indicates indifference. She is a recluse in the midst of bustle has no friends nor confidants and would not perhaps have them under any circumstances. She has the air of exhaustion & lassitude but is in good health.

1 June 1856 — This patient was removed in consequence of family arrangements and from the conviction that her condition would admit of greater freedom & not of any marked change or improvement

Discharged

No 259.

Margaret Thomson.

Admitted 30 October 1852.

ab. 60. Domestic Servant: of a lively and obliging disposition and regular deportment. She can read only.

2. The cause of her present condition is not known.

3.

4. She is not subject to Epilepsy.

5. The patient appears to be passing from paraphrenia in futility

6. Appetite abolished: P & R regular.

7. This is the first attack.

8.

9. The patient has attempted to cut her throat with a razor

10. The hereditary tendencies of her family are not known but she did not agree with her Sister.

11. A sister's daughter is supposed to have been affected with mental disease.

12. No treatment has been attempted.

13. The Patient has been instance for eight days and is now for the first time consigned to an Asylum.

1 June 1853.

There are only two sides of this womans malady worthy of consideration I the profound Melancholy and II the abstinence. She was first quiet, pensive, plunged in profound despair which cast her mute and immoveable into a corner: but on the 4 December the following report indicates the consummation of all these doubts and suspicions in the refusal of nourishment "M M abstinent refused all entreaties, temptations of different kinds of food and endeavoured successfully to reject fluids "Was fed". She is still supported

supported by artificial alimentation although occasionally she may partake of a meal or a portion of it. She is very pale cachetic & sits huddled up apart from all her companions. In addition to stimulants of different kinds Canal Ind has been administered to stimulate the appetite & more agreeable moral associations.

1 June 1854. M.J. now takes food and that she may be the more effectively superintended she sits in the work room although she does not join in its busy transactions. Occasionally she manifests the activity of a passion that might have been concealed extinct as well as those of a higher order by kicking or pinching those who may be required to approach her. She is still in an unsatisfactory state of health.

1 June 1855. M.J. has not attracted attention during the past season except by the occasional [illegible] of a meal or two. She places herself in an accustomed corner, peers inquisitively around as to all that is going on; but her activity proceeds no further. She frequently requires laxatives.

1 June 1856 This patient has occassionally been under observation from having upon the right side a tumour of considerable size, elastic, painless attached to the cellular tissue, moveable, and varying much in size. As the growth does not appear either either to affect the general health to be unaccompanied with symptoms of local activity even, or irritation, and not to interfere with comfort, it has not been disturbed. The patient is still pale and thin: is a spectator of the busy life around from her established corner, except when she gratifies her latent antipathies by inflicting a blow: speaks not, acts not except through the volition of another and may be regarded as in an advanced stage of fatuity.

No 259

1 June 1867 Snuff: a comer to consult in, & an opportunity to inspect a picture thro' or a paper by are all the actual temperatures or desires of this demant. Occasionally the Mammary tumour appears to enlarge: more rarely it becomes painfull to the touch: but hitherto it speedily has returned to its ordinary dimensions & conditions. She was confined to Bed for several days by anorexia & debility but she is again free from pristine ailment: but both Catheter & the Cautery of chronic disease

29th June. 1867. Patient died

No. 260
Agnes Johnston.
Admitted 3 November 1852.

Æt. 55? Unmarried. A Housekeeper of retired habits, and moderate Education.

2 No information has been communicated as to this case, except that it was the desire of her friends to prevent the lavish expenditure of her Funds.

3 It would appear that the disease had been preceded & accompanied by a disposition to journey from place to place, to indulge in unusual gratification such as Spirits, tobacco: and to expend money with a profusion incompatible with her habitual carefulness.

4. It is inferred from her own statements that she has been free from Epilepsy.

5. The labors under religious melancholia modified by various delusions

6 Vision is imperfect: but this is the result of the progress of age: the other external senses and the functions are normal.

7

8 The patient conceives that there is something of unknown but mysterious origin within her breast which emits audible sounds: that from this nuclear source, or from some inexplicable influence of the sun or of light She receives direct revelations from Deity which announce to her facts as to her prosperity and position.

9.

10 The patient is suspicious of the intentions of a relative whom she accuses of the maladministration of some pecuniary matter and allusion to whom invariably produces indignation and acrimonious feelings.

11.

12

No 260.

13. The patient has been in a state necessitating restraint for some weeks.

4 February 1853.

The excitement under which this individual labored at admission & during which she was the recipient of supernatural influences if not of divine communications was of short duration. The Theomania gave place to a calm, contemplative & pious spirit in which there might be detected mysticism or vague superstitious views as to her own position. This condition was succeeded by great anxiety as to property as to the furniture she had left in various places & perfect health resolved itself into a sordid solicitude as to the ownership of her "goods & chattels" and as to the motives of those who had unavoidably succeeded to the management of those. She has been treated by the employment gentle mercurial alteratives and laxatives.

Discharged.

No. 261

Mary Currie

Admitted 8 November 1852.

Ætat 47. Wife of an agricultural laborer: of ordinary Education and rather [illegible] in manners.

2. The disease which has been principally manifested by incessant incoherence and restlessness; is attributed to Menorrhagia and domestic discord

3. The alienation was preceded by great loquacity. Menorrhagia continued for several weeks but ceased about five weeks previous to the disorder of the nervous system

4. The Patient has throughout enjoyed robust health and has never suffered from convulsive disease.

5. It would appear, that the patient has labored under Mania. Altho' the mind has in its agitations and confusion & confusion been chiefly directed towards religious subjects. She is said to be less noisy than she formerly was.

6 The external senses are normal. Bowels, appetite natural P. 96 R natural

7. This is the first attack

8 When any train of ideas can be followed out they seem to embrace religious matters.

9 She has not made any attempts to commit suicide

10. She is described as harmless.

11. The patients friends are exempt from hereditary tendencies to disease.

12. The head has been shaved: Cold applications to the scalp: to which Croton oil was afterwards applied. The [illegible] medicine was likewise employed as a purgative. This treatment produced no improvement

13. She has been insane for a fortnight: but has never been in

No 261

in an asylum.

17 June 1853.

The first reports of this case will demonstrate the difficulties to be contended with.

"8 Nov Mania slightly paralysed on left side; falling in of muscles on left arm, shuffles speaks indistinctly. Body covered with bruises, both probably the result of her own movements. The evening report alludes to these "Restless occasionally making a noise by beating the bottom of bed with heels, seemed at first epileptic. When visited rolled her eyes: distorted her mouth, stretched her limbs when spoken to became perfectly still. Throws her arms about pushes her body from top of Bed to bottom. Was seen to attempt to support the wall so that it is probable there may be exalted sensibility of skin and delusion of resistance of a weight. Refuses food was fed at tea: Mistimated"

12 Nov Has taken food but prefers stimulants: sleeps in snatches. Boil on nates broken by pressure on wall. Erysipelas of Arm P. 98 100. Mistimated Fomentation Tinct Mur Ferri.

For two months subsequent to this date M C was in imminent danger. The whole shoulder & arm became affected with erysipelas which run into suppuration: a succession of sinuses followed and while the patient was prostrated and exhausted she was attacked with dysentery which her habits as well as her condition rendered doubly formidable. When practically recovering from these accidents her mental malady reasserted its influence and upon the 28th Dec she is reported "to have passed many hours in the semicataleptic state formerly mentioned. Arm progresses - Such phenomena have not been observed of late but the patient although exercising much more control and able to engage in common seam, is still sullen coarse impatient of control contradiction and essentially unamiable in her social relations - She has lately been placed upon a Mt course of the Iodid Potii

Nov. Augt. 1853. The friends of this patient have deemed her competent to associate with the inmates of her home & first to assume the

No 261.

the management of his concerns. She has assuredly improved
his in the possession of sound physical health.

Discharged.

No 260.

Elizabeth Aitken

Admitted 8 Nov 1852

Oct 24. Unmarried. a Domestic Servant. She can read and write a little.

2. The disease is attributed to disappointed affection.

3. Previous to the invasion of the mental alienation she was observed to weep frequently during the night.

4. She is not subject to Epilepsy

5. The disease may be vaguely defined, melancholia.

6. Appetite impaired: Evacuations irregular.

7. This is the first attack.

8. The patient oscillates between happiness and dejection. She holds as an incontrovertible opinion that the Eyes of no animal should be taken: as they ultimately become, or would become human beings.

9. She has never attempted to commit suicide.

10 She is gentle and tractable.

11 A Cousin became insane while a student in theology.

12. Blisters and and cold applications to the head have constituted the medical treatment.

13. She has been insane for a year, but has not been placed in an Asylum.

1 June 1853.

This individual may be described as a cheerful good tempered simpleton actuated by romantic peculiarities. Her mind is feeble & contracted & whenever it is projected beyond the narrow range of laundry duties in which she engages most zealously and enthusiastically, it recoils with horror from the

No 262

the sacrifice of animal life which is rendered necessary by our present customs or rather which, according to her view, is wantonly & unnecessarily resorted to as the resort of human cruelty. She loudly protests not only against the abridgement of life but even against the curtailment of the proportions of living beings. She objects to the cutting of hair extracting of teeth and even to the raising of vegetables. Her cheerfulness is maintained by the conviction that life is not truly extinguished, that all the cows who are especial favorites are alive or reanimated & now browsing underneath the surface of the earth upon the roots of the plants which she imagines bud & blossom forth in a similar manner to the flowers which gladden the surface. She is perfectly happy & refuses firmly & consistently to return home in consequence of the inhumanity thus practiced against herself & the lower animals.

16th May 1834. After repeated efforts made by her relatives in person, Ect has consented to return home. The attempt is made experimentally as she declares energetically that if the same atrocities are perpetuated she will return. It is probable that some deeper source of repugnance to home exists of which the patient may be unconscious. The recollections of the first stages of her illness or the necessary occasion to which the poverty of her friends resources might compel resort may have suggested those deep rooted prejudices & antipathies which she still confesses. Her friends conceive that she is much better and that the traces of her former malady which still remain will be dissipated by the presence of the objects with which she was formerly familiar.

Discharged.

No. 264

John Dick

Admitted 12 November 1852.

At 42. Married. A weaver and when well was remarkable for taciturnity. He is naturally hasty in temper and passionately fond of field sports. He can read and write.

2. Of a former and the first attack, the exciting causes were hard and long continued labor, and anxiety of mind: the cause of the present attack is unknown.

3.

4. The patient had a slight attack of Bronchitis about two months since but he has suffered from no other bodily complaint.

5. The first attack was chiefly marked by excitement and destructive tendencies: the by depression and delusion

6. He is free at present from complaint.

7 A second attack. He left the Glasgow Asylum well in March 1848, and was readmitted there June 1851 having then been one month ill.

8. He at first imagined that he was labouring under cholera and other serious diseases: he despaired of his recovery and imagined that individuals annoyed him especially during the nights.

9. He has not manifested any suicidal tendencies

10 He is quiet, cleanly and industrious.

11 A paternal aunt is as insane.

12 At present he is much better having progressively improved during the last three or four months.

13. He has been ill for about eighteen months seventeen of which have been passed in the Asylum at Glasgow.

No 264

4th February 1853.

The improvement alluded to in the body of the case advances steadily under the influence of substantial diet, regular but moderate exercise & discipline. For a season the patient was prone to enlarge upon his achievements as a sportsman and dwell with great but perhaps morbid enthusiasm upon the pleasures of the chase. He has latterly become more common place, less communicative his satisfied to expend his great physical powers in the struggle with the soil & the sky for food. He is a model of health.

Discharged.

No 265.

Thomas Stirrat.

Admitted 12 December 1853.

At 64. Married and has a family. By trade a Weaver and can read and write.

2 The disease is attributed to numerous causes all of which may have contributed to its production. The existence of Hereditary tendency embarrassed circumstances and the imbecility of a son are all enumerated. The characteristic symptoms given are delusions violence and suicidal disposition.

3 Before the incursion of the mental disease the patient was subject to hæmorrhages from various mucous surfaces.

4. Has been treated for hæmorrhage and labors under a reducible inguinal hernia.

5. The disease was originally marked by restlessness and suspicions of his friends: by the conviction that the medical men were combined to poison him and actually exerted mysterious influence over him by violence and by repeated threats and attempts to destroy his life—

6. He is weakly and feeble but is free from local complaint.

7. This is a first attack: of which, with the exception of the Hæmorrhages above alluded to the premonitory symptoms are not known.

8. He conceives that he is forced to talk independent of his own will & entertains delusions as to the identity, consciousness and previous history of various individuals.

9 He repeatedly threatened to hang himself and attempted to cut his throat before seclusion. Of late this disposition has not been particularly manifested.

10 He is not now violent nor destructive

11 His Mother, a sister, and a son are living.

12

No 265.

13 Has been insane since May 1847 and has been confined in Glasgow Asylum since Sept 1848 where he has become quiet & does not appear disposed to commit suicide.

June 1853.

Except by the application of a truss and the administration of an occasional laxative in order to anticipate any danger that might arise from a voluminous scrotal Hernia under which the patient labors he has not been treated medically. The most prominent remnant of intelligence which the patient exhibits is his dexterity in chequer playing. He is the champion of the Institution. He is likewise acute in evading difficulties making use of subterfuges & in concealing indefensible portions of his delusions. These involve both vision & hearing. He sees relatives; sheriffs: he hears voices where not one exist. But his most egregious errors consist in the belief that he is impelled to speak words which are not his own in consequence of the presence of a blathering which in his brain the movements of which are regulated by powers and individuals over whose he has no control — After having obtained a sort of one sided pledge that he and one of the attendants will, in virtue of an authority extorted from the Court of Session, leave the Institution upon a certain day. he remains very tranquil for a long period, wanders in rumination along the galleries & only interrupts his promenade by the some repetition of his wrongs or ultimate triumph.

