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No 448

Admitted 15 Dec 1847

Donald Mc Guiday Ast 35 a Hawker unmarried

2 Except that a hereditary tendency to Insanity exist in the family no cause of the patients present Condition has been stated

1 Aug 1848

3 The patient has suffered for some time previous to the occurrence of the event which led to his reclusion

4 The alternate torpidity & taciturnity of the patient, his voracity of appetite & his inattention to the cleanliness & neatness of his personal appearance, are the only symptoms of his ordinary condition which have been stated. It has been ascertained that under ordinary circumstances he was able to engage in labour in the fields, & that, under guidance, he was a trustworthy if not an expert workman: but that his aspect was of a morose & sometimes puerile, & his conduct eccentric & peculiar. Lately it has been characterised by violence. Pupils contracted P. Sc. White appetite ravenous B. regular. Sleep profound

5 The state of partial imbecility in which the patient has been for many years is supposed to have followed an attack of acute Mania

6 He has not manifested any suicidal tendency

7 An attack made upon a Nurse with a razor in his hand & with a supposed intention to injure & some blows inflicted upon his sister have rendered his removal to an Asylum necessary

8 He has a brother in a State of imbecility & other members of his family have been insane

9

No 448

10 He has been of unsound mind for twelve years last hitherto inoffensive & at liberty

1 Aug 1848 The true entrance of the person into the Asylum appears to have attracted very little of his previous existence. Hauptmann description He has been remarkable for his docility & obedience. His gentleness & desire to conciliate amount to fawning & flattery although premeditated adulation is beyond the scope of his mind. The subsidence of violence has left him what it is affirmed he was before & has been throughout life a partial & inoffensive imbecile capable of engaging in Mechanical labour & of maintaining himself by his own industry

Discharged

No 451

Admitted 25 Dec 1847 — James George Berkly Bell. Ld — Lieutenant. Captain in the Indian Artillery — Male — educated — See Case Vol 6 p 173 — 2 June 1848

2 Intemperance is supposed to be the cause. The term is used generally as sensual indulgence of all kinds is supposed to have led to the present relapse

3 Statement of the progress of the present attack to the Eighteenth Hour when announced the approach of death — 7 Nov 1848

4 Captain Bell returned to the Asylum voluntarily with a staat admission that such a step was expedient. He is now silent sullen, inattentive to his person, muffles up his face as if to escape observation gazes fixedly through a window although his view may be limited by a stone wall at a few feet distance puts past but incoherent questions the answers to which are disregarded & either stands rooted to a certain spot or walks rapidly to & fro. Pupils natural R. y/o. L. clear. The food is taken hearty B. constipated R. 10 30. He sleeps soundly

5 This is the fourth or fifth attack. He was discharged from the Eighteenth Battalion

6 The patient does not manifest any suicidal designs

7 He is liberal, lavish, philanthropic & jovial

8

9

10 The present attack commenced some days ago. He was formerly a patient in the Eighteenth Battalion

No 451

1 June 1848 The form of alienation in this case does not resemble that on former occasions. He was at first rather restless than violent or (menacing) then degraded & dirty in his habits; apparently (spitting) in the devastation which he caused. This condition has vanished but the patient is still agitated eccentric & unmanageable. He has begun however to speak of Chess & this allusion is received as a prognostic of a return to former if not to healthy modes of thinking. Obstinate costiveness has existed throughout & as he rejects all medicine. Croton Oil given in the food has been resorted to.

17 Nov 1848 Capt. B. has made much progress since last report. His ardent attention to Chess playing appeared to withdraw his attention from all other matters & to give the mind calmness although perhaps too much excitement. He formed a worthy opponent to a fellow patient; & many of the hard fought games are declared by competent judges to be of a character (?) familiar to both the refinement of the game that they are to appear in the Leyden periodical. Capt Bell has been visited by the Sheriff & a friend who assures that he is at liberty to be

Discharged

No 452

Admitted 10 Jan 1848

Janet Blackrock Wd 70. Widow & has had children. Reported by a daughter to have been feeble & timid

1 June 1848

2 Either age or hereditary tendency are concluded to have been the predisposing causes: the immediate excitement is not known

3

4 This is a case of Melancholia in which the predominating feeling is fear or rather horror that she has perpetrated some atrocious & inexpiable crime & the predominating delusion that she is to be condemned as a punishment for her offences to associate with loathsome brutes & reptiles or to be harassed with the thought that she is punished &c. Gentle & docile she dreads & deprecates & obstinately resists all interference as the consummation of her deplorable destiny. She is aged & look: features flabby lips pimple pupils natural. T. clean. She refuses food. B. regular Pr. 10-20. Pervigilium —

28 Aug 1848

5

6 The patient has not attempted to destroy herself

7 She dreads injury too much herself to venture to inflict it

8 Several relations are reported to have been insane. Christian has at one time resided in the Crichton Institution

9

10 The disease has been of some months duration. But the patient has not been confined in any Asylum

No 1152

1 June 1848 — This very infirm individual has perhaps become somewhat reopened from familiarity with the places & persons by whom she is surrounded & by the uniform kindness which she receives & the non-fulfilment of her apprehensions. Some little hauteur, regulated very often by the dread very many proves ineffectual; fortitude & patience by all are proofs of insanity. Great difficulty has been found in inducing her to take nourishment but this reluctance has latterly diminished. Her pneumophobia appears to be the first stage of senile insanity & to depend upon structural cerebral changes. She has been cheered, encouraged, placed among inoffensive Elderly patients, is allowed to keep a drum by which the common occasions of alarm may be diminished if not the fear. The medicines prescribed have been Laudanum & Hyoscyamus

28 Aug 1848 — After appearing for some days or two the patient has yesterday discovered to have under bronchopneumonia the progress of which has been strikingly rapid. Yesterday the attack did not appear to be more severe than occurs in aged people & regarded therefore as common catarrh. She was last night the morning visited suddenly was as asphyxiated at hour

Died

No 453

Admitted 14 Jan 1848

Elisabeth Platt æt 48. Married. has a Son. A Farm servant. She is described as sleeping almost naked tempestuous having led rather an irregular life

2 She case is doubtful as it may have been either the climacteric passed recurred or adelgeia is irremovable perhaps. but Law & Police have stated which may be regarded as leading to habits & wilful hasty activity. "Her son in England has been lately married & has neglected her. She has many years ago deserted by her husband who now lives in Bolton. The effect of altercations with the neighbours" 1 June 1848

3 Increased irritability of temper precursive to appearance of insanity

4 It is probable that the woman has for a long period been of unsound mind as the Inspectors of Poor states she has always been regarded as "half crazy". She is at present labouring under acute mania with great violence & the venom of paternal rage that stigmatizes the authors self accusation, fear, & despair. She is a furious picture the struggles, resist, despair. She struggles imprecations with her cries for mercy. She confesses personal guilt, while she accuses others of oppression & injustice. She destroys anything within her reach, & pleads in extenuation that she is the most unhappy unfortunate, & illused of mortals. The constant agitation & unhappy state produced emaciation. She presents the appearance of a gaunt & Pupils contracted. R. Gl. L. clean the tongue foul & white dry B. constipated R. 10.25. 23 July 1848

5 She is the first attack & the most violent paroxysm of excitement recognized as such

6 She patient evidently desires death & it is probable that her abstinence may be attributed to a design of self punishment & part of self destruction

7 She is at once furious progressive & malicious

No 453

8

9

10 She has been insane for one week; she has been under physical restraint & latterly confined

1 June 1848 The treatment of this patient has undoubtedly been a long protracted struggle to sustain life. When left alone & in the dark of her apartment by herself & consequently when she has been persuaded she is to an outstanding extent left to herself in the presence of others, when she has an eye to notice & anticipate her methods of her lamentable recriminations & violent exclamations or when she sees the light she conducts becomes frantic & suggests the outgushing torrent of deception. Amongst many cases of self torture this human creature confesses that she is an infanticide & that she has been pregnant for fourteen years

23 July 1848 It is extremely probable that the self imputed crime mentioned in the last paragraph is an instance of delusion founded on a suggestion by an intention to commit such a crime. The misery of life renders it probable that concealment has occupied & this necessity may have presented to a complex & scrupulous mind a child murder as a means of terminating the end. But there exist no proof & the suspicion of the perpetration of such a deed as that described the Bowels have also lately been torpid & purgatives have been constantly required: but has detached some day since with patient from the effect of the previous administration of the disease specified

Died

No 456

Admitted 31 Jan 1848

John Nelson Æt 48. A Miner. Unmarried. He is supposed to have been of reckless, irregular, & perhaps dissolute habits

2 It is affirmed that offended Pride may be regarded as the root of this present Creation; but it is probable that intemperance may have contributed to the change

3 Unusual depression of spirit preceded the attack

4 His aspect is haggard, elevated, anxious, & imbecile. Either from fatigue or some other cause, he staggered when admitted and presented the appearance of intoxication. His mode of progression is, however, shuffling & unsteady at all times. He generally grasps his throat with his right hand. He speaks loudly, & owes incapacity he stands close to the door (whether room or Gallery he may occupy) he interrogates all around as to the hour & the approach of the next meal, & if left alone he knocks the door in order to attract attention & obtain supp. All these acts are manifestations of terror. He is apprehensive of many evil but especially of death by starvation. Indeed his thoughts & feelings seem to be fixed down to the idea of food. Sullen & desponding he either deplores his Misery, his change of fortune, or he refuses to have communication with those who address him. His answers when given are coherent. Pupils dilated. Vision is impaired. R. Hy. T. excited appetite ravenous. He eats enormously & seems altogether unconscious of the sensations of satisfaction & repletion. Nor is the gratification of the palate his object for he swallows with a celerity which might set deglutition at defiance. B. irregular Ac. 10 Ds.

1 June 1848

30 Jan 1849

5 This is the first attack

6 The patient has threatened to commit suicide & although he dreads death & suffering, his friends conceive that he would have carried his designs into execution

No 1156

7 He is unde & responsible & injures his clothes by attempts to undress

8 His father committed suicide

9 Purgatives & tonics have been exhibited but without benefit

10 He has been insane for three months during the greater part of which time he has been confined in the Liverpool Lunatic Asylum

June 1848 The individual is lofty haggard & keen in his aspect & his manifestations are those of suppressed fear & rabbit, guided by reason. He cannot bear solitude & speech stands constantly as if about to escape from the presence of those with whom he associates. He screams in distress, he launches bitter invectives against those who have brought him to his present condition: utters loud protestations that he is a respectable man: & then affirms that he is nothing: that he is "poor little me" & that all is fantasy & hollowness around. He has been allowed rich diet, porter, wines & stimulants; while the bowels are regulated by gentle aperients

10 Jan 1849 The only approach to bodily & personality effected in this patient was in his quietness & his occasional performances on the Violin. On the 15th Oct the following memorandum appears in the parade day book. "Mr Nelson rose with the puffy swelling of a large portion of the scalp which towards evening had involved the greater portion of the head & right eye. The surface glistening & exquisitely painful to the touch. Pulse 80. opened stool solid. Took food but scarcely with his usual avidity. R 110. thermometer ordered to bathe the head & the fomentation & to have plate of bread upon it. 18 Leeches to be applied to the nape of the neck. Is this gemmae erysipelas or mucous inflamation of pericranium? It is necessary in order to explain this fully to state that the head had been shaved & rubbed with Calomel for the extirpation of pediculi although the affection was subdued the unfavorable condition which has terminated in death may be traced to this origin. A record of the 19th October brings under observation another peculiarity of the patients mind. =

No 456

admitted 15 Feb 1848

"Wm. H. Kelly married Letter, clamorous for food. B. fully opened L. moist. Feels giddy on rising. He cannot understand how he has been brought to his present place of abode, & declares that he has not been there for ten months". There is a blank of the portion of the passage of time. He has got albino stimulants and pectoral anodynes & hypnotics; but intermittent perspiration commenced about the beginning of November & has continued unabated ever since and only ceased the night that I was sitting up for in bearing the bells & breaking the shutters: & watching) last resorted to: but after repeated struggles to retain him in bed & covered, restraint, in conjunction with watching, has adopted as the only plan practicable for the preservation of life. When first restored to, the presence of the attendant seemed to inspire confidence, & patient slept for a few hours, but in a very short time the watch was regarded as an enemy & interference. It is a popular belief that Mr. K has not slept for two months & that he has not remained seated for five minutes during the year of his residence. The patient latterly sunk from simple apoplexy in consequence of exhaustion

Died

No 457

Admitted 15 Feb 1848

Richard Murray æt 24. Unmarried. Engineer. Irish & gentle disposition & upright character

2 The attempt to construct an Aerial Machine is supposed as the cause of his present condition. It is certain that the patient devoted much time & attention to the subject & that he now fondly believes in the success of his efforts

3 His piracity, confidence & ambition have obviously increased previous to the appearance of actual insanity

4 The patient is reported to have had about thirty convulsive fits & to be subject to paroxysms of violence twice every twenty four hours. The [illegible] of the former may be doubted as he is also apt to assume, but apparently with volition, a fierce & peculiar attitude which is declared to assemble the convulsive attack referred to. He is frequently agitated; but periodicity cannot be detected. His walk, look, address, are all eccentric. He turns as if compelled to do so in a straight line or diagonally, holding his arms fully extended. He gazes wildly & intently upon vacancy: his replies are curt sarcastic & usually incoherent. His whole bearing indicates unbelief & acrimony but he is generally calm & unimpassioned. He does not insist much upon his claims as a discoverer; but when the subject of Atmospheric locomotion is introduced he announces his views & expectations. His face is coarse & vacant; his frame broad & powerful. Pupils contracted. R. Sh. I. clean appetite good B. regular h. 10.16 Vigilant

5 This is the first attack

6 The patient has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide

7 He is gentle & docile

No 457

8 Some of his relatives have manifested symptoms of insanity — 1 June 1848

9 He is reputed to have had Medical treatment but of what Kind is not intimated

10 He has been insane for about a fortnight but has not before been placed in an Asylum

1 June 1848 Has manifestly yielding to authority: has "sudden & quick irritation" when often assailed or annoyed by his Companions or when he thought that an assault had been made or meditated. He is sullen & sulky of forbidding countenance: speaks the broadest & most unadulterated dialect; & generally repels intercourse by a boorish jest or a rude leer. He is indolent — stretches himself upon the floor or chairs; is inclined to yawn & extend his arms but has shown no tendency to tremors or involuntary Muscular Contractions & acts rather under the impulse of unprovoked persons energy than those endowed. He is therefore figurative, stout — 2 July 1850

1 June 1849 His vices originally taken of the tendencies of this individual may be gathered from extract from the Physicians Day Book — "16 Sep 1848 Respt Murray & Hallam placed in the same room to make accomodation for him & passed the night in peaceful slumbers, although some fears were entertained as to their relations". "14 Nov 1848 Mr Nelson staggered against Mr Murray & was by him knocked down". Mr N is no longer formidable. There are no reasons to infer that he is less under the dominion of delusions for when communicative he will detail the feats & functions of the myriad of spirit who people the House nor that his judgement is more active or more trust worthy but he is now habitually good tempered & gentle. His memory of local events & of recent visits & relatives remains accurate. His hospitality is unimpeachable except by powerfull impressions

No 1154

1 June 1850 — Mr Mc hopefully related to this institute the display belonging to Liberty. He cannot upset the money to look it, so postulate for it, for reasons that it should be granted. It is not supposed that he could take the trouble to escape. His name he believes has been mentioned in papers. But he is speculatively attempting his theories seem delusions. Even for these he will not contend: towards these he exhibits nothing as a living interest. It requires an inquisitorial examination to extract a description of the machines he has made and the improvements he has designed. He may take a narrative occasionally but it is an act of courtesy to the Physician rather than from expected benefit

2 July 1850 — No change has taken place in Mr Mc Carthy's case it has been deemed desirable that he should remain in Lodgings near his friends & he has

Discharged

No 458

Admitted 10 Oct 1848

Ann Bell Æt 47. Married & has a family which she nursed. A Gentlewoman. She is represented as gay in Bedfordshire as most affectionate & anxious respecting in the relation of Wife & Mother. & at times of pious tendencies

2 The arrival of the climacteric period is regarded as the cause of the disease by her late Medical Attendant

3 Inordinate anxiety as to pecuniary matters; fears as to the safety of an absent Son; & a disappointment annoyance from trifling accident, appears to have preceded, & formed the first stages of the development of the disease

4 She patient is plunged in melancholy. She longs for death in horror & anguish. She cannot dispel her gloomy & foreboding by reason or hope. She cannot even listen to the suggestions which those nearest & dearest to her propose. Her whole intellectual being seems concentrated & annihilates in a capacity to suffer. The scope of her mind is contracted as well as its strength. She cannot pass beyond the narrow circle of her own regret & anticipations of evil. These feelings flow from delusions of her own guilt the consequences which he conducts has entailed upon her family. She conceives that she has committed a robbery & fraud, that she has been unfaithful to her husband & the perpetrator of various atrocities which she cannot even name. As retribution for these enormities, she is now suffering severe bodily disease her frame being attacked with & like those of all the human beings with a hopeless intestinal tube; & is condemned to die on the scaffold & be torn asunder by wild animals & her execution is a public & infamous shame. She is the victim of eternal punishment is the belief among her supposed children are dead or despised every object & cause subject is clothed in desolation & despair She is pale, thin, & bowed down. Pupils dilated P. 80 F. funeral She has at certain times refused food pertinaciously & medicine & she takes both with great reluctance P. to pint R. 10 10 Vigilant

5 She is the first attack

6

7

8

9

10

4 June 1848

June 1849

No 1158

6 She has repeatedly attempted to commit murder on many possible occasions. for long has the tendency been a attributed to daughter Helen that it was necessary to place a Matron in the same Room with her

7 The patient is imbecile. but inoffensive

8 There is said to exist an intense hereditary tendency to insanity in her family & a Brother is known to have died insane. His disease was induced by intemperance

9 Opiates, tonics, various stomachics & counter irritants have been used in treatment

10 She must have been deranged for nearly ten years she has latterly been confined in Surrey Hall Asylum

June 1848 Mrs B. is pale sallow & extremely thin, stoops in walking; rubs the point of the fingers together: throws the head to one side: moans or utters a few plaintive words & conveys the impression of abject mental misery. the words utterd contain a perfect portraiture of her wandered mind. She suffers from her sins & not from disease. her mode of suffering is peculiar: she should be in a prison & not in an asylum. her husband could not have committed a greater mistake into these pathetic or sentimental of home & or family or friends ever. the soul is concentrated on the sins she has become abstracted & time & bitter Ale as stones: for a severe attack of she has leeched & blistered & calomel per & the necessity of taking something from pimples out & purged but with only partial success

June 1849 The Medical treatment in this case has been confined to the regular exhibition of laxatives which the sedentary habits & the filthy of feeling) render frequently expedient. the moral Means has consisted in providing a special attendant who devotes her whole time & talent to develope the commonest powers of the patient who walks, reads, works & talks for her benefit: in exposing constant employment which requires her presence at all meals to them, in her bed thus state, she could have been present. these were engaged in bustle work

& proves to be an adept: & although anxious to escape from the assemblies & public worship especially: the attend to what is passing & controuls all expression of distress. She is regarded as callous: but the deep & unshaken hold which her delusion still retains upon her imagination is illustrated by the proposal made to her & that he should assume the proof of her being for her own transformed into a Cat.

1 June 1850 The treatment has been the same as during former years. The patient has suffered much from toothache: & has latterly been annoyed by a slight cough for which Ipecac has been administered. In all essentials the mental malady is stationary. The visit & letter of her husband are mere aggravations of her despair. Intelligence of her children has possibly suggested a contrast to her unnatural anguish & unworthiness & a dark & dull indifference to the concerns of life plays a fitful barrier to the ordinary means of intercourse. Unless conversation be directed especially to herself her pains & her powers, which it ought not to be: she is cold and callous & inattentive & her look indicates great debility

15 January 1851 Fresh examination of the chest as the patient permitted gave indications of the existence of chronic bronchitis complicated with probability with dilatation of the bronchiæ & condensation of the upper part of the left lung: the phthisis is all probability depending upon tuberacular deposit. Counter irritation to the by means of croton oil has been employed: & alterative consisting of Rhubarb. Hydr. c. creta & carb. sod. given. At these seasons the use of cod liver oil & a glass of Dublin Porter daily has added the irritation on the chest being sustained by the addition of tart. Ant. to the croton oil. A dose of 30 ℞ii Camph. has been in the evening. Under the treatment the disease did not appear to make progress during the months of September & October. But in November it has been necessary to abandon the exhibition of cod liver oil in consequence of the nausea & repugnance of the patient. Examination further shewed the diffusion of bronchitic murmurs over the whole of the chest. & so far as evidence could be obtained below the left clavicle. Again and again the resumption of the cod liver oil was ordered but in vain; the treatment became palliative & strong purgation was called for to preserve life from the fruitful accretion of the patient who attempted to hasten depletion by abstinence.

No 458

Her despair clouded the last moments of persistence
Physical suffering failed to divert the mind from its
imaginary sorrows. It is probable that death ensued
from the suspiration of Phosphorine

Dead

No 459

Admitted 17 March 1848

Charles Wm Rome Ætat 24 Unmarried. A Scholar and of quiet & modest deportment & pure conduct

See Vol 3rd Page 1334 Case 439

2 The case appears for the present purpose is the statement of an Elector in which he took a lively perhaps a humble interest & with the proceedings in which he was slightly acquainted but extinct by his recent appointment as a Clerk to one of the local Newspapers

3 Vivacity & impetuosity observed in the present attack

4 He from of the patent disease is now the monomania of pride, with mental & bodily disturbance closely approaching acute mania. He conceives that he is endowed with great intellectual powers, speaks contemptuously of all his former associates & prefers to those of those whose names are "above all Greek above all Roman fame" & volunteers specimens of his talents which are the translation or parodies or illustrations of poetical inclination. He now lays claim to physical strength. Much of his knowledge is intuitive. He attempts to speak several languages, he has suddenly penetrated into the arcana of science, he composes Music, Poetry &c. attempts which although blooming is already seen under the name of the superficial & general teaching to which he has originally subjected. He is desirous a discovery, the date by which the North West passage may be accomplished perpetual motion & aerial navigation are all as clear & easy to the fancied grasp of his invention as the motion of a pinion wheel. He is pale emaciated in his movements & bears a complacent & supercilious smile Pupils dilated R. Eye. L. clear. Food is taken well B. regular Vigilant

1 June 1848

Feb 1849

5 This is the second attack with an interval of four Months

6 On a previous occasion the patient attempted to commit suicide several times by suspension & strangulation but it is not supposed that he has entertained any similar designs during the present attack

No 459

7 The patient is now bold cheerful & suitable

8 His father was of a melancholy if not a morbid mind & committed suicide

9

10 The disease appeared some time since he had been previously an inmate of the Cheltenham Institution

1 June 1848 It appears necessary to notice the following particulars in the case when the symptoms of exaltation subsided Mr R. exhibited a mental depression in conjunction with rale pulse attacks of or intermittent fever. For the mortification of his nervous malady there had presented Sulph. Quina Hc is now less prone & presumptuous & occasionally as melancholy as during the first attacks & confesses that he has repeatedly contemplated suicide. His aspect is pale puffy & there is a tendency to emaciation

Feb 1849 Mr R. has latterly been treated for anaemia & appeared to derive advantage from the use of bitters of Iron. Bygone & Bismuth & remedies of the same class. He has been a attender of the Convalescent Gallery has participated in the musical practices & entertainments & although at times moody & dull appears alive to the pleasures & principles. He is less despondent. Family arrangements have been & the soundness of his Less brought about &

Discharged

No 4460

Admitted 17 Jan 1918

Jane Cowan [illegible] Rosepe. Removed. She is epileptic. There has been a hereditary predisposition from the [illegible] parents on account of her fidelity to some former master

2 There is hereditary tendency to derangement. Status is explanation of her present condition but no cause assigned

3 It appears that she was very much excited about 18 months since that Dr Greene has been attending her for the past fortnight but for what purpose is not known

4 She may be regarded as an instance of senile insanity. The moral aspect of the disease is exhibited an illustration of what is called perhaps unseemly the vices of old age. She patient conceives that she has been robbed & defrauded that she is about to be robbed, that a conspiracy exist to rob her: that her home has been pillaged & the earnings of a lifetime appropriated by strangers who are few in number & intend to murder & kill as despoil her. Her anxious, woeful, hopeless upon her topics misfortunes & the absence or desertion of her friends in the hour of need. Pupils dilated. P. 84. T. Clean appetite good. B. regular diet from Medicine Rx 10 M. Vigilant & watchful during the night under the impression of impending danger to herself & her property

5 This is the second attack the first continued for about a month

6 She is anxious for the protection & preservation of her life

7 She dreads the designs & condemns the interference of others but is tractable

8 A sister was similarly affected

9 [illegible]

10 [illegible]

June 1918 [illegible]

Aug 1918 [illegible]

No 1460

9 Treatment was applied but of what nature is not known

10 She has been insane for three months. Not unmanageable for a few days only. She has never been confined

1 June 1848 During the past part of her residence S. C has much agitated Gamblers in expecting the sale of her things. She conceives that an speculation has rendered to any right. Becoming more confused towards night. She imagines that the furniture of the Room in which she has, her own property, that there has been abstracted from it a pair of blankets by some of her Companions. She has been placed in a dormitory in order that the impressions suggested by or during darkness of Night be corrected. She is now impressed claims to interest in the property around her purposes an enquiry chiefly to return home that she may examine & protect what actually remains although she still insinuates that the value has been greatly diminished by dishonesty

Aug 1848 S. C. being now nearly altogether, inoffensive, tractable old woman: & most earnest in her desire to return home obviously competent to manage her household with scrupulous care She has

Discharged

No 462

Admitted 21 March 1848 — Maria Sproat Æt 45 Annamoe. Domestic power of quiet reserved habit. She has an illegitimate child about 18.

2 The cause is not known to the medical reporter. The disease has presented the features of hypochondriac & Melancholia

3 Deceased seems, depression of spirit & great concern as to be supposed almost, have indicated the approach of the disease

4 Of first the patient seems to have laboured under hypochondriacal in an aggravated form. She has imagined that the Connection of constitution has impaired, the seat of manifold grievous diseases & that it has necessary for the preservation of the life as well as the restoration of the health to take large quantities of medicines. She confidence has chiefly reposed in patent nostrums & specifics: but she at the same time followed the directions of a regular practitioner & has benefitted by the treatment enjoined. It is suspected by the patient police that many of the drugs to which she has recourse contain mercury. Her belief in her morbid & terrible state has latterly become more firm & influential. Her delusions however have subsided in compass. She has misgivings as to her spiritual interest she accuses herself of being an unworthy participant of the Lords Supper: she doubts that her soul can be saved dreads the visitation of evil spirits by whom she is possessed & is suspicious of the friendship & fidelity of all around. Her countenance bears traces of dejection & debility. She has latterly suffered under profuse menorrhagia & a chronic cutaneous affection Papulæ contractæ. Scutulæ. Takes food in small quantity & unwillingly. Discharged 6. 10. 47.

5 This is the first attack

6 She has attempted to escape from her supernatural persecutors by leaping from the window & two places her life in jeopardy by elations: but this conduct is to be attributed rather

No 1462

No delusion than to a design to commit suicide

7 She is obstinate & suspicious but inoffensive

8 "Has at least no direct tendency to insanity from Lunacy Report"

9 She has some ideal ailment but the means employed are not specified

10 She has been insane for about a week but has not been confined in an Asylum

1 June 1848 In this case all remedial means have failed in consequence of the obstinate conduct of the patient. She sits apart taciturn, or only allows a petition to be left unattended or that she is unworthy of notice. Her side is presented to those in the same room with face concealed: & although her confidence has not been obtained it is legitimate to infer that she is still under the dominion of reverie and apprehension although in dread of death she will not take nourishment nor time nor any of the means which seem to the unexcited are favourable to obtaining it. These have been forced upon her but the attempt has been successful only after a desperate struggle in which the powers of the officials must have exhausted her system more than the stimulant could restore & she afterwards declared that the attendant drank the wine allowed for her when she is dinner

2 July 1848 The ineffectual attempt described in the last report has terminated by the removal of the patient. She had perhaps improved somewhat in general health: simply from taking food more abundantly but her mental state remained unchanged

Discharged

3

No 463

Admitted 11 April 1848

Andrew Martin Æt 43. Shamus. A Merchant of amiable & kind disposition, religious habits & correct conduct

2 Unsuccessful speculations led to suicidal Melancholia which have been preceded by attempts at throwing himself into the River & depression

6 June 1848

3 Great depression was deemed to be a precursor of these attacks

4 The two stages of which the disease is described as consisting are 1 despondency & despair under the influence of which the past is replete with sorrow & regret & self condemnation & the future is darkened by gloom & doubt & difficulty: he thinks conceives that his life & whole are both dead, that he is reduced to poverty & is altogether incapable of retrieving his affairs: that his friends are estranged & cold & indifferent 2 Great elevation of spirits & perfect confidence in his own powers: the conviction that he is the possessor of immense wealth: that he is a favoured child of fortune, that honours & happiness will attend him & that his friends & mankind are kind & generous. He is sympathetic in temperament & looks as if morning from some illness. Pupils dilate irregularly & sight: D Rs. Tongue clean. Return takes food willingly & sleeps but he formally refuses it & the great obstinacy & regular R. M. & sleep good

3 July 1848

5 This is the first attack

6 Has attempted to destroy himself by throwing himself into the River from London Bridge & one form a flight of steps. The last attempt was made three weeks since during the predominance of Melancholia

7 He is Mild & gentlemanly in his behaviour

8 His friends are said to be exempt from any hereditary tendency to mental derangement

No 1463

9 Bold tones & apparent have been administered

10 He has been insane for three months & has been confined during that time in a private Asylum

1 June 1918 For some time subsequent to admission Mr. M. directed little attention to his real position: but of late hours is a constant repetition of the historical Version of the Psalms. He turns from book to book: he makes enquiries as to the surrounding country: manifestes an interest in education of the learned of external nature: exhibits a rational cheerfulness: accompanied the medical superintendent in rounds in the vicinity & as convalescence advances has engaged in composition. His letters to his friends are clear & consistent. Signatures & latterly the Decent Surgeon have been used

23 Aug 1918 No further restraint imposed upon Mr. Martin has tendency to consolidate his improvement. He is gaining confidence: self-possession & self-respect. The only trace of morbid delusion which remains are the delusions of one of the pupils & a disposition to notoriety. His capacity is generally exercised in the description of mountain scenery which he has visited. He rarely adverts to his personal or professional affairs: & they are too pamphlet with pointless & exciting appreciations to be entertained by others. He is perhaps too eager to be restored to liberty: but to whom shall draw the line between the amount of earnestness which is normal & that which is abnormal upon such occasions. He does not allude himself to his duty & obedience

Discharged

No 464

Admitted 9 April 1848 — Jane Dickson Act 28 Unmarried A Farm Servant — 1 June 1848

good temper cheerful disposition & correct deportment

2 The patient has been in delicate health these three or ten years of age: has been a sufferer for active employment for five or six years, has suffered from dyspepsia debility & rheumatism: but the present attack is traced to & ascribed as to the death of a Mother she was for a time of extreme mind

3 The disease was preceded by stomachic irritation, pain in the chest & mental despondency

4 The patient appears to have been affected with melancholia but at present there is activity, excitement, disposition to go about in a state of nudity & to display violence when addressed or interfered with. Her language is coarse, profane & erotic. The spine presents a lateral & antero posterior curvature the aspect is ruddy & congestive. Pupils dilated R.80. L. Catamenia Refuses to take food R. Anticipates L. pregnancy retained for long periods Sp. Gr 1.006. Vigilant

5 This is the first attack — 2 Jan 1849

6 She does not manifest any tendency to commit suicide

7 The patient is quite arrogant & inclined to defy all authority

8 A brother has been insane & various relations are reported to be subject to periodical nervous diseases

9

10 The patient has been insane for a fortnight but has not been secluded

No 4664

1 June 1848 The Redemence of this patient has sometimes that after the exhibition of the domestic Purgatives powder & gentle hypnotic it became necessary for the safety of her person as well as for the mitigation of severe & dangerous symptoms to place her under the influence of Lard. but she leapt, mauled, lay prostrate or supine: attempted to stand upon the head. Throws upon the knees: she revolves along the floor like a wheel she can hardly form her bed by a single effort or from whatever elevations can be accessible. She barks, barks, runs upon all fours under the impression that she has a wolf or dog & that these acts & attitudes are the natural language of the race — She may be held to be an instance of that curious & rare form of Melancholia generally originating in fear: called

The patient is an uneducated county girl, the inhabitant of a cheerless & temperance sea coast, complaint simple, & unpossessing as the appearance & confidently of servants & others. She lost her reason & an attempt to restore that of another member of the family. She believes that in youth she was bitten by a mad dog & that is now a spring annual of the same species. It is not affirmed that the barking distortion of the spine which she presents & the modification of the action which the conduction may produced is connected with the nature of the hallucination but it is certain that the movements which she imitates do result from direct or indirect affections of the spine.

9 Jan 1849 This patient was, for a long period, subjected to the operation of Acet. Morph. & subsequently to that of the Muriate. Strength has partially established & on the 8th Oct the following notice is given of the case "J. D. (being) unemployed is more agitated but less unruly. She can during the visit rapidly & repeatedly the whole length of the gallery as if impelled to do so. In the other hand & feet so far as progressive movements are concerned, connected with the leaping agency" subsequent to the period the Lunch. Mur. Comi. has presented in order to restore the license discharge which had been suspended. It is applied on the 6 Nov "J. D. for a movement ratinae. She freely admits her insanity but avers that it is beyond her power to prevent the current of mistake & digression sentences from flowing from her lips". The improvement proceeded rapidly from this period she now a quiet, gentle, domesticated demure person.

Discharged

No 1465

Admitted 26 April 1848

Sarah Racey Act 32. Single Mother of an illegitimate Son A Shipkeep

See Vol 7 P 331 Case 119

2 The disease is traced to hereditary tendency

3 When about to become ill she generally complains of pains in the regions of the : is disposed to seek shelter, perhaps from the painful feelings, in the hands of those who have been formerly kind to her

4 She patient displays the same symptoms of acute mania as during previous attacks: but there is less vehement less precipitous less immoderate & less virulent than has usually been observed. Her dislike to her father has returned & there is a suspicion that he has appropriated some of her savings. Pupils contracted. Pulse 90 & firmed. Is indifferent to food &c. Vigilant

5 This is at least the fifth attack

8 Eccentricity in her Brother & paralysis with feeble impairment of intellect in her Father are adduced to prove the existence of hereditary taint

6 She patient does not manifest any tendency to commit suicide

7 She patient does destroy but does not appear to wish to destroy

9

10 She has been insane for some days: & has been repeatedly an inmate of the Carlton Institution

June 1848

26 July 1848

No 1165

1 June 1848 She has been slept since attack than the last. All the ordinary symptoms of mania are however present. She has restless, violent (menacing) & suspicious. Her days & nights are devoted to schemes & confusions. She is more tranquil, but quiet, petulant, & disobliging

28 July 1848 S. R. is perfectly restless. She has complained much of muscular pain since the cessation of her violent muscular efforts by which it is highly probable these sensations have produced. But suggests that she has derived benefit from the Tonic Gargle

Discharged

No 466

1 Admitted 27 April 1848 — James Power Ætat 42. Married & Clergyman of the Church of England of a naturally quiet & amiable disposition

2 The disease is attributed to anxiety of mind arising from the commencement of several deaths & from pecuniary difficulties in the family

3 Prior to the attack, there was great hesitation of speech succeeded by elevation of spirits. He likewise suffered from a state of debility & fainting

4 In many respects the manifestations of those of General Paralysis in the first stage the moral powers being as yet unaffected his feelings are ecstatic. He is too happy. His salutations amount to endearing embraces, his satisfactions pass into glee. He entertains an exaggerated idea of his own wealth & position in society. The realities of poverty have created the golden fictions of affluence: & the homely curate now claims rank & noble of the realm upon the very slender grounds that his brother in Law bears the name of Ker. His manners are extremely polite & gentle & hyperconscientious: but at first it appears that he manifests a tendency to mischief & insubordination destroying his clothes & resisting coercion. Now at his discharge from Hospital Monday D. Joy speaks of his "powers of statement as well as defective state of his judgement increasing imbecility & partial loss of memory" The malady is supposed to be increasing Pupils dilated & of unequal size. R.G. L. clean. appetite good He is accessed of readily & regular. A. 10.18. Sleeps soundly

June 1848

July 1848

5 This is the first attack but it is stated that he suffered from an attack of Epilepsy when 17 years old

6 He has no tendency to destroy himself

7 When originally seized he tore & injured his desk but the tendency has subsided. He is restless when his apartment is alluded to or visited but he does not now attribute the subject upon the attention of others

No 1166

8 There is said to be a tendency to mental or nervous disease in his family

9 The patient has been for six months under the care of Dr Gay Workington he appeared to improve for sometime but latterly his conditions has been stationary. He has not required restraint except at the commencement of the disease. Dr G. says that he has directed his attention to counteract what he conceives to be a tendency to Epilepsy

10 He has been insane for about six months: four of which have been passed in Workington House

June 1848 The chief peculiarity which has been observed in this case has been the tendency to collect & cunningly conceal articles in themselves of no value, in fact such as all men would get rid of. This practice has been detected, exposed, ridiculed, & with partial success. There are tumor features in the case: but which may be pregnant of future evil as well as indications of past danger. He has every minute scrap of paper for writing purposes he articulates less distinctly than an educated man & especially one accustomed to read in public generally does: there is a slight difference in the muscular power of the two limbs: the pupils are of unequal size. He is happy, courteous, contented

Aug 1848 Mr P. became short before his discharge & returned more sanguine in his hopes than might have been expected: but his deportment has been so perfectly correct, his views so rational, his feelings so healthy & natural & his health so good that it seems a duty to restore him to his home with a recommendation that the resumption of his sacred duties should be somewhat postponed

Discharged

No 467

Admitted 13 May 1848

Anne McKay in Dalziel Set 20 Unmarried a Gardener naturally pefectible, generous, irritable, hysterical, & rather eccentric. Brother testimony adds to the long catalogue that the patient has frequently inherited from & bore the traces of her infirmity in her face & manners

2 Two very opposite causes have been promoted as influencing her present condition I The disturbance of long established household arrangement preparatory to the arrival of her elder brothers wife. & II An attachment to Robert unsuspected & which may be the suggestion of morbid tendencies. An accident to a favourite brother may have added to her vexation

3 Alternate agitation & depression & abstraction of manner with torpidity of the bowels & Menstruation are enumerated as symptoms ushering in the disease.

4 The patient is now in a state of acute mania. She rushes to & fro shrieks, utters a few incoherent words, tears her clothes perhaps because the paper muddy, to the impropriety of which her feelings seem to be entirely blunted. Her gestures (manner & gait) look indicate that thought of intense interest, apparently few in number, are passing with great rapidity before her mind, but language does not afford a vehicle of sufficient energy & she has recourse to inarticulate sounds, to laughter, weeping, & cries. The face is flushed: the skin hot, the conjunctiva congested. Pupils dilated. Contract of the right eye R 105 — T. coated. She takes little food. B. constipated. M. 10.22. Pourgatives

5 This is the first attack

6 The patient has not made any attempt to commit suicide

June 1848

27 Jan 1849

Nov 16/

7 The patient is reckless & regardless of the value of any thing: but it does not appear that she entertains a delight in a deliberate destroying: & although vehement & inclined to struggle with those around she is free from malice

8 There is undoubtedly a hereditary tendency to insanity & scrofula in the Patch family

9

10 The patient has been insane for some days. She has not before been confined

June 1848 The patient is still maniacal. She raves and speaks incoherently. Her movements are without object: her words without coherence. She is obstinate from an inability to persevere in an intention to do what is required from the impression which would induce obedience being excluded by another. While immodest, destructive, dirty: she knows & names those around: she can comprehends the cause of her dejections, she kneels down & places her hands upon her ears & utters an ejaculatory prayer: she entreats to be supplied with a Greek Testament which she can read: or that she may go to the Sabbath School. She is robust & ruddy & plethoric Purgatives & nauseating doses of the Solut Antim have been tried: but as yet without benefit

2 Jan 1849 Shaving the head: the daily application of the shower bath and purgatives were the most remedial means resorted to: but these were for a time suspended by an attack of Dysentry which called for leeching: blisters, the use of calomel & opium, opiate enemata subsequent to this illness the patient sunk into lethargy without any improvement & her habit & whole mode of life the same mental manifestations. were afterwards given but it was found necessary to omit these as considerable irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines remained it probable that Sol. Sot. Sem. Latterly the medical treatment may be understood from the Day Book

No 467

"6th Oct Ship D. ordered to have Castor oil & Turpentine rubbed behind the ears twice a day. Her bowels are now regular but the attachment & cleanliness has not increased. She is perfectly sane (may under the rule. It was ascertained that the operation of the White Army Deputy had the effect of binding intelligence" Greater activity speedily ensued; all degraded practices were eschewed. The patient has engaged in occupations visited by her relatives regard by them as in her healthy state

Discharged

No 468

Admitted 15 May 1848

William Hoodless Ast 31. Married A Mus Landsman of respectable character but hasty temper

2 "Jumble of disappointment" are assigned as the Cause of the disease

3 The development of mental derangement has preceded by great depression of Spirits subsequent to the death of his Master & by obstinate perisplilium which continued for some weeks

4 No fact whatever have been communicated as to the progress or present state of the disease. The patient aspect indicates the existence of Melancholia: He is Jumbe sullen & silent Eyes his page intently upon vacancy or glances furtively about as if dreadful of his safety. He is obstinately deaf when spoken to but when urged to reply he speaks incoherently & often inaudibly but in an irritable & threatening tone. His topics are exclusively agricultural but at all times he seems to imply something important & attaches great importance to his Ales having yielded nothing but blood. Under treatment, he has as yet complied with all directions as to exercise &c. His aspect is pallid & Satturnine Pupils natural P. 80. T. Coated appetite moderate B Constipated U. 10.10. Sleeps well should remain in bed if permitted to do so

5 This is the first attack

6 He has not attempted to commit Suicide

7 The patient is grumulous but he does not destroy properly

8 The patients friends are desirous to be free from conducting treatment

9

No 468

10 He has been insane for 15 months & confined in this the last few Lodged Admitted 1 June 1848

1 June 1848 The impenetrable mystery of Mr H renders his mental Condition as obscure as when admitted. He occupies a Corner & compresses himself into the smallest possible space thereby to prevent the extent of personal Condensation. Intercourse is impracticable as both his look tone & gesture imply that if impertinacity should be carried beyond a certain point it will be regarded as aggression and repelled by force. His beef & mutton reminders carry with them only defiance & terror to any subject but his original position

1 June 1849 Mr H. upon one or two occasions reduced to practice what his looks presently threatened. He attempted to deprive the attendant of sight until acquainted with the ferocity & determination of a savage nature. Since these sudden paroxysms he has resumed his assumed (menacing) habit & aspect: but accommodates himself to all rules & regulations & even to the wishes of the officials. Every appeal & entreaty having failed to secure any reciprocity of sentiment & all prospects being lost by a mute negative: Medical treatment has been relinquished. Purgatives are occasionally given

1 June 1850 Mr H. has generally been observed to be actuated by imitation or that feeling & community of action which is perhaps a modification of that principle. If accosted as an individual he invariably peremptorily refuse to accede to the request: if the other members of the Gallery did what he had been requested to do his acquiescence was immediate. Some of his associates having employed in work in the garden he volunteered to join them & has proved a most efficient assistant. It is evidently congenial employment. He is thinner, but does not complain

1 Augt 1850 Domestic arrangements have led to the removal of this patient

Discharged

No 1169

Admitted 20 June 1848

William Greenwell Ist yr. Married. Formerly in the Army: but is now an Iron Keeper in a country village. He is regarded as a well disposed neighbour

See Vol 1st P. 381 Case 1128

2 Intemperance & real or imaginary family differences are stated to be the cause or causes of his malady

3 Refuses for sometimes expressed a strong desire to return to the Yorkshire Hospital

4 Mr G. has consigned himself to seclusion. The disease is again Melancholia. He desponds, despairs. He speaks doubtfully of the attachment & sincerity of his wife & sons. There is a conflict in his mind. He is conscious that he is not a competent judge of the conduct of others but he cannot divest himself of the impression that the conduct of which he complains has occasioned him suffering, caused his suspicions alienated his confidence & has designed to produce all this distressing result. He is divided between a sense of his own weakness & groundless fears & the delusion by which these fears originate He is still affected with heaviness & pain of the head. Pupil natural R. intermittent pulse. Tongue slightly coated appetite normal B. constipated. Vigilant

5 This is the second attack

6 He has not attempted suicide

7 He is generally quiet calm & gentle & generally confiding: his affections are estranged from particular members of his family

8

No 469

9

10 He has been dejected & confined in the Middle Institution for many years & that previous

11 Nov 1848 Retirement, the presence of his former associates, the mild treatment of temperance as the effect of sympathy, & having enabled them pleasant amusements; the use of gentle tonics & alterations the removal of that temptation to indulgence to which he is exposed at home, have produced the desired improvement which it is anticipated may eventuate in the recovery of former energy. It is therefore deemed that the patient is cured in mind & that his physical is not so good as formerly. He exhibits a great anxiety to return home

Discharged

No 1470

Admitted 31 May 1848

William McDonald Æt 36. A Widower. Wine Merchant

His disorder is both a mental & bodily one he is reputed to be liable occasionally to excitement but has been exposed from various circumstances that he has of commercial, if not of International Politics

1 The original source of the disease is traced to Domestic and Commercial losses but Dyspepsia is added as a subsequent or subsidiary Cause

3 Dyspepsia seems to have preceded & been developed at Hanwell

4 The history of the disease is a blank. At present the patient labours under the monomania of pride complicated with vanity, delusions determined by the written statement. He conceives that he is a person of great importance to whom great respect and reverence are due: sometimes he claims the Chieftainship of his Clan, sometimes he announces that he is Prince Charles Edward. His friends affirm that these Conceptions are not permanent. He is coarse at all times incoherent & when induced to engage in Conversation, & when alone, he speaks, sings, & shouts in a jargon which he believes to be Gaelic of which, however, he is in reality does not know a word. The death of his wife he regards as a fiction devised by those who conducted him to the Institution & who regulate the treatment of the inmates of what he styles the "Mad prisons" is the Country. His theory upon these establishments seems to be that they form part of a System by which the thoughts of others are influenced. The principal actors in the plan are Russians. A much more cheerful view of the position of his own affairs is taken than is justifiable. He describes himself as rich & powerful, his wife child & Mother as resident in a Villa in the vicinity & smiles with great complacency when these Convictions are disputed. He is mild & gentle & has been in the enjoyment of a considerable amount of liberty in the Asylum which he has left. Pupils natural R 1/2. L. White appetite good B. constipated. H 10.26. sleeps soundly

5 This may be designated the second attack as he was at one time so ill as to be discharged from the Asylum & to remain at liberty for a fortnight. It is believed that undue freedom in

No 470

in stimulants but a relapse

6 He has not manifested any tendency to commit suicide June 1851

7 He destroys or injures his dress apparently from an idea that it is not suitable to his position in society. He is wanton by allusion to persons of rank.

8 It is affirmed that no hereditary disease is in the patient family

9 There has been some improvement in the case during treatment June 1852

10 The patient has been in asylum for three years which have been spent in the Moss Asylum Liverpool

1 June 1849 On the general department just fills the description that he is "mild & gentle" but he further merits the designation of proud & obstinate. He lives constantly in the future. His imagination peoples the mansions in the vicinity with friends & expects daily to see them or to receive their visits. In one of these sentences is placed his wife, his and his children: for whom he often inquires. During the past Winter he labored or appeared to labor under a chronic dyspepsia. But he could not permit of any examination by touch: nor would he receive any medicine but what he himself prescribed. Salines. Blue Pills & other measures here with his approbation resorted with apparent benefit. He is now in excellent health 1 June 1853

1 June 1850 On the 1st inst. by his brother's instructions supplied with good tobacco seems to have reconciled himself entirely to his new position. If he ever entertained any serious objections to his comforts & luxuries he still requires wine to make him perfectly happy. Haughty & solitary, he forms no companionships; nor associates, he mingles from courtesy or predilection in games but not in conversation except those colloquies which his spoken thoughts or messages require. He studies when he speaks the jargon formerly alluded to or what he would affirm to be his native Gaelic

No 470

He attends amusements & visitors & has been visited by his friends

1 June 1851 His unlimited supply of memoranda Books has afforded almost agreable occupation to the patient. It is to be apprehended however that they foster his mental peculiarities. They are exact copies of his incoherence. Scarcely a line or a sentence is complete. English words are mixed with unintelligible gibberish a sentence is interrupted in order to introduce the figure of an animal or a bird: & sometimes are drawn intended to be symbolical but suggesting nothing to the uninitiated. This occupation has partly supplanted the soliloquies formerly followed although he may still be heard declaiming in an undertone. He never speaks of his family or friends but receives the visits of his Brother cheerfully & cordially

1 June 1852 Mr Mc D. is thinner & more heather tone in appearance than formerly but he has not suffered from indisposition of any kind during the year. He still continues his former pursuits. Occupationally his monotonous mode of life is diversified by an occasional visit to England to meet & spend the day with his Brother. But in these meetings he rarely alludes to his home or liberation seeming home without reluctance or observation. He attends amusement points in games & is most courteous & gentle

1 June 1853 Mr McDonald has withdrawn more deeply into himself than in former years. He is reserved, silent & the lonely laugh which formerly resounded through his ward on the occurrence of the slightest irrelevant but good humoured observation which seemed as a salute as recognition no longer he still indulges in his love; but is not observed in his choice & never appreciates as to the supply of Memorandum Book when he must ask his Brother at Moffat or Carlisle if that Brother or any other companion he never speaks in their absence: nor does he exhibit an amount of gratification when they meet commensurate with the fortitude & which his modesty & manners at other times condemn mind or consistent with his original disposition: He perspires freely appears at all public meetings. But that his mind has become entirely subjective & dwells on & delights in itself. Such is unquestionably the condition of quietude & pretense. His health has not inspired any anxiety — although he is remarkably thin

No 1476

1 June 1854 It is difficult to write the history of a man who lives to himself & for himself, who is not dependent upon others for happiness & upon whom no one depends. Such an individual is Mr McDonald. He remains in & prospers through the various vicissitudes of this community as a wonder would there is neither love & power exercised by his profession. It is doubtful how far he returned any notice of the proposal of time, as impressions fall upon him as rain falls into a river. He evidently cherishes a desire for eternity & always prepared when the time appointed for the regular call: but manner habit & time for predilection may be evidence in this case yet no collateral evidence to show. His restless temperament may imply a desire for physical exercise regardless of the placement of matter or of the great points desirable some object seems to pursue & yet. It is presumed that this summer should be distinguished upon as the last. This arrangement may be remiss some emergency for he is even more attentive than usual

1 June 1855 The experiment which was expected to be productive of benefit not only failed but appeared to induce greater restlessness, less inclination for food and greater emaciation. Reports upon these points creating alarm he was brought back to the Institution upon the 27. Sept for observation, looking healthy & sun embrowned and appearing as if he was in perfect health, but much reduced in health and with a rapid Pulse: abstinence, constipation, pain in posture of the right side followed & for many months there existed a protracted struggle between the determination of the patient to take a sufficient quantity of aliment and the anxiety to arrest his increasing debility by moral persuasion & natural means. At length however compulsory feeding became absolutely necessary & there is good ground for supposing that the effect was most salutary not only as introducing a sufficient amount of nourishment into the system but by rousing the will of the patient to act in opposition to his instincts. The most predominating impulse seemed to be fear & suspicion. For even after convalescence seemed to have advanced considerably he was frequently seized with panic, shrinked, trembled, cast himself upon his knees & implored the Almighty for mercy & protection. When not so powerfully agitated his movements were restless, his manner perturbed: he trembled, sighed & sometimes moaned without external cause and without assigning any cause for his trepidation. On

June 1856

Jan 1857

Jan 1861

regulating his Bowels which have been very despised Enemata have chiefly been depended upon as in all cases of refusal of food they should be depended upon. They do not disturb digestion: they relieve the lower bowels: and they are less suggestive of nefarious purposes than medicine given surreptitiously with food. Mr. M. is now taking his meals satisfactorily but is suffering from the mania as ever & is confined to Bed for observation. He is stout & blooming. —

1 June 1856 The concluding words of the last report are still applicable to Mr. Macdonald. The swollen eye under which he for some time laboured has been the only obstacle to his slow but gradual progress to the point at which he has now arrived. He is quiet shy, but courteous: he complies with every injunction except that he should become cheerful & communicative; he has indeed resumed with the exception of his devotion to smoking, the aspect and habits by which he was formerly characterized. His look is downcast and somewhat furtive so that it is probable there may linger in his mind some of that fear which when the frame was debilitated precipitated him into panic and induced abstinence violence and his wild supplications to the Deity for mercy and succour. He is still disinclined to all evening amusement. would retire very early to Bed and escape observation when escape can be accomplished.

1 Sum. 1857 The following indications of amelioration may be recorded. The manner of the Patient is mollified & gracious. He has written to his Brother several times as a petitioner, however, for Cavendish Tobacco. He joins in conversation although sparingly & participates voluntarily in some of the pastimes, such as Bowling which are accepted. His smile exhibits at once intelligence & amenity.

But associated with the traces of a higher nature there remain great hebetude & indifference & apparently a severance from the outward world. His bodily health is now fully reestablished.

2 Nov. 1861 Mr. M. Donald is about tidily and wholly happy he seems to understand in a vague way his position but the thought that he cannot have the cap[illegible] in which he is pleased at pleasure does not seem to darken his day or excite anger. He is very fond of smoking and on all occasions begs hard for a piece of Tobacco. So far as is known to the Recorder there has been no remarkable change in this case.

Continued p 87.

No 671

Admitted 7 June 1848 — Alexander H. Milu (as so Nominated) Admitted to the Asylum of a Similar description

2 Pride & Selfesteem are stated to be the cause of Insanity

3 During the last five years he has had several attacks of low Spirits continuing for six months but has latterly become more Violent & noisy

4 He Labours under general Mania with great incoherence Suspicions of assault & Swallen Bowels of his own importance

5 He has not attempted but has alluded to Suicide

6 Although sometimes destructive he is not malicious. He is occasionally violent on religious topics

7 A Maternal Grandmother is reported to have been at times insane. A Sister suffered two attacks of Puerperal Mania

9 Blisters have been used to Nape with advantage upon the present occasion the head has been shaved & leeches the Shower bath has been likewise used cold being applied to the head

10 He has never been in an Asylumm before

1 Feb 1848 — This Gentleman exhibited on the most undoubtable pride & hauteur for weeks after his admission. An inmate of a gallery for the refractory he issued his directions & commands as if really in full possession of the powers he claimed, & although he could allege the escape & bleeding as irrefragable proofs of his own impotency: he endeavoured to divert the attention of those whom he addressed to another Scale of judgment: to testimony which could not be assailed or impeached by the magnitude of his claims & demands for the hyperbolical proof of

No 4/1

his cause. As his vehemence was at first accompanied by rapidity of pulse, flushing of the countenance & sleeplessness he was ordered Pills containing Tart Antim 1/4 opii & Cal Hyocian & the frequent exhibition of Effervescing Draughts. But when the husband became shunned as a person he was allowed to comply with the other patients address to take Rhubarb occasionally, & join in amusement & to assume former pursuits, the frequency of the pulse being counteracted at the same time by Cort Chinae. Perhaps in no other case has the advantage of exposing the folly & futility of delusions been so emphatic. He could surely withstand the force of ridicule & though this may be regarded rather as an indication than a means of restoration; the immediate effect of a strong & unexpugnable objection has been such as to admit of no skepticism of its influence in the restoration of sound views. He impatiently & arrogantly claiming the title of Bothwell: he immediately escapes the dilemma of being accused of the rape of his Queen or of being the descendant of her ravisher, by relinquishing that title. Numerous essays in drawing at first vague & stiff were at length crowned with success & he displayed some of the power & taste which he was described as possessing but at a period when his language & general deportment was satisfactory he wrote a letter (now Red) strongly pleading in which he describes the continuance of a delusion repeatedly alluded to when less rational that his name had been changed & actually always was Rowen: that his information upon this point was communicated by persons living underneath his bedroom whom he is desirous to see. This confidence is contemporaneous with the composition of a sensible letter to a friend. The first unequivocal proof of improvement consisted in a voluntary confidence & confession of the absurdity of many of his delusions; while he intimated that he felt it impossible to disabuse himself of the reality of these as he heard the voices &c: but admitting that this afforded no palliation for the violence of which he was sometimes guilty of attempt. The second proof was afforded in the timidity & shame of the patient & his refusal to attend amusements in consequence of the predominance of these sentiments. The timidity flowed from his feelings as [illegible] just in being taken to the Maidas bones (Scaffold). But even while these favorable symptoms appeared he might be detected dreaming that he is in the immediate presence of the Queen & speaks with affected modesty of the position forced upon him by his fealty & consciousness.

No 471

Lafferty Thos. wms & seamens feelings have given place to a steady & modest disposition & correct estimate of his situation & to the manifestation of highly ameliorated traits

Discharged

No 472

Admitted 11 July 1918 — Mary Johnston æt 75. Alabama wife of a guest dist position & department

2

3 An unusual change of temper or spirit occurs a person & the disease

4 The disease appears to be alike in mania & is regarded as declining

5 This is a relapse after an interval of four years

6 No suicidal intentions are suspected

7 She is properly clean &

8 No hereditary tendency to mental disease is admitted

9 No treatment has been attempted

10 She has been ill for about three months & was formerly a inmate of the Richardson Institution

12 Oct 1918 This is another illustration of those periods of excitement & agitation which so frequently occur in old age & may be regarded either as distinct & curable attacks of mania or as the primary stage of dementia. The patient has restless tal Katine & incoherent; but is a short time submitted to the supremacy of authority quiet & compliant & adopted the manners of those by whom she has surrounded. She then presented the aspect of an attached & industrious member of the community

Discharged

No 473

Admitted 15 July 1848

Catherine Hannah Ast 36. Unmarried Insane by a Cork Jury

2 The physical cause may have been Dyspepsia & the characteristic symptoms hypochondriacal

3

4 Her malady consists in an indescribable state of mental & bodily misery which is increasing

5 She has had several similar attacks. The last occurred three years ago

6 She has threatened to commit suicide but has made no attempt

7 She is gentle & retiring

8 Her Grandmother & Mother are said to have been of a nervous disposition

9

10 The disease has existed for about fourteen weeks. She was an inmate of this Institution three years ago

11 Nov 2 1848 There can be no doubt but that this woman labours under a variety of Melancholia but so closely did the symptoms resemble in their nature, seat, pervicacity & in the Curative influences to which they seemed obedient, inflammatory or irritative conditions of the structure of the nerves that her malady might have been legitimately designated Universal Neuralgia. She described her mental suffering as pain

No 1173

She declared that she experienced agony of mind for which there was not & could not be relief: & she in accepting [illegible] intolerable agonies from pain of the head, kidneys, stomach, limbs, & often & hunting & isolated spots. In general these attacks are unattended with any febrile action, the surface being cold, the pulse slow & weak but occasionally there are flushed indications of pyrexia & under the impression that more irritation of the system had happened into she was leeched & cupped according to the region affected the grand features of the treatment however consisted in the exhibition of anaesthetics & among these Chloroform & of tonics: under the general term. Sulph. Quin Ammonia. Camphor &c. She patient manifested a strong & increasing appetite for anodynes & opiates: under the name of which & useful alterations were frequently given. Under these measures Mrs. improved but not in so rapid or decided a manner as during her first residence in the House. The change consisted in a diminution of sufferings & in the restoration of hope & confidence & her ardent desire to resume her household duties & responsibilities

Discharged

No 4744

Admitted 19 July 1848

Mary Armstrong Æ 44. Unmarried A Lam Servant

1 June 1849

genet, religious, temperate, & correct in conduct

2 Religious mania is apprehended as the cause of her disease which characterises by great despair of her final salvation

3 The invasion of the disease was accompanied by mental depression the disappearance of the Catamenia & was contemporaneous with the melancholy

4 The patient talks under religious melancholy: she conceives herself to have committed the sin against the Holy Ghost but at certain times restrains for any attempts with inconsolable grief: she imagines herself in pain & that her eternal punishment has commenced already. She cries piteously on account

5 This is the first attack

6 She has not attempted to commit suicide. She believes that she is a devil & doomed to immortality

1 Nov 1849

7 She has quarrelled her relations, destroyed clothes, & is exalted by allusions to religious topics

8 Her father died of consumption her Brother of dropsy: the sister & two brothers have likewise died of consumption

9 She has been restrained

10 The patient has been insane for four months but never confined in an Asylum

No 4754

1 June 1849 The lamentations of this woman for her "lost estate"; her penitence amounting to self destruction: her petitions for money which she felt promised & could not be given nor received: her despair which had some of the attributes of indignation & anger: rendered it difficult to approach her for the purposes of remonstrance & consolation. She was placed immediately after admission under the influence of Morph. but her want of confidence in every means of amelioration her suspicions that any circumstance affecting her loss of social import & respect was designed to injure punish & hurt out the grand & terrific system of torture & retribution to which she was to be subjected rendered all attempt to treat her systematically in the 6 Ward 1848. it is stated Mr. A. Smith to prescribe the ones not applicable but leaves herself rather desperately, however, but smiles when looks at steadily. She still declares the Morphia formerly prescribed to have been Nitric Ac. On the 21 Nov 1848. She intimates that in the event of escape the River would be her destination. She is known to have swallowed a drachm of Arsenic. She case has not materially improved since that period. The patient is deep agitated & deep ejaculations in her prayers & sermons: & she is more tractable & more confiding: but she is still the victim of extreme despondency. Her bodily health has not suffered

1 Nov 1849 The great docility mentioned in the Annual report has taken advantage of the patient submission readily to the administration of Acet Morph. & after a time extended over many months there cannot be a doubt of its efficacy in allaying irritation counteracting the feeling of debility to which melancholics are subject procuring sound sleep, & suggesting agreeable trains of thought even if it fail short of supplying directly new trains material according to the German dictum. The patient is now perfectly happy & therefore well. Her delusions remain & she is willing but not solicitous to return to that under from which she has been so long separated

Discharged

No 1175

Admitted 19 July 1848 — Mrs L. Garland Æt 44. Wife of Merchant and Manufacturer

2 No cause can be assigned for the patient's malady

3 Previous to it's invasion the patient's spirits have irregular sometimes elevated & sometimes depressed

4

5 She is described as having been attacked eight or ten years since & as never having been entirely well since — June 1848

6 She has never attempted to commit suicide

7 The patient entertains dislikes towards particular persons & is excited by their presence

8 Hereditary predisposition to mental disease exists in the family — 1 June 1851

9

10

1 June 1849 This lady's understanding is weak although not perverted her family pride intense: her slavery to prejudices, peculiar views & frivolous opinions abject: her garrulity & importunity uninterrupted. She is likewise unreasonable without being irrational & her character is so singular & incompatible with the vast majority of dispositions as to afford an explanation of her residence in an Asylum, which might be sought in vain were an attempt made to — 1 June 1852

No 475

define the nature of her derangement. It is highly probable that intemperance may have shared for the burden of the family compact although this is a suspicion founded rather upon the patent laws of the Ring rather than upon information She placed herself voluntarily in seclusion. By means of an arrangement which includes her return & her being accompanied by an Attendant she paid a visit to her relations for a week: enjoyed the indulgence highly & appeared her position in the bosom of her family. Her health is robust: her figure is corpulent: & she suffers frequently from Menorrhagia: the consequences of which have demanded the use of tonics

1 June 1850 Mrs G. is generally free from evidence of alienation. She is tranquil, respectful: occupies herself with some Knitting or similar work: & participates in all that is enjoined as a duty or a gratification without comment or objection. At certain seasons, however, she becomes talkative, captious, exacting; dilates upon interminable genealogies of her relations, "all in Kings & Lords" or dilates upon State & domestic occurrences, which serve only to show the ravages of the mind upon which they could make so indelible an impression. These orations from time to time descend into declamations, denunciations, or indignant remonstrances & present the anomaly of a mind "tickled by a straw" into like paroxysms. Mrs G. is of the plethoric & robust

1 June 1851 The Lady's condition is stationary. She is still garrulous: but has now found a topic upon which to expatiate which obtains sympathy. She is denied all communication with home & with those beings whom she affirms she regards with idolatry but who obviously the result of the interest & affection which have been extended towards them to the fact of their being the sister or nephew of Mrs G. & the grandchildren of the Revd Dr D. She manifests perhaps more egotism but is more affable, kind, & generous when judiciously dealt with or when suitable occasions are presented. She requires Laxatives but no other Medicine

1 June 1852 A gigantic ring has engrossed the attention & even affection of this Lady for a long period. The pattern, the selection of wood & the ignorance & negligence of those intrusted with the duty of supplying her wants have all in turn addressed themselves to her intellect, emotions & passions: she desires great satisfaction

June 1855

(from unrolling) the last convolutions (extending) them across beauties upon the floor. Even the grand achievement however has been (more than once) suspended in order to give scope to her own flowery declamation & established topics of description She is not popular among her associates. She labours in prospective & labour under a countenance of Crime

1 June 1853

The industrial pursuits of this lady resume a still more elegant disarrangement from ordeal upon which further mention that her taste in the fine arts & of modern female instruments must be gratified upon a less vast & more economical scale. She was much chastened: but has dispelled her disappointment by new buttons & a humble pelisse. She disputes with her associates upon matters domestic & general topical descent & carries these endeavours as far as hands can go. Her pedagogues, honorary compliments the breaches of what may be designated as the "royal prerogative" only: the relentless in spite of the pastors of the sect to which she belongs. She has disputes Can Pinion nothing of these individuals the more to say rather by the tone than by the argument to weary persons She retorts in a shrill scream to a lengthy speech while her opponent shouts a reply. She is corpulent but rarely seeks Medicine aid

1 June 1854

Mrs G. has several times been affected with lumbago & with severe attacks of bilious vomiting: but rest & gentle aperient home sufficed to remedy. At these & even at other times she is disposed kindly in the homogeneous points & laudable, obeys the prescriptions of active duties to the discipline by which she is influenced. Except when her pride is offended or her polemical accuracy called in question. She affable pleasable & good humoured: tis pleasing that these amiable dispositions are preserved in vigour & perhaps as she has no communications with home, no cultivation of the sentiments & sympathies & as her position is calculated to engender selfishness frequently, when in the blandest & kindest mood she approaches the superintendent & whispers an earnest entreaty for restoration to her home: but is easily reconciled to delay by a reciprocity of pleasing & a cheering expression

June 1856

June 1857

June 1855 This lady has been somewhat agitated but at the same time pleased by the addition of a Townswoman to the staff of the establishment. This Officer has suggested the ardent desire to return home, all that she has lost: all that separates her from that portion of which she is proud, that ecclesiastical connexion which is with her a creed & religion: & those friends whom she ought at least to love. At the same time she has afforded much pleasing intelligence otherwise inexplicable, she constitutes a link of union with her past self and all the associations of that state of being and she is an acquaintance who can understand her local allusions & who supplies numerous interests in common. Mrs. G. has displayed the new marital phenomena & is robust. —

June 1856 A rather severe attack of bilious vomiting and frequent toothaches have been the only ailments to which this Lady has been subject. Her mental complaints consist in a most gentle form of Nostalgia. Her immediate restoration to Home is daily announced as essential to her happiness: but the daily and indefinite delay of this desire is unattended by regret or disappointment or annoyance. Even when surveying her life hope she diverges to the knitting upon which she is engaged, to some former passage in her life to some frivolous jealousy or quarrel of the passing day and certainly does not suffer from the pangs of hope deferred. She forms friendships and maintains animities: and evidently conceives that her intimacy & family connexions with clergymen has imparted a sort of impeccability & sanctity to her own character which should give her a title to dictate the the terms of her intercourse with all around. She is rotund & robust & happy.—

June 1857 The only exceptions to the applicability of the concluding proposition of the last paragraph to the existing condition of the Patient are vomiting of bile, the disrespect manifested towards her by those around & the implacable feud which subsists between her and the Lady who occupies the same apartment. She has preoccupied topics. Daily she introduces her whom house: the wide ramifications of her connexion with the priestly order & the opulence & luxury of her original home. Her corpulence has increased.

No. 475

Nov. 1861 This lady lives in a continual atmosphere of calumny (imaginary) she is the centre at which every one is the most cruel way throws a spiteful word. Her life is divided between the fabrication of the false charges and insinuations supposed to be levelled at her and the assertion of the remarkable rectitude of herself her husband and all that are in any way connected with them. Her husband is fat and dumpy she is very tall and very handsome her complexion was at one time invincible and her foot as well as her hands were of an unusual elegance. She never quarrels never but has com-mon all them those of her mind and of these as well as of her female known she was intensely jealous.

It is no wonder that such morbid spirit should in this world of strife and again but Mrs Garland steadfastly maintained that thinks she could not be & hoped for a day when her known would be gloriously recognised. She was constantly demanding her freedom and as the Medical Superintendent considered that she might be managed at home she was discharged.

Aug 23rd 1862. Discharged

No 4776

Admitted 20 July 1840

John Mc Farlane Ætat 46. Originally bred a Brewer to the profession latterly a Distiller

2 The disease has been caused by intemperance

3

4 The characteristics of the malady are said to be Listlessness and inadvertence

5 He had Delirium Tremens several times

6 He has never attempted suicide

7

8 His race are reported to be distinguished for health & longevity

9 He had recently returned from New Zealand & has not been under treatment

10 Hitherto he has never been in an Asylumm

1 June 1849 The inattentive manners & disinclination to prolonged conversation cast a veil over the extent of the patients mental impairment He is civil, courteous; utters a few words in passing & continues his promenade as if matters of importance demanded a rapid pace & a concerned deportment. When pressed he speaks of his residence abroad; but superficially & mysteriously & vaguely as if he recollected the scenes to which he alludes imperfectly, or as if he did not wish to recollect them at all. He has been visited by relations; but conducted himself as if none identified

June 1850

1 June 1851

1 June 1852

No 476

both his present residence & its inmates than to the his own family & its concerns. His constitution is often seen in the intemperate. The tendency to obesity has to great & the corpulency to evidently depending upon plethora that saline aperients have been long used & are still used in order to diminish the quantity of fluids & to prevent the dangers of abdominal congestion

1 June 1830 Mr Mrs general equanimity & docility have been such as to place him among a group of gentlemen who take exercise beyond the walls. upon one occasion he abused the privilege left his companions & apparently endeavoured to effect his escape. He despised his captor for a moment then laughed at the transaction & returned quietly to rejoin his party. It is very doubtfull whether he designed to obtain his liberty. It is more probable that a sudden impulse to run was the actuating principle as a sudden impulse to strike occasionally disturbs the harmony of his system & precipitates his terminal & temporary seclusion. Notwithstanding the depletory measures adopted he is still fat & flabby

1 June 1831 The circumstance trivial in itself but serious from the approach of General Paralysis. In place of the usual salutation Mr M now frequently places a scrap of paper in the hand with an intimation that it may be used or that it would be prudent to get cash upon the paper is written merely sums of money frequently of large amount; so large as to exceed any that could have been in his possession & suggestive of the monomania of riches He pens, burns, wastes his property or power; & in the former are dotes that may be elicited from his habitual taciturnity those newer manifestations of penury, difficulty & embarrassment in his dealings. The death of his Father & the visit of his remaining Parent produced no effect upon his characteristic stateliness & indifference. He is constitutionally suspicious & jealous & these instincts are never disturbed except when the impulse of vengeance for a moment usurps their place

1 June 1832 Mr M. preserves his florid jovial aspect. He meets you as if in rapture at the encounter & utters a few commonplace remarks as if they were witticisms. He presents one of his bills and then politely leaves you. proceeds on his walk quietly philosophising laughing inwardly or rubbing his hands in ecstatic glee

No 4/6

No further indications of Paralysis have been observed nor has he suffered from indisposition of any description except slight attacks of diarrhea & sciatica imitation. He is known, at all times able to take exercise, to attend social meetings where his conduct is calm & correct, and to afford demonstrative proof of his declaration that he is perfectly happy & healthy. Occasionally he hint that a trip to Salisbury might be agreeable.

1 June 1853 Mr M. is no longer perceived in his despondency & rides he never smiles at the harshness of his former pupils. His deportment is however rather a manifestation of his habitual gravity than of a perception of the absurdity of his conduct or of its incompatibility with his actual position. He is quiet, respectful, cheerful: but appears to have passed into that state of insanity which mechanizes the mind in a given direction & offers an impenetrable barrier to new impressions or a modification of its convictions. As in other cases the habit of plausibility is accompanied by apathy & indifference, he neither asks for nor cares for anything beyond the routine in which he moves & vegetates. He occupies the same chair pursues the same walk, sees the same faces: receives friends, & intelligence of the death of those formerly dear to him: but his spirit is unruffled "whether pious or atheist." His aspect is florid: & except in Continence or rather a frequent call to evacuate he enjoys excellent health

1 June 1854 Except an obstinate adherence upon the part of the patient to early adventures & conduct. This adherence is purely the result of languor or torpidity: he is otherwise garrulous, disposed to obey: & is still perfectly competent to deliver a common place opinion upon the topics current among his companions: but he fails or rather he never attempts to respond with spontaneousness or to ascertain what is going on in the room which he inhabits or to determine what his opinions would be had he activity enough to form it. It is believed that Mental conditions may exist without any Memory of consciousness of the individual: is not equally probable that impressions may pass through the mind without affecting consciousness to such an extent as to

No 476

secure the cooperation of the enemy. Mr M. sees them but immediately afterwards looks or speaks as if he had neither seen or heard them. He is thus at once both all there & in the perception of robust physical power.

