

Southern Counties Asylum Case Book vol. 6

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March 1854-April 1856

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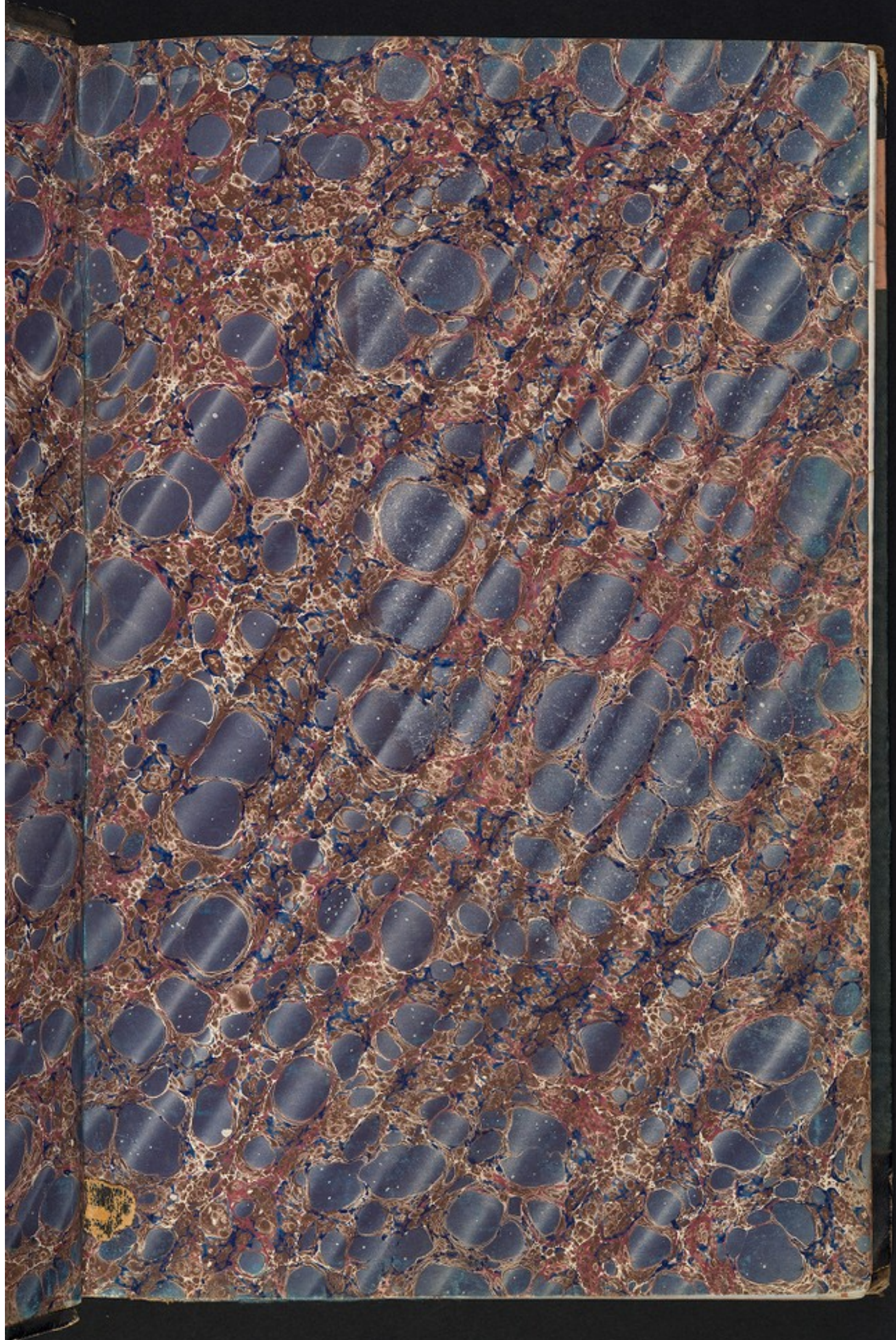
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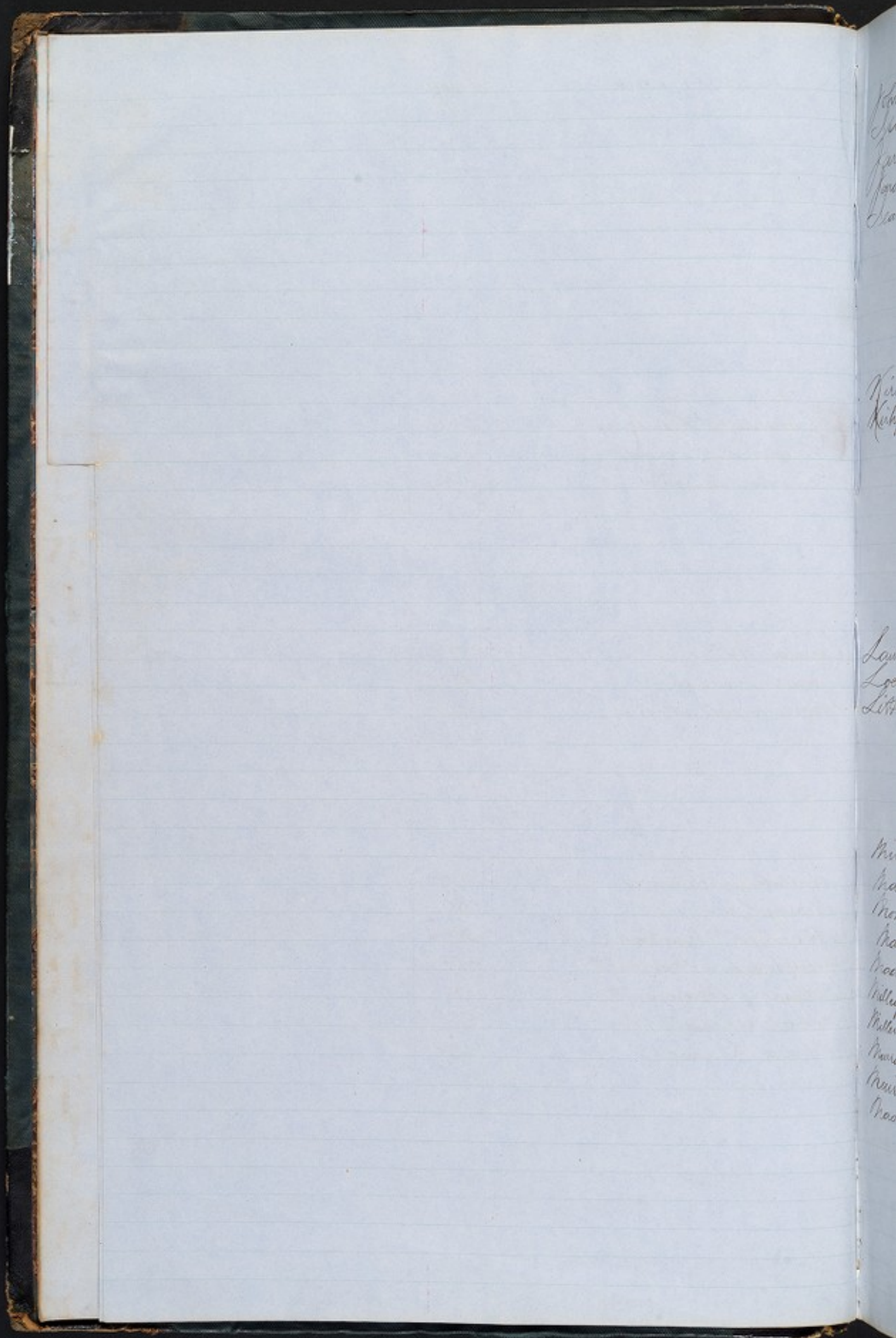
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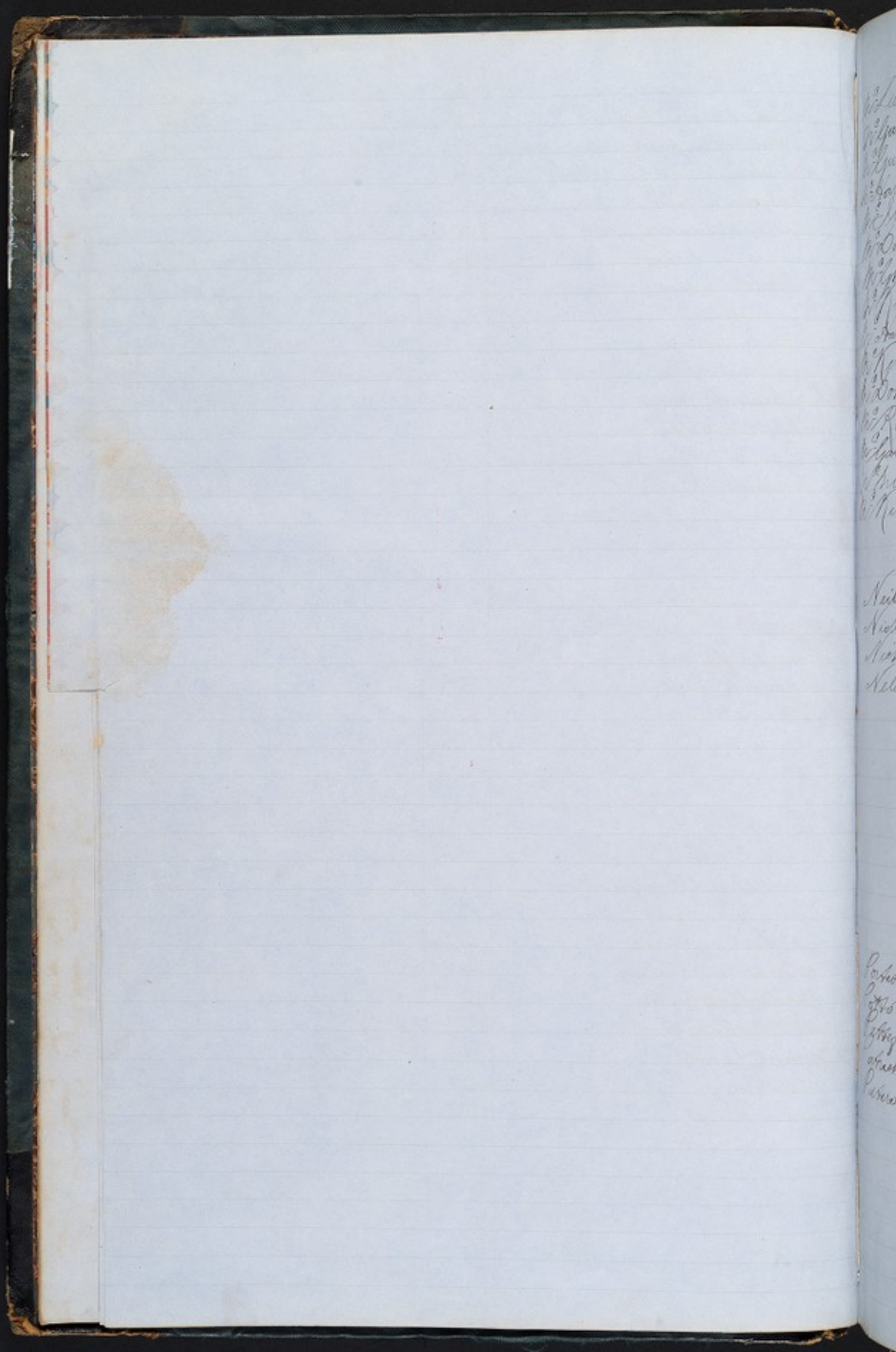
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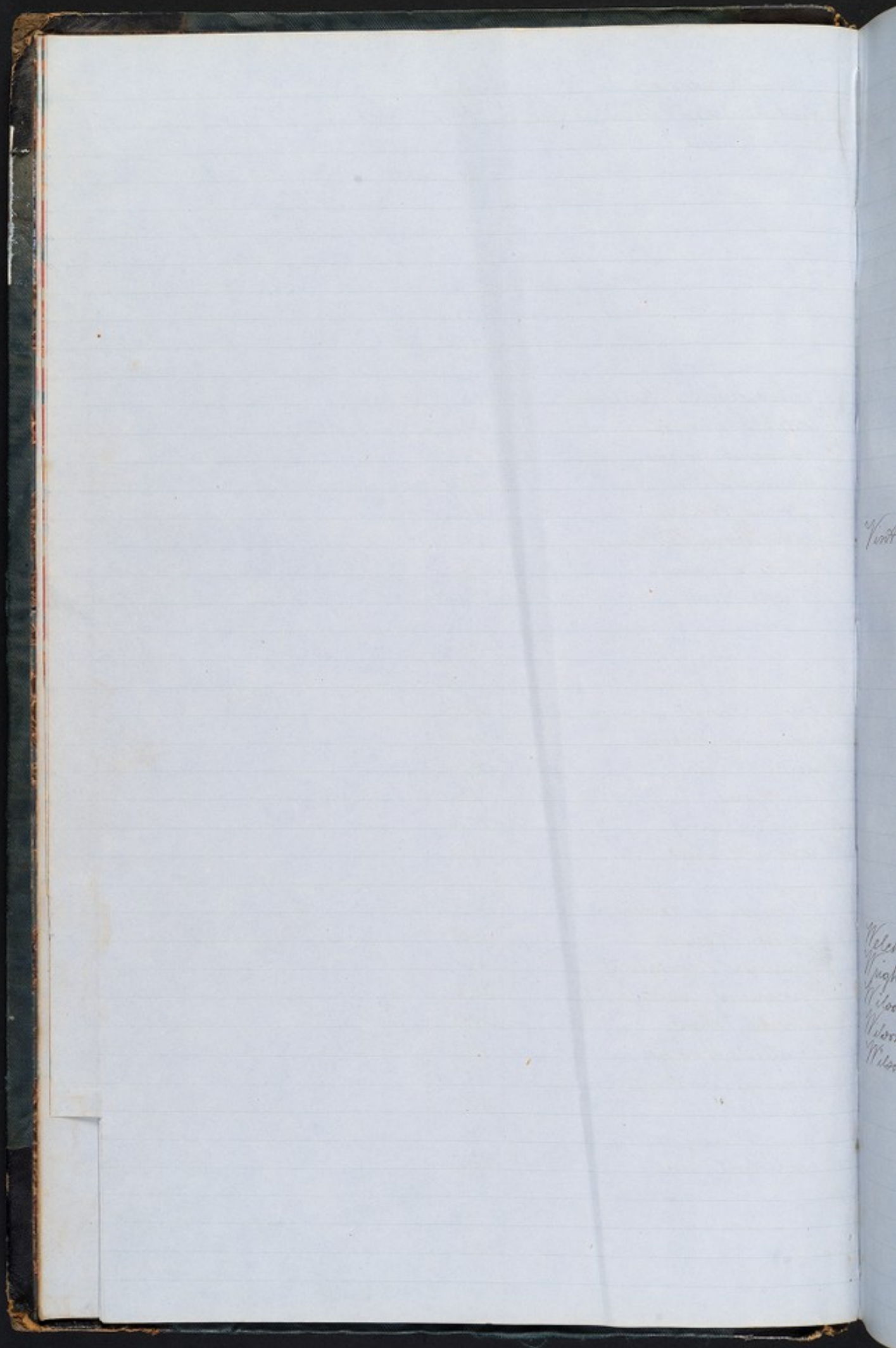
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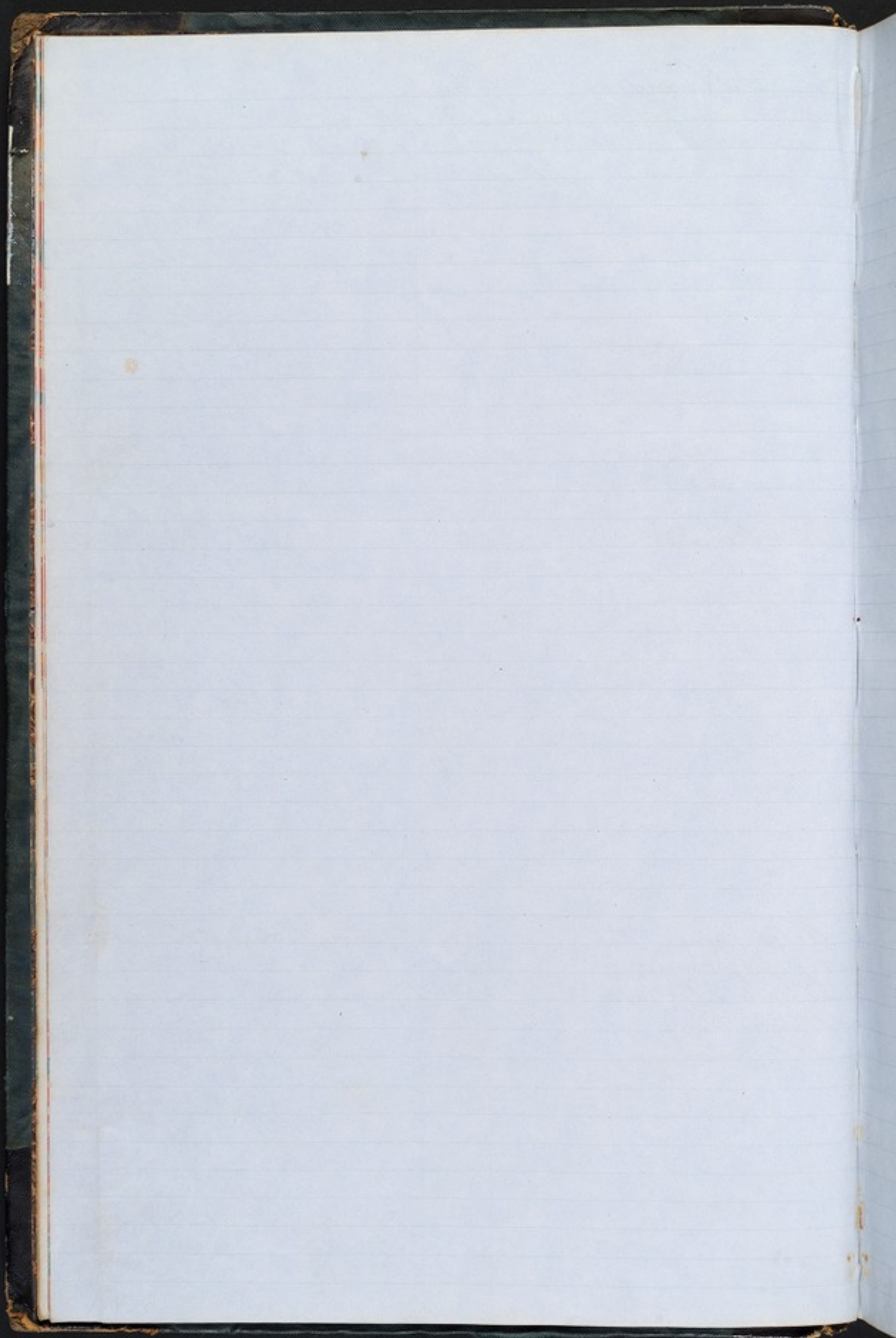
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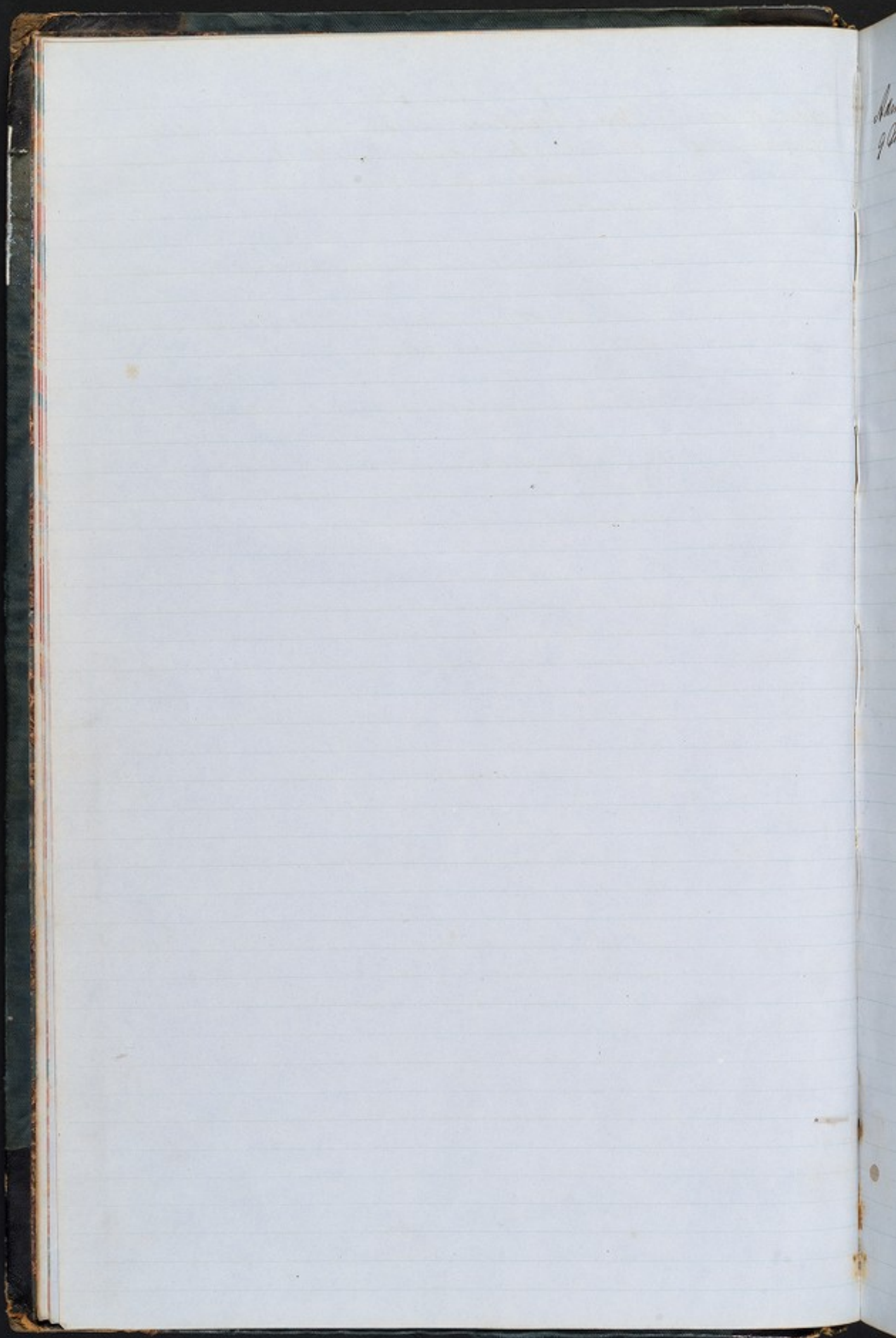