8 June 1854 Occasionally this person has required gentle taxes in the reduction of the hernia to which he is subject. He often petitions for a truss but rejects all that are supplied as too large or small &. There are marks of old age detectable in his countenance and gait but at certain times there is ~~still~~ a well pronounced inclination to the left side. His morbid mental vigor is undiminished. He postpones his departure from time to time as the day appointed approaches or arrives but he extracts the same promises relates the same narrative & cites the language machine as the fountain of many of his inspirations.

№265.

1 June 1855 The health of this person appears to be improved. He is however chary of his powers and rarely extends his walk beyond the precincts of the gallery. His progression is slow very often accompanied by a soliloquy on his capture or coming deliverance the imaginary visits of his townspeople & the equally imaginary promises of the Sheriff. He is still disposed to write to his friends although they do not respond & to trust in their affection with unshaken conviction although they seem to have forgotten his existence. His allusions to the "Bletherin Whid and the Rel-rall" are rare: but he does not ignore belief in such agencies when they are referred to. Periods of excitement occur when he becomes voluble, vehement, extracts pledges from his supposed adherents and hurls defiance against those who rebel his arguments or controvert his conclusions.

1 June 1856 J. S presents traces of advancing age: but there is no diminution of the energy with which he prosecutes his claims and cause. He writes letters to his friends which remain unanswered, to personages of rank or official importance which are not transmitted, he proclaims that he is a freeholder from land which entitles him to eighteen pence per acre: that he knows the Law as R. B was his acquaintance or as Lord E has taught him that he is convinced his friends have come or are coming to deliver him: & that they placed two shillings in a certain spot for his special use. the invariable peroration of these harangues being a fulmination against his oppressors and foes or the declaration that one of the attendants is an honest man and will conduct him to his home upon a certain day which is generally about a month distant from the time at which the prediction is made. Mingled with these statements the old man discloses the frightful ravages alienation in various forms has inflicted upon his friends indicating no consciousness of the support afforded to the allegation of his own incapacity: he does not go beyond the airing yard: is the champion in the game of draughts and a general favorite

№265

1 June 1837

J. S. has recently been provided with a Caved steel Ring to afford support to his left leg which is swollen & tender from varicose veins. When amiable he attends this ailment as trivial and unworthy of surgical attention: when brooding & sour up in his temper it appears a most formidable character is the result of the abuse to which his body has been subject of the oppression of which he is a victim of the suspension of his civil & political rights. The remedy which he invariably suggests is the interference of the Sheriffs and Constables to redress by an appeal which he requests his auditors to consider & entitle Auditors of a list of the "free burgesses" in the town of Kilmarnock. When most excited he intimates his approaching departure under the auspices of his brother the Inspector to whom he affirms he has repeatedly visited him appeals to the particulars of his emancipation which is generally at a considerable distance, extends the hand of fellowship to one of the attendants as a true friend, casts a defiance to all who may oppose such an arrangement and walks away proudly planning mutely upon a victory & entertains for sometime under the consciousness of triumph. He looks rude and gloomy: does not seem annoyed by the Hernia under which he labours

14 Sept. 1839 Removed

No. 266.

Mary McKie

admitted 23 November 1853

Æt 40. She is widow of a farmer. She has been engaged in the cultivation of a farm. Her moral conduct has always been correct.

2. The predisposing cause of disease has been hereditary influence ~~the exciting~~ a misunderstanding with her servants.

3. The invasion of the disease was not announced by unusual depression or elevation of spirits but by nocturnal restlessness: pervigilium and impairment of appetite.

4. She has not been subject to Epilepsy nor to any other serious malady.

5. She patient labors under melancholia characterised by suspicion incoherence and violence.

6. The appetite of patient is affirmed to "be impaired but slightly improved these two days". No evacuation took place from the bowels for days: U normal. P tranquil. R sometimes accelerated. Skin moist and cool.

7 This is the first attack. It was ushered in by suspicions of her or her servants—

8. She speaks incoherently and incessantly but specific delusions have not been detected.

9. The patient manifests a disposition to destroy herself but has made no attempt.

10. The patient is inoffensive.

11. Three sisters have been inmates of this asylum and the patient's father committed suicide.

12. Opiates were exhibited and had the effect of procuring sleep.

13. She has been insane four about a fortnight—

№266.

9th February 1853.

For a few days this patient was incoherent & alto-
gether incapable of explaining her meaning. and particularly
abstinent but sleep & quietude having followed a very
gentle opiate associated with a purgative, she was very
speedily placed in the workroom and readily and with
desperate energy engaged in the occupations there pursued
For a long period there was presented dejection shrouded
by a harsh and repulsive manner but these ultimately
gave place to greater mildness & amenity. She retained
suspicions as to the fidelity & probity of her servants
long subsequently to the cessation of the active stage
of her malady.

Discharged.

No. 267.
Ellen Breadie
admitted. 2nd Dec. 1872.

19th March 1872 — The condition of E. B. at present is not altered somewhat it has been for years. She is an idiot of the higher order. She is able to read & commerse occasionally though very rarely. She spends most of her time in moaning slowly into her fingers. She has squint in one eye & cataract of the same. She is exceedingly obstinate in her own opinion, & it is scarcely possible to compel her to do otherwise. She is in good health at present.

20th Jany 1873. — E. B. is in good health at present. She is quiet and industrious, as far as she can she makes herself useful. Her sight has not improved.

9th Dec. 1873. — E. B. has suffered from a very severe illness, and has at this date almost quite recovered her normal condition. Her illness began about six months ago with symptoms of progressive tubercular affection of the lung. This was confined to the left lung. Her life was despaired of she became so low, but her condition improved rapidly under Hygeinic conditions & Cod oil &c. From this she became noisy & excited, & continued for 2 months noisy & singing sentences to herself night & day. She is still noisy at night, though her state is now almost as good as at previous report.

27th June 1874 — Bodily health fair. Sings and talks to herself occasionally.

10/3/75 — Occasionally excited – then noisy and singing: in average health.

20/11/75 — Her state good.

20/8/76 — In fair bodily health: excited from time time.

10/12/76 — often much excited, and at these times she

strikes and rubs her eyes, causing low inflammation and redness of the eyelids: successive attacks have induced consideraby opacity of the Cornea and excessive strabismus.

10 5 77 — Much the same.

June 6th 81 — Patient is occasionally flattentive: she seems almost entirely blind organically tries to ascertain who is near her by touch

Feby 18th 82 — Remains much the same

Oct 4th 82 — In statu quo

26th Nov. 82 — This patient to day was noticed to have an erythematous swelling of the face: she was disinclined to take her food

30th Nov. 82 — The swelling of the face is now gone & she is taking her food better

5th Dec. 82 — This patient died to day at 4'30 a.m. marked irregularity of the Heart action preceded death. On post mortem examination the mitral division of the Heart was found: there was so much fluid in the lungs the pleurae being extensively adherent: it is noteworthy that in this case there was no general dropsy

No 268

Elizabeth Davidson

Admitted 3 December 1832.

Æt 24. Unmarried. She has resided with her mother who is the widow of a captain of a merchant ship. The predominating feature of the patient's character was self esteem: her education was superior: her disposition quiet but sensitive.

2 The disease is attributed to the effect of pecuniary losses and family grievances upon a haughty spirit.

3 The development or first stage of the patients malady is thus delineated "being naturally lively she became reserved, avoided company and took to bed; and gradually lanished into the deepest depression of spirit. There was a good deal of bilious derangement. She slept little at night but shut out daylight, and inclined to sleep during the day. She took fancies as to the distorsion of throat and nose."

4. She has required medical advice for want of appetite, constipation and sleeplessness only.

5 The symptoms were at first those of depression, now they are those of great elation and of the monomania of pride: interrupted occassionally by fits of melancholy. The disease is now stationary.

6 The external senses and general functions are reported to be "natural".

7. This is the first attack. Its intensity was apparently somewhat mitigated during the mitigation from the state of depression to that of elevation.

8 She at first believed that she had sinned unpardonably: at present her impression is that she is Gods instrument for the fulfillment of prophesy, especially the Revelation of St John. She has great faith in music.

9 She has several times concealed razors with the intention to destroy her life: She has taken arsenic, laudanum & leaped from a window with with the same object.

10. She has threatened her relatives and is especially excited against them by discovering or conceiving that they discovers in their conduct something inconsistent with Gods glory. Allusion to a brother whose conduct has been objectionable excites her.

11. A paternal grandmother was for a brief period when about seventeen, insane: distress induced the catastrophe, but the recovery was permanent. A paternal aunt perceived & peculiarly sensitive. The patients mother, all the active & kindly in disposition is high spirited and very nervous.

12. She has been under various medical treatment for eighteen months but without success of what kind is not intimated.

13. The disease has existed for eighteen months and probably for a longer period. The patient has not previously been in confinement.

30th July 1853.

For a time the popular dread of the rigid discipline of an Asylum seemed to have this individual into comparative composure & self control: but as soon as she discovered that the penalties were chiefly moral, she set rules & admonitions and was removed from the convalescent gallery where she had been originally placed in consequence of her previous education refined & polished bearing, to the refractory ward. This change was the rechet of repeated acts of insubordination and unbridled rage.
She spent months in her new abode, the most vehement & ungovernable of its inmates. She sung danced recited vituperated and she did all these acts elegantly and without a tincture of that corruption and profanity which reigned around. Her fine graceful figure was a most interesting & melancholy study as she swept in wide circles through the hall shooting the most indignant & intense scorn from her brilliant eyes, vilifying all around but borrowing her terms of contempt & contumely from our best orators & poets & elevating her own pretensions in even eloquent terms from the "well of English pure & undefiled." She was restless

No 268

restless destructive, to a great extent sleepless & the spark of an indomitable pride which supported her strength under the exhausting influence of rage opposition & defiance. She was for some time placed under the effects of Muriate of Morphia but the cessation of Calamania rendered it expedient to relinquish anodynes substitute Iron & Aloes which had the desired effect. Subsequent to this the manners of the patient became calm ultimately amiable, she resumed work and has gradually acquired perfect sanity serenity of mind

Discharged.

No 269

Barbara McBride

Admitted 3 December 1852

Æt 28. Wife of Captain of Trading Vessel of a good disposition and possessed of an elementary Education

2. Puerperal condition assigned as the antecedent of the first serious manifestation of mental disease.

3. Is reported to have been "slightly insane" for about two years previous to the incursion of what her friends regarded as unequivocal insanity. These premonitory conditions consisted in alternate depression & elevation irritability & restlessness during the night.

4. She has not required treatment for any accident or disease.

5. The form of disease is indicated by the statement "Has been occasionally outrageous, generally indolent". It is inferred to be hysterical mania, and is reported to be increasing.

6. The external senses: functions of digestion, assimilation &c "generally natural"

7. The first attack & followed hemorrhage in childbed

8 She conceives herself to be dying and to have been harshly treated by her friends.

9 She has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide.

10 She has destroyed her own furniture.

11. Several of her relatives are more or less insane and one a cousin (paternal) is at present an inmate of the Brighton Institution.

12. Little treatment has been adopted.

13. She has been ill for nineteen months but never secluded.

No 269.

16th March 1853.

The only indications of aberration that came distinctly under observation in this case were I a Condition of abstraction which confined the patient to the same seat, the same position & was attended by fixity of fixity of gaze & vacancy of expression, which was however easily dispelled II Hysterical attacks of laughing weeping & oddity III A strong dislike to members of her Husbands family. These symptoms were not, however, in a severe form and when it is found that the patient began to sew wool in a few days and that subsequently she continued to exert herself in domestic occupations it may be inferred that great benefit was derived from the mere act of subjugation & discipline. The case was treated as hysterical by laxatives & antispasmodics & gradually & rapidly improved until complete convalescence was established.

Discharged.

No 270

Agnes Kerr.

Admitted 8 December 1852.

Oct . a widow of good disposition moderate education

2. Failure in the attempt to conduct her husbands business of a shoemaker subsequent to his death seems to have induced alienation.

3 The disease was preceded by great mental depression

4. The Patient has not indicated any indications of convulsive disease.

5 She now labors under Lunacy, in an advanced stage, but was at first sanguine and ambitious. The disease has not latterly made any progress.

6. The appetite is represented as eatable, and the other functions as natural.

7. This is the first attack

8 She at certain times conceives that she is dead: at others she displays extravagant mirth and dances

9. She has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide.

10. She is inoffensive.

11. No relations are not affected with hereditary diseases.

12. She was for a long time boarded in the Isle of Arran: but was not attended by a medical practitioner.

13. She has been insane for two and a half years, but has not been confined

№270

1 June 1853. Although this be an example of complete fatuity in which the memory seems abolished, the ordinary decencies of life disregarded and a very limited number, if any, new impressions are received: it affords proof of the proposition that no case of this kind occurs in which all the intents and passions are extinguished that however blank and barren the mind appears to be there slumber beneath its wasted surface some of the passions or sentiments which elevate or degrade the highest natures. A. Kerr's capacities do not enable her to cherish antipathies, but she is liable to sudden paroxysms of rage in which she attacks those around and is merciless in her assault. On other occasions erotic feelings obviously animate her and she attempts to embody all the meaning she attributed to the sypren.