June 1855 — Full of amenity and urbanity Mr M. passes on from year to year as if invulnerable to disease, inaccessible to new impressions and to self-satisfied that he is not solicitous for retrogression or development. He is rather taciturn but most courteous.—

June 1856 — No change can be observed in Mr M. either in physical or (mental) moral aspect. He is now occasionally seen conning the newspaper but his familiarity with its contents is not betrayed in conversation. His remarks are brief and commonplace, he appears anxious to relieve himself civilly of the necessity of reply & terminates every sentence with a gracious smile & cordial laugh. He is full & florid in habit and never admits the possibility of suffering from disease—

June 1857 — Mr M is still happy & quietly hilarious. He has sometimes labored under the following symptoms. He has lost flesh and become abstinent: has slept much: presented a white and coated tongue: obstinate constipation of the bowels— While the secretion from the kidneys has been scanty dark & ropy. He has not admitted indisposition when these appeared: but catharsis & emesis was believed to give alleviation. Low diet & nutritious but unstimulating diet were prescribed and relief gradually followed. He has been free from any attack of this kind six months.

Dec. 1862 — Mr M. is robust and healthy and has been so for the last four years without any remarkable change occurring so far as is known to the writer. He is very happy in a quiet way seems to have always good moral & will under his tongue and certainly never manifests any ill humour. His bodily health is very good he seldom talks with any one and always seems to find within himself sufficient occupation and amusement. He has not required any medical treatment worth mentioning.

No 476

Dec. 1863 Mr Mc Farlane's good humoured face has remained since last report unaltered. His health has been uninterruptedly good & the even tenor of his life has flowed very smoothly. No calamity has occurred in the history of this individual and he may be said to look as fresh robust & ruddy as at last report time. Mentally Mr F is unchanged always wrapped up in himself he finds there food & store of good humour & good feeling as to render him full well disposed towards all around him. He is sometimes betrayed into a short conversation but generally avoids Society & that especially in which he could be expected to hold a share of the conversation.

July 1864 This gentleman is unchanged and has not suffered since last reported on in bodily health. He is the same cheerful good humoured individual who wanders about his yard singing & talking to himself. He reads papers regularly walks at pains all amusements & is perfectly contented and happy.

Aug 1865 Mr Mc Farlane has not changed in his mental condition. He is good humoured absolutely idle his about singing nursery talk and apparently taking interest in nothing that takes place about him. Sometimes he gives utterance to a pun or joke and laughs heartily to himself as if he saw much more in it than other people. Especially Mr Mc F is reported to say at his bodily health has been good he is now remarkably robust hearty & fleshy. Occasional doses of purgative medicine have been administered during the past year.
He is lazy and lethargic sends a little talks much to himself in his soliloquy walks. Drives out uses a book sometimes in the carriage joins in the pic nics and other indoor amusements.

Aug 1866 Mr Mc Farlane remains unchanged in mental health he is reported some frequently at night as noisy.
His bodily health has been very good. Medicines regularly administered.
Mr Mc sometimes says talkative but his conversation with his fellows are quiet & coherent.
He walks & drives out regularly.

January 21st 1875 Mr Mc Farlane died this day after a three days illness of Erysipelas Coma.

No 447

Admitted 7 Aug 1848

Mary Laidlaw—at 53 a House Keeper of an irritable but kind disposition & unreproachable Characte

2 The disease is traced to anxiety & a quarrel & has been distinguished by violence & destructiveness

3 It was ushered in by an augmented folicitude as to her duties

4 The symptoms enumerated are incoherence; irritability when opposed; destruction of clothes; fever dreaded; insanity peria; pyrexia; pyrexia

5 This is the first attack

6 The manifests no design to commit suicide

7 The manifests no disposition to injure others

8 A Sister was an inmate of a Lunatic Asylum whose disease is supposed to have been produced by Fever

9 She was secluded for a great length of time

10 She has been insane for ten Months & confined for some in the Glasgow Asylum

1 June 1852

1 June 1849 For many Months subsequent to admission the person suffered from chronic Diarrhoea which, it is highly probable, acted as a source of irritation to the brain & kept up that excitement of the lower propensities & instincts which so long rendered the case intractable. The disease appeared at last to be controlled by the Infusion Catechu. In the Month of January she was attacked with Erysipelas of the Scalp which required the

No 474

application of Leeches, the administration of Tart Anti and Intimately Rank & Nine. It was calculated that this illness originates in the degraded habit & watchings and wanderings during the night, in which the patient indulged During the day Mrs L. manifested extreme violence & the other quarrelled with the attendants, & launched imprecations against her fellow patients: or she tore, broke, or took off her dress, or applied the furniture to new & extraordinary uses or she teased us & for shouting, shrieking, or weeping. During the night she deluges herself up to similar excesses destroying her dress, the bed furniture & spreading around her ruin & filth. Such facts are common in her history

30 Sep 1848 Mrs L being now provided with a tube tucked between sheet of Canvas & impenetrable & nearly so to her attacks; has recommenced her mutilation of the bedstead & has made considerable inroads with her teeth. She does not eat the chips. To be supplied with a piece of Cloth upon which teeth may be tried &c". "20 October Mrs L has again bitten a hole in the head of the expanded Bedstead. She is sleepless restless. It cannot be borne &c" "25 October. The bedstead is ordered to be bound round the edges with sheet iron as her destructive attacks are incessant & formidable" 7 October A bundle of shavings was exhibited as the result of Mrs L's masticating process & destruction. They are cleanly cut. 2 November Mrs L weeping & irritable as she has been deprived of her Breakfast as a consequence of a punishment for her mischievous doings. This must not be carried too far as abstinence often induces irritation of the stomach & that form of dyspepsia of which acidity is a symptom For some time Mrs L has been kept constantly an inmate of the refractory gallery. Her violence is now more paroxysmal. She writes & draws rank tint which is said to have appeared immediately before the development of insanity

15 June 1852 Mrs L is now perfectly convalescent. The only remedial means latterly employed have been moral occupation, & her association with Ladies her superiors in station, have gradually effected a total change in her deportment. Her affections have returned to their natural channel: her generous but impetuous nature has added new favourites to her former friends & she is as much disposed to love for others as she formerly hated

Discharged

67

No 478

Admitted 10 Aug 1848

Margaret Crawford aet 51. Unmarried. a House Keeper of cheerful & sanguine disposition correct character and moderate education

2

3 The disease has preceded by head of the loss of vision

Says an inpatient &

4

5 She patient labours under Mania with violent and destructive propensities

6 She eyes are inflamed but perfect appetite improved R. Regular H 10.10. P. 64. regular but feeble. about four years since twice a respiration natural

7 This is the first attack

8 Entertains the fear of Death

9 She patient manifests no suicidal tendency

10 She is jealous: dislikes her sister & destroy articles of dress

11 She patients Mother died of Cancer Her father died of paralysis after an illness of 48 hours duration but it is apprehended that there exists no tendency to nervous disease

12 She has had Chloroform & Opiates

No 478

13 She has been insane for some time

November 1848 Some gentle Cathartics which were suppressed at once, especially upon the eyes & removal from the scene in which he seems as to blindness had arisen: were productive of a rapid alteration in the mental equanimity of this individual. As she was threatened with Amaurosis Diuretics were recommended & it is exceedingly probable that a prompt secretion from the Kidneys relief was afforded to the whole system and the cause of alienation removed. Amaurosis of the or even of the vesicular may not be a fable. The patient after passing a sufficient probation in easier occupation was

Discharged

69.

No 479

Admitted 12 Aug 1848

George Cowan last 44. Unmarried. A Hawking Dealer in Warwickshire of a Cheerful quiet but nervous & passionate temperament

2. For sufficiently adequate causes have been assigned for the disease, depression of trade, & intemperance, but it is hoped that the latter has proved most determinate

3 Before the invasion of the disease the patient was more despondent than usual & incapable of attending to business

4 The prominent symptoms have been detailed as follows "General Misapprehensions, tremor of the legs & Unbutton & fear Diarrhoea" but this enumeration is glaringly incorrect

5 This is the first attack

6 He has no suicidal tendency

7 He is quite harmless

8 His Father who has of a nervous habit died as he was eighty four but four Brothers died of Consumption

9 No treatment has been resorted to

10 The patient has been in asylum for upwards of three months but has not been placed in any Asylum

No 1179

October 1848

Mr C. Calomel under the monomania of riches & the General Paralysis of the Insane when admitted. The usual phenomena have not so characterised as in the majority of cases: for although he was supremely happy & without care or anxiety & in almost prosperous condition these mingled up optimism & incredible magnificence than are generally observed: & there was a vacuity with them the recollection of a sense of pain & perplexity. He manifested an inveterate disposition to collect & hide small objects especially grapes & when detected to declare his total ignorance of the whole proceeding & of the owner of the heaps of seeds scattered loose & otherwise from his pocket. His phrases were limited in number & his utterance hurried & shuttles. There being strong grounds for regarding the General Paralysis of the Insane as a scrofulous affection Calomel was prescribed shortly subsequent to admission & continued until Diarrhoea required the use of astringents. On the 22d Mr C. had an attack of cerebral congestion after dinner which was transitory: but left traces in impeded articulation & progressive. Another took place at 5 P.M. which paved the way to complete apoplexy. The face was purple, the breathing stertorous the pulse tolerable though the coma profound. He was cupped & sola affusion to the head. The unfavourable progress of the condition ensued from from the impossibility of sensing the patient the the fall of temperature & the absence of all or nearly all reflex actions: The favourable prognosis depended on the state of the pulse: the perception of the power of swallowing and slight contraction of the pupils. In about three hours after the seizure slight movement could be induced by tickling the soles of the feet & the head was from a cloth applied to the lips. Calomel was then ordered. In the course of two hours however he gained consciousness had twenty eight in succession & died at 4 A.M. without any return of consciousness

Died

41

No 480

Admitted 22 August 1848 — John W. Ketyre Set 18. Unmarried. A Labourer of an irritable & peevish disposition & limited Education

2 The Malady is traced back to the combined operation of Intemperance & Sedentary habits

3 The disease has advanced in by deperpium

4 The patient has treated for disease of the Medulla Spinalis before any symptoms of insanity appeared

5 He labours under Mania

6 The Systemal senses are normal the appetite good. the Bowels constipated R. 10.18. Inmanageable. Pupils dilated P. 76. Voice & respiration healthy. Pervigilium

7 This is the first attack

8 The delusions generally refer to objects of sight & specimens at the time

9 He manifests no disposition to Commit Suicide

10 He is generally quiet

11 His Father is of a Nervous excitable habit

12 Blisters, opiates, & purgatives have all been tried without benefit

13 Se[illegible] Com[illegible]

February 1849 This [illegible]

No 480

13 He has been insane for three weeks last past previously in confinement

2 February 1849 This was a case of extreme violence & hypocrisy followed by a rather tedious recovery: but rendered interesting by the fact that the train of symptoms appeared to be the sequence of self education & moral fermentation of the brain. During the incipient restless prep & excitement of the patient no trace could be detected of the refinement & sagacity which had suggested the attempt to achieve self culture; nor of the cultivation itself: but when complaints commenced was established his first petition was for a book: his first project was to compensate those studies which had proved so injurious: when manifest from disease: he proved to be of gentle disposition and most amiable & admirable principles but not capacitated for that course of mental surgery & discipline which he had prescribed for himself. While he was much irritable or actually insane he took ardent ammoniac diet: Porter & lacteals. Exercise occupation & amusement proved useful and he has dismissed most injunctions that he should pursue physical & mental exertion that he should engage in reading as a recreation & make additions to his store of knowledge when the body has sufficiently exhausted by toil & the mind free from care & anxiety

Discharged

1/3

No 481

Admitted 28 August 1848

Hannah Johnston Ct of Pr. Unmarried. Always of unsound temper

11 Nov 1848

2 She has been long nervous & susceptible which increases with her years

3 She has ultimately elevated & depressed premia & the commencement of her malady

4 She description of the Parish Inspector would lead to the conclusion that she has affected with general Mania

5

6 She has evinced a disposition to commit suicide by injuring a Knife but she denies that she intended to turn it against herself

7 She has repeatedly attacked her neighbours

8 Her Mother was in the decline of life affected in a similar manner

9 No treatment has been adopted

10 She has been insane for two months but never removed till now to an Asylum

No 481.

11 Nov 1848 The person to be an instance of general (mania) so far as those terms imply a mental disease implicating (affecting) more or more all the mental powers. One of memory left rigidly it might be regarded as temporary excitement acting upon persons susceptible by age; habit, ill-regulated & susceptible temperament (restlessness, officious interference, practical joking) broad humour & garrulity proved to be the most offensive symptoms Discipline speedily imposed checks upon these manifestations the evacuations were attended to, occupation of easy & congenial kind was directed: she was operated on with attendants who belonged to the same locality & the old woman began to experience delight at her captivity: to contract affections for all with whom she came into contact & on her restoration regarded her domestication with such complacency that the last record of the case in the Day Book concludes thus "H.L. very unwilling to depart she is anxious to go home to see after her goods & chattels and equally desirous to return as soon as

Discharged

No 1,182

Admitted 31 August 1848 — David McLelland Æt 33. Married. A Sailor of an inoffensive disposition

3 The following statement as to the causation of the disease has been written "Chiefly perhaps the temperament with strong predisposition would seem to have led to the gradual development of the disease without the obvious operation of exciting causes: but if the information communicated be correct it is possible that those at first & latterly the religious views may have operated in some degree as exciting causes"

3 The first symptoms of the disease were despondency and obstinate taciturnity

4 Dejection was preceded by restlessness, peregrination & by the rapid alliance of incoherent expressions. When admitted the patient presented all the features of Melancholia

5 I^st attack occurred 14 years ago & continued for 7 or 8 months
II attack occurred 9 years ago & continued for 3 or 4 months
III attack occurred 7 years ago & continued some months
IV occurred five years ago & continued some months
V attack. The present & has continued for 9 months

6 The patient does not meditate suicide

7 She is believed to be inoffensive

8 On the Father's side hereditary predisposition was manifested in the insanity of the Grandfather & the nervousness of the Father on the Mother's side the Grandmother & two of her sisters were insane the Mother herself being nervous

10

13 Nov 1848

No 482

9 In the treatment of the case alterations & aperients have been: cold affusions to the head & exercise recommended; and lastly the [illegible] of Zinc has been tried in grain doses three times a day for about a week without any obvious benefit

10

3 Nov 1848 In the case the more impressions produced by entrance into an Asylum & the conviction that he was receiving remedies for the dejection "& cold shiver" of which he sometimes complained seem to have restored reason or that confidence & hope which allow of reason "to cast out fear" as in the course of a day or two he became calm, intelligent; ceased to utter his whispered soliloquies, engaged in occupations; has chatted as the companion & [illegible] of an author inhabiting the same gallery, indulged his own literary predilections by reading poetry in his intervals of leisure & has never afterwards absent from the public sessions when either instruction or pleasure is the object

Discharged

No 483

Admitted 9 September 1848

Lewis Smith Ad 19. Lumanica. A Bookseller of good temper & quiet & orderly deportment

2 The father of the patient states that no predisposing cause has been known but that the predisposing cause is to suppress to have been difficulty in performing his duties & consequent disappointment at his failure

3 The premonitory symptoms are enumerated as follows: rapid growth an alteration in his disposition & a despondent spirit interruption of the generative function. The latter must be introduced by

4 The occurrence of a fit of catalepsy followed by spectral illusion constituted the first stage of the disease. The second may be described as consisting in a series of relapses which took place every fourth or fifth week & generally about the 20th of each month During these paroxysms he is at first convulsed with laughter then dull & silent & ultimately he indulges in laughter steam & violence

5 The paroxysms described above have been very numerous At first they continued for a few days then for fourteen: the intervall lasting for about twenty one days

6 There is no disposition to self destruction

7 He is perfectly Lame bp

8 No hereditary predisposition to disease is known to exist in Mr S. family

9 The following remedial measures have been adopted. Bleeding with Leeches on the forehead; cupping between the shoulders; purging & Cauterising; warm shower baths & amusements & variety

No 483

10 The disease is upwards of ten months in duration; in May 1848 he was sent to Dr Poole's private Asylum where he recovered & relapsed as before stated. In August he made his escape twice upon successive days & then the allowed to remain at home until the occurrence took place. In July he was allowed to stay three weeks at his Father's own house

June 1849 On Mr Smith's admission he appears in a state of silent abstraction He avoids intercourse; looks placed in such a position that it is unavoidable his responses are brief uncommon and vulgar. He remains nearly in the same place for hours gazing upon a book moving his fingers or gazing vacantly around. When on the eve of becoming excited he is restless sometimes or of address & multiplies his observations generally in the form of questions with a rapidity which cannot be followed & with an indifference to the replies which renders the attempt to follow unnecessary. One of his most frequent remarks as if anticipating enquiries upon the subject is that he is quite well; & this is the case when his flushed face, injected eyes & twisting & turning of the hands & arms afford a very unequivocal contradiction to the affirmation. On the eve of a paroxysm 6 Nov 1848 it is noted "Mr L. of taciturn but moving his fingers incessantly. The thumb as in epileptics is pushed between the fore & middle fingers of the same hand" So involuntary did the pachydation of the arms appear to be closely connected with cerebral congestion that apprehensions were entertained that any powerful return of febrile action & mental disturbance might approach more nearly to the nature of a convulsive attack. In favouring this view was suggested the return of actual violence accompanied by destructive and mischievous habits & neglect of cleanliness almost invariably took place during the night. As it has appeared that the state of lethargy might be connected with the condition of stem opposition with rapid growth the patient has at first ordered the tepid bath but at any time continuing subsequent observation of the nature of the attacks of excitement connecting them with obstinate constipation & dyspepsia induced a modification of the treatment & he has latterly been subjected to the influence of Sant. Ant. when necessary; & undergone protracted courses of purgatives. The most powerful evacuants are required. His stature & structure are of gigantic mould

No 483

1 June 1850 It is suspected that the paroxysms of excitement return more frequently in this case are more prolonged are less distinctly separated from the intervals & that the agitation gives place to true delirium. He has gazed for weeks & months at a book sent to him by his father. He has received visits from his friends which had the effect of developing an attack of excitement in which he poured forth a series of incoherent queries; but indicating little real healthy interest in the subject discussed. The same system of treatment has been persevered in. He has been placed in all favourable positions for the development of unimpaired powers He has made a member of a convalescent gallery; subsequently associated with a group whose opportunities of exercise in the open air were very great & induced to attend all spectacles & amusement calculated to arouse or arrest attention

3 February 1851 The agitation of this patient having latterly been observed to have left dependence upon febrile action. The use of narcotics was relinquished & the tonic effect of the shower bath has been tried with little apparent benefit He certainly has not retrograded: & hope may still be entertained that amelioration may be [illegible] with some of those great Constitutional crisis which occur during the progress of growth & decay. That he may be placed within the range of his friends visits he was

Discharged

81

№ 484

Admitted 20 September 1848

William Milligan Ætat 25. Nunnamiser. A Sailors clerk | May 1849
an individual of excellent disposition who for many years has manifested great affection towards his Brother Sailors. His education respectable & he has lately made many exertions to improve it

Vide Case 5 Vol 1

2 Alcohol on the head is supposed to have predisposed as well as the intemperance of his father, to alienation: but a journey to Wales & the excitement & newness, new friends & an attachment seems given origin to the present attack

3 Restlessness, extravagance & destructive tendencies precedes the paroxysm

4 He labours under (Mania & has committing) excesses in the Master when captured in order to be detained

5 This is the third attack calling for removal to an Asylum but he has frequently been plunged in profound melancholy during the intervals

6 Even during the interval and when engaged in the discharge of his professional he has meditated suicide

7 He is disrespectful to all those whom he formerly regarded with reverence & has destroyed Books & many other small articles

8 Insanity exists in collateral branches of the family. His father laboured under & died during an attack of Delirium Tremens

9

10 He has been wicked for many years

No 4184

May 1849

Mr A has long a been impersonation of pride & folly at and provoke his companions: to utter an offensive joke to the officials: to destroy property & transfer the blame to another, to foment a quarrel & misunderstanding & to enjoy the confusion & admiration and annoyance which results are his occupation and twelve characteristics of prime merits: In consideration of the self control which he appeared capable of exercising & of his liberal education he was placed in a convalescent gallery: but his conduct there speedily called down upon him the hearty reprobation of all the inmates: While here & when not actively engaged in his aggressive systems, he might be observed to make use of signs such as touching the Bible as if to effect an influence on those around & turning of the labial muscles has at the same time often observed spirituality & unpopular did he render himself that his removal has necessary & thus he degradation by pulling out the Gas fittings in his bedroom destroying the furniture & nearly suffocating himself by the escape. While displaying his talents in the manner he seldom threatens supernatural vengeance upon the authors & promoters of his confinement & upon one occasion committed a violent assault upon the attendant whom he injured severely. seclusion & darkness & nothing desire to explain & justify his conduct. From this speech his amendment may be traced, & although he continues to exhibit great absurdities in his conduct & pretensions he has gained: perhaps it may be defined Comical or fatuous: studious & self possessed & ultimately modest & meek and intelligent

Discharged

No 486

Admitted 7 November 1848

Mary Carson Ast 32. Unmarried. A domestic servant of a thy presence religious disposition

4 Dec 1849

2

3 She is in a comparative state

4 The disease is Melancholia & presents such symptoms of a conviction of her lost condition the refusal of food on the ground that it is poisoned & great stupidity of the senses

5 This is the first attack

6 There is no disposition to commit suicide

7 She has destroyed some articles of furniture. She appears to entertain fears that those around have an intention of injuring her with some sinister design of obtaining her money

8 Her Mother was at one time insane but became somewhat better. She ultimately became dead of inanition

9 She has been bled in the temples with Leeches & also a blister applied to the nape of the neck

10 She has been insane for about three weeks but has been secluded

No 1486

31 Jan 1849 The following extract from the Day Book may suffice to indicate the progress of this woman towards convalescence

"8 Nov Ph 6 sits or stands about & gets up & compresses herself at the smallest possible bulk. She does not converse & probably rejects all attempts to engage her attention or to examine her condition. She sleeps little, but is tranquil in bed

Ant B. not opened. She is much disinclined to take food. Ant has done Respiration & Skin Pupils dilated"

"9 Nov Ph 6 disposed to abstinence upon the ground that her food is poisoned. She is content however at dinner to take bread & water & at tea part of a hearty meal which contained Oyster Pie"

"23 Nov Ph 6 Sometimes changes her face to be seen & smiles very knowingly at her own mischief engaged"

"30 Nov Ph 6 Now plays openly & laughingly when at the piano but has to stay passed her turns either involuntarily or perversely while standing among the other patients afterwards she became exalted & obstinate. The blistering fluid applied to the back is now acting & may have produced &

From this point Convalescence was rapid she speedily became a modest, retiring, industrious woman The treatment was chiefly directed to the stimulation of the intestinal canal & blistering of the region of the spine

Discharged

87

No 470 Continued from p 44

Case of Mr Wm Mc Donald 470

Nov. 1862 The Gentlemans Case remains unchanged. She is quiet and always with answers but seems generally speaks when it is to impart opinion of Others of which he is suspicious and She has spent at the Seaside a month in two of the summer and returns always Recruited and healthy in appearance. There would appear to be at any time a degree of in the mental state of this patient a Remarkable diminishing interest in what is taking place about him and a giving up of himself to abstract mentations when within doors. She never opens a book or reads a newspaper. The occasional administration of Purgative medicine & also the Medical inhalations necessary in this Case.

Dec 1863 Mr Mc Donald has been accustomed this year visited his brother three times at the Producing little apparent effect on undoubtedly gratifying to the patient to have to keep up an interest in the world without which is always beneficial in all cases. The moral effect of such visits therefore the losses for the minds of other patients is always good. It prevents that feeling of utter loneliness which is so painful to remain in the minds of those whose Relations appear to neglect & forget them

Mr Mc Donald has been to the Sea side as usual & has seemed derived great benefit from the change. Nothing of importance has occurred during the year requiring special notice here. Mr Mc is now labouring under a slight attack of acne in the ears otherwise he is in good health.

July 1864 Mr Mc's Pipe & food & sleep are his occupation of life. He rises in the morning lounges about or a sofa most part of the day shews indoors when out of the weather permits. He has a tic in the jaws. Regular exercise Regulation of the bodily functions are the principal & important treatment in this case. No attack of bodily disease has since this case was last reported on interrupts its progress. Mr Mc does not enter into conversation with anyone forms no attachments or friendships himself & is perfectly aware of it. He has expressed himself which in his case seems to be a gratuitous arrangement for his benefit.

Nov 470 1865

June 1870

Dec 1870

May 1876

April 15th 1876

April 12th 78

March 4th 79

July 6th 79

May 16th 80

Oct 4th 80

No 470
May 1865

Mr William Mc Donald has passed another year in the institution without change of mental condition. He is silent quiet occasionally suicidal but on the whole may be said to be in a satisfactory state so far as his mental health will allow. Give him food and tobacco and he is contented. His bodily health has been good. He is occasionally troubled with acne on the face and constipation on which occasions he is more irritable a few doses of simple medicine on these occasions serves to relieve him.
With the above exception in his habits does not care for amusement of any kind spends most of his time when indoors lying on the Sofa and smoking his pipe on the Balcony. He drinks & walks out regularly has joined the prayers and walks on the amusement lists but does not join in them.

June 1875 There is no change in this unfortunate lunatic. He is excessively irritable, looks sour and sullen and talks to no interest in any thing but his tobacco and food. His health is very good

Decr 1875 Still no change in this case. Mr McDonald is as strange and irritable as ever, contents himself apparently with his lot. He rarely speaks to any one. His dance consists of rubbing both his hands together and his face alternately with the same expression of countenance and with the same demeanour. He remains and will in all probability remain to the end

May 1876 No change in this case

April 16th 1877. Still a patient here. No change

Sept 12th 78 Mr McDonald Remains as described above; occasionally he exhibits the monotony of his existence by hooking a Chair a Stool Crockery, He continues to be abstracted, surly in appearance,

March 8th 79 - No change to record

Sept 6th 79 When visited today by his brother he took little or no notice of him - not even when he alluded to his family. He continues to take a share in the Prayers

May 10th 80 There is no change to record in this protracted case: he is occasionally rather noisy & excitable indeed to be destructive & mischievous

Sept. 14th 80 Remains much the same

59

March 10th 87 Mr McDonald continues to be silent, except when he makes some inarticulate exclamation. There no apparent cause in anything Moral & Physical. His demeanour is orderly and he usually refuses to answer questions. He is also sometimes slightly inclined to attitudinise. Locally he has been on Dr Clarke

April 1882 No change to Record.
Oct 30th 1882 Mr McDonald is in good bodily health, he is irritable but speaks when spoken to. Smoking is his delight & probably panacea as he never requires Medicine nor apparently anything else being regularly conducted & demeaned. He should soon visit in the autumn & the change will be brought this health.

April 4th 1883 Mr McDonald remains in good bodily health & fair condition but there is no change to record in his mental state which is steady & ~~where~~ there is no change in Mr McDonalds conduct. He is irritable when spoken to He has a parlour to himself but shares a room with two others for company's sake. He still smokes a short Blackens & stony pipe.

10. 11. 84 Mr McDonald has shown no mental or bodily change worth noting since last report. He has been for sometime at Kirkmichael House, which seemed to benefit him as regards his bodily health

No 489

Admitted 21 November 1848

Michael Malone Ast Lunatic. An Organist & teacher

2

3

4 The patient is a Melancholic: with an insane plan of his own importance

5

6

7 He is discontented & abusive

8

9

10 The disease must have existed for some years; as he has been brought from India where he was confined

January 1849

No 489

January 1849 During the short residence of this individual nothing could be learned from himself of the history of his malady, he denied its existence or if his previous life for his malady, was chiefly manifested in a superabundance of satisfaction both at all that was done or left undone & in an obvious suspicion of the motives & contempt for the capacities of those to whose care he was committed. Polite attention forbearance on account of his infirmity: opportunities of pursuing his favourite employment of organ playing, consolation; all failed in eliciting either friendship or confidence or courtesy. He talked upon his wishes as a command, or expressed his regret as a reproach and attached blame to those who could not possibly avoid his censure. He was composed except in impatience of offensive. His attendant who emerged him from India stated that he had been confined in an Hospital there that he had for a long period subsisted upon cocoa nuts & eggs as the only nourishment which from their nature & origin could not be poisoned or drugged but from the conduct of this person in describing his charge before his discharge was completed in placing him in the Asylum: it would be rash to attach implicit credit to his revelations. The maintenance of Mr Mc Laing fallen upon a parish in Dublin he has

Discharged

No 490

Admitted 4 Dec 1848

Catherine Mary Burne Æt 36. Unmarried a Gentlewoman of good education & amiable disposition — 4 June 1849

2 She disease what is religious melancholy is attributed to religious melancholy: but in considering the origin of the disease it will be necessary to recollect that the patient has for many years been subject to asthma in the Spring; that she had recommended by Dr Davidson to leave Edinburgh in order to escape the pernicious effect of the East Wind; that she was affected with swelling of the leg [following a bath] that there exist a strong hereditary tendency to mental disease in her family

3 She catamenia have been suppressed for three week

4 The form of the disease is religious Melancholia. She is despondent: dull, reserved, lethargic, required to be importuned to eat. R. Aegidae Ch. Rad, Mudag, ℔ ss 10.16. P.R. R. flow. surface of ft. Perigitum

5 This is the first attack

6 She has no suicidal tendency

7 She is mild & Lady like

8 She has a brother at present in the Crichton Institution

9 She took (Bap' bitter Ale in large. It is suspected too large quantities — 4 June 1849

10 She has been ill for ten months but not secluded)

No 1190

June 1849 This Lady has admitted in a state of extreme exhaustion & while labouring under delacute [illegible] These accidents appeared attributable & prolonged whitlow abstinence, the constipated state of the bowels & the dropping away of her malady she had [illegible] been most injudiciously [illegible] Edinburgh during a terrific storm. Stimulants & restoratives were resorted on her arrival & many hours elapsed before reaction could be induced. The first measure was to relieve the intestines of the mechanical causes of distention. Emollient Enemata brought away enormous quantities & contemporaneously with this means of relief Counter-irritation was applied to the Epigastrium by Sinapisms Croton oil & blisters: the stomach being supported by nutritious soups egg pepsit (mingled with farina. When the cessation of acute symptoms of inflamation has indicated with a due abstinence purgatives have administered or combinations containing Calomel, as there existed torpidity both of the liver intestinal canal & uterus. The regulation of the bowels has readily accomplished but the non appearance of the Uterine discharge has rendered it expedient & continues the exhibition of & the monthly application of Leeches to the groins. Acet Ammon has likewise been resorted to allay cerebral irritation & to supply that Mental delusion & exemption from suffering in which it most always affected consist. The patient is very dear[illegible] Letter. She has gained much in physical robustness & with returning vigour there has returned greater equanimity & contentment She is able to engage in conversation, to undertake her former pursuits, to regard the future with complacency & cheerfulness, to repose entire confidence in the means suggested for her restoration & in those by whom they are administered. She has been visited by a relative & may now be regarded as convalescent under probation The Catamenia has reappeared

3 June 1849 This patient appears to be in the possession of all her mental faculties as well as of active & healthy bodily functions but in consideration of the extreme susceptibility of her family it has been considered that her probation should be extended by a temporary residence in the adjoining village of Moffat, accompanied by an attendant in whom she reposes confidence

Discharged

25

No 491

Admitted 16 January 1849

John Stewart. æt. Summoned to Clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland of liberal education refined tastes literary pursuit but petulant temper

2 The disease has been caused by intemperance

3 The disease has been nourished by frequent absence from home & the use of Stimulants

4 The patient labours under Dipsomania but is at present deprived of labours under delusions. B. Regular but evacuations abilious Re. Copious Sp. Gr. 1020. P. 90. R. natural Pupils dilated sleep disturbed

5 This is at least the second attack R

6 The patient has spoken of self destruction

7

8 He is suspicious of his friends & estranged from them while in this state

9

10 He was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution

No 491

4 April 1849 The first object in the management of this case was to adopt such measures as might prevent an accession of Delirium Tremens. This was accomplished by the gradual diminution of stimulants by the substitution of opiates & by the cautious exhibition of Mercurial Cathartics. The next object was to direct the mind to such pursuits as might impart stability, relieve the monotony of seclusion & prepare the individual for greater intellectual activity & usefulness when the period of probation had expired. That period has been supposed to be of considerable duration. Dr S. has recommended to devote himself to the mastery of some science, even to medicine; or if this was repugnant to a taste habituated to range within the fields of literature & imagination: to confine his studies to some special department of philosophy or history. The attempt has scarcely been made. He read much, wrote elegantly & had at all times abundant stories of illustration at his command but his topics have been in keeping with his former habits of thought, light, fanciful, superficial; in the prosecution of which there could not enter training exertion or rigour. Another obstacle has encumbered to self education is increased irritability of temper. Restlessness of manner. He offered insult & even violence to some of his troublesome companions he was more peevish & discontented & the officers impatient of control & seclusion. These feelings led to one part treatment appeal to his father which led to his injudicious & premature discharge

Discharged

99

№ 493

Admitted 4 January 1849 — James G. B. Bell Esq. Lunatic. Captain in the Indian Artillery & Male Educated

2 Intemperance was the original cause but is scarcely stated to have been so of the present attack

3 Restlessness, & sleeplessness indicative the approach of the attack

4 The disease has run the aspect of General Mania accompanied by indecorous hilarity & great extravagance

5 This is the fifth or sixth attack

6 The patient loves life seems safe in an Asylum to which to cast it away

7 He is disposed to ridicule but not to injure others

8

1 June 1848

1 June 1848 (illegible)

1 June 1852 (illegible)

1 June 1849 Mr B. still exhibits his former abrupt eccentric manner. He is delighted to say a smart thing: & has latterly been more addicted to indulgence in sharp sarcastic remarks & cruel things. He rarely speak himself is constantly prying & spying at windows & doors as if to inspect the minds & doings of others & to detect some fresh proceeding. Chef is not removed nor the operations to which it gave rise: & he speaks frequently of his Sutton & friends. Since admission he has had several times Convulsive fits the last of which left the unfortunate hypochondriac. His aspect is mild downcast & pallid

3

June 1850 There has been no improvement in the patient's temper or turn of mind. He is sitting in his bath: reserved & repulsive in his manner: but passing all the hours of confinement & employment by which he was formerly distinguished. His allowance of Flannel is continued, but while he uses it, as frequent is its proper use & object is removed. His great object seems to appear to be that as the passage of time he shavings of a watch is placed on the mantel piece of the room which he occupies with various models & paper & other minute articles which he arranges as properly an agreeable symmetrically arrived: upon this heap he gazes for hours: & all watches & which he has access he compares & examines & then corrects & restores if for as he has the power to do so. Even to ladies his manner has become distant & reserved. No return of symptoms has been reported

June 1851 Capt. Bell has labored for some months under an enlarged & suppurated cervical gland. It has required the constitutional influence of health remaining unimpaired & his disposition seems manifested an indication of amelioration. He joins in conversation in order to introduce a rude joke or an impertinence & he rejects all kind & courteous advances. Pursued & severe, however, when he is most amiable & when his malice is pleasantest with mirth or when it is permissible to regard an insult merely as a vulgar joke. The visit of hospitals to satisfy his existence & settle the only intercourse which he has had with acquaintances but he does not offer frequent complaints & declines to reply to friendly letters. He is evidently proud of his detention

June 1852 Capt Bell is more child natural in his intercourse with those around. He is still a constant observer of time. This is his occupation & object. A watch has been supplied him: which he carries in his hand: gazes at frequently & compares it with all others which he is permitted to inspect. The figure remains on the Chimney piece: & has remained there since last alluded to: & occasionally contemplates in connexion with his watch. He never appears as if in haste as if he hurried to an appointment: as if he were urged by important business, but he continues to bear his captivity without dissatisfaction. Desirous from a desire that child appearance a high gratification: but since that event his letters have been treated with indifference & placed in a conspicuous spot in the common room as an object of public scorn. He is active & robust

1 June 1853 Captain Bells manners are extremely variable. He is sometimes a cut throat: he is smooth & patience, he is calm, dignified, study: & he is restless, hasty & impatient. In none of these moods has he appeared perfect or permanent lucidity. For a few days his ideas fermentation & their natural propensities & flow in former channels & to be accompanied by amiable gestures: but this genial tenor merges into hasty impatience & sullen estrangement. He rarely indulges in former pursuits: has abandoned Chess: & cards as to billiards & does not manifest any games although he still enjoys them when they occur. His knowledge of the weather is continued & he watches & records the papers of time with an anxiety & interest which must depend upon the faculty denied to the perception of internals & must depend upon the power which there are in other men & not perceived. His object is the course of time: as the object of a child is to grow upon the ground of a tree & of birds to waters may hover upon their surfaces or to put forth by nature they may be impending to every spot they touch. Mr Bell has had no further indentures of Steamer

1 June 1854 The past year has been marked by the death of an inmate of the patients who has long acted him upon him as a parent. The case of senile mania, but except the duration of her illness the exact time at which she died the event either did not affect the patients at all: or ceased to produce any permanent regret. Her death restored a Chronometer, some Medals & that had belonged to his father: & the former of these has contributed greatly & his happiness & the special gratification of his supposing parent. That companion he generally carries in his hand: gazes at the dial exhibits & then he meets & invites a companion whenever a watch or clock may be accessible. He has latterly shewn a disposition to accumulate morsels of paper envelopes & to arrange them in a particular order on the floor where he invariably sits. When portions of these are removed which is done by the Matron, no allusion is ever made to his deprivations. His key he has at all times [illegible] & polite. The only consistent & continuous apathy that he manifests is towards one of his fellow patients who has proved a rival at time dancing parties, but the feud is sustained solely by removing the pulse which annoys

1 June 1855

1 June 1856

of reach, detaining the newspaper & number that Lyell
Captain Bells aspect is dark & sinister but he does
not suffer under any malady

1 June 1833 It is remarkable that Capt. Bell displays no desire to return to
the world. He pays the residences of his friends & connexions: he visits
their rooms & the institution: he is reminded constantly of a
position totally different from that which he occupies & yet he makes
no effort, nor allusion to an effort to secure what he retains intel-
ligence enough to appreciate. Nor can it be said that appreciation
is extended to an estimate of his own unfitness for the scenes
he has left. He does not admit that he is ill, or incompetent, or
less acute and trustworthy than those who have deprived him of
his liberty. There are some reasons for believing that his apparent
acquiescence in existing arrangements is assumed and that he is too
proud to petition for a right to admit even the superiority of
might: and that he condemns himself to seclusion rather than
condemn himself to the indignity of renewing intercourse in which
he has been unkindly treated. His manners are courtly for more
prolonged periods. His eccentricities are becoming more developed.
A journal is regularly kept, apparently for the express purpose
of chronicling the hands of time; he while refers to his watch minute
by minute: and is ever solicitous to ascertain how it is compared
by other watches. He affects shabbiness in dress. No report has
been made of indisposition during the year. —

June 1836 Capt Bells superficial character is composed of a number of
trivial but striking eccentricities which evidence a substratum
of strong shrewd sense which he appears to have sufficient
intelligence to despise & cast off & which are in themselves
and of not contrasted with the great objects of life rather
frivolous than foolish. He keeps a journal of brute diaries
or weather changes: he wears medals upon his breast which
are rewards for bravery to which he cannot lay claim dis-
played in battles waged before he was born; he alleges
himself to be despoiled of collections of spoke shreds which
he values only as long as they are in his possession but to
which he never refers when they have been abstracted; he
is partial to (all) the utterance of unpleasant truths when-
ever he has an opportunity of doing so to those whom
it is his interest to conciliate: he is apt to invoke
a curse upon the East India Company when his
signature is required in order to secure its bounty: this

His manner is capricious, curt and unconciliating. He has latterly after a long silence & estrangement, been corresponding with a Lady. but it is suspected that his communications were not acceptable as replies from her have not latterly been received. His attendance upon amusements is generally marked by absurdity; but his devotion to females is still a characteristic. It has been observed that he sometimes falls behind during the promenades of his party and that his gait is laborious: but he denies the existence of debility or disease.

1 June 1857 This patient has been visited by a Brother and various relatives. He merely tolerated their interruptions to the questions which he seems now to love.

He was impatient during the interview, absurd & grotesque in the reception of his friends, intimated to them that their stay should not be protracted & commented & fixed upon whatever was salient or open to animadversion in their history, dress or manner. He still exhibits his passion very conspicuously: & crowds around his accustomed seat on the Sofa a various but well stored domain of books papers, parcels, pens & pencils. He is more absurd

Dec 1863 Capt

Nov. 1861 This gentleman has without manifesting any improvement in his mental state become more agreeable and more desirous to please those around him. This change is to be viewed a social- especially at evening parties and fancies when he comes in contact with comparative strangers; but his old habit of conceit & self esteem pestering his companions continues undiminished. He can apply himself to nothing beside scraps of the fables & employ the day of the month and his signature of these he is very fond and nothing delights him more than a long game with a champion worthy of his skill. His bodily health is good & common he has grown rich & ruddy and plump upon it.

July 1864 As ge

Nov. 1862 Capt Bell remains unchanged since last report he is healthy and active & fond of bragging about the fighting but does not grow a tall accomplish- and a one of our most

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most ardent supporters of the dance. The scandal which was suspicions some years ago as to his appropriation of the love of medals has given way and of a cheap metal the possession of his former ornaments. His dress is always of a military cut and he is to be seen frequently in the streets as a Captain of Artillery. His devotion to ladies and his love of good dinners remain undiminished. His writings are known as containing absolutely nothing but his name posted at the H.E.I.C.S. that was and the date. He is very particular in his inquiries after the time of day and on all occasions shows he has the possession of a pocket watch & clocks. His health is good and he seems to spend a happy life with the walls never manifesting any desire to change his abode.

Dec 1863 Capt Bell as the years pass over him appears neither to feel nor take note of time. His frame indeed and mind carefully nurtured but year after year seems to produce no change. He is the same restless mischievous creature annoying every one who brings him as much as he can but withal he is good humoured & cheerful. His time is occupied in reading a little in playing chess and billiards at both of which games he continues to excell. Has appears to be no change in his mental state. His bodily health is very good.

Feby 1864 No years pass on with change is to be observed in this gentleman. His Condition of mind described in the last two or three reports seems now to be the final and permanent.
In the morning before breakfast he is very restless and irritable and is very excitable & annoys his fellow patients. After breakfast he becomes quiet & his as the day proceeds or plays chess & is very polite & agreeable to those with whom he comes in contact. His memory is much impaired & events that have occurred within the last few years are now forgotten entirely or partially. His idea of time seems to be confused whilst those occurrences that took place in his early life are vividly remembered & that knowledge of late years befalling him are soon lost forgotten or distorted.
His bodily health is always good and he requires but little medicine about on his account.
He plays cricket & is wonderfully active at his time of life.

Continued 3 pages on after Case No 494

No 494

Admitted 10 January 1849

Charles Maydell Aet 31. Unmarried. Has pursued occupation but received a liberal education. He is of a middle moderate temperament

2 The abuse of tobacco & stimulants is supposed to be the cause of his malady

3 The disease was preceded by great intensity

4 The patient is an example of the monomania of suspicion. He suspects his relatives of malversation of his property; he suspects the medical men of a design to declare him insane. He suspects all around of sinister objects & designs. His gait is slow and deliberate; his aspect shy & stealthy. T. clean. appetite Reasonable. Regular. He reads & writes. Sleeps 10 hrs. Pupils natural. R/ps. Resp^n normal Sleeps well

5 This is the second attack

6

7 He has the same fear of those relatives who have made his suspicions

8 It is believed that certain of his relatives are pursuing

9

10 He has been in his present settled condition for some months

3 June 1849

3 June 1850

No 4941

1 June 1849 From the moment of this patient's admission his face has a hopeless
Although he had previously sought protection from the Medical Officer from
the machinations of his friends the power of the Sheriff & the Police of the
police. the tranquilization of the mind, the defect of the
precautions appeared to annihilate all anxiety & the springs of
active life in his nature. He has sunk into profound Lethargy.
His former uneasy tastes have disappeared. He neither reads nor
speaks nor ramble he abandons the course which he has pursued
as his own relief urged to do so; & whenever the external stimulus
is withdrawn he lapses into Lethargy or Catalepsy. In this
condition consist rather in the inactivity than in the extinction
of his faculties. He cannot be said to refrain from acting
by the movement of the community which he has joined:
but the appetite which is presented, the amusement which
he attends he manifest the most complete indifference.
His only passion is tobacco. The removal of stimulants have
produced a beneficial effect upon the health so far as that
can be estimated by a healthy aspect & robust person

1 June 1850 His appetite & sensibility led to the only exhibition of violence &
insubordination to discipline since last the only manifestation
emotion which has been observed in the individual since admission
He demanded peremptorily a supply of his adored stimulus from
an attendant whom he knew possessed it & upon being refused
or scantily supplied upon the man in a most furious
manner. At all other times he has been quiet indolent and
apparently beyond the excitement of such a habit. His
Excellency however has occasionally employed
as a means of engrafting greater activity & multiplying
his enjoyments. He has been subject to rule by a promise &
menace. It was always duly fulfilled when he faithfully
complied with the terms of the contract, & invariably learned
that when his object was attained his pretended spendale of
the volumes supplied was no longer possessed in. To give a
general amusement that should be engage in reading
translating &c, was found to be a prolific source of freedom &
fraud. The visits of his friends are received with the same cold
indifference which is observed upon other occasions & he never
constantly affirms that he has no wish to leave the institution
that he will not leave it, except by force, until his troubles
are arranged, his affairs settled & his property restored. He
has not suffered from illness

No 1694

1 June 1831 The occasional visit of an Uncle & Guardian, one of those whom the patient accuses of the maladministration of his affairs: is the only event which interrupts the monotony of the patients life. In the measures adopted to arouse him from his apathy & the events within the daily exercise no influence over his mental condition when the presence of his friend he necessarily must listen to intelligence of his family & intimate sometimes business. He still adheres to his resolution that the restitution of his alienated means must be the condition of his return to society. It may be legitimately inferred that over this claims is wrecked in the omnipotent indolence by which he is oppressed: as except when the matter is suggested he does not allude to it. Occasional addresses to his brother but written after repeated ~~conversation~~ is the only indication of healthy feeling which has been observed during the past year. His health is good but he has become very corpulent

1 June 1832 Mr. H. is still the same. He found in the same apathetic state of mind. His condition varies however to a certain extent He is sometimes silent; sometimes gay & communicative. Sometimes he declines all communication sometimes he replies readily & cheerfully. His conversation is coherent & intelligent & its limited character perfectly rational. Mr. H. may occasionally be detected in the perusal of a newspaper; but even this act is performed without zest as if he had no interest in what he did. It is difficult to extract evidence of the amount of information which he possesses as to the current history of the world: but a casual remark indicates a greater familiarity with contemporaneous events than might be expected from his apathy & neglect of all the ordinary sources of information. He is very exceedingly obese but does not regard himself as an invalid

1 June 1833 Occasionally Mr Haydock can be induced to take a book more rarely still he picks up a newspaper: but the habitual manifestation are indolent repose & indifference. He explains this degrading lassitude by asserting that he is painting the decision of his affairs, that he cannot direct his attention to any unimportant matter while in a state of suspense: that the crisis is to close at hand it is not now expedient to recommence the study These expenses perhaps justify himself. The results of trade, abounding as they do in uncertain & uncertain to

greater activity elicit from the patient a desire for exertion? He has become enormously corpulent

June 1834 It is unfortunate that the intendance is a member of a family which is peculiar by stagnate minds for even pecuniary activity may appear to prevent the futurity. His habits & manners do not, however, qualify him for appreciation with a higher class of minds. Constant exercise, amusements, recreation, recommendations fail in counteracting the tendency to lapitude & inaction: & lethargy becomes a habit as hill as the immediate promptings of intelligence Mr M. is just & honey but low & hill

June 1835 Except that there is an increase in the obesity of the patient: there is no change to commemorate. He is silent but capable of conversation: he is indolent but capable of activity: he is apathetic but retains interests and sympathies which are manifested rather than dumb. He accepts a visit to read: & appears that he does peruse the books provided for other patients: but he is never prompted to seek or select books for the gratification of his own tastes; nor does he direct his attention even to the passing events of the day, important though they be. —

June 1836 Mr. M. has been twice confined to bed, during the past season, by severe attacks of Hemorrhoides. The disease yielded to rest fomentations & leeching: but the constitutional debility was such as to extort confessions of suffering from the habitual stolidity of the patient & to render an opiate a boon of inestimable value. He is free from all other disease: very corpulent & unwieldy: rational in conversation but unwilling to impart his sentiments: & adhering to the course of conduct originally adopted refusing to receive liberty or to change his abode until his guardians either afford a satisfactory explanation of their intromissions with his property or exonerate themselves by restitution. It is probable that continued stupor & inactivity of intelligence will ultimately entail fatality—

Nov 1857 From motives of economy & in consideration of the placid condition generally presented by the patient Mr M was removed to be placed in private lodgings.

Discharged

Case 493. Capt Bell.

Aug 1865 This gentleman's mental state has not changed. He is cheerful talkative boisterous & imitating his neighbours mark & follows at any train of thought. His mind dwells mostly on the past and his table is all of 30 years ago in India. Little change takes place in Capt Bell he does habits of eating & looks his general & bank & dot continue the want of a toilet troubles him much. Bodily health has been on the whole good A few days ago he could not take his food a circumstance that had been occasioned by the Captain finding his way to the Stores. It was found he had opened from hunger. His time is occupied principally playing Chess when indoors reading billiards &c He joins all amusements and enjoys whatever may be going on He has been liable fits.

Aug 1866 Capt Bell's mental state is unchanged.
Bodily he is talking of the' there is not developed any action or apparent bodily disease.
He walks about regularly and joins in all the amusements but indeed himself a constant source of fun among his fellows

No 495

Admitted 26 January 1849

Charles Henry Davidson æt 19 Unmarried. Student Medicine Made a voyage as a Sailor & has engaged in several pursuits. Up to his fourteenth or fifteenth year one of the most lively cheerful warmhearted youths that ever existed

2 Masturbation commenced at School & continued for a long period but now abandoned. Opium eating) are believed to have been among the causes of his present condition

3 He became morose, wayward, eccentric, & withdrew himself from his companions about four years ago

4 The patient would appear to labour under a modification of moral insanity. He is variable, fickle. He cannot apply respectable talents & accomplishments to useful purposes: he is shaming at the unattainable: he has imbibed sceptical, fatalist or communist opinions; he believes that a new era is now approaching when all will love each other equally, when the relation of parent & child will be superceded: he conceives that he is destined to become a reformer & regenerator of mankind & a propagandist of the revolution: he squanders money upon frivolous objects & unhelpful characters without any virtuous purpose: when in India he lived constantly among the native population but declines to visit the friends of his family. Indications of chorea have been observed. At present the features are contorted as if from pain. He stoops & is indifferent to dress or personal appearance) a difficult peculiarity in both S. clean. B. regular. P 80. Respiration & internal states normal. Sleeps well

5 The attack has been continuous

6 He has intimated his purpose to commit suicide since his admission

7 He has used abusive & threatening language to his parents & others but has committed no act of violence

No 195

8 The patients mother is insane

9 She has been of the most delicate constitution from infancy: great timidity of disposition: unable to endure trifling disappointments, occupations & pursuits with or apart from her friends: she travelled with a judicious physician for six months on the Continent but without benefit

10 She has been penurious & eccentric for years but has never been reckoned insane

1 June 1819 This youth may be regarded as affording an illustration of the least repulsive form of moral insanity. He became a proselyte & propagandist of the doctrine of equality & of the evils of existing social arrangements: to exemplify in person that manual labor was incumbent on all men who by him recognised as duties while the advice of parents & preceptors whom authority here rejected as an exercise of tyranny & the ordinary paths of distinction & usefulness here described as leading to error & vice & home & profession here sacrificed to guilt & obscurity & privation. To become a Communist is not necessarily to become a Madman: but when persons of education & fortune reduce such a theory to practice when with them new creed arises a revolution of habits, the inordinate use of narcotics stimulant and the manifestations of eccentricities of manner & contortions of the frame the true origin of the moral & mental change may be suspected. In this case an individual of cultivated mind, impetuous passions & vivid imagination, who once surrounded by luxury pleasure first professes the doctrine of community to shut his own friends then disowned in the philosophy of benefaction & the recollection of all truth. Ate opinions to give intensity & his conceptions became lifeless, violent, unpermeable & alien & ultimately subject to convulsive movements with the exception of twitching of the muscles of the face & stupid stolid expression of countenance, such is he state. But in addition to speculative, skeptical & extravagant opinions: the impairment of most estimable of the domestic affections & a total waste of & incompetency to apply or steadily improve originally fine intellectual powers: there is feebleness of life & an inability to pursue any train of thought continuously or systematically & consequently incoherence

No 495

There is further a most painful absence of all order or arrangement in thought, foment, personal appearance The only treatment attempted has been Bl Hydrocyanic Stimulants, to combat his opinions, to direct his mind into new & better channels & to afford muscular exercise in occupation He has interest ardently into the latter measures, & for a time has assisted in thatching, boat building, simple Work &c. His physical powers are much improved

1st February 1850 Mr D. is to pass from an Asylum to a School where it is proposed that he should acquire a Knowledge of Agriculture Contemporaneously with a strenuous effort to supply the omissions & defects in his previous training. The great danger to be encountered is that his vacillation. His Kindness of disposition has been latterly more predominant: he has established a better understanding with his parents his views & modes of expressions have acquired greater precision & clearness although it would be rash to repose any confidence upon his stability of purpose or soundness of judgement, his tone of mind is less acerbe & more rational. His aspect is improved & blooming

Discharged

No 496

Admitted 2 February 1849

Jane Jones Ast 30. a Shop Keeper. Unmarried of mild & peaceable character

2 She came in Room & Dr Reporter

3 The disease has arisen in consequence of grief & loss of Memory

4 The patient labours under Melancholia. She imagines that she has been ill treated by her relations: raves in connection with imaginary beings as to her grievances & deceases & believes in the reality of scenes which never have taken place. The disease is increasing. T. Coated. appetite capricious B. torpid U. pale scanty 10.14. Pupils dilated P. 90. Perspiration

5 This is the first attack

6 She entertains no suicidal design

7 She speaks with acrimony of her relatives & others: but is not offensive

8 It is positively affirmed that no hereditary tendency to mental disease exists in her family

9 Leeching, Blistering & Purgatives have been employed as treatment

10 The disease has existed for three months but has never been in an Asylum

No 496

November 1849 From an observation that the patient excitement & hyperacity have appeared during the night & at particular times of the night & that she suffers from headache described as resembling the [illegible] She has Gtt. Arsenic pur ost administered this has followed by Sulph Zinc. Camilla & Hyd. C. Cret Pulv Calumb has & Rhubarb given. The feelings of depression & the irritability & unreasonableness of temper to which they gave origin obtained a complete & painful predominance over the other phases of the malady that it has deemed expedient to put the soothing & gently giving virtues of the Cannabis Ind. to the test. It has pervaded in combination with Hydrocyanic Potash for many months Latterly the effect of gentle laxatives alteratives and anti spasmodics have been relied upon. The patient is better, happier: able to occupy herself: & to perform such tasks as have been appointed efficiently: but it would be presumption to point out any individual agent as the cause of improvement. It is worthy to be remarked that although the absence of her delusions she does not admit a return of what would be regarded as a natural degree of affection towards her relatives whom she conceives acted prescipitately and harshly

Discharged

No 497

Admitted 14 February 1849

Barbara Drummond Æt 46. Wife of Labourer & has a large family & an irritable temper

2

3 There were observed no premonitory symptoms, according to one reporter but according to another there existed great depression of spirits & a strong tendency to suicide

4 The symptoms of the disease would now indicate the presence of Mania. She is restless & prone to annoy & destroy all around her. Talks & sings & walks. Bowels & urine evacuated without the aid of Medicine: Urine Colour Natural Sediment Density 1019. Pupils dilated. P. 96. Resp Normal Perspiration

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

6 During the first attack she attempted to leap from a garret window

7 She is tumultuous & interfering

8 No hereditary tendency to nervous disease exists in her family

9 No treatment has been adopted

10 She has never been placed in an Asylum

1 May 1849 Suspended from the use of the Machine

No 497

1 May 1849 Incipient restlessness, vociferation, & a complete abstraction from the persons & which she was a prey & the under by which she has surrounded were the chief features of this persons malady. She could not be approached, she could not listen she had no certain ability of the presence of those addressing her & of the communications might furnish an suspension nor modification of the agitation, she leaped, ran, danced, shouted, sang & by her screams & gleeful manner as the expression of an irresistible impulse. The attack has however of short duration she gradually recovered the power of recognizing & acting in relations to external objects: & as each discovery of her own condition & the events of the past month have made the required tranquility, self control, & contentment. She at first received 30 C. Mur Morph Atropia with Aq. Camphor & this in conjunction with blood Cupping has constituted the treatment throughout the progress of the case: As soon as she was able to get down & to remain at rest she forbidden employment & proved a most industrious & cheerful Inmate

Discharged

No 498

Admitted 15 February 1849

Ann Callender Æt Unmarried. House Keeper and

1 read & wrote, of a reserved & suspicious disposition

2

3

4 She patient labours under Melancholia Manifested chiefly in suspicion as to the motives of others & as to the result of transactions which pass before her eyes Surface cold Tongue Pale cleaned appetite moderate. B. regular U. aspens. pale deposit Sp. Gr 1017. Pupils natural Pulse 74. Resp normal. Sleeps little

5 She is believed to be this second attack

6

7 She is estranged from her relatives & dreads them for duty & attachment

8

9

10 Mental sentiments of her existence for some time but she has not been in confinement. She secludes herself however in her own apartment

June 1849

May 1850

No 498

June 1849 Among the most prominent features of Membership in this case are the impression that through agency which she does not attempt to describe the Bible has been changed somehow that it is not the same book from which she formerly derived her knowledge of divine things that it does not contain the promises upon which she rests. She does not imagine that she is changed; but that all copies of the book to which she has access are mutilated & interpolated or are wholly different books altogether. She extends her doubt as to the truth & sincerity of important branches to her friends whom she accuses of deception for gain of money & various proceedings involving duplicity & deceit. She regards the members of the community in which she is now placed as actuated by similar or pecuniary motives; Keeps entirely apart traverses the Gallery rapidly restlessly or occupies a corner of the London room which enables her to see the surrounding country especially to turn her look upon her companions. Her Communications are abrupt brief, respectively & her alienation a imaginary grounds of complaint. She is spare in habit pressed & contracted temper & has been ordered a combination of Rhubarb. Columba & soda

1st May 1850 As to the alterative alluded to in last Report has persevered in for many months. The patients manner has among her associates become mollified: she engages in constant employment & although retaining the expression of doubt & suspicion, she tolerates & studies her associates During intercourse with her friends she ignores all accusations of robbery & treachery: & although she has not recanted her accusations against the Communion of the scriptures. She reads them without comment, attends worship where they are employed & preached. Her relatives conceives that such an amount of mental health has been regained as to justify her return Home

Discharged

3

No 499

Admitted 11 February 1849

Horatio Jennyson Retd Unmarried. A Gentleman

Ætat occupation Genteel & amiable Manners

1 May 1849

2 A predisposition to his present Condition is supposed to have been created by parents temperament part of occupation. Facility of disposition & deficient self Controle

3 His Malady was introduced by depression of Spirits

4 He is described as labouring under an "intense uncontrollable & increasing desire for alcoholic drink" Skin dry. I. White appetite good. B. Constipated. U. rev. deadly 10.14 Pupil natural P. 80. Resp. natural. Sleeps pretty well

5 The diseased tendency has steadily increased since its Commencement

6 There is no disposition to Commit Suicide

7 There is no disposition to injure other persons or property

8 The family of the patient is said to be subject to hereditary Malady except gout: but a brother has at one times an inmate of the Institution the Father died of Brain fever & a number of relations have been eccentric

9 No treatment has been attempted

10 The disease has existed for three or four years. He has never been in Confinement

3

No 499

May 1849 Impatience & all restraint has, as might naturally be expected the most characteristic symptom of the patients disease. He could exercise no control over the lowest appetite with the aid of cultivated tastes, & sound principles could scarcely be expected to bear with equanimity the restrictions imposed by others. There was mingled with the intolerance of discipline & limitation of indulgence, a dread of intrusion & of the insane & vague apprehension that he might be infected or influenced by the presence or proximity of the grimaces & gibberish popularly & poetically attributed to those of unsound understanding. These feelings did not suspend the habitual courtesy and gentleness of the patient's bearing towards those whom he could not fail to regard as the causes of his detention. He was affable & amiable, pleading the illness of the hour he had been taught, the strength of his purpose & employing with great ingenuity the arguments & remonstrances usual upon such occasions. Mrs. Morphia & Cannabis had been prescribed with the purpose of remedying the system to the sudden withdrawal of stimulants: but it speedily became necessary to direct all therapeutical measures to the removal of syphilitic symptoms in the form of chancre & bubo. These were removed by blackwash, leeching, & fomentations. Very gentle courses of Mercury which gave but partial Salivation of Sarsaparilla & Hyd. Pot. The patient had improved greatly: when his appeals to his friends & relatives accomplished his purpose & offer an abortive experiment of seclusion calculated rather to irritate the temperament than to eradicate a morbid tendency he was prematurely

Discharged

123

No 500

Admitted 1st February 1849

John Lait Æt Tunmanens. A Carver of marble & gentle disposition. Kindly affection & honest deportment

Vide Case Vol P.

2

3

4 The patient labours under Melancholia. Is white appetite good. Bowels regular. Pulse full. Density 10.18. Respn. natural. Pupils natural. Resp. natural. Perspiration

5 This is the second attack

6

7

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10 He has formerly been an inmate of the Chichester Institution

Since 1849 Compl... [illegible] kept ... [illegible] tremb... tende... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

June 1849 Camphor Ship was at first exhibited in consequence of the extreme restlessness & anxiety of the patient. He sat not, slept not, spoke not, except to bemoan his sufferings & uneasiness: suggested to all who saw him the idea of a humbler spirit. To deprecate succeeded petulance & a tendency to mischief, to dictate annoy & tease those around him, although the manifestation was attended with hilarity it was interrupted as merely another form of irritability & dissatisfaction. Mingled with both conditions was that love of his parents & home & ardent desire to be in a position to assist his friends in her efforts for maintenance which distinguished him when formerly secluded. After several unsuccessful trials he was induced to engage in occupation in the garden & great benefit has resulted. He is now much more cheerful: able to exercise self control & may be regarded as in a state of probation rather than as under treatment

July 1849 Pt Pratt has continued in the favourable state described in last Report & is now discharged contented & happy

Discharged

No 501

Admitted 20 February 1849

Peter Hay Aet 34. Married but has no family
R. Batchwell Esq. Lunt of superior education & an admirer & cultivator of the fine arts

2 It is said that an undue is Rusticus. Intemperance or at least indulgence is suspected

3 The disease has assumed in by peculiarity of manner & an abrupt style of dress

4 By patient labours under the hypochondria & ambition: which has been manifested by extravagant habits: lofty ideas of his own station, abilities, & importance. He is perfectly contented & prescribes Skin hot & clammy. T. white. appetite good. B. regular R. Urine very high deposit. 10.12. Depots natural. D 90. — Resp natural. Perspiration

5 This is the first attack

6 He has no hereditary tendency

1 November 1849 He

7 He tears & destroys his clothes but is otherwise harmless & timid

8 His family is exempt from hereditary predisposition to insanity

9

10 He has been at one for four weeks but has never been confined in any Asylum

No 611

June 1849 Mr May is pre-eminently calm. His gestures, himself, manner & rapid gait which have at first formed [illegible] but earnest preoccupation & concentration of the carriage of a person conscious of important object & privileges. His estranges comtems & condescendings to his own relations indifferent or estranged. His allusions to them convey the impression that he has been removed out of their sphere, that his interest in them has ceased: but that though engrossed by far higher object & ties, he cherishes towards them no hostile nor hostile these object have not been specifically revealed: but they are vaguely suggestive of great enjoyment & delight as they absorb his whole attention impart a perpetual radiance to his countenance & suffice in place of blunt, rational piety, his former present & use that renders life valuable. He describes his former residence in fond glowing terms, as such a casket of the fine art, such an altar of beauty & refinement: that the picture has been regarded as a delusion. He soliloquizes: declaims: neglect his personal appearance: but regards his own acts through a calumnious medium. He was at first treated by the administration of Digitalis in tincture: ultimately by the combination of Digitalis in powder with Magn. Ox. Hyo. and pulp. Cum. & latterly by gentle alteratives. He is pale but not emaciated. The pulse is rapid: but no cardiac disease can be detected.

2 November 1849 The appearance of the patient induced the addition of a little Wine in his diet & the exhibition of a mixture containing Sulp. Potap & Sulp. Zemi. His health is not impaired but no amelioration of the mental disease can be stated in fact a very slight but appreciable halt in the left leg although attributed by himself to Rheumatism & unfrequently accompanied by pain suggests the suspicion that he is on the verge of passing into the second stage of his malady when the tubulous nervous matter becomes implicated. His friends naturally wish, under such circumstances, to have the patient near them & for the purpose of seeing placed in another Asylum he has been

Discharged

No 503

Admitted 3 March 1849

John Wm Taggart Davidson Ætat 41. Unmarried. A Captain in the Merchant Navy: A good education, quiet & gentlemanly mode of address & intelligent

2 The patient being naturally fond of society ascribes his disease to the comparative solitude of ship life. Disappointment in his professional views resulting from his deficient control of a naturally impetuous & irritable temper may have aggravated if not produced the malady

3 The patient states that the disease was preceded by depression of spirits

4 The patient labours under what is thus described by the Medical Reports of the case "Loss of fullness, restlessness, absence of mind, hasty expressions, manner & movements, tricks & grimaces, depression of spirits; nervous tremors, groundless doubts & fancies, rapid & often interrupted hallucinations of sense of hearing; the delusion that his enemies possessed the patient thinks that he has been subject to the persecutions of the last twenty years" I. Crater habitus offensus: R. Corresponds with C. Copious stools Ap. Gr 10.15. P. 86. Papils dilatees. Pupillometer

5 There has been a state of insomnus for a long period probably of the duration that the patient assigns to his persecutions

6 He has declared while influenced by the terrors arising from his hallucinations that he has been attacked and could have jumped overboard

7 He is irritable & sometimes utters menaces. The subject of his misfortunes & the misappreciation of his motives excite resentment & unfounded conclusions

8 The family of the patient is not known to be hereditary disposed to insanity

No 500

9 No treatment has been attempted

10 It is understood that he has been some years ago when he gave up his profession. He has not before been in confinement

June 1849 The patient has at first placed upon a course of Hydriodate of Potash, continued with Hartshorn, under the impression that his mental perversion originated in slight congestive pathological condition than is the specific effect of external circumstances. There were suspicions, however from the confession of the patient, his sleeplessness & occasional tremor of the muscles that he had been intemperate & that it was necessary to combat one of the multiform dangers induced by long continued indulgence. A small quantity of Wine has allowed & Extract of Opium & Hemlock have been given in conjunction with Hyd. of Pot. The bowels being regulated by the occasional administration of Seidlitz Powders which is the patients favorite aperient. Latterly Sulp. Quin: has been added to these therapeutic means: Capt. D. is now much more tranquil but for a season he has exhibited extravagantly happy that he had found, to use his own expression a port in a storm, a refuge from the machinations of his persecutors who had conspired against him on board his own ship & Mundeus & had traced him & followed in his track wherever he went: these feelings of satisfaction & security have followed by a paroxysm of doubt & suspicion & apprehension. He denote incapacity to his relatives that he was about to be pitched that he was subjected to a slow process of destruction: that he was fin Ring) under disease & must be immediately relieved. He is now more calm & contented but still disposed to be alarmed

1 June 1850 Capt Dawson has for many months been perfectly tranquil comforting & gentlemanly in his deportment, upon one occasion, since last report he lost his temper & made an assault & battery upon the attendant & was for a few hours insensible: but seclusion & rest restored his characteristic equanimity. He has devoted much time to drawing & has taken lessons for the purpose of applying the art to naval architecture. Music has divided his attention & he is esteemed an excellent violinist. He joins in all amusements. His most courteous & dignified in his manners The reception of his relatives is kind & affable but he does not

now urge his education & rarely even alludes to the subject. He has ceased to correspond with any one; & another in Connecticut now in writing does he introduce his former & what we suspected to be his able chemical delusions. He would appear to be conscious that the publication of such opinions subjects him to animadversion & ridicule which he dreads & shuns although he cannot relinquish his convictions. His health is now remarkably vigorous

1 June 1851 Captain D. had for some time discarded all allusions to conspiracies, mad mis machinations & in fact every indication of perverted or unsound mind from his conversation with the officers & his confidence & confidence to others that a partial restablishment of mental health has anticipated. A brother in law visited him lately to put his supposed condition to the test. Some operation appeared to work upon his self control & to dissipate the thin veil of concealment which had been cast over his inner life. He had not been in D. Whites presence alone few minutes when he entered energetically & eagerly into a full detail of the mysterious event which occurred during his voyage to India; of his grounds for suspicion of various persons & circumstances: of a vast & complex tissue of absurd plots, apprehensions, & imaginary intrigues which he had entertained & by which his whole intelligence & originally generous disposition was entangled. Since the departure of his friend he has never adverted to the subject but pursues his usual quiet & inoffensive occupations & amusements. It has been observed, however, that he has latterly displayed indifference towards his relatives & has frequently declined to see them when they have visited the Institution. His behaviour here is reserved; absents himself from chapel although not from the customary amusements; & forms few friendships among the patients. His health is robust & he cannot be regarded as discontented as he has more than once intimated to the attendants that he regards the Asylum as the most suitable residence for him

1 June 1853 There is even more reserve in the patients manner than formerly & occasionally it amounts to moroseness. He expresses no complaints: no unhappiness: nor can an ungratified wish be discovered. He still entertains the same opinion of the suitableness of his home he is on friendly terms with all around & indeed manifests a most scrupulous attention to them except in playing the violin in which he must shun as its sound might annoy those who are less partial to Music than himself: but still he lives apart & although he does not repel he does not encourage intercourse

1 June 1853

1 June 1854

this state of mind effectually prevents the formation of a correct estimation of the patients delusions: but it is supposed that his taciturnity & reserve are indications of the unfavorable influence of suspicion over his character. He is not ignorant of current events: but attends to them without any manifestation of interest or any wish to identify himself with transactions with which he must formerly have been connected. All communication with his own friends are also suspended. He has not suffered from indisposition

June 1883 Captain Dandson is still desirous of the accommodations upon his former report. Although much pressed & importuned to avail himself of those recreations in which he is known to take delight except those of the highest class: he is sometimes amiable & manifests the tendency to contemplative habits was at one period observed or it may be that it proceeds into a state of panic & perturbation. He has about his dress: he must temporize for the judgement of God: he can not sleep, he dislikes solitude, he has much to find: & there has developed for a few days past a paroxysm of acute melancholia which has prompted the temporary use of the exhibition of gentle laxatives & stimulants: by affording constant a Compression & whatever has entertainment & labour & variance. On the cessation of the depression. Capt Dandson resumes his former habits of regularities & thereby alludes to his painful feelings as an illness. He is very much annoyed by his friends: but he does not resent their absence

Since 1884 Capt Dandson occupies the same seat on the left in the parlour of the M.S. Gallery. His mind is as stationary. It does not appear to have formed or lost its habits, if it moves at all, with the same circle of recollected impressions & present nature. He is a pattern of superficial politeness. But this hopeless dreamy is such as to impede any close examination or analysis of his mind. He is fenced around by amiable courtesies agreeable platitudes & courteous reserve: so that the amount of its penetrancy cannot be ascertained. His partial imbecility is an inference & the presence of delusions is merely a matter of great notoriety. His tact almost graceful acquiescence in the propriety

No 503

of perhaps is the strongest proof at present susceptible of its receipt. There is a slight tendency to thereby obtainable that some temporary or infirmity

1 June 1835 Captain Davidson is gentle, retiring: and can scarcely be withdrawn from his privacy by a musical entertainment or by a discussion upon the subject. His fiddle rest in a corner beside him neglected & silent. Nor does he mingle readily in general amusements. His exercise is fatigue exhaustion. But no trace of this can be discovered in his rapid and sturdy stride in the daily promenade nor in his well rounded and robust figure. He is not deterred by apprehension or suspicion for there has been no return of active delusions during the year. His disinclination must hinge upon that intolerance of exertion characteristic of impaired intelligence. He is rarely visited by relatives and does not covet that prize such mark of attention. —

1 June 1836 When lecturing face to face; when extracting a calm but clear criticism of a musician: it is impossible to detect in the bright responsive eye or in the well expressed though very brief & simple phrase of this patient, that habitual of intelligence: that negation of common interests and sympathies by which he is characterised. Strunk within limits he cannot easily be brought under the influence of impressions calculated to appeal to his idiosyncratic faculties but when this is accomplished by persuasion or command the experiment successfully develops susceptibilities at all other times unseen & unsuspected. It is probable however that such development is temporary: and that the habitual activity of mind is not raised. He does not seek such indulgence and would rather forego the gratification than subject himself to the exertion required. His person is rounded & stout & he has not been assailed by any malady during the past year.