Admitted
9 Mar 1854

No 341

Ann Neilson Aet 53. Wife of Haden Neilson
Her Education comprehended reading & writing. She
was endowed with a cheerful disposition, active &
agreeable.

2. Her mental disease was preceded by Influenza.
3. At the commencement of her illness, she became dull, timid & sleepless.
4. She has not been subject to fits of any kind.
5. Melancholia is at present the form of the
malady characterised by general unhappiness,
restlessness, & vigilance.
6. Senses & functions are reported to be natural
but there is at present considerable excitement, as
the mental malady increases the physical health has
declined. There is great unwillingness to take food.
7. This is regarded as the second attack, but while
designating it a relapse, it is admitted that the
mitigation of symptoms formerly deserved did not
amount to a lucid interval.
8. Her days and nights are spent in despondency
and fear.
9. She has recently manifested a disposition to
commit suicide & seeks for cords & knives avowedly
for the purpose of destroying life.
10. She has not displayed any offensive qualities.
11. No constitutional taint is known to exist in her
family.
- 12.
13. She became insane about two years ago, one of which
was spent in the Crichton Institution.



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9/2

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1 June 1855.

However difficult to guide or to govern this woman may have been when home she sunk at once into perfect subjection or rather into inanity in this community. She is a less palpable & prominent member than formerly & than many others a less intelligence. She inhabits nooks and corners. She attaches herself to some more energetic & compliant companion & works beside them, clings to their dress reads over their shoulder & quietly & insensibly establishes a species of conversant dependance which evidently affords consolation to her. No hysterical or convulsive attacks have occurred since she returned.

1 June 1856.

This patient looks paler and more aged than when last described, but no other change has been observed. Occasionally she writes to her husband or enquires for intelligence as to her relatives: but she is now so retiring, so modest, that she rarely summons courage or energy sufficient for such an exertion. She has occasionally lost or forsaken or been repudiated by her companions: but the tendency to associate with the depend upon, to seek shelter from some one still continues.

10 Nov 1856

Removed

N^o 342.

admitted
13 Mar 1854.

Joseph Wright. At 19. Unmarried. A Teacher of liberal education, amiable disposition & moral unimpeachable character.

2. The following circumstances are detailed as calculated to influence the development of the malady. Pneumonia, followed by Meningeal Inflammation - Anxiety of mind: the false position of teaching in a school connected with the established Church. While he was a member of the secession - disrespect towards his superiors: disputations on politics, abstinence &c. fear as to his future subsistence.

3. It is believed that there were no precursory symptoms.

4. The patient is subject to paroxysms of violent gesticulation which may be regarded as hysterical and partly involuntary.

5. The disease is described as acute violent mania

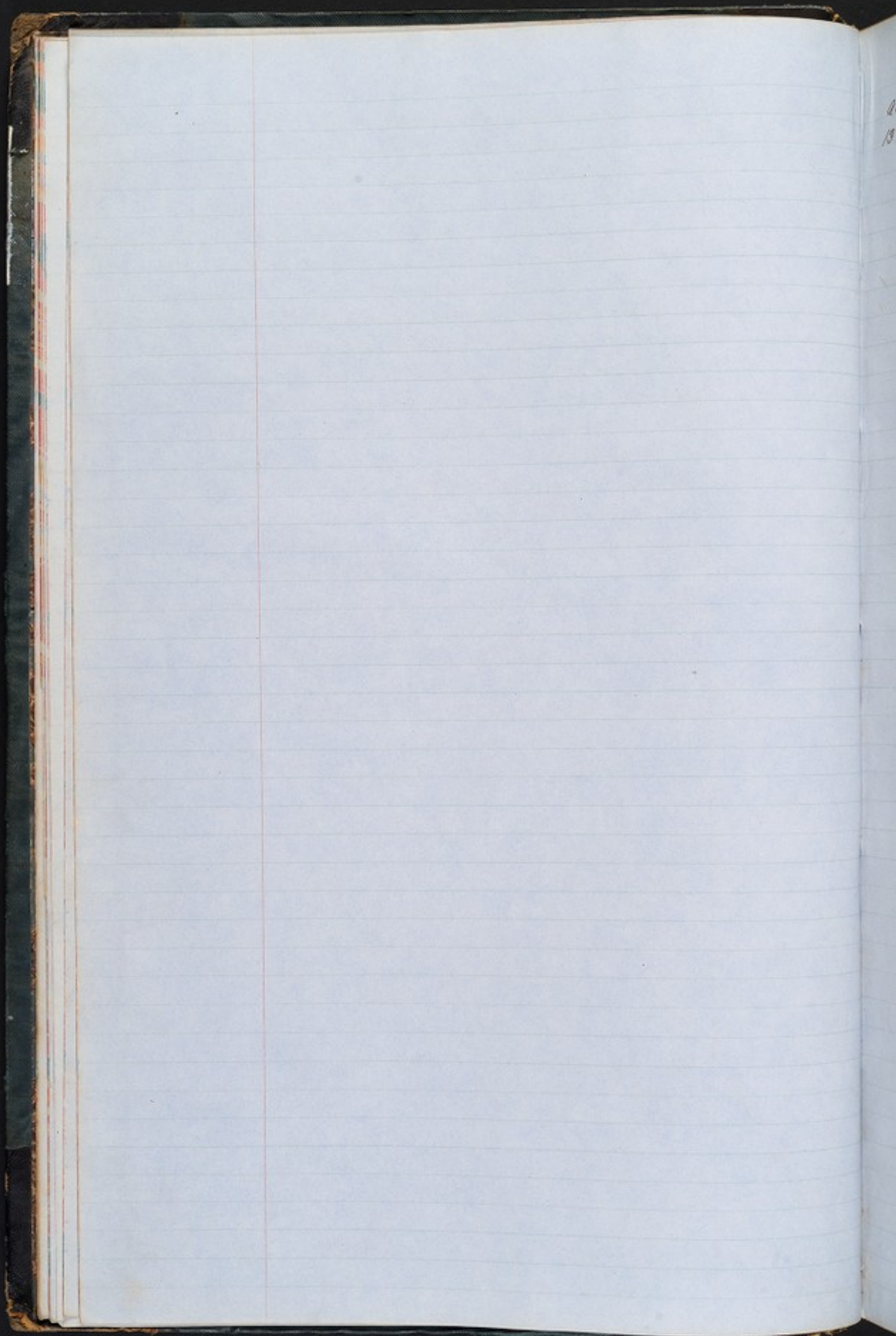
6. Bodily functions natural.

7. He is supposed to have had 5 or 6 attacks - two of these, continuing about 9 days, several 3 & others 1 day. These observations evidently apply to periods of agitation. The occurrence of the paroxysm which is sudden, is announced as an aura, or peculiar sensation in the head.

8. The disease is characterized by restlessness, violence, loquacity, declamation of poetry, & passages of eloquence which have formerly been committed to memory.

9. There is no tendency to suicide.

10. Several men have been required to keep him from injuring himself or others: but his designs are not malicious.



No 373

Admitted
14th March 1844.Alexander McLeod, Aged 24, Married, Cabinet Maker
of quiet disposition, moderate education and respectable dis-
position.

2. The death of his Mother appeared to have been the principal cause in the production of the disease of the patient, but previous to this there appeared to have been some disputes with his Master, in which his work was disappointed which preyed upon his mind.
3. The patient was irritable and restless previous to the development of the disease.
4. He was a patient in the Infirmary during the last year, for what is suspected to be the secondary symptoms of Syphilis.
5. The patient laboured under melancholia.
6. At the commencement of the malady the patient saw dark spots before his eyes, and felt as if pricked with pins over the whole body, appetite capricious.
7. This is the last attack.
8. The Patient is described as disposed to wander from home home, from complete abstraction.
9. He is affirmed to have said that he might as well put himself and his tools in the water.
10. He dislikes his Father and is disinclined to converse about his trade and work.
11. His Father had a male and female cousin, who each had an child in their family.
12. Strong purgatives have been exhibited, but there has been no definite course of treatment.
13. His illness has been for a months duration; but he has not, until now been confined.

11. His father is described as a drunkard, forger, habitual liar, & in all respects an immoral character. The patient has a cousin insane & cousins have died of Phthisis.

12. Heat to the extremities. Pil of Cert. Tart Antimon in Solution: The application of leeches to the head and if blisters, behind the ears: have been resorted to during the paroxysm & all with decided benefit. Latterly Tart Ant. has alone been given - No constitutional or prophylactic treatment has as yet been attempted beyond the removal of causes, producing anxiety of mind & the avoidance of literary or religious discussion.

13. The patient has been once or less maniacal since abt. 1833, but has not been secluded.

13th May 1834. While pride and vanity appeared to be the moral agents, the plunged instrumental in clouding the judgement and overruling the self command of the patient. Stomach was regarded as the physical condition imparting the tendency to morbid exaltation. Iod. Ferri was ordered in conjunction with op. camphor. The patient was debarred from reading and all mental exertion, & he was recommended to pass much time with the Indians without at first sharing in their toil. Pallidly he has in consideration of his education, and confined manners been invited frequently to the officers table, and he has gradually joined in occupation and amusements of the establishment. In some months he was dissatisfied with his own condition, experienced a disagreeing exaltation of excitement which he controlled with difficulty & during the night suffered from delirium states of semi-consciousness and agitation. These symptoms have gradually subsided and he procures himself and is promised by his friends to be in perfect health. His removal is certainly premature. Discharged.

Discharged.

N^o 379

was undoubtedly monous; his inaptitude for motion and especially for such combinations of muscular movement as are required in his trade, was morbid and is now gradually leaving him. It may be legitimately regarded as the sequela of the partial cerebral congestion which occurred during the progress of the case. He is perfectly coherent and well disposed.

Discharged.

1st June 1834.

The Patient has passed through the following stages of morbid mentalities.

1st Pathology associated with the apprehending of disturbances during sleep and the conviction that he was disturbed or pulled from bed by spirits, or influences that he could not resist or understand. In addition to Prof. Pich he was furnished hypnotized.

2nd Excitement which is described in a Report dated 9th April, 1834. *mor. mori* encephalic and agitated then has distinctly been observed. He declares himself worthy of being in a place of punishment, and that is suffering from the effect of chains put upon him.

3. Fever attended with a tendency to delirium. This excitement was gradually aggravated until it presented all the symptoms of *W. Sopor* in which he was somnolent, lethargic; opening the mouth slowly with difficulty and then retaining it in the same position, presenting at the same time, a flushed face, congested eyes, suspended respiration and a full and rapid pulse. The Bowels were fully opened by Cal. Oil and saline purgatives, the mucus of the mouth was repeatedly sucked and ~~removed~~ *removed* ~~by~~ *by* ultimately a scator introduced which he did not appear to feel.

5. Supposed Hemiplegia of the right side. There was certainly less vigorous movements of the side believed to be affected and tremor of the limbs. It is suspected that these symptoms were merely presymptomatic of erysipelas; as his ankle was observed subsequently to be affected; & to desiccate and suppurate. The patient is still dull and taciturn but is manifestly improved.

10 November 1834.

For a considerable period after convalescence had begun this man was characterized by torpidity, taciturnity and a disinclination to rise, or to make any attempt to resume his former or any other occupation. This languor continued even after the mind displayed increased activity and after his friends came to the conclusion that laziness was the disease under which he labored. Their diagnosis

N^o 374.

manner imposed a barrier against moral influences but it has been attempted to take advantage of physical stimulants. One of the results of the experiment is thus recorded 21 May "D."

"Who disappeared yesterday, who was supposed to have effected his escape to his native parish and was followed there: was found buried and nearly suffocated in the Dung Hill, where he had gone to sleep."—

15 May

J. D. has made no progress, but his friends are anxious to determine whether he will depart himself as calmly and correctly as he has done in the Institution & naturally, but not wisely he has been taken home

Discharged.

W

Admitted

21 March 1854

N^o 374.

John Dinwiddie. At 23. Unmarried. Is of no occupation. He reads & reads. His general deportment is quiet and inoffensive.

2

3. No mental nor constitutional change was observed previous to the invasion of insanity.

4. The patient sustained a fall upon the back of the head when a child in consequence of which he underwent a lengthened treatment

5. The patient is partially imbecile

6. The physical condition is satisfactory.

7. The present condition is represented as a relapse

8. He imagines himself to be possessed with devils

9. He yesterday evening attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat.

10. He is perfectly harmless

11. There does not exist any hereditary taint in the patient's family.

12

13. He has been in his present condition for four or five weeks but he must have been of impaired intelligence for a much longer time. He never was secluded.