She is of delicate frame & presents traces of great beauty but displays great strength when excited. She occasionally requires laxatives.

1 June 1854. A. Kerr is still either actuated by the impulses of sex or of strife. She may occasionally be heard to hum a ballad but no other new manifestation of mind has been noticed. She is looking more pale & fragile: but the existence of disease has not been ascertained.

1 June 1855. Repeatedly during the spring there have been unequivocal manifestations of erotic feelings. It is worthy of remark in connexion with this that all assaults of which she has been guilty have been perpetrated against patients of her own sex while to the Medical officers she is bland inoffensive or indifferent. She pregnant at certain periods and these are supposed to correspond to the return of the Catamenia, are her acts of violence that whenever a cut or a contusion is detected it is at once & generally with correctness attributed to A.K. She speaks little and then in endearing expressions but her answers are invariably irrational or inappropriate.

She is in satisfactory physical health.

N° 270

7 April 1856

The increasing delicacy of complexion, lassitude and debility of this patient were observed in December 1853. It was then ascertained that her appetite was failing: cough supervened: so far as examination of the chest in a person whose fatuity prevented her from cooperating, justified an opinion, tubercles existed, and the progress of phthesis was, though considering the emaciation, slow and unmarked by prominent general signs: continuous and uninfluenced by the operation of remedies: the expectoration did not occur until the last stages of the disease: no dyspnœa was observed until the close of life, and dissolution was not preceded by suffering or consciousness of the presence of disease. Glycerine and Cod liver Oil were prescribed. The former appeared inefficacious: the latter did not receive a fair trial - a sister who visited the patient mentioned that four sisters had died at different ages dumb under similar symptoms.

Died

No 271

James Hamilton

Admitted 15 December 1852

Æt 38 Married and has a family. He is a Blacksmith of quiet disposition, limited Education and irregular in his habits.

2 The disease is hereditary and developed and aggravated by drinking. He is sometimes dull and melancholy some times violent

3. Previous to the manifestation of actual mental aberration there existed great depression restlessness, pervigilium & deceased functions

4. He at one time had a convulsion previous to an attack of insanity, and has been repeatedly treated for delirium tremens.

5. The patient labors under acute melancholia.

6. The appetite and digestion are impaired. P small R natural

7 This is a relapse: was ushered in by great dejection succeeding intemperance. The lucid intervals continued about six weeks. It is believed that there have been four previous attacks

8. He is occasionally most anxious to go to the grave yard: at other times to the river. where he reaches these spots he denudes himself.

9. He has frequently demanded his razors but was always refused.

10. He has destroyed property; is disposed to injure those around and is suspected of entertaining some malicious design which he will not reveal.

11 The disease is reported to be hereditary on his father and mother's side of the family. His mother and sister are inmates of the Southern Kentucky Asylum.

12. He has frequently been coerced or superintended during paroxysms of violence

13. The disease has upon the present occasion, existed for about eight days. He has never before been consigned to an Asylum

No 241.

3d May 1833.

The first reports of this case show the condition of the patient.

17th Dec. P. weak & extremely rapid. T. dry and cracked. Takes little food. Passed a greenish brown stool in trowsers. Irregularity of Pupils.

18th In the same state in the morning but at the time of visit presented the aspect of awakening from deep sleep. He stated his conviction that he had been confused. P. 86 full, spoke lucidly. Have all hopes.

20 Still lapses frequently into absence of mind & stupidity. P. feeble. These lapses consisted partly of intense dejection and vague apprehension and partly in the inability to think. The patient described himself as for the time deprived of all thought and of the power to determine where he was what he was about to do or who he was. As his returning strength enabled him to engage in active employment these periods of abstraction diminished in degree & duration & have long since disappeared. He was at first treated as habituated to the abuse of stimulants by the administration of opium, spirits & Porter and when the debility at first apparent had been counteracted by alterative & tonics.

Discharged.

No 272.

Richard Carruthers

Admitted 15 December 1852 -

Æ 35 Unmarried of a quiet disposition and limited education

2. The disease cannot be traced to any predisposing or exciting cause.

3.

4. No Surgical nor medical treatment has been required -

5 The form of the disease is Fatuity and is affirmed to be increasing

6. The external senses appetite and digestion are natural -

7. This is the first and a continuous attack

8.

9 There exists no tendency to commit suicide

10. He has threatened and injured the inmates of the House where he resided

11 His father was peculiar in in his habits and several relatives, a brother, have been insane -

12. No treatment has been attempted.

13 He has been insane for many years but was never secluded.

1 June 1853.

From the muscular strength and previous reputation of irritability of this patient: he was retained a long time under observation and preliminary trial. Hitherto he has been tranquil gentle and although solitary in his habits and taciturn perfectly docile. Occasionally he may be heard to mutter and so rapidly and impetuously is the act performed that it may be interpreted as expressive of anger: but his intercourse with other is marked by civility & the most brief response that the language affords

№ 272.

1 June 1854

This man is an example of great usefulness upon the smallest possible amount of manifested intellect. He is a member of the labouring class, & powerful & efficient in his cooperation yet his existence is scarcely known except it may be recognised in the aggregate of work done, or the crop raised. He has continued perfectly inoffensive and rarely disobeys any rule except that forbidding the use of the floor as a resting place. He is evidently fond of pronation. His health is excellent.

1 June 1855. This patient is colossal in frame, obliging in disposition unburdened by care unfettered disease of any kind and is consequently a valuable cooperator in all field operations. His monologue has not been fathomed but it is still continued under favorable circumstances and in such various tones & pitches of voices that it must be an index of varying mental conditions. Externally he seems immutably stolid & unsocial.

X June XXXX [illegible]

1 June 1856. R. C pursues his peaceful avocations undisturbed by the current intelligence of sieges and battles unexcited by the sound or sight of the "pomp and pageantry of glorious war" which has been around. His military life and predilections are a blank. But he still states the number and nature of the Regiment to which he belonged. His fegure is somewhat bent but he has the neatness and cleanliness of his early training. His perfect obedience and unreasoning attention to all orders and directions are the results of

No 272

similar habits. His voice is never heard except in the whispered self communion in which he indulges and which at different times moves to mirth and anger and melancholy. His "grief" is however never told: Nor does the affect his energy or health.—

1 June 1857 R. C. is the companion of J. Baton in the Laundry & participates [illegible] in his toil. He is more active & soldierlike in his mode of discharging duty: is better appreciative & feels the exertions required of him less onerous: but he offers no comments upon the subject: the mutual effort every act of cooperation is the result of a look or significant gesture on the part of the Governor communication takes place between them not even recognition instigated by the opportunity of creation afforded by the frequent entrance & departure of Cut & work Men incident to the erection of the New Laundry is simply exhibited by the presence of numerous strangers & the temporary abrogation of the quiet regularity generally obtaining in the grounds He patient has made two attempts to escape & when detected threatened displeasure & disagreement but returned peaceably. His strength is great

29th Feby 1872 R. C. is in a condition absolute futility. There is complete absence of the higher powers of mind & his conversation which almost nil is of most insignificant character. He possesses no idea of his position as a mind but is quite content to go about his ordinary duties & routine & never asks question about anything He is employed as an assistant in the Kitchen & he enjoys very fair health. He sometimes suffers from epilepsis.

27 Jan 1873. R. C. is daily engaged at the Laundry. He is quiet & regular in his habits, & cheerful in his disposition. He is at present in good health.

No. 272.

9 Dec. 1873. R. C. continues as useful a person as before. He is in the enjoyment of good general health. His mental condition is one of cheerful dementia.

27th. June 1874 No change in the condition of the above mentioned patient

10/3/75 Quiet, contented, daily at work in the Laundry.

30/11/75 Do state — goes.

24/6/76 Condition unchanged.

10/12/76 Much the same: none like anything.

10/5/77 Do state good.

16/2/79 Died

No 273.

Walter Young Inuro

Admitted 18 Dec 1852

Æt 44 Unmarried. An assistant Teacher in Grange Academy. He attended the Glasgow University for three Sessions and displayed a mild religious and hypersensitive disposition.

2. The cause is unknown although the disease has been attributed to fright. After residing at the Academy for three years and going the round of the Resident and his two fellow teachers, he left his situation in October 1829 in excellent spirits, but reached home in a state of deep melancholy.

3. No premonitory Symptoms are known to have existed. His duties at the Academy were delightful to him

4 His bodily health has been good from his Earliest years.

5. On returning home he insisted on resuming his studies at the University and entered the Logick class: which he continued to attend for two weeks when he became unwell. He is disease presents all the symptoms of advanced fatuity.

6 He is pale, emaciated, walks in a stooping posture, but is supposed to be free from disease.

7. There have been no remissions: although his friends have lately observed greater activity in his habits. He has left his bed in which he was inclined to remain & sometimes conversed sensibly.

8. He sings, calls for food: and would remain coiled up in bed if not disturbed.

9. There is no tendency to commit suicide.

10. He has slightly struck those around when his wishes were thwarted.

11. No hereditary taint is said to exist in the family of Potter, now in the Asylum was born of weak intellect. The father is asthmatic

12. He was placed in Glasgow & was subsequently boarded in the country: but for the last five years he has resided at home.

№273.

13 He has been in his present condition for upwards of twenty years and was formerly an inmate of Glasgow Asylum.

June 1853.

This patient was so exhausted & emaciated when admitted that he was carried from the vehicle which brought him to his Bed. His habits however rendered detention there difficult & dangerous and for sometime he crawled about the day room pale, stooping, feeble and impotent even to take the food which he craved. He was tenderly cared for by his brother whose consanguinity it is very problematical that he recognised but whose usefulness he accepted. Notwithstanding this vigilance & care it was found expedient to confine the patient to bed in order that his meals might be regularly & systematically administered, that his Egesta might be examined for upon one occasion he was discovered to be labouring under diarrhœa crapulosa in consequence of the injudicious kindness of his Brother. Rest, cleanliness, abundant nourishment and the employment of Sinct Mur Ferri have accomplished a great revolution in the bodily condition of the patient. He is now stout active and although still pallid no longer anæmic. Gleams of his former tastes & cultivation penetrate through the general confusion of his mind. He quotes other languages, he declaims incoherent poetry & while gesticulating histrionically although absurdly, he utters shreds of classical criticism. All this is done with the eyes closed or only partially open. There is reason to believe that masturbation has been the cause of his mental ruin.

June 1854 Well no longer dependant upon his brother has been associated with a groupe of infirm demens of various degrees of impairment. He struts before them in their appointed circuit of the grounds with a mock dignity & consequential swagger peculiarly his own, which is however somewhat enhanced or caricatured by his carrying along pole with a pinion bearing the inscription excelsior.

He carries this badge most willingly but whether he feels pride in the distinction cannot be determined. He is still most incoherent, corpulent voluntarily parblind.

No 273.

1 June 1855. A companion in the same room obtained considerable exercise over this manes mind. He became restless extemporised bombast or quoted from some author formerly a favourite and assumed grotesque attitudes at the will of the mania spirit whose secret consisted in the repetition of his name uttered in an abrupt shrill tone close to his ear. When the exercise ceased the activity of his subject subsided. Under ordinary circumstances Wm is dull lethargic shuts his eyes places himself in absurd postures but rarely affords any proof of his early accomplishments even in the chaotic state in which they remain. He is corpulent and contented.

1 June 1856 Since the discharge of the companion who served in place of his own dead or dormant wife. he has rarely manifested the wreck of literary attainments which excitement laid bare. He sits with closed eyes walks with closed eyes: if possible turns his back upon his associates: & during the appointed exercise of the gallery performs various gyrations & gesticulations which resemble the attempted elegance of an awkward or an affected man: but may be the effect a modification of Chorea or the result of a morbid volition. His communications, brief and absurd as they are and his expression deprived as it is of the participation of the eye, both speak of contentment and vegetative enjoyment. He is corpulent and indolent.

1 June 1857 Mr Wm may be since literally dropt through the world with his eyes shut. Even in moving from place to place & peering around he may be said to be purblind, rarely raises his eyelids: & effects his progress fortunately by limited glimpses. He whispered soliloquy constitutes the only articulate sounds which he emits but his natural language is copious as well as pompous & preposterous. He is yet inexpressive but does not appear to forget his brothers nor is there is still great corpulence in the contour of his frame: but although much in the open air during June weather he is still pale & lymphlegmatic

29th July 1872 The mental condition of this patient is very low. He never speaks in conversation but sometimes utters noises to himself. He persists in tearing his clothes & taking them off. So that it is necessary to have him always clad in canvass. His habits are debased & filthy. He enjoys pretty good health. Though he is so feeble as to be unable to go far beyond the precincts of the airing Court.

20/3/73 W. Young Munro is at present in very feeble health. There is no change in his mental condition.

12/12/73 W. Y. Munro is in feeble health. He suffers from cough frequently. His habits are very destructive. He tears his clothes & employs most of his time in buttoning & unbuttoning them.

27th. June 1874 Bodily health feeble. Lungs affected. Mental motion unimproved.

10/3/75 Much the same.

20/11/75 In feeble bodily health: very destructive and restless

20/9/76 Physical condition was so reduced and restless excitement was so great, that it seemed doubtful if patient could survive the same winter: on extra diet and Cod oil he has weathered one more season, and is now in improved bodily health.

10/12/76 Physical condition continues a little more satisfactory: restless restless.

1/3/77 Much the same.