1 June 1837 Capt

Feb 20 1839

1 June 1857 Capt D. is more & more shy and reticent. It is with difficulty that an opinion can be wrote from him. He can easily be tempted beyond the walls by the announcement announcement of music of the highest character.

There are no traces of discontent or of previous ups.

There is no suspicion that his taste is dulled or his intellectual acuteness. But he evidently seems to lose in himself: to avoid the necessity for exertion & co-operation & to procure that regular succession of impressions which make up at once the sum of his existence & his happiness.

He has been perfectly well during the past year.

This Soldier died of pneumonia

Feb 20th 1859

Died

№ 504

Admitted 11 March 1849

William Upond Ætat 25. Summaries: An Hammonger of mild & gentle disposition, good education & irreproachable character.

2 No cause is even conjectured

3 The patient labored under about a year ago

4 The patient present the symptoms of Serious Insanity. in its form of extreme violence of demeanour, erroneous ideas & hallucinations. Sleeplessness & a tendency to mischievous destruction are connected with these manifestations as minor but characteristic symptoms of the madness & a disposition to indulge in practical jokes. Calomel & Tartar Emetic. Ol. Ricini. Ol. tiglii. Ol. Croton. pulv. Jalapæ. Ol. Terebinth. Resp. palmæ

5 This is the first attack

6 He does not manifest any suicidal intentions

7 He is described as dangerous to others

August 1849

8 The patient has had two fits of Epilepsy & several slight attacks of convulsions of the muscles of the face. Ars. Aconit & Conium are the same

9

10 He has been insane for nine days

June 1849

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No 504

June 1849 This patient presently when admitted all the symptoms of acute Mania in a plethoric & strumous & became so pertinacious to subdue his violence & lessen the excitation this had effected by Sol. Tart. Ant. followed Sol. Mur. Morph. & Nitrate in Camphor Julep. His pulse was resorted to in formal accessions as although certainly not paroxysmal in type, the disease occasionally presented greater or less degrees of excitement. The patient nibbled promptly to extravagance & spoke rather than to conviction or suitability. He was impelled to leap: to poise himself upon pertinacious points such as the back of a garden seat & speak incessantly: to utter volubly & vehemently remonstrances, reproofs, expressions of his own wishes, portions of hymns: producing a chain of coherent sentences incoherently arranged. His disposition was truthful though mischievous happy & kind & accommodating although he pertains to bluster "for a time upon the mountains" as he expressed it: & there was too much excellence of purpose appreciated with his boyish spirits & justifying his tendency to interfere; that he has ameliorated some those whom he tormented. He is over much patronising in manner: his comprehension is of obtuseness: his tendency to muscular activity has been developed in a legitimate direction & he walks strenuously for many hours each day in the excavations for the foundations of the Langthorn Asylum: this sleep is sound & his bowels regular. The result has been effected by the continued use of the Compound Rhubarb Pill

August 1849 The favorable features enumerated alone have gradually been matured into complete convalescence: & No V. is now a gentle affable affectionate upright & sensible tradesman. He is cheerful but presents no trace of exhilaration or exuberance of spirits he is serious but neither restless nor anxious for display of physical power: he is fond of intercourse but is rather modest unassuming & sententious. He leaves the Institution with the good wishes of all who can appreciate virtue & kindness & with reasonable hopes of future prosperity & happiness

Discharged

No 576

Admitted 17 March 1849

Alexander Young Set 27. Unmarried. Is a Merchant had made voyages to S. America. His mental deportment is calm quiet & cautious. His abilities are good & have been cultivated.

2 The cause of his present condition is excessive drinking. He is intemperate. It is worthy of consideration how far a violent fever contracted while abroad may have injured the nervous system

3

4 The patient is a Dipsomaniac

5 He is suspected to have suffered from Delirium tremens: what seems to be an unhealthy mental condition from constant intemperance for years. The disposition to drink seems to increase every day

6

7 When intoxicated or in the state of irritation which succeeds he is violent & destructive: has attempted to strangle individuals upon the street & breaks windows & glasses &c

8 It is suspected that a brother is addicted to drinking & that he belongs to a family in which cases of derangement have occurred

9 The only treatment susceptible has been to afford him every indulgence at home: but he prefers low associates & the haunts of profligacy & his own his relations cannot effectually restrain his habit although all means have been tried

No 806

10 He has been in the State described about two years with occasional intervals of comfort & behaviour. He was committed to Wisbech Gaol in January last & confined for eight days for a breach of the peace & at present under a bond for good conduct for six months

20 June 1849 There has appeared a dullness & heaviness in the intellectual & the habitude lethargy & stupidity which marked intemperance formerly. There was likewise to be dreaded the development of Delirium tremens as a consequence of the sudden change in his mode of life, the moral shock to the system if capable of being impressed by his seclusion: & his dull but restless manner his wandering search for some object he frequently could not describe & his urgent demands for stimulants when his wants did shape themselves into words were accepted as suggestions of the mode of practice to be followed. The bowels being freely evacuated he was ordered at first Tr: Opii & subsequently Morphia in conjunction with Sanit. Acid. to be exhibited every four hours. The body was ordered to be frequently sponged for the removal of that characteristic of putrid fever which is likewise in drunkards & he was supplied liberally with Animal food & stimulants. The quantity of the latter has diminished gradually. When all appearances of Delirium tremens had been allayed the patient remained restless impatient of confinement while admitting its utility: & seemingly morbidly alarmed at his bodily condition. He has remonstrated on the delusion that he had contracted Syphilis & tended to become a valetudinarian victim of this unjolly & unfriendly & unchaste. To pacify these fears & to alleviate any circumstances a suitable alterative. Decoct. Sarsa. with Liquorice Root, has given & continued until the supposed disease was removed or rather until the patient delusions had ceased to be influential. Mr. M. entirely recovered his tone of mind: & proved to be an intelligent generous but excitable person who had been educated with a knowledge of his pecuniary independence, without a profession & without the knowledge or realization of those principles by which man is preserved from gross indulgence

Discharged

No 307

Admitted 21 March 1849

Ellen Maxwell Ætat 38. Unmarried. A House Keeper of respectable character: good portion in poetry and has received a superior education

2

3 Before alienation was suspected she left off her situation upon the ground that she was incapable of performing it duties and manifested much restlessness, sensitiveness & abstraction

4 The patient labours under the monomania of pride. She entertains the notion that she is about to be married to a Nobleman: that she is inspired & displays ambition & jealousy in various ways. Has visit delusive ideas & hallucinations of eye ear & touch. Her health is stated to be good although the catamenia have been irregular throughout life. B. regular. She takes her food well. Perverse[illegible]

5 This is the first attack

6 She has no propensity to commit suicide

7 She is perfectly inoffensive to persons & property

8 A Cousin by her father's side was insane, her mother died of Consumption

9 She has not been subjected to restraint

10 She has been ill for three months but not secluded

June 1849

July 1849

No 507

June 1849 — After gentle alteratives have been administered (as the grand ground of hope) in such a case as the final impression to be produced by seclusion, the practical demonstration of the opinions entertained of those pretensions & expectations which form the point upon which her conduct has latterly turned, the influence would naturally be aided by the removal from all sources & circumstances which could either minister to the feeling of self exaltation or strengthen & stimulate the mental error by which that feeling was fostered & fed. These means have exercised a beneficial power & Miss B. is either disabused of her delusions, or ashamed of the publicity which she has given to them or ashamed of the honors which await her or anxious to conceal the past & the future. She is a Lady's Respondent, engages in flower making & the gross deception of her & manifests gentleness & patience

July 1849 — The conclusion seems perfectly justifiable that Miss B. is convinced that she has been deceived: She is anxious to resume her share in active life & as her friends are persuaded of the expediency of such an expedient she has

Discharged

No 509

Admitted 6 April 1849

Margaret Wright aet 46. Annuanica A Gentlewoman of excellent education & disposition

1 June 1849

2

3 She disease is stated to have incubated for a fortnight previously

4 She patient labors under mania

5 She had a previous attack of a few days duration about a year since

6 She has never displayed any design of committing suicide

1 June 1850

7 She is very prowing with her kindness & affability

8 No hereditary predisposition to disease is known to exist

9 She has been attended for a few days by Dr Fleming of Glasgow

10 She disease commenced a few days since. She has not been confined

1 June 1851

No 509

June 1849 This Ladys affection has represented as hysterical: but except that it may have originated in or coincided with some irregularity in the uterine functions there did not appear to be any the countenance such a view. The restlessness, violence irresistible loquacity were accompanied with pyrexia: occurring in a irritable & plethoric frame. The treatment has was adapted to the condition & consisted at first in the use of Tart. Ant. occasionally associated with Amphia: subsequently in that of Iodo Digit. with Acid Hydrocyan alternate & purgatives being given simultaneously: & latterly in that of the Acet Morph. conjoined with the daily application of the Shower Bath These measures were carried into execution while the patient was placed in the gallery of the repository where she was protected from the irritation offered by her fellow patients & while they were protective from her unhappy temper & malicious feelings. She is still subjected to the system but has not improved

June 1850 In continuing the treatment of this case a lengthened trial has given to Iodine as an alterative preparation used were Syrup. Iod. Lenit & Sol. Hydrocyan. Pot. More recently the regulation of the secretions has been the Chief Object in view. There is now great irritation of the cutaneous & of the glandular & malicious feelings: & the statements should rather convey that the patient probably to her case generally is not ameliorated into intense hatred of one individual. She is allowed to mingle with the occupants of the public room: & although her observations are uncourteous & censorious to all her companions: a special & unquenchable feud is maintained against one which daily bursts forth into actual strife & is urged as far as the authorities will permit. Miss D. now affects to be of Highland origin & to speak Gaelic as her native language

June 1851 The delusion of which the imaginary Celtic descent has the germ has now matured & matures into a exact & comprehensive system of which the following Sketch will supply the outlines. Miss D's real name is Hager. She is of a numerous sept claiming Kindred & Connexion with all that is ancient or noble, or distinguished in Lineage north of the Grampians. She chooses to speak of little else than the genealogies of her friends, their Arisings & achievements. She has formed an attachment to a former Medical Officer whose name she bears & associates with her own rare illustrious patronymic: but whose hereditary honours

are as lofty as her own. She recognises in one Gentleman her grandfather: in a Lady her Mother & intimates that various members of her class may be found among the inmates of the Institution. These pretensions do not render her manners less condescending & conciliating. Her mental foe has left the Hostile her provocations to anger are less numerous & flagrant & she is pleasant & popular under her name be mistaken her claims misapprehended or her statements doubted or disbelieved. She is the Corpulent & florid

1 June 1854

1 June 1852 Disagreements with associates as to precedency, absurd notions & boastful manner & general incompatibility with any point in which superiority might & might justly be asserted by others caused the removal of this Lady to another gallery where she is less restrained by conventional opposition where there is indeed accept to a flower garden & where her pecuniaries are not attended to. She has become a more agreeable & amiable person retaining her delusions pertinaciously, but abstaining from all offensive topics she spends much time in the open air & may be seen among the flowers either busily engaged in knitting in dancing a Strathspey or proclaiming her notions in fashion Her appearance & health have not altered

15 May 1855

1 June 1853 The delusions of this Lady are not merely kept prominent they exercise self control over her mind & humour & they are no longer ostentatiously obtruded on the notice of others The tone of mind is what such more would find a genial vein & mirthful spirit. She is proud, unbowed & prone to dwell on her illustrious celtic descent: slight encouragement is required to provoke the proclamation but the expectation of her extravagances are not dwelt, that she is the Wife of Mr Fraser of Lovat. There is moreover greater self control but although exuberant gesticulation & tramping has taken the place of fury & frenzy: her face may occasionally be seen to become purple, her eyes to acquire a piercing brilliancy her voice to be raised: & a storm of invective appears to commence & terminate in a hysterical sob. She is warm in her sympathies & attachments: & has derived benefit from the society of some of the convalescent patients who have been able to see her native dignity through the tempestuous atmosphere of disease by which it is partially obscured. She is very stout but of active habits

No 509

June 1884 The improvement alluded to above is even more perceptible Miss Smyth still adheres doubtless to her custom of occupying herself to be addressed by her own name. Desirous of her own self government she has been deterred from her own papers or indeed from even reading newspapers in her Bedroom & the whole department has this for its amenity purpose. The exhibitions of morbid feeling occur & during them continued remonstrance may have a mind & she partially overlooks such error but shortly shining through the particular darkness & struggling against its own depths. She occupies herself busily writes to her relatives & partakes in domestic meetings but manifests a disinclination for due upon religious principles to attend one in the Theatre

15 May 1885 The progress delineated in last Report has gone on gradually but unequivocally until now when it has terminated in the complete & essential establishment of reason and sound affection. She submitted patiently & apparently from conviction to the long probation imposed & has willingly acceded to the suggestion of the Medical Superintendent that she should pass some time in the House of a judicious medical friend before resuming those duties & habits to which she has been so long a stranger. Her illusions & aberrations have been fully admitted although it is obvious that she retains a very indistinct recollection of the period of violence and excitement. She is extremely stout but healthy and active. —

Discharged. —

No 511

Admitted
1 May 1849

Susannah Pack. Unmarried. Educated as a gentlewoman of mild disposition pious sentiments and blameless reproachable character

1 June 1849

2 The disease is attributed to grief for the death of a Mother

3 Melancholia elevation: but much more frequently depression of spirits preceded the full development of the disease but no great constitutional change has observed

4 The patient labours under Melancholia

5 This is the first attack

1 June 1850

6 She has not exhibited any tendency to suicide

7 There has been violence of manner but no attempt to injure others

8 The family of the Patient is declared to be free from all hereditary predisposition to nervous disease

9 The warm & shower bath & laxatives have been resorted to as remedial means

10 She has been insane fifteen months but not secluded except in so far as she has kindly withdrawn from society

No 511

June 1849 This Lady Disease is presentes under the most agonizing degree of self recrimination. She accuses herself of a long series of evil thoughts & deeds: but her chief source of distress that she cannot be happy although she is fully conscious that it is her duty & that she would be an annoyance to her sisters. She is timid gentle; pallid unhealthy & sometimes giving expression to her sufferings by tears or moans but generally marks exhibiting the look of despondency & nibbling the extremities of her pink quest nagey & industry. She cannot remain seated or at rest during the day, but when placed in bed she never knows if there be a person in the room: but if alone her morbid confidence becomes agitated by fear & she is rendered hysterical. She is dark, anaemic, feeble: & has been ordered generous diet gentle exercise in the open air, & Pills consisting of Asaf. Pil Hyd. Sulph. Ferri: & Ext Gent. Sac.

June 1850 There is now much irritation in the Lady condition. The anguish & shock she has formerly suffered has been supplanted by calm melancholy. She cannot divest herself of the idea that she has sinned against God so fearfully & irretrievably that pardon cannot be extended towards her: that she has offended her sisters so deeply that she is permanently cast off from her home; but she can live under this painfull impression: She can sometimes forget it, dispel it, rest & feel as if it have an unreality. She places much confidence in those around & has contracted an attachment to her attendant which renders her infinitely happier: which mentalities & natural motions & creates a means of carrying out many measures for her relief. The Medical treatment has consisted chiefly in the employment of alteratives & presenting an ammonia & physical exercise the which she is averse as a remedy although she is an incessant pedestrian during her elevations of distress. Her bodily health has been improved. She is occasionally subject to attacks of acute pain in the Epigastrium & left side which seems generally to be connected with the distention of the bowels depend directly upon the irritation of the spleen. The application of , Cataplasms followed by Camphor Hydrocyanic acid & Sol. Ac. Asaf. & Ext have generally afforded relief in the course of ten or twelve hours. With great difficulty she has been induced to engage in occupations that was urged both with the views of engaging & of stimulating her mind; for when not agitated by fear there was a tendency

No 511

tendency to lethargy "To keep the flame from wasting by neglect."

2 February 1881 This patient has continued & now continues to be in the state described in the last Report. There is great irritation of the ammount of the disease but it is extremely probable that this is the result of unremunting discipline than of intrinsic change. Her family are desirous of trying the effect of removing & she returns home accompanied by an Attendant

Discharged

No 575

Admitted 26 June 1849

Elisabeth Lawton aet 38 Unmarried a Dispensaler of Gentle temper & respectable character

2 The disease is tinnitus & Dyspepsia & obstinate constipation

3 The patient has much addiction & reading & engages herself in religious exercises The disease appeared in a moment while at prayer

4 The disease assumed the ~~[illegible]~~ form of Melancholia The patient is restless & vacuous sleepless: She speaks incessantly as to the loss of salvation of cursing God & her inability to pray, & perseption by Satan, & her repudiation of Scripture. Her appetite is good. Constipation The senses are unimpaired the memory good

5

6 She has spoken of death as a boon but has not attempted to commit suicide

7 She dislikes her Father but is not virulent nor offensive She speaks & thinks only of perdition

8 Her friends are declared to be free from nervous disease

9 She has been treated for constipation

10 The disease is of three months duration but she has never been confined

20 October 1849 She has obstinate of Chamb[illegible] Immersion pouring at[illegible] & Continu[illegible] with [illegible] proposi[illegible] of Ammo[illegible] had for [illegible] means [illegible] & sleep[illegible] phenom[illegible] in whi[illegible] removal [illegible] R[illegible] her de[illegible] those [illegible] former restored alterat[illegible] Women [illegible] & pent[illegible]

No 515

October 1849 Was having been good ground for suspecting that the obstruction of the catamenia was the first of the series of changes terminating in Melancholia, tonics and Emmenagogues were combined with the stimulating purgatives which were otherwise indicated. Aloes Iron & Castor oil were given in the form of Pills made up with Extract of Hyoscyam that their drastic or nauseating properties might be modified. This Combination was used for months. The aid of large doses of Tinct Rhubd & Cast oil was sometimes required. Contemporaneously with these means Hyoscyamus & Morphia were given to procure rest & sleep. It is worthy of observation that the mental phenomena disappeared before either of the causes in which they were supposed to originate had been removed. The patient ceased to speak & began to smile. Disquiet & anxiety were displaced by composure her delusions were no longer attended & she derived those consolations from religion & worship which she had formerly done. Obstinacy & exercise completed her restoration. Did the sudden development of mental aberration depend upon the intended fanaticism of the moment: upon the mere consummation of long cherished & pent up emotions or the uterine evils?

Discharged

No 516

Admitted 29 June 1849

David Cathcart aet 45. A Mute by the Aquet Insania of amiable but agitable disposition

June 1882

2 She can be declared to be quite Rational. It is characterised by delusions regarding his both character & by great instability

3

4 He labours under Insanus Mania but is stated to have formerly been more violent. The disease has long been stationary

5 This is the first attack that presented no intervals

6 He has never attempted to commit suicide

7 He is apt to strike when provoked. He entertains no malice but conceives that people laugh at him: his delusions are introduced into every conversation

8 Two sisters are supposed to have been of unsound mind

9

10 He has been an inmate of Glasgow Asylum for eight years

No 516

June 1870 An Attendant was sent for this Gentleman under the impression that his domestication for so long a period in an Asylumm must have induced some respect and obedience to authority whether original or delegated — The staff however, connected with the Institution in which he had been entertained a very different opinion. They describe him as irritable, violent, pugnacious indifferent to the consequences of his acts & has determined to effect his escape & as known) several times actually succeeded in his attempt to elope. The Attendants were despatched to assist in the removal of this very formidable person. He accompanied them to Dumfries without difficulty or opposition: but was of course treated with a degree of vigilance & suspicion which were speedily found to be altogether unnecessary. He is most courteous affable & kind in his deportment to all: he in fact displays more of these qualities than any other inmates. But although presenting the aspect & manners of intelligence he is a perfect example of Mania with delusions. The latter consists in the belief that he has been at various periods of the world's history that he has occupied a prominent place & part in the political & social events of those times but acting in different capacities: that he founds his scientific fame which he describes & which it would appear that one half of the population of Europe pensioned several hundred years since as Marshall Nanbow. that he was equally distinguished in intercourse combats in Edinburgh where thousands perished in defence of the Protestant Cause: that his former opposition to Napoleon & sometimes in his behalf is a matter of history: that his last incarnation was as an American Merchant when he built Cities as New York & Boston: formed Canals twenty Miles in width & accomplished the triumph and [redacted] emancipation of the Republic as its President. There is a multitude of other visions all sincerely believed in & when slightly animated details with a fervour & earnestness which imparts a semblance of sanity to the creations of disease. He does not brook contradiction in fact to suggest a doubt of the memorable story of his Nativity both the wonder-loving of Europe is to dispute the authority of personal testimony & to insult his honour. It became speedily very

obvious that Mr C. has when managed kindly and judiciously, (most gentle conciliating) & inoffensive: so that he is not now placed under such special supervision & enjoys the ordinary liberty amusement & intercourse of the Community. He is of a striking & elegant figure and a robust & healthy

1 June 1851 These circumstances require to be recorded in order to keep up this patients history to the present time. In order to afford him greater scope for exercise to which he is partial as always to place his movements independant of those of the other inmates, he is now provided with a personal attendant who is constantly with him accompanies him in long excursions beyond the walls in various parts &c. This arrangement is not a consequence of increased excitement or the display of irritability of his character of docility & courtesy is still more promptly established by time & observation. He now records his former achievements, or rather he depicts his share in the Art & Act of war in a series of pen & ink sketches with a running commentary. These productions are not altogether destitute of merit: but their enormous number suggest the idea that the world must have been (for ages nothing) more than a bloody battlefield: to which he has the chief destroyer. Occasionally he constructs maps of his vast perspirations & of the improvement he has effected. Plans of fortifications, diagrams of implements of warfare, & Prussic engage his attention. It is probable that this pursuit has supplanted a disposition to demolish his clothes however little they might stand in need of repair such as exist during an earlier stage of his illness. His summary vengence against the Sheriff & other legal officials for his detention & exhibit his antipathy in so unequivocal a manner that some anxiety has experienced as to the effect of the visits of such functionaries. When the occasion went took place his manner has as bland patronising & kind as usual: his revenge was forgotten & he conveyed an impression of his past anxiety & resignation. His health is most satisfactory

June 1852

1 June 1852 Mr C. still enjoys the same comparitive freedom without abusing it; he joins in all amusements with zest & even boyish gladness: he has conciliated the good opinion of every inmate to whom he has attributes his attentions with perfect

impartiality as he may be as frequently per verting) one of the septuagenarian pamper as a slatty of his own rank & manners. His illustrated autobiography is continued whenever the state of the pencher permits pulling it down of startling dimensions. The character of the narrative & of it pictorial part has undergone no change, nor have his verbal delineations of his former exertions. In addition to his claims of different personalities, he repudiates the affinity of several of his own relatives under the aggravation that they are plate - brothers & practically upset that Lord Allerby has cut his feathers. The world of a sister we honour reticence not only without protest has with great gratification & pleasantry. She is still florid in countenance vigorous in frame and of active habits

1 June 1853 Upon one occasion this deputies proprietor of the patent has exhibited under rather perilous circumstances. He had been permitted to attend a public concert in Dumfries and had the misfortune of his spent which was under the guidance of a quiet & gentle manner attendant both to whom he had little allegiance. A request from this person that he would "come away" at the moment he was about to display his magnanimity by shaking hands with all around him replied to by a blow on the face. The station had the judicious presence of mind to ask his arm & he walked out with great alacrity & courage but in perfect quiet the arrangement probably prevented the further effusion of blood as the sheriff has a spectator of the assault the improvised injury was apologised for on returning to the hotel. It would disturb the symbol world point of sight in a comparative stranger to institute what his proceedings were to be that due to the exacerbation. In general he has maintained his reputation for good humour & courtesy: a denunciation of the sheriff or a police man who stopped him engaged in the detainment of some little rebel being the only manifestation of his choleric propensities that have been observed. He is looking more venerable: but ruddy & robust

1 June 1854 — McCathmore collector of Mr S.S. & Drums &c although deposited in Corpses & other receptacles are become cumbrous & unmanageable. His memory grows as his pictorial illustrations embrace the present & immediate & remember enfolds perspective in which myriads perished, in which the fate of empires and dynasties & in which he played the part of hero & conqueror. Here his interest is merely a business interest to that took place between Dumfries & Castle Douglas, the French troops being commanded by himself Marshall Narbone He has just finished a series of vastly representing the great Russian War in Aberlady Bay in 1845 in which after of a thousand ships of the line were shattered a hundred thousand men here destroyed & the capital delivered from the grasp of the invader. He runs Pilleau upon this eventful day; but on being conveyed to a church there appears in flannel he & all the patriotic champions have evaporated. Except in the "Vendetta" against the Russians & the enormous numbers there exists no identity not even similarity in these narratives. His invention is so constant & so copious as to render adherence even to congruity impossible. He is the Chevalier "Sans peur & sans reproche" in the community & never unsuccessfully feels an interest in all its members & concerns. The refreshing which he unwearingly craves is a bottle of Rum but he neither rejoices this nor any less palatable tincture

1 June 1855 — Mr. C. again manifested violence towards his Attendant whose extreme kindness & solicitude he immediately acknowledged by drawing his fore-arm and by lavishing upon all those favors which it is his power to bestow. By a recent arrangement he is again associated with his former attendant John Armstrong whom he values highly and who has invariably acted so judiciously & with so much tact that there are reasonable grounds for hoping that such ebullitions may in future be avoided. Mr. C. is busied as he has been these for years in the elaboration of his own history which comprehends that of Europe and America during the last century. The Bibliothedinous defeats of the Russians at Cramond, Constantinople, Berwick in which millions perished and "graves were thanded" and the heroism, death & assassination of the Marshall Narbone are the prominent features of this chronicle & of the graphic illustrations by which it is accompanied & which are reposed for the inspection of all visitors.—

1 June 1856 — There
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No. 516

He became a member of the drawing class during Winter: but his instructions do not appear to have influenced his own peculiar style of sketching. His aspect is ruddy, his frame colossal. —

1 June 1856 There are no vicissitudes of fancy and notwithstanding the constant obtrusions of the aggressions and antagonism of Russia upon the attention during the late war, there is no exacerbation of Russophobia of this gentleman to record. His opposition to the hostile power, his triumphs: are ale subjective; and he certainly devoted much less attention to the siege and fall of Sebastopol than to the narration of the mighty arm[s] and he had led, the invasions he had repelled, the hosts he had slaughtered in days gone by. At present he is engaged in describing a series of combats which took place in Galloway. it is worthy of observation that the numbers of the warriors upon both sides, are ale but countless and are equally so throughout his voluminous memoir millions passing across the stage and into eternity with a rapedity and frequency which would depopulate the world in a very short period, and secondly that perhaps as a reflexion from the political opinions which he is supposed to have held the troops commanded by him, in fact the only combatants engaged are yeomanry, militia or the tenants and dependants of proprietors. He places no confidence in mercenaries. A visit from his brother produced no other result than a manifestation of his characteristic extravagance and delusions. He walks much, is allowed frequent excursions into the surrounding country and is most tenderly cared for by a sister who visits him frequently but who is disposed to confirm him in his erroneous opinions ~~with respect to the Czar and Russia during the last contest. He entertained a deep dislike of the Duke of Cambridge Christopher Berwick in which military pursuits and parades were standards and the decorations and regulations of the Marshal Hanover on the grandest pastoral of the Chronicles of the episcopic Mitchinet by which he exhibited his accomplishments and which so captivated upon the inspection of the warriors. He became a member of the drawing class during Winter: but his instructions do not appear to have influenced~~

~~His constant state of excitement~~

1 June 1857 Mr C. spends his time most pleasantly and he concerns most profitably. Angling alternates with Map-drawing or Historical Composition: He is to-day ascending Criffel, to-morrow eloquently detailing his conflict, conquests and increasing wealth. His gold and broad acres multiply themselves, and the vastness of his possessions now outstrips the power of numbers. In proportion, to his acquisitions he argues the necessity for his return to active life, becomes more urgent: but his ardour to accomplish this object is not increasing and the means resorted to are the legitimate abuse of the authorities concerned in his detention, and the ~~unity~~ laws of the realm which enable them to effect their nefarious purposes. Except from Catarrh he has not been confined to bed or to the house during the whole year.

Nov. 1861 Since the last date there appears to have occurred nothing worthy of notice in this gentlemans history, an occasional attack of pain in micturition has called for some consideration and many hints at some future time demand close attention. Meanwhile my dis comfort is felt to a simple draught of Sp. Æt. Nit. serves to relieve Mr C. lives a life of unparalleled pleasure in his own imagination, he is either actually achieving wonderful victories or perfecting ones again battles that he had won in former days – Kings and potentates who have bowed down in humility continually before him and craving their favors from him – In literature science & art he has not rested during some of his millions of moments he has chosen to devote to the entire spending of every other light. With a medical man he talks of his discoveries in Medicine & Surgery & to a lawyer of his laws and government established in his days of power. In all departments he has been a leader & successful & has amassed immense land & wealth – He is robust healthy and active.

Nov. 1862 Mr Cathcart occupies his time in exactly the same manner as already has been so often recorded. His bladder has given him considerable pain for some time past. The pain is great and at the end of every micturition there is discharged a great quantity of mucus which gives the urine a thick appearance. Various

Dec 1863 Mr Cath... by his ... finishing ... again ... home ... by the ... His mi... By the ... Cathcart ... part ben... of drivi... is made ... him to ... in which ... some ... or a pot... Carrot wo... harder ... quite in ... & things

July 1864 Mr Cathc... writing ... has made ... to remedy ... tried to ... horrors ... Mr C ... sometimes ... Mentally ... world of ... Mr C ... in writing ... and dress ... to pack ...

remedies have been tried but with little result.
He is known all the year by his fishing habits in summer and his walks in winter. He appeared during the summer he was away at summer quarters but was found difficult to manage and next year it will be necessary that some modification of the arrangement should be made. Otherwise Mr Cathcart is well.

Dec 1863 Mr Cathcart is now in his usual state of health. He was visited by his sister and resided in the country with her for a fortnight fishing & walking but the weather becoming broken he was glad again to return to the comforts of the Carlton which he called home. Mr C occasionally much troubled by the stricture & by voiding with the urine a great quantity of mucus. The micturition is always difficult and frequently painful By the recommendation of Dr Craigie whom I saw on him when Mr Cathcart was at Dundee the 7th June Mr Cathcart was relieved with great benefit His sister was kind to him has attended his meals & drives & procured for him other luxuries. Mentally Mr Cathcart is unchanged. The slightest circumstance at once causes him to launch forth into some most interminable parallel case in which he was the hero. These would occur generally in some other life of his when he was educated as a physician or apothecary. His instruments for curing stricture &c are most wonderful & when disturbed & the marvelous cures he made in millions of cases that came under his care are quite incredible. He has he says killed salmon 1000 lbs in weight & thereon with a fly off cape knott &c.

Feby 1864 Mr Cathcart has suffered from a disturbance of his genito urinary system & the existence of stricture of the urethra has rendered his life one of pain & constant discomfort To remedy the evil Dr Braithwaite has been consulted and has tried on several occasions to pass the Catheter & bougie but this hitherto he has been foiled & owing to the discrimination of Mr C to suffer pain the attempt has been discontinued. Sometimes the pain & difficulty of making water is very great Mentally Mr Cathcart is unchanged. He still lives in a world of recollections of past stupendous achievements of which he is the hero, and his time is principally occupied indoors in writing accounts of his marvelous escapes in former times and during former existences. He goes out fishing & walking & is fond of the sport and active in its pursuit.

Continued after Case 538.

No 517

Admitted 6 July 1849 — Helen Adamson æt 28. Unmarried. Educated as a gentlewoman of available temperament

2

3

4 The patient is affected with mania displayed chiefly in fits of violence & incoherence upon subjects connected with her family

5 This is the first attack

6 She is affirmed to have attempted to throw herself into a Canal

7 She has, when excited, attempted to injure persons

8 A Sister has affected with disease of the Spine

9 The general health of the patient has been attended to

10 She has been insane for three or four years that passed the last ten months in the Glasgow Asylum

1 June 1850 — The characteristics of this patients Malady are paroxysms of great violence, turbulence & destructiveness. She not only suddenly conceives a handsome dress to destruction after the most unqualified & revolting abuse of her relations & offers indignity to those around but she calmly & stealthily inflicts an injury & appears to glory in the pain or annoyance which she has inflicted. Her favourite means of assault is by spitting. This is resorted to when comparatively collected. When excited she is

1 June 1851 — Miss A[illegible] from the frequent duration [illegible] & standing [illegible] whether the [illegible] one of [illegible] permanent [illegible] for [illegible] removed [illegible] designated [illegible] Asylum

No. 577

Memoriacal in her feelings & temper in her struggles employing every effort to destroy those with whom she contends or herself, adopting every expedient to accomplish her object never yielding until her strength is exhausted. She then remains in bed or in seclusion for days, pallid, menacing sullenly suffering with the shame of defeat or penitence. These paroxysms & agitation of a deep formidable nature are coherent in symptoms which have been regarded & treated as hysterical. She complains of acute pain in the left side of the chest, cough & herpes immediately & exhibits indications of [illegible] feelings. Her language is at all times delicate but on these occasions becomes revolting. Her memory cannot at all times be discovered: for days & for sentences she fails to pursue any particular & to preserve any connexion between her sentences. She still retains however a knowledge of & taste for music & from many of her original pursuits although it is for some only does she display any perseverance. The medicines prescribed have been chiefly of the classes of anti-spasmodics alterative tonics: the Iodet Valerian & small doses of Sol Arm Morph are still exhibited with the view of arresting the paroxysms during the existence of the premonitory symptoms and of mitigating the modification of [illegible] which is the most formidable of these. She is pale; but does not suffer from any [illegible] ailment is exceedingly powerful

June 1851 Miss A. Malady has assumed even a more desperate form than that described in the first report. She is still frequently furious & malignant: there occur periods of long duration in which it dangerous to remove her from seclusion: she is morose, degraded in habits language & tendencies; she suffers from periodical vomiting: is deficient & manifest much indifference to every matter whether it affects her individual comfort or happiness she now labours under specific delusions some of these are of a delusive character but the paramount & most permanent conception is that two little boys in a state of nudity & destitution stand outside her windows petitioning for sixpence. The irritability of the stomach, which is, however now regarded as one of the chain of symptoms designated hysterical has been treated by the use of Hydrocyanic Acid. Mixt of Bismuth &c; but is obviously

No 514

more under the control of purgatives and those of a drastic Kind

1 June 1852 In many respect the patient has improved. Combats have become rare, greate tranquility & repose of manner prevails: she engages sedulously & systematically in occupation she exercises sufficient self control as to attend Chapel & public amusements: Although she speaks in a most incoherent manner: she is much less disposed to obtrude her observations & those that are addressed to her companions do not now savour either of rabaldry or indecency. She has not been in seclusion for many months: but may generally be found in her parlour seated in her R & surrounded by several of her fellow patients to whose society she conforms: or reading quietly in the fields (garden the still suffers from chest pains) but the vomiting has altogether ceased. She continues to take purgative Medicine regularly: has an appetite. She has been provided with a private attendant she is enabled to take constant & protracted exercise. It is feared that although the mind has gained much in calmness it has lost in vigour

1 June 1853 This lady pupes through three distinct morbid conditions — I She is violent, combative, degraded: utters filthy screams & the most gross obscenities & so pertinacious that it is found sometimes to be expedient to yield to her desire to vomit, & to allow her to remain in Bed II She complains of uneasiness in the stomach & chest, moves to & fro on her chair: but when most agitated neither her pulse nor respiration betray the existence of illness When so affected she is dejected, subdued, & unresponsive to the pious motives which she represent herself to labour & craves quiet privacy & non interference IIIII She is calm, self possessed, entertains neither compromising her manners as a lady nor betraying the secret of her mental infirmity unless she is drawn into conversation when her impotence demonstrates the wreck & ruin of mind which sink under her plausible & placid exterior. No malady, or malady so called can be discovered to exist

1 June 1854 Surgeon has the same ... but not ... conduct ... the ...

1 June 1855 Report ... dated ... accept ... tion of ... be heard ... auspices ... in the ... with ... her insane ... that she ... interest ... has ... affected

1 June 1856 Although ... of this ... greater ... despond ... person ... an ... deranged ... workroom ... She ... without ... disturbed ... denies ... subject ... strength

No 61

June 1834 Irregular & food upon table. Pulse [illegible] Miss Allen does not as there is contemporaneous distention of the stomach & notices of either stomachic or remote disorder. Frequent [illegible] inflammations have been instituted in order to detect pneumonia but without success. Asthma has generally protected the regularity of the bowels modifies the tendency & but does not altogether control it. The mental matter seems to consist exclusively of what has been shall now be served no one effect appears to arise from this habit. The patient condition still corresponds & the description presented in last report except that the vomiting is occasional & the appetite

June 1835 Pt. is either sentimental and loquacious: silent & sullen: or agitated & combative. She is industrious during all these conditions except the last when she is generally secluded. The greater proportion of her time is however spent in the workroom where she may be heard to sing very sweetly the music acquired under happier auspices. She frequently accompanies Mrs. Balgarnie in her walks in the grounds & then indeed upon all occasions deports herself with much greater propriety & gentleness than formerly. Through her incoherence it may be gathered that she is comparatively happy that her thoughts dwell chiefly upon matters that were of general interest and not upon family or personal circumstances. Her health has much improved: the catamenia are regular and she is rarely affected with vomiting. Sometimes she suffers from Angina. —

June 1836. Although no amelioration in the mental condition of this patient can be affirmed there is obviously greater amenity of manners greater gentleness of disposition and less frequent recurrence of those periods of excitement which seemed to occupy an intermediate place between physical & physical derangement. She is a most useful assistant in the workroom where her voice is occasionally raised in song. She attends chapel and meetings for recreation without reluctance and without any tendency to disturb the comfort of those around. She walks & drives out: these various occupations being rarely subject to vomiting and her whole aspect suggests strength and health.

No. 817.

1 June, 1857. It is now understood that the seclusion of this lady for a day or rather her detention in bed prevents all those outbursts of vehemence and of position which formerly characterized in so formidable a manner the period of excitement. Even the paroxysms of screaming are of rare occurrence and she is daily found in her parlour engaged in sewing or demure & sedate and silent. She is on most friendly and respectful terms with her attendants who exercise considerable control. Her recent absence has been signalized by a sudden ebullition of violence during which twelve or fourteen frames of glass were broken. She is pale but of stout well-rounded figure.

Dec. 1860. This lady has become within the last year or two much changed. The paroxysms of great excitement which were wont to occur at frequent intervals have now entirely disappeared and instead she has become almost permanently cheerful and contented. She appears in fact to be escaping even in a patient the result of her frequent attacks of mania. Her bodily health has been on the whole and no special medical treatment has been resorted to.

Nov. 1861 Miss Adamson now and again has recourse to her former excitement & relieves sometimes the monotony of her life but the attacks when they do come on are of a modified character and are soon over. No treatment is resorted to further than keeping her confined to bed and the administration of some simple medicine. The greater part of her time is spent in silent sitting pattering to herself and occasionally amusing herself with a piece of work or a book. Sometimes she is very cheerful and disinclined to speak. She is robust and plump & pale

Nov. 1862. This lady's case possesses so uniformly that there really appears nothing fresh last report worth recording. She has not suffered during the past year from any bodily disease and her mental health has not been seriously disturbed. In the gradual approach to obstinate silence there are always to be remarked stages which pass insensibly the one into the other and in the

Dec 1863 Miss Adam... for a dec... health. ... many hou... spending ... passing ... becoming ... At the ... excitement ... the wal...

Sept 1864 Miss Adam... habits fo... time ... is which ... them thing... she is dis... a change ... to keep ... better ill... and sup... but displa... Associat... she is kind...

May 1865 No change ... tendency ... attention ... works at ... become of ... has suffered ... darkness ... and demen... out of d... to herself

progress downward. Then are frequent unnatural and transient depressions & that tendency which appear to be passed over and again reappears. Thus as this lady is here now and again occurring paroxysms of excitement which at a new period in the history of her case were continually appearing. Hyp. to continue both powders and to be stopped from any bodily violence.

c 1863 Miss Adamson has been occasionally laid up by constipation for a day or two but beyond that has enjoyed robust health. Mentally she is unchanged since last report she may however be said to be less seldom talkative & industrious spending more of her time in apathy and idleness than formerly. She joins in the amusements then danced without becoming so much excited by it as it were beyond herself At the menstrual periods there is always considerable systemic excitement apparently the result of pain.
She walks and drives regularly.

Lady 1864 Miss Adamson has improved considerably both in bodily health & habits since last report on. Mentally she may be said also to have improved in a corresponding degree and entering the days in which she is cheerful and industrious are now numerous than they formerly were. It may be said that this year she is decidedly better than she was last. This is the result of a change of attendant and greater care now being taken to keep her clean & improve her habits. And as cases could better illustrate the benefit to be derived from careful attention and supervision in to cases which was apparently just sinking into hopeless ~~dep~~ dementia. She now loves plays on the piano & associates pleasantly with her fellow patients.
She is under regular medicinal treatment and is much benefited

May 1865 No change can be recorded in this lady's state of mind. She remains taciturn uninterested occasionally destructive and requiring constant attention as to her habits. She is sometimes cheerful and sings and works at times she is utterly indifferent and seems careless of what become of her. Her bodily health has been on the whole good she has suffered from constipation as in former years and also has frequent diarrhoea. Miss A walks out regularly drives joins in the pic nics and dances and sometimes dances herself She is sometimes seized with fits of drowsy dress and appears to fall into a state of stupor, to herself then she shrinks around & dances until she was at length

to after case 5.18

No 518

Admitted 7 July 1849

Alexander Thomson Ætat 28 Unmarried. A Preacher of the Gospel (Free Church) of good disposition & liberal education

1 June 1850

2 Impaired bodily health active) in conjunction with hereditary predisposition is supposed to have led to his present condition

3 The disease has preceded by elevation of spirits and constipation of the bowels

4 The patient labours under Mania with delusions — These assume the form of suspicion. He imagines that some of his best friends are his worst foes, that they have entered into a conspiracy to ruin & persecute him & that they have aimed & are now carrying their designs into execution, by means of the tenets of Roman Catholicism &c. He is spare & attenuated & his Pulse is stated good. Surface Cola P. 96 small

5 This is the first attack

6 He has never attempted to commit suicide; but has endangered life by protracted abstinence

7 He is quite harmless & amiably disposed

8 He had a former insane who was at one time an inmate of the Crichton Institution

9 Alteratives, tonics, & the usual moral treatment have been tried

1 June 1851

10 He has been insane for eighteen Months nearly the whole of which has been passed in the Montrose Asylum

June 1850 For some Months subsequent to admission I saw a penalty free Mr J. has manifested a tendency to or he may be apprehended to economise his food as much as practicable on the ground that he has not a sense of the source from which it has derived or the means by which they who supplies it may be remunerated. He has however invariably yielded to exhortation, or to allusions to the summary Heroic practice pursued at Montrose & undertakes a sufficient quantity of nourishment without comment or interference. He is shy & gentle but somewhat eccentric in his manners. He stoops in walking; addresses all with a simper; is careless as to external appearance & passes his time in reading or in drawing rude sketches of heads or human faces which he connects with the history & sufferings of the latter years of his life. When interrogated these sufferings are detailed with a total & unvarying precision proving them to be stereotyped upon the memory. They consist chiefly of real events exaggerated & misinterpreted: but so mingled in the fiction or delusion that it is impossible to distinguish the different elements. He avers that he has been dragged naked & nearly strangled by a most respectable Clergyman that he has entrapped & almost reduced to extreme debility & undressed by his Landlady; that he has put in a hydrophobic dog that all the Officers in the Asylum here Roman Catholics: that all this has done for some purpose connected with Phrenology or Mesmerism or Free thinkism His conceptions upon these & all subjects are most vague & incoherent. He cannot step from this circle of associations. He is constrained to think in a certain manner & upon certain topics. As the mental condition appeared chronic, moral means alone have been attempted to mitigate the malady

June 1851 Mr J. Thompsons bodily health has somewhat improved through the use of Opium habit, he is more robust than when admitted. He has been visited by friends & relations but to them as to others he exhibits the same unchanging series of delusions & with an earnestness & energy which appears to indicate that he entertains hopes of becoming

170

No 518

the apart or sympathy or assistance of an unprejudiced mind various attempts have been made to direct the mind into other Channels & towards other objects. He has had almost unlimited access to the Library: he has been engaged first in Composition then in Copying he has been indeed to recall an early acquaintance with Music: but these expedients although attended by a temporary or partial success proved ultimately abortive. His perplexity and suspicion as to his past & present position: his fancied persecutions & fabulous martyrdom, shallowing up every faculty & fix down attention to themselves. His recognition of a former College companion in one of the Medical men gave no stimulus nor vivid satisfaction. It afforded merely another opportunity of repeating his tale.

1 June 1852 This patient has been transferred to the Pauper department for some time he appeared to be impressed by the change but rather as introducing him into a new scene of surrounding him with strangers: than as a deprivation of his real rightful position or of those comforts to which he had been accustomed. Latterly he has become entirely reconciled to the new circumstances in which he is placed he has formed associates in some men of educated although perverted minds: & his mind presents the same aspect obeys the same morbid influences & seems content to do so. He is calm, amiable, indolent & is more solicitous to understand why he was attacked, imprisoned & cashiered than to repudiate his foes, regain his freedom & assert his rights. His features indicate premature age but he never complains & appears to possess a sound health.

A Sinnott
Jo Southern Counties Asylum

517 Helen Adamson

Aug 1866

1 June 187[illegible]

Decem 187[illegible]

1 May 1876

Dec 77.

2 Aug 77.

April 17.

517
Ellen Adamson

This lady's case is unchanged She undergoes the same pheno already so frequently described
Her bodily health is good
May 1866 She regulates medicines regularly
In her last state she is sometimes distractive and frequently filthy habits but these continue to be improved by the kindness and care of the attendants
She suffered from a small abscess in the groin but nothing could be ascertained as to its origin.
She drives out regularly and joins in all the amusements.

June 1870 Miss Adamson's case is unchanged She suffers pretty from a similar tumour in the groin for which she underwent a surgical Operation which was successful. Her health is now quite established

Decer 1875 There is no change to note. Miss A's health has been very good since last entry Her mental state remains unchanged There is no recurrence of the local disease from which she recently suffered so permanently. General health good

May 1876

Dec 77. Miss Adamson has a fungoid growth, evidently of a malignant nature, situated on her left thigh just below Poupart's ligament & over the position of the femoral vessels. From the above history & from what I can gather it seems to be in the same position as the simple tumour recorded above, It is not possible to say if it has its origin in the Glands of that region but the probability is that it does. The growth has been removed several times both by elastic ligature when treated with ointment &c but it has progressed it grows again has now rapidly & is exhausting her strength & her patient

June 77. It has been decided not to interfere with the tumour any more at present because after it has attained its size of an orange, it remains stationary. At present it is being kept clean & disinfectants applied. Miss A has occasional attacks of vomiting & complains of great pain in her leg. She is getting Wine. Ferri et Quin citrate & Morphia occasionally when her pain is severe Bodily health is suffering considerably there is loss of flesh.

April 17-78 Gradually getting weaker There has been Retention of urine for a day or two & passed with catheter &c. See Parkes

No 519

Admitted 14 July 1849

John Hall Martin Æt 48 Unmarried. A Merchant of social but not dissipated habits: vain & ostentatious in his disposition: & amiable & conciliating in his manners

2 About six years the patient suffered from several attacks of paralysis the first attack occurring after bathing in the Clyde during the cold of February. His right side has subsequently weakened & he can walk a mile without fatigue. Greater strength now exists

3 The patient first gave indications of unsoundness in speaking & proceeding to France in order to assume a dormant title of nobility to which he has entitled & declaring that he professed letters from the Duc de upon the subject

4 The disease presents the features of the Monomania of Vanity: His manners is pompous but condescending he still retains the delusion that he has property in France & that he is of Noble descent: the only pretext for such a notion being that his mother was a descendant of a refugee papist Merchant who settled in this country at the time of the Edict of Nantes: & the only explanation of such a train of thought being that he acted as guide to some French Noblemen who visited Glasgow He has proposed to enter Parliament by becoming a candidate for an Irish Borough & prepared addresses to the constituency of Roxburgh. His most striking eccentricity for the past year has been that three of the greatest beauties of the West of Scotland with whom he has no acquaintance are prosecuting or about to prosecute him for breach of promise of Marriage

5 The disease has not been characterised by any remissions for the last eighteen months

6 In March last he once said that he would be inclined to drown himself in the Cromarty firth were it deep enough near the house in which he resided

7 He has no disposition to injure persons or property but he often seems noisy & violent when any attempt is made to control him

8 A Brother is affected with paraplegia

9 Change of scene & residence in the country have been resorted to as remedial means

10 His delusions have been conspicuous for two years He has not been placed in an Asylum

June 1850 On Mr. persisting his detention when he first assumed the nature of the establishment to which he had been surreptitiously entrusted but since that moment he has been constantly stated: although he often threatens imprisonment & prosecution for his illegal detention his gait is free & active, his style inflated: but his mental impairment is chiefly exhibited in general heedlessness & puerility of intelligence, in the absurd devotion to which he pays the females, & in the delusions which although not paraded to those who watch them are still confided to some & not appreciated. He spends his time in reading, wheel playing amusement & exercise. He passes both with a moderate appetite but it is respected with a strongly attentive and retentive memory. He never creases pen & supplies: but he is rarely certain whether he has exhausted a particular volume or not Although generally affable he invariably selects as his companions the persons of lowest rank & greatest pretensions in his group. This may be merely the result of preference founded upon simplicity of taste but there are reasons for suspecting that it arises from his opinions as to his own origin. Generally happy & hilarious: he frequently announces that he is about to die, that he is sinking fast: & makes a needless distribution of his wardrobe, appointing the largest portions to females even although they are children. The only indication

of disease which can be detected, apart from the mental phenomena are theirs, a slight halt or rather an uncertainty movement of the limbs in walking. But these symptoms remain [illegible] whenever he is introduced into the presence of females.

1 June 1853

1 June 1851

To the symptoms of our last annual examination stated above there is now to be added slight pale dreams & starting from sleep which taken in consideration with the nervous history of the individual & his corpulency have directed attention to the state of the heart, where, however, no indications of disease can be detected. In every other respect Mr. R. corresponds to the delineation recorded. He is frivolous, facile, vain, visionary. He believes all that he ever did as to his descent, claims & personal attractions & gaol greatness: but it has been noticed that he is more susceptible more easily depressed than formerly that he passes more of his time morbidly upon the past & that the departure of a patient is to him like the death of a friend & recalls all his sorrows, when such an event takes place he renews his attempts to obtain his liberation by addressing the Sheriff & his brother. He has been occasionally induced to write for the Hottentot periodical & has produced pieces indicative of great humour: but his life is generally passed as in former years. The brother to whom & whom he looks for aid is now prostrated by paraplegia.

1 June 1854

1 June 1852

Mr R. does not so readily nor easily accompany the members of his class in their perambulations through the grounds. He may be seen loitering in the vicinity of the Bowling Green. This may be the consequence of the absence of a sufficiently Aristocratic companion but is traced to a consciousness of infirmity. The innumerable letters addressed to his brother & the legal officials which he still continues to transmit & the conch in the same phraseology: & besides betray tremor of the hand: in fact they are occasionally illegible with these exceptions Mr R. enjoys good physical health. He does not now complain of the nocturnal panic to which he was subject: & although occasionally dejected he is not unhappy & is apparently most to be soothed by a joke or a game at cards, excited by a flirtation with a septuagenarian patient & thrown into ecstacies by a tea party.

No 619

June 1853 Mr Martins is more quiescent: he disposes of some hundredth part among his associates: & the Rs advantage of the opportunities of amusement & to play the gay & gallant Cavalier than he formerly was, when he can devise a pretext there is a disposition to remain in bed. When however in the power of females: his attentions become oppressive & absorb the right of spending suggest a certain impairment of language. When urged his vocabulary fails, & at all times it is meagre & inadequate. His forms of expression are infantile. His arrangement confused & vague. Latterly in a bibliotheca must be advancing. At one time there appeared greater difficulty in walking: but the affectation or indolence has disappeared. His aspect, however, is that presents itself with but the temperament is sanguine hyperphated & the features of the face coarse & fully

June 1854 Mr Martins present sentence (none is pending, or glancing over the pages of a heap of books of various kinds which are piled around him. His appetite is ravenous & unwarranted & he complains notwithstanding the frequent supply, pronounces that he cannot obtain enough. His literary labours does not tend to strengthen or store his mind, while engrossed in reading in a volume, he appears to return to the title page in order to obtain the information necessary for satisfying any inquiry as to the object of his studies: he never seems to part from any conception of the contents of a book he has just laid aside & apparently forgets that he has perused such book. It is clear that his impressions are retained or retained in such a manner as to form as materials for future delineation, as the basis of opinion or as facts to be applied to other inquiries. Yet Mr M appears to despise all composition below the rank of history or biography. For long periods he ceases to display any desire for — education, or to urge such desire: but this is followed by manifold activity, renewed appeals to the authorities, his brothers & incessant complaints as to the hardship of his fates. These effects are generally suggested by the removal of a companion.

No. 519

1 June 1855 Mr. B. devotes himself almost entirely to the development of schemes which he expects may eventuate in his emancipation. These consist in incessant appeals to his Brothers: to the Sheriff and legal authorities: the despatch of letters: surreptitiously and in attempts to engage associates who are about to return to society in the accomplishment of his objects. The repeated frustration of these plans & disappointment of these hopes have led to no-resources. He has formed no recent acquaintances, he walks alone, he rarely attends the amusements not even the Social Meetings in the Drawing room. An interview with the Sheriff, specially granted, in which he exposed his Mental condition, his delusions as to property & vagueness & exaggeration & imagination in which his whole history was submitted to the Sheriff by the Medical Superintendent has much aggravated this despondency and perhaps led to the event described in the following extract although grave suspicions are entertained that his conduct was suggested by the hope of exciting sympathy and thus accomplishing his desires.

1 June 1857. Mr M.

7 February 1853 Mr M. in Bed upon portion of Diarrhoea. Requested Port Wine which was granted. Took dinner & while dressing with the intention of getting up & appearing to pare his nails with the attendant's knife, he attempted to cut his throat. He made a deep incision across the belly of the Sternomastoid & Hyoid muscle, which bled profusely, although the large vessels could have been wounded. The wound speedily ceased to bleed, was stitched and cold water dressing applied. When visited calm: said wound was painful, wished his sister sent for: affirmed that he had taken the Wine Sacramentally. To be watched. Have speak."

His subsequent observations confirmed the view suggested above, that he did not propose to destroy life. His own relatives adopted this opinion. The injury healed slowly and without accidents and the patient resumed his former habits of dressing & thinking. He has derived considerable gratification from being allowed to subscribe to a Book Club and Circulating Library: & he conceived most erroneously that he had read all the works in the Collection belonging to the Institution. His health has not required attention —

1860 1861 Mr. Mar

1 June 1859 There have been periods depression observed in Mr Martin and there is much less buoyancy of spirit and youthful gaiety than formerly but no suicidal tendency has been detected. The amusements accessible are less valued and frequented and perhaps this increased reposeof character and independence of agreeable impressions to the original habits of the individual, although the

vigor of intelligence and clearness of conception have not been attained. Mr M. has been visited by the Sheriff and his brother. Both detected great inconsecutiveness of thought great feebleness of judgment: morbid ambition and a perversion of will which although compatible with the general propriety of demeanour rendered a greater degree of liberty inexpedient and indicated distinctly that guidance and governance would secure happiness while independence might entail an aggravation of disease and of those physical ailments from which he has previously suffered. Mr M is at present free from ailment, but takes little exercise.

June 1857. Mr M appears at present more obese. This Corpulency followed a severe attack of Influenza which was distinguished from what is generally observed, by the prostration, the protracted vigilance, & the degeneration of the discharges which usually takes place from the various mucous membranes into diarrhœa, and for a shorter time, into a profuse and purulent flux. The former was treated by repeated vesications, the use of glycerine, Cayd. Zinc Sol. - Sol. Nit. argent. and cerate during the application of the last. The patient was much depressed while indisposed, and is still sour and sullen. He is busily engaged in watching legislation relating to the insane.

Dec 1861 Mr Martin's history is the same from year end to year end. An immense activity towards the end of each quarter prevails. He writes letters to his brothers & D. Gilchrist copies them carefully and "enters" them. These often & promises paid to the mark of D. G. and his brothers that they would take measures to have him removed from his present confinement. For several weeks this excitement continues during which he asserts that he is going away orders new hats and makes preparation for the journey. As time however passes on and no movement is made he becomes threatening and demonstrative frequently demanding visits from Medical men and public officers and avowing that on getting away he will bring his case before the House of Commons after which he appears to forget his anxiety becomes dejected and retiring from himself more intensely up to books and continues busy quietly until towards the end of the next quarter. When the

Continued p 199

No 520

Admitted 30 July 1849

Ninian Robertson. Æt 26. Annandale. Attended of Divinity of mild disposition & quiet rather retired manners

1 June 1850

2 No cause of disease can be assigned

3 The disease came on gradually & imperceptibly. His ordinary health did not appear to be affected

4 The form of the disease is (mania) as thus illustrated by the Reporter "unsteadiness of temper, violence, strong dislikes to friends & to his home indicated by his absenting himself without an object & sometimes without the means of support of late he has become suspicious of the admixture of poison with his food

5 The first attack

6 He has not manifested suicidal designs

7 He threatens some of his relations but has not injured them nor others

8 There has been mental disease in the family

1 June 1849

9

10 He began to act strangely two years since but the existence of insanity was not suspected for some months. He has been an inmate of the Asylum of Laughton Hall for thirteen Months

No 520

1 June 1850 This is a person of morose & suspicious disposition. He can rarely be impressed into cheerfulness or even civility. He avoids doing that which confessedly would give himself gratification because it has been suggested by another or because it would impart pleasure to others. He habitually spends, planning the actions of others, seeming at all times expressing an indifference & calmness to all subjects & circumstances which even powerfully affect the feelings & interests of other men. He is sarcastic & bitter & does not even seek associates among the many discontented spirits with whom he is associated. There is a gloomy doubt as to the intentions as well as disenchantment to the familiarity of his companions at the bottom of this. These feelings are said to be marked manifestations of his original disposition. It is possible that they have a direction & his delusions if they have not supplied them character. At College he suspected his teachers of insincerity of stating what was inconsistent with truth when acting as a Tutor is a family he suspected the objects & acts of those around & fled to the woods & ultimately to the greater solitude of London & the district & seems to escape their machinations; he suspects that his Mother & friends are not his friends, that they have expelled him from home defrauded him of property & persecuted him. He receives the visits of a brother dubiously and permanently with the reservation of he be indeed his Brother

1 June 1851 Mr R. has during the past year displayed greater obstinacy for delusion & a greater impatience of control than previously He made a formal application to the Sheriff during one of his official visits stated his case fluently & dexterously pleading his general resentment & capacity for various occupations and carefully avoiding all his suspicions all the grounds, in fact, for declaring him insane. It has with some difficulty that his predominant delusions were elicited. He has latterly at various times argued the matter with the Officers, saying here, however a mind agitated by doubts & difficulties, tossed & trammelled by all powerful delusions & passions which only require circumstances & provocation to be dispersed into open & wild contempt. His habits are still reserved, morose & solitary. He repudiates all society sympathy and

in dull gaze. occasionally he may be found in a more amiable mood: when he may be induced to exchange a few observations upon ordinary topics or upon his former life. When thus mollified he requested the use of a hatchet which was supplied but was speedily restored by him expressing suspicion & anticipated destruction because it has impeded & deceived him. He is obedient to ordinary rules & free from all apparent bodily disease

1 June 1852 Mr R. has receded even farther from the sympathies & kind services of his fellow men. He is more taciturn sullen & repulsive. He is generally seen talking in a corner casting keen & rapid & furtive glances around: smiling occasionally when extravagances occurs: but withholding all response to kindness sometimes to the conventional salutations. When forced into conversation he affords immediate proof that his mental condition has not undergone any change: that he is deluded by suspicions and miserable because he is suspicious. His enmity to his supposed oppressors & persecutors against the deprivation of freedom to which they have resorted are more copious. He now appears too indolent & indifferent to engage in active exertion or to do any thing but submit to suffer his unhappy lungs. The visits of relatives dispel this lethargy: but he at once sinks back into his lapidude & reserve. There is a tendency to corpulency but no active disease

1 June 1853 Mr R. reads much: observes narrowly all domestic events attends all social assemblages: about such topics & assemblages as, in his belief, appertain to his position: & sometimes allows a gleam of rational light to penetrate through the obscurity produced by delusions as to his property: the malignity of friends & the ingratitude of all those who were his debtors. It is noteworthy that he does not now demand his liberty as one of the rights to which he may lay claim this feeling of the transactions of his circle appears to be in quest of food for his fancies of the ludicrous or to minister to that contempt which he does not designate to be felt towards his fellow patients. No friendships follow the compulsory intercourse of the common room. He stands alone: but seeming slumbering in his solitude. His whiteness has increased

1 June 1854 Mr R.

1 June 1855 Mr. R.

1 June 1856 There

No 530

June 1854 Mr R. has manifested gentle gentleness of late. Is this the mollification induced by breeding of see the foxes? He has been consistent to join in all easy games and certainly derives pleasure most merely in laughing at the motley groups by which he is surrounded, & the grotesque appearance presented by the awkwardness of some of the inmate mobile: but from his own humble performances. His occupations: tendencies, & peculiarities have, in other respects undergone no modification, nor have his thoughts assumed a higher or wider range. His gait has become strong & stout, but there appears to be some slight spinal curvature. The suspicion of such an affliction is an insult, & examination would be resented or repelled as a grievance & a assault

June 1855 Mr. R. is a persecutor upon a small scale. He brooks no familiarity from any of the patients with whom he is placed and inflicts a blow wherever his code of respect & courtesy is transgressed. To certain of these offenders he entertains a dislike & is disposed to inflict what he styles punishment but what they regard as oppression & cruelty. Such acts are sometimes committed during the night, & have precipitated the removal of his victims who generally belong to the weak and fathomless class. His look indicates suspicion & defiance: but he gives no further proof of these feelings. For nine months he has been a member of a trenching party and gives his whole strength and energy to his daily task.

June 1856 There exists reasons for believing that morbid mental action has extended its influence. Among these may be adduced increased moroseness, a great disposition to select the floor as a resting place, and the repetition for many hours of some vague or altogether unintelligible phrase "to thaw, to thaw" - or the black stone of unnumbered eternities" - These or similar words are sometimes chanted and are persevered in when addressed, admonished, ridiculed with augmented earnestness and imperturbable gravity - Upon the other hand Mr R reads verse. He has engaged in the study of Latin Classics, and perused a large portion of Virgil during the Winter without the aid of the dictionary or translation and he continues to be a member of the trenching party. The exercise inseparable from the latter occupation has secured to him both

No 520.

the time and robustness of health.

1 Dec 1859. 1860. R has, during the past year, displayed greater solicitude for liberation, and a greater impatience of control than previously. He made a formal application to the Sheriff. During one of these official visits he stated he can forbid and disbelieve, pleading his general deportment and capacity for various occupation and carefully avoided all suspicions, alike the grounds in fact, for detaining him in ward. He [illegible] with some difficulty that his permanent delusions were theists. He has likewise, at various times, argued the matter with the officers, having last, however, his mind agitated by doubts and difficulties, bred and nourished by able procedural delusions and professions which only require circumstances and provocation, to be displayed only for such social favors. His habits are still reserved, morose and solitary. He repudiates all worldly sympathy and intercourse.

1 June 1857. Mr R is again engaged in garden-work, and has been rewarded by increased brightness of person and cheerfulness of visage. He may occasionally be inclined to engage in conversation upon such theological subjects and then professes bold and bald scepticism. He has been the case of his whole life. He is fond of upon the impossibility of obtaining any other proof of the being & existence of God or of any thing outside ourselves except what we ourselves supply. He has lately chosen French, in place of classical authors for perusal and has of pursued a wish to engage in the cultivation of Music, a proposal which is supposed to be unfortunate among his friends.

Dec. 1861 A corner of the gallery in which he resides is Mr R. favourite place the books which he was formerly fond of perusing but regarding their contents are now discarded an instinctive silence is chiefly maintained. During the summer and great part of the spring Mr R was an assiduous outdoor worker. He has been very healthy. He holds no communication with either the officers or his companions but seems happy and contented.

Nov. 1862 Mr R's case remains unchanged He has been visited by some friends and an occasional letter has been written by him. On an occasion he was much excited & sent for one of the Medical officers asking what was the matter & informed him that he knew that there was a man dead man lying in a certain room. He appeared at the moment to be in a state of great terror. Nothing else

Dec 1863 Mr Rankin [illegible] some pain [illegible] staying [illegible] the dripping [illegible] has occasion [illegible] any complaint [illegible] & seemed [illegible] seem pleased

Mr R [illegible] both [illegible] superintendent

July 1864 Mr Chaney [illegible] He has [illegible] that pain [illegible] manifested [illegible] & does [illegible] becoming [illegible] not one [illegible] but there [illegible] pleased as [illegible] He seems

May 1865 Another [illegible] looking [illegible] He seems [illegible] been there [illegible] occasionally [illegible] He is tidy [illegible] keeping his [illegible] Mr R was [illegible] but takes [illegible] that appearance [illegible] to pass away

May 1866 Mr Robertson [illegible] nothing [illegible] part yesterday [illegible] He walked [illegible] He has

of importance remains to be recorded. Health good.

Dec 1863 — Wm Kinsman Robertson is to be found alone in his gallery generally in some quiet corner standing or leaning backwards against the wall saying nothing. During the summer he has been employed with the digging party and works with considerable shadiness — On one occasion Wm R has manifested considerable excitement without any assignable cause. This state continued for a day or two & seemed to yield to the simple purgative medicines that were prescribed —

Wm R's general health — walks at exploring & looks well No particular change has taken place since last reported on.

July 1864 — No change has taken place in this case since last report. He has been regularly a member of the working party when that party was in operation but otherwise he is kept unemployed. He has now entirely given over reading & does not care as he used to read for the purpose according to the English fashion & understanding not one word. He is occasionally reported as noisy at night but there have been no attacks of furious noise awaking such as he is formerly given to indulge in.
His general health is very good.

Jany 1865 — Another year has passed over Wm Kinsman Robertsons head without making much change on it. Wm R may be said to remain in the same mental state. He is quiet in the extreme has of late been shown any of those outbursts of noise which he was occasionally wont to display.
His bodily health has been good an occasional purgative dose having been all that was found necessary.
Wm R works a little in the garden at present at the amusement takes no part in them sits much alone with his eyes shut apparently self absorbed. Rises at occasionally and goes to bed.

Jany 1866 — Wm Robertson pursues here no changes
Nothing of importance has occurred to Wm R during the past year to call for remark
He walks out regularly never associates with any one
He has been visited by his brother —

No 523

Admitted 23 Aug 1849

Daniel Bragg Ast 53. Retired Captain in the Merchant Service in good circumstances & Quiet & inoffensive in disposition

2 The disease is traced to a fall which he sustained about five years since: & has been marked by debility of Constitution & progressive decay of intellect

3 The disease has ushered in by depression and has been complicated with paralysis & occipital convulsive attacks

4 The Medical reporter insists upon loss of memory; falsity of suspicion & irritability but the patient is evidently laboring under the Monomania of ambition associated as it generally is with General Paralysis

5 There has at most lucid intervals: the exacerbations commencing with pain in the back part of the head loss of speech & prostration

6 He has no inclination to commit suicide

7 At the commencement of the disease he destroyed Clothes furniture & he now threatens destroy burn or shoot the keepers for theft & other imaginary offences

8 Several relations of the patient have died of apoplexy

9 He has been treated by Medical Men in various places for organic disease of the brain

10 The disease has existed for three Months. He has not been confined in an Asylum before

13 May 1850

No 523

13 May 1880 In this case the progress of deterioration & decay has been as yet slow. Symmetry, the features of the face when admitted contrasted with those which it now presents the absolute change is very obvious. The patient usually exhibits preoccupation of mind, he is now fatuous & vegetative: he then appreciates upon the hundreds of ships which he commanded or has built; upon his wealth & former with loyalty: he now emits shouts of pleasure or defiance, or triumph & although his gestures demonstrate that he exercises a mechanical choice in the perception of a harp he cannot detail the names or merits of the respective: formerly his language was meagre & limited in its range by the paucity of his ideas now articulation is impaired & although he can occasionally speak intelligibly the conclusion of each sentence becomes substituted the words running into each other & ending in a laugh or loud howl: when admitted he walked in a shuffling unsteady manner & generally in a circle: he now staggers or fails to support himself at all reclining much to the left side. His powers of locomotion may however much at one time enabling him to move about with a shift through dangerous pace & appearing at another to be entirely abolished. It is probable that these differences correspond to the recurrence or non-occurrence of attacks of cerebral congestion. Such forms of disturbance are indicated, by vomiting, by greater somnolency & lapse into & by torpidity of the bowels & anorexia: but have as yet been unattended by convulsions or other paroxysms. The disease was at first treated by the Bl. Lec. Acetic but latterly the remedial measures have been limited to the regulation of the digestive functions: the exhibition of nutritious diet & incessant superintendance. He has required & been served the special services of an attendant. He is to reside in future with his sisters whom he still recognises & loves similarly watched & assisted

Discharged

No 524

Admitted 4 September 1849 — Robert Blackwood Æt Unmarried. A Publisher of

to some & generous disposition & liberal education

2 "The immediate load of distress which had pressed for many years upon his mind as the head of a large publishing & printing concern" was supposed to have been productive of derangement: but from other sources of information it has been learned that habits of indulgence if not of intemperance may have contributed to the same result

3 The disease now ushered in by violent excitement attended by a coated tongue, great vascular plethora & the symptoms of phrenitis itself

4 The form now assumed by the disease is that of General Mania The patient is incoherent since the subsidence of excitement: the mind has been considerably broken down, rambling from one thing to another with little regard to the laws of association. He is imbecile & imaginary degraded in habits: & although regarding seclusion as a grievance inflicted by his relations from sinister motives: he does not appear to retain a clear conception of the relations in which he stands to his former occupation "For the last four years" observes Dr Moir "I have observed a defect in the vision of the right eye, the ball of which became prominent, accompanied by dilatation of the pupil as if from some internal pressure. This I have ever looked upon as the most unfavourable symptom so far as ultimate recovery is concerned: but the prominence has during the last month become much less: & he now eats & sleeps much better"

5 This is the first attack. He has been deemed to be calm & lucid for hours

6 He has been heard occasionally to wish for death

7 He has manifested much violence & dislike to others: both the arm of an attendant & while cherishes antipathies against members of his family & former friends

8 A Scotch

9 He has [illegible] Vander

10 He is [illegible]

1 June 1850 The most [illegible] of fellow [illegible] assisted [illegible] on for [illegible] III Scotch literary [illegible] of almost [illegible] hundred [illegible] spread [illegible] aggran- [illegible] contain- [illegible] recognis- [illegible] & chara- [illegible] the rest [illegible] friends [illegible] immortalit- [illegible] that whi- [illegible] the pecu- [illegible] valley [illegible] inspiring [illegible] embraced [illegible] friends. [illegible] & those [illegible] friends & [illegible] upon gro- [illegible] the inter- [illegible] II An in- [illegible] from dep- [illegible] a degree [illegible] touches [illegible] obey the [illegible] Dumfries [illegible] other Asy-

No 534

8 Another committed suicide

9 He has been residing for the last month under the care of Dr Vander Byl at Woodville

10 It is believed that he has been insane for several months

June 1850 The most leading features of this patient's (Mania) may be enumerated as follows. I Irrestrainable loquacity which may, at long intervals, be arrested by a brief period of fullness & balance, but generally flows on for hours, characterized by [illegible] & hyperbolical allusion II Incoherence in the stream of his narration. Anecdotes of literary men are mingled with personal adventures: the genealogy of almost every noble or even respectable family with which he claims kindred or connexion & this claim extends nearly to all is overspread or interwoven with professional details or visions of immense aggrandisement: each part of this patch work being incomplete containing a truth but also a falsehood: & connected by no recognisable law or relation III Delusions affecting the honesty & character of various individuals. He is persuaded that he is the victim of conspiracy & spoliation: that his most firm & faithful friends have betrayed him & are members of the plot: that prof & immoralities prevail between individuals of irreproachable conduct: that while on service in the Germany Cavalry he rode his horse to the summit of Bothwell Seat & that both have precipitated to the valley beneath the horse escaping unhurt & the first having a stone injury upon the head. Such are examples of the multiform errors embraced by his imagination IV Hatred towards his relations and friends. These antipathies are chiefly directed against his brothers & those most intimately connected with him in kindness and are founded in some cases upon utterly frivolous grounds & others upon grounds calculated if real, to inspire irritation but not to justify the intense dislike & threatened vengeance which he entertains V An inability to remain at rest. He must be doing something from day to day on the eve of starting for London where his presence is required: he walks incessantly from place to place moves the furniture touches parts of the walls & the floor & even when seated his hands obey the promptings of the instinct VI He is irritable & destructive During night & apparent sleep he will suddenly attack the attendant who remains in the room with him & even during the day when

interfered with he is apt to inflict injury. These paroxysms are of short duration. Books, paper, snuff boxes, spectacles, clothes are daily sacrificed upon the frequency of these outbreakings it has become necessary to deny him many of these indulgences which he still covets VIII his habits are degraded. He is not only slovenly & careless in other mentions of personal appearance but he tears his apparel considers portions of it to the fire & then vociferously denies that he is the perpetrator of the offence. He rarely uses the Chamber vase in the fire, the spittoon or in his dish: examines his nails & bed & paint & plasters the walls with faeces. The latter act has cast a doubt upon the conclusion that these habits constitute symptoms of power over the Mr B. is more cleanly in all essential matters his condition corresponds to the delineation given. His pallid countenance & debased aspect the phrenitic character of the first stage of the malady, the protrusion of the right eye, the partial defect of vision & the fact that the patient's father died of symptoms & that members of his family have been affected with hypertrophy that tumor or deposit within the Skull might be the cause of the symptoms detailed & the treatment has regulated in accordance with this view, Pills containing Hyd. Pot. Hyd c. cret. & Ext. Cannab. Ind. were exhibited for several months in conjunction with the Ol. Lic. Ds. but latterly Cathartics have alone been given.