1 June 1854.

This is an instance of the "stupidity" of psychologists. It might be better designated mental torpor. The patient possesses a certain amount of intelligence he has shown a desire for knowledge, and craved grammar, dictionaries, but he is slow, sleepy, sluggish of stomach. He cannot feel, nor imitate the amenities or courtesies of life, and appears sullen when he is merely shy, vulgar, ignorant. What Dutch bores are painted and described he is by birth. His course, rules

8/5

A blank, lined page from a notebook, featuring horizontal ruling lines and a vertical red margin line on the left side. The page is otherwise empty of text.

5

Catharine Milligan

No 345

1 June 1854

While there was a great self-possession & even demure calmness in the behaviour of this patient she is at all times annoyed by conceptions that her sister is in an adjoining room that there is concealment and deception in some of the simplest arrangements & sometimes terrified or as much agitated; as so tranquil a temperament can be, by the belief that murder has been committed & that she is hourly associating with the murderers. She seems delighted by the intelligence that her brother is now an inmate of the Institution. She has been prevailed on to join the working class, but evidently participates in their labours with reluctance. She has been ordered Sulph. Quin. in combination with the compound. Rhubarb Pills, and has latterly very much improved in personal appearance.

1 June 1855

A total change has taken place in this woman's maldy. She is now as calm, cold, precise, arranged herself, and her dress in a formal and particular manner gazes steadily upon the ground or a distant object, the hands being fixed under the apron and the same spot, as well as the same attitude being pursued for months, with silent, unobtrusive contemptuously she holds no converse with those around, & is exempt from all occupation or positively declines to engage in it upon the ground that she is a woman of long fingers that those who imprisoned her were aware of her wealth and were forcibly deprived of her liberty because they were aware of it upon great occasions. She states the delusion proudly and pleasantly; but at times it is urged vehemently and presumptuously. After the first impression she did not appear to possess any interest in her brother's progress or ultimate liberation. Her health is good; but she is sometimes lame from some epithelial degeneration of the toe which has been by the application of the salt: cup nit. Hygrom. 7c.

1 June 1856

It was conceived that this female presented traits of greater amiability of feeling. There were fewer ebullitions of discontent. She bore her seclusion without murmur or open mutiny, she tolerated the presence of her companions although she neither prized their society nor emulated

Admitted
30 March 1854.

Margaret M. Gurr. At 34. Unmarried. Housekeeper
Of quiet disposition and correct behaviour. She can
read.

2. There is a supposition that hereditary tendency, is aggravated by want, has caused alienation
3. Before becoming insane, the patient became suspicious, loved solitude, and presented attenuations of depression and excitement.
4. She had a severe attack of Pysipelus in the head six years ago & was treated in the Infirmary for fever 10 years ago
5. The patient is affected with monomania of suspicion associated with erotic feelings
6. The physical condition is normal
7. This is the first attack
8. There exist delusions of seeing and hearing & she firmly believed she is followed by individuals of the other sex, who meditate her seduction - She formerly doubted of her worthiness to receive the sacrament - of her salvability -
9. She never attempted to commit suicide
10. She is excited by conversation upon religious subjects
11. Her mother and Aunt were both excitable and at times decidedly insane - Her aunt was supposed to have murdered a person. Her brother is now insane
- 12.
13. She has been insane nearly six months, but has not been secluded.

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N^o 376

their industry. She appeared grateful for solicitude as to the ulcer on her foot and most anxious for medication as well as sympathy. The disposition to conceal the jealousy of penetration into her motives, observed in other stages have latterly been developed in a new form and with a modified object. She complained of retention of Urine and strangury, and when this affection was retrieved by diuretics and catheterism: haematuria was declared to exist. Subsequently to these symptoms Hemoptysis appeared. A tumor growing from the palate was at first supposed to be the source of the discharge but the surface being in a state of integrity this theory was dismissed. Exploration of the lungs afforded no information: and although the patient was ordered mineral acids and saline aperients and appeared to recover under their use, grave suspicions were and are entertained that the haemorrhage was due to section of the gums and that the motive was to obtain the place and privileges of an invalid - She is now somewhat anemic and feeble in habit but free from ailment real or pretended - The sore on the toe improved considerably after the application of Blisters and is now nearly cicatrised -

16 Oct - /50

Fred

14 June 1835.

This woman must be commended for patience and resignation and submission which have marked her conduct throughout the past year beyond an enquiry as to intelligence from her parish or her child, and as for the duration of her captivity, she has never alluded to the desire which must prevail in every mind in consideration. She has at the same time afforded evidence of complete equanimity and gentleness and is regarded as one of those minds which soften the asperities and abate the tone of material communities. - During spring she became affected with slight cough and dyspnea which were at first conceived to be purely tropical; and with Pulver Ammoniac. Camphor Trochiscus were exhibited repeatedly and with apparent benefit. The persistence of the dyspnea after the cough after the abatement of the cough suggested the employment of counterirritation which likewise proved advantageous. She patient had recovered so far as to be walking in the grounds when there was a return of cough hæmoptoe; and she is informed contrab. Haem. minima she is now under the influence of Sol. Tart and has again be blistered on the inferior part of the right side

13 August 1835

The course and close of this case will be better developed by a series of extracts from the Journal than by condensation or redaction -

2nd June Mr. B. reprimanded for loquacity cough continued and perhaps one spulum per day may be observed which is of a bloody color P. 112 towards evening 6. Mr. B. reports herself convalescent and is improving. Vomited a mouthful of bile last night. P. rapid. 7 Pain under right mamma R. puerile through left and upper half of right being in the lower part scarcely audible. Applied Emp. T. Cont Sol. Tart Ant.

12 June. Pain relieved by second blister - Petulant, exciting, loquacious. Removed to private room. One bloody spulum P. 120

18th Fits of coughing but no expectoration. J. clean. P. 96-100 Takes cream and Sol. Tart. Ant without vomiting Inclined to Talk.

28th No cough, nor expectoration. Irritable, capricious

1st July Abstinent.

7th Up. Capacious, irritable, abstinent, prone

Admitted *Catharine Buchanan* at 38. married, employed in a
31st March 1834. manufactory, can read and write.

2^d She indulged in ardent spirits.

3^d The first attack was the immediate consequence
of parturition.

4. She is not subject to epilepsy.

5. It is believed that the woman laboured under *Mania*

6

7. The first attack continued a year, the next three months
the duration of both the paroxysms, and intervals
have been irregular.

8

9 There is not design to destroy herself.

10

11 There is no hereditary taint existing in the patient's
family.

12

13 She has been an inmate of *Eastwood* and
Crichton Institution.

1st June 1834. The glance of the patient is fast, her manner
suggests the suspending of an affectation of modesty
in order to conceal her natural cunning, but on
the other hand, her madness is respectful, she
is tranquil, industrious, and adapts herself spon-
taneously and immediately to the movement of the
community. It is probable that she has been mis-
guided towards the cause of each attack or during
the brief interval: as her manifestations have uni-
formly demonstrated the possession of a long amount
of intellect.

No 378

admitted
14th April 1834

Peter M. Clark at 42 unmarried a labourer of an insatiable
appetite. He can read

2

3

4

5 There are reasons for believing that this patient labours
under mania of pride

6

7

8 His principal delusion appears to be that he has been appointed
by the Marquis of Queensberry as a guardian over a month
wage with which he will allow no interference. He has watched
over a dead rat has a strong inclination to collect rags and
rubbish articles and would latterly remain in Bed were he
permitted to do so.

9

10 The patient has repeatedly attacked his neighbours:
and during the absence of his mother he
regarded to be secluded in order to protect her
from his rillions.

11 There is a strong hereditary tendency to insanity
in the prisoner's family. vide Case 376.

12

13 The patient has been of unsound mind all his
life but has never been confined before.

1st June 1834

The first allusion to the patient in the ordinary record
describes the "even tenor" of his subsequent course quiet, silent
cautious. Appears to prefer one and to make it appear from
which he can observe all that is going on as there is

capricious dislike to certain dishes P. Still rapid
11th Putipervative. offers battle to C. Heat

21st Abstemious, craves wine, ordered Porter, as an
inducement to take whatever she liked

22nd Abstemious to a certain extent, but deceptive
as to quantity of food taken. Looking thin. Irritable
and abusive.

23rd Has taken nothing but a morsel of bread in
medical Superintendent's presence

24th Totally abstemious. Placid in feeding chair. Syncip
nearly followed. Took a little arrowroot and wine without
introduction of tube and consented to comply with all
requests. Fulfilled promise to a certain extent.

25th Has taken somewhat more food than formerly and
is looking better P. 108. small. Cat. disappeared

26th Minimising food, and most positive and mendacious
as to the quantities of food that she actually takes. She is
however taking more than previous to the demonstration

28th Totally abstemious. placed in feeding chair. Took apple meal

31st Took food sparingly until Tea when the meal was sufficient
P. 120 -

2nd Taking more nourishment, mistreated in Bed, will take Cod
Liver Oil in Butter Milk P. Capricious. Irritable

8th Exhausted by a paroxysm of coughing. Still abstemious. Amount of
nourishment secured only by Mr Atkins presence and persuasion

10th Paroxysm of coughing followed by Dyspnoea, and stridulous
rapid respiration which still continues. Greater debility. Abstemious

11th Dyspnoea. Cap. Abstemious, but took Cod Liver Oil with Butter Milk
Expectorating rapidly. Cough troublesome when she speaks. B. opened. Still
consists of solid masses. Adopts every pretext in order to avoid
nourishment. Took hands yesterday. expressed her consciousness
that she was an annoyance. To day requested that a letter should be
written to an aunt which was done

12th Dyspnoea. Sinapism applied. Food taken more plentifully. Dressed
at her own request by Rev. A. M. M. Lewis & felt grateful

13th Passed a useless night. Declined medicine, wine &c. Dyspnoea
aggravated. At 10 Am P. weak & slow. surface Cold. Chloroform
and wine used. Died at 10 1/2

The attempts to employ Cream, Cod Liver Oil, anodynes
& nutrients have been throughout constant, but unavailing

Died

admitted
3rd April
1834.

Agnes Johnstone at Monmared of notable de:
partment and education. a House Keeper

(vide Case Book)

2 No particulars of the origin or progress of the present
attack have been communicated

3

4 She has not been subject to convulsions.

5 The patient labours under the Menomania superstitious

6

7 This is one of a long series of attacks

8 The patient is more dignified in her deportment and
more incoherent than during former attacks. Before
going to bed she promiscuously reads the papers
the papers relating to the afflicted.

9

10

11

12

13 She has before been an inmate of the Crickton
Institution

1st June 1834. The mere imposition of the yoke of authority led
to subjugation of the proud and haughty spirit
with A.S. amounted her religious pretensions: but
the delusion as to the reality of these new facts:
sincerely adhered to for sometime. There were no sagacious
in these claims. Broadly and distinctly she declared
that she received oral communications from deity that
might be audible to all around her, that her
finger saw of miraculous efficacy and that there was

N^o 398.

traces of timidity in his deportment, it is possible that his position may be taken up to watch the approach of danger. His aspect presents the features of natural simplicity rather than of fatuity. He states that his occupation consisted in collating books (manuscripts) for Sardinians and Sicilians: and expresses a sort of enthusiasm for his solitary and obscure occupation.

5th Feb^r 1833. It would appear that the bold and unbounding description to which he has been subject has removed all the peculiarities and salient points of his mental infirmity. He is now simply a person of narrow capacity perfectly amenable to authority and well disposed to be guided by the will of others, but presenting no extravagance nor evidence of delusion. As he gains confidence he plays some mild strains upon widely accented flageolet: which he had doubtless acquired to cheer him the words. He seems his former and he has willingly engaged in labour.

Discharged.

✓

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the arguments
mentioned here

No 379.

within her an illuminating and life giving principle which did not and could not exist elsewhere. No recantation of these views has ever been made or expected, but their ridiculous and truth have faded from the imagination of the individual and she has gently and spontaneously sunk into an acquiescence in ordinary views and into the routine of the Establishment. She is however generally discontented and urgent for emancipation.

1st June 1833 This patient is now more of a hypochondriac than a theomaniac. She is round and very infirm, yet she is ever suffering from some profound and unexplainable malady. She is ever complaining the uterine region with her ailments are treated and various means of alleviation. In place of a heavenly light or divine affluence, her chest is now the seat of every modification of pain which under favorable circumstances may be forgotten furnishes a permanent plea for avoiding the exercise prescribed, for sitting tucked and for entering applications for quack. It is probable that these sensations are local and depend upon torpidity and distension of the colon: but they may be neuralgic.

14th November 1835 The friends of this individual either wearied out by importunity or convinced by the arguments contained in her frequent communications have consented to her liberation.

Discharged

73
17th June 1834

No. 380.

The following series of reports will delineate the
youth during the earlier part of his residence in the
establishment

8th April S.L. mute, motionless, sleepless P. 100. but oc:
casually falls to a natural standard. T. Lean
Was taken good. He presents the jealous started
look of fear, Pall Lank skin cold. Treatment
must consist in Buf. Porter Iron

10 Examined today but from his timidity quite
difficultly attended the exploration. No physical
indications of disease of the circulation were detected
but the pulse rises on the slightest excitement
and even without it

#

#

13 His insanity commenced in Dec 1833 when he
was sent to Brompton Hospital

13th April. Except how beautiful upon the mountains
I.P. has not spoken since admission

14th Put on his clothes today
20th Excited, struck Mr. Atterton

23rd Declamatory Rapacity

25th Excited and disposed to strike three women
when irritated he manifests his wrath by pulling
a table supposed to be immovable hands for

31 He is abstinent from torpidity of the Bowels
Long entrenches now separate his fugacious
ebullitions which now sudden unprovoked and
when he appears placid and imperceptible. He
is still turbulent morose and morose.

He is now talking and has from admission
taken sulph. Turb. added to Porter.

29th July 1834. First time was observed a smile of recognition
Then a reply to an ordinary salutation; next the
desire to enter into conversation, enquiries as to his

admitted James Patrick at 19 Unmarried student of
 21st April 1834 Theology, of a liberal education and great dis-
 position.

- 2 The disease is attended to excessive study
- 3 He was attacked with insanity immediately
 after leaving his Father's house and proceeding
 to College last session.
- 4 He broke his arm when a child but has
 enjoyed good health and has not be
 subjected to Epilepsy.
- 5 The patient labours under mania
- 6 His physical condition is declared to be satis-
 factory is full and insens.
- 7 Who is the first attack.
- 8 He is quiet during the day but during
 the night he is sleepless and sings or
 declaims
- 9 He has never manifested any disposition
 to commit suicide.
- 10 He sometimes threatens those around: let
 these ebullitions speedily pass away and
 he does not seem to cherish any malicious
 designs.
- 11 No hereditary taint exists in his Family
- 12
- 13 His insanity commenced in Decr? 1833 when he
 was sent to Sautneral Asylum where he has
 since remained.

No 371.

admitted 11th April 1834 } John Belford at 38. Married a Shoemaker
 received mania but quiet inoffensive disposition
 and possessing a common elementary education.

Vide Case 125 Vol.

No information has been transmitted

2 Originally the patient's malady was attributed
 to manly exercise

3

4

5 Depression and despondency again indicate the
 predominance of the melancholic type; but
 it has been reported that some altercation
 with his companions hastened to isolation

6

7 This is the the third attack.

8

9 He has not attempted suicide

10

11 No hereditary taint is believed to exist
 in the family of the patient.

12

13 He was twice before secluded in the Middle
 Institution.

No. 380.

his friends, a petition for a better and ultimately
perfect self government and enfranchised in-
telligence.

His physical health has made corresponding
advances

Discharged.

admitted
14th April 1834

No. 382

Jane Paterson, at 54, a Quaker for 30 Years
unmarried, but has been the Mother of three
illegitimate children. Her behaviour has not been
reputable. She can read

- 2 The Patient is reported to have been partially
insane or of infirm mind since birth but the
mental disease has been aggravated since her
partial recovery from dropsy under which she
lately laboured.
- 3
- 4 She has been treated for dropsy and is
stated to simulate fits
- 5 The Patient presents the symptoms of partial
imbecility associated with morbid apprehensions
that she is exposed to poisoning, and that
all individuals with whom she comes into contact
have conspired against her. The malady is
increasing.
- 6
- 7
- 8 She is vigilant
- 9 She has threatened to commit suicide by
hanging and drowning but the sincerity of
the menace is altogether doubted.
- 10 The woman is believed to bear malice towards
all her neighbours.
- 11
- 12
- 13 The Patient has been more or less imbecile since
youth but has not been confined.

1st June 1854.

There are no marks of aberration in this case. The patient was solicitous to engage in occupation whenever he awoke and has expressed his willingness to adopt either gardening or shoemaking as his employment. He walks slowly demurely to and fro in the Gallery, interchanges an observation as to the weather, smiles as the tide remark is altered. Keeps the head still, stiffly inclined to one side, craves an occasional dose of Sulph: Magn: and appears domesticated, reconciled and contented.

1st June 1855

This man still pursues "the weary round" of labour which leaves no room for sleep, which is watched and guarded of amusements which he has no patience to pursue are exhibited as medicines not only without murmuring, but apparently with satisfaction. Either from the feeling or from the insidious lethargy or flatulency he has made no inquiries as to his families nor manifested interest as to their disposal. His health is good, but he still craves enormous quantities of salines. In case of the existence of undisturbed suicidal tendencies and of the suggestive influence of cutting instruments, he has been allowed to continue as a ~~shoemaker~~ Stonebreaker.