6/2/79 Died

No 274

Peter Bare Munro

Admitted 18 December 1853

Æt 25? Unmarried. A laborer of irritable temper, variable humour & unworthy of confidence. Can read, and write a little.

2. The patient is affirmed to have been "deficient in intellect and moral perception from his earliest days to have been incapable of receiving instruction to any amount & to have no conception of numbers.

3 He was always excitable and sensitive: but enjoyed good bodily health although slothful and disinclined to persevere in labor.

4. He has never been subject to convulsive diseases.

5. The patient labors in all probability under a complication of congenital imbecility with moral insanity. His imbecileness of mind is said to be increasing.

6. His appetite good and his general functions healthy.

7.

8. He is indolent, mendacious and treacherous

9 There is no disposition to commit suicide.

10. When provoked he has threatened to injure those offending but his passion is shortlived.

10. Of hereditary tendency to nervous or mental disease there is said to be "none whatever": tho' his brother, in a state of fatuity, was admitted to the Institution at the same time. The father is asthmatic.

11. He was sent to the country and engaged in labor with the view to correct his evil propensities.

13 He has been of imperfect mental development throughout life.

№ 274.

1 June 1853.

This person has improved since his admission & perhaps to that point beyond which any amendment is impossible When first examined he was found to labor under Rubo. which was treated locally. He was afterwards placed under the Sod Sot. In all other respects he is healthy & robust. Upon various occasions he has afforded proof of the description originally given of his disposition. He is cunning, totally destitute of truthfulness, by practical adulating to those in authority but is one elected, tyrannical whenever he can exercise authority with impunity. When governed & admonished and occasionally made aware of his vicious tendencies by the deprivation of a privilege he can be rendered useful & tractable.

1 June 1854 The inordinate vanity of this youth has now suggested another mean by which his more offensive qualities can be guided or kept in check. The same impulse has inspired him with an unceasing ambition to appear upon the stage however menial his position may be.

This desire was upon one occasion granted: but his appetite for applause betrayed him into overdoing his humble part & consequently closed his career. He is at present condemned to seek for the honors awarded to "the peasantry their country's pride" but is ever on the watch for opportunities for rising above the servile sod, turning task to which he is condemned. His aspect is mostly this person is neat & clean.

1 June 1855. P. M gives or has of late given many indications of a diseased as well as of a feeble mind. He is sometimes inattentive to the calls of nature and although ashamed of the disgrace to which his habit exposes him he fails for a time & sometimes after punishment to correct it. He has periods of sullenness or depression. His mendacity & disposition to fabricate the most egregious romances of which he is the hero is at certain times especially conspicuous. & stimulated by the success of others his vanity springs up exuberant & frank. This quality contributes to render him civil & obliging.

№ 274

1 June 1854

Pride, Mendacity, and Imbecility constitute the mind of this individual. Of the first the following illustrations may be given. Stimulated by the prevalent evening amusement of the establishment and indulged in an opportunity chiefly to convince of him of his gross ignorance and presumption, he has attempted to lecture at the social reunions which have long taken place upon Monday Evening for musical practice. His subjects were temperance & falsehood. His failure ~~has not~~ convinced him of his deficiency & he claims a larger audience, a more fitting field. He produces poetry, or what he conceives to be poetry: he clamors for admission upon the stage and indicates as far as features speak, his own estimate of his unbounded talents. Of the second every calumny and exaggerated report which circulates through the community may be cited as examples or as indebted to his prurient fancy should they have passed under its influence. Of the third his inability to acquire the simplest rudiments of knowledge his continued ignorance under the teaching of the world his limited power of language all prove the extent. Cunning and selfishness supply much of the acuteness which he sometimes displays and which has led to the harsh and unjust suspicion that he is more rogue than fool. He rarely complains and when he does his complaints are generally discovered to be fabulous.

1 June 1854

P. M. must still be contemplated under three aspects I his vaulting ambition which excludes all estimate of his own ignorance & incapacity & leads him to sing act, lecture. II his inability to adhere to truth, to appreciate in what its nature consists or to realise the result of its violation. III his proud humour as solely to distinguish himself as a true Roman where there is the slightest prospect of destruction or reward. He would still labour to degrade in order to magnify his offences & become the remedy

29th July 1872 — P. B. continues in the same condition as is before mentioned. He is easily pleased with the smallest trifles. His greatest pleasure is to spend an hour at the weekly dance & there he is found enjoying pieces of poetry in which he generally excels. He is employed as a baker & does his work in a very creditable manner.

20/3/73 — P. B. Munro is in good general health. He assists the baker. His mental state is less acute than before. He sometimes gets much excited from an undue estimate of his position.

12/12/73. — The mental & bodily health of Peter B. Munro are similar to that noted above. He continues to be very useful. But his mental weakness for display & his want of self-control are often causes of investigation.

27th. June 1874 — P. M. now assists in the infirmary. His bodily health is good and his mental condition unchanged.

10/3/75 — P. M. still acts as Infirmary Assistant and is very useful: still almost weekly writes or pads a note "The Burial of Sir John Moore" or "Lord Ullins daughter" at the Dances.

20/11/75 — In statu quo.

20/8/76 — P. M. continues a useful and subordinate person, and enjoys unvarying good health.

10/12/76 — Much the same: vain and exacting: but good-tempered and obliging.

10/5/77 — In statu quo.

June 6th 81 — Peter Mansonment have improved in miracle with advancing years as his vices are not nearly so pronounced as in the earlier entries: he is very useful, willing to do errands &c and although craving of praise does his various little duties in a commendable way. He has pass on sundays is allowed to visit a Church in town

Sept 16th 82 — In statu quo

Oct. 9th 82 — During the past summer patient has been

in very unsatisfactory bodily health: weak, breathless emaciated complaining of pain in the left side under Cod oil, Pulv Rhei diet he has improved greatly

March 30th 83. — This patient up to the latter end of December last always slept in a double room, an attendant occupying the second bed: at the time above stated however this arrangement was stopped & Munro was sent to a Dormitory. P.M. brought a charge of an indecent assault on two occasions against the attendant & described with considerable circumstantiality of detail how the key was put into the door & the offence committed. The patients' statements however were not consistent in all their parts, on enquiry into Munro's history it was found that on three occasions he had himself attempted a similar offence with other patients. He consequently lost parole & all his privileges. — These however have now been returned to him.

8 Oct 1883 Peter Munro is more on outside parole: he goes daily to town and acts as the Med Supts Messenger.

See new Case Book Vol I 43

No 275.

William Kelly

Admitted 24 December 1852.

Æt 40. Married. a laborer. He can read and write.

2 The transportation of his son upon a charge of forgery about three years since is assigned as the exciting cause of the disease.

3

4 He labors under antero posterior spinal curvature: but is a strong cyclopæan man and has not been subject to epilepsy.

5. The disease appears to be Mania with delusions. His look and language are threatening towards the objects of his suspicion and accusation. The malady is increasing.

6. The external senses & functions generally are normal.

7. This is believed to be the first attack.

8. He conceives that his son was innocent but the victim of a conspiracy & deceived rather than deceiving: & that he himself is "abused" by a Policeman of the name of Thomsen who seduced his wife, and all the females residing in the same street & who succeeds in his designs by the "arts of a sherman"

9. It is not conceived that he meditates or has attempted to commit suicide.

10. He declares that he will perpetrate some signal revenge upon the disturber of his domestic peace, and often menaces those whom he conceives to know or favor, or act in complicity with that person.

11 Some of his relatives are said to have been insane.

12. No treatment has been resorted to.

13 He has been insane for about three years but has not been placed in a madhouse.

№275.

1 June 1853.

This sullen & morose man is inexorable in his estrangement from all around. inaccessible to all courtesy blandishments & bribes. He is thoroughly impressed with the belief that his persecutor Thomson is in the Asylum that he effects his objects by & through the Officers: that his machinations are masonic or magical. that they are chiefly prosecuted during the night to his detriment and destruction & he sits brooding silently & sternly over these evils and cherishing vengeance against the agents of his fortune. these feelings he expresses whenever he is addressed by wild sanguinary threats & looks of dislike & ferocity. but he has never assaulted any one however prominent may be the part they are supposed to play in the system of persecution of which he is the victim. He is sallow stoops in walking from a very marked antero posterior spinal curvature. but does not complain.

1 June 1854. This patient is at present but living thin and has often very frequently vomited portions of his food. But up to this period he has maintained the same stolid repulsive behaviour, retained the same delusions and seems powerless in the grasp of his imaginary fire. It should have been stated in a previous Report that at first he was ordered Porter as a narcotic but as a vehicle for further medication. Sol. Mur. Morph. was subsequently added. This course was resolved upon as his accusations against Thomson generally referred to nocturnal attacks or transactions: and might be suggested by dreams, uneasy sensations, or superstitions which are incompatible with profound sleep. The experiment was unsuccessful.

1 June 1855. This man is now recovering from a severe illness marked in by emaciation anorexia or refusal of food vomiting, as during the spring of 1854 but eventuating in an attack of Bronchitis, which has yielded to blistering and the use of the Nit. Spirae: but has left him much debilitated & haggard in aspect. During the exploration of the chest it was discovered that two very large fatty tumors have been developed since formerly examined the one on the upper part of the left side of the chest the other on the scapular region.

These

c. 2/5.

These occasion no inconvenience: but are triumphantly pointed out as the infliction of "Black Ab" and it is hinted that of the medical superintendent be not actually the magician himself he must be in league with him – While his delusions appear intact, his manner is much less harsh & offensive. He even ventures occasionally upon a pleasantry.

1 June 1856

Three facts exhaust the history of this individual during the past year I he is morose and repulsive he prefers the incessant contemplation of his own wrongs or the revenge to which these give rise to any objective contemplation. Resting his head upon his hand, bent over his knee his look is malignant concentrated and uncompromising: His foes seem personally present: his antipathy is sustained at the highest pitch of intensity: his sanguinary retaliation is a reality never to be abated or expiated. II His grand source of disquietude his incessant complaint at the turpitude of a person unknown to all present but whom he avers as their confederate: and whose necromantic machinations are the cause of his detention, the source of his indisposition, the justification of his estrangement from his fellowmen III Indisposition again necessitated his removal to a gallery for invalids. He lost flesh, appetite, colour: and as far as diagnoses could justify an opinion he labored under splenic torpidity. Purgatives followed by the prolonged use of Bromide of Potassium & generous diet have afforded great relief and he is now regaining strength and a robust aspect One of the fatty tumors has increased much in bulk, the other has disappeared.

24 October 1856

The preceding report continues to be applicable to the patient [illegible] the month of August. His condition has undergone no improvement. But attention was arrested by his loss of appetite & hurried pulse in which he retains, his

No 245

his preference for chd: but although under observation and although his capricious taste was humoured by varying his meals: no report of his absorption is made until the 11 Aft when it is stated "W.K reported as abstaining Respiration hurried & superficial. Chest & throat coarse but examination gives no abnormal chest sounds" Small doses of Specacuanha & Laxatives were ordered. The next important is as follows 14 Aft W.K dies abstained in aspect Respires R. superficial chest tones examined but yields no abnormal sounds. Still will not open R Day calls B torpid "Wine was added to his diet & with it a powder containing a third of the daily dose was directed to be exhibited. He had likewise a laxative soap pill on the 16th he is described as silent, untractable, abstinent when Porter was recommended as drink R 14th W.K no breakfast: or dinner taken a portion of the evening meal emptied of wine vomited 18th W.K partook of Rice soup & pudding for dinner: & his usual tea but declines wine Vomited, Finish, P. small & rapid 20th W.K. The present institution of yesterday has disappeared. He took food well by day & looks somewhat better: but the evening Report is couched in these terms "very noisy: cries aloud frequently apparently from pain but he will not give any indication as to its seat & character. P. very rapid but stronger & fuller. Finish. B not moved since morning when a small mass of healthy aspect not passed applied bread & butter Ry Bonnet Mixt Jhs 7 & 6 in hyp 22d W.K exhausted in aspect covered with profuse perspiration. Stools healthy passed involuntarily some detained chiefly in left side Applicat Emp Vis. Stout Bitter Ale in place of wine which he describes as burning him Porridge ordered for Din the evening inspection respiration hurried rather than dyspnoea 23 W.K lies on his face & breathes amidst P 115 somewhat fuller: cough slight: hypostatic amendment Food taken moderately. Ordered for supper Tea clear & sufficient in quantity B not opened 24th W.K died suddenly shortly after the commencement of the evening Report last night

Died

No. 276.

John. Johnston Rogerson.

Admitted 31 December 1852

Æt 53. Married a Farmer but studied for the church of Scotland and received a very liberal education at the University.

2. Public rumor traces the disease to intemperance and irregularity of deportment. It has been marked by morbid exaltation of the sentiment of pride.

3.

4 While under observation has not been affected with any convulsive disease—

5. The Patient appears to labor under the Monomania of Pride.

6. The external senses are normal and the health good.

7 His most prominent delusion consists in the idea that has been appointed to a most lucrative situation by the Duke of Buccleuch.

9 Since he was placed under the observation of the Reporter he has neither attempted nor threatened self destruction

10. He has never given any indications of violence either to persons or property.

11

12. The patient has been subjected to moral treatment and it is intimated that the delusions of the patient have been weakened.

13. The precise duration of the malady is not known, but the patient has been a patient of the Morningside Asylum for about thirteen weeks.

№276.

1st June 1853.