4th January 1832

1 June 1832

There has been less excitement & less violence during the past year less impatience of control & of the inevitable restraints of seclusion & discipline: but essentially the patient's condition has not undergone any amelioration. He walks calmly & contentedly within the attendant over the surrounding country: he meets former acquaintances he attends the amusements in the institution: & is with rare & brief exceptions in good humour or even cheerfulness by many. The right eye is no longer prominent, though still affected with & his physical strength is much augmented. In addition to the mental phenomena previously recorded it has been observed that he collects & conceals about his person, scraps of paper, morsels of earthenware & other worthless & despicable articles to which he evidently attaches some value: but of which he disclaims all knowledge when discovered & placed before him He is likewise more inclined to boast of his position, speculations in trade, & future projects. His ambition is displayed chiefly in his correspondence but frequently animates his ordinary discourse. His schemes are gigantic: but are regarded by

those who are competent to form a judgement as to the relative of advantage with the capabilities of the real enterprises in which he was formerly engaged. A visit from Dr Mair produced much irritation & failed to recall any healthy or natural sentiments & seemed to confirm rather than weaken his suspicions & delusions He receives the visit of Mr Bird with great cordiality, plays Billiards with him & indulges in copious illustrations of the past critical, anecdotical & Lacedanaikan. The same hesitating & want of sequence & connexion characterises these portions of Autobiography but there do occur pounds summy which he is comparatively adroit & collected although even there is a very obvious absence of harmony between his position & his thoughts habits & objects. During the winter he has subject to chronic diarrhoea which was easily controlled by small doses of Pulv Ip. c op. It is probable, however, that the irritation of the intestinal tube of a visitor has owing to the unsatisfactory state & unwise manner in which the food has proceeded: it has occurred that the frequency of the stools should rather be attributed to the nice of the patient than the irritation attendant to

1st February 1862 Until the 11th December 1861 this patient continued to enjoy robust health. Although still restless: he had reacquired habits of cleanliness & to a certain extent, of neatness & displayed much energy & activity in all his proceedings, upon that day he attended chapel, dined out & partook of dinner without any indications of indisposition but in the afternoon loss of muscular power in the right leg was followed by an involuntary plastic demonstration convulsions at first general & then of right side & top of Antecranium after to totally unconscious, cupping in the temples & the exhibition of calomel he was able to articulate & the reflex motions of both sides have partially reestablished. In the course of twelve hours the immediate consequences of the attack had disappeared: but the patient remained debilitated restless hesitating & impatient. The pleuralgia was successfully combated by the continued use of Lact. Act. For some time it became necessary to direct attention to the state of the feet which had been rather severely burned by the application of hot pans while the patient was in a state of Coma. Fomentations by means of Spunge piline Collodion & ultimately the Ung Resinos: seemed to produce a healthy action in the parts but the sloughs did not separate On the 30 Dec (Mr B has attacked by vomiting which continued for two days although promptly treated by the exhibition of

No 524

Calomel & Colocynth & the continued use of Hydrocyanic Acid. This new condition was preceded by capricious & irritability & followed by numerous new hallucinations of all the senses. The three following entries may be quoted from the Day Book "31 Dec 1851 P. 80. Had a restless night. No vomiting since 2 A.M. Hears voices of brothers sisters & in water closet as if from behind. Urine but no stools during day. Bowels relieved through cast off repeatedly" "1 Jan 1852. No vomiting. Loose stools. Complains of pain of Bowels. Conceives that he is pouring with the whole of the skin of the back. Sensation masked by clothes. His fuller estimate of the elevation of bowels has to day developed into a delusion as to their origin & nature. He hears his brother & sister, he hears whispers where there is no sound & mistook Dr Goldhurst for his Brother" 3 P.M. Passed Urine of nearly a green black Colour Density 10.14. Emitted an hea. No blood discs seen P natural: no vomiting, voices audible Nitrat. Pot. has now presented with alternate fits of Hydr & Cret. The Urine after fall in density, but all traces of albumen disappeared. At this stage the patient had total Retention irritable & irrational at one moment writing out an order for a large sum of money in favour of the attendant whom the next he despised & depised. On the 22 Jany he had again fierce & with Convulsions which were at first interpreted by bleeding & the treatment formerly pursued but continued for five days with very brief intermissions. On the establishment of complete salivation they ceased altogether. The report subsequent to this is that Mr B. is voracious, speaks loudly. Is unquestionably deaf. Articulation much impaired. He rubs his left arm but there seems to be still a want of coordination between opposite sides & between the hills & more & the hills & more in a certain direction to a certain end" Gradual improvement occurred until the 7th Feb when a Boil was observed on the sacrum which rapidly increased in size involving the surrounding tissues deeply & produced marked Constitutional effects. Leeching, fomentation & ultimately cutting down to the bone seemed to afford relief: but rapidity of the upper extremities, & bloody Urine intimated the approach of deposition upon the seventh day of the disease & Death ensued without any return of Convulsion or Coma.

Died

20 Helen Adamson. Single. continued from page 171

20.11.77 Miss Adamson died on the 20th day of November 1877. Death being caused by the Exhaustion due to the Malignant tumour in the thigh.

No 526

Admitted 18 Sep 1849

George Agnew Æt 54 Married. Sheriff & Clerk County of Bigtown. Disposition good & convivial. Education respectable

June 1850

Vide case 372 Vol page

2 The disease has been caused by the abuse of intoxicating liquors

3 It was ushered in by considerable depression of spirits

4 The disease now presents the form of monomania of ambition they being not only the desire but the profession of unattainable things

5 This is the second attack after an interval of two years duration

6 There do not exist any general tendencies. He has too many motives for retaining to many means of enjoyment life to think of throwing it away

7 His morbid trains of thought are especially excited by the presence of his relatives & he is rendered irritable by position of his extravagant notions

6 Oct 1850

8 His ancestors are designated "nervous" but it is known that many of his relations have been insane

9 Both purgative & alterative medicines have been freely administered of the last three weeks but without success

10 The disease has continued for several weeks. The patient was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution for twelve months

Stimulat... pressure... statement... escaped. ... in Sept... disappear... application... upon the... attendan... shall by... the first... blisters... assumed... entertain... to assum... for some... Calomel... the most... by the app... his former... of his dep... want of ... jump to...

Mr Agn... last rep... Condition... greater ... but be ... & obtain... under a...

No 526

June 1850 — Stimulant & narcotics were at first given in this case as the symptoms bore some indication of the delirium of drunkards: & his own statements justified the belief that he had been accustomed to excesses. But it became necessary to suspend these means in consequence of the supervention of bronchial pneumonia which disappeared under the use of Sod. Ant. with anodynes & the application of Blisters. When apparently perfectly recovered & upon the 7th day he had seizures during the night & convulsions attended by profound coma & paralysis of the left side. These symptoms disappeared after bleeding had been practiced the system placed under the influence of mercury & tartarized blisters applied to the inside of the thighs. A similar attack occurred in the month of March: & apprehensions were entertained about a week since that a third was about to occur: but there were symptoms after the abstraction of a few ounces of blood by cupping & the operation of a dose of Calomel. Mr A. is now recovering his physical strength & the mind does not appear to have been enfeebled or impaired by the affections alluded. The primitive delusions have disappeared his former pursuits have been resumed & the amiable peculiarities of his disposition appreciated though they are a little touchy and want of high principle, again promote the cheerfulness of the group to which he belongs

Nov 1850 — Mr Agnew has gradually acquired vigour & activity since the last report & he is certainly as sane & as favorable a condition as when first discharged. There has been latterly greate impatience to rejoin his family than was before the case but he has joined in all amusements & endeavoured to afford & obtain as much enjoyment during his seclusion as circumstances would admit of

Discharged

194

No 528

Admitted 18 October 1849

Walter Augustus Smith. Æt 47. Connaught. He was educated as a Clergyman of the Church of England. His abilities & attainments are said to have been of the first order

Vide case 417 Vol page

2 It is probable that the excitement of more liberty contributed to produce the present attack

3 Loss of appetite or abstinence precedes the appearance of derangement

4 The patient now presents all the features of insanity. He has been violent, destructive: he has passed hours in prayer followed by hours of extravagant folly & puerility: he has made expensive & useless purchases & entered into arrangements inconsistent with his real prospects, his actual means & even with each other: he has been lavish with his gifts to unworthy persons, he has addressed persons in Hebrew, Greek, entered a Church with a branch of a tree in his hand pointed to a papage indicating his own divinity & then left the place: he has been sleepless, restless, variable in temper, pursuit, purpose: he has appeared to faint & emerged from syncope into fury. he has abstained from food during the whole day & then feasted at midnight: he has lost flesh & looks pale & haggard P. regulated by Medicine. T. Contracted. R. rapid

5 This is the second attack after an apparent interval of three Months

6 He has not manifested any suicidal tendency

7 He is malignant & vituperative towards former friends. and apparently a person appointed to wait upon him

8 His fat

9

10 He has

1 June 1850 For m

No 528

8 His father died of Epilepsy & a brother has been Melancholic

9

10 He has been insane for about a fortnight. He was formerly confined in the Cheshire Institution

June 1850 For many months subsequent to admission Mr. S. was haughty domineering exacting, abusive, & extravagant. These qualities evidently emanated from the delusion that he was God or a superior being endowed with power wealth & wisdom. It is probable that they were sustained by recollections of the freedom of which he had so recently tasted & so much abused & of the unrestrained gratification of his wild & wildest caprices which his impetuosity had obtained. His display proceeded however upon the assumption that all those around were not merely inferior, but base, criminal, & unworthy of either respect or kindness. With characteristic waywardness he extended confidence to the few who had taken advantage of his heedless & exclusive statement of his desires to make them his tools as well as his friends. These views & feelings led to demands which could not be listened to: to indignation because his unreasonable & ridiculous wishes were unattended to: to interjections & menaces towards those who opposed him: communications to the authorities figures Schweak, or by symbols or Hebrew words indicating Omnipotence; drawings on the paper of his own significant of his titles & power or of the fate to which he condemned his enemies & to great violence, & excitement. Seclusion became absolutely necessary to repress these exhibitions: but with the exception of the introduction of Sol. Mur. Morph. into the food the administration of medicine was impracticable. Sleep was restored & as he takes much exercise accommodating himself in this respect to the movements of the gallery which he inhabits: his bodily health is restored & his mental condition much mollified & improved. He is now dignified bold & energetic: but more calm courteous & respectful. Many of his intellectual pursuits are resumed: & he has regained his ability & cleverness: but these are now displayed in active life rather than in seclusion: he is now an accomplished man of the world rather than a student & philosopher. All indications of his assumed divinity have disappeared: but it is not

believed that the claims or delusions upon which it is founded have ceased to exist

1 June 1851 This patient continued until the commencement of the current year, to associate with the inmates or with such of them as had been selected as congenial; to cultivate those elegant accomplishments which constituted them chief bond of Union; to take advantage of all means of active enjoyment & to present the aspect & bearing of a reasons & independent of not a happy & contented spirit Suddenly or almost suddenly & from no apparent cause except the departure of some of his associates; he exhibited indications of debility dejection & fear. These feelings ultimately matured into panic & despair. He had the return of retributive disorder he was about to die: he had offended & was deserted by his God: he had the of special divine vengeance. This condition seemed to paralyse & overthrow every energy. He could not bear solitude for a moment. Not only was he watched during the night but in order to obtain the feeling of security he required to hold the hand of his guardian. Although dependant upon others for even the hope of life he was irritable capricious & seemed at all times impressed with the feeling that his experience had made to relieve him than his position called for, that his sufferings were not understood nor pitied. His condition at this period realised the descriptions of the most acute form of Dyspepsia in other words disease of the assimilative organs reacted upon the cerebro spinal system & thus indirectly originated the painful & anomalous state of the system to which he was a victim & which he misinterpreted as real organic changes. His mere sensations was combated by stimulants, anodynes, & antispasmodics: attempts were made to regulate the digestive organs by alteratives, tonics, & laxatives but great difficulty was & still is experienced in inducing the patient to persevere in any system of treatment, to comply with recommendations obviously calculated to place him in a more favorable condition for the restoration of health: or to make any exertion for the recovery mental tone. He has remained in bed for many months: under the impression that he is so much debilitated that the upright position would prove fatal or injurious: really he is roused by the very precautionary measures he uses the additional pretext that he never sleeps & has not slept for months. It is very obvious, however, that he is less : that his feelings are more agreeable & that even

1 June 1852

1 June 1853

No 528

physical strength has augmented although he is still pale emaciated & haggard

June 1852 This patient has at least resumed some of his former pursuits. He reads but does not study & affirms that it is impossible for him to direct his attention to any subject for more than a few seconds. An interest has been displayed in contemporaneous history: & he both opens his newspaper & selects his books. His dexterity is however shunned: & he endeavours to elude observation. He covers one side of his face with a handkerchief held in his hand & cannot be prevailed upon to show his tongue; practices which have arisen by the result of a supposition that his aspect has loathsome and disgusting & that he has a mask of complete & that it has incumbent upon him to conceal his deformity. When taking exercise prescribed for him he performs the allotted task as a task & by stealth & that he is not brought into contact with his fellow patients. His pace is slow, shuffling, & difficult & he pleads weakness as an excuse for inactivity & as a ground of exemption for what he still pertinaciously regards or affects to regard as a punishment which he merits but which must not be rendered too cruel & oppressive. He is no longer & has not for a year past been allowed to remain in bed but he spends the greater part of the day upon the Sofa covered with cloaks: pallid, shrinking, shivering, partly from cold, partly from agitation. He is now gentle, shy, submissive & complies with all directions & commands rather however as part of discipline than from any recognition of their propriety. It is worthy of record that among his papers there exists a testamentary document enjoining his brother to compensate by gifts to the officers &c: for the calumnious vituperation he had lestowed upon them when excited. He has been urged to take a nutritious & abundant diet: his bowels have been regulated: & Sod. Seni. has been exhibited for a long period as a suitable tonic

June 1853 All attempts to induce the recluse & retiring habits he cherished gradually to lessen as he took exercise have failed He has been carried down stairs: a carriage has been provided he has been accompanied by an Attendant whose presence & appointments were supposed to be acceptable to him: he has been frequent opportunities of emerging from his room alone & unobserved: but there is unconquerable reluctance superadded

& the sense of debility which sedentary habits, vitiated rooms mental inertitude & depression are ill calculated to relieve He complies or rather is morally compelled to do so but in such a manner as to nullify the good effect expected when visited he is found bent: the trunk upon the knees but when believing himself alone, his position is reclining or erect his movement prompt & unostentatious. Reading is his only mental resource as all conversation even with such of the patients as he formerly esteemed is eschewed. Newspapers constitute his principal study & there is thus afforded the spectacle of a man leaving the world, of which he may be said to form an important example when a thousand letters are accepted & cherishing an absorbing interest in that path which he repudiates all concern. His face is pale flabby the eyelids sometimes & his body attenuated. but he has not regained nor would he now take any other medicine than laxatives

1 June 1854 Mr Smith has almost ceased to speak except to make known a want. All inquiries, endearments, remarks, elicit a grunt or sigh: every attempt to contribute to comfort is resented by loud & inarticulate sounds as torture & oppression. He creeps from his room at the appointed hour: moves along as a cripple: the body bent, the hands resting upon the knees & the prospicient indicative of severe suffering & exertion, when cautions of supervision he cries or howls as if to protest against the discipline to which he is subject or to obtain sympathy under other circumstances his movements are more rapid & easy. The state of his intellect can only be conjectured His taste for newspaper literature continues: but whether he directs his attention to political movements or the social & moral aspects of human kind his intolerance of intercourse renders it impossible to determine. Shut out from every influence which sustains mental life & vigour: encouraging every habit which demonstrates physical energy: a certain increasing amount of imbecility is inevitable. He occasionally admits the existence of general pain & dyspnœa - Beyond this admission there is no proof of either, but it is quite possible that both neuralgia & hypostatic congestion of the lungs may result from his habits of life & posture even if influenced by the state

1st August 1854

X

Nov. 1862

No 528

of the nervous system. The bowels are very torpid & require the constant exhibition of purgatives

31 August 1864 The following extract from the Physicians diary will suffice to record the noteworthy termination of this case "Sarah S. who yesterday suffered from diarrhoea has been purging & vomiting during the night. The body is cold: but the low temperature is chiefly perceptible in the hands. Lips dusky. Let us put the mustard blue flesh & stimulate to redness & sublimes should vomiting & purging return as they have ceased X Consultation with Dr Grieve who advises "support" 31 August Wd pm R gradually & died at 2.30 without exhibiting any alteration in the symptoms, except that latterly he refused all wine & nourishment. One dysenteric stool was passed immediately previous to deportation" Cholera prevailed in Dumfries at this time & the habit & extreme debility of the patient must have predisposed him to epidemic disease

X

Died

X No urine passed

No. 519 Wm Martins Case Continued from page 177. No. 519

519

Same scene is depicted. Wm M. still continues to manifest an affection for the opposite sex and on all occasions tries by presenting to them little gifts to make himself agreeable to them this desire has been taken advantage of by some of his fellow patients to place him in a painful & hideous position. His bodily health is good & he is not able to walk & actively around the grounds, so he would wish them around him to believe.

Nov. 1862 Wm Martin remains unchanged. He same self confidence is manifested continues delivering to persons piles of volumes but of their contents he can know nothing. He is regular in his habits and not even the periodical excitement in which he indulges changes his hour for bed or his taste after dinner. He is alternately communicative and morose but in the former condition he enters into all the amusement and is highly pleased with himself and all especially the ladies about him; when depressed he speaks to no one and dreads all the social meetings & concert provided for

the amusements of the patient. His letters and documents which he writes are all exact repetitions of one another and any new suggestion as to a mode of getting away is eagerly grasped at but no alteration is made in the grounds or mode of appeal. His health is good and his bodily condition robust.

519 Aug 1865

Dec 1863 Mr Martin has been visited by his brother last month. He now states that the day of his liberation has come at last that he has arranged everything with his brother & that in the course of a few days he will be formally set free. He has at the same time come under a solemn obligation to say nothing further about it & especially to relax his threat of taking the whole thing before the House of Commons. Indeed just before this change came over the spirit of Mr Martin's dream he had been picturing his exit from Bethlem forth before the house of commons assembled & addressing with the eloquence peculiar to himself a speech in which the wrongs of lunatics were set forth & his especially were dwelt upon. Notwithstanding however such pleasant visions picturing Mr. He was by no means so well pleased with those about him would seldom be charged words with his friends & brother upon all the left the Institution as if they were doing him personal harm.
He has not suffered from bodily disease this year - & now is robust & good humoured.

Aug 1866

July 1864 Mr Martin now supposes that his case is finally settled at last. He has written to Commissioners in Lunacy to Dr Browne & to Dr Cox to Sir Wm Brownrigg friend to Lord Grant to Mr P. & has failed to obtain his desires object. He now appeals to his brothers & failing them he has in his possession a letter addressed to Sir George Grey which will settle the business at last. In anticipation of his leaving the Institution he orders a hat of certain height and breadth of brim in the style of John Bright & whilst desiring by this that passengers about the road be orders from his tailor the light waistcoat of Sir Robert Peel whose body he fancies himself a good imitation of & whose dress he wishes to emulate. He in society assumes a jaunty light hearted air & tries to skip about as if he were very agile and active with his hands stuck in his waistband. Mr. Hy & James & always his right by. His bodily health has been good - & his habits & steps standing erect thoughts are the object appointed & shocks that he sometimes suffers pass on account of his peculiar delusion here.

1 Dec 1875

1 Dec 1875

May 1876

519

Aug 1865

Wife John Hall Martin has since last report passed another year of the same unchanged variation of mental condition which then seem so often heard in those pages year by year. She has been amused regardless of consequences, perfectly self satisfied then suspicions that something was wrong in Judgment that he had set foot out of the asylum. A man of his limited powers and imperfect attainments if he so attained it is quite unjust that the of it was never heard of before.

Her bodily health has been as the whole good he is little same from paralysis but sad and stops pale. She occasionally suffers from diarrhoea.

She sends much visits letters to her brother Sir James Coxe to regarding her personal attention. Some of the pictures of the doctor at evening parties and theatrical representations. I pains them in good humour all amusement. She has been much interested in the late election being a strong supporter of the political causes & was much surprised with unfavorable results.

Aug 1866

Mrs Martin is unchanged. Her hopes revive with each quarter day and in the interval she is quiet and occupied with reading and writing

Her bodily health has been as the whole good

She suffered from diarrhoea at the spring time

She now is in good humour joins all amusements and makes herself very agreeable

She walks and drives out daily

1 June 1875

Since Gentleman "was seen here and called to see Mr Martin and Consult Lawyers and others with the object of securing a Writ de Lunatico Inquirendo which he often speaks. This people had to be stopped as he called on Gentlemen in the town and brought them into his "case"

1 Dec 1875

Then is the same old story to relate in this hopeless case. Mr Martin is excessively vain and excessively jealous of his own self and her imaginary attentions for little children who seem to understand that he is "Dotty and harmless. She has no discrimination and salutes with "How do you do" any body that he meets particularly the ladies. She has not called his case with the Lawyers yet and probably never will. Her general health is very good

1 May 1876

Mr Martin 3 mo See Case book for 76-77. page 7a

No 529

Admitted 11 October 1849

James Henderson at 30 Immanuel. A Student of Medecine of intemperate habits

2 The cause of the disease is supposed to have been Scarlet Fever followed by Anasarca: but spleen, eating & intoxication may be regarded as the exciting causes

3

4 The patient is a Dipsomania but in addition to this indications are recorded of moral insanity & general mental alienation "Incapacity for any occupation mental pitiable, present selfish regrets & unforgivable temper. I am not aware of distinct hallucinations but his whole conduct has been that of a man of unsound mind. He fears robbery or injury to his own person: is eccentric in opinions, dissipated habits within the last three weeks he has become paralytic in the right forearm has had two slight attacks of Delirium Tremens & is becoming more imbecile"

5

6 He is in constant terror of injury to himself & not unlikely to become a Suicide

7 He has at various times threatened injury to others provided himself with arms for the purpose of carrying his threats into execution. His enmity is chiefly directed against his parents

8 It is believed that a tendency to Mental disease exists in his family. His father is of irritable temper

9 Repeat made

10 Penalties fines in the or fine

June 1850 Attorney offender last this & comm to upon former the Lat Ct. Ba demur Attorney under the of the Ct & Ab Superior of pleas Prosecuting patient Except suspend term Charge to admit of patient appeal some pa is a Clerk proof of the fact the facts Adjoining He is a Prosecuting Mother Indict

No 529

9 Repeated & partially successfull attempts have been made to withdraw opium & spirit

10 Peculiarities of disposition & temperature have been observed since he was a boy at school. He was a patient in the Lunatic Asylum Morningside about four or five years ago

June 1850 Although upon examination the symptoms of this intemperance appeared no ground for supposing that he laboured under or had therefrom suffered Delirium tremens or delirium a potu it having been ascertained that he had indulged both in opium (5ij doses) & stimulant to excess: two grains of the former were exhibited every two hours & four ounces of the latter every four hours, the bowels being regulated by Cast. Oil. The quantities of these substances were gradually diminished, the doses were given regularly: & in less than a month they were discontinued. He was subsequently placed under the influence of Strychnine in consequence of partial paralysis of the left arm & hand which had appeared sometimes previous to admission & while he was labouring under the direct influence of intemperance & the debasing influences of the appetite. In place of imbecility there is now present acuteness: some pretensions to literary taste & pursuits: & although there is a lamentable ignorance of his profession there exist abundant proofs of his capacity to acquire knowledge. There is however the same selfishness, the same resentment or perversion of the moral affections: the same scepticism of all truth, however religious: the same cunning, cunning, & absence of generosity. He is extremely unpopular among his companions, whom however he despises, lampoons, & libels. To an indulgent mother he is cold & unfeeling: towards his father he entertains malignant feelings of dislike & to his human being is there

No 529

displayed love or affection

1 June 1851 Mr A. has latterly occupied himself in reading chiefly Medical & physiological books supplied by the Medical Superintendent, & in composition. His writings have consisted of statements of his opinions upon religious and philosophical subjects & are characterised by reckless and superficial declarations & disbelief, attempts at sarcasm & occasionally by flourishes of remark. He has likewise written short letters upon a series of biographies & portraits of his fellow patients which although exaggerated contained much truth & prove how readily & deeply he can penetrate into the faults & feelings of others, with whom he holds little or no communion & various circumstances when he advanced false accusations & disregarded the ordinary courtesies of life time & for just price the false position in which he has placed. His attitude in society although to a certain extent unofficial has rendered him anxious to obtain his liberty & if a situation could be obtained in which occupation would be afforded while a certain amount of supervision & discipline were exercised, the period has perhaps arrived when his power of self control should be put to the test. He has suggested that he should be attached to the hospital as an Apothecary or pupil, & be subject to the rules affecting such an office & the authority of the superior authorities. Although the proposal cannot be entertained: it suggests yourself the position which would protect him from temptation & give sufficient exercise to his powers. He now exhibits a tendency to corpulency but is active & robust. He expresses a settled determination to abstain from all stimulants for ever, not upon the ground that indulgence is contrary to divine or human precepts but because it entails suffering & disease. Upon several occasions he has had recourse to stimulants to repress them

11 November 1851 The nearest intimates of the patient, are unwilling to threaten that the legal authorities should be appealed to in a formal manner & after an interview with the Sheriff have obtained his liberation unattended however by any precautions to direct his mind & habits, to employ his time or to present a single present worthy of his prospective change of views & intentions. He is to reside in the adjoining town & occasionally to visit the Medical Superintendent

Discharged

No 532

Admitted 2 Nov 1849

Margaret Pine Æt 60 Married but has no children of Elegant Education: & naturally good tempered & gentle

2 The reporter states that (no predisposing) (no exciting) cause is known

3 The disease not preceded by depression of spirit & undoubtedly stomachic & biliary derangement

4 The form of the disease is Melancholia. The patient emaciated bodily unwashed & dressed in body & dejected by God. The disease is increasing

5 The patient has had previous attacks of depression of spirits accompanied by biliary disorder continuing for a few weeks The last of these occurred ~~when~~ about three years ago

6 She has not contemplated suicide further than by requesting sharp instruments to be removed from her presence

7 She entertains violent ~~antipathy~~ to her niece whom she blames for bringing on her illness & of whom she formerly was fond

8 A brother died in an Asylum many years ago

9 "Active (medical treatment" has been adopted but of what kind is not intimated. She has likewise been to the Bridge of Allan for some time but without benefit

10 She has been in asylum for three months: but was never confined in an Asylum

June 1850

In many of the ~~of~~ symptoms & manner she presents the usual characteristics of the latter stage of insanity generally than those of incipient disease. The hope made by the friends of her recovery, and the patient's bodily suffering the true cause

19 May 1851

Considerable improvement in her mental condition & manner

No 532

June 1850 For many months subsequent to admission the patient has usually vehement, violent, turbulent. She displayed in her language & manners an intensity & earnestness of antipathy & irritation disproportioned to her original disposition & the provocation the infliction. Shows care in dressing her clothes & manifests a bitterness of hatred towards her relatives & a determined & loathsomeness of manner towards all around that rendered it difficult to exhibit sympathy or to offer that consolation which the tenderness of healthy minds sometimes imparts although generally quiet, gentle, & dispirited & keep irritation by seclusion than might have been anticipated she repelled all approaches by harshness, alienated the attendants by perversity & spite & by recrimination. She displaced her own fate to moans & tears she had formed, she had forfeited salvation, she had been made to starve by devoting too much time to gardening & the fine Arts, by attendance on sales &c. Every former act of her life, every occupation upon which she had been active; her conviction into grounds of reproach which generally mortified others as well as herself. When not addressed she sat mute or murmuring, wringing her hands but inoffensive; when addressed there was in her deportment at all times deference more irritating which however subsided into a monotonous recapitulation of her sorrows & sufferings. The treatment has consisted in efforts to overcome the torpidity of the intestinal canal: in the exhibition of the Calomel &c. & latterly in the exhibition of small alterative doses of Mercury in conjunction with Carbonates

17 May 1851 Considerable irritation may be traced in this case. There is deficiency & deep misery. The patient is unable to engage in occupation; & although she does so with protestations of the use lessness of such efforts & of her inability to make the same exertions sometimes displays much petulance & manner in complying with the requisitions of those around her, she is clearly less agitated when so employed & is tranquilized by the effort. She is more attentive to her personal appearance does not destroy her dress; displays perfect control when present at public amusements & although perhaps not the absence of her religious apprehensions & delusions & the sufferer lies under the burden & appears to be very conscious that she is not in a condition to be restored to society. The same treatment has been pursued. She is more robust & healthy

Discharged

208

No 534

Admitted 15 Nov 1849

Isabella Green Aet 63. Unmarried Gentlewoman of no nervous disposition

2 She has subject during life to bilious attacks with nervous excitement hypochondriasis & low spirits. The sudden death of an only sister, about three years ago

3 Before the development of insanity, she slept little, awoke very early in the morning in a highly excited state & continues to for many hours She has subject to deep despondency. She complains of indisposition & an inability to discharge the ordinary duties of life. She wishes to go to another place to live; but feels unprepared by the preparations for it She has subject from childhood; to a discharge from the ears, which which ceased contemporaneously with the appearance of mental disease). She has had occasionally slight dyspepsia & the face & has latterly subject to headaches

4 Miss G. is melancholic, exhibiting much self condemnation and despair from the conviction that she is guilty of great crimes. Her dejection is sometimes alternated with violent excitement

5 This is the first attack

6 She has made many determined attempts to commit suicide by strangulation & by swallowing pebbles. She declares she has but there is a continued & constant refusal to take food & to that all the nourishment which she has latterly received has been by compulsion

7 She has no disposition to injure any one nor to destroy property

8 Several of her family have been nervous. One highly so & is one uncle the unfortunately committed suicide

9 Appeared

10 She was

17 May 1850 In the

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No 534

9 Apoplexia & the Fr Valerian Vol. have been employed

10 The duration of the malady dates from the month of May 1849 but she has not been confined

17 May 1850 In this case three subjects are chiefly to be entered upon
I The state of the patient: prostrated in remorse. Her agreement explanatory of her agitation, her inability to admit of consolation save that she was no ordinary criminal. The guilty offender who had abstracted a purse might offer restitution & be pardoned; she had the irremovable distinction of being beyond retribution of being the murderer of villages, towns, nations. While the conception was present to the mind she was pliant as agony, anxious for extenuation desperate to bear her clothes or flesh despairing her utter despair but utter relapse. When more actuated by healthy impulses she was gentle was docile in her ablutions, engaged in occupation and sedulously avoided all allusion to her sufferings. Great difficulty has experienced in endeavours to take food or medicine: but her reluctance latterly yielded to reiterated efforts
II The suicidal tendency of the patient. Besides repeated attempts to produce strangulation by means of articles of dress: she made several in effecting her purpose under the following circumstances. Retired place for safety is a gallery where the gas was unlighted, the fracture of a panel in the fireplace protected by a guard. During the temporary absence of the attendant, the cap or its lappets were inserted between the bars of the screen, brought into contact with the coals, replaced on the head & allowed to ignite the whole deep The Crown was woollen & did not burn rapidly, but all portions readily combustible were consumed: the scalp, ears, hands, & other parts of the body were severely injured: but the sufferer glorried in her achievement, expressed no pain, nor contrition, nor fear, but was as calm & ecstatic as martyr who have counted a hundred fates She renewed to reprobate her saviours as the obstacle to her triumph The application of cotton & poultices to the wounds appeared highly beneficial. She was obedient & grateful during treatment
III The nature of the deprivation of the patient. Having become more tranquil & tractable she was induced to take exercise in the open air. While walking in the grounds she complained of pain especially of the left side but referred it to neuralgia. This sensation was followed by great prostration of strength & increasing drowsiness & indisposition to respond to external impressions. Obligations

No 534

Purgatives & purgatives & terebinthinate Enemata were given:
Nitr Pot: alternately Calomel & mercury by friction: but until
the third day of her illness & that before her death she gradually
became less conscious, less capable of receiving impressions. At this
time however the exhibition intelligence connected with these arrangements
indicated her anticipation of impending death & a greater
amount of restless & right feeling than had been observed during
the whole of her residence. She was ordered some but Sank

Died

No 537

Admitted 25 November 1849

William Benson Æt 41. Married Merchant of a Kind generous & Cheerful disposition

15 May 1850

2 The hereditary conduct of a relative by whom he sustained pecuniary loss is supposed to have contributed to produce his present condition

3 Elevation of spirits great capitude & prostration of strength attended with indigestion preceded the disease & in summary of the account given the patient has threatened with cataract in both eyes, which the Medical Men conceived to have been a premonitory symptom of his present malady He at the same time often complained of shooting pains in the temples & that his head would fall on his desk while writing

4 The patient labours under the (hypochondriacal) form of ambition and the general Paralysis of the Insane. The malady is increasing

5 This is the first attack & the somewhat contradictory statement to that in No 3 is made, that it has allowed to "by much increase of enjoyment in religious exercises"

6 He is in love with life & its enjoyments

7 Has been known to sleep & its contents at the period of his attack

8 His father was subject to nervous depression

9 No medical treatment has been resorted to

10 The disease has been 4 four months duration. He has been an inmate of a private Asylum since the commencement of the disease

No 537

5 May 1850 Many of the symptoms supposed to be diagnostic of General Paralysis were absent in this case: & undependently of impedence & weakness of speech & slight loss of muscular power in the left leg & thigh habit, which are common to many other forms of disease of the nervous structure: the most prominent was afforded by the notion of power involved in the delusion that he was the Saviour of mankind & that he might by power cast tides of blood in order to wash out the sins & stains of all creatures. Stains dashed upon the hall carpet & furniture was pointed out as proof of this sacrifice. By reprimands, rapid attention & perhaps by the occurrence of one of those brief remissions which alternate the course of this hopeless malady the disgusting habits of this patient were much improved but the delusions in which they originated remained unshaken Mr B was turned in manner trumpet like in voice, loud & incoherent in his harangues but placable & unobtrusive in manner. Domestic arrangements could soon be

Discharged

No 538

Admitted 20 Dec 1849

Alexander Young Æt 27. Summoned. A Merchant of a calm quiet & cautious character. His abilities are good & cultivated

Vide Case 506 Vol D

2 He suffered from fever some years ago & has been addicted to excessive drinking

3

4 The patient is a Dipsomaniac

5 He has suffered repeatedly from Delirium tremens & is a victim of confirmed Dipsomania. He is said to be more violent than on the former occasion of his reception

23 October 1850

6 He has not attempted to commit suicide

7 He is very violent & destructive

8 It is suspected that a brother is affected with the same tendency & disease

9

10 He was formerly an inmate of the Lunatic Institution

1 June 1850

June 1850 similar precautions were strongly enforced in this case with the intention of preventing the suppression of Delirium tremens as a complication to the degraded & dangerous condition to which the patient has reduced; but without success. The alternation of mild excitement with great muscular prostration the insecure management of the mind with trap doors, pitfalls & impending ruin; & above all the symptoms the impossibility of arresting the mind for the shortest period by external impressions & the great tremor & rapidity of the pulse all denoted to be present. The confusion, exhaustion & partial expulsion of the faculties which succeed such attacks; as well as the shame & contrition have disappeared & the patient is now gay & contented engaged in music poetry & reading. He is robust but pallid.

October 1850 The favourable report with which the last chapter of this narrative concluded was painfully counterbalanced by the following incident. Mr G. was allowed to join a fishing excursion attracted from the pocket of an Attendant a small bottle of stimulant intended for his own consumption; drank the contents & small though the quantity was found & he returned in a state of furious excitement regained the pleasure in seclusion & even when apparently restored broke a dozen panes of glass without object or purpose. He attributes these misfortunes & faults: the known explanation is that his moral tendency is neither extinguished nor controlled that it is the absence of opportunity that prevents the gratification of his unnatural appetite that the establishment of the habit of abstinence & self denial must again be commenced. The palpable & painful illustration of his own infirmity & unfitness afforded by this expedition appeared to act beneficially; he evinces the sufferer that safety lay in quiescism alone to inspire him with a stronger & firmer purpose to avail himself of his present position as a means of teaching himself forbearance & firmness of arming himself against the future. His deportment has since been most gentle rational & amiable; he sees or appears to see the expediency of prolonged seclusion of entering at once upon some suitable employment when tolerated & of separating himself from former friends associations & temptations & in order to accomplish this effectually to estrange himself from the places of his birth. This design is to be carried into execution. He has spent his probation in composing

No 538

farces & satirical poems: employing the Gentn in joining in Public amusements especially in the theatrical representations & has the confidence the sympathy & most the respect of patients & officers

Discharged

Case 516 David Cathcart

Aug 1865 Wm C's mental condition remains unchanged. He is entirely engrossed with his own thoughts and delusions when alone and when talking to others these are constantly turning up. He is always urbane and gentlemanly amid all his delusions. He believes himself a great Soldier and the hero of an hundred fights. He has existed in time past for many ages has languished in prisons for billions of quadrillions of years has therefore furnished his enemies on the sea & on land has been aided & assisted by angels & archangels from heaven and has done deeds the like of which were never before heard of under the Suns. Of such is his constant talk.

His bodily health has been good on the whole. He has suffered from stricture and indeed was so bad for a time as to require active surgical interference. For a time he had retention of urine & it was found impossible to penetrate the stricture even by the smallest sized bougies, the urine however found an outlet in dripping and his distended bladder was gradually relieved. At this time he fell much off both in appearance & flesh. As however he gradually regained both and is now in robust health.

Wm C joins in all occupations goes fishing occasionally this year he has had fewer occasions than last partly owing to the state of his health and partly to the state of the fishing streams which have been low. He does Wm C occupies himself in writing accounts of his marvellous experiences which are fantastic & incoherent smokes & sniffs & when he can find a listener details his vast encounters of sea and land.

Aug 1866 Wm Cathcart retains health & unchanged.

His bodily health however has given rise & would continue

516 Wm Cathcart

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516
J. Cathcart

the past year. He has passed from pus in the urine which for a long time was a serious drain on his system.
The stricture at the same time was a constant source of anxiety and the many attempts were made to pass the catheter and bougie they were never successful
The drain on the system was severe and reduced Mr Cathcart considerably. He was much feverish and at the same time suffered severe from diarrhoea. His legs swelled and red spots like purpura came out all over them which the varicose veins were painful and troublesome.
All these complications caused much anxiety but Cathcart good constitution however surmounted all these
Complications & he is now in comparatively good health.
We part however that the urine at any accident may bring back his symptoms which clearly point to a
breaking up of the Constitution
His sister is just now visiting him and he drives out with her daily.

No 589

Admitted 9 February 1850

William Rickard ætat 57 Aberdeen An Auctioneer & 9 June 1850
Land Surveyor of Quiet & unoffensive character

2 Mental derangement is, in this case ascribed to hereditary
Mental predisposition

3 Unusual elevation of spirit accompanied by want of sleep
preceded the actual alienation of intellect

4 This may be accepted as an outbreak of the Monomania of
vanity & pride. It has been chiefly manifested by extravagance of spirit 21 Aug 1850
& disposition to engage in rash & precarious dealings & habitual
intemperance which when sound mind be abhors. The
present attack seems, in the opinion of his friends, to be merely
the continuation of that which commenced in 1849 June 9

5 Two fifteenth & sixteenth attacks. They have been separated by
intervals of about two years each time

6 He is not disposed to commit suicide

7 He is social & amiable

8 His Mother & Maternal Grandfather were both subject to Mental
derangement. The former continued insane for the last twenty three
years

9

10 His present fit has been intense for some months. He has been repeatedly
a inmate of the Montrose Lunatic Asylum & now an occupier of
Dr Poole's Private Asylum Aberdeen

No 539

June 1850 Mr R. has during the earlier part of his residence in Solitude sometimes engaged in intemperate drinking: He emulates the cunning & manners of a Yorkshire Jockey: & impresses all who listened to his — sanatives, anecdotes, & humours with admiration of his ability if not of his principles. He is an active, shrewd, & honourable man enough in his dealings more observant of Courtesy Morality & a more amiable though perhaps a less amusing Companion. He now & keeps aside & best of his Capacity for punctuality in his ordinary duties. He considers that he derives much benefit from Pills containing of Ext Hyoscyam O. Spirae & Hydr c Cret

2 Aug 1850 After [redacted] conciliating the good opinion of all by the vindication of right wherever they appeared to be invaded, by his generous assistance & the influence of the ability & by his participation in the exertions of musicians & actors. Mr R has left the Institution with sentiments of ardent gratitude & friendship

D Uchanea

No 540

Admitted 9 February 1850

Agnes Mundell Æt 18 Unmarried Edinburgh as a Lady's [illegible]

2 The cause is concluded by the relatives of the patient to be unfavourable in the Catamenial Discharge. The development was accompanied by flushing, slight fever, obstinate constipation, restlessness, violence & incoherence

3

4 It is apparent that she is exempt from convulsive disorder; but hypochondriasis very closely resembling those of hysteria have been mentioned

5 The form of insanity at present is acute Mania & is flattering

6 Disturbance of the external senses is not certainly ascertained. Thirst, appetite impaired: evacuations natural: P. Variable R. natural

7 This is the 4th attack. She sings appears to act theatrically & being sleepless, continues these peculiarities during the night

8 She has a tendency to commit suicide

9 She has attempted to strike the nurse to escape from the room but whether notable by any particular class of operations has not been ascertained

10 An Aunt is known to be insane & mental & nervous disorder is believed to exist in other branches of her family

11 She [illegible] Teaching [illegible] for a [illegible]

12 She has [illegible]

2 May 1850 She ch[illegible] persist[illegible] Charact[illegible] robustn[illegible] the lab[illegible] to the th[illegible] any m[illegible] impati[illegible] defianc[illegible] conde[illegible] to be ap[illegible] as the p[illegible] permit[illegible] good [illegible] Her M[illegible] has ga[illegible] disrupt[illegible] insensi[illegible] stupidly sensation[illegible] of voice[illegible] Denying pain [illegible] the feet[illegible] If walk[illegible] that sh[illegible] has a[illegible] It acqu[illegible] to have M[illegible]

No 340

11 She sentiment has subsided continuing every thing prospectus: Looking the temples, Comemata, pedes humum she has complained for a week without sleep

12 She has been ill for a week but has not been confined

2 May 1858 She chorea alternates & healthy movements as well as the persistance of amenorrhea justify the supposition that the character of acute mania has undergone hysterical. She robustness & plethora of the Lady: the obstinate anxiety under which she laboured: her incessant restlessness & sleeplessness: her pulse at first to the shame of the hand. the use of camphor julep & infusion of any more powerful antispasmodic & the free administration of purgatives. Persons versed in the degree of incoherence & the defiance of modesty & cleanliness compel us the adoption of another course. Inst. Mem. Genl have resorted to: the limbs were directed to be cupped every month & such an amount of exercise has pitched as the patient could be persuaded to take. Notwithstanding her pervicacity: her rejection of all medicine that has not once relished her food & her opposition to every arrangement which decency demanded & her malady rendered expedient: it has occasioned that the malady has gradually yielding. Her incoherence bears a peculiar description: one which generally justifies a favorable prognosis It invariably reverts to object present & the tenderest strokes of thought steadily alleviate by her might customarily have furnished topics of conversation. The following sentence was written down when spoken about a fortnight subsequent to admission. "I know all about it & that a Dancing Master must have a pair of slippers before he puts on a pair of Gloves to wax pianos with" If analysed as it is quoted the sentence is preposterous: but when it is known that her mode of walking had been flagrantly at variance of the Dancing School that she had been denied a pair of slippers & that a piano tuner had entered the gallery recently in order to repair an instrument it acquires a vague significance. She has removed in order to have the benefit of sea bathing

Discharged

No 5141

Admitted 13 February 1850

Ann Patterson Set 40. Surname: A Gentlewoman of good education, vain & irritable temper respectable and fashionable department

2 "Want of occupation & too great indulgence in living" are stated as circumstances which may have a portion in inducing alienation

3 The Attendant has observed a hysterical elevation of spirits

4 Her Medical adviser has only attended her for colds and indigestion arising from indulgence

5 The form of the disease is Mania: but it is characterised by elevation of imagination: by a vivid recollection & reproduction of relatives quarrels & entanglements with religious impressions

6 The external senses are normal She is in good health

7 This is the second attack, the first symptoms is hysterical melancholy. The lucid interval was of 4 years duration

8 The most distressing peculiarity is the constant dwelling upon the expressions of her relatives which she does here to offensive as to drive her Mad. Although her memory is correct she exaggerates Reasoning that what she says is correct

9 During the first attack there was a disposition to commit suicide by cutting the throat: but this has not been observed in the present

10 She is inoffensive

11 There is a

12 Little

13 Father

1 June 1850 Intem

September 1850 Mrs P

No 541

11 There is hereditary predisposition to mental disorder on the father's side. One aunt has been insane another has been peculiar & an uncle was melancholy

12 Little more than symptoms have been given at present

13 She has been decidedly insane for two months but has not been remarkable since

June 1850 Extreme restlessness, preternatural anxiety, exuberant gaiety & frequent loquacity were the most striking features of the early (malady) for some months. She was in as constant motion as the incessant gesticulations; she had bold, fearless hopeless manner she ordered (must be done), done at once; & drove in the manner she pointed out, she was unmanageable in every respect that could not be overcome & insatiable & desperate that her wishes were impracticable or ungratified. The pleasures, pomp, and pageantry, unfortunately & prematurely, the happiness seemed to depend upon rapidity & instant attainment. The activity of the preceding entertainments haunted our thoughts. This condition existed almost suddenly & the patient is now mute, inattentive, dejected, miserable she has been guilty, unfeeling, thoughtless; She cannot be pardoned or saved or cured. During the past week she was prescribed Tinct Digitalis with Sol (Mur Morph) & subsequently attenuations produces nausea, O. Spirit c op. Hyd c cret. Pulv Spirit & Pulv Rhei. During the week she has received Camphor Julep with Sol (Mur Morph) Wine & Carb Ammon in combination with the Hyd Camel &c

3 November 1850 Mrs P. has passed into a third & it is presumed a natural condition. She is now quiet, gentle, cheerful; calm without dejection or despair; happy without extacy or enthusiasm. The general susceptibility of the system; flatulence & cephalalgia which followed the desperation & melancholy, led to the selection of the sol arsenic as a tonic & according to the patients opinion the choice has fortunately She is now free from all ailments except such as are inseparable from her constitutional tendencies

Discharged

No 542

Admitted 4 March 1850

George Liddell Æt 63. Married. His describes as good natured but irritable, of moderate education and intelligent

2 The disease is attributed to drinking

3 A paroxysm of intemperance preceded his present state

4 He has had no fit, but suffers often latterly from epigastric pain which is supposed to arise from fear. He had fever twelve years ago

5 To the phenomena of Dipsomania are now added those of Mania with delusions

6 External senses normal. Appetite unimpaired. Tongue coated & B. confined. P. small

7 This is the first long attack. He has often before had short attacks of Delirium tremens continuing for two or three days

8 He is restless, actuated by political delusions & helping gesticulates. He has little sleep. Has escaped into the Country for two or three miles in his night shirt in order to avoid imaginary pursuers

9 For the first he threatened to drown himself last night. He has frequently done so when intoxicated

10 Under the impression that his wife had unfaithful he threatened to destroy her paramour with a knife

11 It is off

12 He follow employ Plumb neck

13 He has an leg

June 1850 The imp immedia by some pronoun appear but he pears over the to the over do balls o the hum with ey "Three his hip latter year & admin Finch D

29 July 1858 The patie impr per & same

No 542

11 It is affirmed that no hereditary predisposition exists in the family

12 The following remedial measures are detailed as having been employed without success. Alteratives, aperients, sedatives, stimulants. Cold Affusion, shower bath: Blisters to the nape of the neck & Shower Bath — No relief follows sleep

13 He has now been insane for seven years, but has never been in an Asylum

June 1850 The impression that Lord is about to become the Lord to night pronounced immediately; & he removed on the arrival of his son who has announced by some mysterious channel that his prophecies arrived at the most prominent remaining symptom in this case. He is able to give a consecutive proposed philosophic: & when occasion present to dogmatize but he no longer hears or sees Lord Brougham: he no longer hears his lordships seat: he is not confused as to the locality nor the nature of the Establishment: he is not mistaken as to the identity of the individuals with whom he is in conversation nor does he listen to voices of multitudes congregated in the halls or vaults or ceilings. He good humour is chiefly proposed to him he recounts his political campaigns: has transactions with representatives of the people & in the manner of all harangues "Hence he plays the Plain" He expresses perfect amity towards his wife & children & exhibits abundant affection towards the latter when they visit him — Connecting the feelings of fear & suspicion under which he laboured previous to admission with action of the bowels, he has ordered Tinct. Digitalis & Compound Rhubarb Pill with apparent advantage

29 July 1850 He patient is still garrulous, vain, & peculiar; but his son is impressed with the conviction that he is restored to his ordinary & sane conditions. He has accordingly discharged

Discharged

No 543

Admitted 5 March 1850 — Frances Stuart Æt [illegible] unmarried. She formerly Kept a Boarding School & professes an amiable & cheerful temper

2

3 For a considerable period before the development of the disorder Her spirits were variable alternately high & low

1 June 1850 (Mrs S. ... the pecu... which ... of pride, ... more ... delusions ... particu... Nervous... Clamor... or comm... or as it ... more ... Retains ... desire ... and ... principl... are imp... a spin... from it ... & has ... from ...

4 She has always enjoyed good health

5 Mania perhaps of a remittent type is the form of disease indicated. There are many days when she seems perfectly well but some mere plausible matter produces violence both of manner & language when she becomes perfectly unmanageable. There has been no change in these symptoms for many months

6

7

8 She supposes that there is some mysterious trial going on, of the progress of which every one is ignorant except herself. She sleeps well & is disposed to remain in Bed

1 June 1851 Consid... is evidently ... that it ... of temper ... Occasion... when ... assumed ... them de... Certain ... delusion... Mental ... Motions ... Accurate...

9 There exists no Suicidal tendency

10 She has never perpetrated any serious mischief: but she has shown a malicious disposition to destroy articles of dress & entertains a dislike towards all whom she formerly loved & applies to them the most disgusting epithets

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

No 5713

12

13 She has at first placed in Laughton Hall Asylum & continued there for several months unimproved. The disease has continued for about 6 years

June 1850 Mrs S. case is one in which the more exhibition of drugs can have appear to be prescriptions as to all ignorance it seems as to that condition; over which alone therapeutic agents can exert power, which indeed paroxysms of pride, petulance & profusion; reflecting of dislike & discontent where more active demonstrations of agitation & temper are absent and delusions founded upon these feelings. The whole disposition thus participates in this change: as there are no traces whatever of the benevolent or cheerfulness characteristics to her. She may be seen clamorous for some supplement of the toilet or of female industry or commanding it to be given as it was just granted when demanded or as it did not come to pass. She will reply by reproaches or oaths: or morose & haughty she will not reply at all. Estranged from the friends & suspicions of those around she does not derive support or consolation from the erroneous conceptions as they are not so fully & implicitly believed as to become articles of faith principles of conduct & a participation in the feelings. Her occupations are irregular capricious & opposed in both pettiness & impatience a spirit that the mind is engaged without being withdrawn from its morbid operations. She is prone & delicate in frame & has displayed a disposition upon some occasions to abstain from food

June 1851 Considerable improvement has been observed in Mrs S's condition she is constantly engaged in embroidery & works regularly & dexterously but it is inferred she works more willingly & cheerfully. Her violence & temper, although displayed, is more under control does not precipitate her removal to the refractory gallery is principally directed when ingress & return to her friends until when she has for some time assumed correspondent towards whom she expresses & takes interest by them demonstrates great fervour & attachment. The permanence of certain delusions has been ascertained by her preparation of documents declaring that she is not the Queen of Scotland that she has no pretensions to that title: that no one has or had any matrimonial claims upon her fidelity: & by her demand that these documents should be signed by the Officers in order to convince

No 543

he that such supportions are untenable & he certify to others that his conduct has neither been treasonable nor vicious. These opinions are rarely alluded to. She is now placed under probation. If her conduct proves stable industrious & rational she is to be restored to home; if she should manifest impatience or vehemence or folly she must continue an inmate of the Institution

4 July 1831 Mrs S: deportment under trial long proved satisfactory to her friends & strongly illustrative of the extent to which self control can be exercised when an adequate object is presented to the mind

Discharged

No 544

Admitted 10 April 1850

Cpl Geoffry a Clayton Floyd Lt Riflemanica Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. His Education has been most liberal: his deportment good & his deportment Gentlemanlike

1 June 1850

2 Ambition & vanity are apparent & the cause of his malady

3 There has seemed present & the absence alienations of depression & elevation

4 He is not subject to Epilepsy

1 June 1851

5 He labours under General Insanity

6 The health of the patient is good

7 This is the first attack & has ushered in by morbid self esteem

8

9 No tendency to suicide has been observed

10 He is not offensive but haughty

1 June 1852

11 There is said to be a hereditary predisposition to insanity on the father's side, with a healthy generation occurring between. He has a sister & brother insane

12 No treatment has been adopted

13 He has been insane for several Months but not secluded

No 5614

1 June 1850 It was fortunate that it was practicable at once to supply the patient with an attendant who had shared in his Eastern Campaigns & who could suggest to many familiar & most favourite topics as to imagination "fight all his battles over again". They have accordingly walked, fenced, boxed, & hunted together in great harmony. The patient has engaged in the composition of a romance of his experiences: which (may be fortunate) is a record of facts but is rambling, incoherent, absurd: contains an attempt to satirize every object & person & frequent intimations of the salacious & obscene thoughts which occupy his attention. His manners are courteous & polite but sometimes affected & extravagant

1 June 1851 The patient has passed through two phases of disease. He became hellfull, obstinate, insubordinate, abusive, & violent. He threw Bath potatoes, & he did not the omnipresence of Reins: per adoption as physical means to remove the cerebral irritation upon which the change in character depended. His insensibility was preceded by calmness, acrimony, & the most profuse indecency of language. It would be impossible here it justifiable to convey any conception of the horrible obscenity, the revolting vulgarity & profanity of the words utterd, chaste, deliberately, in the presence of females & without a shame or object which could explain such infatuation. So intolerable did the practice become that it was necessary to remove the patient from the society in which he was first placed. He pursues the same practices. He is not so ruddy nor robust as he was

1 June 1852 The modifications which have been remarked in the patient are I That he commits his foulnesses & blasphemies in paper: that there is an evident aberration in his mind between sexual love & the mystery of the Holy Trinity: that he attempts to convey this union symbolic to demonstrate it by diagrams & designs & to impress it upon all he addresses by repeated illustrations & mutations in the figures & descriptions II He attitudinises. He stands rigidly erect for long periods: he moves in circles: he gesticulates in a particular manner as of those around comprehended the significations of his movements: he distorts his features in speaking & walks in a stiff & peculiar manner Slight mitigation in his more obscene habits has justified his removal to another Gallery where he enjoys much more exercise. His bodily health & respect have improved considerably

No 5414

1 June 1853 Mr L. never commits his errors to paper: but he is obliging enough to explain his opinions in the Limit by mechanical illustrations. One of his expositions generally contains sentences such as follow "Eyes is on the right" "the spirit must be put half mast high" "the right & left hand — make equality". Into all such explanations there enters locality as an element. He utters his oracles in a puffy falsetto voice: & there is enunciation is attended with various contortions of the face & trunk which appears to be only partially under the control of the will. He is exceedingly stout: but except in imitative acts, slow & lethargic

1 June 1854 There is now less pugnacity in this patient. Rarely does he enlarge upon his polemical views even when provoked by direct allusion to such topics & should he can command a ready listener. But when he does enter on these matters the same phrenology is — adopted & statements equally absurd pertinacious in when walking in the grounds he may be observed to follow the steps of a particular patient, & in a stiff formal manner to copy every act & motion of his exemplar. There is no mischievousness or satire in these acts. They are repetitions from day to day from month to month & must depend upon the most laborious imitation of the animal part of mind & which has been formed especially strong in the affections cluped under Chrem. Mr L. is emotionally, Concinnous

1 June 1855 Mr. L. has been visited by an individual whom he formerly knew & who was the bearer of intelligence from his family. No indication of recognition could be detected. He is much less disposed to converse than formerly: but his observations still refer to number and position. The Vitality is less frequently introduced: & no theme which has been heard for some time. There still exists a tendency to imitate the gestures of those around & he may be noticed to follow the steps of one of his companions sedately in their circuits of the ground, to remain at the same distance from his model, to pause when he pauses, to move when he moves. The muscular system however participates in the augmented mental debility & Mr L. may be found very frequently extended upon a sofa with his eyes steadily fixed upon the ceiling & very unwilling to be disturbed or dispossessed. His frame is strongly fashioned & manifested with

ailment of any kind. —

1 June 1856. Acute dyspepsia attended by vomiting and granular stools. has twice confined this individual to bed for some days during the last six months. He is athletic frame did suffer much under these attacks and he is again powerful, bluff, bold. accompanying his companions in all their rambles with a stiff pace the arms generally extended stiffly by the sides one shoulder being slightly projected and the Eyes directed fixedly forward More dententious and taciturn than previously he is accustomed to utter in a harsh tone a single observation to those who address him, then to pass with a measured stride to a point a few yards distant, and to stop abruptly and remain motionless and mute. His remarks generally refer to locality and position. but are too few and brief to furnish sufficient data for an estimate of his mental state. From the muscular finity and rigidity alone is it inferred that concentration of monoideism are the present and predominating morbid conditions.

1 June 1857. It is impossible to engage this patients mind in intercourse. He is often busied in fencing himself on an fork grasping or all threatening; or rushes against whoever addresses him; or replies in a loud and indecent exclamation. The violation may be merely a development of the monoideism suggested as a concomitant of the rigid muscular action in which he formerly indulged. He never alludes to family, fortune, home, or country; he has formed no ties, no anticipations, one is an exception from the pains as he is from the joys of existence. He would not admit of the existence of an attack of indigestion, which was attended with vomiting, debility & emaciation.

Nov. 1861 He is able to answer a question or engage in conversation or stand still or sit properly can perform something. He has taken a great interest in an old gentleman a fellow patient whom he watches carefully helps to dress and in fact assists in all ways in his power. He also carries in part of the dinner and superintends its distribution and in other ways makes himself useful. When he gives out a volley of incoherence he seems to enjoy the perplexity produced in the minds of his auditors. He attends regularly and shaves. His body health good.

No. 544

Nov. 1862 — Wm Lloyds case remains unchanged his occasional fancy is the only medical treatment to which he is subjected. He is generally to be seen in his gallery standing in some strange position frequently calling out a number of words or sentences quite unconnected with each other such as "Fly topsail pigs feet Kids milk all right boys Sugar Candy" &c &c although he cannot enter into conversation he has undoubtedly some knowledge of what is going on about him and sometimes converses about the newspapers.

Dec. 1863 — The same state of incoherent confusion seems to pervade this individuals mind. The same excitement about many does stand open to be heard in the Gallery. No change has taken place in the mental state. Wm Lewis continues himself useful takes great interest in the welfare of his fellow patients & assists in the domestic duties of the establishment with willingness & alacrity. No medical interference has been necessary during the past except the regular purgation that cannot be dispensed with. His general health is very good other than he is strong & strong

July 1864 — Wm Lloyds mental condition is unchanged he stands about in strange attitudes jerking out incoherent expressions & willfully grimaces & distortions of body. He is in the midst of all his eccentricities mind to his fellow patients assists them helpless & infirm persons in the gallery & shows at times a kind intelligence He is frequently noisy during the night and it is then that his annoying mischievous are others. His bodily health is good.

Aug 1865 — No change can be reported in this case. The same habits and peculiarities exist. He is sometimes very noisy at night. His bodily health has been good. appetite and digestion healthy occasional doses of purgatives are required. He is restless when indoors walks round about stands on one foot twists his body and his face cries out incoherent phrases incoherently talks with the arranging of dress walks & dances out cricket one topic excites but makes little indication that he is thereby pleased or benefitted.

Aug 1866 Mr Lloyd may be said to continue in status quo
The same filth & offices continue to be performed & his
same clothes are smutted & his occasions he was
heard to say that he had seen the doctor at Corfu many
years ago at a dancing party. This is indeed possible
as his ship crossed in the Mediterranean & Corfu was
was at Corfu for many years.
Bodily health good
Walks out regularly and prior some of the convenient
medicines is regularly supplied to him

1 June 1875 Mr Lloyds case is hopeless. He is purely demented &
incoherent. His general health is very good

1 Dec 1875 Captain Lloyd's case is in status quo He
makes himself useful in the galley and
assists the attendant in washing dishes
and other ways. He occupies a good
deal and performs somersaults in the
gallery and on the green. His appetite is
enormous but his health is good.

1 May 1876 No change to record

April 6th 1877. No change to record

Sept 12th 1878 There is no change to mention in Mr Lloyd's case
occasionally he becomes rather obstreperous — but however
is subdued by a dose of Calomel. His talk is
quite incoherent & his actions are insane.

March 8th 79. No change to record
Sept: 6th 79 Capt. Lloyd continues to remain much the same.
He must be attended on in the galley work & is
tole obliging even to drag wounders. He lives in a
world of ideas of his own creation.

May 15th 80 Mr Lloyd is quite incoherent demented — there is
no change to record in his case

Sept 14th 80 Capt Lloyds remains much the same; he employs
himself in galley work, & his general
habits become at rapid walk & talk from ward to ward
tries to thread his way in a strange fashion.

10th March 81 Mr Lloyd has of late been subject to a succession
of fits therefore there is no change to record

April 1882 Mr. Lloyd continues quiet & cleanly. he assists in
washing his dishes. He has of late been free from fits.

Oct 9th 1882 Mr Lloyd is in good bodily health though he is reduced as he appears to have been once.
He talks but is no change, he answers questions in a jerky manner his mental demented.
He is busy as usual in the galley in consultation always he is almost repentant.

(Continued after No 5781)

No 5115

Admitted 26 April 1850

William Graham Esq Married & has children but is separated from his wife. A man of property. Educated at Oxford. His disposition at all times irritable & his deportment Gentlemanly

2 The cause of the disease is said to be not at all clear. A tendency to drunkenness seems to have preceded any decided mental alienation But the approach of mental disturbance has been very gradual. It is probable that family disagreements may have led to this result

3

4 Until about six Months ago he has regarded as a healthy man

5 The form of the disease is that of monomania & tends merging into that of suspicion. He claims titles & property which are not his & seems that his health has been practised upon: & had shown a tendency to roam at night

1 Mar 1850

6 The bodily functions are little disturbed. Occasional Diarrhoea. Is somewhat feeble from the exhaustion of protracted excitement as he has in the streets of Edinburgh for two Nights. He sleeps well when in Bed

7 This is the first attack

8 He believes that his Lord is pursued that Females have connexion with him during sleep: that he has been dependent of an Estate entailed upon a younger Brother: that he has claims upon the Strathallan and Montrose Peerages: & that he as a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce & James III that he is to accomplish the settlement of all these matters by Free Masonry. His hallucinations vary: but the most uniform are the belief in persons & of his being the rightfull owner of his Mothers property

9 He has manifested a disposition to commit suicide

10 [illegible]

11 [illegible]

12 He expl[illegible]

13 He has [illegible]

10 Some months since he asked a friend whether it would be murder to take the mothers life or the children: & whether he had a right to do similarly with her Majesty if she came to settle without admitting his claims upon the throne. He carries a knife of unusual sharp cut, in case he might find an opportunity to destroy his Brother.

11 Hereditary predisposition to mental disease is suspected to exist in his family

12 He refuses to place himself under Restraint or any other control

13 He has been in some place since last Autumn: but has never before been in an Asylum

June 1850 The irritability of intestinal (mucous membrane) has readily alleged in the case by the regulation of the diet: the use of gentle Mercurial alteratives with Calor. Opium: & perhaps by the removal of those various forms of mental perturbation & irritation to which he has been recently subjected. On admission the patient was timid & suspicious: he had been desirous as to the effect of his journey, the nature of his residence & the view taken by those in whom he confided of his conduct. His friendly & encouraging tone of address with whom the patient has brought into contact speedily inspired confidence. He has revealed all the extraordinary hopes & delusions in which he has enveloped his real history, opinions his own intentions or all events reconcilable to perfect sanity as conducive to the restoration of his health. The most remarkable errors upon which he insists are that his captivity is the result of grand Masonic or Railway conspiracy in which his Brothers are implicated & towards them & other parties he expresses strong dislike if not hatred. He is further convinced that he has poisoned by means of the alteration of a bell near his own residence & by the presentation of drugged food & that deranged state of the bowels was attributable to the deleterious effects of these attempts still lurking in his system. While at home he imagines that female servants professed influence over him: entered his bedroom & exhausted his frame by communal intercourse: that these & various other infamous practices have adopted by the Conspirators to drive him from his Castle as among its archives are documents

c38

No 845

proving not only that he has been defrauded by a Brother of a large property & which he has by the title of an Uncle entitled but that he is the lineal & legitimate descendant & heir of Robert Bruce & at the moment the rightful Sovereign of Scotland. These visions sometimes so dazzle the mind that he identifies himself & Royalty & declares that he is Robert the Bruce himself: or William Ruffus & that he possesses at birth the arrow by which that monarch was slain. He speaks mysteriously of the illegality of the Queens visit to Scotland & menacingly of all concerned in the denial of his claims: the appropriation of his property & the attempted destruction of his person

1 June 1852

1 June 1851

Mr G. does not wilfully or freely detail the delusions which still actuate him to those who are in constant communication with him. To strangers, known, or physicians or acquaintances by all of whom he has been visited he enters at once into a repetition of what has been recorded or similar narratives. In consequence of certain legal measures adopted by Mr G. he has stated to the Medical Superintendent the history of his Marriage life, the absence of concord & compatibility in the pursuits predelictions & principles of his lady & himself & the persecution to which he imagines he has been subjected from the relatives whom he distinctly charges with a design to establish grounds for a separate establishment & maintenance. It would be difficult to extract what is true from what is false in such a statement but taking into consideration the undeniably tone of Mr G. mind it becomes exceedingly probable that his mind was at the time referred to unhinged & irritable. In addition to the delusions formerly described. Mr G. conceives that he possesses certain supernatural or necromantic powers which are awakened when he places certain paper caps made by himself & particular upon the water bottle in the centre of the table & performs a given number of revolutions around the room: he hears voices at all times & especially from beneath: the powers are articulate & convey information: he lies for hours recumbent upon the floor in order to preserve health according to his own explanation but it is suspected for the purpose of listening to the invisible monitors Upon one occasion immediately after an interview with the Sheriff he became agitated, declared his determination to proceed to Dumfries, attempted to deprive the attendant of his (his royal authority at the same time to intimidate him At all other times he has been courteous & condescending). His great annoyance is the process of shaving. He objects

June 1853

to his nose being touched: but from the incessate growth of hair which he encourages it is believed that he attaches the idea of strength or power to it preserved. He is in the possession of excellent health & is very robust

June 1832 No alteration has been observed in the patient during the past year. He retains each upon his erroneous opinions: thus speculates with them the idea that he possesses a greater interest in the Institution: that he is called upon to ascertain how the inmates are accomodated, to inspect the management and especially during the night. His revelations are now generally made to the attendant have certainly made with a certain amount of caution & circumspection which he did not formerly display. As Mr G. has long been accustomed to be [illegible] beyond the walls & has power manifested the slightest disposition to abuse the confidence that is daily reposed: Arrangements have been made which will enable him to reside for a season at the seaside under the immediate superintendence of his own & a supernumerary attendant: which shall prevent the advantages of an elopement without danger. Mr G. is very corpulent but robust

June 1833 Mr Graham passed several months of last summer at Caerlaverock on the Solway. He was accompanied by two trustworthy attendants who visited almost daily by some officers of the establishment reporting items mutually for Institution as to his condition when this was not the case. He derived great enjoyment from the privacy the long excursions by the sea shore & into the woods & frequent inspection of the ruins. He returned punctually to his winter residence. These feelings might be enhanced by the extension of his delusions of ancestral proprietorship to the Castle & the identification of its habitation with his imaginary pretensions & history. Such claims are however purely speculative & seem entirely into his practical dealings both there & since except when his wardrobe is discussed & the then claims — remonstrances & changes of dress as indispensably required to support royalty in a fitting manner. Except to his evening dress is on amicable terms with his attendants & all both whom he comes into contact, but from time to time there is a slight display of irritability, depending upon the impoverished state of his wardrobe —

1845

He looks somewhat obese but is capable of taking a great amount of exercise

1 June 1834 The history of this case may be continued in four sections I Toothache from a hollow tooth just before the interference of the dentist who however stuffed according to the rules of his patient 16 in spite of one tooth as advised by the Physician. The result here inflamation of the gums propagated to the cheek, pentosteum bone cellular tissue of the orbit: great constitutional disturbance, suppuration & all these symes, the formation of sinuses subsequently great prostration of strength. These must confine him for a long time to bed for many weeks: induce a return of all his former delusions as to turbulence assaulting cries in the rooms above & below endanger his life in some danger as he refuses food partly from the difficulty of opening the jaws partly because the food finding entrance into the mouth through some of the abscesses passages suggested the idea of poison

III Being written by some of his most highly prized friends & relations he believes himself cruelly & unfeelingly deserted by all those persons: & appears to be deeply & acutely grieved & offended at their

IIII his visit to the seaside & the resumption of his former habits & delusions

II He has latterly entertained the notion that he is an infant: that he should be bathed & fed & treated as such & that a nurse should be provided & superintend his wants. In connexion with this train of thought he has declared himself to be pregnant: uses demonstrative & infantile gestures: & confesses of his utter helplessness & destitution Although not so robust as previous to the illness now alluded to he is able to take exercise

1 June 1835 Mr. G. spent some months at the seaside with benefit during last autumn and is about to repeat his visit. His calmness during these vacations & the enjoyment which attends his country excursions have suggested an erroneous estimate of his mental condition. His friends evidently conceive that he has improved to justify a greater amount of confidence and of liberty. What may be designated the fixedness of certain of his delusions; that he is a child or about to have one, that he is nothing but and should be provided with baby linen have countenanced this belief. In forming such an estimate however it is absolutely necessary that his complete

1 June 1836. Mr.

estrangement from and repugnance to his relations and former friends, and his firm adhesion to his conviction of his royal origin. Should he considered. Upon these depended his antipathies, threats and whatever danger was expected to accrue to individuals supposed by him to stand in the way of his rights and prerogatives or to have treated him with indignity, injustice or disloyalty. Although raving & infantile in manner: the activity of the mind in suggesting new delusions is a proof that futility is not advanced: & there is evidence that if excitement promised it was produced by external circumstances, the same symptoms that formerly characterised the state of mania would reappear. The change of his attendant; or any departure from the routine to which he has been accustomed disturbs his equanimity. He is still subject to hallucinations of hearing. His health is hardly affected: but he occasionally labors under imaginary ailments which he attributes to the influence of the individuals inhabiting the lower part of the building.—

1 June 1856. W. G. passed a large portion of last summer at the sea side and is about to leave the Institution for a country residence. The prospect of this arrangement imparts pleasure, but it is rather because it is view'd in the light of being consistent with his rank and rights than as a means of renewing acquaintance with external nature or of physical enjoyment. In fact he describes himself as helpless, fragile, incapable of ordinary exertion of diminutive size, without hands, and so inconsiderable that he cannot take a carriage drive with impunity but encounters the danger of being thrown to pieces. When visited by friends he detailed these grievances and privations and declined to make any attempt to shake hands in consequence of his fortune. This delusion may have been suggested by the real mutilation of one hand sustained in youth, but the same suspicion is occasionally extended to his feet. Occasionally these notions stimulate his emotions and he assumes a bearing of defiance a vehemence of manner and irritability of temper foreign to his ordinary disposition and such as might involve serious consequence if he were independent of control & associated with those towards whom he cherishes unfriendly feelings. There is still a tendency to obesity.

No 545

1 June 1857. Mr Graham again spent some time at the seaside, during the summer and autumn of 1856 and he is now speculating as to the return of what may properly be termed his long vacation. It is valued, however, by him more as a graceful tribute to his power and pride, than as an emancipation from restraints which he neither fears nor feels & perhaps from the vague and disturbing medium through which any circumstance is viewed which he does not perceive. The extraordinary dilemma in which he is placed by his change during nursing; by his infantile age, and the denial of his sovereignty still engross his attention. His dignity is too exalted to permit him to read or to hear others read and any recommendation to direct his attention to such means of distraction is generally followed by an exhibition of irascibility and vehemence. He is very stout.

July 1864

Nov. 1861 Mr Grahams life for the last few years has followed the posture marked out for him. During the winter months he resides in the Metropolis and during the summer and autumn at the Seaside. She is generally very silent and only occasionally he makes remarks in a hissing jargon which is unintelligible when he is angry or annoyed. If very much annoyed he will convey his desires in intelligible language when he designates himself as "We" and is very anxious peremptory and arbitrary. His health is good and he has never required any medical assistance.