1 June 1856

J. J. is now a calm, shy, labouring inmate. He does not intercouse but when addressed his replies are courteous coherent and such as might be expected from a person of his education and position. No trace of delusion, nor exaltation of sentiment has been detected: but the absence of natural and original qualities is equally worthy of consideration. He does not seem sensible of the inattention of his relatives: he makes no inquiries and feels no anxiety as to the fate or progress of his children: he does not appear to covet liberty. His gait is stiff and slow: the head is kept to one side, the eyes are downcast, and except when moved to petition for snuff or a purgative, his proceedings are apparently automatic. No medical interference has been required.

N^o 382

of which, in some mode, and under some authority
which she cannot explain, she was a custodian
She may be sometimes be seen employed in sewing
but more frequently her coarse dissonant voice
peals forth her wrongs or demands or her odd
oblique glare may be encountered searching for
her persecutors. She is a heavy, lymphatic woman
disposed to sloth, or the sudden exertion of her
muscular strength and except Bronchocile, exempt
from all even chronic ailments

Died

9-2-66

N. 382.

1st June 1834

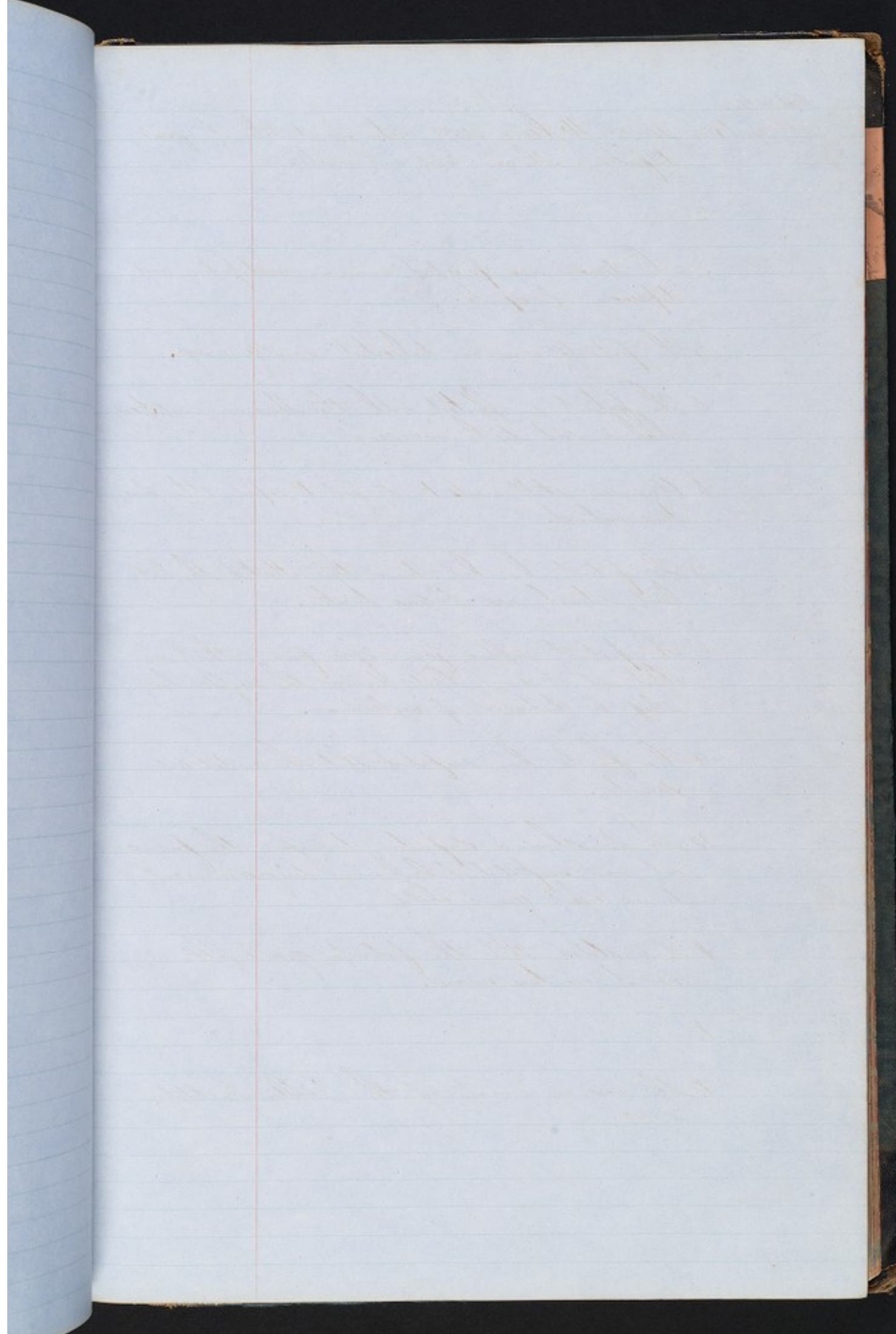
Conjugal imbecility confined with the lower pro-
pensities complete the moral history of the woman.
She has been according to her own account, forsaken,
neglected, forced to live in a ruined (Wigmore)
the spot of brutal passion and the laughing,
street of the village school. It may be that
her weak and ill-regulated mind has darkened
the colors of the gloomy picture. But fact, at
least, is proved from other sources to be accurate.
She is idle, impetuous, intractable and gross:
labors under the delusion that she is confined
through the instrumentality of the Medical
man, who attended her for dropsy and on
some charge connected with the prosecution of
the Game in the Parish, with which she had
a imagined that she had some connection (connection)
She is fat flabby and coarse in her temperament
labors under humors: but does not suffer
from disease

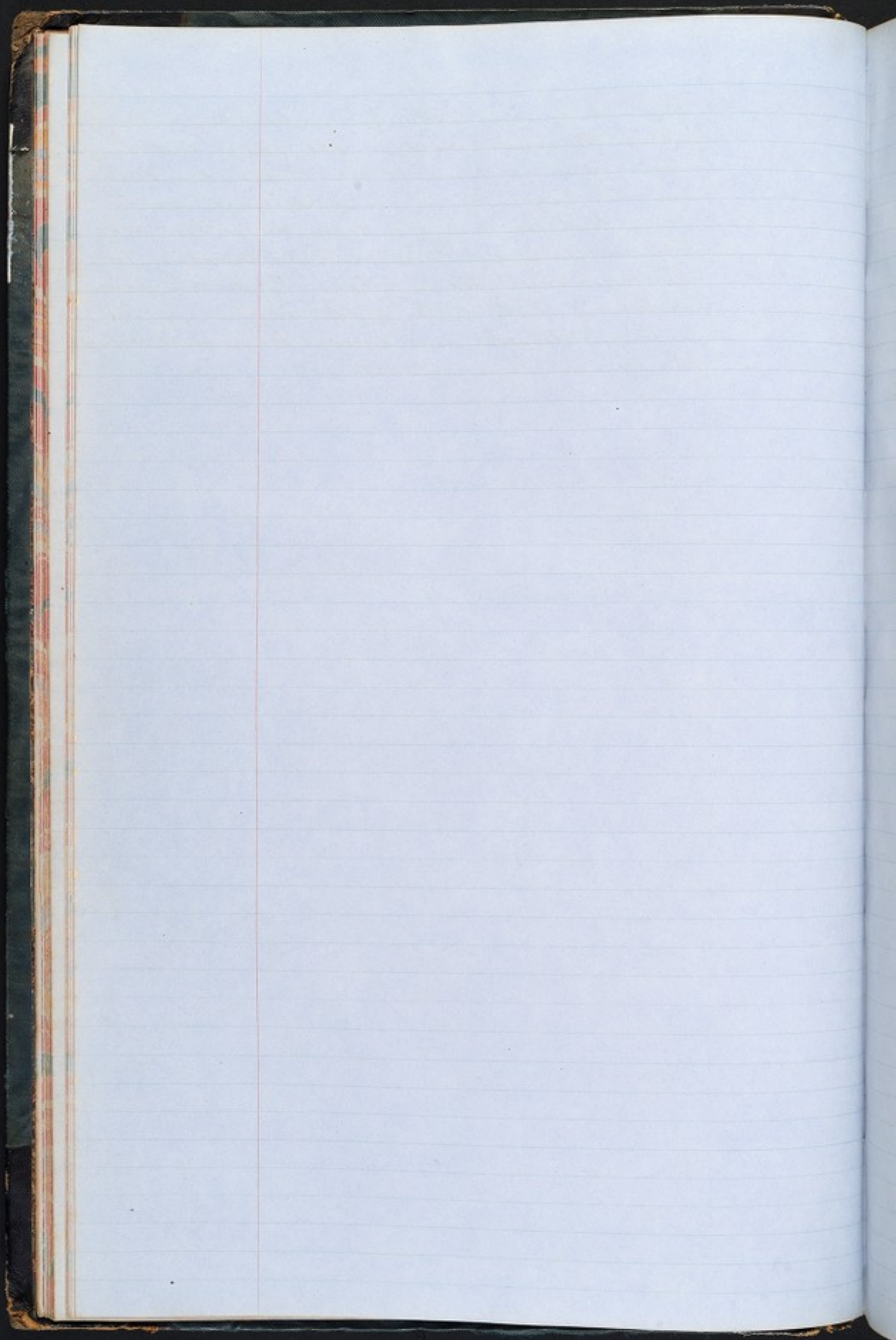
1st June 1835

P. D. was for some months extremely in-
subordinate. The apparent activity of a blind (woman's)
mind impulse for liberty which found into extravagance
strips and opposition purr began was followed by mor-
pensive emotion and delusion as to her physical condition
She imagined that she was the object incessant
assaults, that her limbs and ribs were broken,
that she could not stand or sit out and retired
to bed where she remained until the excitement
subsided. At present she is as inoffensive as former-
ly, but requires her desire to be free, to hear from a son
to be protected from the ill humor and oppression
of her fellow patients with characteristic pertinacity
but in a pouting, absurd and futile manner (manner)
equally demonstration of her intellectual deficiency

1 June 1836.

Less intractable than formerly, this woman had
not relinquished a single error or delusion. Her
Confinement is esteemed by her the consequence of
jealousy, animosity of a rival on the part of her
former medical attendant or of some conspiracy
founded upon the laws for the protection of game





1st June 1834

No. 383.

Again is the patient prostrated by fear, and by
fear with a fearful seriousness that she has no cause
for apprehension, that she really suffers from the feeling
of dread, but does not dread any particular object
or event. She is partially regained confidence since ad-
mission, but is still incapable of obtaining peace or sense
of safety. Mainly in consequence of her own earnest
solicitations she has been prescribed pills containing
chamfer and Herbane, which she conceived had effected
her restoration during a former residence. She con-
siders herself.

13th Nov 1834

The reestablishment of tranquility and happiness
in this case was rather attributable to the gradual
and ~~marked~~ weakening of the exaggerated
feeling than to any marked revolution in mental
constitution. Even now when able to regard the past
past as a painful dream, the patient is a
placid gentle person incapable of great emotions
and apparently of strong emotions or of offering
resistance to them should disease or external
circumstances bring them into activity.
Peace and gratification have however been re-
alised: and as she cannot determine how this
advant is attributed to her stay in the San-
stitution. She is now calmly, cheerful, and
intelligent Discharged.

Admitted
25th April 1830

No 383.

Jane McLang at 58, widow of abutcher of great disposition. She can read and write.

2

3 The disease was preceded anorexia emaciation and depression of spirits.

4 The patients ears were dislocated some years ago.

5 The patient is affected with the Monomania of Power (which is said to be increasing)

6 Anorexia still exists B. torpid P rapid other functions natural.

7 The patient has had ten or there attacks the last being interval was of some duration.

8 The patient suffers from vague fears without any object and at every object during the night her sleep is disturbed by nightmar.

9 Her friends have suspected that she meditated suicide.

10 She has shown a disposition to injure other persons and was suspected of harbouring designs inimical to an infant grand child.

11 It is stated that the patients grand father was at one time insane.

12

13 She was an inmate of the Asylum Institution in 1832.

that he has a theory explicative of the phenomena and that he regards them as of mysterious origin. But he enters reluctantly upon the subject, and intimates that the cause and circumstances of these sensations are as well known to the enquirer as to himself. Yet he is acute and sagacious. Nor can his hallucinations be detected in the ordinary progress of Patience.

11th Nov 1832

A.B. Is much more active and vigorous in character. He joined the field workers, but the occupation suited ill with his mental habits and he had latterly amused himself in reading and interminable trials of skills at chequer. The modification of mental condition which appeared to justify an extension of the mind privilege is his total avoidance of ^{delusions} delusions under which he formerly laboured. Whether these be ~~entirely~~ eradicated or not, cannot be ascertained, but the patient acts as if they were, as if he was convinced that to cherish them or obtrude them upon the notice of others was attributed to disease. While becoming more qualified to obtain liberation he has been less impatient in demanding its consummation. He is an athletic and may be a useful man.
Discharged.

married, ad
See. As to
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subject to epile
(memoranda)
illuminational
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Present an
him.
They were del
obtained he
Goy. I think
He has had
that he
ity there
led me
man (and
a attend
disturbed
by language

14th 25th April 1834

No 384.

Alexander Broadfoot at 38 Monmouth, a Sumner

2

3 He has recently returned from sea, so that the history of his complaint is not known.

4 The patient has never been subject to epilepsia.

5 Appears to labour under the monomania of suspicion with delusions.

6

7

8 The Patient labours under hallucinations of the sense of hearing and perhaps of common sensation.

9

10

11 The Patient has a brother of present an inmate of the Southern Counties Asylum.

12

13

1st June 1834 This person is tranquil but shy and sullen when his confidence can be obtained he affirms that he hears without interfering sounds in and around his head that he has had similar impressions for years and that he wishes them dissipated; of his sincerity there can be no doubt. Yet although assailed incessantly by the crash of machinery or human voices he can not be said to listen or attend to them and he assuredly is rather disturbed nor agitated by these agencies. His language implies

18th June 1834

No. 385.

In looking at this individual an observer is immediately struck by his rapid progression by a peculiar distortion or awkwardness of posture by which the arms from the shoulder joint are thrown back as if issuing from attached the scapula and by his stately uncertain gait. He is of few words and these are employed in protesting the injustice of his detention and the attribution of such an outrageous act to some egregious mistake. He does not volunteer any relations as to his position in society, but implies that he possessed large property in his native town of Mansoor and elsewhere. His healthy state is indicated by great agility of frame and potent cheeks.

15th May 1835

This man has not improved. He has been removed to a workhouse. His delusions have ^{with} been multiplied and magnified during the past year or he had latterly been betrayed into more ample disclosures. For a season he intimated that houses in Strassburg had been left to him by an uncle who recently died in the United States, and that these had been involuntarily taken possession of by his Mother and the latter. By a natural movement across the Atlantic he claimed large estates transmitted to him by the same uncle, and by a less intelligible process, his actual property swelled suddenly into colossal proportions and he smiled at the attempt made to reduce it to figure. He repeatedly addressed letters to persons in Mansoor but never wrote to his parent whom he obviously identified with the attempt to rob or defraud him. He is still quite well.

Discharged.

#5
admitted
1st May 1834

No 383.

Joseph Dumball at 34 a Matchmaker of moderate education.

- 2 The cause of the disease is declared to be unknown to the reporter.
- 3 The Patient was depressed for some time previous to the development of actual insanity.
- 4 He has not been subject to convulsive diseases.
- 5 The disease assumes the form of the Mania morosa of ambition although under a different aspect it might be described as the mania of suspicion with delusions as to property. He is exceedingly restless and the symptoms are increasing in intensity.
- 6 The functions of the Patient are said to be in a moral normal state.
- 7 This is the first attack and was ushered in by delusions that he had injured his Father.
- 8 He conceived that he had killed his Mother; that she owed him money, that he inherited from a friend considerable house property, and that several of various kinds are bestowed to an order to prevent him from taking possession.
- 9 He has not manifested any suicidal design.
- 10 He disliked and is supposed to harbour designs inimical to the safety of his Mother.
- 11 No hereditary taint exists in the patient's family.
- 12 No treatment has been attempted.
- 13 The patient has been insane for about six months but has not been an inmate of any asylum.

11 It is affirmed that she does not belong to a tainted family.

12

13 She has been insane for about six months, but has not been secluded.

14 June 1834 It is apprehended that this case has already merged or is about to merge into furious mania. The following recent reports will demonstrate the grounds upon which this fear is entertained.

19th May M.P. is a constant source of disturbance and complaint in the Cook Gallies. She declines to put on her clothes because they are not fine enough, overturns the dishes because the food which they contain is not good or clean enough.

25 Received her food from Medical officer P. 46 when not agitated. Seclusion must not be pushed further as the appetite will fail and thus come from her tendency to abstinence.

29 Took Tea from Medical Superintendent. Burned napkin belonging to another patient because it was not silk. Spals and U de: graded in habit.

1st June 1835 The prognosis introduced into the first report of this case has unfortunately been realized. Periods of comparative composure have enabled the officers to place the patient in the mad room or among the less agitated groups of patients but the attempt in all occasions abortive and the patient may now be regarded as in a state of chronic mania without entire abolition of intelligence. She is a sputter a denuder a destroyer. She has worn the badge of degradation, the canvas dress for the greater part of the year. Her head and person are covered with abrasions

16

Admitted

24 May 1834

No 386.

Margaret Pettigrew at 24 unmarried, a Domestic
servant of cheerful disposition but vain and fond
of dress.