Mr R is fond, dignified in carriage lives apart from the people of which he is a member; admits no one as a companion although there are those around him equal in rank & education: is curt & chary in his communications with the officers & declines engage in any kind of employment when he does vouchsafe to converse, he confines his observations to personal concerns repeats what passed between the Duke of Buccleuch and himself, reiterates his conviction that this distinguished patriot will fulfill his promise of bestowing upon him some suitable situation and intimates that he is hourly expecting a summons to commence his duties. Mr R does not brook any contradiction or argument or hesitation or doubt. If such manifestations are attempted he closes the interview & walks away. His looks indicate health and self complacency.

1st June 1854 Mr R still awaits and without impatience the ducal mandate to leave his seclusion and assume his proper position in Society. He is less communicative and sometimes even rude or repulsive when an effort is made to engage him in conversation. In his bosom he at all times exhibits a portion of blue paper. He admits it to be a badge: but of what signification has not explained. No book attracts him. A newspaper may be taken up but from the rarity of such an occurrence he must be very ignorant of the course of national affairs. He will not walk with the patients in the grounds & separates himself entirely from them. He attends chapel.

1st June 1855. This patient still preserves his dignity & calmness amid all the discouragements to which he is subjected. He is not, of course allowed to assert his erroneous views which constitute his grounds of hope; he is not visited by any friend receives no communication from the world or those powerful friends upon whom he relies: and he is surrounded by crowds to whom he is rendered superior by education from whom his feelings even his delusions separate him still more: but still his deportment is undisturbed and

No 276.

unchanged his badge is worn though less ostentatiously and his opinions have undergone no modification. His manner is now somewhat more haughty and he is less disposed to receive the customary civilities of the Officers. He will not accompany the other patients in their walks through the grounds but takes exercise in the yard and is perfectly well.

1 June 1856 — Mr R. is infinitely more affable & amiable. He received a schoolboy friend courteously: he joins in conversation: reads much and will condescend to give assistance in the interpretation of the classics. But this veil does not suffice to conceal his morbid pride: his imaginary connexion with the Duke of Buccleugh and his claim to a higher position than what is assigned him. His health is well sustained notwithstanding the privations of which he complains, some of which are real

1 [illegible] 1857 — The improvement wondered in last report continues. It was there limited to affability. Mr R. now very rarely alludes to his delusions, extravagant expectations or ambitious pretensions: he is still shrewd & intelligent he condescends to converse upon interesting topics: & even the annual [illegible] of the day. But contemplation suggests that his morbid views are still cherished He wears a scrap of blue paper or ribbon in his bosom he avoids all contact with his associates even with those of his own rank & former attainments states he is desposed to dread the annihilation & the pomp of the royal & noble personages of the realm: his prone to employ a lofty style of conversation altogether disproportioned to his position. He has latterly devoted himself to the [illegible] of Music: his a regular supporter of the English service upon Sunday, & all Means for instruction & amusement. His personal appearance has improved

27th Feby 1858 — This patient has fallen off much of late. He is not reserved as he used to be. Yet though he speaks & jests with politeness he refuses to give any information about himself. — His general demeanor is very quiet & inoffensive. He never reads or joins in any of the amusements of his fellows

No. 276.

20/3/73. John Johnstone Rogerson. He is in good bodily health. He suffers from no special disease. His mental condition varies very little. He is however very obstinate in carrying out some of his own ideas. But he is on the whole apparently contented

12/12/73.

12/12/73. He has suffered from cellulitis of the wrist. The pus has invaded the sheaths of the tendons. And it has proved very obstinate in healing. This is caused by Rogerson squeezing it and dressing it after his own mind, in spite of frequent remonstrances. His mental condition has manifested no peculiarity in addition to what is previously noted.

27th. June 1874 Patients mental condition remains unchanged.

8th May 1875 Died of General Decay.

No 277-

Jane Milmaine.

Admitted 6 January 1853

Æt 34. Unmarried. a Weaver of a mild disposition

2. The disease has been traced to love and religion: and the most prominent feature has consisted in allusions to her lover.

3. The disease was premonished by depression of spirits for some time previous to the attack.

4.

5. The patient labors under Melancholia.

6. The external senses are perfect: the assimilative powers in good condition: the evacuations regular and all the other functions normal.

7. This is the first attack.

8. Her delusions consist in the conviction that her lover is before her, and that she is watched and noticed by envious people.

9. There is no disposition to commit suicide.

10. The Patient is harmless.

11. There is no hereditary taint existing among the patients relatives.

12. The "usual means" are said to have been resorted to as treatment.

13. The patient has been insane and an inmate of the Asylum at Carlabill for about five months.

1 June 1853.

In addition to dejection there is evidence to show that this woman had been congenitally of weak mind or that imbecilment had existed previous to the unfortunate attachment in which it is supposed her disease originated. She

No 277.

is quiet, obstinate, solitary, morose when an attempt is made
Relicit her sentiments, she is querulous, demands liberation,
denies that there ever existed any cause for seclusion and may
launch forth in abuse. She will not engage in work nor
take medecine, nor comply with any request whatever. Her
general quietude has procured for her a seat in the workroom
but she neither mingles with its inmates nor shares in its
labors.

1 June 1854. No apparent modification can be observed in the obdurate
reserve of this patient. She disdains and repels all kind-
ness sympathy as well as defies and disobeys all authority.
Her seat in the workroom is occupied as formerly and
the arms are folded & the will is inbent. She still occasionally
intemperate but is generally taciturn. From redness of the lower
part of the septum of the nose and the continuance of a dis-
charge from the nares: the existence of a syphilitic affec-
tion has been suspected but no examination is permitted
History supplies no data. Her health is good.

1 June 1855. The apparent falling in of the walls of the nose the con-
tinued excoriation of the internal nares and a similar
affection of the Angles of the lips have induced repeated intreaties
that a wash might be prescribed: but the patient heats the imputa-
tion of illness as an insult and the recommendation of treatment
as deliberate cruelty so that unless the Sod Pot were introduced
into the system by means of the food interference is impracticable.
Her refusal of all aid is conveyed in a nasal tone strongly
confirmatory of the suspicions entertained. Her constitution
has not suffered. She still declines all occupation all intercourse
except for the purpose of urging the hardship of her case:
and all marks of kindness and interest as hollow mockery
or part of the treachery & deception which consigned her to cap-
tivity. To the Medical officers she vouchsafes a reply
with those of her own sex she is at open hostility.

1 June 1856 The continued industry, the increased urbanity and
contentment of this woman has suggested the hope
that convalescence has commenced. She still however
alludes to the injustice and cruelty she has experienced
to the profitless plot to which she has been accompanied
and her bearing is then peevish or petulant. She cannot

N° 277

be led into general conversation: but in one who has spent her life in a mill. This may be attributed to the undeveloped state of her mind. Ignorance is closely allied to imbecility. Her words are uttered in a snivel: but she is more robust and no constitutional disease has appeared

1 June 1854 — This woman has suppress repeatedly from ophthalmia: there seems besides to be permanent ulceration of the Meibomian follicles, Constitutionally she is better. Her appeals against emoluments and Rudeness of imposition are as constant & clamorous but have at present a more deputed form. She is therefore thought disentitled to indulgences through protesting against the discipline under which her trust is imposed

28 July 1854 — She long established equanimity of this woman: her inoffensive manners & co-operation in the occupation prescribed have inspired a justifiable hope & expectation that might safely be intrusted with a greater amount of liberty: & that if placed among friends or friendly guardian her peculiarities might pass unobserved, or interfere as little with the interests of those around as they have done here, & that she might secure greater happiness if impressed with the conviction that she was laboring for her own support. - The parochial authorities having concurred in these views, She was discharged. —

Discharged. —

No. 278.

John Seaton. Admitted 2. February 1853.

Oct 55. A joiner of unsettled habits and limited Education.

2. The cause of disease is unknown

3. The patient is represented as having always been of an unhappy disposition

4. He is not subject to Epilepsy but is lame. The infirmity is according to his own account due to an injury.

5 The character of the malady is maniacal and is described as alternately that of excitement and depression.

6. The bodily health of the patient is good, the functions natural.

7.

8. He is afraid of being maltreated day and night.

9. He is not disposed to commit suicide.

10. He is occasionally very boisterous and defies and assaults those who approach him when irritated.

11 There is not known to exist any tendency to mental disease in the patients family.

12 He has not been treated for the disease.

13. He was never placed in an asylum, but was confined in a room in a private House. He has been subject to the disease for many years.

1 June 1853.

Medical Superintendents diary 3rd Feby 1853. Dr. Logo Dixon had at first quiet and spoke soberly: subsequently became excited fighting with an imaginary foe who appeared to have accused him of monstrous crimes with the asses. He swears, & gesticulates at these times. Left knee swollen and stiff so that he cannot walk and requires assistance in getting in

in and out of bed I tranquil"

5th Feby H. has ingnacious only one air battle"

Such combats although now more rare were for a time of daily recurrence, his general mode of defence was by suddenly thrusting out his arms in a straight line & the swollen countenance fixed eye and hoarse voice testified to the earnestness of his fears & feelings. Latterly he has begun to recognise in those around individuals who have provoked or assaulted him, whom he has detected in the commission of unnatural crimes and against whom he directs all the fury of insulted honor and the indignation of outraged virtue. He walks with great difficulty, this bodily infirmity gives bitterness to all his morbid feelings.

1 June 1854

His manifestations now consist of three kinds I Thre are paroxysms of excitement in which the most revolting accusations are made against whoever may at the moment offend by looking towards him, admonishing him or in any way attracting his attention. These libels are generally directed against particular persons. They consist of Assertions that he personally has witnessed the criminality he denounces II Thre are paroxysms of prayer & praise. III Thre are periods in which when more placid and courteous he expatiates upon his vast possessions: his travels & observations in England Ireland his Bride & Brocken, the gorgeous panoply in which they were accustomed to journey together and the beauty and peerless attributes of the lady when roused to the full appreciation of the subject by the attention of his auditor he describes a submarine courtship with the Brocken: his capture of whales, his endainment of the monsters of the deep & many & various other marvellous feats. He is much more robust & walks better.

1 June 1855.

His animosity & unnatural crimes and to those detected in the perpetration of those acts on whom he supposes have been accused before him in his capacity as supreme judge, of such violations of morality - as such as to place himself in the situation of a culprit. He vomits forth imputations against the most helpless cripple of his company & the total

No 278.

total subversion or order and tranquillity; he attempts to hurl a chair or similar missile at the delinquent he deforces or threatens to deforce the pacificator and has rendered the application of a gentle shower bath unavoidable. These exacerbations are not frequent rather so during Summer. When many hours of each day are spent in the open Air, and have given way to contemplative singing. The man is robust

1 June 1856 — The alternation of calm and excitement in this patient is well marked: and the distinction of the latter into pious frenzy: poetic frenzy, erotic frenzy is equally observable: His prayer consists in language such as this "Manifold are thy blessings Oh Lord Turn us unto thee, with the turn of the Gospel and the Key of peace: hear us with peace and joy: love, union and communion with brutality: in thy name shall all the nations of the earth be blessed: the horse to his rider and the Brewer sow. Your testicles in the the Ass and my nails in your hand and the perfection of the Holy Ghost." The words are uttered with great fervour in the attitude of prayer and in a monotonous cadence — When prompted by imagination he sings or recites or enters upon word pictures of his journeys to foreign lands, and of his personal possessions his palaces and broad fields. When in the amorous mood he fixes his eye steadily & harshly upon one of his associates, accuses him of horrible and revolting crimes, specifies the time and the occasions, and points to indelible marks of the accuracy of his observations to be seen upon the culprits brow — His bellicose tendency generally follows this ebullition and when irritated he would unquestionably inflict injury upon this supposed antagonist. Snuff dissipates this moral storm at once. No impairment of health has been observed

1 June 1857 — There is a slight modification in the phraseology of this denouncer of atrocious crimes: but none in the nature of his accusations. He has latterly singled out one of his associates against whom all his bitterness & primitive vengeance are

directed, but the offender never retorts as he is able to perceive that there is merely a transference of the accusation not any special application to the individual — J. D is at present suffering slightly from the effects of a fall consequent upon an altercation with a fellow patient, but his old age and infirmity are borne bravely and pleasantly

12th May 1871

Dick 12th May 1871.

No 279-

Sarah Potts.

Admitted 2d February 1853.

Æt. Unmarried. Domestic Servant of respectable character and cheerful disposition. No information as to the origin of the disease, or the present state of the patient has been communicated.

Vide case Vol

P.

3 It is believed that the patient had some personal anticipation of the approach of the present attack

4 It is believed that at all times the patient is of hysterical temperament.

5. The Patient labors under mania.

6.

7. This is the second attack & has occurred after an interval of six years.

8.

9.

10 She is vehement vituperative and menacing.

11.

12.

13 The disease is of some weeks duration She was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution

1 June 1855.

This females is now gradually improving and is looking forward entitled to look forward to a speedy removal.

Her mania was chiefly marked by intense pride, bigoted & virulent abuse. It was long before the natural amability of her temper appeared for even when in a calm as to join the convalescent she was petulant & impertinent. Repeated periods of composure repeated experimental changes of gallery, repeated relapses have discouraged the hopes of

No 279.

of amelioration. but at present she presents the favorable symptoms of bashfulness & industry. Negatives were at first exhibited & lately the patient has been taking Sulp Quin Her bodily health is improving but she lost flesh under the long continued excitement of Mania.