Dec. 1862 Mr Grahams has during the past year maintained no change. She breakfasts at 8 & 9 o'clock, then drives out shortly after 12 & he passes his forenoon walking about the grounds admires the pictures till supper time, sharing portion of his Dog and then goes to bed. She has four months at the Sea side and says he enjoyed it very much. She is generally cheerful and happy is extremely partial to ladies and has joined in many of the social meetings altho he did not take an active part. He has not manifested any irritability of late he is not so fond of walking as formerly and he has consequently become very stout.

Aug 1865

Dec 1863 Mr. G. has as usual passed a great part of the four months he spent at the Sea side at Ramsgate Westcliff & Hastings. The change of scene & freedom from restraint always produces a beneficial effect on this gentleman. She is to be seen standing about the door as happy & contented as if he were in his own house & on his own land.

Aug 1866

1 June 1875
1 Dec. 1875

Few events of importance have occured during the past year - the first was the visit of a daughter & and Sister in Law. The effect produced by this visit was as the whole pleasant She did not acknowledge his daughter but he seemed to understand that she was there the relationship was explained to him. Mr Graham saw him for the first time for 20 years and he seemed as he was pleased at the visit. She has nothing remarkable only to exhibit walks & chats every day. No change is observed in his mind.

July 1864 Mr Graham is now at the Sea side and was visited there a few days ago by the Reporter. He was found in very good bodily health robust & healthy. He was in very good humour & showed his pleasantry by innumerable chuckings and shruggings sometimes putting the mouth & part through the hand. Intelligible words are very few & far between. The exact nature of the delusions now harboured in this gentleman's mind cannot be accurately determined. Sometimes he appears to fancy himself a deity at other times Queen Victoria or some lady of high rank but is subject however to little fits of temper & spectroscopes sometimes which he comes to misunderstanding with his attendant as to the propriety of shaving washing walking and other necessary things. He has been in very good bodily health.

Aug 1865 Another year of Mr Graham's life has passed without much change His mental state may be said to be unimproved He is occasionally cross and testy and at other times is remarkably good humoured with himself and all about him His peculiarities require to be humoured.
His bodily health has been very good. He has not been confined to bed for a single day on any account.
He enjoys a long lie in the morning breakfast in bed after which he walks for an hour he then reads his paper takes dinner drives in the afternoon and returns early
He does not join in the amusements.

Aug 1866 Another year has passed over Mr Graham and no change has taken place in his mental state.
His bodily health is unexceptionally good.
He has been at Cannes for 3 months
His friends have visited him.
He does not join any of the amusements
No Change in Mr G's state
This Case has not changed materially. He is for Artificially healthy for

June 1875
Dec 1875

No 547

Admitted 11 June 1850

Pelteney Williams Maine Ast 36. A gentleman by profession is farming pursuits but devotes to physical sport, intermarried & married & has children. His natural character is described as "shy & irascible, apathetic, self sullen, irritable in temper when opposed, but Revengeful & tenacious. He is possessed of strong & active abilities & has received a liberal education, but has displayed no taste for reading or other mental occupation, his time being chiefly spent in the open air pursuits of active employment or amusement. His constitution is good & capable of undergoing at least average fatigue" But from other sources it is understood that it's powers has been impaired by dissipation &

2 Smoking has been supposed as the cause of the disease & an informant states that in 1848 two ounces of strong Tobacco per day were frequently consumed, whereas generally that quantity is the most that has allowed. It would appear, however, that he smoked incessantly & that the precise amount cannot be ascertained while the patient appeared temperate at his father's table & cannot be regarded as addicted to intoxication, it is known that he took stimulants freely & frequently: & that in youth especially his propensities & habits were not select & much to blame. The disease has been principally exhibited in dejection, torpor, want of sound judgement, & occasional excitement. Latterly it has assumed the aspect of restlessness, fervidity, heedlessness

3 "Before the present crisis" or rather before the disease appeared it's present from his spirits & inclinations were variable: there existed much irritability of temper, misunderstandings: exaggerated opinions, & neglect of his affairs. He became much thinner his sleep not sound

4 The patient has not suffered from any fits or convulsive affections Medical treatment has been required at different times for two slight attacks of inflammation, for sciatica, alienation sore throat, Dysentery

5 The report of his state as to his present condition is as follows "Restlessness. Impairment of memory. Occasional excitement or elevation of spirits. Great mental heedlessness & feebleness.

The malady evidently increasing. In addition to these facts it has been learned that the patient has been in general of a violent disposition that for accident or negligence, or that abrupt, hurried manner which he exhibits, he has twice nearly set fire to his father's residence; that he rides furiously through the country and at unseasonable hours, armed with a pistol; that in pursuit of some frivolous object he attempts to melt & hold together fibrin cords: that he bores through tables panels doors & walls of the sulphur from hundreds of lucifer matches. Since his admission: he has presented the aspect & deportment of partial imbecility. His look is vacant, unstrung, & almost fatuous: his manner childish: he has made no inquiry as to the name or nature of his present residence but has occasionally attempted to open the doors as if with the view to leave; but has easily diverted from this & every purpose. He occupies himself with trifles, lost on the pretext of forgetfulness or the accomplishment of some great important object. He fills his pockets with pieces of paper, thread, models of wood & stone to which the impression that they may be rendered valuable, or are actually precious. He may be found picking straws from a scrub for hours with the view of constructing fish hooks or removing the carpet from the room in order to obtain possession of the tacks although he conceals his true motives by declaring that he saw the carpet to keep him warm. These statements are otherwise from time to time readily originates any conversation or makes any observations upon what appears to interest him. He cannot now bring to play with ease or effect what as formerly he has an agreeable musician, & proficient in the use of the Piano, Violin, flute, Cornopean &c. His drawings are now dumb. He has even forgotten the ordinary rules of Whist & appears to be unable to follow suit. Besides the impairment of memory, which is chiefly observed when the attempt is made to recall recent occurrences: there exists a inability to receive new impressions & to apply the names of individuals or objects with which he is not familiar. He has failure to acquire the names of the majority of the patients with whom he is associated & customarily designate them "the fat man, the man that plays the fiddle &c. Notwithstanding these difficulties of which he is acutely conscious, his detention, to which he rarely alludes; the diminished supply of tobacco & his removal from all his ordinary sources of enjoyment, he is habitually gentle, & cheerful, & has secured the good will & sympathy of all around. This cheerfulness is manifested alike in his happy, childlike, manner & in his conviction that he is the most prosperous; most ingenious person in existence. His optimism extends to every thing. His horses are the finest, his children are the fairest, his prospects are the

No 547

Most encouraging. He is about to sell a horse which will realize an enormous profit, to publish a piece of music which will "catch the world with harmony"; he can invent & construct every article from a palace of ivy to a deep coal. Accordingly these high visions and anticipations are clouded by depression, by apprehension of impending death, that he is about to be visited or tempted by the Devil, or that he has already encountered him personally. His Bible, which is almost constantly in his hand, seems to be regarded as a protection against these enemies. His fear is real & evident & amounts to a reluctance to retire to his room at night. While the Bible is constantly in his hand; he cannot during service, discover the verse or chapter or psalm to which the congregation may be directed.

6 When depressed the external senses seem dulled, but at other times they are alive to ordinary impressions, tho may possess fair attention. His articulation is interrupted & occasionally stuttering. His pleasant associates as it is with elevated ideas of health & power suggest the prognosis of General paralysis. His surface is pale & dry: but with the exception of a little cough the functions generally are healthy.

7 The patient is supposed to have been of unsound mind for three or four years. There has been no lucid interval, although occasionally he has appeared more intelligent, more vivacious: There has been an unequivocal aggravation of the symptoms lately; but this may be regarded as the first attack.

8 He at one time entertained doubts or delusions as to the paternity of a child: He is confident that he has met Satan face to face: he entertains extravagant notions as to his powers & qualities & those of every thing & person with which he may be connected. He forbids quotes: destroys useful & valuable property in order to obtain trifles: passes from one puerile pursuit to another: employs his accomplishments alternately, turns night into day, & appears to have an imperfect conception of time.

9 Reporter on the case states "that nearly four years ago perplexing & embarrassing fears arose on a subject intimately connected with

10 He

11 "In

12 No

13 "How

1 June 1877

himself, produced of a times great melancholy, then extreme depression frequent tears, thought of suicides, accompanied by great mildness of language & manner but extreme irresolution in acting". Even this otherday he says that a portion which he imagines contained arsenic should be removed in case he had temptation to take it

10 He has threatened or offered violence upon two occasions; & has mutilated furniture, but puts the value & cost it thought or exceeds its value: but he harbours no malicious design, is not actuated by any particular train of thought, except when the qualities of his knives are underrated, & is by disposition amiable & complaisant

11 "In his mother's side there is that peculiar temperament which often accompanies mental superiority & long residence in tropical climates. One case there is of mild alienation of intellect. It comes on when the Lady was about forty, after long delicacy & great tendency of blood to the head". From the same informant it has been ascertained that there exists a peculiar idiosyncrasy in the family as to narcotics: that small doses affect the constitution powerfully, & that a relative dies from the effects of a small dose administered by a Medical Man. Now he has paralytic seizures. He attributes this condition to the excessive use of Tobacco

12 No treatment has been resorted to

13 "How long a disturbed mind cannot be determined for various are the opinions." He has resided at home during the whole course of the disease

June 1851 The progress of the malady in the patient is thus insidious. On admission he has prescribed a course of small doses of Mercury; from the precise attending such a mode of treatment in cases of obscure cerebral disease. Either as the result of this measure or of the restraint placed upon all sources & provocations & debilitating effects of excitement or of the regulation of the diet, sleep & habits generally; considerable physical improvement took place & such mental self possession

No 5417

has preserved that on being presented repeatedly to the Grand Jury summoned on a Lunacy of Curiosity he on a time accepted kindly like a Gentleman and like a well educated gentleman and by on the introduction of such subjects as a habitual visitor Lindsley & his achievements as a tailor did he betray extravagance or moral perversion. Save that examination, honour, the progress of impairment has been imperceptible although gradual & gentle the first indications of decay are paroxysms of grief & pain relieved by retirement to bed; his inability to continue a time upon the Piano, a game at Whist, or a conversation even upon his favourite horse or horse racing: He is still in excellent health florid & gross in aspect: & has presented no symptoms of Cerebral congestion, loss of muscular power or of faculty

22 March 1882 Although looking more pallid & puffy in countenance. Mr A. has not suffered from bodily illness. His mind is however much more debased & impoverished. He cannot now play on any instrument: after losing a recollection of little characters & resorting from imitation to pricked pieces by means of which he copied day after day the Metrical psalms, he has ceased to take his pen in hand: except when excited his language is reduced to a few phrases sometimes imperfectly pronounced & generally referring to time, number, & colour such as five minutes, he gave me four & thirty red papers: & when his book & familiar & pleasing thoughts he continues to occupy himself by phrases & these are the same he was accustomed to construct while the power to do so remained. He sits for hours mute & motionless: or engaged in arranging pebble toys or in tearing morsels of paper: he dislikes interference, & has resented it: when it is necessary that he should retire to bed or move he becomes irritable & tempestuous & while he is undressed & opposes the process with all his force his nights are restless & sleepless, so much so that it becomes necessary to employ a night guardian to retain him in bed, & to see that a proper temperature has prevailed. He obeys the instinctive call of nature. Dirt when decent & happy: as he still is the extent of his fatuity could not be estimated

He has been removed under the charge of an Attendant belonging to the Establishment to reside with his friends

Discharged

3

May 1876

April 16th - 7

May 16th - 80

Sept 14th - 82

22nd March 82

10th April 1882

October 13th 1882

April 19th 1883

June 14th - 1883.

" 16th

" 21st

574

William Graham

May 1876 Mr G remains the same. He takes his food by the spoon and has not lost flesh. Bowels regular

April 16th 77. Mr Graham still fed with spoon. General health good. Stout. Obstinate

May 16th 80 Mr Graham continues to be an obstinate case: he is still spoonfed: his bodily health is good

April 14th 82 Mr Graham possesses greater power of observation & memory than a casual observer would suppose — in fact he notices almost everything that happens around him. He is very obstinate in everything: dressing, washing, undressing, feeding, walking in fact everything that is intended for his ordinary welfare & the object of his undeviating and constant opposition. He is apt to be out of sorts in his habits.

March 1st 84 No Change to record in this case

10th April 1882 Mr Graham remains much the same. great difficulty is experienced in getting him to take his food. He is stout and healthy. Mr Graham stumbled and fell badly sustaining a pretty severe scalp wound but it has now completely healed.

October 26th 1882 Mr Graham continues to exist in the same manner & style as previously described. He is obstinate & resists in everything that is done for him in a perfectly aimless way & for the sheer sake of opposition, thus he insists the attendant feeding him washing dressing or removing him from one place to another, as to his outside in carriage to be moved & the carriage from the stage &c on. He objects verbally in a grumbling unintelligible manner to any alteration, is usually constipated requiring strong purgatives occasionally. Otherwise his health is good though he is apt to take cold & have attacks of bronchitis. He visited the seaside in the Summer & Autumn & apparently benefitted by the change. He retains his delusions.

April 14th 1883 Mr Graham is in good health & condition but there is no change to record in his mental state.

June 14th 1883. Mr Graham is confined to bed he has had a slight apoplectic attack & his feet are oedematous.

" 16th He is better today.

" 21st Mr Graham died this evening at Eleven o'Clock from congestion of lungs induced by an apoplectic attack & a weak heart.

No 548

Admitted 17 July 1850

Charlotte Jane Piers Set 41 Unmarried. A gentlewoman and of excellent abilities & education affectionate & amiable natures & correct deportment

2 The Cause of insanity is said to be generally, "suppressed Catamenia & suppressed Gout"

3 Irritability of temper last for several years previous the attack — 1 June 1837

4 She was attacked some years since with what was called Mennopties which was too actively treated. She was subject to Gout

5 The Lady is now suffering under Mania & has exhibited much violence

6 Her General Health is good

7 This is the third attack. From the first she recovered after a decided developement of Gout. The second was designated Mennopties & since this she has never regained health. but has been occasionally so calm as to mingle in Society

8 She asserts that Her Mother & various friends are dead who are still alive — 1 June 1832

9 There has been no attempt to commit Suicide

10 She has threatened Her Mother. The violence of her manner & language to an aged Mother has been occasionally outrageous

11 There is affirmed to be no family predisposition to insanity

No 3718

12 Various modifications of treatment have been tried but the present statement

13 Fourteen years have elapsed since the first attack. She was an inmate of a private Asylum near Manchester under Dr Willis Moody

1 June 1857 In consequence of this lady supposed habit of indulgence she was allowed twice from the time of her admission; upon the pale withered & emaciated state of her frame, of she is unable to all exploration except what can be made with the hand: it was judged expedient to prescribe fermentations twice. The Ext. Hum & Conii was selected which has since been used with obvious benefit. Ointments are likewise required. Although Miss P. by is often refused the visits internal disease structure described pathologically: there have not been observed any symptoms of Gout nor dyspepsia nor other congenial affections. The patient is now active & pale but for as the ordinary means of observation just by such a conclusion in excellent health. Her disease is seen in a proud supercilious temper; in antipathies which are however temporary to those with whom she comes into contact and extending to her relations: in delusions as to the identity & fate of many of her relations. She meets many of her friends in the grounds or obtains glimpses of them as they pass: & she is informed that they reside in the same building with herself: yet contemporaneously with these notions she announces that the same persons have been murdered & died on the premises & accuses the Officers of the crime.

June 1858 Miss P. has been written by her Brother & nephews she admitting the relationship & although she has not fully charged any individual with the crime of killing a person who is avowedly alive, she still invades the general accusation of murder against the Officers; intimates that she has means of detecting them as Children of the serpent & as capable of perpetrating every atrocity. It is probable that what she attributes to others is the reflection of intentions in her own breast. One of her relatives is prepared to conjecture that she still cherishes malicious designs against her brother & would if opportunity served, destroy him. At certain times her expression is indescribably sanguinary & her language imports the worst ire & the deepest revenge: but she is perfectly submissive to authority & manifests her wrath chiefly by a dark pale & prowling look & unintelligible mentions. She occupies herself in writing poems of a religious character, in corresponding with persons of whom she knows nothing

No 548

in reading of female kind

1 June 1853 — Mrs Lady irritable, suspicious, & haughty disposition has suggested the following delusions as to her companions. They are fairies, serpents, snakes as animals: & if they do not actually possess the form & features of such creatures: they are endowed with the same instincts & propensities, they practice the same disgusting habits emit the same intolerable smell. Sometimes the riches & the connections that as devils are in scripture recorded to have entered swine her companions may be the recipients & tools of demons. It is natural that she should repelle all the humanising influence that might emanate from such sources & shun the reptiles she at once dreads & despises. Her only support & companionship is afforded Hughes to whom she addresses a letter every day at the King Arms Dumfries: who although not an illiterate person knows nothing of the deceit & sleeping which his name confers Constant attempts are made to combat & root up these errors by advice, the imposition of occupation: but the last remedy is hinted as one of the "Menagerie"

1 June 1854 — Miss Peers has required antacids probably from some return of the gouty diathesis. But there is the profession of excellent health & this she admits while discussing her abode to be the den of wild beasts & pandemonium her food to be meat & the brutes who devour it. Her intelligence is acute in the vindication of its errors

1 June 1855 — The following entry records the only important event in the history of this patient since the above Report.

On 12 March 1855 at 7 neglected cold Stupes into Cynanche Tracheralis: Spasmodic breathing: Stridulous & changing cough: Pain in swallowing: Partial aphonia. Pyogenic. R & B. rapid. To be removed to a room with a fire. Inhal. Vaporarty. Hyd. sub cit. Effic. Emplst. Relief rapidly succeeded these measures and although convalescence was tardy Miss P. completely recovered. It is probable that her residence in the sick room was protracted by her partiality for the interest & sympathy which her condition excited and the indulgences which it obtained for her. Contrary to expectation she proved a most docile invalid & has at once sensible & grateful for the attention she received. Since the reestablishment of health she dupes her former benefactress with the wild animals with which she is compelled to herd and treats them with the same indignity and abhorrence that she formerly displayed.—

1 June 1857 — No

Nov. 10. 1858. — Mrs

No 548

June 1856 — Miss Peers having gone out for the first time after a protracted seclusion in light shoes she was again attacked with laryngitis which run its course with less severity and yielded to the same means which were formerly employed. Again her original gentleness of disposition asserted its influence and every thought and look bore the impress of gratitude and confidence with convalescence asperity reappeared and she now denounces repels and consigns to divine wrath all who have persecuted her, or according to her standard, are worthy of condemnation. She issues a bull of curses and anathemas. Those invalid ejaculations even embrace Spere Hughes. She holds and for years has held that Dr Browne is at the same time Dr Smith, a brotherinlaw. Both are foes, but the latter is detested with an intensity which finds expression in the most frightful imprecations. From Dr Browne advice, even reproof will be received, but should a change in the features suggest the recollection of Dr Smith all approach is prohibited and a soft answer will not turn away wrath.

1 June 1857. — No record of indisposition in this case is to be found during the last year. The Lady permits of a nearer approach. If the medical superintendent bears the anathema, which forms the first salutation, Miss P. adviens Dr Charles Smith; in admonitory & ejaculatory phraseology and actuated by the intent created in his assistant from her cherished horlidge she converses freely fully and very often pertinently. When reminded to [illegible] under personal consideration, the enormous sin her relationship to the Royal Family, her Mother being the Princess Amelia: she discribes her enormous possessions and thinks that the principality ought, or should have been an appanage of hers. She reads, writes much to Col Spere Hughes, does a little female work and would be lavish in the purchase of perfumes, fruits, gems, gaudy garments.

Nov. 10th 1858. — Miss Spiers was removed from the friends to Carlton Asylum — Discharged

254

Gruffyd Clayton Lloyd. (continued)

Page 230

April 1st 1913. Capt Lloyd is in good health & condition. Mentally he retains his peculiarities but is always busy working in the gallery & is quite contented & happy.

20 Feb. 14. No change.

6 Sept 14. Captain Lloyd is still the same mentally. He is fond of sitting alone & talking to himself in a very incoherent strain. He can answer simple remarks about his health, the weather etc, but lapses into incoherency, when anything requiring a little attention & reflection is required.

No 549

Admitted 26 July 1850

Margaret Thompson Æt 60 Married but without children Wife of Clergyman of Scotch & generous disposition: of good education & correct deportment

2 Her family has been greatly reduced by death & have experienced great troubles

3 She has latterly displayed a fondness for disputes: has become hypochondriac & is subject to nervous flatulency

4 The patient was formerly very hysterical She has been treated for Encephalitis, for Corpora Arenacea which is said to have caused the Mental Attacks during a nervous attack. She has been addicted "to drugging herself to an extreme extent"

5 The patient appears to labour under imperfections of memory and with delusions She entertains singular notions with respect to the Millennium & that she is to be the instrument to mankind: the existence of angelic beings upon earth, & thinks that she sees the good & bad in actual conflict. The malady appears to be increasing

6 The external senses are perfect: the appetite good: the digestion is impaired & she is subject to Constipation R. natural

7 This is the second attack. It commenced with painful sensations in the head & spine: the patient imagining that celestial beings were operating thereon

8 She believes in the existence of conspiracies: & attempts to murder during the night she is then very restless & sleepy great anxiety for months about in order to secure her own safety & that of her husband from fire the falling of the house &c

9 Plate

10 She has

11 Some

12 The

15 She has

June 1851 She is

No 3 19

9 States she has had no intention to commit murder but she confesses that formerly she has frequently been tempted to do so but was restrained by high religious principles

10 She has no disposition to injure others nor does she cherish any malicious designs

11 None of her relatives have displayed insanity but have never been insane

12 The treatment adopted has been with a view to cause the hysterics she has also taken an opiate at bed time which has had the effect of producing sleep but has had no beneficial influence upon the other symptoms

13 She has been ill for four months but has not been in an hospital

1 June 1851 It is probable that the multitudinous & multiform delusions by which this lady is withdrawn from the circle which she actually inhabit have existed for many years & have to a certain extent regulated her conduct & produced a morbid & painful & distrust to all connection with her. It is further probable that the connection of the presence of insanity has been forced upon these individuals solely in consequence of the diminished self control, power of concealment & scepticism of the patient. She now believes that she is surrounded by myriads of beings, angels, devils; that she is protected by Deity & for a purpose to humble & be mentioned: that these spiritual attendants assist & mediate the Saviour: that her husband is sometimes their victim; that by their instrumentality she is transported from her bedroom where they generally assemble to a vast distance; that she is the victim to Masses performed by the Roman Catholics: & that there is constantly taking place in her presence the most revolting & extraordinary transactions by & among these spirits. These events prevent her from sleeping; induce her to remain in bed & wander about her room to protect the innocent or to seek protection from the knights. In an attempt of this kind she had fallen from her bed & broken the neck of the left femur. Treatment was most difficult: except the

extension of the limbs on the bed impracticable & she requires two
use crutches. Amongst the casualities may be mentioned a tendency
to hypercapse & inflamation & suppuration of the cervical & bronchial
glands. It has been remarked that the delusions are chiefly
present & powerfull during the night & when the closes her eyes: but
she can emancipate them by the act of shutting the eyes & when she fixes
on any particular person or spirit. She binds the head, shades
the eyes or shuts them & peeps into obscure places. The following
treatment has been pursued. Porter has given at night as a
restorative & hyoscyamus. Liq. Ammon. Acet. Lavand. have ordered
to be kept in readiness in case of the recurrence of fainting
fits. Camomile has been tried in order to impart a pleasing &
happy calming to nerves from which she could not escape as
they appeared to depend upon or to be influenced by visual
deception; Tinct. Myrr. Ferri. pot added to repair the obvious
blood impoverishment which watching & anxiety & disease
have induced; & the Hydriodat. Potass. has subsequently
ordered to meet or mitigate the radical disease upon which
in all probability all these morbid conditions hinged

2 July 1852

The i
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1 June 1852

It has been necessary from time to time to modify the treatment
as new symptoms appeared indicating a change in the morbid
condition. Attention has been repeatedly directed to the state of
the glands of the neck: which are now touched with Tinct. Iodine
in order to dissipate their softened contents: the Porter or other
stimulants are given or suspended as perspiration or drowsiness
prevail: & placitos have been conceded whenever they were
innocent or calculated to inspire confidence. The delusions
have multiplied to a great extent. Every object is now replete
or animated by spiritual agencies. Pigeons & other animals creep
or nestle around in the folds of her dress. She sees angels of
every size & form & fashion in crowds & companies. These messengers
now reveal important truths to her: or the revelations proceed
directly from divinity. God has made her husband - who is
now constantly beside her & whom she calls out of a room
a Bishop. The geographical position of her residence has been
changed. She describes cities, & villages, & houses where they do not
& cannot exist: the picture being probably sketched from
memory. She is pale, feeble, & very lame

No 649

July 1852 The intense affection evinced by these towards this Lady by her friends & especially by her husband & suggested to them the propriety that some of her cares might be dispensed some of her complaints removed by an experimental residence at home & she was

Discharged

No 550

Admitted 26 July 1850

Gabriel Hamilton Dundas Lt 76. A man of landed property but in the Army: of good education: has been lavish in his expenditure, dissipated in his conduct: cold & selfish in his feelings. He is married & has a family

2 The cause is not stated, but is presumed to have been excess in drinking a sensual gratification or pecuniary embarrassment or the dissipation to which these may lead. The characteristic symptoms have been at different times despondency, anxiety, malice & moral depravity

3 "He had led a life of gambling & dissipation (particularly in women) & had squandered his own fortune & that of Mrs D a very large one"

4

5 "When admitted to Laughton Hall he was low & desponding He continued quiet & conducted himself in a orderly & gentlemanly manner for two years: filling up his time chiefly at some game or other or reading light amusing books. He seemed anxious to shut out all reflexion, & never expressed the least regret or shewed any sorrow for the ruin he had brought upon his family. Rather more than a year ago a change took place in his manner & bearing, he became restless & quarelsome, taking offence at his fellow patients & breaking out into fits of imitation at their games He also became indecent in his language & manner & his old lascivious propensities returned so strongly that he exposed his persons. He also behaved in a very indelicate way during divine service" He next manifested a great disposition to write notes & letters &c, at first confining himself to requests for indulgences complaints against the servants. "He then began to write all sort of indecent things on small pieces of paper which he contrived if possible to throw in the way of the female servants." He continued to send letters from the Asylum clandestinely. "His real object in wishing to attend Divine service being the chance of coming in contact with or seeing some of the females." "I do not think I ever saw a case of insanity where the moral feeling had so departed as this" Dr Smith of Laughton Hall

6 The patient enjoys a green old age: or rather has a prodigy of muscular strength & activity, & habitual cheerfulness & youthful habits. He uses glasses but all the other senses seem unimpaired. He enjoys the plain diet of his class & does not require Medicine P. 76. (Fell & Stump). Heart action bland & extensively heard. Urine

7 The disease appears to have undergone general modifications in aspect but no complete removal of morbid manifestations has been reported

8 The habits & points of the patient are sharply contrasted both to his age & position: his tendencies are described as dependent, his conduct desperate, & his general deportment lethal, irritable, cunning, vicarious, & dull & fell. No delusions are alluded to

9 "He attempted to commit suicide by taking Prussic acid" This act has the immediate cause of his reclusion

10 It is concluded that the Patient cherishes hostile designs towards the individuals who have been instrumental in detaining him in confinement

11 There is a daughter of Major Dundas in Connaught Asylum it is believed in consequence of attack of Cholomania

12

13 The patient has been an inmate of Lunatic Asylum of more than three years

Stone 1851 This was regarded as a case of moral insanity in which erotic feelings either predominated, or were more conspicuous & unmanageable than the other symptoms. In conversation upon the ordinary topics which engage attention in an Asylum, upon current events and especially upon all matters connected with the fields, the spirits

No 550

of the King, & James I Chancr & Assistants, the patient has clear
Copious, enthusiastic & authentic. He sports as a man of the
world with no elevation of sentiments, no feast as an acknowledge
of not a profession & practices with a tendency at all times to
arouse self & sensuality which if aroused would lead to latter
obscenity, but which he can in the presence of females & others
restrain & command. He made no pretensions to reading or
superior information but is acute penetrating & sagacious
He had at least the ability which suspicious and
unscrupulous natures so often employ. He belonged to
Callimachus nor peculiarities has more contented themselves
limited to the regulations of a rigid & well disciplined
Gallery than could have been expected: but as prepared things
desires to obtain his liberation & very soon after admission
engaged himself in writing to the Sheriff in order to accomplish
this object. A brief statement of his character has communicated
to the Matron & Attendants: & constant hunting, vigilance
& circumspection exercised in order at once to detect expose
& frustrate his malice & machinations whether these should
be directed to evade or circumvent the rules & economy of
the Establishment: to destroy the harmony of those around
or to gratify his own designing propensities. In whatever
situation he may be engaged: this patient has been regarded
with doubt & distrust. Surrounded by a sleepless espionage
chilled by the studied vigilance of the females, checked
by the candid & unconcealed judicial scrutiny of the
Attendant: & by the indifference of the majority of his
associates with whom he is not popular. Upon certain
occasions such as Dancing parties, where opportunities for
levity more of course greater, he has specially watched &
in one instance by four individuals. The result of these
observations has been. First. it is concluded that he is a dangerous October 1857
unprincipled man guided by what are styled principles of honour
that Secondly upon one occasion in chapel August 1850
he pleased to assume an attitude suggestive of lascivious
ideas: that Thirdly he has accused by an Attendant
Sept 1850. of an indecent action in the presence of a female
both of which accusations he most solemnly & indignantly
repels: & that Fourthly he attended Jan 1857. to find an
indecent poem to a patient (female) in the Institution
Although unsuccessful in continued efforts to regain his liberty
by appeals to the legal authorities, correspondence with his
relatives &c: the patient has preserved his temper his

gaiety: has complied implicitly with one exception, with the rules of the Institution, joined in all amusements & attended all public assemblies: & been to the Opera & attentive to those whom he regards as gentlemanly patients, & courteous & complaisant if not an agreeable inmate. He appears to have most disarranged his hopes of freedom & is hesitating at present in negociations & combinations. These are in his favour, & the Medical Superintendent & Dr Blackburn ready to the following effect, "That A.B. is rational, intelligent, capable of distinguishing right from wrong & therefore of sound mind". These terms were advisedly adopted as expressing the fact & leaving the question of moral insanity untouched, that form of derangement not being recognised in law. There were other reasons for committing all allusions to depraved tendencies, although undoubtedly existing previous to admission either no proof of their continued influence over the patients recent conduct exists or that proof is extremely defective & no trace of such influence can be discovered when sought for. Major D. has scarcely been present for this term is occupied in reading, exercise, amusements. No impairment of intellect can be detected. His memory is correct & supplies him with dates, names, events, anecdotes, & facts as readily as when admitted. He writes a good deal & his style is clear & terse. His letters sometimes indicate the suspicion that a clique or conspiracy has been formed among his friends to render his detention perpetual & he speaks with censure & menace of some of the conspirators. He has been visited by Major Napier & Sutter: his Hon. Lady Campbell &c.

1 October 1857 The repeated examination of this patient by Medical practitioners the intervention of a legal adviser granted to him by his own friends & the unanimous of all with whom he had associated, having led to the conviction that he was in the ordinary sense of sane mind he was discharged: upon condition, however, that he should reside in the vicinity of Dumfries as a boarder in the House of a Medical Man for a certain period & that upon his deportment during this probation ultimate arrangements would depend

Discharged

No 531

Admitted 30 July 1850

Middleton Howatson Æt 48 A. Widower An Attorney (of good education) of a generous & good natured disposition but given to excess in living

1 June 1851

2 The disease is attributed to intemperance & has been characterised by delusions as to the state of his property

3 There has (or decided change) in the constitution or mind previous to the invasion of the malady

4 The patient has been subject to twitching or tremor of the muscles after repletion: but not to Epilepsy

5 The patient labours under Suspensory Melancholia: Delirium & restlessness are stated as prominent symptoms

6 The senses are unimpaired B. regular

7 This is the first attack

8 He entertains delusions as to Bankruptcy, & as to the theft of his plate by a friend. He is supposed to sleep here

9 He has wished himself dead but has not attempted self destruction

10 He is in all respects inoffensive

11 The patients father & sister are described as eccentric: but neither is excitable

12 No treatment has been attempted

13 He has been in his present condition of three months last out in seclusion

June 1851 It was observed that in place of a case of Bulimia; there was presented for management rather than for treatment a case of abstinence. The first difficult duty was to preserve the patients life, to support nature & the hand of the manners until that might be expedient to arise from the sudden transition from indulgence & intemperance to starvation & non stimulation. To counteract one series of dangers Ale & Whisky were allowed in moderate quantities which were to be diminished as the power of immunity strengthened. Every change of diet practicable; every argument, persuasion admonition, & justifiable menace were adopted, even compulsory alimentation was resorted to in order to introduce nourishment These efforts proceeded; but the patient became much emaciated & remains thus. For a time he patronized upon Eggs. He was driven to this diet by the conviction that the food offered was poisoned or unsuitable for nutrition. The external senses were otherwise implicated. He examined the pulp by picking. From extreme cautiousness he passed into habits of negligence & slovenliness of dress. From the use of perfumes he determinated to the disuse of soap. For a long period he declared not only that the tea was blood as usual but that the sheets were wet & unclean. Ablutions however penetrates & surrounds all objects. His seclusion he conceives is the consequence of a conspiracy to obtain possession of his property carried into execution by several individuals who have been, or in accordance with his system & view of them ought to have pretended to be his most intimate friends. These persons who are really honourable he believes accuses of robbing him of plate & papers of every description & grand & pelfs & who visited by one of the members his department is full of uncivil and threatening; excitement & an aggravation of all his eminent opinions & perverted feelings followed. When called upon to explain the extraordinary plot of which he is the victim: he smiles in a deprecating manner intimates that the surgeon knows thoroughly the truth of his allegation; & that he obtained ocular demonstration of his suspicions. When it is submitted that if the food be drugged & deleterious the inmates in place of being robust & healthy should be debilitated or destroyed he contends that they do not subsist upon the same victuals

that are supplied to him & apparently served to him: that they have properly prepared meals during the night. Medical means were at one time attempted & the Pills with sulph Iron. prescribed: but the suspicion of the patient & the objections suspicions & protestations ensued whenever the drugs were presented: indeed the abandonment of the measure. He is still thin but has rallied considerably

1 June 1852 — Mr H returns almost all the delusions adverted to in the first report: but there is mitigation in their intensity & influence as principles of action. He is more reasonable: he is desirous to return to the world in order to enjoy it & to punish those who have betrayed & persecuted him. He is less absorbed in his ordinary misfortunes although these still constitute a serious grievance: he now reads: he plays whist: he has resumed correspondence with his brother & others & can be led for a short period to converse upon ordinary topics. Notwithstanding his concentration of mind & purpose upon the petty larcenies attributed to his clerk, brother in law & room fellow: he appreciates that he is a person of large property that even pence all his statements as unfounded as they are found to be he is not lodged nor cared for in the manner to which his ample means entitle him. His bodily health has improved but his delusions as to food are still numerous & strong that poison is still imminent from every source of excitement. The scalp is still furrowed by his nails: but he has ceased to advert to the denseness of his head fomentations. During last summer he was attacked during the prevalence of Cholera by diarrhœa. As it depended upon constipation he was speedily & effectually relieved

27 July 1853

1 June 1853 — The slight intimations of improvement enumerated above have been followed by decided amelioration. Many of his delusions are now really regarded as errors: others assume the aspect of vague impressions received while in a state of great excitement & imperfect consciousness a few longer around observers & more comprehensive views & some recently become imperative as motives of conduct. His manner is still peculiar & awkward: & the mind shows an inappetency for objective occupation and an incompetency to grasp general views. These conditions may result from the severe grief which succeeds intense

No 551

thoughts & the habit which concentration depends upon. He has been visited by his brother & other relations and received them kindly. It is proposed that the patient should be restored to liberty & responsibility gradually by passing a probation in the house of a Medical man in the country where the restrictions to which he has been subjected might be relaxed & alternately renewed

7 July 1853 Admitted home Hampshead found in the House of J. D. Strachan, Dollar N.B. accompanied by an Attendant

Discharged

No 552

Admitted 10 August 1858

Robert Callander Æt 38. A Cabinet Maker. Married well informed & intelligent of mild disposition & correct deportment

2

3 The patient has had an attack of amaurosis & the general powers weakened for about a year & for the last six or seven weeks his mind has been much weakened & incoherence has been noticed. His friends likewise remember that he complained of frequent severe headaches in the temples for the last (nine years: & that for the last three years he has been in the habit of complaining of severe twitching pains in arms legs & back. They also think that his blindness & generally impaired health were coexistent (with commencing) about eighteen months since. He then became much emaciated & his sight entirely left him. His insanity became apparent a few weeks after he complained of the blindness" His temper has been very irritable for many months

4

5 This is strictly a modification of the monomania of ambition & the first stage of the General Paralysis of the insane. He talks & thinks as he formerly did: & entertains hallucinations upon various subjects such as his own feats in riding, the discovery of entering safety from drowning

6 He has been much annoyed by flatulence & "nervous pains" but otherwise his health is good

7 This is the first attack

8 He is restless during the nights

9 He has

10 He w

11 Not to

12 Jam but alth

13 He has been

10 May 1859 His pow mic the had imp app bet com it ma game bill abs fro for ab his ha would cast his he to be intim and ce Direct from

9 He has no disposition to destroy himself

10 He is gentle & kind

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

12 Forms & thrilling have been prescribed for the nervous affection but no treatment has been recommended for the mental aberration

13 He has been insane for about a month but he has not been confined

9 May 1851 It is probable that there will be observed to be many resemblances of the General Paralysis of the insane: that these will arise from the nature of the temperament in which they occur & the disease or diseases with which they are associated. Since Mr C. there has no bar nor boundary to enjoyment or the means of procuring enjoyment, except his desire to return home. He might express dissatisfaction with the food as unsuitable to his health or palate but all such matters were disregarded as insignificant in comparison with his enormous fortune which preceded in amount it may be observed with the increasing mental impairment gained as he boasted it had been by his own labour & by his brilliant discoveries & applications in mechanics. He latterly observed a balm even for the wounded vanity by separation from his family. He had written them & returned on a visit & for a time commenced his calculations from this imaginary absence. His blindness was to him no object. A ship entrusted to him would be conducted safely to any destination. Optimism cast its dazzling light over every subject & circumstance. His health was perfect: his strength augmenting: he was about to build, travel, lay out his capital. Yet the symptoms intimately depending upon disease of the nervous matter did not resemble those occurring in General Paralysis. He was a victim to Neuralgia. He became blind. A loss of muscular power in the left leg & an inclination of the body to the same

side was observed. An attack of cerebral congestion was attended by febrile symptoms & by spasmodic twitchings of the muscles but not by Coma. It is worthy of remark that the intellectual enfeblement indicated by his inability to guide himself from place to place as formerly in fact by a loss of the Remembrance of locality. He was at first put under the influence of Stryphnia Hydriodate of potash was then used alone & afterwards in conjunction with Hydr. Pot.: Laxatives & the Shower bath being prescribed at the same times. Ag. Potash was adopted as a means of checking the tendency to obesity, when the cerebral circulation was disturbed; a small quantity of blood was removed by cupping Tart. Emetic was freely employed in combination with sulph. Magn sometimes with Acetat Potash & Sp. Ether Nit with the view of reducing the quantity as well as the momentum of the Blood Depletion of the kidneys & mucous membranes is a powerful & safe course in such cases than the direct abstraction of blood The hopeless nature of the disease & the earnest wishes of his friends rendered a return home a natural & proper step & he left

Discharged

Admitted 14 September 1850

No 553

Elisabeth Forsyth b 1826. Unmarried A gentlewoman of good education but nervous irritable disposition

1 June 1854

2 Religious impressions are stated to have been a cause of her present condition: but she was dyspeptic & was obviously phthisical

3

4 She has been subject to Epilepsy

5 The Medical writer gives the notation "Lost religious fervour & fanaticism: latterly alternate fits of gloomy depression & violence of language". Another account must have occurred for the patient now labours under partial fatuity

6 "All the functions are more or less disordered"

7 She is believed to be the first attack

8 The patient delusions are sensual & heavy sinners: although some are specified & are described as predominating chiefly during the night

9 She has not attempted nor is supposed to have meditated suicide

10 It is stated that she is Malicious

11 It is known that paralysis exists in various members of the family & that a sister for a long time laboured under Chorea

12 The treatment has been solely directed to her physical debility

No 553

18 She has been ill for about two years. Has been three times in an Asylum

1 June 1859 An examination of the chest of this lady affords indubitable evidence of the existence of Phthisis in it's first stage affecting the apex of the right lung. She was immediately taken under the Hydropathic treatment: to have a protracted wet sheet & spends it in the open air whenever the weather permitted. She declined the medicines & any other measures advised that might be deemed expedient, namely: Counteracting the exhibition of tonics which the presence of debility & which were) evidently to be traced to the unhealthy occupancy of particular spots which accompanies Mental Uneasiness. These recommendations were made partly because they accorded with the leading principles of the system & were adapted to counteract the dreaded threatening of the life of the patient: but chiefly because they seemed calculated to anticipate or arrest the threatened inflammation of the membranes & surface of the brain which had precipitated the asylum & patient's mental agony some fifteen months previously. She is quiet, inactive: & occupies herself in puerile work which is repeated with the most unwearied & heedless industry. Her look & attitude indicate lassitude & indifference. Rarely she displays a little interest in her relatives: & although she occasionally urges her wish to return home: her object appears to be rather a restoration to the house than to the inmates. She has been visited by relatives: but is cold & callous in their presence. To the Members of the establishment she is courteous & obliging & affable: & regards with kind interest & sympathy. She is not communicative: often feels the brow as if to perceive but declares that the dread pantheism is removed & goes speedily & particular object & preserves the same position for long periods. She does not attend worship but admires the temperature of the Chapel as her objection. Upon one occasion the frequency of the Pulse & the physical signs demonstrated active disease in the lung. She has capped: rubbed & sponged & is again in the same condition as when admitted except that there appears to be greater permeability of the right lung & increased consolidation of the left. She is pale & thin

No 553

20 November 1851

The following quotation from the daybook records the cause of the Coroner "Called this morning at half past seven A.M. in consequence of the sudden death of Miss B. She returned to bed in her usual health after having ate her meals, played the piano & exhibited the same cheerfulness as heretofore. She was found upon the floor Miss M. who slept in the same room having struck the body with her foot. She had cold & shivering & then endeavoured to approached the door when feeling herself unwell. Blood appeared in two places on the carpet & flowed from the mouth. Death had evidently been occasioned by the rupture of a blood vessel into the Bronchia." It was not suspected till now that Miss B. experienced two previous attacks of pulmonary haemorrhage while at home. There had taken place so much amelioration in the mental disease that her return with her family had been anticipated

Died

No 554

Admitted 26 September 1850

Mary Anne Brand. Æt 42 Commenced. A Gormerly of an amiable disposition mild deportment & ample education

2 The disease was caused by Mental anxiety & Excitement

3 A general inherited & Constitutional predisposition, to derangement, depression & sleeplessness precedes the origin of the disease

1 June 1851

4 She is not subject to Epilepsy or Convulsions nor has she suffered from any "peculiar" disease or calamity

5 The disease now present the most intense form of Melancholia & is decidedly increasing

6 The body is much emaciated there is great debility. Appetite good

7 This is the first attack

8 There are no delusions present but there exists a total want of power to decide or to exercise self Control under any circumstances or at any time

9 The patient has made no attempt to effect self destruction but Commission is often an object of thought & the opinions of others ascertained as to its culpability

10 She has no designs to injure

11 It is distinctly & unequivocally stated that there is "not the least degree" of hereditary tendency to Mental disease in the family but it is understood that her father Committed Suicide

12

13 She has been some months since & has been attended with the gradual loss of mental power. She was for two months a resident in the Cheadle Asylum near Manchester

1 June 1851 Disease in the body appears to be confined to the mucous sentiments & especially to the parts of genital & urinary organs. Extreme irritation & distant advance of misery may appear to be it can be traced back through many circumstances to her feelings of duty & her incapability to do what she knew to be right. She is exquisitely unhappy. Her suffering may sometimes conduct in the blood. Cause of pain in general the disease a cause in a premature loss of her own conduct; by magnifying a mere trifle into culpability. She blames herself for doing or for having omitted to do; for having exceeded her duty; or for having performed it in an improper & inadequate manner. If she decides she blames the decision: if she acts generally, the case resolute & doubtful as to what she takes a fondled risk: she bemoans her restlessness & fickleness. The same impatience exhibited runs through all her proceedings. If reading or meditation or study be prescribed she wants prefer something else & then she condemns herself for the preference: then again & begins a strain of her despondency, & persists in her capricious & then she has concluded dispatches with the result & opened that had it been otherwise or by any one else it would have been done better. She displays qualities which excite sympathy. She is loquacious, sophistical, desirous to monopolise the time & attention & interest of those who understand her position; she interferes with the proceedings of her companions: relieves her opinions when dictation is unpopular & very clear & earnest & decided as to the condition of every one except herself. She has real grounds of discomfort. She is extremely attenuated & feeble frame: variable appetite: torpid bowels: is subject to spinal neuralgia & paroxysmals dysentery. On taking a comprehensive view of the case it has determined to treat the disease as Anaemia Camphor julep was given to soothe present irritation: Gentle Laxatives such as Rhubarb & Gamboge. Purgatives occasionally, as circumstances indicated. Castor oil & Turpentine. Iron. Bitter Bark & Quina & extra diet has been allowed as tonics: the former in the form of sulphate with Columba & Cit Quin & Ferri. Anodynes have

occupiedly been prescribed — Exercise, occupation, self teaching & the
friction of others have been enjoined: but inaction generally triumphed
over the aspiration to they

3 February 1852 Miss B. is better. There is increased power to decide, & follow out a
conviction, to adapt the suggestions of others, & bring into operation the
accomplishments & resources of her healthy condition. This amendment
is recent. She has translated several Essays from the French: she
has taught music to a Daughter of the Superintendant, she sits
for hours in the Matrons room knitting, reading, & without disturbing
the quiet of the party, by allusions to her own misfortunes by exhibitions
of suffering, or that iteration of trifles which seem momentous to the morbid
vision: she has now contributed to the public good by assisting at a
Concert — As illustrative of her intrinsic state of mind it may be
mentioned that on receiving praises for her assistance upon this occasion
she at once lost sight of the gratification afforded by directing attention
to a pain in the back & to regret for having at first refused to
comply with the request to preside at the Piano. Some months
since arrangements were entered into by her friends for her future
residence in a distant county. Every thing was prepared; the daughter
of the future host after travelling forty miles awaited her during
two days at a country station: yet she could not determine to go
She risked & obtain freedom: yet she knew sadly & be unimportant
to possess enjoy it. The plan was her own: supported by those whom
she had a right to obtain her confidence. She decided that her own
decisions must not be trusted: & did not go. The same plans
is now to be tried: with the hope that change of scene. The society of
educated females privacy & self imposed occupation may
operate beneficially

Discharged

284

No 555

Admitted 18 December 1850

James Stauder Mchair Ast Co. Armament Artificer in the Army

2 "He is a great Masturbator but whether this is the cause or the consequence of the disease is not known — 1 June 1851

3

4 The disease is not complicated with Epilepsy: but is found to be delicate & weakly

5 The patient is a painter & labours under Dementia, which is chiefly manifested in great loss of memory in sleep & slovenly habits: in occasional want of cleanliness: in obstinacy & dispute: indifference to any object & pursuit: prostration of strength & lack of energy 1 June 1852

6 His appetite is tolerably good but he is sometimes irregular & capricious in taking food. His circulation is generally rather languid, & his extremities are often cold & clammy

7

8

9 He has threatened to destroy himself

10 When excited he strikes & kicks: threatens to commit murder & is destructive of flesh 1 June 1853

11 His father died from intoxication (Suicide)

12

No 535

13 He has been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum Jamaica 4 years

1 June 1851 Mr W R has manifested neither of the dangerous & degrading practices attributed to him. He is partially imbecile; sits apart; covering or guarding the head with the left hand; maintaining his intercourse with his associates although several of them are his equals in rank; replying to all enquiries by a monosyllable or as brief a response as is admissable. He holds a book or newspaper before him as if busily engaged with it contents & important of interruption but there is no reason to believe that he reads about the establishment regulations of the House proves his conduct: he acts as he is directed to act & when visited by his Mother makes no comment nor complaint as to the economy or discipline of the establishment except that the cook is sometimes cracked His face is affected with Acne but his health is satisfactory

1 June 1852 The removal of Mr R to a private ward does not appear to improve his mental equanimity although it doubtless ministered as it was intended to minister to his feeling of pride & his desire for privacy & seclusion. His manner became more hasty & authoritative he has left off all of his deep, studied & premeditated: stood upon one occasion pointing & shutting from his apartment in a majestic & threatening manner with the water bottle in his hand & waited as if to punish some antagonist. Close supervision did not corroborate the suspicion that privacy might suggest evil practices. He has again been transferred to another suite of rooms accommodated with a servant & secured many privileges & luxuries. The constant vigilance of the attendant has effected great improvement in his appearance, mode of eating & general deportment & that his mind has not acquired strength or perspicacity. He is much stouter in person

1 June 1853 Mr W's external manifestations are a stiff gait: quick return of manner: the projection of a book before his face in going to and coming from Chapel: the frequent study of the Almanack at seven hours, at the same page: the endurance of much fatigue: the understating obedience of an indifferent mind to every suggestion or direction made to him: attendance upon all amusements & the accordance of that interest which such meetings are intended to

to promote or ~~cultivate~~. The supervision of a special Attendant enables the patient to traverse the surrounding country & practically to obtain an amount of liberty which places within his reach a multiplicity of temptations which must contribute to check that futurity to which he is threatened. The exercise thus obtained has important results to set up the former

1 June 1854 Mr McNair is free from all ailment. It is believed especially from the import of his letters addressed to his Brother that within the range of the perceptive powers, he makes various observations trivial movements but accurate. These epistles consist first of a verbal repetition of the communications to which they are replies & secondly announcements that "they are building a hall in such a place" "that the Crows are building their nest" "that the grain is cut". There may be no power to connect these facts or to draw a just judgement from them: but such additions to the mind imply at once a disposition & a capacity to make a certain class of changes in the world in which he moves

1 June 1855 Mr. McNair has discontinued his correspondence. The visits of his friends elicit no greater intelligence or cordiality or courtesy than those of the Officers of the establishment. He sits almost constantly with the almanack before him spread at the same page and which may refer to the date of Markets or some fact of equal interest. His mind does not embrace its contents. But yet notwithstanding this suspension of perception, his memory seems to appear during intercourse with his friends to be fresh & accurate as to the events of his own life: and he still embraces the trivial incidents which come within his own observation although it does not appear that he can either connect or generalise them. His glance is stealthy & suspicious and he wants willingly escape all notice & recognition. He walks to church & sits while there with the Bible spread before his face. He is pale, & uniform. There is a tendency to obesity. —

1 June 1856. This gentleman has become very corpulent: although he spends many hours of each day in the open air & does not sustain his muscular powers. His attendant attributes the change to the complete eradication of a habit of vomiting or regurgitation of food in which he long indulged. The absence of indisposition of every kind: and the freedom

1 June 1857.

June 1861

from care or anxiety and the abolition of mental activity must have contributed to this result. The patient is taciturn by - in communion with others his replies are proverbially brief: when attending Chapel he covers his face with his book, and he prefers retirement to bed, to amusement of every kind. Irrespective of its contents he has a partiality for carrying a book in his hand: that used during the past year has been the Edinburgh Almanac.

1. June 1857. Mr. M'C. correct and cleanly habits are believed to be solely attributable to incessant supervision. Mr Jaffray went with during last Summer at Carlaverock, but offered no reason for supposing that he preferred the seabreeze, the greater latitude of his promenades or the sights and sounds of rural life, to his ordinary routine. Mr is fat, and full in habit, and with one exception, has not been prescribed for during the present year. The following quotation explains this circumstance.

"13 April. Chamber Vase found to contain a considerable quantity of blood, partly fluid & mingled with urine, partly as if effused & Calomel given, cut and low diet enjoined: but the blood most probably proceeded from the nose, swallowed during sleep & subsequently vomited by the stomach. Chest healthy P. full, natural appetite, good, B. freely evacuated, stools dark and offensive. Arrow root said to have been vomited, but without trace of blood. There has been no return of the symptoms.

June 1861 This Gentleman is stout and stout in health & very good and no occasion has arisen for any medical interference. His life is one of routine. He rises at a certain hours in the morning gets dressed takes breakfast then drives or walks out returns & dinner walks again out and then comes to tea and after that bed without manifesting any inherent & that of passing. He is utterly indifferent as to when he goes what he is made to do, if desired he will remain immovable in the same spot for hours. He observes observes and notes all that is going on about him and in letters to his friends he displays much accuracy in stating the particulars of any picnic or party he may have joined. When spoken to he answers correctly and at random being apparently either frightened or otherwise annoyed with his questioner. He never volunteers a remark or makes any complaint but will answer questions when put to him. Within the last two years he has become round shouldered stout and when walking has been described fast.

No 555

Dec. 1862 — A change of attendants – the leaving of the services of a person who had been with him for many years – produced no effect on Wm McNair. He neither remarked the change or took any notice of it. Be the gentleman himself his change has taken place the same automatic life a free thought. Wm McNair now resides in one of the Cottages adjoining the South Wing of the Institution but the change of scene has produced no effect on Mr McNair possessing many advantages in his new position he does not seem to appreciate them. Wm McNairs health has been good She is short and very stout.

Dec 1863 — Wm McNair is little changed since last report. She has been observed to indulge in masturbation. Her power of retaining her urine is little absent the consequence is a continual dribbling which renders her person offensive She is stout & looks & sleeps well. She walks out regularly & takes exercise –
Her usual prescription made for Wm McNair now a combination of Bromide of potass. & occasional purgative

July 1864 — Wm McNair is another of those cases showing the disadvantages of a change of routine in Chronic dementia. Old attendants are very apt to fancy that things must go on as they have gone on and that a little trouble on their part is useless so far as any improvement in the condition of the patient is concerned. Nothing can be further from the truth for if any truth is demonstrated it is this that with proper attention from the most strong afflicted demented may be made not only to improve in his habits, but even to become actually cleanly in them.
Wm McNair has improved in both these ways very much & happier & healthier & this much remains yet to be done it is to be hoped that his life may yet even further be made less monotonous. No change has taken place in this gentlemans mental state he writes letters home containing a wonderfully accurate account of his residence & the events in which he takes a passive part –

Aug 1865 — Wm McNair has been as usual in his mental health during the past year. No considerable change has taken place She may perhaps be said to be more irritable & rather more frequently so. When alone he frequently rapid hums some air or plays to another apparently singing in a point very like John of do so.

No 555

Aug 1866 — Wm

1 June 1871

1 Dec 1871

May 1876

April 16th

No 555 — Her bodily health has been remarkably good as on one or two occasions she has been confined to bed with attacks of cold or diarrhœa but no severe illness has interfered with the ordinary routine of her life.
She walks and drives out daily. She had several fainting fits during this year the first since her last.

Aug 1866 — Mrs McNair continues in the same general state as when last reported on. Her habits continue improved
Her bodily health good. An occasional dose of medicine to keep the bowels in good order is all the treatment required
She drives out & walks regularly.
She is fond of reading & finds all amusements.
She resides in the Village of Innerleithen & gives him pleasure

1 June 1875 — Jane is the healthiest patient in the Institution
Her mental capacity is for five years
Her memory feeble or not at all
She takes her food and sleeps well

1 Dec 1875 — This patient remains in every respect in the same condition. Excellent health, her weight has been good for 6 months. She is quiet and tractable looking after her own and those who are entrusted to her behaviour
She takes her meals heartily goes to Chapel and amusements and often laughs to herself quite innocent pleasure. She takes as much exercise as she can from all other patients and never associates with any. She is manageable and does not strike unless she comes in any way against him

1 May 1876 — Mrs McNair is in good health no mental impairment

April 16th 1877. Remains the same Bodily health good.

No 536

Admitted 4 January 1847

George Agnew Ast 55. Married. Sheriff clerk R County of Westown. Disposition amiable & social. Received the education qualifying him to practice the legal profession

Vide Case 526 Vol 9 page 192

2 Intemperance although not to such excess as upon former occasions, has again induced insanity

3

4 The speech of the patient is now so imperfect that the pre-existence of cerebral congestion might be inferred but no such event has been communicated. He is stated to have suffered from an alarming attack of many years ago

5 To the extravagance, the magnificent schemes & extravagant views entertained during former attacks are now added incoherence incapacity retardation of the same observations & the same words & a loss of all knowledge of time

6 The patient is emaciated, feeble: & presents the debility & appearance of imbecility: there exist rheumatisms & impaired vision R pupil L. contracted R. torpid appetite capricious. There is present cough with dullness & mucous sounds under the Right Clavicle

7 This is at least the third attack

8 The patient is still ecstatically happy

9 There is no disposition to commit suicide

10 He is occasionally irritable

11 Here

12

13 Here

2 April 1852

No 836

11 Hereditary predisposition to mental disease exists in the patients family

12

15 These relapses occurred shortly after his return home from the Asylum

2 April 1882 It was at first conceived that by the gradual withdrawal of Stimulants & the restoration of the general health that the patient might again prosecute comparative sanity. The case however presented these characters. Mr A. has emaciated & pallid, & has the aspect of premature old age & organic disease. He has many notions & delusions. These are associated with suspicion & evil specific threats in the form of homicho-pneumonia. Occasionally indications of his former state of mind appears in preparations for resuming the study of drawing, in paragraphs of letter writing; & in imaginary cruises to the Cape of Good Hope in the prosecution of treasure which has to be expended in gilded spirits, social participations or in obedience to the dictates of Vanity: but more frequently the patient has fancies, murderous, making exorbitant demands of five hundred dictionaries or of similar objects; destructive & restless. The chief affection has attempted to be checked by repeated blistering & gentle sedatives & expectorants. The inspirations between the shoulders has increased and nutritious food & a small but gradually decreasing quantity of spirits has allowed. He has however attacked with convulsions which gave a new form & complexion to the malady. The attack has not ceased but left the mind impaired. He now has communications by visions: by the belief that the individuals around him were robbers who had spoiled him of his plate his yacht who were in the act of doing so or who meditated evil. These hallucinations assumed various forms but invariably involved the ownership of some valuable property of which he was about to be feloniously deprived. When apparently regaining some portion of his former strength a second convulsive attack occurred attended with profound coma from which he never rallied

Died

No 557

Admitted 9 January 1851

James Greve Act 46. Married & has a family. A Clogger & tole educated

2

3 The disease was preceded by Nervous depression

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 He labours under intense Melancholia: his chief anxiety being directed to an imaginary derangement of his affairs

6 The external senses are acute. The digestive powers are impaired

7 This is the first attack

8 He is tainted by a taint of crime & poverty

9 He has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide

10 He is quiet & placid

11 Hereditary predisposition is not known to exist

12 He has been treated by the administration of purgatives & Spasmodics

13 He has been insane about ten weeks

18 March 1851

No 557

18 March 1851 The melancholy of this patient, at first indefinite, although profound: amounting merely to a feeling of dejection & despair: ultimately involved the intellectual faculties & gave origin to specific delusions in other words suggested causes which do not exist & despondency which ought not to have existed. He imagined that his soul was sold to Satan, that his property & business pursuits that he dreaded notice & respectability had been compromised by his imprudent & avaricious management. For week he wandered incessantly in the darkest part of the Gallery & it was impossible to arrest self destruction, watchfulness, sympathy & solace. He admitted his inability to pursue his avocations: but his internal convictions appeared to himself unexceptionable evidence. His letters to his wife were but reiterations of his confessions & eloquies. His attention was attracted by another melancholic despondent towards this person first commiseration: he then endeavored to converse, remonstrate, with him & in fact pursued precisely the same course towards him which was pursued towards himself. Laxatives had been exhibited in the first instance he has kept for a considerable period under the influence of the Acetat Morph. which has occasionally followed by laxatives. It has occurred that the patient has of literary tastes & he has endeavored to avail himself of the Library & Compose it has occurred that he was partial to music & he has never partaken with the singing class these opiates in a public concert under these various influences he regained mental serenity & cheerfulness & has

Discharged

No 558

Admitted 18 January 1851

James Richardson Set 63. Married. Formerly in business as a Draper now possesses property in Lond. He has been temperate in habits of a Licensing department

2 There appears to be a family predisposing cause of this disorder. The exciting cause is Absent

3 For many months previous to the appearance of the present disorder his temper has been more than usually irritable

4 He has never been subject to Epilepsy or convulsive disorder. For the last twenty years his health has been generally good

5 The malady is Melancholy with a predominance of suspicious & hypochondriacal feelings

6 He has complained of headache & for many years has been annoyed by

7 This is the first attack of insanity but during the whole of his life the patient has been of a suspicious disposition

8 Suspicions as to the fidelity of his wife & of the employees of all around him are the characteristic marks

9 He has not attempted suicide

10 It is feared that he cherishes hostility towards his wife & others

11 A Maternal Aunt of his was an inmate of a Lunatic Asylum

12 Lond

13 He

22 May 1851 The

No 538

12 Leeching of the temples & aperients have been adopted as remedial measures

13 He has been considerably improved from last Report

22 May 1851 The most interesting feature in the case has first that the patient had for years entertained the suspicion that he laboured under some disease of the genito urinary organs: that the injunction in some real or imaginary syphilitic taint contracted forty years ago for which he had been fabricated: that the physician has been countenanced & perhaps some degree of irritation sustained by the daily introduction of the catheter & the injection of a solution of Nitrate of Silver. Secondly. that the vast majority of the deluding appeared to culminate in the point: he imagined his virility has extinct yet lavished unpaid caresses upon his wife that at these very moments he contemplated her destruction & consequent ruin & beggary of her family but of his firm conviction that she had betrayed his honour: that while embracing her during a walk by the side of a stream on his own property he attempted to roll with her over a precipice into pool: that he conceived notions of alienating his property & relations whom he formerly idolized on the pretext that he had lost the affection & sympathy & confidence of his own family by the act & intrigues of his wife. Thirdly that his delusions seem emanated from a retrospect of the act suggested by his deluding. Fourthly that prostate disease induced by long continued irritation of the seminal organs & by the habitual changes occurring at this period of life may have acted through the medulla & given a direction to this morbid feeling. Fifthly that the treatment was founded upon the gradual withdrawal of the local irritation; by the removal of local congestion by the laxatives; by frequent examination in order to demonstrate the absence of all disease; & by directing the mind from the constant contemplation of the state of the organs of generation by occupation amusement & study. Sixthly that his abortive but ingenious attempt to destroy life by wounding the pharynx & left carotid by a flower stick picked up while in the Garden determined a series of constitutional changes calculated to shorten life. I Great disturbance of the circulation II Apoplexy for which general & local bleeding & purgatives by calomel were required III Neuralgic pains of the neck IV indications of the absorption of pus V Rigors passing into a state

№ 558

of phenomena) simulating first intermittent fever & ultimately
Convulsions XI Congestion of Kidneys & other organs VIII Deaths
By his own wish & that of his friends below

Discharged

No 559

Admitted 31 January 1877

Charlotte Hardy Aet 39. Wife of a Gentleman. Has four children. Her Education has been neglected; but her deportment is ladylike. Her natural disposition is papionate

2 The disease returned in the Puerperae state about two years since in New Zealand

3

4 She enjoyed good health untill the incursion of the Mental disease (but as bearing upon her Constitutional tendencies it is mentioned that she menstruated regularly throughout one pregnancy had leucorrhoea during another & has repeatedly been subject to abdominal distension & suspected pregnancy

5 She patient labours under Erotomania: (manifested in ardent animal passions, in excessive jealousy, in accusations of her Husbands infidelity with every female who approaches her house

6 She is healthy

7 This is the first attack. In the absence of the paroxysms of jealousy & rage she appears to be perfectly sane & occupies herself entirely with her domestic affairs

8 Her suspicions merge into actual delusions; as when the bed room door is locked & the Key in her possession she persists in believing in her Husbands libertine habits

9 She has meditated suicide

1 June 1877

No 359

10 She has therefore homicidal designs against her husband threatened to murder & cut out his. These morbid feelings are constantly excited by the presence or allusion to any female however repulsive in appearance

11 It is not known that constitutional predisposition exists in her family

12 There has been no regular treatment of the case she has latterly been under the care of a Homœopath

13 She has been insane for two years but never confined

1 June 1877 This individual has been repeatedly examined with the view to determine the existence of uterine disease. Leucorrhœa appears to have caused annoyance; but it is doubtfull how far the irritation resulted from or maintained the falsity which is attributed to her. No organic change could be detected. The patients conduct did not in any degree correspond with the manifestations which rendered seclusion necessary. But in her passionate disposition; in her proud & vile regulated temper & hysterical constitution there may be found materials sufficient, under peculiar circumstances to explain the painfull events of the past two years and to produce the suspicions, jealousy & revenge by which she has actuated. The principles of treatment were I to regulate the general health; & thus unload the abdominal pelvic vessels of that congestion which might legitimately be concluded to exist. This was attempted by the use of gentle laxatives, by long rides & the tulip. Pot. C. tulp & Harrowgate salts II To remove & change all provocatives alike to passion & doubt; & by seclusion & discipline to secure both to the nervous & uterine systems that repose & immunity from suggestive & stimulating impressions which could not be expected elsewhere III To train & educate the intellect up with the view to supply deficiencies undoubtedly existing than to give a predominance to the higher powers at the expense of the propensities

No. 559

4 November 1851 Masters were obtained for Mrs H. but partly her own inaptitude & partly shame that her mind should so little harmonize with her manners that her ignorance should be exposed caused the failure of this part of the plan. She found however in the functions of Matron a congenial nature for exertion & perhaps a more suitable exercise. She was latterly active, useful, contented, even happy.
Amongst her last kinds was a pledge to return should such a step be deemed expedient

Discharged

No 561

Admitted 5 February 1851

Edward Childers Æt 32 Unmarried. Office in the Navy of the East India Company. Of imperfect intellect & infirm disposition & debased tastes & tendencies. He was educated at Christ Church; but the teachers found it impossible to impart knowledge

2 Connate intellectual & moral deficiency have led to the condition which renders seclusion expedient

3 About two years ago his Mother received an accession of fortune in consequence of which he assumed much self importance respecting that the inhabitants of the Village in which he resided might be requested "to honour him"

4 He is not subject to Epilepsy. He has had occasionally a catarrhal affection but no serious malady

1 June 1851

5 The Monomania of Vanity seems to have been engrafted upon original imbecility; & evil & puerile habits superinduced by intemperance. He is self seeking & self pleasing; has latterly become restless & indifferent to the feelings & wishes of others

6 The external senses & general functions are in a normal state

7/

8 He believes he is heir to considerable property. His habits are cleanly. His pursuits self gratification. He craves existing society

9 On one occasion he threatened to drown himself

10 He has during a fit of excitement broken windows. He will traduce the character of those who interfere with his wishes

11 A Journeyman Mother in the service of the East India Company has suffered during the past year from great depression arising from impurity as to his spiritual condition. He is likewise of feeble constitution with the exception there is no hereditary disease or peculiarity either on the father or mothers side

12 He has been in the hands of a Medical man for the last 13 years who during that time the first eleven years managed him with tolerable facility

13 Intellectually he has been depressed from his childhood it is only lately that his moral corruption has attracted notice

1 June 1831 It would appear that from the time Mr C. conducted all &c, gave evidence of a weak intellect, violent temper, great selfishness & a dislike to control or training of any kind. He remained at School from eight to fifteen, acquiring very little & displaying the peculiarity of capacity that upon certain days he was able & desirous to learn what upon others he was disinclined both of power & will. He was dismissed from the Naval service of the East India Company & sent home from Van Diemans Land in consequence of incapacity & has for many years resided with a surgeon in a country village in Portlands where his habits have latterly been irregular & where he has been addicted to drinking & subsequent extravagance of most to confirmed intemperance. These statements & attendances with the individual suggest his state of mind to be partial imbecility from imperfect development of all the powers, with the preservation of the balance between them. He is weak but not ridiculous: foolish but not foolish: able to conduct himself & his property where neither judgement nor high moral principle are required: docile and imitative & accordingly powerfully influenced by the situation in which he is placed & directed towards good or evil according to the predominating tendencies or designs of those with whom he associates His manners are gentle, submissive; his temper is cheerful and generous: he readily yields to any counsel or suggestion; assents to the expediency of his seclusion as the best mode of escaping from restraint & the ill consequences that may be deemed to accompany the inability in him to return to Society

No 561

18 May 1852 The object proposed in consigning ~~Miss~~ Mr C. to an Asylum being obviously the removal from temptation to excess & opportunities of indulgence to secure that protection by restraint which his prudence or virtue had failed & must fail to supply; to impress upon him the fact that his conduct was regarded as the result of disease & was treated in future whether active or not; & to afford the most favorable circumstances for the operation of self control active Medical treatment seemed inapplicable & the plan of management laid down was that the patient should be subjected to the ordinary discipline, that his confinement should be rendered as agreeable as possible without the remission of a single rule & while every means were resorted to in order to show that he had under authority that upon his deportment & the opinion formed of his habits & manners depended the duration of his stay. It may be presumed that these measures have succeeded for Mr C. has acted upon any occasion displayed the qualities of either the ruffian or the fool-whilst; his intercourse with all has been marked by respect, conciliation & cheerfulness; he has certainly indications of an enlarged grasp of mind but he has been able to secure the sympathy & friendship of all who can appreciate the generous tendencies of an imperfect nature. His probation is to terminate but he is to reside in the family of a highly Educated Medical Man in constant correspondence with the Medical Superintendent & where he will still feel the influence of gentle discipline

Discharged

306

No 562

Admitted 10 February 1851

William Shields Ætat 22 Unmarried. A Printer Of irritable disposition, respectable education & upright deportment

2 The malady is attributed to the consequences of Scarlatina of ten years duration; which has originally brought on by Scarlatina. It is supposed that Ulcerative inflamation having destroyed the tympanum & internal ear allowed of the escape of the discharge upon the Dura Mater. After being restless for some days he dropped down suddenly while at his R. After being insensible for some minutes he became conscious but his whole character had undergone a change

3 He was for some days indifferent as to his usual occupation he became irritable & so much agitated during the night that he might have been supposed to be intoxicated but he never partook of Stimulants

4 He has never had Epilepsy or any other forms disease except Scarlet fever & its Consequences: He had been under treatment for Scrofula 1 June 1851

5 So far as can be learned the disease has assumed the form of Mania. It has been characterized by absence of friends & relatives & of those with whom he formerly associated

6 The external senses, except hearing & the bodily functions are normal

7 This is the first attack & that wherein it is by irritability and excitability

8 He imagines that poison has been administered to him. He is dissatisfied with every thing

No 562

9 He has never shown any disposition to commit suicide

10 He struck his sister upon one occasion without provocation or assignable cause; but is neither destructive nor malicious although estranged from & dislikeing his former associations

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

12 He has symptoms of Bilious fever during the week. In the last month the head has been shaved & blisters, Iodide Potash given; & the secretions regulated

13 He has been insane for about nine weeks; but has never been confined in an Asylum

1 Stone 1851 Mr J. is now much improved although from his demeanor & the consequent difficulty of communication it is difficult to estimate the amount of health acquired. While at first he does not sleep at all during the night; he is now tranquil & sleeps soundly; while he mostly keeps aloof & stupefied solitary, silent, he is now cheerful, connects by means of a slate, participates in the amusements & seems to be as happy as his situation & infirmities permit. In his public communications he states that he is annoyed by the sound of voices which come from above; that his Brain is pressed down by a weight so that he cannot think; that he does not wish to return home that he has no desire to communicate with his sister or other friends He has been prescribed sometimes Iodide Potash, Hydrocyanic Pot and the Ol Lee as he is now much more robust & healthy in body

No 862

19 May 1852 For several Months the Letter of this patient Received much reference & restrainment from his relatives. As his bodily health improved & as he had gradually endeared to assume his former occupation; greater intelligence was developed, his original amiable feelings obtained the ascendancy; & he is now an expert printer; an able assistant to the attendants on friendly terms with all and so captivated with this position that he has solicited permission to remain & be installed in the Office of Printer of the New moon on condition that he be regarded as a voluntary Boarder who does not pay his board. As a patient he is

Discharged

210

No 563

Admitted 5 Mar 1851

Octavius Selby Ast 28 Commanding Lieut in the R.S.L.C. Education for the Artillery

2 Epilepsy is presented in the return conjectionally as the cause of the disease 23 April 1851

3

4

5 The Patient is affected with the monomania of ambition & is in the first stage of the General Paralysis of the Insane

6

7 This is the first attack

8 His delusion of the following Kind I He possesses two Millions eight Hundred Pounds free annuity II and is to build a Palace as large as St Peters

9

10 He often strikes other parties imagining them to be his inferiors in rank & fortune & unworthy associates

11 No hereditary tendency to Mental disease exists in his family

12 No specific treatment has been resorted to the general health has much improved

No 563

13 He has been insane for about four Months & was an inmate of a private Asylum in London

23 April 1881 With an utter disregard of the rules of nature & duty practices over which he undoubtedly possessed control. (M.P. Continues the most gentlemanly manners & insinuating address. While he was redolent of his infirmities, he would ramble in an elevated strain of prospects & enjoyment of the luxuries & splendours to which he was entitled & about to enjoy. His dependence upon the possession of eight sometimes eight thousand Millions to which he had deputed to the Bank. But while he passed a time in one of his golden carriages to one of his palaces eight or eight stories high; he would in a whisper [illegible] that the loan of sixty pounds when permitted to write, his letters upon it were addressed to London this gentleman & to the immediate enlargement of his hands to be by the assistance of hundreds of tuns of Silver & Casks of gold & count the profits. He had lost all clear recollection of his journey from London or of its length & duration & had evidently no conception of his true position or the part of the world to which he had been transported. He described himself as a recent convert to the Roman Catholic Church but neither this nor any other topic appeared to exercise any influence over his feelings or unimpaired faculties. Every power has concentrated upon the simple point riches. He has ordered the Bl. Se. Adell. on admission but on the 8th of this Month he was attacked with Cerebral Congestion attended with Convulsions & Coma. Calomel was exhibited & a Blister applied to the Spine. Salina Solution containing Sp. Camph. & Vin. Colchic. was afterwards given & the patient had so far recovered that a Seton had been introduced in the Course of the dorsal Vertebrae & the administration of the Cod Liver Oil had been resumed: when a second attack of a similar character occurred. The symptoms indicative of Cerebral Congestion were more prominent, the Coma was more profound & passed into an apoplectic attack. Calomel & Blistering was again resorted to, Cold was applied to the Scalp. Croton Oil was exhibited internally & turpentine enemata subsequently but without appreciable benefit

Dea

312

No 364

Admitted 5 March 1851

Henry Wedderburn Thurston late 43. Commanded R. Commander in the Navy. highly educated & of amiable ~~disposition~~ & benevolent disposition

2 It is suspected that the disease has been brought on by intemperance. It has been accompanied by alternations of excitement & depression

3 The disease has preceded by disorder of the digestive functions

4 "He has been subject to no disease"

5 At present the Disease possesses all the characteristics of Mania & is attended with screaming, restlessness & agitation

6 He complains of numbness of the fore arms. Evacuations regular Cont desk D. 107.

7 He has been liable to attacks similar to the present for the last two years. These have increased in frequency & duration

8 He is suspicious of poison; & cherishes numerous false impressions of things seen & heard. His conduct has been most eccentric

9 He has no disposition to commit suicide

10 It is stated that he has no desire nor design to injure others He is reticent upon the subject of Marriage

11 The family of the patient is said to be of a nervous & gouty

12 Here

13 Here

1 June 1851 This

No 564

12 The regulation of the secretions has constantly the treatment

13 The mind has been unsound for two years & the short intervals of lucidity he has not been perfectly in possession

June 1851 This Gentleman has repeatedly threatened violence & recapitally defies authority & discipline. It appears that when engaged Case he had provided with a most formidable prepared Knife & had determined in his own mind the propriety and expediency of dispatching D Galeotti or the Attendant who have his companions even calculated the most suitable occasion for accomplishing his purpose. Notwithstanding these sanguinary tendencies he has more been outrageous & only once required to be removed from a corner of the flower garden in which he had taken up a position — The act particular more of the nature of freak than of fury & specific towards his fellow men he has been most destructive & unmanageable in his dealings with inanimate objects Books from the Library are mutilated; his stockings are transformed into rags; Leggings & Mustard as a polish for the furniture; his apartment is a depository of bits, crumbs, pieces, & patches. While claiming peculiar attention to his person & clothes his cleanliness & attention to Cleanliness he has now been detected in indecent acts. He is clever cunning, industrious; writes correct & little notes & commands more coherently & rationally than he acts. To remonstrances & admonitions he listens respectfully & outwardly admits the force of an argument if firmly & forcibly stated. His aspect, Countenance & confused suggest the belief that he is an exhausted debauchee who has resorted much to medical aid for the relief of ailments which he had produced & has encouraged & aggravated. He has been examined for amaurosis & treated for gout; he has taken ounces of blue pill on the recommendation of Dr B. Brodie & of Morphia on that of Dr Seymour — when admitted it seemed expedient to take a small quantity of blood from the nape of the neck by cupping). Pills containing Colchicum. pulp. Semi & Ext Iar have been ordered and have been continued while others containing of Mag. Pil. Hyd. Ext. Colchic. Pulv. Digitalis & Ext Hyoscyam were substituted. He has likewise been treated for , for haemorrhoids &

No 564

prolapsus Ani, for Chronic . In the adoption of every measure it has been in view that he be allowed under palpitation & permanent violent action of the heart with numbness of the right arm; & that every deviation from health might be produced or influenced by a Gentle

Capt L. is much more tranquil to date

20 Augt 1831 Capt Lt convalescence has been most rapid & satisfactory the revulsion however has rendered him timid & uncertain of his own powers, even sceptical of his now renewed powers & strength. So a person he could not come to an immediate decision upon any subject whatever. He is now however more anxious to put the reality of his improvement to the test; to adopt measures calculated to impart confidence and independence of feeling. It has been arranged that he is to proceed from the Institution to the residence of a Medical Man & to remain there until permanent arrangements have been decided upon. Captain L. is perfectly sane; & is now a most amiable, gentle, modest, & retiring person

Discharged

No 565

Admitted 14 Mar 1831

John Brown Knight Aet 33 Clumanied. A Surgeon

2 The invasion past so gradual & imperceptible that the cause of the disease seems to have eluded observation

1 June 1831

3 The premonitory symptoms consisted of depression & irritability of temper

4 He never has subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient is affected with the Monomania of Superstition complicated with delusions the disease is said to be increasing

6 Appetite capricious & natural

7 D. Newlegging remarks in reference to the number of attacks. As in cases of Monomania, when not upon the particular subject Mr K. is intelligent

8

9 There is no suspicion of the existence of a suicidal tendency

10 He is calm & contented

1 June 1832

11 His family is free from hereditary tendencies to mental disorder

12 The treatment had consisted in attempts to expose the fallacy of his delusions; change of scene & absence from relations

15 He has been confined to bed for eight or ten years; & has been confined in different Establishments for the Insane

1 June 1831 Mr Knight's delusion constitutes a connected series. He quotes a passage from Scripture indicative that the Messiah & his Messengers must be upon a certain diet & he accordingly would confine his meals to bread & honey; that the thoughts of the King are known to his servants & receiving Command & precept from his present Majesty that he is commanded to write them; that these relate to a general federation for the purpose of counteracting & overthrowing the Papal power; that in order to carry out these designs it has been necessary to have accept to the Assent of Members of the League & to teach & proclaim to them the truth; that while he cannot dispute the legality of Force & Commands communicated to him without audible & timely he protests against the annoyance given by the voices of persons, such as his sister, in various parts of the building). He has allowed a portion of money; but the Conception did not become any reciprocal act. He still endeavours to take as little nourishment as possible & to elude in every quiet way the directions of the Attendant. He has consented to take Eden Ale as an adjunct to his ordinary fare; he regulates his own Medical treatment & selects Barbadoes aloes as the only remedy which he requires; is in all occupations, except that of attendance at Chapel; gentle respectful & courteous although discontented & pertinacious He resists on the plea of Conscience all efforts to induce him to join in worship; but he expresses his willingness to be present at all domestic amusements

1 June 1832 Mr K. has been more happy & comfortable since his removal to Convalescent Gallery. He does not take advantage of the greater intelligence of his associates; but then pursued manner communicates better with his own; he enjoys more external quiet & may now be seen seated in the perusal of a Book or a Newspaper. His aspect indicates greater cheerfulness & no objections is now urged against the nature or quantity of the food provided. His internal sources of disquietude are the same. He complains bitterly of the conversations the

brides & Sidons tones that reach his ears; he entreats the superintendent to expel the intruders; he craves his liberty that he may escape from such persecutions the pretens for it; his present appeal; his compromise that the night watch should visit the gallery tap at the door frequently all testify of the sincerity of his belief & the extent of his sufferings

1 June 1853 Mr Blight affords an example of that morbid condition in which an emotion, fear, influences the little to simulate what is feared, the act of simulation placing the muscular coordination to a certain extent beyond the control of volition. He dreads the approach of Convulsive disorder; he endeavours to impress others with the same apprehension by embodying the tremor & agitation which would occur were he affected in the manner he represents himself to be: & he really produces hysterical twitchings 1 June 1853
then rigidity of the muscles & alternately a tendency to syncope which he fails to regulate or arrest —
These conversions of personifications into result generally follow an altercation with some of the officers as to the nocturnal annoyances, the presence of the Screen the whisperings at the window that torment him: —
when he pivots, grins, & then imitates the gymnast & gesticulations he anticipates. He often complains of muttering of the arms which may be used. But the fits which have been described & which have been produced the length of falling or placing himself on the floor are in their first stage undoubtedly suppressed
The gallery in which he still resides is a place sounding board according to his definition of the noises which he makes when awaiting by visions almost establish the fact. These rappings render him unpopular as an inmate. Alteratives, laxatives, tonics and stimulants have all been administered in this case but without manifest benefit except in imparting greater physical robustness 1 June 1856

1 June 1854 It became necessary to remove Dr Knight to another gallery as his alarms during the night, the blows on the door, the cries & gesticulations emitted during moments of perturbation interfered with the rest & feelings of the other occupants. Another was selected

contain any a dormitory in which the presence of other patients might depress his paternal apprehension, & upon evidence that no disturbance occurred in the room & would act as a check upon whatever expressions of apprehension he might, under other circumstances indulge in. These objects have been only partially obtained. He is more irritable, more morose: & less attentive both to the courtesies of intercourse & to the interests & rights of others. He suffers & at all risks, he must show his misery. His communications with his friends are more rare: & are confined to petitions for immediate [illegible] & so much from the kindness as from the peril by which he is surrounded — Dietetic means have alienated the necessity of [illegible]

1 June 1855 — Dr. K's deportment differs only in one respect somewhat as related of him last year. He is as morose, shy, as much affected with convulsions of the head & neck: but he exercises less control over his impulses. He is terror stricken: tormented by apparitions, by the voices of females uttering words & thoughts which he cannot brook, and he shows that he is. He casts back their menaces, he retorts their oaths, he gesticulates. He shrieks in wild fury and defiance. Nor are these ebullitions confined, as they once were, to the night & to solitude, they occur in the common room, while he is engaged in conversation and when every surrounding circumstance might suffice to demonstrate the absurdity & impossibility of such fancies. Although Dr. K. speaks misleadingly of his health: he is perfectly well and at present in compliance with his own opinion as to sanitary measures. He ardes like a fiend."