- 2 Different parties assign different explanations of her present condition vanity and desire for dress disappointment affection, the birth of an illegitimate are among these
- 3 She was not residing with her parents when the present disease commenced, but it is believed that she was previously in good health.
- 4 Suffered from Gout about four years ago but was never subject to fits of any kind.
- 5 From the report given in, the disease may be regarded as the mania of vanity accompanied by violence which is increasing
- 6 She is much annoyed by noise and complains of headache. Functions normal, but doubts are expressed as to regularity of Catamenia
- 7 This is the first attack.
- 8 The patient described as often outrageous, as disinclined to occupation, as proclaiming herself to be the Sorrow of the World and in that capacity praying and preaching
- 9 She upon one occasion, threatened to cut her throat.
- 10 She destroys furniture, dress books: has threatened to set fire to the house in which she resided; to shoot her relatives, and has actually struck them.

her own (mother)
a certain level
of propriety of
her own
foot, thus is
her debased
empathies of
Be little and
tired and
or Romy (mistake)
long time, above
ground of
with her
local abstruse
to both her
Klethovic, which

establishment
is failed and
the course of
lence, progress
dictated by
open and
a depressed
her misery
never expressed
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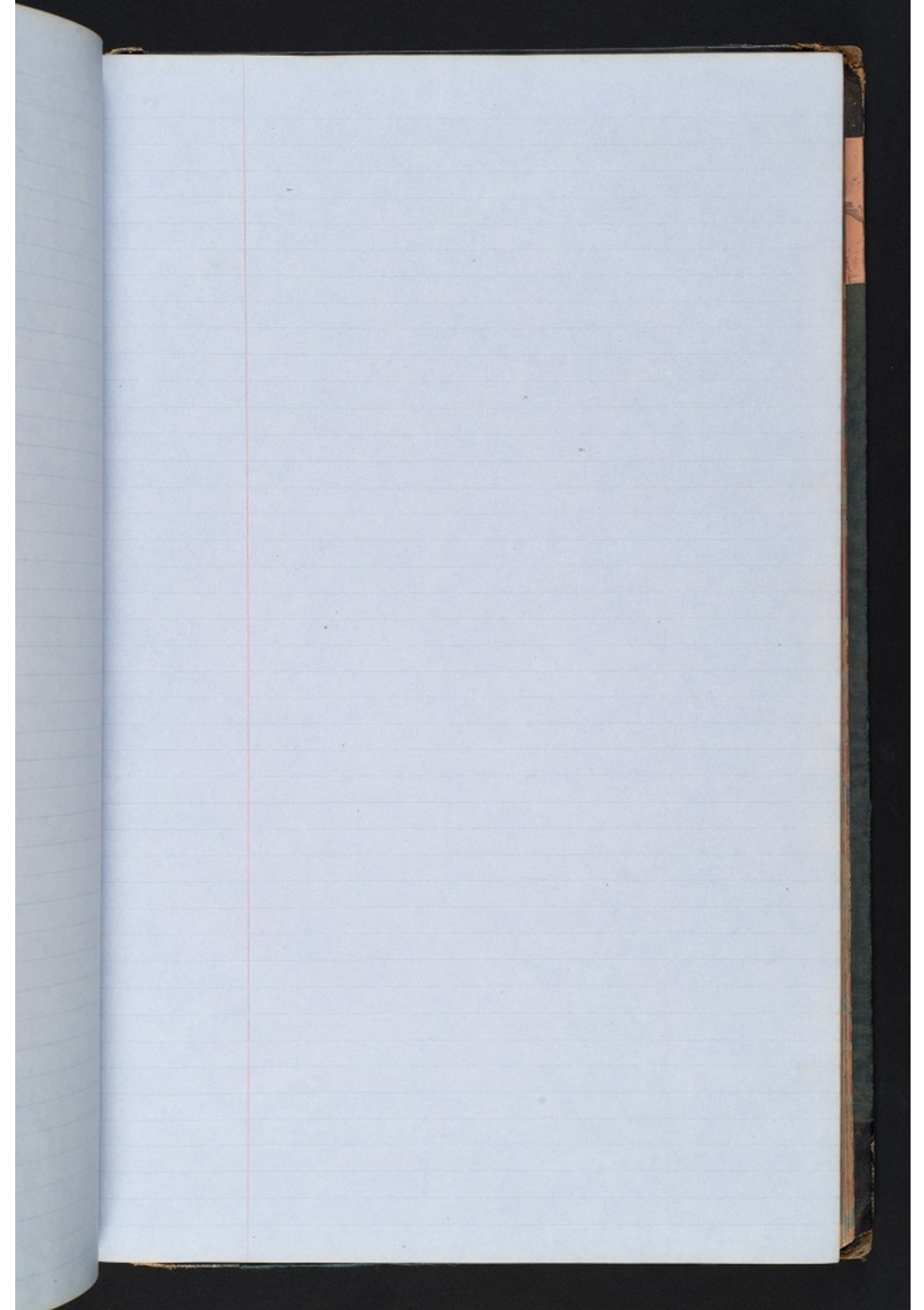
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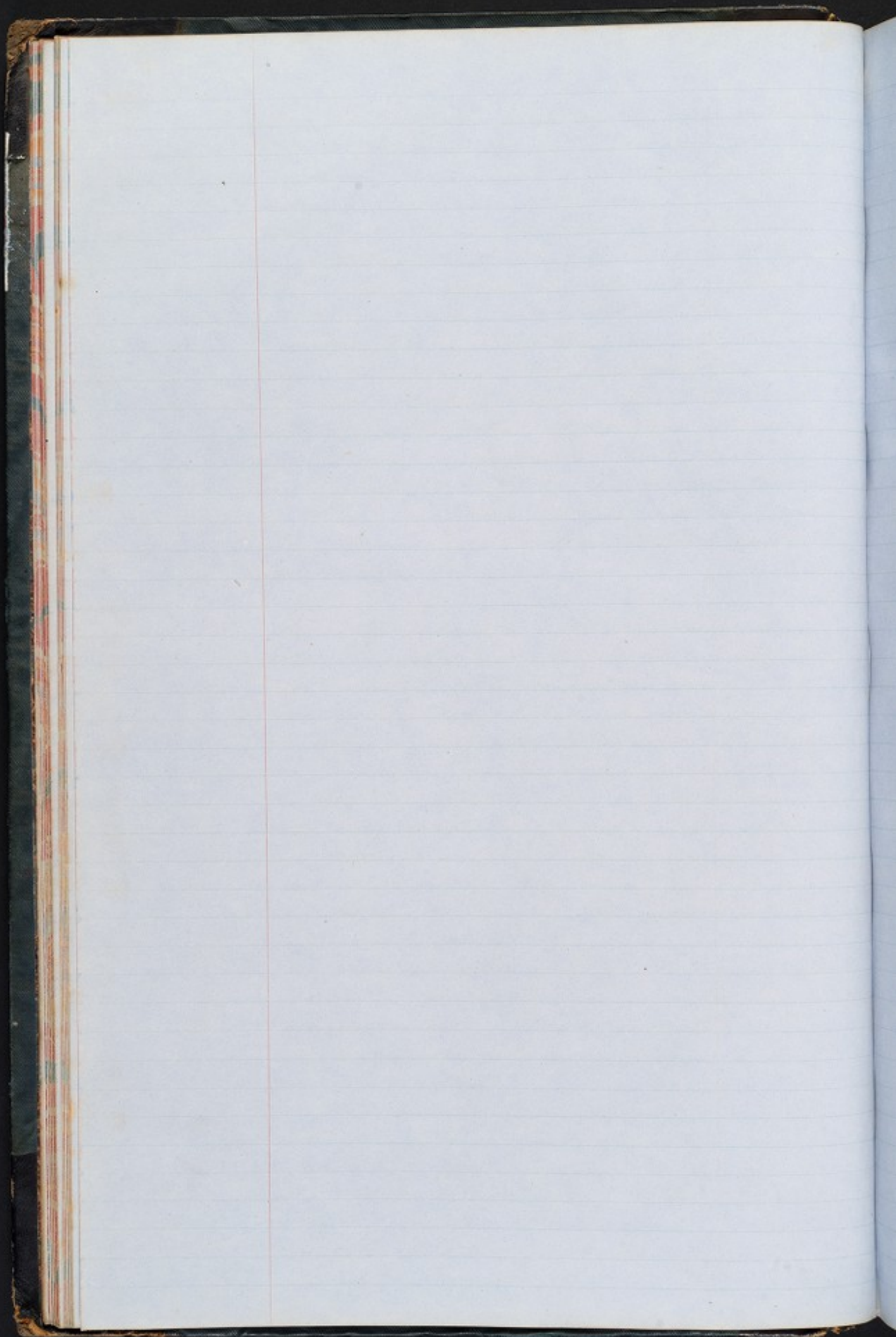
and clothes, the result of her own mutilations. Possessing perfect power and a certain sort of ~~instancy~~ indelicacy and impropriety of failing to exercise that power she never restrained her evacuations. In fact there is an ostentatious display of her debased habits which has alienated the sympathies of every succeeding nurse. She speaks little and now manifests less haughtiness and contempt and more playful and provoking mischief. The Acit. Morphia was for a long time administered to the extent of ten grains ~~of~~ morning and evening in conjunction with hot bathing and laxatives. Latterly the local abstraction of blood has been resorted to both because the patient is extremely plethoric and labors under amenorrhoea.

1 June 1856

The measures directed to the reestablishment of the cutaneous have altogether failed and until about a month since the patient's course of life has been divided between violence, pugnacity, opposition to every act whether dictated by sympathy or by authority, and the most open and revolting contempt of propriety - and a depressed lachrymose deprecatory condition in which her misery appeared to bespeak pity although she never expressed her emotion except by tears. Latterly greater vivacity was displayed in her manner: greater neatness and cleanliness of dress: she was reported to have assisted at her own toilet then to have dressed herself she spoke to the officers. She was found engaged in reading. This advancement has not been progressive but she is about to be removed from the reformatory ward and to be placed in a position where the inducements to composure and tranquillity are greater and where the opportunities for eliciting latent or reviving faculties multiply according to the inclination of the individual. M. P. still speaks in so rapid and abbreviated a manner that intercourse is difficult.

Died





127
Admitted
12th May 1834

No. 387.

127
Helen Blackley. A. 31. Unmarried, a domestic Account

vide Case.

2

3

4 Since her discharge from the Southern Counties Asylum, she has been treated for bilious derangement of which she has had several attacks.

5 The patient would appear to labor, at present, under Melancholia, which has been characterized by restlessness, suspicion, thoughts of death.

6 She is reported to labor under anorexia: by its saddy and robust.

7 This is the second attack.

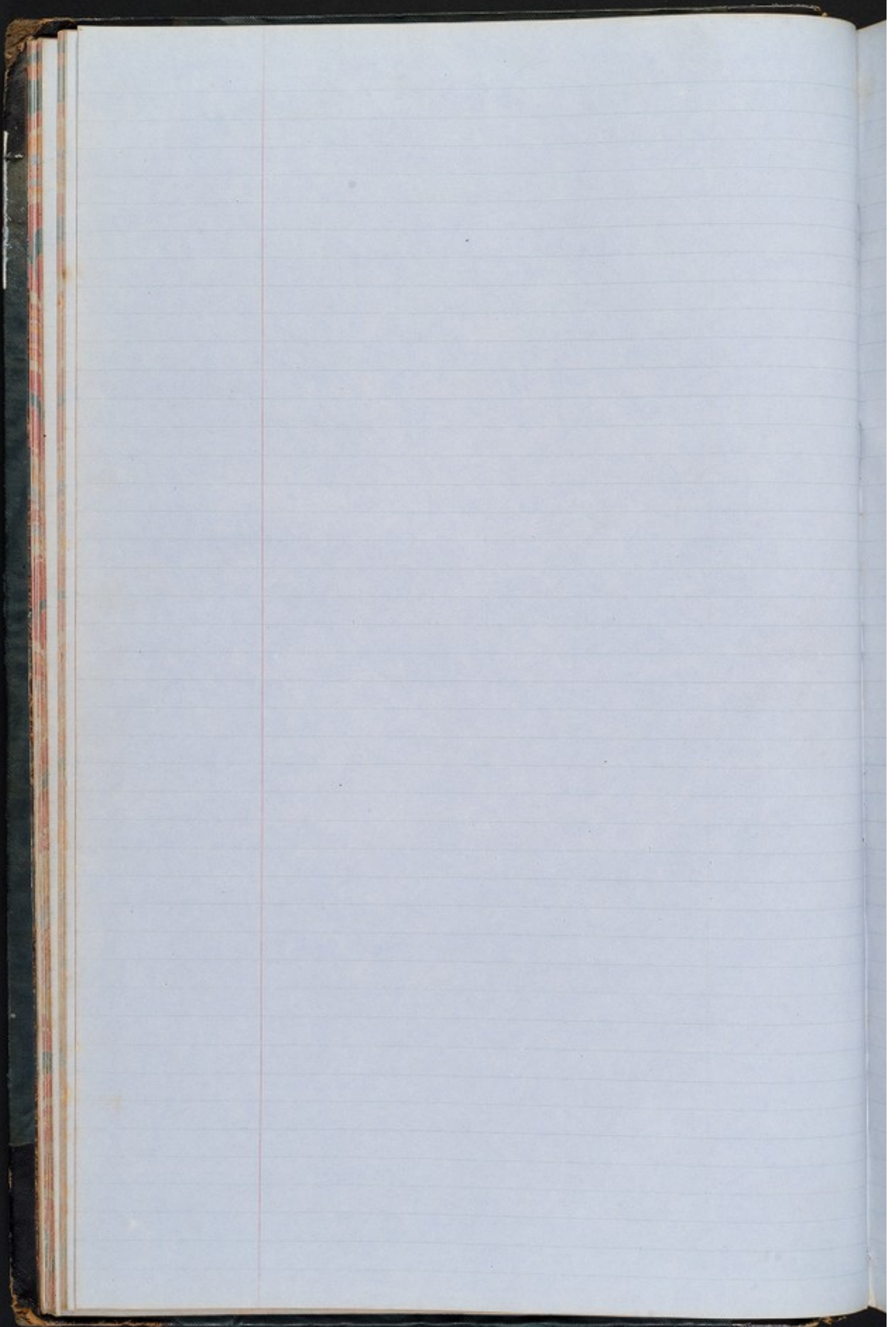
8 It is stated that since that the disease returned she has wandered about the country that she imagines the person with whom she resided, as well as others instigated her to commit suicide by cutting her throat, and is impressed with the belief that her thoughts can be and are read or detected by those around. *Paragilum.*

9 The Patient had attempted to drown herself.

10 She has attacked the person with whom she resided and had destroyed Glass.

11 A Sister laboured under melancholia caused by the death of her husband.

12 No treatment had been adapted.



spirit which neither admitted of defence or redress. Whenever she relinquishes her wiles, her hand is carried to her nose to pull forcibly one of the alae to a side. The organ has already assumed a flattened and distended shape. This act is generally accompanied by an inclination that those whom she appeals to, wish her to drown herself: that she is willing to cut her throat or that it is a frightful destiny which involves the commission of self-destruction by drowning. The tones in which these statements are conveyed do not suggest suffering or sincerity. Her visage is flat, coarse, and animalised: but is not now degraded or destructive —

1 June 1857.

During the past year this woman has generally been a welcome inmate of the workroom. She is industrious, tranquil, inoffensive, and although partially idiotic, she is perfectly competent to comprehend the nature of her position here. The conditions upon which liberation would be conceded and the nature of the doubts & difficulties which would render these conditions stringent she frequently alludes to the subject of suicide, now as a threat again as source of anxiety existing in the mind of the person addressed & even as a brutal joke — Latterly she has made sudden & unprovoked assault upon her associates & has returned out unwillingly to the refractory ward. When not engaged in knitting she necessarily fells. The left ala of the nose states it has become distorted. She is of coarse fibre & most powerful frame.

1 Dec 758

Removed

No. 384.