6th August 1853. S. P. has gradually resumed her natural aspect & manners has been repeatedly visited by her friends and with the consent of all parties leaved the Institution. She was lately placed under the Mur Morph with apparent benefit.

Discharged.

No. 280.

Mary Mc Millan

Admitted 9 February 1853.

Æt 45 A charwoman. Unmarried of a congenitally weak mind but respectable deportment.

2 The cause of the malady is not known

3.

4. It is not known whether the Patient has labored under epilepsy or not.

5 Vacuity is the form assumed by the disease.

6. The external senses are intact.

7.

8 The patient is of cleanly habits—

9. There does not exist any tendency to commit suicide.

10 She is disposed to injure those who offend her; and has recently assaulted a woman by striking her with a stone; but is not gradually dangerous—

11. All the female members of her family have been weak and excitable

12

13 The Patient become worse, more excitable, and more addicted to wandering about three years ago; but was never confined in an Asylum

1 June 1853.

While this woman may in general be described as a good humored imbecile; she occasionally displays a sufficient amount of sudden warmth of temper and unreasonableness & obduracy as to justify the opinion that aberration has been superadded to weakness. She inflicts blows when provoked but not until she is so.

Vacuus

No 280.

Various attempts are made to engage her in occupation and with partial success. She is a scolding Roblogueuse. Of member of the Roman Catholic church she knows nothing of its principles and values her rosary because it was the gift of one she respected.

1 June 1854. M M is robust & agile: but she now rarely engages in occupation of any kind. Her aspect still beams with hilarity; but this is occasionally disturbed by internal passion or by the scenes she witnesses. She is visited by a Sister in some respects even lower in the scale of intelligence than herself.

1 June 1855. M M is now regarded as a rebellious member of her group. She sometimes defies & opposes the Constituted authorities but more frequently her insurrectionary movements are in misunderstandings with her companions whom she assaults & would injure. She has ceased to make her appearance in the work-room and is careless & disrespectful in her manner. She enjoys good health.

1 June 1856 Except that M. M. is more irascible less amenable to authority and less actuated by that passive resignation which so long distinguished her: no new features of the mental state require to be recorded. When irritated she is prone to be excited gratify her passion by assaulting the offender by casting missiles and by destruction of her own dress. This tendency and indolence have excluded her from the Work-room. She is of tall, but rigid & robust figure

1 June 1857 M. M. is still contumacious, quarrelsome & discontented. Her dissensions are rather with her fellow patients than with the officials: but when roused by passion, the direction of her wrath is determined by any accidental circumstances that may occur – Impatience of present control is the form of irritability generally assumed: but her temper is uncertain, her purpose vacillating & she is consequently no longer to the work-room where

neither strife nor idleness nor frivolity are elements which can be permanently tolerated. Her tendencies betoken death and longevity —

27th Feby 1872.	Mary McMillan still possesses her excitable qualities & like often gets into great wrath at some of her fellow patients. Her manner to officials is always unexceptionable. She enjoys good health.
20 March 1873.	M. McM. enjoys good general health. She is often excited, and very sensitive if she is interfered with. She then abstains from work, and assumes a querelous tone to all around her.
12 Decr 1873.	M. McM. is getting more feeble, her work is now done in an apathetic and careless way, and frequently is difficult to keep to order, from her ungracious disposition.
27th. June 1874	The patient is now more quick and docile. Her bodily health is pretty good.
10/3/75	A very slight, but still evident, deterioration in bodily and also in mental health is apparent: works daily in the workroom.
30/11/75	M. McM. recently suffered from a nervous attack – pure asthenia: has again resumed her former health.
20/6/76	Condition much the same: industrious and easily managed.
10/12/76	Weak Heart: general condition much the same.
10/5/77	On staining [illegible]
7/2/80	Died

No 381–

Jane Campbell.

Admitted 14 February 1853

Oct. 38 Innkeeper of limited Education and eccentric unamiable disposition.

2. The disease is traced to poverty and has been throughout characterized by incoherence

3. The disease is not known to have been preceded by any unusual mental phenomena.

4. The patient has not been subject to Epilepsy.

5 The diseasease may be designated but is reported to comprehend within its scope erroneous religious views and exaggerated notions of her wealth and splendor. It is said to be Stationary.

6 The external sensas & general functions are described as natural.

7 This is the first attack.

8 She is restless: and dwells upon her power and riches and spiritual privileges.

9. She does not entertain suicidal designs.

10. The patient is said to be violent when contradicted: & occasionally to injure property.

11. The patient appears originally to have been of weak mind but her friends are said to have been free from all hereditary tendency to mental disease.

12. Various modes of treatment have been had recourse to but without benefit.

13 She has been insane for about ten years: but has not been confined.

№281.

1st June 1853.

Amid much incoherence it is possible to unravel so much of the "tangled web of thought" as to determine that not only are the thoughts of this patient directed towards religious matters but that she entertains wild & grotesque delusions upon the subject. The quotations from memoranda of the case will establish this. "She declares herself to be God or one of the Gods, that she has fourteen million Sympathies in now. Clothed in humans with wings to her ears. She was one of the Melchisedeeks & they are Holy Ghosts. She has been changed since the Creation. She has not seen or been allowed to see all the Holy Books. They are engraved. She covers her mouth when speaking. She is pale, slow in her movements and speaks with a slight Contorsion of the lower jaw as if she at one time had suffered from Paralysis.

1st June 1854. JC is perhaps less voluble in her narrations than formerly but is gentle inoffensive and tractable in all matters that do not affect her opinions or eccentricities. The following extracts will exhaust the chief events of her life.

11th July 1853. JC after Bed hour rose and complained of abdominal pains and an inability to evacuate her Bowels. A laxative Enema brought away 15 pebbles with sand. The Suspicion is that she had placed them in rectum & not swallowed them. Ry Ol Ricini ℥j ℥ij Tr Hyoscyam ℥j Inf Enema post Chor 3rs Ry ℥ij ℥ss Sc dolet ventri

12th July 1853. JC freely evacuated P.72 tranquil no abdominal pain or pressure. Has taken her food (arrow root &c.) well. By enema and in evacuation she has passed 66 stones or pebbles, besides threads, scraps of cloth, grass, leaves &c. The former rough 63 4 or 5 2 sc. The size of the largest is I 15/16 & 1 1/16 & 1 3/16. Circumference 4 1/2 & 3 5/8. She affirms that she swallowed all these articles within the last two days & for the purpose of conveying them to Devine."

18th Oct JC. refused her tea this evening says she vomited once during the day: of which there is no proof & that she now feels sick. B are reported to be regular but she

No 281.

she declares that they have ben loose for some time P. 80
D. white. Attendant states that she picks up whatever is
within her reach and swallows it."

In consequence of these accounts she was ordered to have
a dose of Castor Oil twice a week & to remain in bed: that
the constituents of her stools might be examined.

4th Nov JC every day approaches the Medical officer in the
same manner repeats rapidly and with a whining intonation
"£220 of bond, with a million of Millions of Shams debt
(I take your hand for every man you keep here holding)
a million of millions of Customs: & a million of million of farthing
at the same time offering her hand"

1 June 1855. JC has several times ben affected with Bronchitis during
the past Winter. One of these attacks was severe in Character called for counterirritation, expectorants & confinement
to Bed. The latter is however a nugatory precaution as
she then as generally sits: and even obtains long & profound
sleep without reclining. She still coughs & expectorates.
She is superintended so vigilantly that it is not supposed
she now swallows or has any opportunity for obtaining
the articles with which she formerly filled the intestines.
As a precaution however, she is directed to spend one
day each week in Bed, to take a large dose of Castor
Oil & to have the evacuations examined. They have not
latterly contained any foreign bodies. She is still incoherent
still desires to shake hands and to expatiate upon "millions
of debt" and similar topics. She is pale & thinner than
she formerly was.

1 June 1858 This patient is at present more a maniac
and feeble looking than usual. She is still
subjected to the operation of a purgative two
or three times in the course of a week: and
the evacuations prove how necessary such a
precaution is, as although watched most
narrowly and denied access to all spots
where inedible matters could be obtained: the
chamber vase is found to contain threads, shreds
of cloth &c. Her demonished energy renders
her less profuse in her salutations: but when
addressed the scope of her delusions is not curtailed

N° 281

nor is she less addicted to the admiration of the power of numbers

1 June 1859 S. B. is still more emaciated than when last described. She has suffered from repeated attacks of Bronchitis during the winter & has not rallied nor recovered even her former amount of plumpness of person. She is no longer loquacious but is still solicitous to tender her established offering of respect by grasping both hands. Her silence conceals the actual state of her opinions her mental confusion is however indicated by a single phrase. There has been some evidence obtained that she has resorted to her former practice of swallowing indigestible and dangerous articles She is still watched that this tendency may be frustrated.

11 May 1859 Removed

No 282.

Anne Neilson

Admitted 15 February 1853.

Æt 54. The wife of a tradesman. of a cheerful disposition; circumspect and solitious deportment, and moderate education. She can read and write

2. No cause can be assigned for the complaint which has been chiefly indicated by facilitandly a disposition to retirement and concealment

3. The establishment of the disease was preceded by Influenza and dyspepsia, and more recently by sleeplessness.

4. About thirty years ago the patient labored under scarlet fever. but she has never had Epilepsy nor required medical nor surgical treatment.

5. The disease presents the aspects of melancholia. It is stated to be making progress.

6. The bodily functions are reported to be regular.

7. This is the first attack.

8. The only peculiarity noticed is "a tendency to despond", which is obviously the disease itself.

9. The patient has made no direct attempt to commit suicide: but her desire to escape observation has excited the suspicion of those around. She has upon two occasions and under peculiar circumstances secreted a knife and razor.

10. She harbours no malicious designs.

11. No hereditary tendency to alienation is known to exist in her family

12. The treatment has been limited to the use of gentle aperients.

13. She has been ill since May 1852: but has never been confined

№282.

1 June 1853.

Mrs N is a gentle, uncomplaining, dejected person importunate in urging her desire to return home in following the Medical Superintendent during the visit in the hope that he may declare that her wish will be gratified without conditions, or that her husband is about to reinstate her in his home or that her Brother will speedily call. But she makes no remonstrances as to the injustice of her detention, no accusations against the Authorities. She is pale feeble and subject to slight convulsive attacks which are generally only known to herself as they occur during the night and in Bed. The following is the only record upon the subject.

19 April. Summoned to see Mrs N upon the following report "complains, speaks in a whisper. Consciousness perfect. Sensations dull: a good deal of twitching about mouth eyelids which are shut, and arms, dilation of pupils respiration rapid irregular but gentle P. normal in rapidity but hard At 4 P.M. aspect that of Panic, pharnes limited to expressions of fear R rapid short P rapid & small. Perspiring sensation abolished [by mental abstraction?] Twitching scarcely perceptible. Rx Aq Camph 3ss æther sit Aq Ammon Ar Det 3ong mich ad ℥ VIII post 6 hor 3 o o. She gradually recovered so that in the evening there was no necessity for capping."

20 Apl Mrs N is to day in her usual condition"

Antispasmodics & purgatives were from time to time prescribed but no return of such attacks of the same severity was observed.

30 May 1854.

The patient is still pensive: so solicitous to secure the first moment of liberation that she cannot sit down or engage in occupation she still complains of sleeplessness & restlessness during the night which are conjectured to refer to hysterical attacks: but in the opinion of her friends she is much better.

Discharged.

No 283.

William Moffat.

Admitted 17 February 1853.

Ætat 38. Unmarried. Educated and practised as a Surgeon. He obtained some repute in the district in England where he settled -

2. Upon the present occasion the excitement of discharge, of embarkation for Australia & perhaps elevated and exaggerated conceptions of his own importance and destiny have superinduced greater excitement than what prevailed under the quiet regimen of the asylum.

3.

4. His aspect is more haggard than formerly: but his physical condition is to be healthy.

5. The form of the disease is obviously the monomania of pride -

6. The external senses are sound and the general functions normal. The skin disease under which he labored is much alleviated.

7. This may be designated the third attack of derangement.

8. Exaggeration and misapprehension of his position, powers prospects and interests rather than actual delusions are very comprisable features of the patients complaint.

9. The patient is cheerful notwithstanding recent disappointment and boasts of his resignation and equanimity.

10. He was destructive and careless during former attacks.

11.

12.

13. The Patient left the asylum a few days since although virtually discharged months since in as tranquil and rational a state of mind as could in his peculiar constitution and under the circumstances of a new entrance upon the duties of life be expected: but the voyage, independance and the innate self-conceit and arrogance of the individual appear to have destroyed even the aspect of sobriety

No 283.

and sanity in forty eight Hours. He has been an inmate of the Wakefield and Crichton Asylum, and of one or more gaols —

1 June 1853. For a season this monomaniac exhibited the vainglorious vapouring demeanor which had defeated the benevolent plan devised to restore him to Society. but gradually he became more modest & is now apparently impressed with the conviction that the door of liberation has been closed upon by his own act. he cannot, of course, even to himself admit by his own folly. He has allowed much of his property and furnishing to be sent to his father & to the Inspector without protest & murmur. He is not, however, despondent nor despairing: but boasts hopes & passes much of his time either in expatiating upon the glories of his past career or of what he still proposes to do in some distant tho' definied future. His health is satisfactory.

1 June 1854 Mell is humbler & happier. He is a more agreeable inmate than prior to his journey to Liverpool. Upon rare occasions he joins the gardeners. His general resource is reading & disputation, in the latter he conceives himself to be an adept.