1 June 1856 — The following phrases, more or less morbid, characterise Dr. K's deportment. He sits moodily gazing upon vacancy, having discontinued his only pleasure, smoking, his only pursuit, reading, his only duty walking; and so absorbed, so disinclined to direct his attention to ordinary or extraneous objects or finding disturbance so painful that he resists all attempts to draw him into conversation & declines all the customary courtesies which he at other times observed. He moves the body to and fro, or desultorily a kind of feminine serpentine movement beginning about the thorax and terminating by various

semirevolutions of the head and face. During these contortions, which are unquestionably under the control of the will, the respiration is for considerable periods interrupted. When afterwards adverting to such paroxysms he implies that they are epileptiform and at the same time that he is compelled "goaded" to act as he has acted. III a still more advanced stage of extravagance has recently been observed. The patient is mute: the motions are incessant: he cries or shrieks during the night: he refuses food but allows himself to be fed. It has been observed that ridicule, contempt or whatever excites irritability dispels for a season all the phenomena described. He is exempt from all real disease.

1. June, 1857. There are three events in the monotonous course of this patient's life which demand special attention. I. He joins a class for Latin, and proves a sedulous and apt scholar. The study must have been abstractive, as, however timid and ashamed, the contortions ceased whenever the arrival of the teacher was announced. II. His simulated convulsions, his grimaces and shrieks have been aggravated in duration and intensity. For hours the patient engages in these painful movements and while he is altogether unhanded. III. He made an attack very recently upon an inoffensive companion whose grotesque appearance may have excited his wrath, but who, it is more probable, was identified with the persecutors and antagonisms to which he is subjected.
When abstinence is associated with wild shrieks Mr K. rapidly loses flesh, but generally they do not appear to have affected his physical health pernicious[ly].

Dec 1861 Dr Knight has of late been much excited especially during the night when he closes and fastens his door and hears women calling and peering at him. During the day he destroys his clothes and of late that was at first a necessity has become with him a matter of choice — the wearing of the coarsest dress. Possessing amid his great mental infirmities much power of planning and applying himself to books for instruction as well as amusement Mr K's case was an interesting and painful one. His constant desire was to get away but in his present condition removal must be to another asylum. His friends have visited him.

Feb. 4th 1862

One of the most curious and interesting features of this gentleman's case was the power he had of abstaining from being much distressed and excited becoming calm and well behaved and it was necessary sometimes to see him after a day of great noise disorder carefully and appear quiet & busy engaging at the evening party in the drawing room. His general health is good but he looks pale & often demands medicine.

Feb. 4th 1862 His repeated applications to his friends, have at last procured for D. Knight a change of residence but he is only removed to another Asylum

Discharged

No 566

Admitted 14 April 1851

Robert Dunduddie Ast 45. Unmarried. A Banker of good disposition liberal education & gentlemanly manners

2 The disease is attributed to Rheumatism Spermatorrhœa & Hopes

3 He was first attacked with incomplete paralysis of the organs of Speech & loss of memory

4 It is not affirmed that the paralysis was accompanied by any convulsive affection

5 This is a case of the Monomania of ambition & the second stage of General Paralysis. The disease is increasing

6

7 This is the first attack

8 He imagines himself rich & powerfull is easily offended his loquacious, restless & sleepless

9 He patient exhibits no design to commit suicide

10 He is irritable but inoffensive

11 A brother died of acute Mania & many of his family have been afflicted with Phthisis

12 He received Opinions it is supposed that the symptoms were aggravated thereby

13 This

4 May 1853 This

No 866

13 This disease is said to be very prevalent

4 May 1861 This might be justly designated a case of acute General Paralysis the course was so short especially as just to admit of coma with the exception of the last twenty four hours when partial delirium has established; the patient has in a state of incessant agitation moving to & fro: & under the bed; around the apartment in search of some object which he could not describe shouting, or singing which he described as exquisite music; enumerating his powers, properties, commissions, former duty; the concepts he is about to confer upon mankind & the pleasure he is about to enjoy or has then enjoying. There has much apprehension mingled with these feelings of exaltation. He shrunk & shrank from the approach of every individual, concealed himself under the bed, furniture & refused food upon the plea that it was poisoned. He occasionally afforded indications of a recognition of his true position but in general he either conceived himself to be in Liverpool or in some palace surrounded by his imagined foes. He had much emaciation when admitted his pulse 120 & feeble; refusal of nourishment & degraded habits & state of darkness; ameliorated the future years. He died from an effusion of cerebral congestion after an illness of about forty hours duration. Systematic treatment was under the circumstances almost impracticable & the exigencies of the case were met as they occurred. Catheterism was resorted to for some time before death, indicating a state of the Bladder which usually exists in such cases

Died

No 567

Admitted 19 April 1851

Allison Stewart Aet 36. Married. Wife of Farmer Wells Educated & of a good disposition

1 June 1851

2 She cannot is said to be "physical" but of what nature is not specified

3 There is said to have been no premonitions of the disease

4 She is subject to prolapsus uteri

5 The disease in this case (Melancholia) is in its most painful aspect

1 June 1852

6 Appetite bad, digestion impaired P.P.

7 This is the first attack

8 The prevailing delusion that she has forfeited salvation

9 She has attempted to commit suicide

10 She is kind & affectionate towards others

11 Her Brother has been long insane

12 She has been under the care of Jno & his assistant Medical Men

13 She has been in bad health for a years; but has been regarded as insane for about six weeks. She had latterly been under the charge of an Attendant on the staff of the Lunatic Institution

No 867

1 June 1851 To sustain life; to regulate the bowels & the pulse thought have as yet been the only objects admissible in this case. The patient has admitted in a state of extreme agitation, muttering, incessant & indecent movements; emaciated abdomen rigid & insensible. The progress was most unfavorable. There is now slight physical improvement. She never puts down; but her manner is more subdued. She dreads the feeding hours; the unnatural appearance & contractile of those around & what she describes as a ravenous appetite; induces her to take food; but the acts reluctant the mode disgusting & the deglutition convulsive. The body is ~~thin~~ attenuated; the surface cold; the circulation feeble the bowels torpid & the evacuations obstinate. She addicted to Morphia. She has been under Nitric. Acid. Vin Colchic & Hyd c. Cret.

1 June 1852 The treatment of Mrs S. has continued by the use of the Muriate Morph & Solution is gradually increased doses entire two & a half drachms per day taken morning & evening. The Medicine has occasionally combined with Vin Colchic but generally given alone; care being taken that the functions of the assimilative organs was duly regulated. Neither physiological nor Medical effects could be traced to this agent; for although the patient rose for a portion improved for as to take exercise in the grounds & engage in occupation; it would be unphilosophical to trace these changes to the Medicine & not to the combined influence of all the arrangements devised for her benefit. The Acet Morph both in substance & solution; alone & combined with Pulp Semi & Hyd c Cret has perseveringly given. The Cannabis Ind has not been noticed as acting perceptibly upon the Chylopoetic viscera; along course of mercurial alteratives & tonics restored it; to this succeeded purgatives & latterly the Acetate Morph has been again employed. The patients condition has not essentially changed. There is an impulse; there is the general object of the Almighty wrath. She realises all that he has denounced of degradation to the impenitent & disobedient; the details circumstantially & somewhat ostentatiously a life time of crime deceit & hypocrisy; the desires death has meditated & attempted suicide without success although she knows that she cannot die desires to live & dreads to be restored to her children; she anticipates perpetual seclusion to stop the whole of her life among the wrecks of mind; & an eternity of punishment both the impure & the lost. She walks occasionally in & out;

among her hands; expectorates her saliva, gapes & distorts her features; smiles her body & presents an aspect of extreme suffering & horror. She was nursed by her Husband when confinement, till she been thoroughly more agitated and unhappy since

11 January 1853 The physical treatment of this Case has consisted chiefly in the administration of laxatives to overcome the torpidity of the bowels consequent upon the mental concentration of Opium to supply the want incident to the intensity of her feelings & Carb. Pot. & Lemons acidity of the Stomach. These means, Stimulant & Antilithics first seem to have effected considerable improvement as her husband conceives that with the aid of an Attendant he will be able to guide or govern her towards health & happiness at home. The amount of gain, however, consists not in removing from her self condemnation. but in softening her under the burden of these feelings. It is feared that she still harbours delusions as to her physical structure as well as to her spiritual condition

Discharged

No 569

Admitted 2 May 1851

Helen Cleadie Æt 20 Unmarried. Her occupation Education has been neglected; but is found to have been taught to read & instructed in knitting & Needlework

2 In relation to this Case of Idiocy, it should be remarked I That it occurred previous to birth II That there is believed to have been cerebral congestion after birth III That there was an early decay of the front teeth IV That there was great delicacy during youth V That there is Strabismus VI Opthalmia VIIIII That there have been Chlorosis & VIIIII Suppuration of cervical glands

1 June 1851

3 She was depressed in Spirits became melancholy before the disease attained its present intensity

4 She is not subject to Epilepsy but suffered from Opthalmia & Swelling of the Glands of the neck

5 The Case is one of unprovoked idiocy & has been distinguished chiefly by clapping of hands, laughing without a cause, turning the fingers or some part of the dress & holding it close to the eyes

15 June 1852

6 The external senses are said to be entire; the appetite Reen Evacuations natural & regular. Catamenia P. H. regular

7 This is the first attack

8

9 She has no design to commit suicide

10 She injures her clothes by tearing & knotting & this is done chiefly among the night

No 569

11 So far as is known there is no hereditary predisposition to mental disorder

12 She has been treated I by cold affusion to the head III by a course of tonic powders IIII by change of residence

13 Her present condition has continued for at least two years but she has resided at home

1 June 1851 She is a happy, good humoured, docile, educable, but destructive idiot. Her emotions are not impassible; & is not attributable to external causes. The form of the head is irregular & abnormal & the constitutional tendencies of the patient point out the affection as strumous. She manifests little regret on the departure of her Mother; readily accommodates herself to surrounding circumstances; is engaged in occupation & amusement but looks by a strumous & stupid intended as a toy; she is fair but not emaciated

15 June 1852 This patient has recently recovered from Erysipelas of the face which has rendered by facial impetigines and the external application of Collodium; with this exception she has enjoyed excellent health; is now plump & florid & robust. The medical treatment has consisted in the long continued administration of Cod liver Oil; the moral in checking all destructive & dirty & eccentric habits; the intellectual in attempts to teach reading, needle work & other female occupations & with such success as to prove at least the capacity of the individual of further development & instruction

Her Mother determining to her proofs of amendment and progressive traits of the capacity of further Mental development under home & parental influences she was

Discharged

No 570

Admitted 5 May 1852

James Marshall Set 19. Unmarried. A Clerk in an Accountants Office. Education embraced Latin, French Mathematics & other branches. His deportment is quiet & obeys his department correct

2 It is exceedingly probable that the premature development of active mental powers has done injury to the nervous system & that solitude, abstinence & kindness alone can complete the cure

3 There was at first depression, vigilance, constipation & flatulency

4 He sustained a severe loss when three years old & had Rubeola Morbillis

5 The original despondency has given place to the monomania of Avarice

6 The appetite is good; the B. costive

7 This is a relapse after an interval of about two or three months improved health

8 He considers himself a man of genius & that sufficient respect is not paid to his abilities & attainments. He likewise imagines a plan to convert the world to Christianity

9 He has manifested no suicidal tendency

10 There is no disposition to malign or injure but he erroneously imagines that certain members of his family have been & are opposed to him

11

12

13

1 June 1852

7 May 1852

No 570

11 The patients father is sensitive his paternal grand uncle eccentric & a Cousin maternal is hitherside odd and peculiar. The patient & a brother are subject to Epistaxis

12 He has been under treatment

13 He has been insane for a year & was placed in Morningside Asylum for about nine Months

1 June 1851 Mr R. is still restless & excitable: his pulse is rapid; his tone loud; he is partial to nautical displays to dilate upon what he has done; what he is capable of doing; upon his acquirements; their non appreciation by his friends & the injudicious treatment which he has received at their hands. His apemptom is occasionally sanguine & contemptuous; but in general it is good humoured accompanied by loud laughter & an awkward attempt to produce an impression by Majesty of carriage & grandiloquence of address. He has a craving for admiration. The shower bath has been ordered to be taken three a week; & Hyps Calomel has been prescribed

17 May 1852 Regarding the patients health as the result of precocity or of that over of the powers of which produces artificially what disease likewise especially and which disproportions the moral impression to the physical condition of the pupil; measures were adopted to impart strength to the muscular & general system; to remove all provocatives to vanity all stimulants to the intellectual powers; to the pursuit of all works but especially those of an imaginative character, & to secure as much rest & tranquility to the nervous system as was practicable. The patient was docile under all the measures suggested; except upon one occasion when he opposed opposition to the authorities. Upon these occasions reduced persuasion & gentleness. All participation in public amusements was discouraged; even the literary talents of the patient were not brought into requisition & his life passed in a calm perhaps monotonous alternation of exercise, cheerful society & general reading. He appears

No 570

He appears to be perfectly sane; but as he spend some months in the county of the Institution that he may obtain advice & aid should there be necessary

Discharged

No 571

Admitted 12 May 1851

Anne Geekie Ast 50. Unmarried. A Gentlewoman of highly respectable deportment

1 June 1851

2

3 It is suggested that the sentiment of pride has more manifest before the invasion of the disease

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy

5 She Lady present the symptoms of Melancholia, the most prominent of which are the propensity & dispatisfaction with herself & all around

14 May 1852

6

7 This is the fourth attack

8 It is affirmed that she has used indecent language & manifested a perverse disregard to the calls of Nature

9 She attempted suicide by drowning eight or ten years ago

10 She is gentle & timid

11 There exists hereditary predisposition to nervous disease in the family

12

13 She has been several times in the Montrose Lunatic Asylum

No 5 1/1

1 June 1851 — A timid & delicate constitution, combined with great nervousness, lack of confidence in personal resources, & disposition to rely on the strength & prudence & friendship of others by whom she has repeatedly placed this lady in seclusion. Whenever she enters an Asylum improvement commences. She is no longer called upon for decision or independent action she is influenced by the will of others; her fears doubts, & difficulties are removed & the administration & the inflexible discipline by which is mildness & firmness seems to correct lassitude & lethargy as well as to curb extravagance. Miss G. is already better

14 May 1852 — Miss G. is discharged from the Institution cautions of communicating strength & self reliance. She travels home alone while entering it to her duty to comply with her friends wishes to go this first step in a project which would enable her to remain without the shadow & influence of the Institution while in the possession of talent. She has derived great benefit from the intimate footing which has subsisted between the Matron and herself. Miss G. has spent much time in her parlour has walked with her & enjoyed that intercourse which acts as a preservative against that isolation of thought & feeling which sometimes results from protracted seclusion. Indisposition accompanied by irritability of the intestinal canal, & threat of pulmonal haemorrhoids for a time confined the patient to bed; but the use of gentle laxatives such as the Pot & Sulphur & Ol Ricini ultimately afforded relief. Miss G is now free from all ailments

Discharged

No 542

Admitted 24 May 1851 — Christian Miller Set 40. Unmarried. Kept House for Mother; of mild disposition & Correct Character

2 Disappointment in Marriage has occasioned the disease which has been marked by excitement & headache — 1 June 1851

3 There was no premonition

4 She has had no hysterical attacks but has epileptic fits

5 The patient labours under Melancholia

6 The external senses are intact. She eats reluctantly The general health is good — 15 May 1852

7 This is the first attack

8 She harbours the delusion that addresses which have been paid by a person who deserted her were paid by another with whom she had no acquaintance. She sleeps but is disturbed by frightful dreams

9 She is believed to have contemplated suicide

10 She is shy, timid & gentle

11 There are no family tendencies to Mental disease

12 Consanguinity has been three

No 542

13 She has been instance for about twelve Months ten of which have been passed in an Asylum at Newcastle

1 June 1881 Occasionally this patient may give an audible reply; occasionally she may indicate by a few half uttered words that she needed desire reunion with her Mother, but in general her only response is a smile or a look of perplexity. She sits touching the tips of her fingers or rubbing her hands or gazing at them & peeping by uneasy & vacillating movements an uncertainty as to what she ought to do; & seems to get a difficulty to comply with the injunctions which she had received & an anxiety & expectation of some impending event. She is of spare habit but healthy & of neat & cleanly habits

15 May 1882 A certain amount of improvement has to be recorded in this case. The patient has been induced to engage in occupations of various description & to prosecute with a perseverance & continuity which could not have been predicated in so recent a case as hers. She has been induced to engage occasionally in conversation although this has generally occurred in her intercourse with the Attendants, & the Officers who are, however, kindly & constantly received; her replies are still inarticulate or monosyllabic. Her observations convey no feeling of unhappiness or discontent & her whole demeanour & deportment bespeak satisfaction & composure of mind & cheerfulness. The Medical means employed have been confined almost exclusively to purgatives which have frequently ~~been~~ regimen & in large quantities. She often complained of pain in the left side in the situation of the Spleen. On exploring the abdomen it had discovered that there existed a rounded tumour in the right ~~side~~ region of considerable size and apparently ovarian or even more closely connected with the uterus, when examined after free evacuation of the bowels & in different positions a more precise diagnosis could not be advanced. It did not increase in dimensions during her residence. She has finished & annoyed by the screeching & explosions occasionally directed attention to another part of the abdomen. Has for not such gravity connected with her Mental condition. Did not in any way influence the nature of the delusions attributed to her. With the view of

No 5 2/2

(working) & applying) the energies that she undoubtedly possesses she has removed in order to be placed in a private family where the performance of certain duties would be inevitable

Discharged

No 573

Admitted 30 May 1851

Jane Cockburn Aet 25. Unmarried. Educated as a gentlewoman of a haughty [illegible] disposition & rather rude manners

2 No cause is even conjectured except intolence. She is jealous mistrustfull of friends & considers herself neglected ill used & persecuted

3 She has been liable to great alternations of spirit, violence of temper & inequality of manner

4 She was treated three years ago for uterine irregularity

5 Her Complaint is Melancholia but includes among its phenomena, jealousy, antipathy to her family or at all events want of natural affection. The disease is increasing

6 The senses & bodily functions are natural

7 She has manifested symptoms of mental estrangement since childhood

8 She entertains religious delusions. She would sit all day & walk all night; At certain times she conceives herself to be seriously & incurably ill. Her sleep is profound

9 She has occasionally talked of Suicide

10 She has firmly declined to attend upon her Mother who is an invalid & has malicious feelings towards her relatives

11 No hereditary predisposition to Mental disease exists in the family. Her Mother is paralytic

12 Her [illegible] mad

13 She resi

1 June 1852

1 June 1853

No 5/8

12 Her general health has been attended to but no attempt made to regulate the mind

13 She has been of unsound mind from childhood; but has resided at home

1 June 1852 An attempt has been made to impart tone & the pulse temperament which is phlegmatic & sluggish by the exhibition of sulp. Quinæ & the Ol. Succ. & Serie Ipecac &c. It is suspected that secret indulgence may be at the root of her persistent sentimentality, capricious temper & habitual indolence. When irritated or concerning herself unobserved her language & the spirit which dictates her choice of expressions are found to be revolting, unfeminine and sensuous. In public she may endeavour to elude observation, act modestly & those who address her; or violate many of the minor rules of polite or polished society, but no such ebullitions as those described have been observed. There has been detected an inclination & flirtation both some of the male patients & to receive seriously the circumstances of the case should have stamped as good humoured compliment. She is morally indecent, weak, wayward, credulous & incompetent of self management. She is pale, flabby, & the surface of the face & neck covered with excoriations inflicted by her own nails

June 1853 The same principles of treatment have been followed out: a greater amount of exercise employment & less restriction. The result has been a partial change of temperament. She is less pallid, more firm in frame & more energetic. Yet notwithstanding these physical alterations the corresponding mental progress has been unimportant. She is less fretful: but more mischievous & cunning; less discontented with her own state than desirous to render that of others uncomfortable. She is free from paroxysms of fury which undermine strength and enfeeble the moral powers: & obviously as much exposed & the machinations of others as susceptible of the infection of vice as when last described

No 673

1 June 1834 In a survey of the whole of past year the patient does not appear to have advanced or retrograded in the scale of sanity but there have been various fluctuations in her external indications of mental state her prospects to annoy the more defenceless of her companions has repeatedly assumed the form of disturbing her associates during the night by removing the bedding by menaces or the actual infliction of punishment for what she designates as offences: by acts which are calculated & intended to alarm & disabuse & by general perversity in her dealings & bearing with those who are less acute or more generous than herself. Her inability to control or assuage her own sense of fear has been exemplified by paroxysms of screaming which are the signs of vague terror & despair & not the consequence of hysteria. She is under such circumstances feeble, foolish, dependent, & penitent. There is developed during the [illegible] of such apprehensions a keen sense of her own defenceless state in critical circumstances & of the desertion & isolation to which she is reduced by distrust: but the impression is transitory & exercises no power over the passions & their unbecoming return she is reported as negligent in her dress & indifferent to cleanliness & comfort.

Dec 1860

1 June 1855 Capricious, uncertain and shallow this patient has not given any signs of greater self-control: of a higher sense of duty & of efforts to demonstrate to others what her own is satisfactorily proved to herself that she is of sound mind and not in a suitable position. Her persecutions of other patients have been so frequent, flagrant, and unsurpassed by remonstrances or threats that she has been placed in a solitary apartment. She is still pale & anaemic. Hysterical weeping & occasionally screaming occur. Masturbation is suspected. —

Nov. 1861

1 June 1856 This lady is perhaps less offensive to those with whom she is associated, yet her mental state is more morbid more beyond the control of ordinary influences, than is petulant and capricious: but generally exhibits her excitement by screaming or weeping. On the 22 June 1856, it is reported Miss C. on being reprimanded for neglect of cleanliness became mute, motionless, suspiring insensible to pain, in fact in a state approaching to catalepsy. P. 120—. She continued to exhibit these symptoms in a greater or less degree for some weeks but was in the most profound ecstacy evidently understanding what was addressed to her: the expression of her face corresponding to the sympathy or reprimand

Dec 1862

or menace that was employed to evoke animation and self control. Analysis of the condition appeared to indicate partial suspension of volition as explanatory of the phenomena. Her restoration was almost sudden. She upon one occasion attempted to escape, but the act was suggested by opportunity, less more the of the aspect of pomping mischief than premeditated design. The escape from authority might present some inducement but she returned to its sway without reluctance in exuberant, triumphant spirits as if she had accomplished an excellent practical joke. She is pallid but active and well.

Dec 1860 Miss Cockburn appears whose undergone little or no change since her case is last noticed. At one time a great confidence is manifested in the officials and at another time she is shy and reserved and will with difficulty be induced to converse offering indeed frequent violence to any one who may happens too much on her. Her bodily health is good

Nov. 1861 This lady seems to have undergone no material change in her mental state since her case is last reported as the same variety in her condition is to be noted and the same occasional violence which her sorrow as one or two occasions intended to some of her fellow patients. In bodily health she is well.

Dec 1862 Miss Cockburn during this year has shown no symptoms worthy of any particular notice. She has had several communications with her friends and has written letters. She occasionally complains of being kept here as confinement for no reason and some times wants to get the door of her gallery for an opportunity of walk off. On several occasions she has become cross and difficult to manage & has kept her bed for a day or two at a time refusing both food and medicine. She is fat but pale and flabby & diminished for exercise. Long or many days can she be induced to walk out.

To Page 354

No 544

Admitted 30 May 1851 — Ann Paterson Ast 41. Unmarried. A Gentlewoman of good education, vain, irritable temper, respectable & unblameable deportment

Case Case No 541 Vol p

2 No information has been communicated as to the antecedents of this attack; but it may legitimately be attributed to Seasfulness

3 From the Correspondence of this Lady with the Medical Superintendent previous to Admission; it had been concluded that the Labours under great Excitement Morbid Gaiety & visited bathing places under ridiculous Circumstances — 1 June 1852

4

5 She again Labours under Mania

6 The external Senses are preternaturally acute

7 This is the third attack with an interval of about a year between each

8 She is abusive & fertile in the employment of topics calculated to annoy & give pain

9 During the first attack there was a disposition to commit suicide by cutting the throat; but neither in the present nor Second attack has this been observed

10 She is destructive of property

No 5 4/4

11 There is no hereditary predisposition to mental disease on her father's side; But a uncle was insane; another has been peculiar; an Uncle has Melancholy. A Brother & Sister died of Phthisis

12

13 She has been insane for some weeks & was formerly an inmate of the Cricklade Hostel

1 June 1853. For some time subsequent to admission the lady was restless capricious exacting; assigning very doubtful & dangerous motives on the ground of previous residence & giving rather a degree of annoyance than of difficulty. These qualities soon evinced speedily run into indomitable pride; inordinate irritability; & ultimately into violent Mania of the most intractable & degraded description. The gentle woman became a Virago; the polished & genteel taste perfect into obscenity & abuse; the careful & ingenious habits once supplanted by recklessness & delight in destruction & every natural grace & elegant accomplishment were perverted to the worst purposes. She who had been the favourite of all was successively expelled from every Gallery in consequence of the pollution of its inmates or in other to restore subordination & comfort; she who had enjoyed special privileges was confined to seclusion She who had displayed the most lively friendship & gratitude was the foe of all in thought & devoted her powers to vituperation & calumny. There has latterly been observed some amelioration in her condition & she has been restored to the society of tranquil patients; but she is still irritable, irreasonable & unamiable. She became much emaciated during the protracted paroxysms of violence labored under Chronic Diarrhoea or that Modification of intestinal irritation where the stools are numerous of different degrees of consistency & of different Colours; & under Phenomhagia; but all attempts to carry out systematic treatment here vain. Digitalis Conium Belladonna Hydriodat Pot. Brom. Argent. & alteratives have been in succession presented & after the first & second in full doses

Expectant

No 5/14

1 June 1853 — Mrs Patterson's condition has been many days. She has presented great irritability & great amenity: she places implicit confidence or distrust where is demonstrably for her comfort & happiness she bestows hyperbolical compliments or the calumniates. These phases have been accompanied by similar contrast in her outward deportment she is actuated by one of activity, or she remains motionless in bed: she can accomplish all things or she can do nothing. Somewhat pensive & distressed by the silence of her relatives, or similar conduct her feelings have recourse to anxiety & despair not of that uncontrolable anguish that was witnessed during a former attack. She is now irascible and although still an element of hope & dissatisfaction in the prompt with which she complies: & little exacting, imperious, & unconciliating when disappointed or misunderstood. She is evidently acting under clearer conceptions of her present position & with kinder & more natural feelings towards those who are striving to ameliorate that position conducive to her restoration. The most beneficial remedial means prescribed & has been Quinine which she will take only in the form of Lozenges

1 June 1854 — The frequent attacks of indigestion, acidity, epigastric pain & especially Diarrhoea have been successfully combated in this case by confining her to a diet of Mutton Chops & rice & by limiting the quantity of these viands. There are from time to time slight indications of hepatic torpidity in which Hyd. c. Cret is prescribed: but in general form her constitution is greatly invigorated. Neuralgia is occasionally complained of: & when it is not the result of imperfect digestion its origin may be found in the strumous tendencies of the patient It has been remarked that the tempo of her voice is much contracted since her partial recovery: & apparently conscious of this change she rarely sings: but has aptitude in some of the domestic concerts & plays but with less decision than formerly. She is capricious & irritable: but these feelings seem to depend more upon unpleasant physical sensations & upon discontent with self than upon dislike towards those upon whom they are wreaked. She studiously avoids all reference to the perversion of nature from which she has escaped: marks the retrospect when it cannot be evaded with minor & allusions to the portion of her life with unconcealed disgust. Even now although decidedly better she displays instability of purpose & lack of strength of judgement and alienation of taste than what might & may still be expected

4 June 1855

No 874

June 1853 This lady is about to be discharged. During the past year, which may be regarded as probationary, there has been a gradual redevelopment of intellect, calmness and self command. She has devoted almost the whole of her time to reading: the range of her studies including light literature but chiefly embracing biography, travels & ethics. On an object to peruse such works attentively she has acted as an anecdote searches for the medical superintendent for all illustrations of imperfect or eccentric mental alienation. She has not touched the piano: and without exhibiting any tendency to depression. She has relinquished much of her voracity & variability of disposition and is now cheerful without gaiety exacting without reasonableness. She has confined herself to bed during the greater part of the inclement season: on the ground that she suffers from perpetual influenza that she is hyper sensitive to cold, that on a slight sprain she walks with greater pain but principally because recumbency was found experimentally to be conducive to calm and contemplation. For many months there was little intercourse with her friends and during this season there was no manifestation of anxiety to return to Society on the part of the patient. It is believed that she refrained from urging such a suit in consequence of a doubt of the stability of her mental health. This uncertainty appears now to be dissipated: and the concurrence in this has medical and other friends concur, that if her capability of sustaining the trials and dangers of society is ever to be put to the test, now is the time. She is still very liable to catarrh, but in other respects free from ailment.

11 June 1853. Miss Peterson's friends after an exploratory & experimental visit have adopted the views laid down in the preceding report and she is to proceed to Edinburgh. the bridge of Allan & ultimately to her home in a condition which may under judicious management be matured into permanent mental health

Discharged

No 575

Admitted 2 June 1851

Robert Costin Ast 52. Married. A Joiner & Spirit Merchant of affable disposition, moderate education & respectable conduct

2 A free & generous mode of living agreeable as the Candle

3 The patient has been deprived for about three hours

4 He is not subject to Epilepsy & has never complained except of stomach Complaint

5 This seems to be the Monomania of ambition without any traces of General Paralysis. He imagines himself a great speculator in Boat building, house building & in other extensive speculations. He is more agitated at one time than another but the disease has not declined

6 The functions seem to be normal & healthy

7 This is the first attack

8 He slept occasionally during the night: but when awake the symptoms of the disease remained the same

9 He has threatened to cut his throat when prevented from going out & refrained from removing furniture to an imaginary new house

10 He does not manifest any malicious design except when irritated by opposition

11 No hereditary predisposition is known to exist

12 He

13 He

15 October 1851 This

No 545

12 He has been blist. Leeches have been applied to the head
spine & chest. Antim. have afterwards been & hitherto
a blister has been applied to the nape of the neck
& purgatives have been administered

13 He has been insane for three weeks, but has resided
at home

15 October 1851 This patient has been removed before the complete restoration of reason & the quiet. She is now calm & capable of much greater self Control but there is still a tendency to extravagance, excitement, & a passe prohibited of gestures & peculiarities which indicate an unhealthy condition of the nervous system. The characteristics of the malady have been; great restlessness & loquacity; a boastful pride displayed in descriptions of this house, building, fittings; the sudden development of air in the intervals producing much uneasiness & accompanied by pain & spasmodic twitching of the right These symptoms has generally preceded by vigilance violence & destructiveness. His extravagance was dictated by fear & defiance. His house has surrounded by the French, the Police & in the defence bed & furniture were generally sacrificed. Notwithstanding his efforts & struggles during this imaginary combat the circulation has never in any appreciable manner accelerated. Confusion, shame, ~~illegible~~ penitence followed after a time the patient, remained as he at present is gentle, modest, & intelligent

Discharged

382

No 576

Admitted 20 June 1857

Jane Little Aet 30. Unmarried. Educated as a Gentlewoman

2 No cause has been stated but the grand features of the disease are given as "some degree of excitement hilarity & feeble state of mind"

3 The premonitory signs were depression of spirits. The patient is reported to be changed in physical functions & temper but the nature of the change is not disclosed

4 The patient has not been subject to Epilepsy; but has been under Medical treatment for indigestion

5 The form of the disease is undoubtedly Mania but it is described as not violent

6 Appetite good, evacuations healthy. P. regular

7/

8 She has no fixed delusions but has a tendency to conceal Keys & other small objects

9 She is not suicidal

10 She has attempted to inflict injury upon her Attendant whom it is by caption a fortnight she cannot recognise; & she displays a strong propensity to destroy her Clothes

11 A Brother is insane

12

13 She

1 June 1852

1 June 1853

12

13 She has been insane for five years & has been in confinement

1 June 1852 Mrs L. is mild & gentle in disposition but most destructive & degraded in her tendencies; incoherent in her language & habits under a total misconception as to her position, prospects, time place & persons. She tears & rends her dress; & in defference of elongated & stuffed pleines pretends in sewing a piece of new cloth & threads a in perforating it in all directions in an incredibly short time. She exposes her person but however from voluptuous or unmodest feelings than from a practice of tearing & deranging all portions of her habiliments that can be inappropriately. Her allusions seem to refer to the period of infancy or to past time; but do not indicate any consciousness that the individuals of whom she speaks as children are mature & aged: that the scenes described are at a great distance or that the fact insisted upon are inconsistent with the state of her family her own age & the events in which she has left or more participation throughout her whole life. Her habits are debased: but it is believed less from perversity or gross of nature than from confusion or misconstruction of her duties & obligations. Visit from her Mother & relatives produced no permanent impression but suggestive appeasable sensations & gave greater vividness to her pictures of former mental state she is thin, pallid, bloody, anxious & has upon one or two occasions given premonitions of the approach of a hysterical attack

1 June 1853 This lady is a melancholy picture of degradation. Her insanity is far advanced but not so complete that she is incapable of maniacal acts she is at times, an incarnation of mischief she tears, destroys, secretes, steals, she runs, leaps, demeans or she appropriates part of the dress of another patient. Then she will fraternize promptly & demeanour, put down to the presence of some cousin after loss of a child some time. She has been found coiled up in the corner of a stove or bounding as a Marsupial in her instincts, along the gallery in the frequent exuberance of physical exhilaration. The more permanent features of the disorder are lameness & vacancy of gaze; the

No 5th

Dec 1863

the picking up of small objects, pieces of cane for example & putting them in the hand or placing them in the mouth: held rambling addresses to those who listen & to those who cannot. These senseless statements in the form & manner of sentences although distant from truth, give themselves pronouns, refer to books, & seems a garden with her mother. Her sleep, embarrassments are sometimes attended with weeping but the habitual complexion of her spirit & intellect & mirth. Her habits are most debased revolting. She has been under treatment for that affection called the lunatics ever since but appears to be subdued attacks of colic attended with diarrhoea vomiting & great prostration of strength. But although anemic & of fragile aspect she resists all the pernicious influences & to which her tendencies expose her & is strong & agile

1 June 1864

Again it is necessary to record an epileptic attack of severe symptoms accompanied by pain & tendency & syncope drowsiness & a stimulant generally affords instant relief & in a few hours the patient has forgotten the circumstances Her muscular tendency to obscene actions has suggested the application of the Bloomer costume & the exigencies of the case, but the experiment has not been satisfactory, perhaps not fully tried. There has been no manifest deprivation of intellect during the year: there have been frequent displays of momentary acuteness of a remembrance accomplishment but the mind has pursued the same revolutions: & there is still incoherent, incapable of consecutive thought, a continued action of loathsome habits & tendencies & exerting no constructive powers except such as may be required for the perpetration of an act of mischief. Her aspect has not undergone any improvement

Aug 1864

30 Augst 1864

Aug 1865

Miss Little retained her usual health untile this date when the following report appears in the Physicians Diary "Retired to Bed in perfect health: was heard muttering or praying in her usual manner by the Night watch in the Morning was found between 6 & 7 in a state of collapse. Evacuations of ordinary character but profuse in sheets. No indications of any blood nor of Urine. Pulse, pulseless, cold, cyanosis, Heart Not Beating, wine, brandy. She never rallied. No convulsions nor spasms observed but there was slight contraction of persons to death which occurred at 9 P.M.

[Cholera was Epidemic in Dumfries]

Died

No 573.

Dec 1863 — Miss Cockburn presents in her history during the past year nothing of importance. She has been variable and capricious her sometimes refused food desired to remain in bed been noisy at night threw down threatened violence but on the whole she has been quiet well behaved and sometimes industrious herself indeed usually kept formed seeking on the sofa engaged in reading a novel or at a piece of simple needle work she is shy and retiring and with answers only in monosyllables. Her mind seems to be in a state of semi-fatuity which however rises and then breaks through it's trammels becomes manifest in the ways above referred to. Miss C has suffered from headache on her occasions during the past year and has in consequence been confined to bed by medical order for a few days at a time. The pain which it lasted seemed severe but no evidence could be obtained of it arising from any disease within the cranium. It generally disappeared after the administration of an aperient followed by a slight purgation. Miss C is robust but pale.

Aug 1864 — This lady has been more retiring than in fact secluded herself almost entirely from her fellow patients and the officers. The grounds of this punishment seems to be in the delusion that those under her are engaged in a plot against her for any attempt at a more intimate admission & hospitable of the attachment that she wishes to be kept alone that she will not allow her meanes to benefit from the working of the public appointments. From months ago she was victim of a delusion seizing that him she has been more subdued this visit may have confirmed her delusions. Her bodily health has been on the whole good she is industrious & does not complain either of her treatment or detention.

Aug 1865 — During the past year Miss Cockburn has not changed in her mental condition. She varies herself sometimes a pleasant and affable at others dependent and morbid. When in the latter state she is afflicted with the delusion that all about her are her enemies and that they are doing all in their power to injure her. She is very silent and seldom converses with any one. Her bodily health has been generally the frequently complains of severe headaches which are in no way to be accounted for but on the supposition that they are caused by the influences from which she imagines herself to be surrounded. Diet and nourishing food still the use of alterations have been employed and to counteract the anaemic state

No 543 is well marked in Miss Cockburn's countenance feel Ol at Times
has administered
Miss C has of late become ill but was reading so she was
once found sitting and down taking up her needle.
She is happy quite but walk in the grounds frequently to
remain in the nursing Court and brings about them

Aug 1866 This Ladys condition changes considerably she of late
has become more emotional crying bitterly sometimes
on account of her past thoughtlessness & profligacy
but she has not suffered from any of those sick attacks
to which she was in former years subject.
She is very retiring will not join in any amusement
seldom talks to those about her. is occasionally
elegant at work. Read.
May seen visited by her brother

1 June 1875 Miss Cockburn is in good bodily health but
her mental state is the same as described

1 Dec 1875 This lady is liable to attacks of headache
of a periodic nature. She has at once
to alternate her sufferings in this respect-
closely shaved her hair which is from time
to time cropped close to the skin. She is
capricious in her temper and often has
to complain of others taking away and
she speaks unduly or talks ill of them and
is not particular in her appearance
Her general health is very good and
her conversation is often rational

1 May 1876 No improvement or change
general health good

April 6th 77 No change in her Health good

No 577

Admitted 5 July 1851

Catherine Stoddart Æt 44 (Married. Wife of Farmer) of a good education, affectionate disposition, but absent & somewhat relieved diffident & taciturn in society

2

3 Her stomach & bowels are rendered prenous to the appearance of insanity She has been subject to severe muscular twitchings after fatigue which were only relieved by the application of a cataplasm to the whole length of the Spine 1 June 1852

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy

5 She labours under Melancholia

6 Appetite sometimes voracious digestion impaired

7 Since the present appearance she has occasionally been quite rational: but the duration of these intervals was short & the relapse was always indicative by solicitude as to her eternal salvation & fear of offending God

8 The possible transmission of her malady to her children destroys her more than any other consideration

9 She has expressed her fears that she might be tempted to commit suicide & has directed that razors should be kept from her. She has likewise spoken of taking Laudanum 1 June 1853

10 She sometimes destroys furniture & has a palent bible around she is restrained by seeing the names of Clergymen & Medical Men

11 A Cousin was Insane & a Maternal Uncle eccentric

12 No treatment has been adopted

13 She has been insane for four years, but has never been secluded

1 June 1852 This patient has presented the following phases I. Profound anxiety & perturbation; during which she failed to apprehend her meaning intelligibly upon any topic; apparent Confusion of her want of sleep; reference to absent personages for that explanation she could not afford. She was perplexed, alarmed, by every circumstance; regarded every approach as an interference & aggression & resisted even the offer of food in the same light. It was necessary to administer food by the Stomach pump. She subsequently took it more willingly III Fallen defiance in which she eschewed or repelled all friendship & friendly services. At this Conjuncture she rarely slept; & then reclined upon her bed remaining perfectly in a convulsing position for Months IIII She became a Mother to the surprise of all Concerned Her recovery has been speedy & perfect She made few enquiries as to the Child or its removal III A strong & clamorous desire to be reunited to her husband. As the Conviction that this wish is to be effected by obtaining a ticket she prepares her solicitations, upon the attention of all the Officers & struggles vehemently to obtain that assent which they deny but which is suggested by the opening of the door as they enter or pass out IV Less clamorous, less troublesome She now engages occasionally in needle employment She is incoherent; entertains mistaken notions as to the persons with whom she is placed & makes revelations of acts which would be crimes in a responsible being

1 June 1853 This Lady has great difficulty to discovery the identity of those by whom she is addressed. She will admit A.B. to be any one except herself: She will conjecture twenty individuals whom he may be, & as every guess is repudiated she resorts the unfortunate store of names. All of these are real & many of them represent her own relatives or persons connected with her

No 5[illegible]

early history. Her youth if intimations from her voluntary confessions must have been of very questionable purity. But her descriptions may embody departure appetites & not events in which she affirms that she bore a conspicuous & rather an infamous part. The participators in her fabulous or famous criminality are the parties whom she recognises in the few visitors who enter her presence. Silence cannot guide her in these identifications & yet from day to day she repeats these connections in relation to the officers & others. Of spare habit, she is rarely unwell except from Diarrhoea

1 June 1856

1 June 1854 Mrs L. has been visited by her husband & brothers. The interview was followed by considerable excitement & by re-depositions of her delusions. She demanded from them information offensive to delicacy: & expressed the same doubt as to the name & pretensions of those whom she encounters as she has one to strangers. These doubts & difficulties sometimes so agitate her passions that seclusion in her bed room becomes necessary in order to prevent the destruction of property, the utterance of obscenities & the general manifestations of the propensities which ensue. She is more animal in all her tendencies than formerly: & her thoughts are imbued with more suggestions even when induced to engage in common conversation. These impulses can be detected in the chaotic mass of conduct & errors which constitute her replies She has not been on the sick list

1 June 1855 Mrs L. is occasionally violent & destructive; she, is at all times, coarse & obscene. She is an example less frequently met with in modern than in ancient Asylums. She seizes on a visitor or officer: clings pertinaciously to the dress and cannot be induced or forced to relinquish her grasp. This conduct is often dictated by a vague desire for liberty and a hope that they may be aided in the accomplishment of their desires by importunity or the intervention of the individual they appropriate as their champion. The mental process is not precisely such as has been described, in Mrs L. She discovers in every visitor a former friend or ally: she rapidly enumerates a long series of names, "familiar words" in former days, one of which must be borne by the person whom she addresses: she concocts a history or romance, on the instant, of which her auditor is the hero and then basing her claims upon her invention appeals

No 8414

to long established ties, & obligations, to duties, in support of character & principle since departure unless she be his companion. It is sometimes attempted to give her exercise in the grounds but the dreadful misery now described renders such experiment hazardous. Although denied this privilege is ruddy and stout. —

1 June 1856 This patient is at present confined to bed by severe and protracted indisposition. From the low and specific gravity of the urine, its slight opalescence, upon the addition of Nitric acid. That & from a consideration of the rational, Symptoms

[illegible]

It is probable that she is laboring under degeneration of the kidney, but the patient is extremely successful in frustrating the attempts to obtain accurate information as to her malady. The first symptoms of disease which attracted attention was Diarrhoea, of an obstinate, but not of a severe character. She had been similarly affected upon several occasions. It was found that although the state of the intestinal canal became more healthy & the patient was able to join the party in the parlour she did not regain strength. Rest was enjoined and since this stage gradual emaceration Heat of skin, a pulse varying from 88 to 100 Anorexia, a variable appetite and latterly oedema have been the only symptoms observed. Treatment is almost impracticable. Guided by the appearance of strumous abscesses in the axillae & groin. Animal

food. and bitter ale were recommended. the chronic irritation of the alimentary canal was combated by repeated blistering and the exhibition of Sulp Acid: and latterly the syrup. Iod. Ferri. has been given without the knowledge of the patient. Whilst her language is equally incoherent the introduction of equivocal & obscene observations is even more marked & this tendency is detectable in her orders of food & in her descriptions of dishes which she has formerly enjoyed.

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rvous was combated
e exhibition of Gulp
Cod Liver has been
of the patient. While
herent the introduction
ervations is even more
tetable in her ordin
s of dishes which

No 5748

Admitted 11 July 1851

William Campbell Act A Proprietor but educated as a Physician

2 The disease is attributed to the excessive use of Wine and Spirits induced perhaps by pecuniary difficulties

3 He has not had any attacks of Epilepsy; but is subject to frequent biliary derangement. His temper was originally gentle & unpertinable it is now uncertain & irritable. He is a Roman Catholic but lapsed among the Protestants

4 He has had attacks of Delirium tremens

5 The disease is Dipsomania or perhaps the first stage of Alcoholism Chronicus with delusions of various kinds but chiefly that his bowels has been attacked that his wife has been unfaithful &c

6 The general functions & external senses are found when not intoxicated by the use of ardent Spirits

7 This is the third or fourth attack but it is supposed that his mind did not recover its original healthy condition since the last

8

9 He has threatened to take Prussic Acid

10 Under the influence of intoxication or the irritation which succeeds he has attempt (incredible?)

Enquired — see MS Version

11 A Brother was addicted to intemperance

12

13

3d January 1852

No 578

12 He has frequently been examined with the subject of his disease & was under treatment when confined. He is fond of talking & prescribing Medicine

13 He was an inmate of the private Asylum at Langdon Hall for some months

30 March 1882 The facts that there is rather a hereditary or innate disposition in the persons family to mental disease in Normanby, that there is an extreme predisposition to such influences; that long subsequent to the intemperate & vicious habits of the defendant a pecuniary individual retained & active under delusions of the most grotesque & untenable kind such as the language of a Boa Constrictor around his residence, the infidelity of his wife; & that he latterly appeared to have lost all his self control in his personal conduct & judgement & prudence in the management of his affairs & lastly that he has subject to paralysis over the whole surface which he declares to be Rheumatism; led to the suspicion that there might exist organic cerebral changes & that there was a more imminent & serious malady than a mere attack of Dipsomania. As the patient was menstruating when admitted he was ordered Porter in large quantities to be gradually diminished & a mixture containing Chloroform & Spt Ether (Hoffmans) every few hours. Calomel & Opium were given at the same time. Subsequently for a period of three months he took pills containing small quantities of Calomel & Pulv Ipecac: & Ext Hyosc. It became necessary to calm his apprehensions to order Lemon Juice & Hot baths, but the evidence of the existence for which these measures were prescribed was somewhat problematical. Mr Campbell employed his time in reading, painting, & constructing toys for boys & amusement: displayed the most scrupulous observance of the rules & civilities & respect of all. The first indication of decided amendment or rather consciousness of the reprehensible delusions & suspicions; the second in his perfect submission to restrictions, the third in the healthy tone of his conversation & correspondence which have declined by a period to be more clear & consequent than they had been for years

Discharged

No 579

Admitted 16 July 1851

John Oliver Set 20 (unmarried) Educated as a Gentleman
with an irritable & suspicious disposition

2 Sabine "to the Medical Reporter" insanity has existed for several years. I am not aware of the cause but I believe that he has been refused license. his father would never allow him to learn any business or profession. By the patient confession Masturbation is the cause

3 He has been penniless for years

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy or other convulsive affections but suffered from dyspepsia

June 1852

5 Melancholia exists at present his manner betrays despondency both as to his future; apprehension of death & a conviction that every one with whom he comes in contact laughs at him. The malady is increasing

6 The external senses are healthy appetite & digestion good B. constipated. P. normal

7 The first attack

8 His predominating delusion is that there a retrocurrent action of the nerves of his body especially those of the heart & bowels. His habits are sedentary

9 He has confessed that suicide has suggested itself

10 He has no disposition to injure persons or property. His father came & the subject of matrimony introduced this morbid train of thoughts

No 879

11 Thy paternal Aunt has become insane & committed
by cutting of his throat & a maternal Uncle is believed
to have been at one time insane

12 Attention & the Bowels & amendment of his attention upon
Coins subject some constitution the treatment without success

13 He has been insane for several months; he has not been confined
in Asylum. He has left Aberdeenshire Decision with a
friend in a private family but he remains there for a few
days only from a belief that he was about to die

June 1852 The practices & which this youth had abandoned himself has left the
following indications of an enfeebled nervous system. The perspective
color; the feeling of debility & disinclination for sustained effort
& unsurmountable although when occupying he can exert
great muscular power; he calmness under regret and
professional friend: he dreamed that the pendulum
expressed in his abdomen pierced that his bladder pierced
into his stomach that the intestines were thrown to get
while his spiritual experiences convinced him that he has
forfeited all right & interest in salvation & that he has
condemned to eternal misery. His temper has petulant
& variable; his want of respect for truth obvious; his Orders
of the Ring Obedient & his manner unmanly & feminine
He often uses after his admission he proceeded in
effecting his escape by violating a part pledge of
obedience, remained for a short period at home that
had formed incapable of self control; while returning again
eluded his companion & after procuring himself a day
pass to the Medical superintendent drew of the existence
of a paroxysm of fever & while he was in the room that death
was approaching. At this period gave indications that
the patient had evaded the Asylum Sole; the great object
of treatment here to place him in such a position by
occupation exercise & discipline as would allow the
gradual reparation of the constitutional energies; & to
influence the mind towards cheerfulness encouraging
reflection & anticipation. Mine has prescribed while the
circulation continues feeble; the bowels are regulated by

No 5711

tonic properties; the berries of Cannabis Ind possess those
in order to enliven the imagination & keen taste & talent
& the mind now greatly stimulated in order to supply
pictures for exertion. It has occupy summer & leisure hours
while industry has praised us there was a tendency to
exaggerated hope as there had previously been to
panic & to estimate too highly powers that had formerly
been depreciated. He has been in succession Artist,
actor Athlete; Copyist Librarian; his mind infinitely
improved; still manner displays of frivolity and
impudence

15 August 1852 As frivolity in all probability formed a part of the
original disposition of the youth & was not recognised
as a symptom of mental disease it was arranged
that he should return home: that his probation should
consist in some agricultural or similar employment
for some physical employment
He became with him a full explanation of the nature
of his illness & the consequences which must be entailed
by a relapse or by indulgence in those practices which
may be regarded as the destroyers of the vigor of his
nerves & not of the integrity of his mind

Discharged

370

No 580

Admitted 26 July 1851

Margaret Weir Rt St. Widow. Merchant
her deportment to described as Quiet

Vide Case 421 Vol 7 Page 357

2 The present attack is attributed to annoyance from having been seperated from a niece: but subsequent information leaves little doubt but at present & upon former occasions her Mental disturbance may be traced to excessive intemperance 9 October 1851

3

4

5 She labours under Melancholia her anxiety being equally divided between the interests of this world & the next

6 She takes food promptly but the bodily health is reported to be good

7 This is the second attack after an interval of four years continuance

8 She conceives that her soul is ruined as well as her trade & prospects. She is sleepless

9 She has threatened to commit suicide

10

11 Her sisters have been affected with Mental alienation

Nov 1880

12

13 She has been insane for one month. Some years ago she was confined in this institution for a short time

9 October 1881 This attack did not differ from that which preceded it except that it had lasted a longer duration. There was as formerly a complete prostration of spirit before the dread that she would be childless & these peculiar interests "must needs end in hell"; that she had compromised her soul's salvation in a struggle to do her parental duties. Her passage beyond a morbid state between penitence & remorse she became somewhat maniacal during the intensity of her alarm & perhaps as a consequence of the full grain employment of the Acet. Morph. which had given in conjunction with Hyoscyamus & Tinct Hyoscy of which she received three drachms as a in addition to the Morphia which never in her case ceases any tendency to sleep. When susceptible of moral influences she derived great benefit from approaches to the matron whose jealous fervency to dissipate all fear and despondency. She is now cheerful bold & independent

Discharged

3/2

No 581

Admitted August 17=1851 Isabella Ride Aet Widow of an Officer A Gentlewoman

2

3

4 She is not subject to Epilepsy

5 She attends to the Monomania of suspicion in an intense degree. She fancies herself victim of persecution & that she has been made to suffer by the Contrivances of a host of enemies

6 Her general health is good

7

8 Her delusions all emanate from suspicion. She is noisy & destructive but engages in her original pursuits of reading Drawing &c any work

9 There is no disposition to commit Suicide

10 She destroys her furniture under the impression that individuals are concealed in it or under it who torment her

11 Certain Members of her family have been eccentric

12

1 June 1852

No 5881

13 She has engaged a Lodging Place for 4 Years

1 June 1852 She is a woman of high birth, excellent talent, & great cultivation disposed to employ all these powers & privileges in developing delusions touching antipathies & wreaking vengeance in such a manner as to create around her an atmosphere of suspicion irritation & mistrust. Although capable of conducting herself like a person of polished manners, courtly breeding & large endowments, the expenses of her house is inconsistent with peace or harmony or happiness. She keeps a sort of intercourse but not the great majority of her formal relations. The cause of her quarrel & persecution is that they are of illegitimate origin: that though their arts & conspiracies she has been thrown down in the street of Paris; her son is sometimes put at musical but decendent instrument which acts & moves along the nerves of her head; poison has formed into her eyes, & all the misfortunes, ailments & annoyances which she has been subject to for years, can be present captivity have been heaped upon her. The theory of bastardy runs through all her thoughts, compositions & feelings & writings & letters & a Memoir of herself or others: the introductory paragraphs may be correct & pertinent, but the specific charges to accuse some one of the imputed of his blood & then rushes precipitately into an incoherent & absurd series of reflexions, anecdotes, abusive epithets & calumnious insinuations which are ingeniously connected & written in a lively & Italian style; but which afford irrefragable proof of alienation when in solitude she may be heard to utter in loud & shrill accents, & similar images & during the excitement of passion to cast about or damage the furniture. If the door of the apartment be opened suddenly at this crisis: she will start & salute the intruder with calmness & affability, expatiate upon the current topics of the time & afford pleasing proofs of her familiarity with literature & of her intercourse with literary men. She is reserved, jealous, suspicious, cunning; indemptous, mistrustful, calumnious & liable to contract unjustifiable animosities & fears — She occupies herself in reading, writing, drawing; & thus for sometimes, seem more amiable & her mind for a private position has been gratified & she may obtains greater scope for the indulgence

of her morbid tendencies as well as of her natural and legitimate tastes. She complains frequently of pain of the right side of the head & empties herself in the urine of ailments too intelligible & precise.

1 June 1853 This lady is still a victim of consciousness and it is unfortunate that the most trivial as well as the most important event is constructed as a link in the chain of accident & calamity. If a person of high rank dies with whom she has any acquaintance; his death is the harbinger of hers & he seems to be blamed as a sort of partial cause in the act of depolation: if a horse runs a particular name she hears it & the hitherto tenders of old, assume some mystery in the application & remarks "there you see I told you so: & then proceed to trace connexion between the rower & owner, the tearing down of a passage in Paris, the Emperor of France, the law of hereditary & her own seclusion. Yet however grotesque these illustrations & however inappreciable the relation which they may bear to her: she displays the most lucid, lively manner, great fluency of expression, an intimate knowledge of nature & even foreign history & a well digested & sensible view of such of the contemporary literature as has reached her. She is still addicted to nocturnal somnolencies & vehemence. In the month of February Mrs Cade after some unpleasant feelings in the neck, attributed to rheumatism was suddenly seized with convulsions attended with great prostration of strength. Almost immediate relief was obtained by leeching & fomentation & the use of calomel opium. She was subsequently ventured by Lemon Juice Tonics & stimulants have subsequently been exhibited & she has long been in possession of tolerable health. This indisposition was not at the time attended with mental excitement nor has it been followed by any modification or aggravation of the characteristics of her malady

1 June 1855

1 June 1854 This lady is much afflicted with rheumatism. The urine does not indicate the existence of any change in the kidneys. There is not perhaps any addition to the mental errors which destroy her peace but many of those which must have lurked for years unperceived in her bosom are now developed. One series of these is exceedingly interesting as addressed solely to the senses: as visions to which she imposes

belief. She sees almost constantly & has for years seen when looking round suddenly or when placing her head in a particular direction the corpses of friends: but likewise of persons she never before saw & especially of young children. She is perfectly conscious that no such corpses are present but she cannot banish them except by a powerful effort of the will or by striking sharply on the table or bed with a rod which she carries with her for this purpose. This stroke exorcises Satan or his emissaries and at this point insanity again appears, for although she doubts the reality of the phantasm, she attributes the device & deception to supernatural influence. She is still persecuted & still wreaks her vengeance upon her persecutors upon the furniture during the night. Her destructive habits are not, however, carried to a great extent.

1 June 1853 Mrs. Ride was an invalid during the greater part of the Winter. She obviously lost flesh: She complained of pain in the region of the left ovary. Intense cold in the back & various anomalous sensations which she attributed to the atmosphere & her partner & to the malign influence of all the Bastards from the Norman William who are leagued against her. These sources of suffering did not, however, interfere with her ordinary habits, except in so far as she resided more in her Bedroom than was judicious or could have been healthy, nor did they modify in any degree her delusions or dislikes. She drove out much less frequently: occasionally attended worship and pursued her studies in the peculiar direction she long since selected with the same avidity & with the same morbid tendency to extract mysterious hints & dark insinuations from the most clear or commonplace meaning. So slightly did her aspect & demeanour differ from what had been observed upon similar occasions & so little perhaps was there of actual difference that no allusion to the patient is made in the Day Book until the 8th May when it is stated "that she hears the voice of Alfred McKenzie utter in a "Loud" & "the names of Horses" & the 13th when "She conceived she was sinking" and was annoyed by the impression that some one was seated in the Bed beside her." These delusions were so much in keeping with her habitual convictions as to attract little attention. On the 14th it is recorded that she suffered pain in the region of the liver during the night which was relieved by the application of heat. From this period her present illness may be traced. It has consisted rather in adynamic symptoms indicating debility and prostration than any specific malady attended by capricious appetite, subsequently by anorexia and latterly by refusal of all food evidently founded upon suspicions of poison. Her last ample meal, 21 ult consisted of Tea, Cold chicken, Oysters, Wine &c. On the succeeding day she got up & busied herself in her apartment.

but this effort was followed by a slight attack of Bronchitis which has however disappeared. On the 24 May she described the occurrence of a rigor & since that time her symptoms have assumed the form of Fever. She has been prescribed Alterative & Sulph. Quin. Sinapisms have been applied & all means resorted to that promised to relieve suffering or restore health, but no remedy has been taken or can permitted to be applied above once. Dr. Guerin in consultation considers that the patient is sinking from the ages or Chronic alimentaire Inflammation. Both of these causes may exist, but there appears to exist evidence of the formation of pus: and it is certain that the fatal termination of the case will be accelerated by irritation. At this stage the disease the hallucinations of the patient remain unchanged. A ward, which has long been her companion, lies on the Bed & is used to drive away the mice by which she is surrounded. She is now attended by a niece one of those who formerly fell under her suspicion, but who now enjoys her confidence. Her efforts however to induce alimentation have been as unsuccessful as those of others

3 June 1855

The last record is conducted as follows. Mrs B. died last night. No euthanasia her lucidity. She seemed pleased by the visit & attentions of her Niece & to forget her atrocious creed.

Died.—

Attack of Bronchitis which
who describes the occurrence
of have assumed the form of
Aug 2nd. Symptoms have
Promises to relieve suffering
en taken or been permitted to
altation concerning that the
ic alimentaire Inflammation
re appears to exist evidence
that the fatal termination
on. At this stage the disease
unchanged. It was, what
But it is useless to drive away
he is now attended by a nurse
Instruction, but who now-
ever to induce alimentation
thers

Mrs. B. died last night.
pleased by the visit to the
ions creek. —

378

No 382

Admitted 12 Sep 1851

Matilda Wittenbury Aet 36. Unmarried
A Gentlewoman of Liberal education

2 The intervogatory as to the origin of the disease is answered thus "peculiarity of Constitution. The symptoms of morbid mind & desires gradually appearing & increasing from the time of puberty" 1 June 1852

4 "Has been treated for Sensual peal or imaginary diseases" This is quoted from the report furnished by the last Medical Attendant

3 Blank

5 The disease is Melancholia; but opening the form of disease to her home & friends; extreme irritability of temper; want of control over her feelings, passions, & perpetrations; and paroxysms of violence. These symptoms are apparatus at the time of the mentimate discharge

6 The patient is Anaemic; but no great deviations from a State of health has been observed

7

8

9 No attempt to commit Suicide has been made

10 She cannot agree nor associate with her Brothers or friends

11 Her family is free from hereditary predisposition

No 582

12

13 Has been confined in two different private Asylums

1 June 1852 The history of this lady's malady dates from infancy: she was always ill-tempered, perverse & irritable but it is said that by the use of tea, bathing, & other remedies she was rendered physically strong enough to go to a Boarding School at a very early age. When about fifteen she became dispirited & melancholy; prone to weep: fond of solitude & refusing to join her family. She was sent to a moral training school: there, as she disliked home she was sent to board with a family at a distance & apparently with advantage. She afterwards became restless & the sport of absurd & pernicious fancies: as an illustration of which may be cited the clandestine extraction of her teeth: the desire to obtain medical advice from irregular practitioners. At her own request she has placed herself in an Asylum: expressing her conviction that she has unfitness for general society & her apprehension that she would become the cause of excitement to herself & others. Since this period she has lived occupiedly at home but generally in seclusion changing her residence according to her own views & feelings. She is pale tremulous, anxious. It is suspected that the source of her moral perversion is sexual profligacy but of this no proof has been obtained. Occupiedly she is mild, affable, affectionate. It is probable that excited feelings mingle with her preference of the advice of the opposite sex: although she disclaims all tender sympathies: indeed her vituperative violence affords unequivocal evidence of the existence of the detestation which she expresses. It also occurs that in a very few times subsequent to an exhibition of personal violence she offers a contrite apology: attributes her own act to disease & displays much courtesy & gentleness towards the object of her unfounded indignation. She appears to entertain a strong dislike to her parents. Pursuing the treatment upon the views of the older writers. She has been ordered Nitric: Comptor: Nux Vomica: Iron as Sulphate & Muriate: but with that vacillation & variability which characterises her feelings &

No 582

Subject of thought She distinguishes every plan which had been laid down before it can have produced any effect upon the system

1 June 1853 This lady after avoiding all intercourse with the medical Superintendent for many months is now on terms of intimacy and confidence with him. This tie has undoubtedly contributed largely to her enjoyment and to bring back her spirit within the amenities of social intercourse. But like all female friendship there enter into it elements of love and jealousy. If the visits of the medical Officer be brief anger and disappointment succeed: if the whole or the greater part of the time devoted to intercourse with the patients be not given to her she dislikes the more favored patients becomes sullen irascible, breaks the windows, assaults the Offender or drops into a paroxysm of hysterical shrieking. Then come penitence, regret, pardon: and a repetition of all these events. She has been induced to compose verses. Some of these are of great sweetness, and from a strong contrast to the ill regulated, inharmonious: and ungenial mind in which they originate. They are chiefly of a religious tone: and this consecration of her powers to the Service of God, as well as the act of composition, has imparted repose as well as distraction to her troubled spirit. The muscular tremor is still observed especially when the mind is agitated. She has complained of Neuralgia but although remedies of various kinds & especially arsenic and Quinine have been urgently recommended, her temper is too wayward, her imagination too susceptable to insure any continuous trial of these resources. She is pale & feeble.