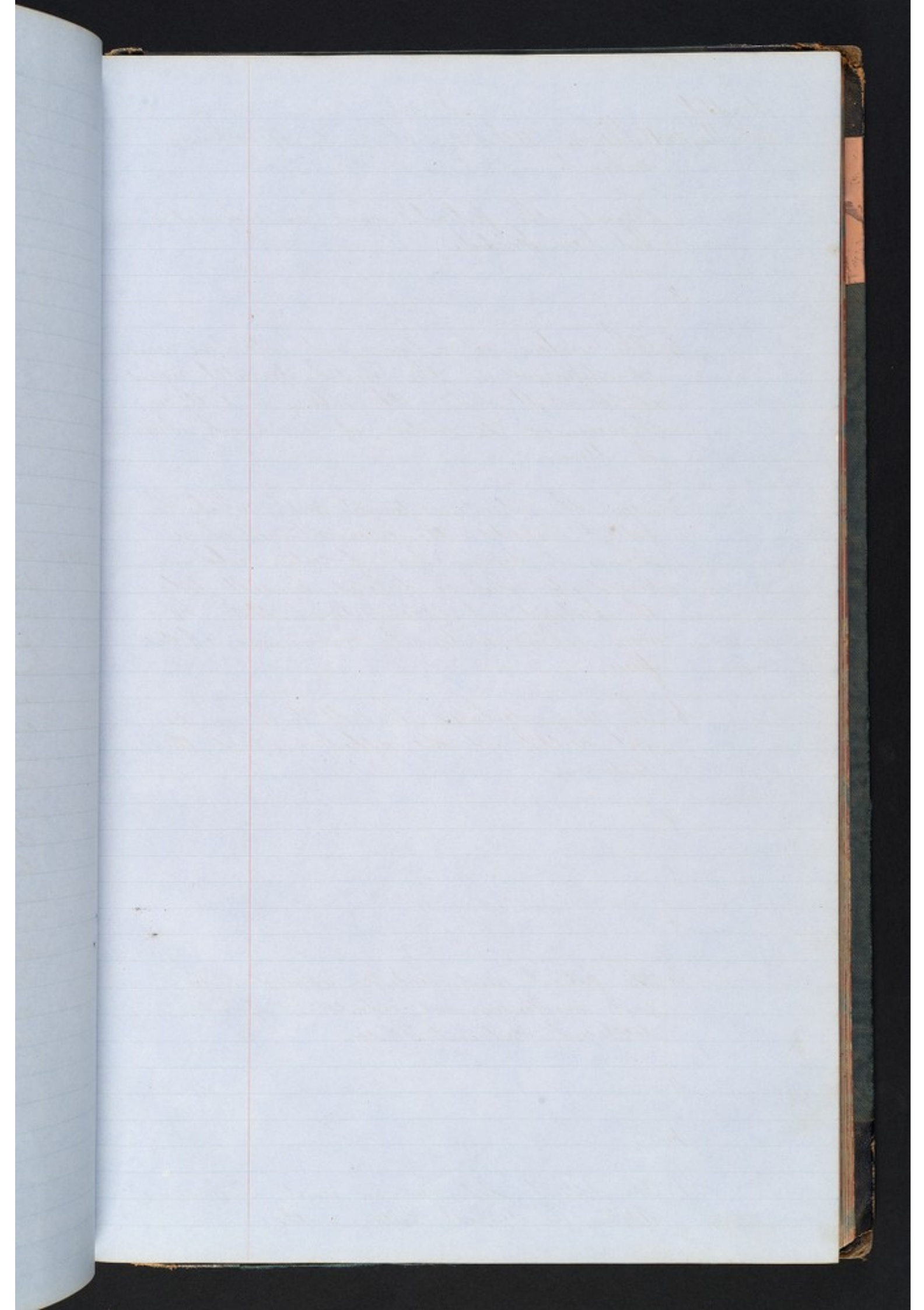
13. She had been regarded as peculiar. This is at variance with the reports of the Pri: Specta of Nov. Since her discharge, and had been in home for a month.

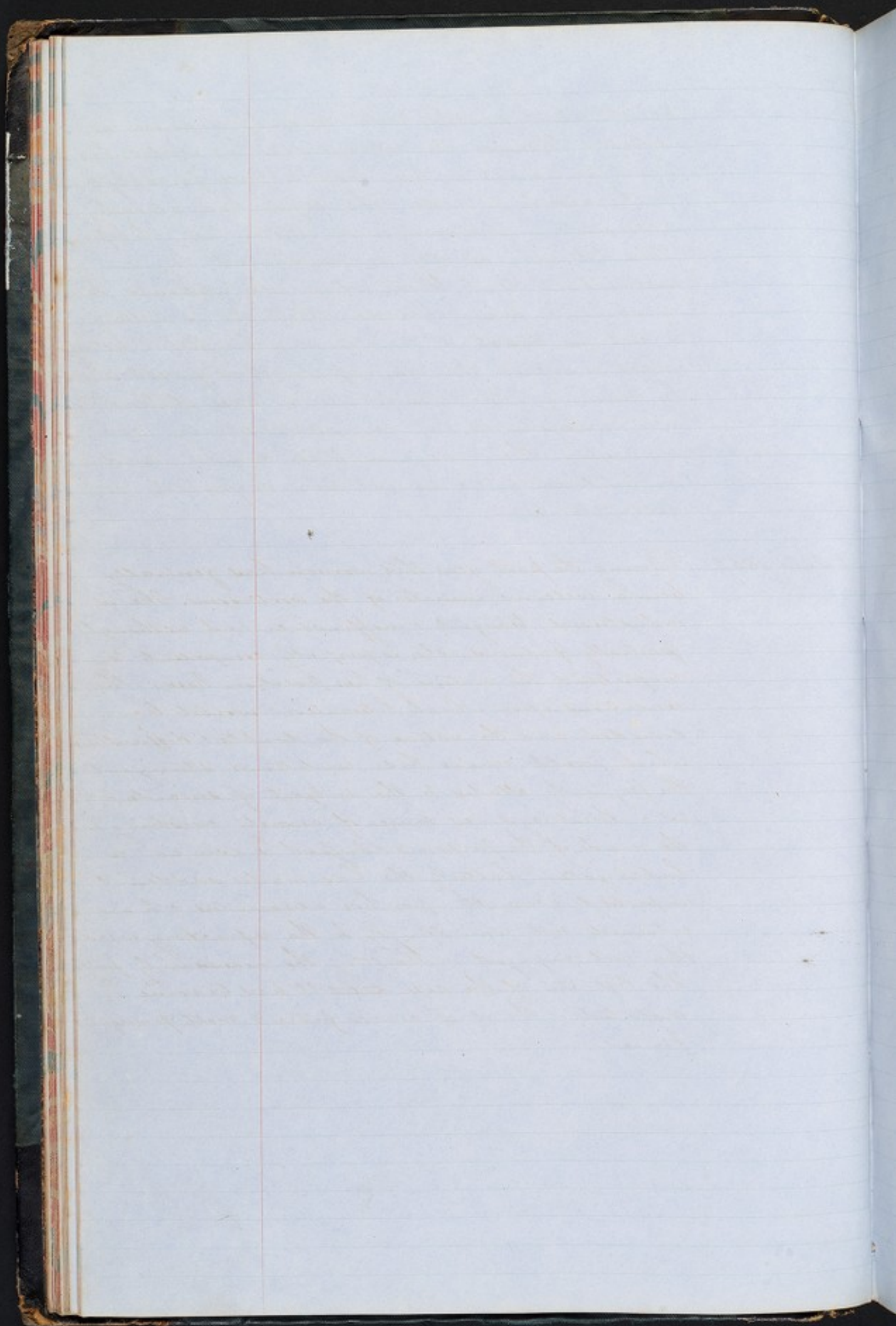
1st June 1834. The last report of this case is as follows and conveys an idea of the Patient's present condition.

24th May 1835. Now in the workroom but still prompt: ted. She asserts, by others, who know her thoughts or feel had thought into her head to drown herself. The Sarsaparilla medicine had been administered with the avowed intention of curing her and an assurance that will succeed.

1 June 1835. The condition of this woman has presented very various aspects. She is sometimes so calm and collected as to spend her time in the workroom even to engage in knitting for work. She walks luxuriantly busily backwards and forwards in the Re: factory parlour pulling one of the old muslin and had continued to pull it so long and so vigorously as actually to distort the organ: or she sits gazing around mistaking the noise and bemoaning her lot the necessity she is under to drown herself. Or she suddenly, certainly without provocation and apparently without premeditation inflicts a severe and malicious blow on anyone obstructing her path or who is within reach when combats occur among the more excited patients she joins in the struggle but she generally espouses the cause of order and authority. She still very powerful: but the countenance is more coarse & inanimate.

1 June 1835. The industry of this patient is now most praiseworthy. She knits incessantly. Her hand is likewise rarely raised against her companions and never in that impulsive and murderous





9th Nov 1834

No 388.

Whether any error or delusion ~~was~~ mingled
with this man's statement of his past history
and of the causes that led or contributed to his
delusion cannot easily be determined. But as he
never varied in his account of these transactions,
as they were probable and in harmony with his
ordinary pursuits and position it may be legitimately
believed that if alteration existed it was in the
mode of viewing and interpreting real facts. He
speaks of what must designate a cruel fate
of wilful harsh usage without passion or vehemence,
but it is evidently anxious to recover the
property to which he conceives himself to be entitled.
A solution of the whole case may be found
in the great excitability of the patient under
the influence of stimulants or moral impressions
or even physical exertion subsequently to and
in consequence of the injuries of the case.
This is a theory unsuggested and unsupported
by what has been communicated of the patient's
malady: but in harmony with all previous
experience as to the effects of similar wounds.
Discharged.

admitted
24th May 1852

No. 388.

William Wilson. at a Coachman
widowed.

2 Beyond the patient's name no information
had been provided.

3

4 The situation of a severe and extensive wound
is apparent on the frontal parietal region
of the right side. The injury was the con-
sequence of the overturn of the coach which
he drove.

5 From the intense interest with which the
patient repeats the circumstances of a
scheme to deprive him of certain cabs and
horses of which he declares himself to be
the proprietor, it is conjectured that he
may labour under the monomania of sus-
picion.

6 The man declares himself to be in per-
fect health and his aspect confirmed this
testimony

7

8

9

10 The patient was verbally reported to be
quiet inoffensive and industrious by Drs.
W. Anstey, Gurnard Glasgow

11

12

13 The Patient had been an inmate of Asylum
at least eighteen months.

13 He has been, on the present occasion, insane; but neither now during former attacks, had he been subdued.

1st June 1835

A recent report conveys a description of a majority of the convulsive attacks to which this patient is subjected.

15 April I. F. excited during day supposed to be in fit evening: but it is not truly epileptic and appeared more like a disturbed dream, only he could not be easily soothed, when spoken to loudly he looks up but cannot be made to answer. P. 60 considerably more rapid during inspiration than expiration. B. moved twice yesterday. Had not made above ten ounces of urine in 12 hours ket. P. it. Sp. other Det. Hydr. Sub:

The exceptional attacks are really but slightly convulsive when at the greatest distance from a seizure, the patient is odd and eccentric in his manners but able to give a coherent if not a particularly clear ~~xxxx~~ account of his former mode of ~~xxxx~~ life. When about to pass the boundary of health he is restless, walks rapidly and impatiently, is earnest and hypercordial in his address and expressed either a passionate craving for fresh air or a wild denunciation against those who have deprived him of the indulgence. If we follow him one step further he is found extravagant, in constant motion, voluble and vehement and incoherent and altogether incapable of forming any conception as to his actions or the relations in which he stands to those around. These exacerbations may occur either previous or subsequent to the temporary state unconsciousness and total repose which is regarded as a substitute for the convulsive orgasm. - He was at first treated with Sulph. Zinci: but without result. He still robust and active.

1 June 1835

The Oxide of Zinc was exhibited in this case for many months and until the quantity in each dose amounted to two grains. It was for some time believed that the convulsive paroxysms were less frequent but the direct influence of the drug was doubtful and permanent, benefit has certainly not accrued. The attacks are still

admitted
30th May 1854

No 389.

John Mear Fleming at 29 Unmarried. about
of moderate education, quiet disposition and
civil manner

2 The disease is traced to fear which at first
rendered him nervous and subsequently insane

3

4 The narrator of the case or the meagre outline
which is offered, as such declares that he
is not subject to epilepsy: which was disproven
in the course of a few hours after admission
by the occurrence of two convulsive attacks

5 The aspect and conversation of the patient would
lead to the inference that he labours under
partial fatuity

6 He is of small proportions and pale and
fervid aspect but his appetite and digestion
are described as good.

7 Who is stated to be fifth attack. An interval
of four or six months had generally intervened.

8 The patient sleeps very little and when at
the period of greatest aberration, talks in-
cessantly.

9 He has no suicidal propensity.

10 He does not cherish any malicious design,
nor does he manifest a disposition to injure
friends or property.

11 He does not exhibit any predisposition to insanity

12

secondary suspension
of epileptic
When followed
by convalescence
in the course
perfect memory
theories suggest
confused and
in for weeks
orted to ad
t excitement
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of various types from a momentary suspension of consciousness to an ordinary epileptic fit complete in all its stages. When followed by coma the patient is generally convalescent immediately afterwards: when the convulsion is of that duration and imperfect mania or great extravagance and restlessness succeed and the patient continues confused and incapable of recognising his real position for weeks. Seclusion is in these circumstances resorted to as the only means of preventing violent excitement. This narration seems to support the opinion that a "well formed" convulsion was a critical effort, and explosion of polarity of nervous power, a relief to the system.

When passing from the fatuity which may be designated the fourth stage of epilepsy the patient is constantly engaged in demonstrating some proposition when at his highest degree of intelligence he is anxious to correspond with his brother and to live in the open air. There exist no traces of decay or deterioration.

1 June 1854.

There are no additional facts to be incorporated with the narrative of this case except that the Ozyd of Silver has been substituted for the Ozyd of Lime as a remedial mean and the memory of the patient seems to be somewhat impaired as well as his susceptibility of new impressions - His craving for exercise in the open air & for intelligence of his brother are undying - No impairment of health has been remarked.

Admitted
8th June 1834

^{Griffin} No 390.
James Griffin Sherburn, at midland, a surgeon of liberal
education, but eccentric manners.

This patient has again been brought from Milan, without
any description of his malady.

3

4

5 His disease decays upon the present occasion is Mania

6

7 where have been many attacks.

8

9

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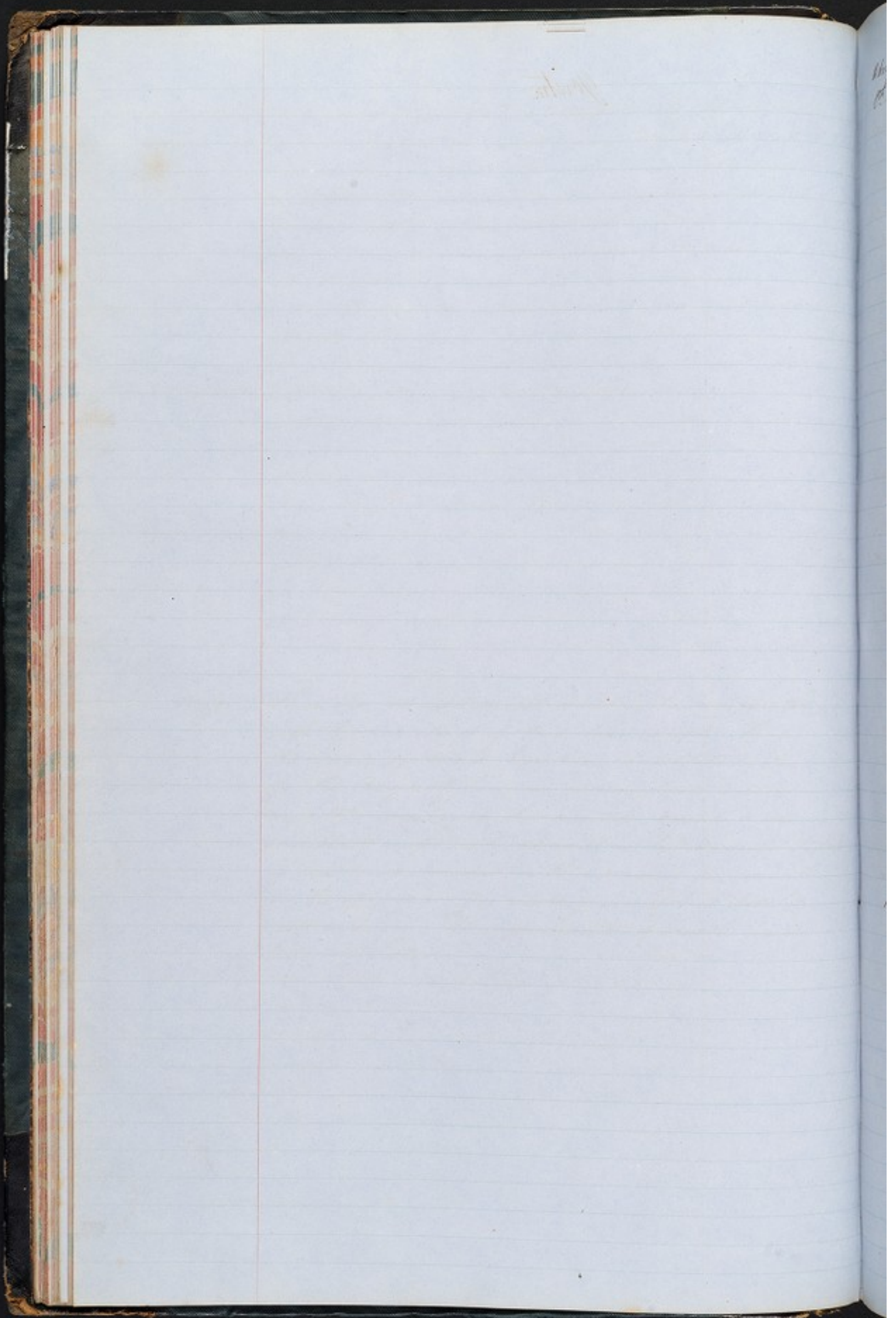
11

12

13 M.S. has been confined Bicarbonate.

1st June 1835

It would appear that the composure of this patient
displayed at the time of his discharge was not
long preserved. He was deeply interested in the
fate of a few women whom he stated was abandon-
ded by the medical men as dead or about to be
while actually in a state of Agnoscia and who re-
sisted in consequence of the application of Catap-
lasms hot Baths &c under his directions. This pro-
fessional triumph appears to have been the turning
point to have been worse than a defeat since the
occurrence he has been perambulating the Country
carrying about, taking the property of the Rich to re-
store the poor destroying seals because the promoters



1 June 1836

The attack of excitement of which the commencement is described in the preceding paragraph, proceeded towards perfect mania and is traced in the following memoranda.

12 June. D. J. declines all communication with doctors. He is busy mathematically. Gazes at sun.

14 " Silent, but declares that he saw in the sun a glorious vision of angels, prophets, and his father; when six years old much elevated. P. 84. writes his revelations and wishes in French.