1 June 1855. The contentment of Mell has increased while his pride is less prominently obtruded on general notice. He reads, engages in a rude mode of die cutting: is especially delighted by the loan of a Medical Periodical: but except as a Sanatory measure, he is not partial to physical exertion. The overweening conceit which still lurks in his bosom is now chiefly manifested in pencil comments written upon the margin of the Books placed in his hands: in his anxiety to state what his practice would be under certain circumstances and in his broad denunciations of the ignorance by which he is surrounded. He is looking more aged than what might be expected from his actual years: but with the exception of Influenza he has not suffered from illness of any kind.

1 June 1856. The display of undue self esteem is the only proof of disease that can be adduced in M M. He is calm and complacent: he is now the partizan of constituted authority: he has abandoned all personal efforts to vindicate his pretended right

N° 283

to liberty: he is humble and amiable: and it is suspected, is conscious that his former opinions and acts were extremely extravagant and incompatible with his interests – if not positively the effects of mental derangement. Reading and Bowls, occasionally physical occupation are his employment: composition and gem engraving his amusement – He is less obese but he eats hearty. The skin affection has nearly disappeared

1 June 1857

Greater sympathy is excited by the sympathy for the protracted confinement of this patient, since he has ceased either from despair or indifference to urge upon the authorities his claims to liberation. He is not only resigned to his fate: he is cheerful, courteous, anxious to oblige. He is engaged at present completing a sort of contract for the reconstruction of mattresses, & has during the past season acted as a House painter, a die cutter, & in various other capacities which involve the exercise of natural ingenuity, & the disposition to serve others. In all these proceedings the vain, capricious disposition of the individual may be detected; but these qualities are so modified or contracted as neither to offend nor to interfere with his general usefulness. Periods of indolence & apathy recur. – He is pale but perfectly well: & a frequent guest at the officers table. —

7 Aug / 58

Removed

No. 284.

John Gardiner.

Admitted 21 February 1853.

Ad 45. unmarried. A weaver but lately an itinerant hawker.

2. He was committed to prison for theft, or housebreaking: but on this account declares "in the charge of furiosity"

3

4.

5. He is described as having been "very outrageous" for some time previous to his admission to prision where however, his deportment was "quite & civil" so that the form of the disease may be inferred to have been maniacal —

6. The external senses are in a normal condition.

7. This is at least the second attack.

8.

9. No suicidal tendency has been exhibited —

10. He is not destructive of property.

11.

12. No treatment has been attempted.

13. He was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution.

1 June 1853.

His malady appeared & developed itself more unequivocally subsequent to admission than at the time the reputed breach of the laws was committed. He was at first simply arrogant and disdainful: he subsequently became loquacious restless, quarrelsome and addicted to feats of gymnastics. It is possible that his combats with the attendants might be merely manifestations of muscular powers or dexterity: but his conduct was such as to court strife. His leaping, whirling and standing on his head were described as most dangerous

No 284

dangerous & frightful. It was vain or calculated to induce depression & interfere with the exhibitions of the insane acrobat. He is now sullen & reserved: & passes much of his time in reading. His health has not suffered from confinement.

1st June 1854.

After the failure of various advices & expostulations: the fact seemed to be borne in upon the mind of the patient that it was absolutely to lower his pretensions, that complacency & compliance were essential conditions of a good understanding between himself and the Officials & that it was only the civil courteous & industrious portion of the community that left it. Accordingly at his own request he has engaged in manual employment: & has contemporaneously either assumed & cordially exhibited a respectful & open manner. He scorns the plea of ill health.

9th November 1854.

J. J's conduct has been most satisfactory & even for some months & with an earnest advice that he should avoid a District where his misfortunes at least are so well known. he has resumed his Vagrant & precarious course.

Discharged.

No. 285-

Grace Cunningham

Admitted. 28 February 1853.

Ot 60 [or more]

A Cowkeeper of little Education, amiable disposition but irritable temper.

2. The cause is unknown: but she is described as having received a blow on the left eye since which her sight has been much impaired: an injury which may have extended to the Brain and produced her present condition!

3.

4 Some months ago the patient sustained an attack of Paralysis from which she recovered.

5. The patient labors labors under general futuity marked by restlessness and irritability.

6. All the external senses are more or less impaired.

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

8. One of her delusions consists in the impression of a disagreeable smell. She cannot be restrained from approaching the fire touching tossing about, and placing in dangerous places the burning coals of the real hospitals of which she appears to be ignorant although she designates them correctly.

9. She has not manifested any suicidal tendency.

10. She is not violent or pugnacious unless contradicted.

11. Her family history is not known.

12. "The ordinary treatment" was adopted during the continuance of paralysis.

13. Her insanity which never before necessitated seclusion, is said to be of several weeks duration only.

№285

1 June 1853.

This patient is at once patuous: paralytic, Blind, labors under Bronchocile and displays pyromaniac tendencies. She is besides subject to paroxysms of great excitement, suggested it would seem, by a feeling of fear, during which she screams shrilly and hysterically and is affected with laryngismus stridulous: the thyroid gland increases in size ribes in the neck, the veins of which are turgid. the face becomes red. There is a strong disposition to rise rush forward while she gesticulates and gropes with her hands as if in search either of the object of her apprehension or of some means of safety. Her incoherence shuts out all communication and it is very doubtful whether she recognises any one, even those in constant attendance upon her, or recognises that any change has taken place in her residence. She has labored under Hæmorrhoids and has been ordered Infusi Sol Sulph Sod as an occasional laxative.

1 June 1854.

M.C. occasionally labors under Catarrh Cough. Her screaming agitation sometimes pass into pseudo asthma: but with these exceptions she possesses good health exhibits no symptoms of paralysis nor any alteration in the mental phenomena. She passes much time in sleep. Is not fatuity a modification of sleep. When suddenly awakened she often passes into a hysterical attack or displays great irritability, pinching those who come in contact with her.

1 June 1855.

This patient has long been granted the indulgence of an easy chair. This however she has converted into a sleeping corner in which she coils herself up into a small space, or on which she rests her chest while her knees are on the floor. To rouse or raise her causes resistance, hysterical shrieking excitement. In order to abolish the practice the chair was removed: but M.C. declining rest in the ordinary manner, or to abandon her constrained attitudes rolled herself together lay down upon the floor. After a protracted struggle the patient triumphed, the chair has been restored and the proscribed habit has been resumed. She looks hale

&

No 285.

& contented is her prone disease but defends herself most courageously virulently by biting scratching from any supposed invasion of her rights and privileges. She is still heard twice endearing epithets to imaginary personages and has evidently a panorama often before her mind.

1 June 1856. This aged female has been exposed to two morbid conditions incidental rather to her prolonged years and sedentary habits than to her mental malady. She for some time labored under diminished secretion of urine almost amounting to suppression which was successfully combated by diuretics. Sp. æther Nit & Sp. Juniper, and by purgatives, or purgative enemata. About the same time, sloughing of the great toe of the left foot took place, and the prospect of preserving life became doubtful. The destructive process was however arrested: the wound healed without much loss of substance and the patient is again seated in her favorite chair

26th April 1857 It might be rash to connect the three following conditions together or with the fatal issue of the case. but the succession in which they appeared and their connection with affections of the same tissues and of the same character is worthy of consideration—

In September 1856 G. C. vomited bile repeatedly the bowels were obstinately constipated and a toe was covered with a large bulla & threatened with gangrene Purgatives generous diet & local application removed the evil.

Towards the close of December she is described as remaining in bed from debility after a partial attack of syncope. This was immediately succeeded by Purpura Senilis involving the whole of the left leg & part of the abdomen. The skin varied in color but resembled in the greatest extent the darkest ecchymosis. There was little pain in the limb. She was at once ordered the Juice of Lemons as much nourishment as she could be induced to swallow mercurial and other

No. 285.

purgatives, but so obstinately constipated were the bowels that evacuations could only be obtained by the introduction of Burns Tube & the injection of large quantities of fluid holding purgatives in solution or suspension. Her condition ultimately became complicated by the supervention of Bronchitis & Dyspnœa. All these symptoms however disappeared and the patient was restored to her usual state of health resumed her accustomed seat, muttered terms of endearment when touched & of complaint when much disturbed. On the 26th April she was found to labor under Erysipelas of the right foot but at that period the constitutional irritation was not conceived to be great. There did not appear to be any uneasiness except when the foot was touched her food was taken with & the pulse was 100 though neither full nor strong. She was almost at once ordered the stimulants the Ft. Sesqui Chlorid. ferri. in addition to local fomentations. On the 28th April the Erysipelas was obviously extending in all directions the upper surface of the foot was dotted over with patches of dark color & very tense. Incisions were resorted to which bled freely. Stimulants were at the same time given more freely & towards evening the wounds appeared to discharge a sero-purulent fluid: but on the following day the foot was covered with purple patches, presented no point where healthy action existed the patient refused food & stimulant & the pulse though not above 80 was small & feeble. Gangrene gradually extended and although wine nourishments &c was introduced by enemata through the week the patient gradually sank

Died

No 286.

Jacobina Hart

Admitted 1 March 1853.

Æt 50 yrs married a Pauper of limited Education: quiet woman and correct behaviour.

2.

3. The approach of the disease was marked by the loss of sleep and general excitement.

4.

5. The form of the disease is mania associated with delusions indicative of the existence of fear and suspicion. The character of the Malady has not varied: but its intensity is said to be increasing.

6. The sense of smell is affected.

7. This is the first attack and was ushered in by pervigilium

8. The delusions embrace the conviction that a number of men conspire against her and design to injure her by poison: that she was actually poisoned by Sulphur from the Chimney and that she was constantly casting water on her clothes which she imagined were on fire.

9. She has attempted to precipitate herself from a window: and it was considered necessary to remove all sharp instruments.

10. She is inoffensive but unwilled when spoken to by her friends.

11. No hereditary tendency to insanity has been traced

12. The Patient is described as having been under treatment for five weeks

13 She has been insane for five weeks but has never been confined in an Asylum.

No 286

1 June 1853 This woman is proud, mendacious: of pleasing exterior, clean habits & most plausible manners. She is industrious during the day; often cheers her labour with songs & tears when she has grievously offended against rule or is waging a virulent feud by means of the most injustifiable perjuries. She possesses a blond & placid countenance & all traits in authority. She feels in many of these individuals with whom she was familiar in former times; who are fully aware of her identity, descent & just title to the property surrounding land & many noble heritages besides: but who are acting a most disingenuous part in leading her as one of the ordinary inmates of the Institution. During the night she is vigilant, loquacious, contentious, & almost unpopular companion. This is partly explicable from her conviction that under & around her bed are monkeys & mice, some of those whom she sees during the day, & who congregate in such extraordinary places for sinister purposes. These hallucinations of the senses are bravely multiplied during darkness

1 June 1854 S. H. is healthy, & notwithstanding her apparitions with her companions the Angel Gabriel & former friends, & the rest of her nocturnal foes she is happy. Her mental condition is flattering

1 June 1855 The mental & physical condition of this patient appears unchanged. She is still cheerful, animated, & indefatigable equally in the ball room & in her ordinary avocations. She has formed a class for instruction in knitting & has made some progress of which she is not a little vain. Her delusions are as vivid, her [illegible] as diverse as when originally described

1 June 1856 S. H. has for some months been a laundry woman. She has carried there her bold independence of character: her delusions as to the identity and former history of those with whom she comes into contact and her haughty and insolent denunciation of their crimes and misdemeanours. There is however amid her wrinkles the smile of youthful feeling: she is a valuable mischief plotter. She may even be described as a laughing hyena: as there enters much humour into her enathemas, as her sarcasms are feathered with

N° 286

a tone of mirth & as her shout of defiance has scarcely died away until she may be seen dancing daffy on the broad floor of the Laundry and sweeping along with that ease and grace of motion which belongs to a joyous spirit only— The scene of all her fancies is Stewarton: and her geographical knowledge fails to assign it a distinct locality. Its inhabitants are seen by day and heard by night. They intrude at every point: they penetrate to her very bed: being nervous in temperament and very muscular and vigorous

1 June 1837. I. H. has recently been visited by a sister whom after long scrutiny & many a cruples she condescended to recognise. This woman was likewise obviously insane & came to the Asylum to visit a Son who has been for some time an inmate (a Felon). These events produced no impression upon I. H— She homologated them as ramifications of the foul conspiracy which detains her a captive, which imprisons Sir W Hart and many of her distinguished in the same building: which has destroyed & is daily destroying a hecatomb of those she loves. These frightful afflictions are treated however in a buoyant indifferent tone & never disturb the tranquillity of the victim. She is healthy & most industrious—

10 Nov 58 Removed

No 287

Hannah Milligan.

Admitted 7. March 1853.

Oct 17. Unmarried. Resided with Grandfather who is a tailor. Her disposition was amiable her general deportment good: and her Education superior to that which is generally obtained in her rank of life.