1 June 1855

1 June 1854 Miss W's poems have been collected, printed at the Asylum Press and published. This achievement has undoubtedly afforded great gratification to the author: but she never admits of receiving pleasure or of the possibility of happiness in such a creature, so that in what way the applause she has attained affects her feelings towards Mankind or her hopes of future usefulness is matter of doubt. Mollification of the acrimony of her disposition may fairly be attributed to this cause. The petty envy, the antipathies to which she yielded up her feelings are less pronounced, but to her disastrous expressions and do not so entirely obstruct as they once did, the formation of intimacies & friendships. All communion with her, however, must proceed upon the principle that she is the centre, object & all that is said & done: the virtues of living friends must be avoided and youth & beauty are words that may be quoted from a but had better not be applied

No 682

The visits of her mother for a time invigorate her self command & even her frame: but the discomforts which then ensue, the contradictions heaped upon her that she cannot literally be taken to that mother's home & heart induce great depression & unsettledness. —

1 June 1855 — While Miss W. does not yield up her fastness to that influence which formerly rendered her anger frightful & formidable: she is still discontented, irritable, variable & capricious. She cherishes anticipations where obligations have been conferred. She opposes confidence where she is ruled, reprimanded and her defects exposed: and with the same inconsistency and perversity she has inhabited a gallery during the winter in which there is no communication, in which the patients are either partially or entirely patients: and in which she confesses herself to be uncomfortable. The same mental defect runs through every combination of thought & feeling. When most amiable & most disposed to act graciously and generously: she mars the effect by some bitter observation, by declaring that compliance is extorted from her or that the recipient is unworthy or will abuse, or use contrary to her wishes, the boon she confers: and at the moment when the intention is about to be carried into execution, she changes or postpones her purpose. She is jealous, suspicious, discontented, warped in her sentiments as well as in her judgements. She is possible and unreasonable when argued with, her peculiarities as well as her perversity render her unfit for Society & incompatible with the peace of those with whom she may be associated, yet there are many kind & gentle feelings interwoven with that web of incompatible, untractable materials which excite interest & sympathy. These appear most prominently in her compositions which have been more prolifically cast forth by her imagination than during previous years. Her physical health is better. She is, however, still trembling, still suffers from Neuralgia, haemorrhoids and occasionally from Dyspepsia. Her vacillation of purpose is extended to her co-operation in the treatment of these maladies. She obtains a suitable prescription but uses it according to her own views of its suitability and potency. She is still anaemic and complains of feebleness in the right foot & leg which have been the seat of Neuralgia. —

No change has taken place in this patient's symptoms: but she has been removed by her mother on trial & is now resident in Dumfries.

Discharged. —

No 583

Admitted 12 Sep 1853 — William Wood James Set 57 A Gentleman of good education & irreproachable habits

See Case 312.

2 The disease upon this occasion is traced to "Mathematical Calculations"

3 The recession of the disease has alternated by increased excitability

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy

5 The disease may be styled the Monomania of pride both delusion & has been accompanied by great irritability & seems to be increasing

6 The physical health of the patient is good

7 This is the fourth attack

8 He fancies himself endowed with supernatural powers During the night he is restless & sleepless

9 No suicidal intentions are attributed to Mr J.

10 He is unoffending

11 A brother has at one time become & other relations have been attacked in the same way

12 He has been under restraint for four days

13 Sep

3 May 1852 No

No 583

13 He had before been a member of the Middle Temple

3 May 1852 Mr Mures was at first stupid & confused the speculations, adventures, & estimable acuteness, & acuteness & acuteness. The stage of observation was marked by an air of perplexity, an apparent search or expectation, & an inaptitude for readily understanding the meaning of others, & explaining his own. The stage of speculation comprehends attempts to square the circle to discover the principle of perpetual motion & the accomplishment impossibilities. The stage of invention was illustrated by the extreme ingenuity displayed in the construction of articles, which he represented (pretended) to be curiosities & useful purposes, but which turned out abortive when the means necessary for his usual elegant garments & pastimes, pen, pencil & his desperate, industry, talent, & skill shown forth, he was pensioned, played, acted with the ardour of youth & the animation of maturity, & while he was able to attain applause but at the same time to confer an obligation. His own mind regained its balance & his active activity while he lived, lending the hands of others to happy & cheerful account & helped the hostess with a firm conviction that it may well for him that he has afflicted

Discharged

No 584

Admitted 30 September 1851

Margaret Henderson Pat 40 (unmarried)

No information [illegible] has been communicated as to the case

2

3

4

5 The most casual observation demonstrates that the patient belongs under Melancholia

6 She is respectfully [illegible]

7

8

9 She may derive the desired hope by admittance but this has not been ascertained

10

11

12

13 She has been insane for three years & an inmate of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum for more than a year

26 November 1851

No 5814

26 November 1881

From the moment of admission up to the period when she is supposed to have died she presents the same features, posture, & peculiarities the same aspect. She sits in bed with her back to her companions; the hands either covering the face or burying amidst the hair: Her features pale, sunken, dark, & expressive demonstrate distress. She expresses no complaints; pays no attention to any such except that her Mother ought to be sent for. She at all times took nourishment unwillingly; often refuses it altogether; endeavours to defeat the vigilance & escape the payment of the attendant by concealing portions of bread, by appearing to eat food which she actually destroys & may be found & forced her constantly & compulsorily. On the 19 November the following entry is found in the Medical superintendants Diary. "Mrs H. Violent Dysentery P. 100. From evacuations stools abstinence the prognosis is very unfavourable. The symptoms may proceed from inflammation of the bowels membrane & dependently of general epidemic" — Opiate Enema; Doners Powders & Turbinthinate epithemata to the abdomen have at first tried: but when the discharges advantages Arnic thankes rather than acute dysentery. Chalk Mixture & Gallic acid have substituted for the debility has great Port wine has added. On the 24 November the report remarks improvement "No stools for twelve hours, pulse seemed to fall under Wine R 10.15 physically. Last stool dark; but not mucous: Vomited once a little bilious matter: there remain however the following unpromising symptoms Mostakes. Pain & abdomen on pressure

" On the following day the stools were healthy but notwithstanding the prompt & continued use of Wine Brandy. Cont. Ammon & Sp Opii the pulse rapid apparently from the exhaustion produced by the disease rather than from the disease itself. It is further remarked that during the whole of her illness she took readily whatever was offered either as nourishment or medicine.

Died

No 585

Admitted 4 October 1851

Anne Douglas Ætt 41 Unmarried A Gentlewoman

2 Hereditary predisposition apparatus pulmonalis supposed but the conditions upon which development depends

3 She was deprepue

4 She has suffered from strumous disease of the Elbow joint but not from Epilepsy

5 The disease appears to consist in Synovial Melanosis has & to be increasing

6

7 This is the second attack. The first occurred twenty years since & continued for about a Month

8 She sleeps but in consequence of the pains of her friends has been watched for two nights

9 She has threatened fit is believed attempted to jump over windows, stools &c

10 She is inoffensive

11 Her relatives are subject to eccentricity & alienation. An uncle has been an inmate of this House. Another is insane & her Mother peculiar in her habits

12 Leeching, Blisters, Iodine & Cod liver Oil have been employed for the disease of the Elbow joint

13 She

1 June 1852 She

3 November 1852 She

No 585

13 She has been in some of about two months but never confined

1 June 1852 The chief symptoms in the case are that the some parts which had suffered in the inflammatory process of the Elbow joint had communicated an unhealthy condition to the subsistence of the bone. It is accompanied by a general debility & self accusation of the patient; her conviction that she has sinned against the Holy Ghost; consequent to which is incapable of improvement. Referred me to St Paul's Epistle to Timothy, 5th Chapter & 6th verse. Perpetual confinement amongst lunatics; no bleeding in the same relation to the change which had taken place in the neighbouring substance; no pain, swelling, inflammation or discharge from the diseased condition of the cartilages of the joint. As it was affirmed that her stomach & general system could bear the most powerful tonic & occasional laxative. From the history & present state of the arm is a proper position has been prepared: the most favourable result which could be accomplished & it has accordingly been secured by bandages in a semiflexed position & which has ultimately rendered firmness by proper management the perfect consistent with comfort & usefulness. In addition to these measures the patient has been urged to repress the external manifestations of her remorse & suffering; to attend prayers & worship as well as to meditate in order that the receipt of such impressions should be imperative and unavoidable - From the state of the diseased limb amputation could not be suggested but bleeding has been moderate & latterly bleeding ahead. The result of these measures has been greater equanimity & it is evinced greater repose & happiness of mind although this is contradicted by the patient: & the cessation of all active disease in the Elbow joint

7 November 1852 Very gradual but decided improvement has taken place in Miss D. She engages in reading: she began to speculate as to the probability of her restoration: she was not better but she was less unhappy, then she was a little stronger and ultimately arrived at the conclusion that it was her duty to take advantage of her increased strength & return to console her mother. —

Discharged.

No 586

Admitted 13 October 1851

David Saunders Ast 30. Married A Clergyman of an irritable disposition & of what is Characterised as "Banal" deportment

2 The patient is stated to have been perhaps present to assault by being "insulted" & to suppose under an affection chiefly manifested by the presence of hallucination in consequence of the state of spirituous liquors

3

4 The patient labours under Dipsomania complicated at present with the Delirium a potu

5 This is the first attack

6 He attempted to commit self destruction with a razor

7 He is not supposed to have any disposition to injure others

8

9

10 The disease has existed for several months but he has resided in his own Home

15 October 1851 When admitted Mr C. appeared to be partially imbecile & labouring under various delusions as to his early position under hallucinations of several of the senses. Physically there was found the great muscular tremor was extending to the tongue; vacillation of the gait: impaired power of the left arm; vacancy of expression injection of the conjunctivæ & bodily

slight twisting of the Mouth to the right side. Pulse rapid & irregular. Heart impulse strong sounds muffled. In consideration of alledged habits and his present Condition, he has ordered a glass of Brandy every fifty hours. This & all food to be rejected for the first eighteen hours. He was quiet, collected but did not sleep, upon Monday [13] night. Bowels passed as Morning & he was able to walk: Complained much of Cramps of the legs & of pain & numbness of the left arm; but has on the whole Calm. The Stimulants were ordered to be continued & that he should have strong Brown Soup with Cayenne pepper for dinner. At 12½ (noon) he was seized with an attack of Epilepsy which continued for about fifteen minutes & was preceded by impaired power of the right side imperfect articulation but not by Coma. He was now ordered Calomel with Opium as it was thought that Epilepsy might be, as it occasionally is the precursor of Delirium Tremens. In the course of a few hours he had entirely recovered from the effect of the attack: the Cramps had ceased & to a great extent the tremor of the muscles: he had composed although somewhat perplexed by visions of the presence of strangers: the pulse had become stronger & more regular & he retained both medicine & food. It was now ascertained that he had been subject to sudden seizures of some kind for many years. His tranquility continued for the evening & early part of the night. He slept for several hours & had evacuations both from the Bowels & Bladder. On Wednesday [15] Morning & took the three Pills. His Condition was satisfactory. The medicines & stimulants were continued & he took food: porridge & Beef Tea at 8 & Brown Soup & bread for Dinner with the Milk. At that hour (3) he suddenly rose from Bed exhibited great agitation & perturbation: he announced that he was pursued by enemies: that there were Corn & Nuts in the Bed: Blood in the water &c: under these impressions he roamed about the room could not even be held in bed and he was evidently panic struck. Between 4 & 5 o'clock P.M. it was found that the agitation continued & additional stimulants were exhibited. At 6½ P.M. he was found on the floor partially convulsed, but had entirely ceased when seemed to be still under the influence of fear: surface cold

No 5 86

And covered with perspiration. Pupils dilated & insensible to light. Pulse small & irregular; great muscular tremor in the intervals between the convulsive twitchings: Heart's action inaudible. On the Exhibition of Johnson & in being placed in Bed surrounded with hot jars, the tongue became warm, the pulse more distinct & the spasmodic jerkings ceased: but he died suddenly while drinking some spiced Rum & Ale

Died

396

Nov. 12th 1851 Jane Glover No 5887
wife of a merchant — Indolent
has been paralytic from Childhood

Dec. 1861

Nov. 1862

Dec 1863
Miss Glover

Dec. 1861

This lady's case is one of chronic mania with latent subject to severe paroxysms of excitement. When in her usual state she is quiet and orderly in her habits & has been in the habit of coming down to the work rooms and remaining there employed most part of the day, of late several attacks of violence and very violent excitement have rendered it necessary that she should be confined when gently and carefully watched. The occurrence of these attacks does not appear but this has been cautious that they can have often been avoided when that the functions of the primæ viæ are thoroughly performed. For the most part she is quiet but with paroxysms very similar to those just before the health of good.

Nov. 1862

Miss Glover has during the last year had many severe attacks of violence on one occasion the excitement came on & elapsed and was manifested by shaking violently the door the head of another and then attacking furniture with tooth and nail any one who dared to interfere after some difficulty she was removed to a padded room and then calmed down. These attacks are usually heralded by some peculiarities which her attendants have learned to recognise and a dose of Calomel relieves the paroxysm and usually dispels it altogether. When in her happier condition Miss Glover is industrious and pleasant and even may be said to be happy. She occasionally hears at night & is apt to scream and cry out and beat on the bed room door.

Dec 1863
Miss Glover

Many has said does to have passed a year in which she ~~many~~ has become worse and worse day by day. The first manifestation of restless & violent excitement has been followed at rapidly shortening intervals by others as severe and more prolonged so that now the periods of immunity hardly exceed a day & sometimes that interval the last exciting cause proves at once to precipitate an attack necessitating seclusion.

The night passed [illegible] this unfortunate creature shows to the excited state are very painful indeed. She rises from bed stands at the door or window of her bed room & knocks & shouts all night long. She calls on people who she fancies are near & implores them to open the door. She is very pale & exhausted looking but takes her food well. When in this excited state she is fond of undressing herself & this tendency is frequently taken advantage of for the purpose of lessening the chance of her becoming excited into a fury which mingling with the other

No 587.

patients is apt to indulge.

Aug 1864 Miss Glover has been for the past year a patient requiring frequent seclusion on account of extreme violence which manifests itself in blind fury & in attempts to injure any one near her. These attacks come on suddenly & seem irresistible & are attended with considerable risk to the victims of her assaults. They last usually two or three days during which time it is unsafe to approach her. She cries much & weeps bursts at her room door in a spirit of excited demanding light out. She cries in a state more of a little child in mind she seems & fancy herself a child as in speaking of herself she talks of "little Jeanie poor poor thing" &c. The present confinement has acted injuriously on her bodily health and she now is pale & emaciated tho' there is no evidence of any special disease. Any agency exist with which such an excited creature could be trusted without danger & humanity as there is a thing to be much desired. Stimulants be of great use in such cases.

Aug 1865 Miss Glover has not changed for the better since last reported on. Seclusion has still to be frequently resorted to as a means of safety both to herself and her fellows. Two or three days of quiet and amiability are then to be followed by much excitement violence and destructiveness she is at these times dirty in her habits and very noisy. When secluded she cries much apparently fancying that she is a little child she sobs hysterically & cries "poor poor thing let her out ye might let her out" She takes her food very irregularly & has many noisy & sleepless nights. Her bodily health considering the state of mind is wonderfully good tho' she seems emaciated tho' she takes her food so irregularly. Medicine has frequently to be administered. Her mental condition totally unfits her for work of any kind when quiet she walks in the airing court & sometimes in the general grounds but she is unable except on rare occasions to join in any of the amusements.

Aug 1866 Miss J. Continues occasionally excited but it would appear that she is less frequently so than she was last year. The days she is in seclusion or restless noted are now comparatively few.

1 June 1875

1 Dec 1876

1 May 1876

30 April 7

Sept 12th 78

March 8th 79

Sept 6th 1879

May 10th 80

Sept 14th 80

16th March 81

10th April 1882

Oct 24th 1882

and certain[ly] her cries are less loud and her violence less
to be feared than formerly
During the past year she has suffered from no bodily
disease
She dies and sits in the same room with her fellow
patients
She walks out occasionally
No one has been to visit her.
Purgatives are regularly supplied

1 June 1875 Miss Glover is very noisy and talks very "loud"
She has had one Epileptic fit within 6 months
after an unusually hearty meal. Her physical
state is satisfactory.

1 Dec 1875 Miss Glover is not better and seems still to
like same Attorney Chemistry and Cyphering
alternately Chemistry her favorite. Her general
health is very fair She gets no medicine
and expresses none

1 May 1876 No improvement to record

30 April 77. No improvement to record.

Sept 12th 78 Miss Glover remains much as usual; she has had
no fits of late; violent excitement seems at intervals.

March 8th 79. There is no change to record in Miss Glovers Case.

Sept 6th 1879. Miss Glover is often noisy both by night & day
Her excitement touches Guardedly intensely; she
swears abominably & hobbles along at a considerable
pace: There has been no return of the Epilepsy.

May 10th 80 Miss Glover has suffered from a severe attack of Epileptiform
nature - but which presents some of the appearances
of hysteria. She continues to be excitable passionate
and noisy.

Sept 14th 80 No Change to record

15th March 81 Miss Glovers Case presents the peculiarity of having
been in a Measles Ward into which a case of Measles
Condition She is in the same Condition as noted
above - Could by very violent of the Persons
sufficient Strength to carry out her wishes to do
harm to Herself

10th April 1882 Miss Glover remains in the same condition as noted above.
She still keeps up in most unpleasant. Bodily health fair.

Oct 25th 1882 See also Notes health & habits good Mentally she still holds quite [illegible] and is daily expressing
separation. daily expressing her joy at sight. There is a small scab on upper
lip & forehead [illegible] [illegible]

No 588

Admitted 12 Nov 1851

Mary Shorburn Ætat 14. Commencement of general Education under auspices which is that of an Artisans daughter of quick perceptive & nervous temperament

May 1852

2 Her malady originated in the sudden & unexpected death of her Mother in her presence

3 No constitutional or moral Change has occurred previous to the attack of alienation

4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient is fair & labours under Mania characterised by "insensibility of mind"

6

7 This is the first attack. She fell down suddenly with indications of debility which purport into "coma"

8

9 She has threatened & is reported attempted & effected suicide by cutting her throat

10 She entertains no antipathies but is excited by allusion to her Mothers death

11 Insanity eccentricity & nervousness exist in the Father side of the family

12

No 588

15 She has been insane for some little time past

May 1832 This girl appears at first sullen & melancholy. She seemed incapable of answering inquiries: repeating the same question perpetually: kept her hands & head constantly in a composed but feverish position. On examination the circulation was found to be rapid & bounding, the bellows sound was heard in the aorta: the menses were observed to be under the supposed period but appeared a natural increase that the catamenia was about to flow. To relieve & alleviate this unfortunate change all remedial measures have been tried. The indications of hysteria & mania have been numerous. She is sometimes apparently in a state of insensibility in the morning, & the hearing she has to sleep during the night with a tremor of the whole frame accompanied by sadness, terror, agitation, confusion perplexity & dilatation of the pupils & attendant stupor. These symptoms would appear periodically, to be succeeded by the patient's being calm & collected in the course of a few hours or after the continuance of depression sleeping, headache & dilatation of the pupils for some days. The whole presents the environed appearance of a combination of raving mania with a paroxysm of hysteria. She spent laughter & buoyancy, while she operated with gesticulation of the hands, wiping of the head & contortion of the countenance; & these last premonitions observations would prove the harbingers of complete insensibility to external objects. Such attacks were speedily followed by lividness: dullness & stupidity of expression: suffusion of the eyes & dilatation of the pupils: by irregular involuntary movements of the right side & by a perverse & coarseness of manner strongly contrasted with her natural gentleness & timidity. She was at first ordered pills containing aloes & sulph. Quinine. The functions of the liver being promoted by occasional doses of Hyd. C. Creta. The abstraction of blood which was resorted to, in the first instance during a paroxysm of excitement & from the unequivocal indications of cerebral congestion: was alternately practised every four weeks as evacuations of the uterine discharge. The tonics & ultimately the Iron Sesqui Carbonate were given in conjunction with the warm bathing & sparingness in which the catamenia appeared. Her convalescence which may be dated from the next two weeks was much promoted by the constant employment & depressed

No 588

duties prescribed by the Matron. It is probable that a great change was effected in the patients character during & by her mental excitement. She who was found by her friends irritable, intemperate, & intractable, proved then, docile, mild, affectionate. She both whom none could agree, ameliorates all around & became the companion of the Physicians children for months before she was

Discharged

No 589

Admitted 18 November 1851 — Thomas Blair Æt 23. Unmarried of good education & genteel deportment

2 The mental affection showed itself after a slight fever. He is generally taciturn but is subject to occasional paroxysms of excitement when he becomes disputatious

3 Subsequent to the fever alluded to there has observed loss of appetite & disinclination for exercise or amusement

4 He has not been subject to any convulsive disease nor has he met with any accident

5 He labours under a hypochondriacal Mania: He described as becoming more irritable as exhibiting his delusions more prominently & as less easily annoyed

6 The appetite is variable the Bowels constipated

7 This is the first attack. The disease has never presented any intervals but occasionally exacerbations

8 He fancies himself any great character of whom he has read or whom he has heard in conversation

9 He has never manifested any suicidal design

10 He is declared to have no disposition to injure property

11 Both the father & mother of the patient had been temperate but there is said to be an hereditary tendency to mental disease in the family

12

13

1 June 1852

1 June 1853

1 June 1854

12

13 The disease has lasted for about three years & a half. He has been at the Commencement for about six months in the Asylum at Gartnavel

1 June 1852 There was much gentle activity & restlessness in this Gentleman when admitted. He often spoke vehemently & probably he made a variety of demands. He delusions have however lasted & do not appear disinclined to the ordinary Conversation of Society. There has however at all times a dignified reserve in his manner which has gradually increased into silence, shyness & reticence. He walks about apart; he avoids all intercourse with strangers & replies to the necessary Communications of the Officers, with brevity & hesitation. He does not confess that he has any hallucinations; he makes no enquiries for his relations; nor does he demand the reason of his detention. He sometimes complains, although in a vague & incoherent manner that any communication exist between himself & his relations he is perfectly painless, pliable & indifferent. His health is satisfactory; he had become corpulent: but is now recovering from an attack of hepatic derangement which although of short duration must have exhausted him.

1 June 1853 Except a few monosyllables when visited by a brother, this patient preserves complete mutism. He occupies the same chair & spot: moves with great deliberation: performs similar acts at similar times: but in all other matters obeys the impulse imparted by the group to which he belongs. His frame is emaciated: his aspect plethoric: his expression that of calm deliberation. His health is satisfactory.

1 June 1854 When last visited by his Brother he evinced all marks of recognition & seemed not be prevailed upon to reply to a single question. He has not spoken since. On a few occasions there have occurred exhibitions of irritability and obstinacy: but his habitual deportment is that of apathy or stolid indifference. The loss of language may ensue from its discontinuance, but taciturnity must

not be interpreted as a symptom of progressive imbecility. The will to decline all oral communication and the power to abide by that resolution is an irrefragable proof of strength although it be perverted strength of purpose. Mr. B's traits of countenance give no indication of infeeblement. He is well. —

1 June 1855 Mr. Blair has not spoken since last report. But in proof that he still retains the feelings, and some of the failings, of his original nature, he attacked the attendant some months since, while he was engaged in brushing his coat, from some suspicion of insult or indignity being offered. The visit of a brother does not produce any activity or modification of manner. He is stout, slow in his movements, clean & neat in person, presents the appearance of health & is free from ailment. —

1 June 1856 No change has been observed in this patient. He is perhaps more corpulent, and has not been prescribed for. Silent and unoffending, his physiognomy indicates dogged obstinacy: but no demonstration of active emotion of any description has occurred.

Dec 1861 This patient since last report has remained unchanged. He sits in the same chair, gets up & his food leaves his chair & walks at pleasure & returns & resumes one or the other immovable with his hands & his sides of a sitting Egyptian figure that would remain in the same attitude for ever. Changes pass on but all sides but Mr. Blair remains unchanged. His cheeks may be a little rounder but the expression void of speculation gazing remain the same. Although there is an outward sign we cannot help thinking that Mr. B if he chose could break the seal on his tongue & show that during this long silence his senses have not been asleep —

Dec. 1862 Mr. Blair remains unchanged. He is very fat but fat the work for he works a good deal and thereby does his impaired appetite which is indeed very good. Medicine is administered regularly as his bowels are torpid.

Dec 20th 1863. An attack [illegible] from which [illegible]

No. 589.

May 20th 1863. An attack which at first resembled Somatic fever at the time prevalent in Somersetshire but which did not shortly after that disease came on Mr B. about a month. He had been ill and an eruption which could be distinguished from that of small pox. The lungs became dreadfully disordered and the patient gradually sank under Paleness of three days.

Mr B. maintained his Stoical fortitude to the last and left no indication of any improvement in his mental state before death. He was confined nearly dead of Bilious diarrhoea.

Died

No 590

Admitted 4 December 1851

Robert Costin Ætat 52. Married. Trade Merchant & moderate educated rather an enthusiastic Reprobate

Rec Cert 5-7-5

2 He has exhibited violence

3 The disorder has progressed by various peculiarities

4 He has not been attended by the Medical Reporter for any convulsive or other Effection

5 The disorder is described as Mania

6 External senses, digestion, pulse respiration are reported as natural

7 This is the second attack. The lucid interval has of about a Month duration

8 His delusions refer to Trade & Ship Building

9 He is not known to have meditated or attempted Suicide

10 He would injure both persons especially his relations & property

11 No hereditary taint is known to exist

12

13 He has been ill for some months & was before an inmate of the Cheshire Institution

1 June 1852

No 590

1 June 1852 The first report of this case states that the Medical Superintendent Dr Monk reveals the mental condition of the patient for a long period subsequent to admission. "6 Dec. Mr C is still in confusion in consequence of his violent destructive tendencies & apprehension that he is about to be attacked by & must defend himself against Black soldiers. He is boisterous, insane, & quite furious. He sleeps P. prudle & Sum 6 8-10. He expresses great satisfaction on returning to the Institution although he complains of long confinement. He states that he has a strong desire & determination to cut the throats of his wife & children & then to destroy himself. He conceals his intention & the object named them & removes all cutting instruments & he engages an attendant, night & day beside him. They did not attend to his injunction & he considering himself capable of carrying his threat into execution & his victims at his mercy. He shaves & cuts them himself & dresses them. He speaks of the temptation with a shudder; but affirms that it has no sudden impulse but a deliberate design suggested by the accounts of the murder of the family by a Lunatic" He has at this time ordered small doses of blue Pill with Ext Colchi & Ext Hyoscyam after a period of comparative calm he suffered from one of those attacks to which he was subject when just such a rush & outbreak consisting in the sudden & powerful development of flushes, the sensation of cold & stiffness of the left neck & cheek & subsequent numbness & loss of power in arm of the same side must be classed with that most of "Rheumatic & neuralgic affections designated"

In a few days subsequent to this delusory the patient became hale & ardent about the return home: & manages his own affairs to attend Market. Then came a sudden attack of fever & fury: & [illegible] & fancied that he could not

During this extreme excitement & stupefaction the fears & phantasms by which he is persecuted he destroyed his bed furniture & all objects that were destructible & injured his own hands severely so that even now they bear the scars of the wounds & contusions inflicted. To fears succeeded confidence & delusions as to riches. He professes hundreds of dollars, hundreds of gold watches he has one three of his & Rings & the whole district of gold—

He the search for the persons in his strikes Manufacture

No 590

bed last part hours & days, appreciates both Medical
delusions as to his personal condition & healthy perhaps
from exaltation & morbid general sensibility such as
that his bladder had burst that one of his legs
had separated from his body, that he had fallen
to pieces, that large portions of his flesh were dead
& decayed: he presented symptoms of [illegible] insanity
of the first class. To this succeeded an Epileptoform
fit almost immediately from the [illegible] of which he also
in his present condition. He partook this piece this
most papers though a great variety of conditions.
He is at one time depressed, at another gay, frolicsome
mischievous; poverty & misery follow wealth & splendour
he may be suspicious or pitiful he may fast innumerable
days or rush impetuously from one end of the
gallery to another: he may be pale puffy & sallow
or robust & apparently robust. Throughout all these
changes however he is still incoherent, the effect
of delusions & degradation in his habits. Except in the
frequent, almost continuous, use of gentle Mercurials
& Colchicum the treatment has been modified according
to the varying Morbid Condition developed

13 May 1853 The complete restoration of this Patient has followed a protracted series of paroxysms of joy, anxiety, doubts as to his own personality; anomalous sensations and especially exaggerated consciousness of the muscular sense. For many months he has been free from all symptoms of disease, presenting greater quietude & ease of manner than what was supposed to be natural to him but which must be incompatible with disease. His indifference upon to home and his dependence upon surrounding aid dissolved either a dread of the excitement to which he must return or a preference of the protection which he must leave.

Discharged.—

412

No 591

Admitted 16 Dec 1851

Maria Ann Oglevy Æt 24. Unmarried. Daughter of Nobleman of amiable disposition & pious education & mild deportment

2 Hereditary predisposition is supposed to be the remote cause but the existing cause is not known

3 Since childhood there have been thereon unusual alternations of manner the patient passing from extreme depression to extreme elevation of spirits

4 The patient has had the ordinary diseases of childhood but no others

5 The patient condition is described as that of perpetual Monomania: which is distinguished by delusions as to the Elect & by paroxysms of laughing & weeping

6 The functions are "all natural"

7 This is the first attack following insanity of manner

8 The most marked delusion is that the Quakers who are the Elect & that it is the duty to inflict punishment upon those who are not of this number

9 She has not attempted self destruction

10 She upon one occasion spoke of herself as rejected of God

11 Hereditary predisposition is supposed to be the remote cause but the existing cause is not known

12 No [illegible]

13 Since childhood there have been thereon unusual alternations of manner the patient passing from extreme depression to extreme elevation of spirits

1 June 1852 This patient has had the ordinary diseases of childhood but no others

The patient condition is described as that of perpetual Monomania: which is distinguished by delusions as to the Elect & by paroxysms of laughing & weeping

The functions are "all natural"

This is the first attack following insanity of manner

The most marked delusion is that the Quakers who are the Elect & that it is the duty to inflict punishment upon those who are not of this number

She has not attempted self destruction

She upon one occasion spoke of herself as rejected of God

11 Hereditary taint exists in the patients family & sister also at one time insane; A paternal Aunt died insane & another is now under treatment Her mother laboured under disease of the spine

12 No treatment has been resorted to

13 The patient has been insane for two or three years she has never been in an Asylum

1 June 1852 This lady has somewhat improved When admitted her conversation was confined to one subject, her fears of her former Governess as a Unitarian Her dislike to her as having exercised undue influence & dictation to her She has annoyed us by her sleeping in the adjoining room, by her talking loud (words & various others) Offences. She then imagined that her brother was in the house, that she heard the bell ring, a dog in her parlour, & that she saw or heard what did not or could not exist & which indicated either intense excitement or the presence of actual hallucinations. Her whole conversation indicates feebleness & poverty of intellect. Her manners stiff but dignified & scrupulously systematical, her conversation which has of late & copious although known of all topics but school room grievances, the marriages of Aristocratic friends, & doubts & fears as to Unitarian & Romanist doctrines or as to being identified with them, was often interspersed by bursts of immoderate & convulsive laughter. For a long period she did not allude to the name or nature of her place of residence & since she has observed these she does not appear to be either discontent or impatient. She has now enlarged the scope of her observation: She is partial to amusements & attends all to which she has access these & the ordinary events of the Community furnish sufficient occupation for her mind. The Governess and Sectarian distinctions have given place to the recollection or anticipation of a pic nic; to the criticism of a play or the commendation of a Lecture. She is cheerfull

No 591

Courteous & happy. The information of an attendant & ~~xxx~~ an anomalous state of the urine lead to the suspicion of Masturbation. She has not just presented the type Rd. Fever: but the profuse discharge at the Catamenial period has led to the discontinuance of the remedy

1 June 1855

1 June 1853 The evidence that lascivious feelings mingle with the delusions and influence the deportment of this patient is very strong. Her conversation ever brings her to the confines of delicacy; she is ever imagining flirtations, courtships & marriage among the officers & attendants. She is jealous of the attentions of the medical officers to any female whatever: and when secession to her bedroom was refused in consequence of an attack upon the attendant she attributed the punishment to jealousy. The attributions of improper motives or of criminal acts often occurs. When allowed to attend public amusements the stare & smile from gentleman who may attract her notice is bold & disgusting were it not the suggestion of disease. In addition to this quality, the attempts to act the Lady Bountiful. On paper she distributes clothing, Blankets and above all bottles of a medicinal spring which she discovers in Clackmannanshire & which is a sovereign remedy for all evils. Sir Robert Peel is her correspondent & almoner. The mind is certainly more feeble than it was described to be. There is great exacerbation of the morbid feelings at every catamenial period. —

1 June 1854

1 June 1854 Lady M. Ogilvy Gaped many months in the country during last Autumn. When subjected to constant and close observation the verdict previously given is confirmed. Her want of judgment and prudence as well as the strength of her passions, the susceptibility of her temperament and her inability to discriminate the motives or even to recognise the persons of others: render her incompetent to regulate her own actions or to protect herself from danger. She is still engrossed with intrigues: court scandal: the infidelities of individuals who never approach her and to watch the growth of attachments which have originated in her own imagination. The presentation of her sister at court has been a fertile subject of interest but it is interwoven with fancies & pretensions that it is difficult to distinguish between what she has heard of the event and what she has invented. Her letters are infrequent. Her physical condition rarely demand attention. —

No. 591

1 June 1855 This lady appears to be contented & happy. She now centres all her interests & sympathies in the community with which she is connected: she has relinquished all correspondence with the great personages to whom she formerly appealed & only with members of her own family. When visited by any friend she receives the intelligence brought by them with satisfaction: but it does not give rise to trains of thought, it does not illicit her maniacal feelings & is not afterwards acted upon. She is partial to amusements of all kinds. But her attendance upon these is somewhat restricted by her tendency to excitement & by the display of erotic feelings. Similar manifestations occur even in public & the intensity of her gaze at particular parties, her colloquies as to their names, dress & antecedents have caused great uneasiness to those to whose care she was intrusted under these circumstances. She is occasionally secluded when under the influence of such impulses: but in general she is quiet & docile. Her health is excellent.—

1 June 1856 Lady Maria intimates to every inquiry as to her health that her headache is better. There is no reason to believe that she suffers from indisposition at all: but at her critical period there is frequently present slight febrile action as well as mental excitement which necessitates repose in bed for a day or two. The same limitations as to her presence in public assemblies are required. It has even happened that her attentions to a particular individual became so marked and so offensive as to compel her attendant to remove her, while amorous feelings undoubtedly actuate her under such circumstances. it is probable that she recognises resemblances in the object of attraction to former friends and acquaintances. She has become more and more indifferent to the intercourse of her family. It is proposed that she should pass some months at the seaside.

Discharged

Jane Glover.

April 14th 1883 Miss Glover is in good health & fair condition, she keeps up wonderfully has been quiet for a long time and hearing any items of excitement Mentally there is no change to record.

20 Feb. 84 No change. Miss Glover is deserter; usually quiet though sat irritable and violent at times. She is not left to abuse or be touched by others.

20. Sept. 84 Miss Glover has had one attack of violence since last entry. She inflicted a black eye upon a patient to settle a dispute they were having, and afterwards she used very strong language

No 592

Admitted 17 Dec 1851

Ann Wilson Ast 34 Married Wife of Merchant of abstemious irritable temper of moderate education & respectable deportment

2 The complaint is attributed to lactation which enfeebled the patient; but it is described as coming on suddenly while the mind employed in reading a newspaper

3 No premonitory symptoms were observed

4 The patient had never been subject to any convulsive disorder nor had she received medical aid except during her confinement

1 June 1852

5 Mania is the form of the patients malady & has been manifested by incoherence & violence

6 The external senses are at present normal: the appetite is somewhat impaired but the other functions are healthy

7 This is the second attack having had about interval of about a fortnights duration: the disease appeared as suddenly on the second as on the first occasion. She was startled by the ringing of the fire

8 She has a delusion that her friends are conspiring against her: is inattentive & disinclined for employment & incoherent

9 She has never attempted to injure herself but upon one occasion desired her husband to cut her throat

10 She recently made an attempt to throw boiling water upon her own infant: it is supposed to destroy [illegible] She knows this deception to be wrong or malicious design "as her memory is defficient"

11 Her father was melancholic & imbecile: but the other members of the family have not been for any extensive or mental disease

12 The treatment has consisted in frequent change of residence: bland diet & wine which seemed to produce beneficial effect. Lately wine has appeared to create rather than to remove delusion

13 She has been just one year in confinement: & was never before an inmate of a Lunatic Asylum

1 June 1852

The progress of the case has been marked by three stages

I If great excitement, indicated usually by restless pulse, flushed countenance (marked & substained). She was usually sleepless & from entering her apartment threw off the light & scanty bedclothing & refused clothing to protect her from the cold. She refused food both & expressed only a desire for wine which has repeatedly overturned. Every individual & article of furniture has touched, & hitherto shunned in entering her room. It was perilous to approach her for fear of violence seeming her embrace that to open a window for a time impossible. The pulse was announced physically by a flushed face, rapid pulse & decided prostration

II If followed & attended by contemporaneously with these phenomena the mind affected with [illegible] has depressed & remains so here, manifesting a tendency to degradation in her habits & subsequently to catalepsy remaining for long periods in the same position assuming picturesque attitudes & throwing prettily. Her manner when addressed has the appearance of responsive to countenance & indifferent to be originally by natural generosity, but although the [illegible] & [illegible] her to display great interest & attachment to an ailing attendant

III If intended & chen[illegible]ship. She is now governed: answers to the bell, both considerate & accompanies those who approach her: she is more docile & occasionally joins in the occupation & pursuits among her companions. Her expression is indicative of content & happiness but she is taciturn & although she has seen her husband & received him naturally the manifest little interest in her family & a less clear conception of her true position than might be inferred from the unbroken calmness of her manner

and the condition of her department. The treatment has been directed to the regulation of the digestive organs by mercurial alteratives; to supply adequate support to the system by a liberal proportion of the best kind of food.

1 June 1858 Latterly the only physical means resorted to have been purgatives. There have occurred periods of comparative composure: a capacity for female occupations; and occasionally the manifestation of natural feeling: but on the whole, the malady has made progress. At present it is still that of furious mania, marked by exacerbations during which she is vehement in utterance, violent in deportment and destructive of articles of clothing. More rarely she inflicts injuries upon those who may oppose her. The visits of her husband neither impart pleasure nor temporary consolation. She is much thinner but preternaturally active & formidable. —

June 1861 Mrs W

1 June 1859 To quote "the want of modesty is the worst of sense" — In proportion as the intelligence appears in this case from the attacks of mania, the sway of the appetite is exerted, and she becomes more profane & obscene in her language, more unscrupulous in her actions and less capable of mingling with her associates. She spends many hours of each week in the seclusion gallery. Her health has not suffered.

Dec 1862 Mrs Lad

1 June 1860 The patient is at present somewhat less vehement, destructive & degraded: but for the greater part of the year her deportment has been that of a maniac. So protracted has the excitation been; so engrossing & intense have her impulses become, and so inconsistent were her habits with health that she is now emaciated & pale as if exhausted by the hyperinnervation of the whole system. She has been ordered Porter in addition to the ordinary diet, which she takes regularly and with appetite. She is sometimes intractable & combative but these manifestations occur generally during the catamenial periods when it is necessary to have recourse to seclusion. —

1 June 1861 No ameliorations can be recorded in this case. When the patient is allowed to pass her time in the public rooms, the sofas are denuded, the coals are scattered from the grate, every accessible article of furniture is mutilated or overturned or moved. When secluded which she still is when unwell, or when her excitement becomes dangerous to her fellow patients: she may

July 1863 Mrs Wilson

declaim or denounce, but she more rarely destroys
Her language is too rapid, too provincial, too
incoherent to suggest the motives which incite
her violence. In aspect and attitudes and gestures
she is strictly maniacal, but a gleam of gentleness
and urbanity occasionally steals over the
countenance when she supposes that she
shakes the hand of a friend of former days
Her habits are degraded. No friend has visited
her recently -

June 1861 Mrs Wilson remains unchanged of anything she may be said
to have improved in her habits. She is quiet at night but
during the day manifest the same restlessness and tendency
to declaim mentioned in former report. She has suffered
once from a severe attack of diarrhoea which was so severe
as threatened to threaten life. She is very thin -

Dec 1862 The lady has latterly continued improved in her appearance
altho' I do not dream about the has become better screwed since
last year. She has stopped gain and not known for
the diarrhoea which seems to be almost constitutional
with her. She is addicted in her habit sketches at any
thing that catches her eye with the exception of fighting
& tearing it & her mouth her nose of her hand.
She wastes considerable in scrambling of the ground to contain
pieces of coal & coal & whatever she can lay her hands
on. She talks in a rapid & incoherent manner and most
frequently with pronouncing a empty term occasionally however
a smile shows the general dull expression of her countenance
during the summer she was allowed to walk in the airing
court but during the winter she has been mostly confined
to the gallery on account of the state of the weather &
temperature.

July 1863 Mrs Wilson remains unchanged since last report. Her general
health remains the same. She dejected habits continue unchanged
& very disagreeable as to her throwing ashes over any one
who may approach her making her hands dirty
with coal dust and then putting it all over her face
or the face of any one who may go too near her for her pleasure

No. 542.

She is very dirty in her habits at night and requires
constant supervision then as well as during the day.
Mrs Wilson has not required any special medical assistance
during the year. She is thin & rapid in her movements & appears
a pinched anxious countenance.

Aug. 1864 This lady may be said during the past year to
have improved, not much as to her mental condition,
but as great deal in her habits & health & appearance
She is now better pd cleaner & happier than when last
reported on & the beneficial change on the result of
careful attendance. She has not suffered during
the past year from any bodily disease.
She is neither destructive & as rapid in her movements
as ever & her screams can be made of her is as at
present.

Aug 1865 Mrs Wilson has not fallen much during the past year
the no improvement can be recorded of her mental
condition. She may be said to be less mischievous less
restless & more cheerful these improvements being the result of
careful training & care on the part of her attendants.
Her bodily health has been good and only as per occasional
has a medical interference been necessary. During the past
year she has not suffered from diarrhoea.
Mrs W. does nothing but pick up pieces of thread &c &
tease it out. The spends much of her time at of doors
has been to drive & spends outside the boles & altogether is
now to pass presentable that she was when in her former state.

Aug 1866 Mrs Wilson has improved in habit but no improvement has
taken place in her mental health
Bodily the health has been good during the past year
just now she is suffering from a slight cold.
She walks out regularly but is unable to join any of the
amusements.

1 June 1875 Mrs Wilson remains in same. She is pent under
the stairs. Her mind is gone. Talks very
incoherently and incorrectly

1 Dec 75 There is no change. Mrs W. is hopelessly
demented Her general health is very
good. She is not improving in any
way and never will

May 1876 No change. Good health

16.4.77. Remains Removed

Sept 12th 78 Mr Wilson remains unchanged – objects to demands unreasonable in her address & maternal anxiety conversation.

March 8th 79 Remains much as usual

Sept 6th 1879 There is no change to record in this case.

May 10th 80 Mrs Wilson has somewhat improved in physical health since last entry – mentally she now takes her food herself – There is no change to Record

Sept 14th 80 Mrs Wilson remains much the same

10 March 81 This gentlewoman demented seems to have delusions of identity frequently applies rounds to persons whom she sees. There is nothing noteworthy to record in her case

April 1882 Mrs Wilson remains as above recorded

October 26th 82 Mrs Wilson is in indifferent health, she is thin & weak but takes her food well & mentally there is no change she is demented but at times noisy & irritable & inoffensive she is at times dirty.

April 19th 1883 Mrs Wilson is in poor health, & emaciated, she is a bag of bones, she eats well & is at times excited. Mentally there is no change to record.

11 Feb. 84. There is no change to record in the case: Owing to pleasing address she was today discharged recent to Oakland Asylum.

Admitted 4 Jan 1852

Catherine Sophia Bonker aged 23 Unmarried Gentlewoman

2 She attends a Methodist Catamenial distortions

3 She attends but preceded by general Constitutional disturbance

4 She is not subject to Epilepsy

5 Her pulse is thready partially fortuous the umbellate being complicated in the hysterical or erotic symptoms which are increasing

6 Her appetite, digestion, evacuations pulse respiration are reported to be natural

7 This is a relapse after a duration interval of six months duration

8 She avoids that her food is poisoned that medicals preparing upon the street apply disrespectfully epithets to her

9 She has threatened to destroy herself by cutting the throat

10 Her father declares that he can no longer live with her

11

12

13 She has an inmate of Bentham asylum for three of Dundalk Lodge asylum for twelve Months

1 June 1852 Adm

1 June 1852 Although Bonker smile ve. Th with sometim ing or ot at once fection with her at least blooded Powers by eight

1 June 1837 The Am difficult Simple: pain & ra rather th for the p drop. and with whi appreciat pursuits

1 June 1852 Miss Parker may reasonably be observed in an observation of the gallery either in a state of nervous or restless impatience of a fellow patient of an irritable mental habit. At other times she is found busily employed in domestic occupations; smelling of bliss in the address of theatres of attention & newspapers & must distort appeared & mouth with a cordial laugh. She is passionately fond; she suggests the idea of passages from a romance of the kind of passing although she never alludes to the subject or offends evidence of the existence of delusions. Her manner is open, confiding & generous & the manifestation distinct seemed lead to the conclusion that she is of sanguine temperament & hysterical if not erotic tendency. The bowels are torpid but she enjoys (almost) health

1 June 1853 although preserving the same hilarious happy visage. Miss Parker yields to others less amiable feelings than her laugh or smile or salutation would imply. She is exceedingly destructive. This propensity is manifested by quietly picking, tearing, twisting her dress or the articles of furniture within reach: but sometimes when hysterically excited, uttering shrieks & rolling or crouching on the floor a gown or petticoat may be sacrificed at once. These ebullitions are followed by weeping, & great affection for some of her companions with capacities upon a level with her own. Her tendencies are gross, grovelling; and in part, at least, depend upon erotic feelings. She is still florid & full blooded even when laboring under amenorrhoea; but her physical powers do not correspond with her aspect as she tires & fatigues by slight exercises, and is indolent & lethargic when undisturbed.

1 June 1854 The mind is weaker & more wayward in this individual. It is with difficulty she can now be engaged in female employments, however simple: and the mode in which she executes these tasks is uncertain & imperfect. She shrieks more, but speaks less. She runs rather than walks: her hands are constantly in motion generally for the purpose of pulling or unravelling or mutilating a piece of her dress: and her whole aspect, even the gross humour in which she greets those who admonish or encourage, betray an approximation to an instinctive existence. Plethoric & corpulent she presents no traces of disease; while it is probable that these terms

No. 693

expresses a morbid condition at the root of her mental obscurity & debasement.

1 June 1855 No change has occurred in the mental condition of the Patient

1 June 1856. Miss Barker is very robust, and florid. She is much more tractable than she formerly was: passes much time in the workroom: and though the products of her industry are not much prized, occupation effects much, inducing tranquillity and quiet when not employed. Her fingers are in constant motion, expressive of intense inability, and irritability of the muscular system and of the powerful nervous influence which may be voluntarily developed after the partial obliteration of intellect and the enfeeblement of the will in every other mental operation—

June 1860 Miss Barker has not undergone any remarkable change since last reported on. She is shy or rather bashful keeps the quiet corner in her gallery and does not court the company of her associates. She occasionally works at the needle but is fonder of household work more frequently she is to be seen in a quiet corner picking her clothes or knitting stocking at recovery. She looks healthy & good.

Nov. 1861 Miss Barker remains unchanged. She is florid & enjoys fair health — Of late she has been more secretive than usual. During these attacks she is fond of bed and parts not to undress. Dirty and indeed she is much better in her own room removed as she is from companionship she is apt to irritate & annoy her.

Dec 1862. This year Miss Barker remains unchanged. The occasional attacks of irritability have now and again recurred. She is now kept as to her habits tidy & clean, employs herself with household work & sewing. The fable tells when addressed with common but benign often common sense remarks she is small & common sense & fonds of playing at hide & seek & childish games for her greater amusement when pleased she cannot be seen or discovered. She has not required any special medical assistance.

July 1863 Miss Ba
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Miss B

No 593.

July 1863 Miss Barker has this year continued in much the same state. While a resident of the same gallery and associating with the same class of companions she has not changed her habits. She has been frequently excited and sometimes has manifested considerable violence during these paroxysms, she has invariably preferred remaining in bed. She has not suffered from any severe attack of disease and indeed maintains a robustness and soundness which do not correspond to her real bodily powers. She drives out with her gallery and enjoys parties and other amusements.

Miss B has been removed to Carlisle Asylum not recovered
Discharged

No 594

Admitted 12 Nov 1852 — Margaret Weir Ætat 52 Widow Merchant. Her deposition to assistance as Guest

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2 It is probable that the present as well as former attacks should be traced to private intemperance in the use of

3 She was anxious at all times for the welfare of the children

4

5 She labours under Melancholia her despondency embracing all subjects & objects

6 She is indifferent & fond of all pecuniary considerations

7 This is at least a third attack after an interval of six months

8 She is again impressed with the conviction that she has ruined herself here & hereafter & all her family

9 She has meditated the commission of suicide

10

11 Her sisters have been afflicted with alienation

12 A dose of Sulphuric Acid followed by a purgative has been given

13 She had

1 June 1852 The pa
[illegible]

30 June 1852 A serio
[illegible]

No 594

13 She has been insane for about a week

1 June 1852 The patients condition does not at present differ from what has frequently been observed in her upon previous occasions except that the feelings of despondency & despair are of longer duration & have a more intense character. She is excitable because her life has been a shocking & a decent: because she is insane in the hope of good & has intolerable misfortune & disgrace upon her children; & because the reasons for her agitation & suffering are mysterious & appear the contrivance to grieve her. Because she is unable to think as others think & because she cannot resist the tendency to brood perpetually she has improper gusts of chagrin & especially when allowed to associate with the patients: then able to engage in occupation but in general her mind is gloomy & retarded & incapable of self regulation. Except the accession of Porter & her visit & conclusion of the statement that she has addicted to shameful habits her mention to this circumstance is the rule of contemptible duties of Rest Quiet & gentle Sensations. She is now taking the former

30 June 1852 A series of extracts from the Medical Officers diary may suffice to show the progress & issue of this case of acute Melancholia.
11 June. Mrs W occupied in the forenoon but tremulous & miserable at night. She would undoubtedly commit suicide at these times.
12 Mrs. W. was last night seized with intense dejection & despair & watched lest she became that it was deemed necessary to remove her to a dormitory where an Attendant slept. This state continued until to day after the exhibition of Wine. In removing her two stones were found secreted in her handkerchief & swallowed
14 Paroxysms of misery followed by composure. Does not deny that she picked up the stones formed upon her with an evil intention.
19. Has passed the greater part of the day in sobbing, shrieking & wringing her hands. Her theme is that she has been a deception from the beginning. —
22. Silly as well as sad. Her intense feeling & suffering have exhausted mental digestion & limited her vocabulary. —
25. Restless & agitated. Sways to & fro in bed repeating the same words. Resp. Quiet & natural. Complains of mouth & throat from constant speaking.
29. Mrs W. has had a greater amount of quiet, but is still subject to sudden paroxysms of agitation. Has swallowed medicine & refused to take food.
28. Screaming incessantly. Fingers & fingers the skin until it is

No. 5914.

bruised. Covered with perspiration from her struggles with those who hold her. A period of nearly complete remission. Little food. No acuity. Heart sensibles but with traces of murmurs. She is receiving Camphor, Carbo Ammon, Wine, Whiskey & Morphia. —

29. Took a bason of Arrow root. In consequence of extreme restlessness & agitation order. Sol. Morphia gtt 3, every four hours until Sleep obtained. She took that dose at a quarter before nine voluntarily & had two minutes sleep, & since continues perfectly rational. P. small 116. During restless night today regularity of the trunk inspired anxiety. —

30. Mrs. W. died this morning at 10 h. She took two doses of the medicine & remained quiet but without sleep or lucidity during night. In the morning the temperature had fallen. P. scarcely perceptible. R. 32. Although capable of being roused & touching herself was when visited unconscious. She vomited twice after getting Carbo Ammon. & stimulants & died while evacuating stomach. Was the death caused by rapid suffering of white matter. —

Died. —

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complete remission. Little
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sleep or lucidity during
has fallen. P scarcely per-
ing words to or touch her —
has vomited twice after gt.
hile evacuating stomach
of white matter. —

No 595

Admitted 20 Mch 1852

Elisabeth Ramsay Aet 42 Unmarried Educated as a Gentlewoman of a Violent temper

1 June 1852

1 Intemperance has been assumed to be the cause of the disorder

2 The alienation has been ascribed to Hypochondriasis — irregular state of the bowels & perverted menses

3 She is not subject to Convulsive disorder

4 The patient is affected with Mania

5 Refrains from Eating. Bowels torpid P. rapid & irregular

6 This is the first attack

7 She constantly imagines that arsenic is given to her in food & therefore abstinent

8 She has attempted to suicide upon one occasion

9 Has been violent towards her nurse

10 No hereditary taint exists in the patients family

31 July 1852

11 Leeching & Purgatives have been used

12 She has been insane for "seven days or more"

1 June 1852 When admitted the patient displayed no consciousness of the nature of the establishment & of the character of the persons by whom she was surrounded. Notwithstanding nourishment & abstinence this wretched emaciated & by no means forbidding alimentation has appeared in order to convince that upon whatever grounds adopted, perseverance in the refusal of food has ever ensued, the subsequently took food sparingly & reluctantly. This has perhaps been the result of actual insensibility rather than delusion. Her tongue was constantly [illegible] & [illegible] the patient [illegible] & [illegible] & she has ordered Hyd c. Cret & Ipecac Pot & the indications of decided depletion appear suppressed & a chalybeate & the former more composed & natural manifesting an interest & attention towards [illegible] has latterly manifested mental [illegible] & suspicion [illegible] & indifference. She suspects that the pulp. Round ordered is not genuine, is not pleasant to her, is not similar to what she formerly took; she suspects that letters written by her Father are not his composition she suspects that there exists a conspiracy of which she is the victim and in demonstration of which she adduces her removal from her family & seclusion in a country village & many other circumstances, previous & her detention & the Credit with the She is ingenious in deducing these inferences; but is calm, courteous; dignified but docile & evinces her strength of mind which is really the result of a thoughtful habit by a confession of debility & her disease by showing her right arm which has been injured some years ago & is now stiff at the shoulder joint. She is armed [illegible] Corpulent theme what she describes [illegible] & has been by [illegible] against her; but there are no indications of [illegible] emaciation

21 July 1852 There appeared to result benefit from the use of the Sulph. Quin. in this case. The patient was slow to confess to the production of benefit but the improved tone of her mind, the softening of her manners, the expansion of prejudices afforded better proof than could have been obtained even from her own convictions. Amiable & intelligent she was.

Discharged.

436

No 596

Admitted 30 Mar 1852 — **Mary Ann Mein** Aet 36 Annuaman. Executes as a Gentlewoman Jocular & thoughtless temper

2 She defends a traverse to "an ungovernable temper subjected to disappointment in fondly posture"

3 The symptoms at first were fits of weeping & laughing alternately without apparent cause & at all hours

4 The patient has never been affected with Epilepsy

5 It would appear that the patient labours under the Monomania of Pride

6 She is extremely indolent susceptible of cold & subject to protracted constipation of the bowels

7

8 "Latterly it has been quite impossible to restrain the patient & she has not unfrequently made her escape from her sister in whose she resides & has pertinaciously gone out by herself apparently without any definite object beyond a restless desire for change & a longing for gaiety & Society of a high standing"

9

10 "Her language & her own family has been such that it has become a matter of astonishment where she so contrived & to obtain a manner as she had: could have acquired the expressions employed"

11

12

13 She de

1 June 1852 the ma

1 June 1853

12

13 She dresses shocks itself about two years ago

1 June 1852 The marked manifestations of the body consist in unusual pride, pervasion & estrangement of the natural affections & feebleness and quickness of intellect. She is a most fine lady. Of firm though spare frame she shrinks from cold, any thing, & action she has a greater horror of indigenty than is invariably the object to the advice of a dear & relation because of the recommended delicacy & the desire to live & bring up her beautiful & robust & coarse & the pursuits agricultural. She occupies her mind with society, gardens, dress, & fictitious stories to individuals with whom she has no intercourse & regular correspondence with her sister: & predicates the idea of courting & allowing the addresses of a Gentleman but evidently returns to the subject with satisfaction. She does not lead, engage in occupation or dress & gesture from what is engaged in common with others. She at first felt the restrictions of seclusion much: but has accommodated herself to the circumstances in which she is placed although there still continues & the demands for home, remedies which she considers & the Physician such as Brandy & Hind Camphor: & protest against the plans of the four presentes. At first there was considerable difficulty in persuading her to take sufficient nourishment but that difficulty has been removed. She has repeatedly demanded medicine & been presented for: but the portion has generally been rejected as unpalatable too small or too large in quantity as served in a coarse dish. When a gentle purgative was taken stools of enormous size followed. She is at the present & Countenance Pale small & rapid Pulse & Countenance fallen

1 June 1853 Miss Nixon has had a slight attack of dysentery, but although she entertains the conviction that it is vulgar to be in robust health: she is compelled to violate those which are to her of higher authority than the moral code by having no other complaints for which to seek sympathy or demand Wine, Quinine, Leeches, except Malaise Anginæ, Lassitude & other elements of her fashionable Nosology. She plays a little, works a little; but is incapable of doing anything well or continuously or in such a manner as to suggest the suspicion that she was trained as a governess or as anything but a fine lady.

This affectation is undoubted by a modification of the monomania of pride. When it imposes, or imparts the feeling of fashionable, the patient becomes depraved & retires to Bed. Should however an announcement reach her of a Concert in Town or an opportunity of mingling with patricians, the misdispositions be forgotten or postponed: or it may be more charitably supposed, hope & ambition communicate strength, and prepares at once for the revel or recreation. The mind is not more frivolous, weak or vain than it was.

1 June 1854 Miss Mien played a distinguished part in the costume meeting of the past season. Her delight, the expansion of her feelings was such that the amusement seemed not only adapted to her caliber & predilections, but specially chosen as a means of display & gratification. It is treasured in memory as the scene of her triumph, as the most exquisite pageant she ever graced & she can detail the fold of each scarf, the gleam of each mock jewel. She is even on the eve of departure for her darling Edina: she writes letters to distinguished friends to announce the event: but the indefinite postponement does not affect her deeply: it is rarely alluded to amid the suggestion of new hopes & the fabrication of new plans. Her simple throat hangs by mind may correctly be said to be pleased with a trifle, tickled by a feather. Except common catarrh: the high sounding names of alarming diseases under the pressure of which she craves aid have no foundation whatever.

1 June 1855 This lady has again played a prominent part in a Costume Ball and is highly gratified by the dress & display & pageantry which she seems disposed to associate with herself. Her delight is however enhanced by comparing the humble festivity in which she now participated with those with which she had formerly been the ornament in the metropolis or with those which still invested her presence when her health & destiny led her to more congenial scenes which she announces will take place immediately. Her disposition has not been entirely mollified by these enjoyments. She reproaches the Medical Superintendent on the ground that he does not treat her with sufficient deference & that Dr. Dickson is young and connected with Edina. The real source of this preference may be that the latter is the source & dispenser of medicine & of those cordials and condiments which she requires as essential to existence or happiness and daily prescribes for herself. She has not required medical attendance except for slight attacks of Diarrhoea & catarrh. There appears to be slight but increasing incurvation of the

No. 696

Spine: but it wants to be a direct insult to that Price which is the basis of her military interest such congruity as possible.—

1 June 1858. Miss M walks with considerable difficulty and labor. There is obviously increased spinal curvature, but she affirms that the evil resides in the hip joint. The bone has been dislocated in dancing or by wearing a high heeled shoe: and she attempts in vain to convert Dr. B. to this view, which is intended to be in greater harmony with her notions of female propriety, gentle diseases, and aristocratic privileges and exemptions. Her general health has not been affected by the affection nor has there been any increased unstatutes of temper or perversity of disposition. She avoids all promiscuous meetings, but to pronounce an amusement, select & excluding secures her patronage and presence. Daily awaiting the arrival of fashionable cousin with whom she proposes to travel on the continent, but who has never enquired as to her existence: she declines all correspondence with nearer relatives upon the ground of their non appreciation of her extreme refinement and elevation of character. The mind is feeble, frivolous, vain, wayward, but the process of her determination does not appear to be advancing.

Died of Marasmus after a prolonged illness

Aug 2d 1859 Died.

No 597

Admitted 30 March 1852

Charlotte H. Horne æt 20 Unmarried Governess

2 The first symptoms appeared after Scarlett fever through the imagination was always morbidly developed

3 Unprepossessing of spirits as well as violence of temper one chronic persons to the production of actual derangement

1 June 1852

4 She laboured under Fever 3 times years ago

5 She appears to labour under Patient with exhibitions of violence She is suspicious taciturn; phlegmatic: nervous: & has attempted to escape from her relations

6 Her appetite has latterly been voracious. She eats fast late in appearing & is occasionally negligent

7 This is the first attack

8 She is occasionally sleepless

9 She has not manifested any immoral tendency

10 "She has now & then been somewhat violent towards individuals whom she conceived she could intimidate but has always been easily kept under"

11 The patients Father died of disease of the brain: & a Brother is supposed to have suffered under congenital [partial] paralysis. An Uncle & Aunt have been inmates of the Edinburgh Asylum

1 June 1853

No 597

12 Her general health has always been attentive to & remedies of a depraving character have been used when there was a statement"

13 The disease commenced about two years after the present symptoms have not however shewn [illegible] since 1851. She was confined in Armagh Gaol six months from that time [illegible] May 1852 & has since been at home with a female attendant

1 June 1852 This Lady presents the most blood curdling appearance I ever witnessed; she is ever anxious to express confidence, to whisper her fears, to seek protection from some real or imaginary foe when she assumes the attitude of desiring herself to some of the unhappy persons around her whom she manifests by gentle words appears to be the predominating feeling: yet upon certain [illegible] & gentleness of manner there are great obstinacy & perversity & impatience & cruelty, she will authority when she can do so without danger: she inflicts a blow when there is least probability of retaliation: she will approach an unoffending companion & push a pin into her arm. All such acts are perpetrated without passion & with no other indication of emotion than a leering & [illegible] look. Her gait is elegant & free but neglect as to dress: speech generally in a whisper & incoherently: when work is placed in her hands she fails to perform her task & gives evidence of the existence of fatuity in other matters. A consideration of the existence of confinement [illegible] tendency: that the disease seems to owe its origin to fear & that depredations may have taken place on the membranes or a vitiated condition have been impressed upon the structure of the brain, of the nature of which however we are totally ignorant: the most powerful alterative which has prospered God Peters has been & still is given. Certain circumstances & especially the [illegible] & [illegible] appropriate emotions which she betrays upon some other operation has led to the suspicion of the existence of evil tendencies & of prostitution she is ashamed when admitted

1 June 1853 This case may be described as one of destructive mania. The patient is gentle and silent & inoffensive: but at certain times her misconceptions to be to tear, tease, maim, mutilate. Her temper & tendencies have apparently improved as her abstract [illegible] decency all articles of clothing & rags has wasted stronger and more vigorous

enable. For unless actually restrained by the hand of an attendant she will carry her purpose into execution. Although of long continuance these manifestations are paroxysmal and may be succeeded by composure or sapience. Her greatest intensity of thought accompanies the exaltation of the destructive propensity. Her words have then some meaning. Extreme pallidity & doubtless a sign of a morbid condition which does not develope itself except in mental phenomena. —

1 June 1854 — In addition to the propensities recently described: the patient is disposed to burn and to conceal although rather with the view of annihilating its visible existence than of hearing or appreciating. This complication of her tendency has increased the devastation which she accomplishes. So great is the wreck & ruin of every object tangible or destructible that her friends have all but declined to supply her necessary wants. And these efforts occur in defiance of all precautions, canvas dresses, stuffed gloves, & constant supervision. Her habits have become very unclean, or at least so periodically. She is still anaemic although robust.

1 June 1855 — A record was at one time kept of the destruction & devastation from impropriety & cleanliness committed by this lady every day & night. The total was astonishing and, it is suspected, was not believed by her own relatives. Her propensities which are not dictated by mischievous or perverse objects, have been less active of late: although she is now recovering from a paroxysm of degradation of menstrual severity. While thus acting she becomes pale, thin, indifferent to food, and exhibits less of that extreme attachment to those around which has been suspected to be of erotic origin. Every means have been tried to eradicate the disposition or to arrest the ravages which result. She has been secluded, habited in the canvas dress, supplied with objects upon which her impulse might be expended, but the most successful arrangement has been to place her in the workroom where she is constantly under observation and where she is surrounded by all that can remind of order, construction & conservation. —

1 June 1856. — Miss Home is thin and agile, but not emaciated. Obesity is not always perhaps not generally a sign of robust health. Since the disappearance of her corpulency at least, there has been a marked mitigation in her obnoxious qualities. She still tears shreds, pricks, but neither are her devastations so vast, so incessant, nor are they so unconquerable. She may now be prevented

from sacrificing a gown per day, and a chemise per night. She may now be seen engaged in needlework She prefers the society of the Attendant, and a external companion, and has through the instrumentality of the latter been induced to write letters to her mother. It is possible that the removal of Miss Home, with whom her relatives were supposed to be very intimate may have contributed to this change.

Feb. 26 1858 — This lady died of Phthisis abdominalis
Died

No 598

Admitted 1 April 1852

William a M. Bowden Ætat 25 (unmarried) A gentlewoman of irritable & obstinate temper: a prom & purposeless but correct deportment

2 It is understood that the patient was beaten for Phthisis that the apex of the right lung was affected. The following narrative is however given as explanatory of the cause of the disease. She was Chloroformed: the Coma or sleep which succeeded for about half an hour was followed by confusion of mind & subsequent depression. She caught cold in 1851 attended by respiration & demanding the use of the Respirator. She took a cold (with pohile Catarrh) not flowing

3 The disease has ushered in by Ulceration succeeded by depression of spirits & preceded by long continued vigilance

4 The sufferer from convulsions during dentition & after life exhibited great susceptibility forming or perceiving her presence & peremptorily disagreeable sensations of smell. She has submitted to Ammonia because it is supposed to be affected with Phthisis

5 The patient has papers from Melancholia to ants to Mania the disease is increasing

6 The senses are preternaturaly acute. There is reported to be deafness or perception of the part of the lining. Catarrh Irregular Constipation. She has lost flesh during the last five weeks

7 This is the first attack

8 She conceives Norbiry Castle to be her own property — she is Hopeless

9 She has attempted "unpublished suicide"

1 June 1852

No 598

10 It is affirmed that she is Hungarian but evasive by allusions to her Mother & family

11 Her fathers family is Consumptive

12 She was sent to Rotherhythe for change of scene

13 She stated she has been ill ballanced from infant life. She has been insane for ten days

1 June 1852 Mrs B. is very nearly in the same state as when admitted of which the following is a detailed description. She is boisterous, imitates the cries of animals especially of peacocks that roosts near her window occasionally she is flippant & pert, clever, & consistant in her modes of expression, rarely abusive, never blasphemous, but at times frequently incoherent her sentences having no apparent connexion her most formed declamatory expressions when opportunity offers she is destructive. The furniture of her apartment is torn & soiled, the dress of those who approach her she tears her own apparell mutilates & appropriates to fantastic purposes. Her violence is often directed against those around her. Her own attendant is a special object of attack & detestation although all servants who interfere with her are assailed in the same way. Visitors sometimes four are required to drag or undress her, or to command her good or redeem it for her; as she resists her whole strength & regret to every means in order to defeat their purpose the Chamber utensil is a favourite missile & when not employed it is worn as a helmet: but her most offensive weapons are her hands, feet, teeth, & filthy habits. She smears her body with faeces: She drops her hair into milk & head or Cod liver oil: she "baptizes herself" with urine. She stuffs her ears with wax, paper cherry stones, pins, or any article that can be introduced & is generally redolent of these practices notwithstanding frequent ablutions & change of dress. It is observed that this degradation is greater during the catamenial term at any other period. When admitted there

[illegible] a disposition to dispense with clothing which is now counteracted by the employment of a Canvas dress there has likewise a tendency to obstinate constipation which has yielded to patience & perseverance in the restoration of a healthy state of the digestive organs. On examination it was found that she was pale & anæmic that the tongue was coated the bowels torpid; that the respiratory murmur was indistinctly heard upon both sides of the chest in the subclavicular regions & bronchophony audible in both but chiefly in the right side that the pulse when standing amounted to 100 when sitting or reclining it fell to 68. As she had been accustomed to take Wine with her meals she was allowed two ounces daily; as the exhibition of Cod liver Oil seemed impracticable, she was ordered four ounces of Cream twice a day, latterly she voluntarily took the above mentioned medicine but it was found to disagree with her & was discontinued. In consequence of her increasing stoutness & robust health the Cream has been given in diminished quantity. The Bowels have been regularized generally by Hyd c creta: but more powerful purgatives even occasionally are have been required. At all date of the 3d Mrs Murph has been admitted at night.

14 February 1853 For a long period the following records mark the progress of the case.

2 July. A cherry stone extracted from the ear. Still indulges in degradation.

9. Habits still dirty & disgusting.

10. Walking in the Balcony.

15. A ray of intelligence.

19. Defiant, irritable, most antagonistic to Attendants whom she at once assaults maniacally and strikes. She still inserts small objects into the Ears such as buttons, pins.

3 Aug. Misp B. has written clever but incoherent letters and is infinitely more rational and amiable.

10. Mrs Hays, writes Annie, is desirous for any visiting, attendance upon Lectures, Picnics &c. Completing a sketch of scene from Balcony. Shovel of coal in ear. Chest examined. Bronchophony at apex of both lungs, respiratory murmur inaudible at scapular end of right clavicle.

21. Perfectly rational but her domains numberless.

6 Sept. Her literary powers to be tested by writing for the New Moon.

29. This lady has repeatedly manifested preferences for the other sex: and is suspected still to cherish erotic feelings. She touches the feet of

gentlemen under the Table. To be allowed to sing at Concert but not with gentlemen. —

Very decided amelioration gradually went on from this period until the 3 Nov. The patient resumed and prosecuted her accomplishments: she displayed great talent, self possession and many popular qualities. The absence of truthfulness, a craving for social excitement & certain feelings of admiration for one of the officers remained as vestiges of unhealthy action. She was however on the day specified removed to Dr. Nixon, Wilton: & appeared enraptured with the change. On the 5 however she was brought back to the Asylum and the following description given of her proceedings. She slept none on account of the low ceiling of the room. Saw Dr. Chalmers. Threatened to cast Invalid at Mrs. Forbes. Her own account is that she felt everything to be on a small scale, that she could not breathe in her small room: that her chest was affected by the smallness of the Room. by the narrowness of which. She assumed wilfully. Complains of Cephalalgia. But absurd. Confesses that she took mischievously to her mother in the morning. —

Except reported incoherence upon one occasion: the distinction of a string of a cap: perversion & tendency to stare fixedly while the eyeballs moved: no indications of derangement were observed in this Lady from this time. Various solutions have been given of this event. I. That she simulated sanity in order to get away. II. That she simulated insanity in order to get back. III. That an attachment to an inmate dictated the latter deception. IV. That she lost all confidence in her self control. This is her own explanation. — After passing another probation of three months & displaying in a much greater amiability & firmness in gentleness, results flowing from the healthy influences by which she was surrounded, she was removed to Dr Whitcombe's Asylum.

Discharged.

No 599

Admitted 4 April 1852 — Anna Dalzeil Ast 24 Annuannia Ag[ent]stewoman of good education, religious habits & thus Rep[ute] of sound intellect — 1 June 1852

Vide case 477 Vol 9 Page 34

2

3 The Attacks is said to have been preceded by constipation

4

5 The patient is affected with acute Mania

6 Raving is exceedingly & monthly acute

7 This is the second attack after an interval of years — 1 June 1853

8

9 It is affirmed that she has threatened to expose herself by pulling out her teeth but has made no attempt

10 She is inoffensive — 15 October 1853

11 There is a strong hereditary tendency in the patient family to insanity

12 She has been treated homœopathically

13 She has been violent for some days

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No 599

1 June 1852 There is some physical indisposition in this Lady's condition, she is not so unassuming: she is not so unmodest: she does not destroy so much: but she is still maniacal & erotic: she writes forms one plus to another: she assumes extraordinary attitudes: She is incapable of thought or action: She sings the tables of hymns: She expresses great anxiety to go to the Sabbath School to read Her Greek Testament: to see Her Brother or Sister: but her solicitude for the gratification of one or all of these desires is lost in an instant in peals of laughter or song or it may be a paroxysm of weeping. She recognises those around her generally good humouredly & tractable although she often inflicts pain by squeezing or in struggling perhaps merely as an expression of exalted muscular power. Her robustness & florid colour & firm although occasionally it has been observed to be supine. The bowels are at first constipated & inactive requiring the use of powerful purgatives & Enemata they are now more easily regulated. The occasional abstraction of blood from the nape of the neck the application of Ashes Hot Water daily use of the Cold Shower bath have been the remedial means prescribed.