27. Escaped from attendant at time of retirement to bed. Presented a hideous spectacle when discovered in the coal cellar. Uncovered his person when he approached females. It is believed he intended to set fire to the Asylum as he was provided with Lucifer matches. Boasts that he intended to set free all pigs and prisoners: to go abroad and: to return with an army of prostitutes to destroy the Bastille. Since then has been drawing the sun in excrement. Have Douche.

28. Absurd, mystical, Appears deeply impressed by the majesty of Douche.

29. His visions and glories on walls and recognised them as signs and tokens from St Andre Speaking French.

4 July Pictorial with tobacco juice

5. Demanding occupation. From this period improvement became obvious. His ascent from the profound depth of degradation which has been described was extremely slow and attended by extravagances in language and demeanour and by the unextinguishable belief in the promised prophecies and divinity and divinity of St Andre. This faith lingered when perfect composure was regained and when intelligence was capable of detecting fallacies and incongruities more subtle and obscure — He is again recovering from a similar condition which was, however, marked by three peculiarities. 1 Its short duration. 2. The comparative mildness of the symptoms & 3. Its occurrence under circumstances most favorable for the preservation of calmness and

obstructed the light and breaking the windows of the parish church in order to admit a greater amount of the life giving sun. In consequence of the achievements accomplished during this Knight errantry, he was committed to prison and while incarcerated passed through a feverish and violent disease degradation, brain and diagram. (Morsels) when admitted and for many subsequent weeks, although quiet, he was disposed to dwell much in conversation upon light free-masonry and mesmerism, and to exhibit a series of drawings of the most obscene and revolting character which purported to represent his celestial visions but which were in reality a combination of what the author had formerly seen in shops of the Palais Royal, Paris, and on the altars of church. These disgusting hybrids were at length put aside, and the patient became a gentle well educated man who could not fail to be regarded as sane but as possessing a sanity which might be disturbed and destroyed by the most trivial occurrence which was so fragile and ephemeral that it might be annihilated by a single energetic emotion. He has spent his time in reading: has been allowed to attend the lectures of the Medical Superintendent, to accompany one of the attendants to Chapel in Town, and has latterly been allowed the distinction of presenting a small box to one of his companions and of speaking the whole mind. This public display has shaken the stability of his mind and threatens to destroy the serenity and coherence so long established. He is now in reverie he is discovering signs and wonders in clouds and shadows: speaks only in French, and in that language with a fluency which he never displays when free from excitement. He has lost flesh.

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of power

N^o 390

and self control: in the absence of all moral or physical stimulants and while the pursuits and pleasures of the patient were conducive to health and vigor.

1 June 1857

The convalescence of this individual has been perfect and permanent. For nearly eleven months he has been calm, contemplative dignified and decorous. During a large portion of the time he has instructed a large class in French in the Crichton Institution, inspired enthusiasm among his pupils, imparted much valuable information & is regarded at once as a learned & wise and a prudent man. He is not partial to servile toil & passes his time in reading & in the society of the more intelligent & rational members of the Community to whom he has access. His temper is never disturbed: there prevails the most rigid firmness in his language and in his manners great refinement & fascination. Many attempts have been made to induce the authorities to relax the grasp held upon his liberty & he is at present busy in conducting a negotiation of this description. There can exist no obstacle founded upon the sanity of the individual, there may be some hesitation as to the permanence of such a state of mental tranquillity & serenity & there is an obvious difficulty in devising any guarantee which would justify the authorities in again encountering the risk & responsibility of renewed violations of the law, breaches of the peace & menaces to the safety of persons & property which occur whenever B. P. passes from seclusion.

1 May / 58

Removed

similarly affected and that her mind had undergone such a revolution as enabled her to laugh and wonder at her own apprehensions and inconsistencies. She was treated at first by the exhibition of slight attention and the attempt to compel mental attention, then by the use of the Bicarbonate of Morphia: latterly by a course of Potash and Cod Liver-oil when first ammonia and then emmenation seemed to indicate such remedies. She suffered from slight diarrhoea in the month of Sept. which was however attended with great debility and debility altogether disproportioned to the severity of the malady. She has likewise required treatment Luccubon. Since the amelioration of this affection by the use of mineral atringents applied locally, the patient has gradually improved and is now regarded by her own friend as perfectly sane.

Discharged.

21

Admitted
26 June 1834

No. 391

Elizabeth Clark at present unmarried but has a
daughter. A Babin Binder

No answers have been returned to the
usual enquires

2

3

4 The patient labors under Bronchitis.

5 She is again suffering from Melancholia.

6

7 This is at least the second attack.

8

9

10

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12

13

14th May 1833

The melancholia of this female was more
profound and more protracted than during
her first attack. Her misery suspended
rest occupation and the ability for cheerful
conversation. She had sinned so as the venient
malefactor had never sinned before. She had
done this in the light of morning and with
a perfect conviction of the nature and consequences
of her crime. This view and similar words occupied
the whole sphere of her mental vision. She could
not remember or realize the fact that she had been

1st June 1853

No 392.

There are several broad but distinct features of the case

1st Occasional abstinence of a most obstinate character eventuating in the employment of compulsory aliment: tation, and the immediate almost contemporaneous concession of the will. 2nd The occurrence of pain in various parts of the body and especially in the knee which are generally removed by rest or placebo and which are regarded as of hysterical origin. 3rd Comparative lucidity during which however there is manifested much suspicion, jealousy, a craving for sympathy and succour and an insatiable appetite for medicines. 4th A semiconscious condition or awakening during which she rises on her elbow, gazes around, apparently without noticing or receiving impressions from real objects and groping for objects which do not exist: addressing questions almost invariably couched in the same phraseology, to persons not present and remaining in this state for five or more minutes gradually becoming aware of the real scene of which she forms a part: she is at present almost permanently in this waking dream. The phenomenon has followed an attack of disposition consisting in vomiting diarrhoea abstinence, pinching, recumbency and petulance - For many months previously the patient had been gentle industrious, a member of a croquet class, and participating in all the rational amusements provided

1 June 1856

The peculiarities of this case have been more prominently developed. The periods of abstinence have been of longer duration, protracted indeed until great emaciation and debility had taken place: the temporary but sanguinary hostilities so congenial to such dispositions have endangered the comfort if not the life of one of the officers: the tumefactions in the limbs have been of frequent occurrence: and the condition between sleeping and waking has occasionally continued for days dividing the life of the individual between profound sleep and partial dreams. When lucid, she is a proud, jealous capricious woman but acute and perfectly cognizant

Admitted 3rd July 1839 No. 392 Anne Maitland Blave at 32 unmarried Domestic Servant. Education defective

2 The cause of her malady is unascertained.

3

4 She has had no Epilepsy since admission, but her history is not known.

5 Mania of great inability of temper and violent fits excitement is the hope of her disease.

6 Has been complaining since she heard that she was to be removed from Dartmoor of pain in the right limb but would not allow it to be examined. She is otherwise in good health.

7 This is the first attack.

8 She is said to betray no delusions and to be generally industrious except during the period of excitement.

9 When in a passion she asks for Laudanum in order to destroy herself, but as far as is known ever made any attempt to do so.

10 She has been fugacious during excitement and cherishes ill feeling against those who have offended her.

11

12

13 She has been in Dartmoor Asylum for three years.

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of her duties and position: It is still probable that her symptoms originate in hysterical mania engrafted upon a system impaired by excess and vitiated by syphilis. Suspicious having arisen that her refusal of food was not only voluntary but premeditated with the design of inducing orgasm during the writhings and struggles that her conduct rendered inevitable during the previous arrangements and for the purpose of securing the presence and contact of the Medical Officers: The matron and female attendants have been instructed in the use of the feeding apparatus and since their success all resistance has been abandoned and the patient is now regaining her original plump and rosy aspect after a season of obstinate fasting.

1 June 1857.

The past season has witnessed repetition of the manifestations so often detailed. The exactitude with which these scenes are reproduced has excited surprise. They occur invariably when there is a change in the medical staff. There is some insignificant & absurd source of umbrage there is recrimination, there is ophthalmia real or pretended, there is a diminution in the quantity of food taken, there is deep and inimitable antipathy to the matron. There is total abstinence, there is a frightful struggle when compulsory feeding is resorted to, the mouth is found replete with pins and needles: every energy is exerted to reject the fluids introduced into the stomach & generally the next meal is taken without comment or repugnance & her ordinary & rather agreeable manner is resumed. She has recently entered into a compact with the Medical Superintendent to the effect that if for three months she resists all tendencies to irritability, takes nourishment, continues industrious & courteous & friendly she shall be restored to liberty. There has been one slight infraction of these conditions, but upon the whole, she is exercising greater self control.

23rd July /57

Remond

No 393

December 1854

The first stage of this form of hoty white in the
latter was marked by great contentment & confidence
by an unqualified & meek resignation to old age &
death: by self gratulation that she had reached a
stage of rest & by gratitude for every service rendered
The second stage which was contemporaneous with a
sibilant manhood was a nearer approach to mental
insoundness & comprised a great disregard to
cleanliness, solace, bold mendacity as to her own
modest demeanour & the preceding of those around &
imitability of temper. The third stage realized the
original description furnished of the case. The patient
not merely suspected the motives of all around her
but drew her confidence from them, loudly exclaimed
against their ~~invidious~~ ^{intentional} & envenomed, & became full
of suspicions, silent, from this state she may be said
to have slumbered into profound sleep & death
She actually fell from meningitis & tubercles of the
brain to action & hypothetically from advance of the
vascular tissue of the brain

Diagn

- 10 He has become violent when his unreasonable wishes are opposed: and when his nocturnal perambulations have been prevented
- 11 His mother was for about four years in a state of melancholia
- 12 A few leeches and two blisters have been applied to the head This measure was adopted This measure was adopted from the suspicion that some injury to the Brain might have resulted from the blows inflicted
- 13 Changes in manner and deportment have observed for many months. He never has been in an Asylum

1 June 1855

The mental phenomena in this case have been observed to depend upon Diabetes: and in consequence of the views advocated by Dr. Goulden as to the connection of that disease in certain cases with blood on the head: the patient's occiput, was repeatedly blistered and saline purgatives were exhibited. No change having occurred from a long continued perseverance in these measures: it was conceived expedient to treat the physical affection as if strumous origin and *Uterine* was tried. Failure having attended this plan Bennett was resorted to Infuse Calomel being prescribed as common drink. Latterly the treatment has consisted in the use of Dover's powder and in restricting the patient to animal food. A decided impression has been made upon the assimilative functions: the urine although of still high specific gravity is now secreted in quantities: the patient is robust and ruddy there is no thirst no inordinate appetite no ailment of any kind - This amendment may in part be attributed to exercise and exertion in the trucking field. Slight persuasion was required to induce the patient to overcome his lethargy even when encouraged by genial weather: but since he

Admitted
11 July 1854

N^o 304

- John Irving At 28 Unmarried. A Stone Mason received a plain education of quiet but excitable and perhaps overbearing disposition
- 2 "Predisposition, suspected to be hereditary: a passionate impetuous temper: exuberant self-esteem [Diabetes] exciting cause of same [Diabetes] aggravated possibly but not very probably blows on head by a stick received some months ago"
 - 3 "Both elevation and depression of spirits: great thirst: voracious appetite and immoderate flow of urine": preceded the disease
 - 4 Not subject to Epilepsy. He received blows on the head some time since said to be severe but which were unattended with constitutional consequences
 - 5 The patient seems to labor under a modification of fatuity
 - 6 The external senses are unimpaired. Appetite keen: digestion and evacuations from Bowels natural Urine saccharine About 530 fluid ounces voided during the 24 hours previous to admission -
 - 7 This is the first attack and came on gradually.
 - 8 His disposition is variable: his memory impaired his attention defective, his expression vacant: he is disposed to wander from home and is vigilant. Some weeks ago he imagined himself the Earl of Galloway: that he was about to succeed to the Kingdom of Man and actually assumed the title of Sir George Heron - He likewise imagined that he saw individuals who were actually in Australia and that his brother who died a natural death had been murdered by some of his neighbours
 - 9 There is no tendency to commit suicide.

No 395

Admitted July 1854

Helen St Donald lat 50 (Mania) wife of Lushington
she can read & write

- 2
- 3 As the repetition of the Mania the temper became irritible
- 4 The patient has been subject to Epilepsy
- 5 The patient labours under Anxieties (Melancholia)
- 6 The external senses are acute: the appetite voracious
B torpid R natural
- 7 This is the first attack
- 8 She is afraid of poverty. She is restless through the night
& watches the approach of individuals who come to
amuse her or actuated by sinister designs she cannot
explain
- 9 There has been no attempt to commit suicide
- 10 She has been violent & destructive but is said to
harbour no malicious designs
- 11 No hereditary tendency to insanity seen in her family
- 12 No treatment has been adopted
- 13 She has been insane for about two years but has
not been secluded until now

22 Nov 1854

The patient presents a full eye & a florid countenance
is gentle & respectful in her manner so that her degeneration
is not so obvious as in other cases. She wishes to
return home: her volunteered promise to
amuse some: she attempts to be cheerful & try to amuse
while her mamma & other solicitations for sympathy
& society from her companions during the night & her
approaching them fails when denied all other forms
of consolation: long maintained the persistence of

has joined the laborers he has expressed no regret at the effort. There is a corresponding amelioration in his mental malady. He is still a taciturn unsocial & uncourteous person: but he is much more communicative sometimes even cheerful, he appears to have abandoned his delusions as to elevated rank and occasionally joins briefly in conversation of a general nature. He is noticed to smile during worship and at other inappropriate seasons from internal suggestions -

8 November 1853

The permanence of the symptoms detailed in last report: the desire of the patient, if so sluggish a disposition could be supposed to originate so active a principle: and the earnest wishes of his friends appeared to justify the experiment of liberation formerly contemplated. Pains and in different the event approached and occurred but failed to elicit an expression of joy or gratulation or any observation except an assent to the expediency of the arrangement and his own occurrence.

Discharged

Admitted Hugh McPhie Cat 40 Married + his children
 19 July 1854 A Labourer

2 This mental disease is traced to starvation

3

4

5 The patient appears to labour under superstitious (Mania)

6 The patient abstains from food

7 This is the second attack. The first occurred eight years
 ago

8 The patient is reported to be sleepless & liable
 to paroxysms of violence. He is described as
 carrying the food given to him for his support
 in the earth

9 He manifests no disposition to commit suicide

10 When excited he breaks windows & tears clothes
 if opposed at these times is pugnacious

11

12

13 He has passed the last fortnight in the Kendal Asylum
 Jail & was formerly in an Asylum but it is
 not known where

24 October 1854 In the fragmentary details obtained from various sources
 of this man's antecedents he is described as in a state
 of extreme destitution and in constant dread that his
 family would die of starvation & yet as carrying the
 supplies of food which he obtained at about, in
 the earth in such a manner that he could not
 recover them when they were required. His slow
 revelations would, however, suggest the notion

No 295

of those morbid feelings which characterize her Malady
Lately she has slept more soundly is more capable
of continued occupation & displays hopes that without
intermission which interfered with her usefulness
& her desire to be usefull. Her husband conceives
that she is restored to health & competent to resume
the charge of his family. Anodynes & purgatives have
been found usefull

Discharged

No 997

Admitted

26 July 1854

William Laurie Aged 46 Married. A Laborer
 of fullen at pat. He can read & write

- 2 He has been very despondent for many years
- 3 He was despondent in spirit previous to the invasion of actual insanity
- 4 The patient has not been subject to Epilepsy
- 5 He labours under Melancholia
- 6 All his functions are declared to be normal
- 7 of this is the first attack
- 8 He believes that his wife & daughter have made him ill, is irritable, & violent & sleepless
- 9 There is no disposition to commit suicide
- 10 He has not offered any violence
- 11 His friends are free from all hereditary tendency to nervous disease
- 12 Gentle purgatives have been used
- 13 He has been insane for about three months but has not been confined in any Asylum

26 November 1854

The removal of all except the stimulents, which note that during the patient's temperance pledge may have been severely taken & above all, the assurance of security, of suitable treatment appeared to act beneficially at once & to restore the patient to equanimity & hope. Transitory feelings of despondency & anxiety, generally accompanied by headache & vertigo occasionally resumed. But the patient has gradually but rapidly lost of all religious despondency & doubt & is now as robust & self-reliant in mind as he is in constitution