2. No cause has been discovered.

3. There were no premonitory symptoms observed –

4 She has never been subject either to Epilepsy or any form of convulsive disease, and has not been under medical treatment except for the disease of infancy –

5 The patient is suffering under hysterical Melancholia.

6. While the Reporter affirms "her present condition and and exercise of functions to be perfectly natural" it was discovered from the statements of the grandfather that she is at present laboring under amenorhœa

7. This is the first attack.

8. The chief and continuous, if not sole, delusion is that she will not be saved.

9. She made an attempt to destroy herself by drowning in a Steam which flows past her house.

10. She is not disposed to injure any one.

11. The patients maternal relatives had a hereditary tendency to Melancholia.

12. Aperients have been exhibited –

13. She has been insane for two months but has never been confined.

No 287

1 June 1833 — The characteristics of this case, were gentle depression both systemic & nervous, timidity, unwillingness to communicate her feelings & sensations. She concealed herself the anxieties under the guise of increasing industry. She wept & sighed involuntarily & suffered from the globus hystericus. These symptoms suggested inquiries as to the state of the uterine functions & it appeared that whether she laboured under Amenorrhœa at the time of the invasion of the malady or not: She was directed to have been prescribed: Aloes, Aloes with Asa. Valerian, & warm baths without benefit so far as the immediate object in view is concerned: but there is morally, great improvement & display great cheerfulness, greater self confidence & acute intellect

23 July 1833 — Since Mrs Lewis has taken three purgatives & the daily Leeches & ultimately blood letting has been resorted to. It is hoped that a return of her native air, & her former active pursuits may reestablish the uterine functions. It is interesting that independently of their restoration, the mental health of the patient appears perfect

Discharged

No 288.

Margaret Reuchan.

Admitted 18 March 1853.

Æt 50. Widow of Captain of Trading vessel. Elementary Education.

Vide Vol. p.

2 By one circle of relatives the present attack is attributed to grief on the death of her husband and dissatisfaction with the mode in which his affairs were settled: by another to secret intemperance in conjunction with these events and feelings.

3

4.

5 The patient labors under Melancholia.

6. Aspect pallid so that recognition is difficult restless. Tongue coated. Bowels constipated indifferent to food. Pulse small rapid. External senses intact. But mind absorbed in sorrow and despair.

7. This is the third attack at least.

8. The Patient has been affected with protracted pervigilium.

9. The Patient attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat during the second attack.

10.

11. A Brother was insane.

12.

13. She has been indisposed and altered in manners and habits for about three weeks –

No 288

12 May 1833

The tenor & tribulation of this female was at first agonizing & intolerable for days she walked to & fro, wrung her hands, & responded to all enquiries & consolation with the words "Oh dear" when subsequently more calm she attributed her distress to an overwhelming fear that she is suspected of the malady that afflicts her husband appears. But even when external composure might have been accepted as a proof of restored peace & suicidal tendency was suspected to remain, from her having secreted a morsel of bread & from the strong desire to visit the water closet alone. Gradually & during the administration of stimulants & anodynes she became resigned & cheerful resumed her knitting & her usual occupation which is recollected to be her natural manner. She Sol. Acet Morph & the Tinct Camph have latterly been exhibited. She is regarded as perfectly sane

D Seichanfield

No 289.

Alexander Aitken

Admitted 19. March 1853.

Æt 28. A collier Married: of inoffensive temper and limited Education

2. Received a severe blow on the vertex from the fall of a piece of coal while engaged in his trade, when a boy which was followed by loss of consciousness, subsequently Epilepsy and ultimately by mental derangement. The depression of the skull is very large measuring -

3.

4. The patient has been subject to Epilepsy for many years the paroxysms return twice a day, daily, weekly or fortnightly

5. The disease is inferred to be maniacal but is not stated to be so. It is described as increasing

6 The patient is reported to be in good bodily health

7 The attacks whether of Epilepsy or insanity is not distinctly stated, are described as "too numerous to mention."

8 "He knows that he is doing wrong but states that he cannot help his actions"

9. He has not attempted to commit self destruction

10. He has made several attacks upon his wife and children.

11. Hereditary tendency is said to exist. A sister was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution.

12. She has been treated by the administration of mild purgatives

13. His disease is declared to have existed "since he became a man": but he has not been secluded before.

No 289

1 June 1853 — Upon consideration of the origin of this patient malady it has resolved to exhibit the Sod. Bot. He took the medicine for a considerable time in eight grain doses, night & morning, but it would appear not benefit as only one Epileptic attack has occurred since his admission 29 April & according to his own calculation after an interval of 64 days: & neither at that nor at any other time has there been the slightest indications of excitement or aberration — He is a dull, silent, lethargic person: & is all probability the murderer has pretended unconsciousness when he received the original injury or under the pressure of subsequent disorder

28 July 1853 — An Epileptic attack occurred subsequently to the last report: but no temporary agitation nor even a change of manner has observed with the consent of the parochial authorities Leave

D. Chesterfield

No 290

Margaret Stevenson

Admitted 21. March 1853.

Æt 33. Unmarried. A Teacher of superior intelligence and Education, and unreproachable conduct.

2.

3. The disease was preceded by dejection, and perigilium.

4 She labored under a nervous affection about 16 or 17 years ago: but its nature is not announced.

5. The Patient is affected with Melancholia, and is impressed with the conviction that she has by her own acts destroyed her intelligence, and consigned her soul to perdition. The symptoms are increasing.

6. The external senses are in a normal condition. The pulse is accelerated.

7. This is the first attack

8. She is impressed with the belief that she, during night, beholds visions of the plots of her enemies or the actual murderers who intend to destroy her. She is partial to the discussion of religious topics.

9. She has attempted self destruction by precipitating herself from a bridge and secreted a pair of scissors while in the matron's parlour, at the time of her deliberation. She avows a determination to commit suicide.

10 She is believed to be gentle and unoffending.

11 No hereditary taint is known of.

12. Opiates were administered when despondency & sleeplessness were first observed; and a blister was applied to the nape of the neck.

13. Symptoms of alienation were first discovered about two months since but she has not been secluded until now.

No 290

1 June 1853 Upon the day subsequent to admission M. J. Poole was detected upon a pair of slippers white in the Matrons room, it is suspected with a murderous intent. The theft was detected upon her returning to Bed. Her aspect, for sometime indicated great anxiety, agitation, & restlessness. She reiterates that she ought not to have been brought here, at the same time implying that her crimes & errors deserved her to attain a severe fate. The intensity of these symptoms has diminished. She is deeply dejected: but now occupies a place in the work Room & is diligently devoted to her task which generally consists of some of the more difficult Pieces of needlework. She is an intelligent person

1 June 1854 Very decided amelioration has observed in this case. The patient seemed to struggle with her despondency and sometimes to like alone it. She answered more readily & candidly: she attended & participated in the Public Chapel & has appears to contribute her share to the efforts to provide public amusement. Her feelings in respect to domestic events, appear to have been deeply felt: & a marked change in her manner has been traced to this period. She has again learnt thy Reverence: been made in her reflection of sympathy & advice. She regrets her former opinions: adding, however, that she has no wish to leave the hospital that her fate is fearful her own complete. The chief remedial means she dependence upon has the Cannabis given at the same time with alteratives. Her physical strength is sufficiently robust

1 June 1855 She hopes that the depression & perversity of disposition which has for long characterised this interesting female are about to be dispersed. Until some months ago she either sat with her eyes fixed upon the work in which she was engaged or declining to occupy herself at all gazed at some distant object as if in no degree — interested or affected by the persons or proceedings around. Her replies were in mere syllables: studiously brief, harsh & hardly civil. She pertinaciously expresses her conviction that she had no concern in the external world, that her active & useful life was ended

No 290

that she now had neither wish nor capacity to leave seclusion: Daily these propositions have been entertained daily have the seeds of hope & encouragement been dispersed into her ear: & gradually she has of late, evinced more liveliness & greater softness of manner: she has pursued the Music & crochet Shapes, she has even appeared cheerfully at a Concert, & she has consented to write a letter to some of her friends: who have made no enquiry for her since admission & have perhaps by such indifference contributed to maintain that Coldness & callousness which formed part of the morbid condition under which she laboured. Her health is unimpaired

12 Dec 1856

The hopes alluded to above have been fully realized. Gradually and slowly but steadily self confidence sprung up. The patient acquired courage to examine the history of her mind in its morbid condition: She arrived at the conclusion that there had been error, misunderstanding somewhere, but she long clung to the belief that had her natural deficiencies been judiciously dealt with she might have been she must have been saved from the painful consequences to which she was exposed. She entered upon a correspondence with her friends: she willingly subjected herself to various tests, prolonged probation among others, of the permanency of her improvement. Her self consciousness of courage to meet her own fears, strengthened into a hope of overcoming these and this hope enlarged into a wish to escape from their dominion and to bring such capabilities as remained to bear upon the duties and responsibilities of active life. With earnest hopes of progressive convalescence she was

Discharged

No 291

Margaret Craig.

Admitted 24 March 1853.

Wife of Spirit Seller: Displayed a good disposition when in health: having received a fair Education, and preserved a quiet inoffensive deportment.

2. The disease is attributed to disappointed hopes in business matters and has been marked by absence of manner, dullness and occasionally by excitement and violence

3. Before she could be affirmed to be actually insane: she was despondent sleepless and apprehensive of being murdered

4. She has generally enjoyed good health and has not been subject to any convulsive affection

5. Melancholia is the form of the malady is said to be increasing

6. Appetite and digestion are healthy B & R regular.

7. About ten years since slight mental aberration was observed and has since that occasion, been eccentric and uncertain.

8. She is or appears to be absorbed in thought night and day: but imagines that she is to be murdered.

9. She sometimes manifests a disposition to get rid of life by means of cutting instruments

10. She has destroyed furniture: broken windows and threatens to kill those whom she fears or suspects—

11 Her father was an inmate of an asylum and died shortly after his return home. She has a brother who may be regarded as insane: but who has never been placed in confinement.

12. She has been under treatment.

13 The present attack commenced about two months ago but she was never before placed in an Asylum.

No 291

13 May 1833

This was a case of Melancholia attended by expansions of passion, under the influence of which the patient either resisted or threatened to resist the will of others & even interference with her own will. These ebullitions were rare. She was generally presented the aspect of abstraction & was observed occasionally to shudder as if involuntarily & unconsciously. Her anxiety & importunities have prevailed in prevailing upon her husband to take her from the influence of discipline & treatment long before that could have produced any marked or permanent effect. She was ordered Cathartics &

Discharged

No 292.

Benjamin Brackenridge

Admitted 2 april 1853.

Ot 46. Married was formerly in the army but has latterly acted as a Barber and parish Offic: of moderate Education and good deportment.

2. The irregular conduct of his wife is assigned as the cause of the disease which was ushered in by great depression. He sustained one apoplectic attack four years ago.

3. His manner seemed absent and abstracted previous to the development of the disease.

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy. He was originally a soldier and a drunkard: but has totally abstained from all stimulating liquors for fifteen years.

5. The disease has been marked by great and increasing depression.

6. P. rapid: aspect sunk and anxious. Appetite capricious.

7 This is the first attack.

8. Perungidant. He is reported to have slept none for fourteen nights. He labours the delusion that he is actually or is about to be attacked by wild beasts.

9. He attempted to destroy life by cutting his throat or at all events seized a razor with such intent.

10. When irritable he is depressed

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

12.

13 Some friends have observed an alteration in his manner for two years. But he has certainly been insane for two years. He has never before been secluded.

No 293

11 Apric 1853 It will be best to present this painful case in detail

3 Apric B.B. mentioned plan R on flow by extending one foot to apart treatment from another stem thereby enhanced. This was found to be done for a wager. Urine retained since admission. When Catheterism was about to be resorted to. He evacuated the Bladder of a large quantity. Double stream seemed to indicate stricture. Ammon chloride treatment the Chest P full to remain in bed for observation. Valerian Camphor & Ether Draft Hyd. subm. to be followed by Ext Gent Copious draft of Cold water

4 Apric B.B. mild: speech to be returned in bed for the purpose specified. Have rose mountains on his head: rabbits: rats: to inspire fear. He perspired from terror. Could converse calmly & rationally — T. white coated with red patch bue lumpy stool R. Copious Ink ford bell. Slept little and not continuously Resp Stems & Lung & a dec Heart Aum Sol M (Mor 3fs)

5 Apr B.B. up very pale. Dyspnoea Expectorated much yellow Sputum P 100 smaller, Sanguineous Cola: Mr a dina. Makes water freely Heart action regular but Heart bruit Applicit Lung Vis Stertor Ab bibl papor ag R Vin Sp Slept after Ad —

6 Apric B.B. More quiet P 100 full. Has asperity of delirium & tremens. Has spoken of Opium but so incoherently that no deduction can be drawn as to whether he wishes it or not B moved but not freely. Slept two hours. No cough nor expectoration R. plenty Respiration profuse Cast on Sulp Magnes

7 B.B (Much prostrated B. Ad moved twice after a purgative & Expectus Emeticus. Tenderness of Abdomen R. in small quantity Catheterism unsuccessful. Applicat Stimul xy abdom Hyd subm & Spec Cop

8 B.B a restless night. P. 100 small & softer Lady found stopped B. opened once: but on repetition of Enema frequent stools. Iron fluidity Calomel evidently acting upon Serous Membrane: Urine P. Donor & Intense Expectoration slightly more abundant Abdomen tumid but less tense. Applicat Cata. Ja Res food & Medicine Vine spirits Supp

No 292

9 April B.B. much sense aspect typhus mitis Stimulo sapiæ Copious Hæmorrhage from Rectum Retention of Urine Catheterism difficult Male Gratiolæ evacuation but scanty & thin

10 B.B. Pulse Rep. Blood, Stools loose frequent & small in quantity Retention of Ur. Catheterism successfull in Morning: Pulse in Evening imperceptible & followed by Hæmorrhage from Rectum

11 B.B. died without a struggle at 3 A.M. This appears to have been a case of what is called by the American Physiologists Typhomania

Died