1 June 1853 The continued employment of the Hot Pad the abstraction of blood by cupping & the use of the Shower Bath have been the principal means resorted to upon the tendency to plethora & to impassive. The patient is now much more composed & capable of greater self control, but the struggle between the tendency to violence & the consciousness of its impropriety is often determined in favour of a wild gallop, from the servants & indecent exhibitions. She has of late been admitted to the workroom.—

16 October 1853 Calm, industry & gratitude being once more reestablished this Lady was

Discharged.—

No 609

Admitted 13 April 1852 — Alexander Bruce Æt 28 Accountant Scotch

Admitted 1 June 1852

Well educated & highly respectable man

2 The cause assigned by the patient & his relatives is hereditary tendency. But the patient himself confesses the existence of Masturbation

3 The patient has always been excitable irritable easily depressed but capable of answering these varying conditions

4 He enjoys good health has not been affected with Epilepsy

5 The patient labours under Melancholia the disease appears to be increasing

6 He seems to be a normal condition

7 The patient has been more or less ill for about three years: but with no marked intervals or relapses — 1 June 1853

8 He entertains the feeling of utter helplessness of double contemptibility: this gloom & despondency are aggravated at night

9 He has a desire to commit suicide but has always been able to control it

10 He is gentle & amiable

11 His brother has subject to attacks of despondency

12 He has occasionally been troubled for Dyspepsia with acid stomach symptoms

13 He has been ill for three years but not confined

1 June 1852 (Mr B. was committed when a mere child to the care of a woman who in other respects kind taught him the practice of self pollution for the purpose, he now ascribes of pacifying his restlessness & preventing sleep to him & comfort to herself. The practice thus commenced has been continued, abundance often resumed, but never entirely inadvertent throughout life. He has not been addicted to other means of excitement. But he complains of a debility & exhaustion & impotence nervous system in habitual melancholy & impulses to commit suicide, & confuses notions or rather absolute doubt as to his own identity &c and neuralgia. His education has been liberal: & considering his station & life he may be regarded as a man of great probity & refinement & various accomplishments; his moral deportment has been correct: & he has put on the mask of the consequences of this remains habit which however, he only recently discovered must be the origin of his deplorable intellectual & bodily imp. His delusion is his own act. He has been prescribed Sol. Arsenical: as a tonic & neuralgia: he has been encouraged to ride & open air exercise & the company & pleasure is as agreeable & brisk practice as circumstances permit

1 June 1853 The Sol. of Arsenic has recently been substituted for the Sol. Arsenic as after repeated trials the intensity of paroxysm returned: it is accompanied by great physical exhaustion and is followed by a corresponding amount of moral depression. The patient is moody & melancholy for a day or two: retires to Bed, takes little food but is relieved by stimulants: secludes himself for a season: sad & suffering. On regaining force & spirits he wanders about the grounds with a book sack of Herbrie. Ultimately he resumes his work for he now is supplied with joiners tools and finds a refuge, altho' he certainly can't not find adequate support in manual labor for although an expert & tasteful artisan he is indolent, dreamy & it is probable that his constitutional debility may interfere with continued exertion. His most constant & most inviting occupation, however, is in the cultivation of singing the drama and participation in whatever elegant & literary amusement may be in preparation. In these departments he is a most efficient aid. It is however doubtful, although he acts from the promptings of his own predilections and although these displays contribute much to present gratifications, whether such cultivation of the imagination contributes to its exaltation is with the passions & conducive to the coloration & reconstruction of his moral constitution upon a firm

& substantial basis. While somewhat capricious, jealous & indomitably proud he forms an agreeable & most respectable inmate. To the extent that he has in the Institution ample means by which he beautifies & harmonizes existence & by which he can escape from the harsh contact with the world he is happier & better, but that he is better capacitated to endure the asperities of practical life & to meet & subdue to his will the agencies from which he has hitherto fled, is doubtful. Occasional self indulgence is suspected & conjectured to be coincident with the attacks of headache & despondency.

15 May 1834 Mr Bruce has pursued nearly the same course as that previously traced. His receptivities and not his will consents to the separation of his connexion with this community. He goes away reluctantly: but he commences life anew with the belief that he is endowed with greater self command, with new objects & new plans to stimulate ambition & to support him under difficulties & with the strong recommendation of all interested in his restoration that the experiment should be tried and that knowing, to a certain extent, the modes by which his infirmities may be mitigated, he should apply in activity the lessons he has learnt in quiet & seclusion. He is yet subject to headache: capable of considerable bodily fatigue and, on certain occasions of increased energy of purpose. He received a donation of Books on his departure to mark the appreciation in which his talents & his services were held.—

Discharged.—

460

No 602

Admitted 13 April 1852 — Henry Stevenson Ætat 35 Annamoe a Clergyman of Liberal education & good disposition

2 Hard study & Mastrubation mentally & physical as causes of the disease

3

4 He is not known to have laboured under Epilepsy

5 The patient is a victim of Hypochondriacal Melancholia

6 The patient refuses food

7 She is the first attack

8 He has a horrible craving for Medicine

9 His suspicion & hatred of all around & Impertinence. Sense of threatened with the design of destroying his life

10 He is gentle & timid

11 There is a hereditary tendency to mental disease in the patient's family He has a Cousin in the Richmond Asylum

12 He was recommended Cod liver Oil. Cold Sponging. Cold water Enemata, generous diet exercise & the study of the physical sciences; but he did not pursue any course of treatment systematically

1 June 1852

1 June 1853

No 602

13 He has been in his present condition for about four months but has not been confined

1 June 1853 This patient labours under Hypochondriacal (Melancholic) disease of habits of self abuse (Onanism), it is suspected to a great extent. His whole time is now taken up and devoted in his bodily condition: upon perceiving Commissioners the wretched nervous irritability of the disease the patient ascribes to him as producing such anomalous attacks as he describes from which he suffers. His head is shaking there is an enormous pulsation where his stomach should be & more than this: the left of his brain is defective: he is unable to do any thing with his brain: the force which distributions goes into his brain & clogs & impedes the machinery & therefore he resorts to abstinence: he cannot make use of his legs (nor his eyes & although he can walk round perform all is performance as other men would perform them. He is sometimes impatient & irritable: but although obstinate & perverse his manners are generally mild & gentle. His hesitation is similar to what this question presents to his attention. He is directed to eat heartily to take Pil. Hyd. gr. v: & use the Cold bath every morning before going to bed: to have Pil Rhei three a week: to be as much as possible in the open air so as to direct his mind to external objects as in the study of Botany. The personal appearance detailed as amended

1 June 1853 This patient's mental condition has latterly assumed the form of suicidal mania in its most exquisite & intractable form as all means of self destruction are resorted to. He leaped from the deck of a ship which he had visited with a party of patients: he attempted to injure himself by bringing his chin or cheek suddenly into contact with the razor during the process of shaving: he plunges his face and head into the water closet whenever opportunity offers. This determined impulse is said to be founded upon a Divine command: more frequently because his stomach is perforated, his brain is converted into lead. Until these designs formed the grand basis of all his operations, he could be engaged in composition, in reading & occasionally in conversation: although in his attempts to conduct the latter his frequent pauses, his loss of the sequence of his own ideas or those of the person addressing him & his apparent preoccupation with a concealed current of thought demonstrate at once disease of the power of attention and

of will. The disease has been treated as of Insane origin.

1 June 1864 — Multiform delusions and partial impairment of intelligence have now taken place of the suicidal tendency. He has no longer time to attend to his own embarrassments. His father is in the house: the Queen is here: the lower parts of the building are crowded with soldiers actuated by sinister intentions towards the officers. He laughs, soliloquises, is frivolous, foolish: and in this manner sometimes childish. It has become necessary to place him in a gallery with imbeciles. But such changes produce no pain nor surprise nor any alteration in his thoughts or deportment. His father is still but in a different part of the building, the soldiers are below ground and the voice of the Queen is heard every where. He is good humored & apparently more contented. His health is satisfactory.—

31 July 1864 — The return of that father whose image had so often engaged his hopes & interest & the expectation naturally entertained that change of residence might be productive of benefit led to new arrangements.—

Discharged.—

as of Anemone origin.

Lairment of intelligence
tendency. He has no
arsaphends. His father
the lower parts of the
situated by insider in-
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Admitted 25 April 1862

No 603

John Meuteath æt 45 a Widower. A Lawyer & Most respectable & decorous in deportment

2 No general nor special cause can be assigned. He was devoted to his business recently previous in the purchase of property

3 He deports pus ostentatiously manifesting at a point in his own house & has exhibited penal stages 1 Elevation & Imbecility 2 Febrile excitement & Delirium & 4 the present debasement

4 He at one time labored under a Stricture

5 The symptoms are those of the Monomania & Ambition with incipient General Paralysis. He has been in pursuit of Wealth & Power but is now a King) immortal & omnipotent

6 The external senses are perfect appetite & digestion good B.O. He has displayed an inclination for stimulants since the invasion of excitement. Pupils mine & equal occasionally is irritated He has the aspect of radiant & regnant Lucifer

7 Skin is the just attitude. He is at times more subdued natural but never perfectly sane

8 His delusions are very varied but all involves the possession of power, dignity, Lucifer, happiness. He sleeps soundly

9 There exists no tendency to self destruction

10 He has displayed irritability to relations when opposed

11 There exists no hereditary predisposition to mental disease in the family

12 Sentenced

13 Pardoned

1 June 1863 This pat

No 603

12 Her treatment is described as "the regulation of the bowels

13 He has been insane for some months but has not been published before

1 June 1852 This individual is in an advanced stage of General Paralysis with the monomania of ambition acting a share of finding power all his misery & misfortunes & imparting exquisite delight & sovereign power. He mistook on arriving at the Asylum that it is expectation of the cheers of the multitude in saluting their Sovereign: he is the monarch & the Queen: he is Duke of Glasgow upon of noblemen as his expenses & titles in what is still generally absolute kind, & regulates the purchase of the Bank of England: the Banking Companies. Contracts at double their salaries & with provision that the Officers are to be continued at double their present salaries. His habits are dirty: he will not use the Chamber Utensils it is part in order of habit & denies that his bowels act or that three or four times a day he evacuates copious stools. The patient has at one time a fracture obstruction pain, direction & he performs many mysteries in order to evacuate stools which he might not be able to retain & the severe comfort. His manners are courteous & except towards some of his associates who annoy him, kind. His satisfaction with every thing around is unbounded except that the allowance of three potatoes at dinner is not in accordance with his appetite which is voracious & which sometimes gratifies at the expense of his companions. After meals he is disposed to sleep profoundly: when his muscles are observed to start & quiver spasmodically. Right tremor of the upper extremities & around the lips may be seen at all times. His gait is rapid & shuffling but not unsteady. His articulation is hesitated & occasionally impaired. In his hypochondriacal he is disposed to declaim & to repeat the same expressions multiplying the number of objects alluded to, prosperity as "Forty white horses, fifty white horses are hundred white horses". He has broken glass & in consequence of attendancy he inability has been provided with a padded Room &c. The Abdominal appendages of which he affirms the Gold The tongue is white & rough, the bowels torpid — The treatment has as yet consisted in gentle alterative

No 603

10 November 1852 To the alterative treatment was added Pills containing the Iodid Hydr. with the intention of acting upon the organ which during active life had been most frequently the seat of disease. Long continued bile-poisoning in a sanguine-humoral temperament might have induced insanity. No benefit accrued from these measures. While there was a perceptible weakening of intelligence, equal prominence of the delusions and the occurrence of occasional attempts to mark the infallible progress of General Paralysis the general physical health did not fail nor were the affections of the nervous system of an alarming character until the 13th November when it was observed that "His articulation was very imperfect. He smiled at his own deficiences endeavored to correct and then relinquished the attempt. Utterance was occasionally distinct & full.—

14. Utterance unintelligible. Recovered to words. Evening appears annoyed by his failures. R. Carb. Sod. 3i.

15 Articulation nearly abolished.

17. Slightly more utterance to day. Speech scarcely attempted. R. Sanguil. I. white. B. relaxed. Urina profusa. Rice diet.

18. Articulation relinquished. Deglutition abolished. even when substances are placed on the base of the tongue they fall into the larynx. Failing to execute reflex action. Semi-imbecile. He can walk with assistance but is evidently paralysed on left side. Arm contracted. Eversion of head to right side. P 80. R. 14-16. Not laborious. Surface cold. Apply Sinapisms along spine & Blisters behind ear.

19 Blister removed by hand. Bowels well. Generative history. U. collected. 10 is alcaline, reddens & effervesces with Nit. Acid. Milky in aspect. Fat & Epith. abundant. No deglutition. Abortive Epileptic attacks confined to right side of face & arm. Arm has become passing into a complete fit. He was removed by friends.

Discharged.

Died on his return to Lunatic Asylum.

No 604

Admitted 1 May 1852 — Robert McMillan æt 30 Unmarried. A Farmer of a cheerful disposition good education & amiable deportment

2 For the last six months he has had a predisposition to Phthisis & has latterly suffered from functional disease of the liver

3 The premonitions consist in the ailments alluded to

4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 The symptoms of Melancholia under which he labours have been gloomy

6 The appetite digestion, evacuations, & functions are reported "now" to be regular

7 This is the first attack

8

9 He has not manifested any disposition to self destruction

10 At the commencement of the disease there was a disposition to injure his Father

11 There does not exist in his family any tendency to insanity

12 "Since 7th March 1852 he has been treated in an antiphlogistic way by bleeding topically, blistering &c"

13 Relieved

1 June 1852 — When

1 June 1853 — The

27 July 1853

13 He has been intemperate since 9th March 1852 but has never before suicided

1 June 1852 When admitted the patient was pale, emaciated, complaining of sore throat & dyspnoea. The latter phenomena consisted chiefly in taciturnity, harshness of manner & an impatience of interference even of sympathy. He at the same time affirmed that his vision was affected: but of this defect no other evidence was obtained. Pulse intermittent. Nervous tremor was observed but whether the result of timidity could not be affirmed. Percussion of the chest there was found to exist dullness on percussion of three fourths of the right side, indeed all except the lower & posterior parts of this cavity, sonorousness almost annihilated, Bronchophonia. The diagnosis was Phthisis, that it must be constitutional or consequential of the pectoral affection. He was ordered Rhei. & Sulph. the medicine readily. For some days he expressed an ardent desire to see the Mother by whom he had accompanied from his home & whom despite entreaties had persisted in this step. A great moral revolution appears latterly to have taken place he now affirms that he has no Mother that his present is not his father that he was not born at Roghonda & hints vaguely of having neither father nor Mother

1 June 1853 The treatment for Phthisis has been steadily pursued and with decided benefit. As the lungs have become more quiescent or to speak more correctly as the deposit of tuberculous matter has been arrested, the mental disorder has assumed a more encouraging aspect. To great dullness succeeded a disposition to read & converse, although the patient is in health taciturn & solitary, passing intercourse with those around: to the broad & unequivocal denial of all consanguinity or connexion with his relations there was contrasted the admission that he might be wrong although there existed good grounds for the error: and now although reluctant to enter upon the subject he has realised the real position he holds in the world, has written to his parents: and although much attached to the asylum has consented to return Home. Associated with the delusions of this person there was distinct paralysis. He has stated that the disease came on suddenly while ploughing a particular mountain?

24 July 1853 Discharged

No 605

Admitted 31 May 1852

Sarah Dornan Æ 58 A Widow of respectable position in Society

1 June 1852

2 Mismanagement is supposed to be the cause of her present malady but her name & age are the only facts respecting her which has been communicated

3

4

5 She patient labours under violent Mania characterised by Profanity, incoherence, indecency, degradation of habit and destructive tendencies. She watches most nights per day

6 She countenance pale & cold the frame attenuated & rapid Eye brilliant

7

8 She speaks incoherently at all times; is sleepless generally sits up in bed & tears the clothes into ropes

9

10 She thinks as those around but apparently in mild Manner

11

12

5 Augt 1852 She is violent intermittent She is subject to delusions & cannot be

13 She has been insane for Months

1 June 1852 Pale emaciated, deathlike, form, prepared by the motion & sleepless
this lady resolutely refuses or better expresses what the most
urgently requires, nourishment. Two days subsequently to admission
her pulse was obliterated, which the threatened peritonitis
while she was detained in the hot baths, was fortunately
over come. Startled by the prospect of compulsory alimentation
she promised faithfully to take food & future applications
& resolutions her enjoyment at meal time. Nourishment was
given by means of the stomach tube & brought away large
masses of fetid faeces. In consideration of her alleged dislike to the
tube we adhere to the first form treatment is now upon
But although she may seize a morsel of bread & devour it
greedily & furtively take a portion of that left deliberately
beside her, she generally requires to be urged & compelled to
swallow what is absolutely necessary for support & may be
regarded as an abstinence. She is at all times violent, restless
incoherent & immodest. Her violence is exhibited in shouting
jumping, rolling, demeaning & destroying the proper part of dress
such might be performed the same operations in her bed or room
What is generally followed & concluded with by excrement. She is
never found asleep: but sentence or fragment in bed addressed
to her or to the furniture & pieces of Grammar that modern
Psychological jargon in which she delights to express herself
Her unmodesty leads to an utter disregard of cleanliness
& nudity, involuntary exposure of the person & to the adoption
of language of the most revolting description. She evidently
glories in writing & talking. Occasionally the exhalations are
fetid the lips are covered with J. Contra Abstinence 100
sentences &c. The progress of such a case is obviously gloomy
Congestion of some organ or inflammation may be confidently
expected if of the brain delirium will be paralytic if of the
Liver Diarrhoea if of the mucous intestinal Enteritis and dysentery
if of the Lungs Pneumonia. To meet fresh an abstinence
agitation every effort has been made to obtain sleep & rest by
narcotics, by free support in every form to preserve scrupulous
cleanliness & to place the patient in the most favourable position
for resisting depressing & exhausting impressions of every kind

5 August 1852 The violence and debasement of this patient continued with little
intermission and with no apparent infringement of her health until
the 21st of July when she was seized with Dysentery attended with
debility which demanded support and stimulants from the common
Draught in conjunction with the antacids. P. J. c Op. counter irritation

and other remedial measures adopted. The disease originated, it is probable, in defective nutrition while subsisting upon stimulants & preserved provisions since the establishment of intensity. The sore on the hand may have been instantaneous ulceration: there is at all events proof that it passed into this stage: as there appeared on the tongue palate those dark excavations which cover sores: there was pain in deglutition and latterly but only latterly pain in the abdomen on pressure. - Deliberations & violence & a tendency to destroy were observed until within a few days of dissolution. —

Died.

No 666

Admitted 5 May 1852 George Parkin Set 17. Pupil at Grammar School where he was receiving a Classical education of a quiet and reserved disposition

2 The friends declare that no cause can be assigned for the disease but it is too soon to know that it may be traced to self abuse

3 The approach of the disease was announced by symptoms of spirit Negligence & Constipation

4 He is reported to have been subject to Convulsive affections of Penis Months before the mental alienation was discovered

5 The patient labours under a panophobia a sensation both of Pain arising from the apprehension of personal danger

6 The appetite & evacuations pronounced to be regular. the external senses are normal

7 This is the first attack & was first suspected from his silence & desire for solitude

8 He is at times panic struck by the conviction that different parties are combined to destroy him

9 He has spoken of suicide but made no attempt to commit it

10 He is described as irritable when urged to perform any act at variance with his inclinations

11 It is most believed that any hereditary tendency to mental disease exist in the patients family

12 Teacher of the [illegible]

13 He has [illegible]

June 1852 The pa[illegible] disease [illegible] has exp[illegible] & seem[illegible] accom[illegible] peculi[illegible] to it: [illegible] to off[illegible] most p[illegible] is pa[illegible] at all t[illegible] & stru[illegible] practice the fun[illegible] modify medici[illegible] would [illegible] upon [illegible] Mastur[illegible] He is [illegible] supposed [illegible] to the [illegible] but pa[illegible] but bro[illegible] when he [illegible] detected [illegible] of the [illegible] of an ob[illegible] Laryngo[illegible] when the [illegible] to his [illegible] improved

No 661

12 Leeches have been applied to the temples & active purges & the shower bath have been employed

13 He has been deranged for about three months but has now been an inmate of an Asylum

1 June 1852 The prominent features of this case are imbecility & palsy of the right side is pale, pale, thin, presenting an anaemic appearance disease having made considerable progress & an expression of great dejection. He takes pay, shaves & dresses for himself & is apprehensive of one from all around. He resists whatever is proposed to be done: he will neither come nor return to it: he endeavours to prevent his clothes being put on or off but would remove them himself if allowed. His most strenuous & pertinacious opposition & the like of others is an attempt to gratify his [illegible] He is desirous to at all times in the presence of others & in defiance of the strength & struggles of two attendants generally appointed to arrest the practice. The presence of females the threats of punishment the force & remonstrances of those around do not appear to modify the impulse. It is instinctive, paroxysmal and irresistible. For some he remains quiet, composed & would feel he himself in his bedroom or coil himself up in some unobserved corner, but abruptly he resorts to Masturbation with an exclamation that he must do so. It is exceedingly probable that the Convulsive affections supposed to have preceded the mental disease anticipate in the voluptuous orgasm of gratification & the exhaustion that succeeded. He is disposed to expose & fondle his Genitals but bowels torpid. He rests upon his knees & elbows in bed where however no traces of cunnipsism have as yet been detected. Assigns the treatment has confined to the use of the Sol. Acet. Morph at night & at the commencement of an attack of erotomania the occasional exhibition of Cantharides the application of cold & the agents of generation when the tendency is manifested & the determined resistance to his efforts to obtain gratification. He has somewhat improved under this discipline

No 606

1 June 1863 The absurd gestures, the frantic struggles, the attempts to accomplish masturbation have all disappeared. The patient is now calm, sullen & is apprehended partially imbecile. This inference is however chiefly countenanced by the laxity of position: his dull obtuse look: his taciturnity & the crowd both which he speaks when compelled to articulate. There is even a sharper negative presumption afforded by the abandonment of all efforts to obtain the sanction of those around him to his return home. Urged to resume his studies, to diversify his seclusion by any description of reading, he evinces the stolid indifference or gives an inarticulate refusal. He is perfectly docile: but his tractability proceed rather from the want of energy to oppose & resist than from any perception of or attention to the proceedings in which he joins. Warm and subsequently hot bathing have been enjoined. Sulphate of Quinine has likewise been employed & latterly the torpidity of the Bowels has been such as to require drastic purgatives. The physical health of the youth has been entirely restored.

4 January 1850 Three circumstances ought to be noted in this case. I. The refusal of food after the use of purgatives which had been necessarily mingled with it. II. The fact that when fully convinced that all resistance must be fruitless and attended only by inconvenience to himself, he actually introduced the Stomach Pipe with his own hand & otherwise assisted in the process of compulsory alimentation. III. The supervention of fatal dysentery upon imperfect nutrition. Does this disease so frequently observed in abstainers in this country correspond to the Gangrene described by Guislain?

Beneficial effects were supposed to be derived from the employment of Cod liver Oil as a nutriment during the months that food was refused and from the application of large quantities of the Nitrat Argent, first as an Emema & then as a plug in the last stages of Dysen. The Cannabis Indica was added to the food administered in the hope that its reputed power to excite hunger might be ascertained at the same time as its influence over the feelings of hope.

Died.—

480

See father's Case notes : Henry Scott Riddell CRI Vol 2. Case No 130

Admitted 12 May 1852

No 607

William Riddell Set 17 Annandale. Student of Divinity in the Edinburgh University

1 June 1852

2 The disease is supposed to have arisen from excessive study

6

4 He has always enjoyed good health up to the period of the attack

5 The patient labours under furious (Mania) which has not undergone any change

6 Appetite impaired : bowels constipated pulse quick Respiration hurried

24 October 1852 Coach

7 This is the first attack

8 Proud revengeful feelings directed towards those whom he formerly loved are the chief peculiarities of his condition

9 He has made no attempt to commit suicide

10 When alone he destroys furniture

11 The patients family is subject to hereditary Insanity. His father has an inmate of the Crichton Institution

12 Laxative Medicine has been given shutterly he has been confined in a strait Jacket

13 He has been Manuscale for about a fortnight : but has never been secluded

Riddell CRB Vol 2
Case No 130

No 607

1 June 1852 This youth is much emaciated. He walks stiffly & erect & with great rapidity; & he [illegible] contorts his body into various grotesque shapes & positions. He is persecuted by many hideous apparitions & whom he occasions annoyance: but his agility usually enables him to escape the assault when he pursues his course as rigid & stiff & stern & undertaker as if nothing had occurred. The pupils are dilated: the surface cold, & he occasionally feels that he sometimes perspires from pain throughout his whole system harassing him as in a sheath. He is restless, both days & nights: & although he may for a moment resign the Medicine proposed & this present pain to the consequences or appreciation of his thoughts is instantly lost & he becomes as to music, colours. Mr R. has been ordered to the ocean & to take Camomile & Quinine at Dinner. He has subjoined comments in person & slips Letter

24 October 1852 On viewing that an analogy may exist between involuntary movements in Mania & in chorea the Subject Tinct was prescribed for Mr. Riddell & during its exhibition he began to exercise control over his mode of progression: to check his declamations and he has gradually assumed the sobriety & decency and studious habits of his natural character. Modesty and humility are the predominating sentiments under which he acts: and his whole bearing is that of a youth of great genius & of acute & more judgement and contemplative cast of mind. He does not seem to have a more accurate conception of his condition than that he has been very ill. The loss of his acquisitions can be detected & his capacity for new impressions is shewing. —

Discharged

No 608

Admitted 28 May 1852 — Isabella Hogg ætat 60 Annandale. A Hindu Servant of an affectionate disposition of irreproachable general deportment

2 She thinks is attributed to seduction & desertion & has been characterised by religious delusions

3 Dyspepsia was the precursor of the disease

4 The patient is described as a healthy person. She suffers from suppuration of the (mamma) while (nursing)

5 She thinks is now unequivocally Carcinoma (Mamma)

6 She has been adstinent for twenty four hours

7 This is the first attack

8 She entertains delusions as to her own identity, declaring that she is the Saviour of Mankind. She declares that she has seen the Devil in the form of a black Sow: that she has died & resuscitated: that she has heard angelic music in the Skies that she is about to be married to her seducer. She seems but does not speak obscenely

9 She has not attempted to commit suicide

10 She has attempted to bite her friends & kick all who oppose her wishes

11 There is no Insanity hereditary taint in the family. She father died of gangrene; a paternal Uncle of Phthisis

12 Intem

13 She has

1 June 1852 This la
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P. Rape

22 July 1852 She ha
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Mercu

No 608

12 Intercurrent fever has been attempted

13 The last Secretions from the bowels has never been confined

1 June 1852 This Lady was brought to the Institution by her brother a Clergyman without the legal purpose preparation or a suspicion that she could not be consigned to seclusion at once. It appears that she had been pestered during his previous Matrimonial Life and a considerable interval has elapsed between the moral cause and the mental alienation which it is supposed to have produced. Her maniacal, violent, destructive, and other manifestations are especially excited by the presence of Males for which reason all the Keepers during the night frequent to accompany that it becomes necessary to remove her to a padded room where she still remains. Her agitation seems in paroxysms & apparently during the night. Hysterical singing & laughing are employed with her short intervals. The intimate conduct in greater quietude but not in coherence or suitably. Her legs are covered with ecchymosed spots & swollen from blows & struggles previous to admission & she complains of general pain. She has taken food & opened B. Rapiæ Hyd. c. Cret. gr v

22 July 1852 The Maniacal excitement appeared in this case to subside under Physical exhaustion. It was succeeded by a brief period of temporary imbecility or of that dissimulation to avoid the faculties which is the consequence of previous activity. The treatment was limited to the employment of purgatives & gentle Tonics.

Discharged.

Admitted 1 June 1852

No 609

Gabriel H. Dundas Lt 7th S. Marines. A Man of landed propty but in the Army. A good education expensive habits, Dyspeptic, imprudent & selfish

See Case 550.

2 No exciting cause can be pointed out of the present attack which occurred while the patient was residing happily and contentedly in the bosom of his family. It must however be traced to the consequences of his former mode of life

3 He was observed to be slightly dyspeptic & hypochondriac but not lost

4 About four months ago he suffered from cerebral congestion shewn by insensible Apoplexy or at all events lost the use of language for three days

11 August 1852

5 The patient manifests much melancholia & agitation by general gesture: & by the specific apprehension of insanity, of being approached & being sent to prison: & has voluntarily taken refuge in the Retreat

6 The patient is much thinner than when discharged. The present action is found irregular & intermittent. T. furred but clean & clean appetite good B. torpid

7 This is at least the second attack

8 The luminous spurious delusions. All of which emanate from fears he prepares to get poison, is convinced that the clothes which he wears are coffee & stone: or if in good condition that they are not his own. The sleep is disturbed & dreadful either from the unusual partaking of the character of his thoughts

9 He attempted to commit suicide by swallowing Prussic Acid during a previous attack

No 609

10 He formerly manifested animosity towards those who appealed his liberation from the Asylum & should be watched

11 Some of his children have been affected with Epilepsy
disease

12 While laboring under cerebral congestion he had blue blotches

13 Has been ill for two or three past. He was formerly an inmate of Pemphlin State Asylum & of the Lunatic Asylum

11 August 1852 This patient lived in constant dread of privation and poverty. He has [illegible] many times of each day in preparation to accompany the officers whom he conceived had arrived to convey him to prison. He began to suspect that the Asylum might be a place of incarceration for Debtors and Prosecutors. His aspect is that of extreme perplexity and apprehension. On the 11 July he is described as pale & Skin dark. He could not walk from lumbago or neuralgia of the left hip. He this place subscribed a resolution to dispute Jon. He was not entitled to it, he could not pay for it. He could not swallow it: and when this repugnance was overcome his appearance was so much that of decay, debility, and eventually paralysis that his friends made arrangements to remove him to his own house. He manifested the great dislike to this plan.

Discharged.

No 611

sound on both sides of chest. P. smaller & more rapid. Temperature of trunk high and also that of [illegible] five of healthy side. Can open & shut the hand. Holds healthy. Urine high colored and abundant. Can swallow. Conjunctivæ dry, glazed.

Died.

486

No 610

Admitted 9 June 1853

Elisabeth Rogerson Æt 45. Annamoe Hotel Keeper, of Dublin. Has previous Residence: Has education & continuous Resident

2 She states that disturbance is traced to the commencement of many family bereavements occurring in a short space of time. & contemporaneously with a serious change in the Constitution

3 She Attack has preceded by Languor & disappearance: has been frequent & these Symptoms the patient suffers from headache & prostration

4 She has not been affected with Epilepsy

5 She patient labours under religious Melancholia & the delusions such as that her domestic authority has been abrogated that Lucifer is before that a Conspiracy exists against the interest of her family

6 The external senses are acute the appetite capricious

7 This is the first attack

8 She has written a suspicion that she is pregnant: has disposed to roam, to demand herself

9 She is prevented of life & craving death from the fear of life but she has made no attempt to commit suicide

10 She is gentle: & the Morbid current of thought flows on independently of external circumstances

11 A sister died in the Carlow Lunatic Asylum labouring under Melancholia

12 Nurse

13 She has

9 June 1853 This

10 Nov. 1853 This

No 610

12 Movement has been tried as a remedy but nothing has been persevered systematically

13 She has been ill for five months but has never been confined

1 June 1853 This is a case of acute religious melancholia complicated with delusions. The patient is not only wholly lost & debarred from the communion of the Church on earth and in heaven: but only visited by Almighty vengeance in the form of remorse without hope, repentance without faith, a perfectly well constructed head which pretended to teach & guide others in the way of eternal life, associated with a heart desperately wicked and rejecting the love in which it once shared & the right abandoned: not only is all this true & just: but she has brought the condemnation and the visitation on herself by actual sin. She bears her curse & her curse within her. She is pregnant! The arguments of those who address her as a rational creature: ridicule: the absence of physical signs, the duration of her seclusion are all in vain. She adheres to her confession. At times she shrinks, sets forth & emits frightful yells when her conscience brings her supposed delinquency before her. These ululations are so frightful & at that period so forgetful is she of the proprieties of life that seclusion becomes necessary. She carries her Bible constantly with her: from day to day turns to the human aid her brother can afford her but still despairs. There have been brief seasons of tranquility during which an expression of happiness returns & when she can engage in sewing: but these have become less frequent of late & the patient looks more wan and abject. The Cannabis Indica, Tonics & Cerebria Amara & Acid Phosph. & latterly Ipecacuanha have all been resorted to as indications seemed to justify their use: but it must be confessed without benefit.

10 Nov. 1853 His friends removal was arranged not from any conviction that he had improved or would improve under new circumstances, but solely in compliance with her ardent desire to return home although that home was admitted to be the scene & the monument of her disgrace

Discharged.

488

No 611

Admitted 18 June 1852

John Malcolm Æt 40 Married. A Cloth merchant of Hillsborough, good education but firm character

2 The apparent cause was anxiety as to his business; the most marked symptoms have been loss of memory & incoherence

3 The disease was preceded by loss of sleep

11 August 1852 The patient has had three attacks attacks of Epilepsy upon each occasion there appears to have been a series of fits. In the first the apoplectic symptoms predominated

5 The patient labours under partial insanity which is chiefly manifested in impairment of memory

6 Appetite good, bowels open; other functions natural

7 This is the first attack but it appears that a decided alteration if not a complete cessation of the mental symptoms between the first & second attacks of Epilepsy. This amendment continues for ten weeks

8 This incoherence relates chiefly to the time & events of the occupation & obliteration of all knowledge of this illness. He sleeps soundly for six hours

9 There is no disposition to commit suicide

10 There is no disposition to injure others

11 A Half brother by the father's side had Epilepsy, Idiocy & Delirium tremens. Two cousins by the mother's side are likewise subject to Epilepsy

12 He was seen from the arms & legs were applied to the head during the first attack of Epilepsy at Northampton. As he was removed was assisted to the Hearse from which he recovered rapidly. Leeches were applied to the head during the last attack.

13 He has been in his present condition for the past 8 days but the disease has existed for several months.

11th August 1852 The first recorded description of the physical phenomena in this case which speedily generates the form of Epilepsy is to this effect. Epileptiform convulsions 11 a.m. to 12 h. chiefly of left side. Head attempted to speak after 15th. Raises the hand to the coughing glass. Was this a sequence of the Bleeding or a mere contemporaneous act?

23 June. Convulsions continue but cease by 3 p.m. Answers Speaks. Sits up in Bed. Drowsy. Pupils dilated but moderately sensible. R 88 full. B tripid. Ate mince and rice pudding. 24 The first paroxysm attacks [illegible] tremor. Irritable. Wishes to get out of Bed. B July raised 1 80 90. Sleeps much and articulates distinctly.

28. Three fits of considerable severity before noon & frequent eversion of eyes to left side. In the afternoon he has recognized but coherent as to business matters. He recognises friends & subordinates in those around. He cannot see or recognise if he sees such objects as half a crown.

1 July. Impressed with the idea that one day only has elapsed since his admission. Recognises persons.

19 Deaths Recondiarism.

The following memorandas present an outline of the subsequent stages. Was attacked with Epilepsy on the 23 July. The seizure followed great activity which has been succeeded greater confusion & stupidity which continued for a day or two. The treatment at the time consisted of a strap between the shoulders. cold shower bath & the internal use of the Dr Pot. Spasms in the left side which ultimately became paralysed. Immediate consciousness. 1 86. Eversion of eyes towards right side. Seems fit, tendency to Coma. Third fit more severe convulsions of eyes. Immediate consciousness. Condition very closely resembles first stage of Intoxication where there is incessant talking, cravings kindly feelings manifested by shaking hands, promises. Total fits counted 1762. Fits varied from 1 to 16. 17. 25 even 34 per hour [Vide Table]

The last entry is as follows. Comatose Radial pulse and hearth

Carried back to f. 455

No 612

Admitted 19 June 1852

Jane Geekie but 51 Surname A Gentlewoman of highly respectable deportment & gentle manners

2 It would appear that the supposed want of cordiality in the reception given by her friends & the repugnance to the arrangement made for her residence had induced a gradual loss of confidence in her own strength & sanity & depression

1 June 1853

3 Upon former occasions the stimulant of pride had supported & home become more manifest before the creation of actual disease but may have entered as an element into her failure on returning among her relations

4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy

5 She again presents Symptoms of Melancholia the most prominent of which is depressing discontent, timidity, tremor, & indolence

6 She is less flurried but in good health

7 This is known to be the fifth attack

8 It is affirmed that she has used indecent language & displays a perverse disregard to the calls of nature

1 June 1854

9 She took Laudanum while depressed with the intention of destroying her life

10 At the same time she administered the same poison to her infant child

11 It is believed that a strong hereditary tendency to mental disorder exists in her family a Member of which was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution

1 June 1855

12

13 She has been an inmate of the Manningside Asylum for eight or nine Months

1 June 1853 This person is at all times pensive and generally entertains the belief that her necessities are not sufficiently attended to, that she might be better elsewhere, rapidly sketching out projects of removal: and at the approach of the close of each quarter embodying these remonstrances in grave descriptions with the medical Superintendent or in letters to some of her connexions. She has not however energy to carry out these arrangements and it often brought to conclude that she requires guidance & governance that such a home as her present is better adapted to correct her errors & sustain her efforts to mistake or emulate those of more happily constituted minds than any that either her means or her friends could command. When not intent upon these views: the contemplation of which she regards as a duty, she is gentle though querulous: anxious to be useful although doubtful of her ability to discharge whatever duty may be entrusted to her: most attentive to her religious duties & inoffensive to all. She is frequently subject to irritability of the intestinal canal, for which Rhei, Ipecacuanha, antacids & alteratives have been, as circumstances varied, prescribed; and when so affected or conceiving herself about to be so affected, she is peevish, quarrelsome, wrongful and then inclined to remain in Bed. This indolence constituted a prominent feature of her malady when relieved from all authority.

1 June 1854 Miss Jackie has not presented such complete lucidity during her second residence. She has spent much time in bed partly because she was indisposed, chiefly because her vacillations, and indecision enfeeble all her virtuous resolves and indolence preponderates. With some of her companions she is at open feud. & there is reason to suspect that she is the offender. Taking a comprehensive view of her readings, wanderings and dependance it is obvious that to her emancipation from regulation must be fundamount to the removal of all source of shelter from injurious influences. Valerian has been found useful at periods of suspicion & jealousy & Ipecacuan is now exhibited as a gentle tonic.

1 June 1855 This amiable but unhappy Lady has for long periods been comparatively emancipated from her confinement to discomfort. That

has been effected by or during active employment. She is sometimes promoted to the office of Submatron and gains not only gratification by her activity & fidelity, but secures calm & self-approbation. She is not, however at all times competent to make such an effort: and then her feeling is "That I had the wings of a bird & could fly away from this inexplicable & tyrannical depression". Vaguely she conceives that relief might be obtained from other modes of proceeding: in places & from other advisers: but when prefers to adopt one of these she recoils from the self-responsibility & the danger & seeks solace in seeking sympathy. She is devout and derives gratification from the exercises of her religion: she reads & works occasionally: but her great occupation & grand ambition at present is to discuss and carry into execution the preliminary arrangements for a voyage in which she hopes the sea sickness & total change of scene & surrounding circumstances might effect a revolution in her mental condition. She is rather pale & lethargic: but is rather the victim of fancied than of real indisposition. —

June 1860

June 1860 . In the hope that a total change of association, new impressions, and even the painful impression of seasickness might tend to dispel the overmastering dejection by gratifying the craving for change by which it was manifested this lady was allowed to perform a rapid journey to Ireland, returning by Liverpool. She did subsequently reside on the west coast and returned invigorated and grateful for the exertions made on her behalf. She has not been prostrated to such an extent during the present season as formerly. She has not advanced to the stage of recumbency, distaste and dislike to all around and captiousness and complaint but the tendency to these conditions has been displayed in a mild form. She was a member of a German class during the winter months and devoted herself, so far as an indolent temperament and moderate abilities would permit, to the studies prescribed. By this means and by the aid of small doses of Tinct Cinchona She has reached the season where the intensity of her sufferings declined and when she will be the shield of pensiveness rather than the victim of suffering. Her want of energy must not be mistaken for want of strength —

Nov. 1860

Dec. 1861

June 1862

July 1863

No 613

June 1860 — During the last few years this lady may be said to have existed herself. Possessed of considerable amount of intelligence and knowing of the world herself she would obtain knowledge whenever mentioned she had the privilege of coming frequently down & the Matron perhaps & walking about very much as she pleased. She kept her up wonderfully but she was apt now and again to return to the old habits and very fond indeed she was of a bag in hand.

Nov. 1860 — This lady has decidedly marked periods of decided depression he walked steps can hardly be termed excitement for instead of being gay for she is very low. A smile seldom passes over her countenance. Towards every quarter day she threatens to have the Curator ask advice of all her friends and then makes up her mind to remain. When she is for special treatment has been resorted to in her case she is frequently demanding medicine and for the sake of keeping her quiet an occasional purgative & administered. Her D are naturally languid as well as her whole body.

Dec. 1861 — This lady has spent a month among her friends with great benefit to herself indeed since her return she has been more lively and has had fewer complaints than for many years back. She has been placed in the Convalescent gallery and has been daily an agreeable inmate.

June 1862 — It is proposed that Miss Jenkin visit again this year visit her friends in the North and considering the advantage gained from the change the Medical Superintendent has granted a longer period of absence. Miss J. has again returned in the old condition but it is hoped that her visit will produce the same good effect it had last year.

July 1863 — The Change of residence proposed was carried out & this lady was more than two months away from under the care of the officers of the Institution — She friends however found out that she had not abrogated her fondness for her old & for indulging in the sort of accusations against those who had done so much for her. The result of this visit was therefore not nearly so satisfactory as the former — She did not remain so long well and soon commenced her desire to get & had to remain there

Continued p. 698

No 613

Admitted 12 July 1852 — Mary Cameron Robertson Ht — Married Edinburgh — as a Lady

2 The history of the malady is not known

3

4

5 The patient labours under Melancholia complicated with occupancy statement

6 The patient is said to labour under Gastric symptoms & complains of her head. Appetite moderate: digestion impaired: evacuations at first very dark & fetid but latterly much improved. P & R unduly excited

7

8 She labours under the delusion that she is powerfully possessed by the Devil that she cannot be saved

9 She has attempted to commit suicide by leaping from a window in an attempt it is said to escape from the presence of a clergyman & by strangulation by a handkerchief

10 She is gaily & inoffensive: but is averse to religious conversation

11 Her Mother & sister are believed to have been insane

12 Treatment by alteratives & aperients seems to have mitigated the Gastric Symptoms

25 June 1853

1 June 1853

No 613

13 She is Roman & have been intimate for eight days

1 June 1853 The most marked stages in this lady's malady were indisposition to exertion, abstinence, lethargy, exalted activity of sentiments and gradual evolution of the ordinary elements of her character. Her aspect and manifestations were at first those of despondency & cunning, alternating with pride & the pompous affectation of dignity. Within a few days subsequent to admission she is described as refusing to be completed or even communicated with, and as stalking majestically through the galleries as if she was actually lady of all she surveyed. Then as the result of the compound feelings of constitution, disappointment & despair she is stated to have fasted three days without food as being placed in the feeding class, as refusing, taking the Prison dress & promising to relinquish all such attempts to destroy life. This promise was but imperfectly kept: although for a period there was such an amount of lucidity as to enable her to associate with convalescent patients & to join some of the occasions to the Chapel. There was, however, exuberance of enjoyment which was succeeded by great imbecility, infidelity and degradation. A long course of alteratives was exhibited and ultimately greater activity, a more lively sense of propriety was developed: the patient is reported as washing & dressing herself: and as resuming some of the habits & afterwards some of the pursuits of the brighter & better portion of her existence. While in this transition state she suffered much from rheumatic & especially one of severe type in the axilla. & although the treatment was carried out with great difficulty, the constitutional effects seemed to be beneficial. While recovering and while in the twilight condition which separated the previous phases of her malady, she was readily communicative of her past history, mingling together truth & fancy, delusion & half remembered realities, acts, of which she did not appear to distrust the morality & criminality; with misgivings of duty & prudence so great & incredible as to produce a compound outraging to common sense and decorum. Ots it was probable that a portion of this narration was consistent with fact she was warned against general disclosure & confidence & is now much more cautious. The mind appears to be perfectly sane: and although the character be defective, containing no high principle nor exalted standard of virtue, she has entered much of society popular by gentle manners, by elegant accomplishments and by the graceful humility with which she bends under her forlorn destiny. She is in good Health.

25 June 1853 It has been determined to place this lady in the family of Mr. Nixon Sen. Upton as a probationary retreat.

Discharged.

No 6144

Admitted 21 July 1862

Jane Falconer æt 29. Unmarried, little educated as a Gentlewoman of a quiet & patient temper

2 The disease is attributed to disappointment occurring while the patient was confined to Bed by Gastric Fever

3 There does not appear to have been any premonitory symptoms or morbid affections, except the Fever alluded to

4 She is not subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient is affected with Mania characterised by meaning violence revenge & destructiveness

6 The external senses are natural: the appetite good. B. Cont & patulous It is stated that they have not been opened for three years

7 This is the first attack

8 Her delusions are not specific but affect to be numerous & upon unimportant subjects. She neither reads, writes, nor works: is fond of solitude & does not enjoy sound sleep.

9 She has not manifested any desire to commit suicide

10 She frequently destroys property & is dangerous

11 It is ascertained that no hereditary tendency to mental disease exists in the family

12 "General tonics & soothing measures & change of scene have been tried but without benefit

13 She has

1 June 1863 Ats the

1 June 1864 Disp. J.

1 June 1865 Disp. J.

1 June 1866 Three
I May
a visit

13 She has been ill for five or six years but never in an Asylum

1 June 1853 As the aspirated lethargy of this patient might legitimately be attributed to obstinate constipation resulting partly from neglect partly from her habits, attention was immediately directed to the evacuations of which it is affirmed there has been none for three weeks. By the use of Enemata, the common domestic powder, Castor Oil with Tinct of Rhubb, the Extract of Senna in pill by varying the kind and quantity of the drug employed, the intestinal canal is now properly regulated: and although the disposition to indolence and to form opposition to the will of others may be easily observed: they are not found to be insurmountable difficulties to perfect conformity to the discipline around or to the due compliance with those regulations instituted for the preservation of health and comfort. She now walks & works in concert, and is only remarkable for weakness of the intellectual powers, for the use of the expressions & the occasional but rare display of anger against imaginary & remembered foes.

1 June 1854 Miss F. is at all times expecting a summons to return home: but does not appear disappointed or surprised that the messages or the messengers fail to make their appearance. She is shrewd but not intelligent in these enquiries but she has once or twice given proof that she cherishes a stronger interest in the matter than her tone and manner imply, by suddenly taking advantage of an open door, or by leaving her party in the grounds & by running with great speed to the Lodge and enquiring she alleges for the friend she has so long in vain suspected, but in reality it is believed, for the purpose of effecting her escape. She occupies the same chair & position, cultivates a small or long tendril of hair in a particular fashion and in other modes exhibits a tendency to concentration. She is quite well but still requires precautions.—

1 June 1855 Miss F. perhaps occupies more in occupation: and may be more tolerable: but it is dreaded that these modifications of deportment proceed from demonstrated mental power. Her countenance betrays greater imbecility: and she is less careful of her personal appearance than she formerly was: she makes few proposals to return home & is indifferent even when visited by her friends. Her physical condition has not demanded interference.—

1 June 1856 Three interesting facts further illustrate this case I Miss F. is gentle, bland, affable. She may affect a virtue that she does not feel: but her courtesy

No. 614

it somewhat ostentatious: and her words though few are uttered in a tone obviously intended to produce a most ameliorating effect, and accompanied by what are intended to be winning smiles II. Her activity as a workwoman can at all times be depended upon. Her operations are slow but perseverine and to be trusted to. III. The disposition to retain the same seat was followed by an unequivocal disinclination to movements, than by pain of the back and knee and ultimately by a total inability to move along the floor except by the aid of an Attendant Even so assisted she never raised the feet but shuffled from one spot to another with great difficulty and suffering. By enjoining gentle but assisted exercise and perhaps in consequence of the return of more genial weather this infirmity has been nearly overcome and although her movements are still stiff and restrained it is proposed that she should join the approaching excursions to the country. Her general health has not suffered.

Aug 1865

Discharged

Miss Jane Ann Sutton No. 612. Continued 3

Aug 1866

She has been more depressed and has indulged those feelings which always indicate a low state of mental health. She finds have not repressed the wish to receive a visit from her this year our arrangements have accordingly been directed to her placing her at the seaside quarters under the eye of the Authorities of the Institution.

Aug. 1867

This lady has been much in the same condition as when last reported on. The great tendency to depression & general discontent is only partially relieved by her being placed in the Convalescent Gallery where it must be confessed she is unpopular placed & frequently serves as a centre of discontent where otherwise there would be none — She is very apt to be excited & dangerous on the slightest cause any attempt to put her out of hers.

1 June 1875

It was again proposed this year that she should be sent home for a short visit to her friends in the north but her former visit had been found so disagreeable

1 Dec. 1874

1 May 1878

Miss Gribbin No 612.

to her book that she was sent to Annan Water Park with other patients instead.

Her mental condition is unchanged that bodily health is in her own imagination much improved.

Aug 1865 Miss Jane Gribbin cannot be said to improve in mental health. She is borne about on every wind that blows & is as changeable as the winds that blow her. She is almost constantly grumbling some grievance has put her all wrong she fancies herself very ill and very ill used. She wishes she was away from the Asylum & is annoyed when she wishes she were back. Then she thinks Canada would suit her Constitution and then she fancies that it will be as well that she should remain where she is. She is very hopeful & dislikes to leave her bed

Her bodily health is really tolerably good she eats an ordinary diet and is robust & fat

She is very busy works a little at knitting and other light work tends her bed nursing and sewing for her self & occasionally for others & parties She has been for a month at the Parish which has benefitted her health tho' it has in no way given her any satisfaction.

Aug 1866 Miss Gribbin remains in much the same mental state as when last reported on. She has not suffered from any attacks of fever

Her bodily health has been as the rule good tho she is constantly complaining

She has been for 6 weeks with her friends & seems to be doing well

She gains all amusement under them in her business She requires medicine regularly.

1 June 1875 Miss Gribbin was comparatively well till the month when her old discomfort came back and made her miserable to herself and others. She persistently ignores inhalation arrangements now provided for the patients and she refuses food to any

1 Dec 1875 Miss Gribbin discomfort continues. She complains bodily & mentally that she is really very ill. She has strange notions about artificial state in which she is from she will be anything but healthy. Very recently she has made many requests for her release from the Asylum & Institution

1 May 1876 No change in her case

No 615

Admitted 26 July 1852

William Mattinson Aet 21 Commoner Undergraduate of Cambridge: Asperitas Milk & general department good

2 The disease known to "two close application to study"; but (Mastentation is suspected, he is easily excited by trifling causes)

3 No marked constitutional changes are observed previous to the invasion of the Malady

1 June 1853

4 He has never been subject to any convulsive affection & has never required medical or surgical treatment

5 The patient would appear to labour under alimentary Mania

6 The external senses are normal the appetite impaired: digestion imperfect. Bowels constipated but easily acted upon. The other functions are natural

7 This is the first attack. His College tutor first observed his inability to answer questions of the simplest character

8 He is profane in his conversation has lost all confidence in himself imagines that he cannot pass his College examinations; is sleepless during the night & disposed to slumber during the day

1 June 1854

9 He upon one occasion attempted to escape from the windows of his Bedroom

10 He has manifested a decided dislike to and his relatives; has expressed a desire to fight his father & to cut his fellows throat He is easily excited but not by any particular subject

11 His Mother committed suicide by drowning;

12 He was Student at Cambridge by Curator instructed in the Belief that the measures adopted have been directed to the regulation of the pecuniary – to enjoy the mind by change of Scene

13 He has been ill about three months but has never been confined

1 June 1853 For a long period there existed grounds for entertaining hope that this individual would pass through one of the more gentle forms of mania and recovery. He was calm, complaisant; capable of pursuing studies of a desultory kind consecutively; he engaged in games, attended social meetings with the bearing of a gentleman & appeared to convalescence from the excitement from which he had escaped. This condition so closely allied to health was interrupted however, first by intervals of reverie, then by bursts of laughter: then by paroxysms of irascibility, vehemence & even violence: then by the association of these aggressions with abstinence & abhorrently with ayleyant & filthy practices. It cannot be concealed that at each successive step in this progress there has been loss of judgment and self control. The patient never emerges from the dominion of the Propensities unbreathes and undevotes with the same strength or clearness of comprehensiveness. The mental vision is narrowed as it were. It does not embrace the same range of ideas or recollections. While excited his laugh, movements & demeanor appear hysterical and it is worthy of observation how often alienation arising from self pollution assumes this characteristic. The patient responds to negatives almost constantly but the medicine prescribed by the paroxysmal aspect of the disease, as well as by its cause: was the Douche Shower bathing was likewise ordered. —

1 June 1854 The advance towards salubrity has not been rapid but undoubted. It has been necessary from time to time to place the patient lower in the scale of the community: as gross & filthy predicates his manners and habits. Perhaps the most obnoxious of these manifestations consist in wild gesticulations, which are toward the left side and in wild vociferations. It has been remarked that the moment of his greatest power or fury he utters a few coherent sentences. When composed, his look is vacant and simple; but the intensity of this vacancy is not always the same and he may be found perusing a Book with apparent attention. He does not spontaneously enter into conversation & is indifferent

No. 615

to communications from Home. Some months since the patient displayed a dislike to food. It is probable that this arose in the first instance from anorexia. But while urged to supply the supposed wants of the system he swallowed a piece of bread suddenly which was arrested in the oesophagus and caused some degree of irritation. This accident determined a more determined refusal of food. He was at this time described Pulse 120 Resp. 24 min. Long continued entreaty and perhaps the return of appetite at the forgetfulness of the obstruction of the throat have prevailed and the patient now partakes of all his meals. Although not so robust as he formerly was, he is gaining flesh & strength. -

15 May 1855 — The patient is now very robust. He is much more tranquil, attentive to cleanliness and has been able to engage in Reading as an amusement and occupation as often as the domestic arrangements permitted. The malady has not however essentially changed its form or march. Captivity must be anticipated as the least stage ~~Preliminary~~ Pecuniary considerations have led to his removal. —

Discharged. -

Sam

April 16 77

Same Jackie continued from page 499.

April 16th 77 No change.

No 616

Admitted 20 July 1852

Margaret Louisa Moir Ad 35 Married Shetland A Gentlewoman of brilliant parts excellent education elegant though boisterous manners

2 The disease is reference to the Puerperal condition. It is understood that Mania ensued while pregnant & that she was detained in the Monmouthshire Asylum

12 Oct 1852

3 The disease is reported to have been preceded by elevation of spirits

4 The patient has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 The disease presents the form of Monomania of pride with an admixture of excitation. Her temper is variable her disposition cheerful

6 She is in good health

7 This is prospective to the second attack: but the report from which is couched in the following words "During the past three years has had an unusual flow of spirits been slightly irritable: this has ensued by an attack of deep melancholy"

8 She has no delusions: she seems frequently to weep & the adorn her person

9 She attempted suicide by drowning eight or ten years ago

10 She is gentle & timid

11 There exists hereditary predisposition the paternal disease in the family

12

13 She has
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13 She had been an intimate on former occasions of the Montrose Asylum & Crichton Institute to which she now returns at her own urgent request

12 Oct 1852 When this lady was admitted, she was excitable, displaying the most exuberant flow of spirits, pouring forth a continued current of anecdotes, humorous, disclosures of family history; laughing immoderately; causing incessant amusement; amorous & unduly inquisitive, alluding to phrases which justified such an interpretation of her feelings. It appeared that this state of excitation had been somewhat sustained by the fragment visits of friends & acquaintances, of her children, the atmosphere of home gaiety by which by which she was enveloped & by the liberality or last made of the arrangements & comforts made in her last residence in consequence of the representations of injudicious friends She felt the more rigid regulations to which she was subjected & the sudden descent from being the most important or the most favored inmate of a small community: to a perfect equality with many as much or more favored in a large establishment. The impression was eminently painful. The withdrawal of all accessory excitants, the separation from relatives & above all from the vibrations of Edinburgh society: and the substitution of sober occupation, regular exercise alternated with occasional amusement especially country jaunting; and the unbending portraiture of her past morbid condition in its true lights: produced the desired effect and the patient leaves the Institution reluctantly with some doubts as to the safety of perfect liberty: with distinct views of her duties and with a humble & gentle spirit which must contribute to the preservation of health. At present she is to reside with a connexion in this neighbourhood that her return to the world and its cares may be gradual. Animal and to which she has been accustomed & Moral Valerian were prescribed.

Discharged.—

No 617

Admitted 3 Augst 1853

Eliza Gordon Aet 37 Married & has Children
A Gentlewoman of good education Cheerful disposition
& correct general deportment
In case book Vol II this Lady is called Miss Gwynyay.

2 The cause of all her morbid mental phenomena has been the excessive use of stimulants

3

4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy

5 The disease is Dipsomania apparently with lucid & intervals

6 Her natural feelings & general functions are normal — 19 July 1853

7

8 When under the influence of stimulants she is suspicious & impressed with the idea that she is ill treated

9 She has spoken of suicide

10 She attacks her friends — 1 Dec. 1853

11 The tendency to intemperance is hereditary

12 Various unsuccessful attempts have been made to withdraw stimulants

13 The disease has existed for years. She has for some time an inmate of the Asylums at Birmingham

No 614

1 June 1853 Stimulants were at first given to this case that the withdrawal of the only aliment that the patient has gradually taken should be gradual Alteratives followed by Tonics, such as Tinctura Ferri, Pediluvia, baths, have been persevered in for a long period: and with evident benefit to the general health. The mind has been occupied not only by reading but in teaching & in being taught. She has superintended the elementary studies of the children of the Medical Superintendent, and besides attending the lectures & conversations on such topics as are suitable she has been associated with convalescent patients for instruction in arithmetic and Latin. It is believed that Mrs B has not for so long a time abstained from stimulants: that she is now more fully in possession of those powers by which she was formerly characterised: but there are many features which inspire alarm as to the permanency of her self denial. I. She is variable in temper & purpose & feeling. II. She is hysterical, timid, susceptible & craves caresses: & in connexion with this infirmity, she is liable to dyspnœa for which she requires Ft. Aether 3 ss. III. There is a morbid desire for fluids. —

19 July 1853 In consequence of a promise granted by her Husband that her injection or pessaries & treatment should continue for one year only: & in consequence of the great amount of natural & healthy & robust feeling & intention perceived by that friend: this lady was

Discharged. —

No 619

Nurse at the Establishment for Incurables.

1 Dec. 1853 The improvement of this lady has been gradual but complete. She is to be placed in the family of a Clergyman in Dumfries where the influence of the Institution may continue to influence the conduct & even the thoughts of one who has latterly identified herself with the interests of the community. —

Discharged. —

No 618

Admitted 10 Augt 1852

Hannah Wilson Æt 52. Remanied A. Farmer, daughter employee in domestic matters, of excitable disposition but good general conduct. She can read & write

2 She can is declared to be insane at the same time it is stated "that she had an attack of Typhus Fever about four years ago since that more or less affection of mind & always irritable in temper"

3 "She spits on & projects persons to the disease which commenced by sedentary habits an aspect of stupidity and dissatisfaction with every thing about her"

4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy nor has she required medical or surgical treatment except during the attack of Fever before alluded to

5 The patient appears to labour under the monomania of suspicion Complication with impairment of intelligence

6 The external senses: digestion & respiration are natural: the appetite is sometimes keen the evacuations regular

7 This is the first attack

8 She fancies that every person who enters her brothers House where she resided leaves or introduces something calculated & intended to injure her. She alludes to the presence of Vapours in the room: throws up the Carpets moves the chairs and imagines that they contain or conceal dangerous objects Her Complaint is variable but she sleeps well

9 She has occasionally threatened when irritated to destroy herself but has made no attempt

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1 June 1853 After
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1 June 1854 Besides
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No 618

10 Sometimes when excited she uses inflated phrases: but has never seriously injurious any one. She proposes to threaten that she will call in the aid of the police: & entertains a dislike to the servants & to every inmate of her own house

11 The existence of hereditary tendencies to disease in her family

12 The effect of change of residence &c &c

13 She has been insane for about three years but has never been confined in an Asylum

1 June 1853 Assuming to herself sovereign and sometimes divine power the female naturally experiences frequent occasions of disgust and annoyance in the total absence of all recognition of her claims and attributes and in the opposition to her will and subjugation of that will to the authority of others or to that mere shadow of power a series of regulations which she never saw cannot understand and would declare to be unreal did she comprehend their import. She attaches some mystical meaning or influence to a key. She may regard it merely as a symbol of the power to bind & loose. Be this as it may she desires & endeavours to obtain those carried by the officers and since she has found that these attempts are & must be frustrated she contents herself with touching the desired object. The lady presents three ways of disposition to the observer. I. She is gentle, approaches with great humility, yawns on the verge of weeping and to the others sees she is attentive & bland. II. She is jealous, sullen, declines all intercourse, perambulates a dark spot in the gallery and literally turns her back upon the world. III. She is irascible, receptions, impressions, wreaking her indignation sometimes upon her custodiers but generally upon her self or some portion of dress. She is stout & masculine in aspect.

1 June 1853. Besides the phenomena of morbid intelligence & sentiment recorded this person is disturbed by suspicions of the police & robbers & felons: & by convictions that the individuals now associated with her were in some way connected with the intrusions & depredations of which she complained in her own house and which were the causes of her removal. Her violence & virulence of manner has led to a loss of grade of which she is sensible. Her language is often

cricial that it is at all times difficult to hold converse with her and in moments of extreme excitement impossible. She is still a coarse, powerful woman.

1 June 1855 Her imperious demand for friendship, for a key to which she advances a special claim; and for liberty she distinguish this lady when she is approached. The ramification of these subjects and when much excited the proclamation of her divine origin: engross her whole mind, lead to interminable altercations with those around, sometimes provoke struggles with her own sex and impart to her whole deportment a haughtiness, a harshness and contempt which isolate her & in all probability overlay a disposition with some amiable ingredients in its composition. She may be tranquil but she is never gentle: she may be silent but she is never respectful or modest. She does not engage in occupation but talks incessantly to & fro, alienates from all; for of her relations she never speak nor appears to think, & she entertains no common interest with those around. She is of masculine & healthy constitution.

Dec. 1861 This lu... respect... rights... She is... to dark... & spit... pass b...

Dec 1862 This lady... constitu... of her ... seem ... of perm... for the ...

1 June 1856 The imperiousness, and manly prowess of this female have been occasionally displayed of late in resisting the local authorities and in strife which may terminate in victory, but which leads to seclusion. From her unamiable and contumacious disposition it is probable that she is at all times in the wrong, but it is equally so that her error is founded upon a supposed invasion of her rights, or contempt of her arrogated divinity or divine influence. When slightly indisposed she defied and rejected the ministrations offered in precisely the same spirit as she repels aggression or insult and repulsiveness. Attaching some mythical value or importance to the keys carried by the officers: her gentle mood is observed when endeavouring to possess herself of these which she claims as her property as well as ensigns of her power and position. Rarely seen seated She perambulates the gallery as if to confess fatigue or to assume any other posture were beneath her dignity She is stile strong and virago like.

July 1863 This lad... of a d... had fo... difficul... The wom... a bustle... the lobb... alles ... the disp... & strug...

Aug 1864 This lady... mental ... the comm... Mount ... of the ... given ...

1 June 1857. Miss Wilson will not ~~limit~~ her attention from the person of the keys to the unexpected ~~illness~~ of her brother who is dangerously ill or to any other topic important consideration. Her provincial dialect renders it difficult to ascertain

precisely

previously what she means: but the respect of her debasement her anguish as well as her whispered confidences, & the enormous religious services she has rendered, the sacrifices she has made for those who are now treating her so despitefully. She hints at divinity, she has confused notions as to the prerogatives of a Key, (~~and God~~) conferring not only liberalism but civil and political, and immortal rights. Her property is an object of cupidity: her frame is alike massive and masculine.

Dec. 1861 This lady does not appear to have altered in any material respect since last reported on. She asserts her legal rights in an incomprehensible jargon of Cumberland dialect She is occasionally violent when the Keepers have authority to distribute or set aside. She has a forbidding aspect and is apt to make threatening demonstrations intended to carry fear to the heart of strangers She bodily health is good.

Dec 1862 This lady has showed no symptom of change in her mental condition She is desirous and noisy in the vindication of her powers and position frequently calling out "I am the Queen Ye must a bow to me" in her Cumberland mode of pronunciation Otherwise nothing remarkable has occurred in the history of the case.

July 1863 This lady has of late suffered considerably from vomiting of a dark coloured fluid after food. The matter vomited had sometimes the appearance of clotted blood. Great difficulty was experienced in getting her to take medicine the vomiting has however disappeared but there still remains a tenderness after taking food and a great prostration of the intolerance of pain which undoubtedly points to dyspepsia as the cause Wilson will not complain or acknowledge that she suffers. She is on the whole manageable but is apt to storm at times she may offend her.

Aug 1864 This lady is unchanged either in bodily appearance or in her mental state. She wanders about talking to her self sometimes makes some imperious demand which if refused she professes to prey with a storm of curses & threats. These attacks are more noisy than dangerous although accompanied by shaking of the fist in the face &

on to p. 517.

Admitted 25 Aug 1852

No 619

Grace Hamilton Bell. Set 34 Unmarried Ag Gothenburg of good disposition excellent character employ Governess

2 In reference to the origin of the malady the Medical Reporter says "Perhaps too much engrossed with the duties of visiting the poor managing a work Society"

3 The symptoms have been progressive, the catamenia had been rather frequent & sometimes before the patient's illness & have since been absent

4 She has never been subject to any convulsive affections her general health has been good

5 The patient labours under a Melancholia of which gloom & ~~despair~~ suspicion have been the prominent symptoms the objects of her doubts the causes of her depression have varied: but the essential nature of the malady has remained unchanged

6 She sometimes sees rather indistinctly & hears voices but whether these impressions are the result of hallucination or perversion of the external senses is not affirmed. Her appetite is good B. surprised but not constipated R. Catamenia P. regulated "She flushes a good deal"

7 Seven years ago she was affected in a somewhat similar manner, but the symptoms were less marked & she got well without seclusion, after some changes of residence & scene

8 Her chief delusion seems to be that the domestics are plotting her ruin, that she has been cut & her means appropriated by the Queen &c

9 She has spoken of a desire to throw herself from a cliff & once of cutting her throat but has never made any attempt

1 June 1853

10 She manifests no disposition to injure the persons or property of those in her environs in treating subjects relative to her morbid trains of thought

11 Hereditary taint is denied but patient relatives have been inmates of the Public Asylum

12 The general health has been attended to; she has been advised to take a good deal of exercise & residence at North Berwick for sometime but not to that Lunatic

13 She has been in care for about three months but has never been confined in an Asylum

1 June 1853 When Accused Pronounced the Melancholia in this case confirmed the form of being guilty of all crimes of having murdered this guilt in defiance of abundant light & instruction. She has been subjected to a sentence of outlawry for non appearance at a trial where she must have been convicted of profanation, robbery and treason. This place is too good for her. She has conceived of late that she would be torn in pieces; and notwithstanding the admission that she fully merits such a fate. Her present manifestations appeared to be somewhat influenced by the existence of Monomania, immediate efforts were made by the exhibition of the Sacred Communion & Holy Orders with Iron: by the frequent abstraction of blood from the system & the employment of hot baths, twice a day the latter. Success in this object was followed by considerable alleviation. The patient is now perfectly rational, but she is exceedingly jealous, irritable and disposed to adopt perverted views of the motives of those to whom she was formerly most warmly attached. When her suspicions are confirmed and this confirmation may be brought about by the most trivial & irrelevant circumstances, she becomes morose, dejected and unreasonable. This condemnation may invariably be preceded by a correct demeanour, by writing copious & many pages letters to individuals whom she has seen or is to see, & by conversing these either in French or Latin both of which languages she writes fluently. She has compensated by intellectual culture: by joining classes for arithmetic & Cookery. At present she is induced to take gentle alterative

Carried back to # 504

Admitted 4 Sept^r 1852

No 630

Jonathan Wise Æt 24. Unmarried. Was a Farmer of moderate education: good disposition respectful towards those present & their behaviour to all

2 The mental disease is traced to an habitual attack of phrenzy during which repeated bleedings blistering & other severe measures were resorted: since which he has never recovered his former physical strength nor composure of mind

3 "He lost his speech which has recovered by the use of Cantharides while he was perfectly rational: again he lost the power of speech on recovering which he has appeared with the malady under which he now labours"

4 He has never had any fits. About nine years ago his life was endangered during Scarlet fever & he has been subject to plenurisy

5 The patient labours under Mania. He is turbulent vociferous outrageous, destructive; is at one time deprepent & immediately afterwards extravagantly (with fullness of thoughts among with a psalm. The disease is increasing

6 The hearing is preternaturally acute appetite moderate — By regulation: but about a week since he was affected with diarrhoea

7 This is the first attack

8 He does not appear to cherish delusions but rambles through the fields during the day & is unruly & mischievous during the night. He mans, however, sleeps better

9 He has never shown any disposition to commit suicide

10 He was

11 Never

12 Colo

13 He dis

31 Jan^y 1853 He fo

No 620

10 He manifests a very strong dislike towards his elder brother who attempts to enjoin him to be still & he & his sister can be a frequent source of this antipathy

11 Nervous excitability & peculiarities with heaviness of intellect would appear to be the only hereditary features of the patient's family

12 Cold effusion has been twice without success

13 The disease has existed about five or six years & has never been yet to any asylum

31 Jan 2 1853 The first report of this case will suffice to show its respect for some weeks.

5 Sep. 1852. Vehement vociferous. He arrived on the top of the Omnibus gesticulating, and shouting lines of the Evening hymn. He has since clung to the Cumberland dialect, declaims on religious matters, but evidently prefers the Evening Hymn. Is not quarrelsome but boasts of his enormous strength. Tongue clean. Takes food. B. Act spared. U. abundant: no trace present of soluble P. of potash globules or of cholesterine. P. 72 full. In seclusion quiet for three hours." In the month of October he is described as grown more vivacious but determined to go to America & to roam about the Hills. In a short time he is found attending chapel: then as exemplary in his kindness & attention to a fellow patient: and latterly he has presented no other signs of exaltation mental activity except the impetuous walk & the ringing tone of voice which is said to be characteristic of this healthy state. The remedy upon which dependance was placed was Iodide Pot.

Discharged.

No 621

Admitted 18 Sep 1852

David Aitken Æt 27. Unmarried. Captain of a Coasting Vessel, of a quiet & amiable disposition & respectable education for his position in life

Vide Case 650 Vol 9 Page

2

3 He attends but to those in his immediate Spirits concerning his salvation & fears of being murdered

4 Has never had convulsions. He had scarlet fever about nine years ago while on a Voyage to Newfoundland

5 He now labours under partial delusion, such very slight choreaic tendencies. His attention is indicative by temporary Whimsicalness & scarcity of mind; he is inattentive to all that is passing; loses the connexion of his thoughts, eyes to pursue the train, becomes abstracted, seems to be deprived of active Consciousness & of all recollection of his recent impressions. He still endeavours to conceal laughter & absurd gesticulations

6 He is apparently in good health

7 As the patient was removed by his relatives at 9 o'clock & restored mind: this must be regarded as the second attack

8 It is stated that he occasionally talks as if sustaining a conversation with invisible parties

9 He has not manifested any intention to commit Suicide

10 He is afraid of injury but does not inflict it

1 June 1853

2 Oct 1853

Aug 1865

No 621

11

12

13 He left the Asylum about a fortnight since

1 June 1853 The present condition of the patient is that of suspicion violent antipathies occasional excitement with destructive tendencies. Solitary habits and antisocial feelings indeed he left to drink and tobacco he maintains no intercourse with any one. He has a pallid countenance but is robust and endowed with great strength.

2 August 1853 His friends deceived by the experience of a single visit determined again to put the reality & stability of his self control to the test of an experiment and he was

Discharged.

Hannah Wilson No 618

of the strong individual & stamping foot. Apart from these exhibitions she is very abstract & quiet. Her bodily health is very good. She does nothing but fold her pocket handkerchief & work at cloth. She continues very stout.

May 1865 Miss Hannah Wilson is not sensibly improved and remains in much the same state as when last reported on. She is suspicious threatening & mischievously disposed being often noisy she calls herself the Queen and continually fancies that her husband an Irish Lord is dead & not treated with sufficient respect by those about her. She had the misfortune formerly to be married to a drunken husband.
Her bodily health is good, she is very stout.
She does not occupy herself to any useful way sitting in some odd corner folding her pocket handkerchief being her constant employment. She walks out regularly daily for a few minutes but does not join in the usual amusements provided for the patients.

518

No 618
Hannah Wilson

Mrs Hannah Wilson has passed another year mentally unchanged

Aug 1866

In this however there are at various indications that her health is declining up. Just lastly the Pathologist examined a post of food with sickness called pulmonic attention to the case and it was found that she was suffering from impairment of the action of the lungs that the lower half of both sides in fact contained a great quantity of fluid. Restoratives were employed with good effect and she gradually recovered but does not look so well as she did formerly.
She remains silent and secluded walks at regular hours but does not join any of the amusements

1 June 1875

This patient has been transferred with a very big mass of human misery. Very elderly and obese - bitter bitterly laborious voice and unsteady gait. Her mental capacity is good. She is in fair bodily health

1 Dec 1875

There is no change to be recorded. Mrs Wilson is hopelessly demented irritable and at times abusive. Her physical health notwithstanding her ponderous bulk is very good. She eats and sleeps well and seldom has attacks of sickness

1 May 1877

Patient gradually weaker. Mental state remains the same.

April 2nd 77. Remains the same

April 6th 77. Remains the same good bodily health