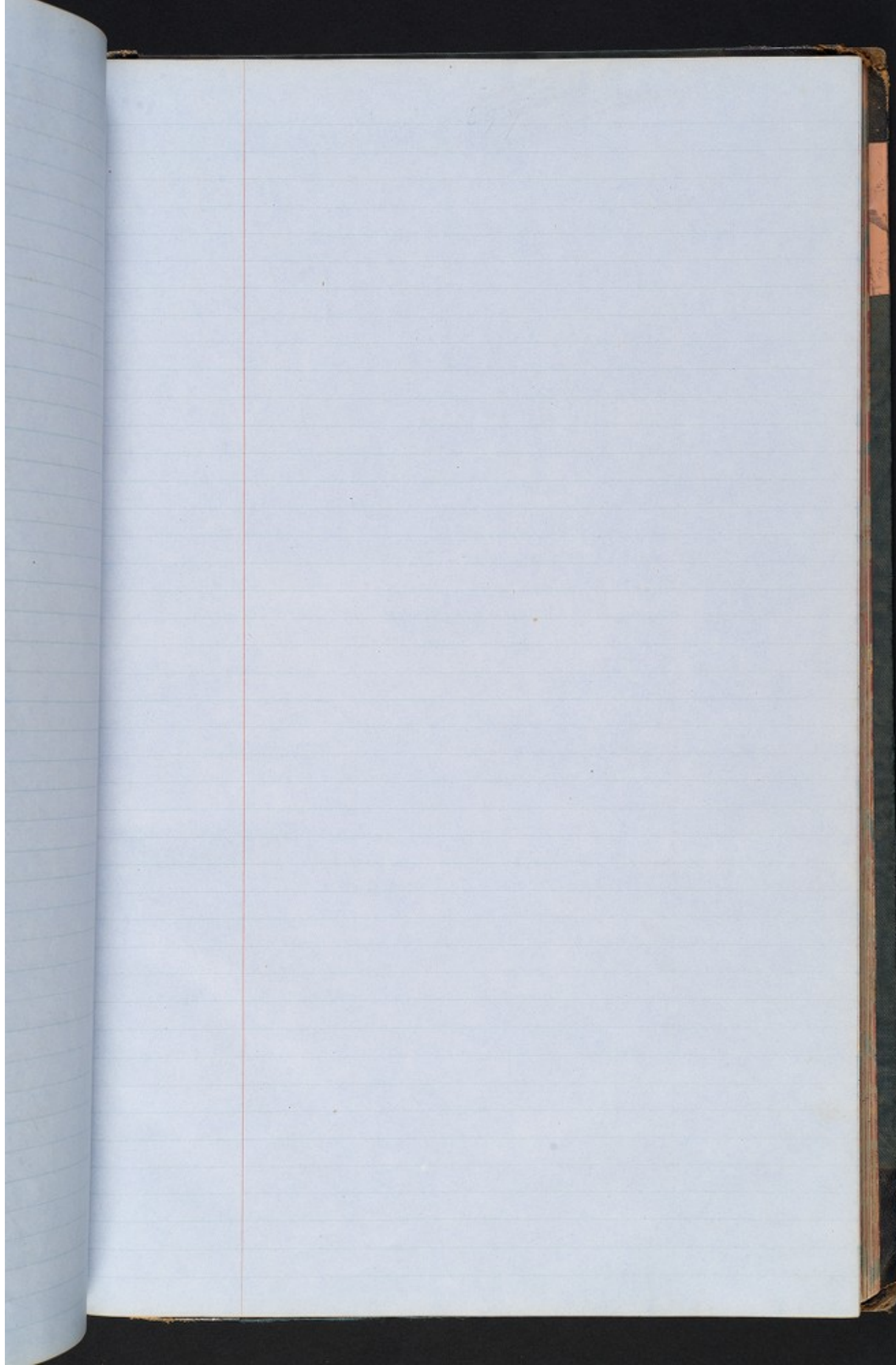
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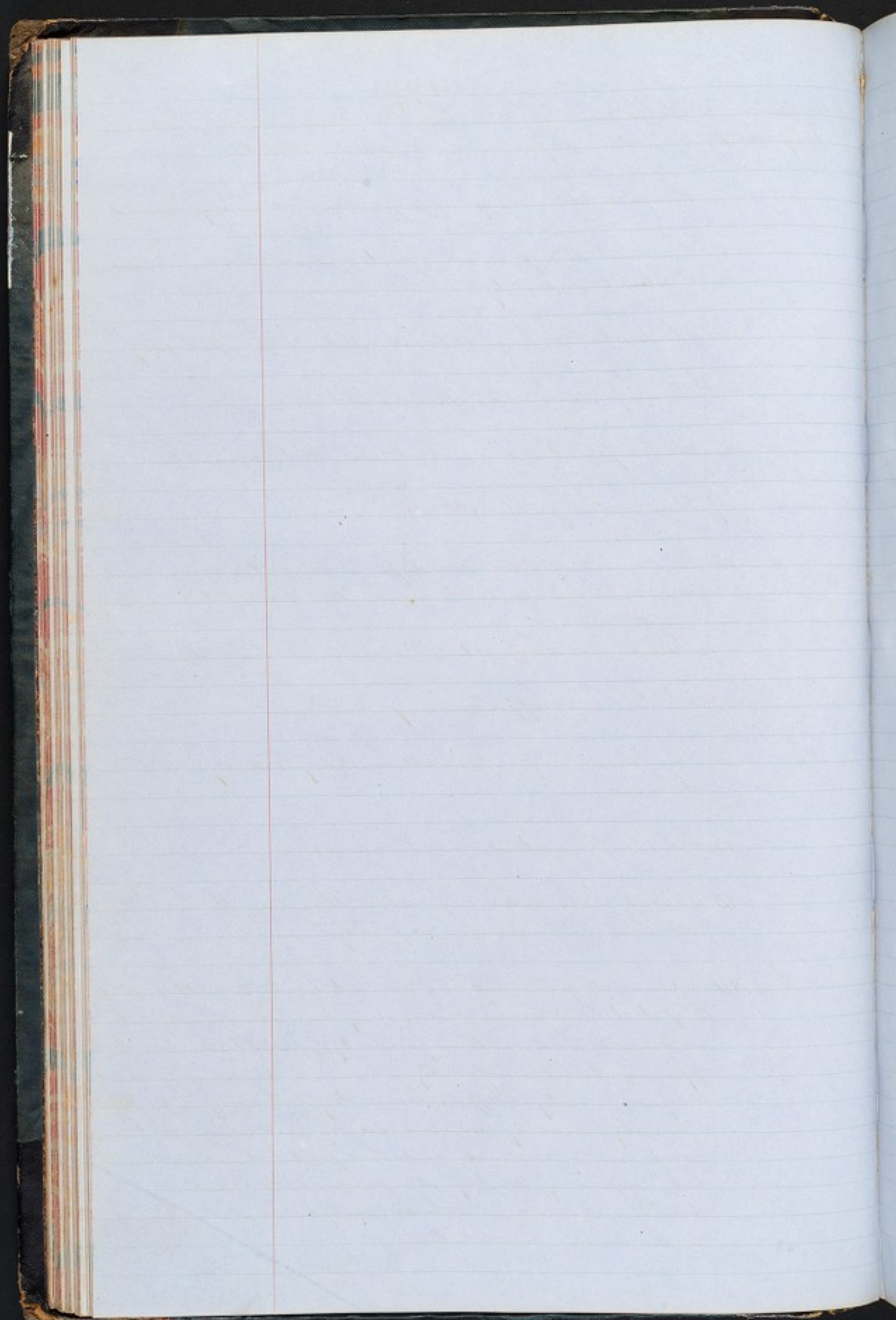
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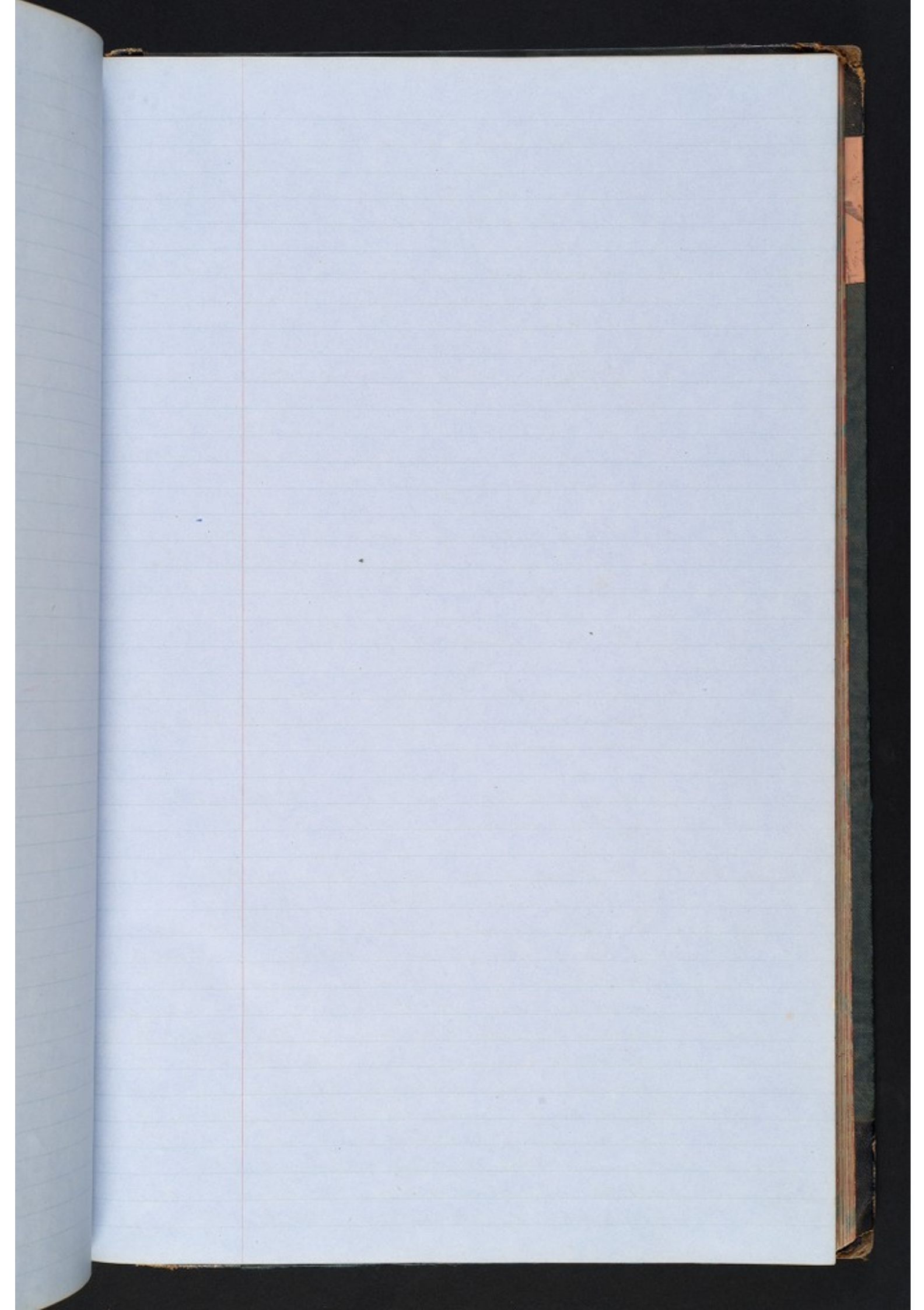
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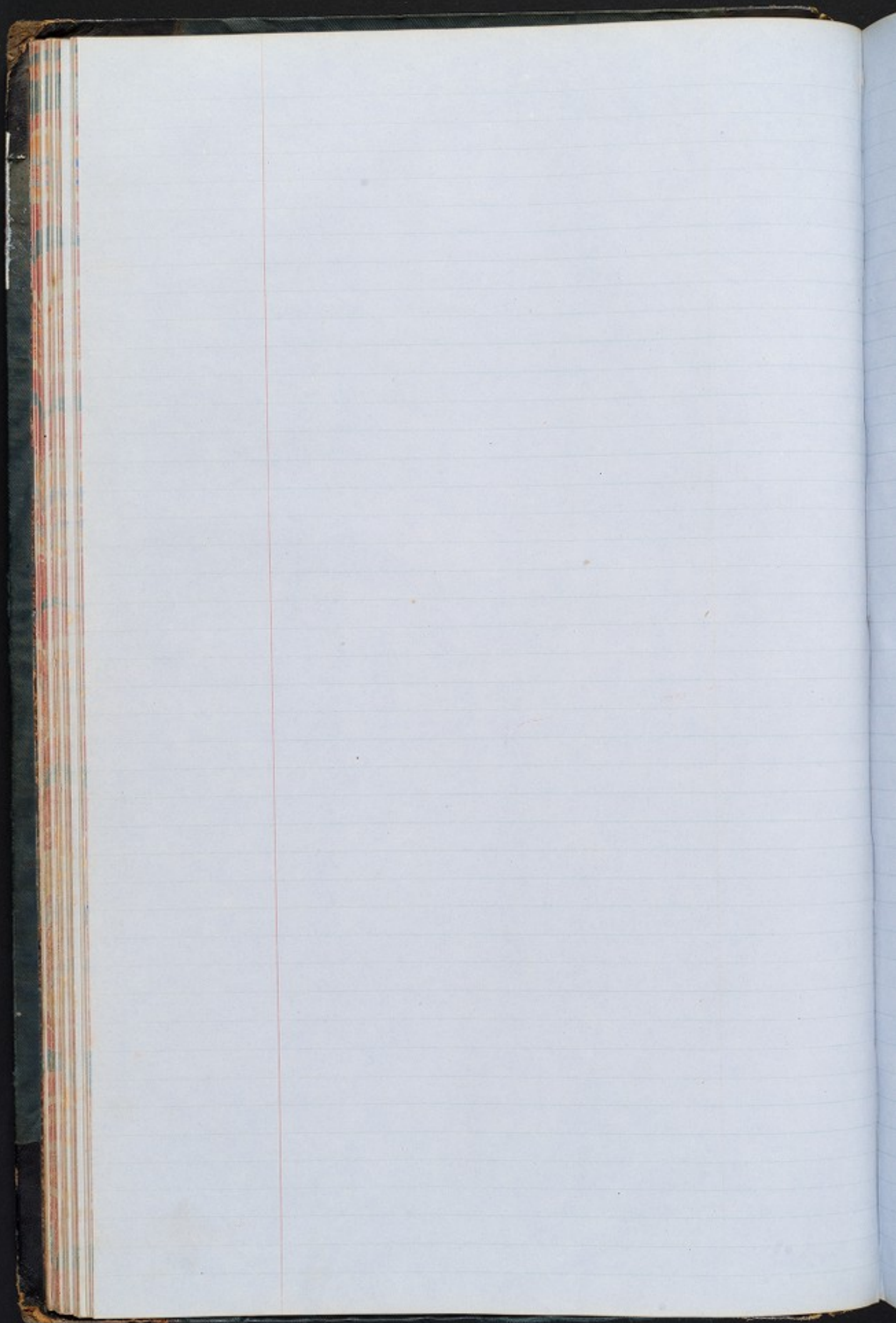
that his Mental confusion is partly owing to prostration
His insanity certainly followed an altercation with
his priest: she is now distinguished between the total
self reliance of a reformed & the implicit obedience of an
obedient faith said to be founded upon divine
rights. There was in addition to this antagonism
certain suppositions obnoxious which belonged to
rather of the capital principles every one operated in
religion. He not only appeared to address Deity
on all occasions before but spoke to any of his creatures
after the King the sign of the cross. But he was the
served gazing up at the sky while walking in
the yard with an intention of ascension by which
could depend only upon extrinsic devotion or doctrine
the knowledge of his holiness and defectiveness, but must
consequently be difficult to determine his progress
from incoherence & stupidity but judging from his words
from the total change in his habits & deportment
his avoidance of all religious & controversial topics
his contentment & cheerfulness he is concerned to be
properly well. His Convalescence has depended
chiefly upon abundance of healthy movement & the
occupations which he usually pursued as a boy

Discharged









or should it supervene it is momentary.

IV. They are however succeeded by considerable mental activity which rouses all her maternal affections: Excites a strong desire to return home which is not displayed under other circumstances, a conviction that she is so far recovered as to undertake the charge of her family and prompts the transmission of letters to the Inspector of Poor upon the subject. It is said that she is agitated when children approach her, but this statement requires its confirmation. An attempt has been made to restore the uterine functions by the use of the Tinct. Mus. Ferri, and by local depletion

1 June 1856

The catyplon umbilicus was exhibited for five months in this case. The convulsive attacks were less frequent during the experiment but they did not cease, and have again returned with their former frequency & intensity. They are more formidable than when originally observed but even now more resemble syncope than epilepsy pass rapidly off, and are not succeeded by Coma but a state of unconsciousness during which the patient is busily engaged in arranging her dress, is intolerant of interference or assistance and is evidently unable to recognise persons around her. She has not been observed to become excited or to betray any appreciable emotion when in the presence of children.

Her aspect is blooming and fresh and she is a most willing and efficient assistant in the gallery.

18 May 1857

The frequency of this patients convulsive attacks has manifestly diminished. The great gentleness & kindness of her manner, the absence of all the indications of derangement except for a few minutes subsequent to the occurrence of a fit. Her unremitting industry & competency to conduct the ordinary affairs of life, have induced the parochial Authorities to place her again at liberty. She carries

(28)

Admitted
28 July 1854

N^o 398

Jane M^{rs} Knight. At 38 Married

- 4 The patient has been subject to a convulsive disease since the invasion of Insanity
- 5 "The prominent symptoms have been to destroy life. She is supposed to have killed two of her own children
- 6 The physical condition of the patient is reported to be Normal
- 7 There is an exacerbation every fourteen days; but no distinct paroxysms -
- 8 She manifests a disposition to attack young children and is said to have destroyed two of her own
- 9 She has attempted to hang herself
- 10 She is excited by seeing her children; would destroy them and would destroy furniture by burning -
- 11 The patient has been insane for five years; but has never been secluded

1 June 1855

M^{rs} M may be viewed in three aspects.

- I. She is calm, gentle, shy, industrious.
- II. She is seized repeatedly by slight attacks of loss of consciousness and vertigo of extremely brief duration which may or may not be accompanied with tremors or slight convulsive movements. The patient preserves her seat & the same position during these attacks and resumes whatever she may have been engaged in at the point where she was interrupted and as if nothing had happened and with a total ignorance that anything had happened.
- III. The convulsions are sometimes severe affect the whole body but are rarely followed by coma.

good wishes of

with her the sympathy and good wishes of all
her associates -

Admitted

18 August 1854

No 399

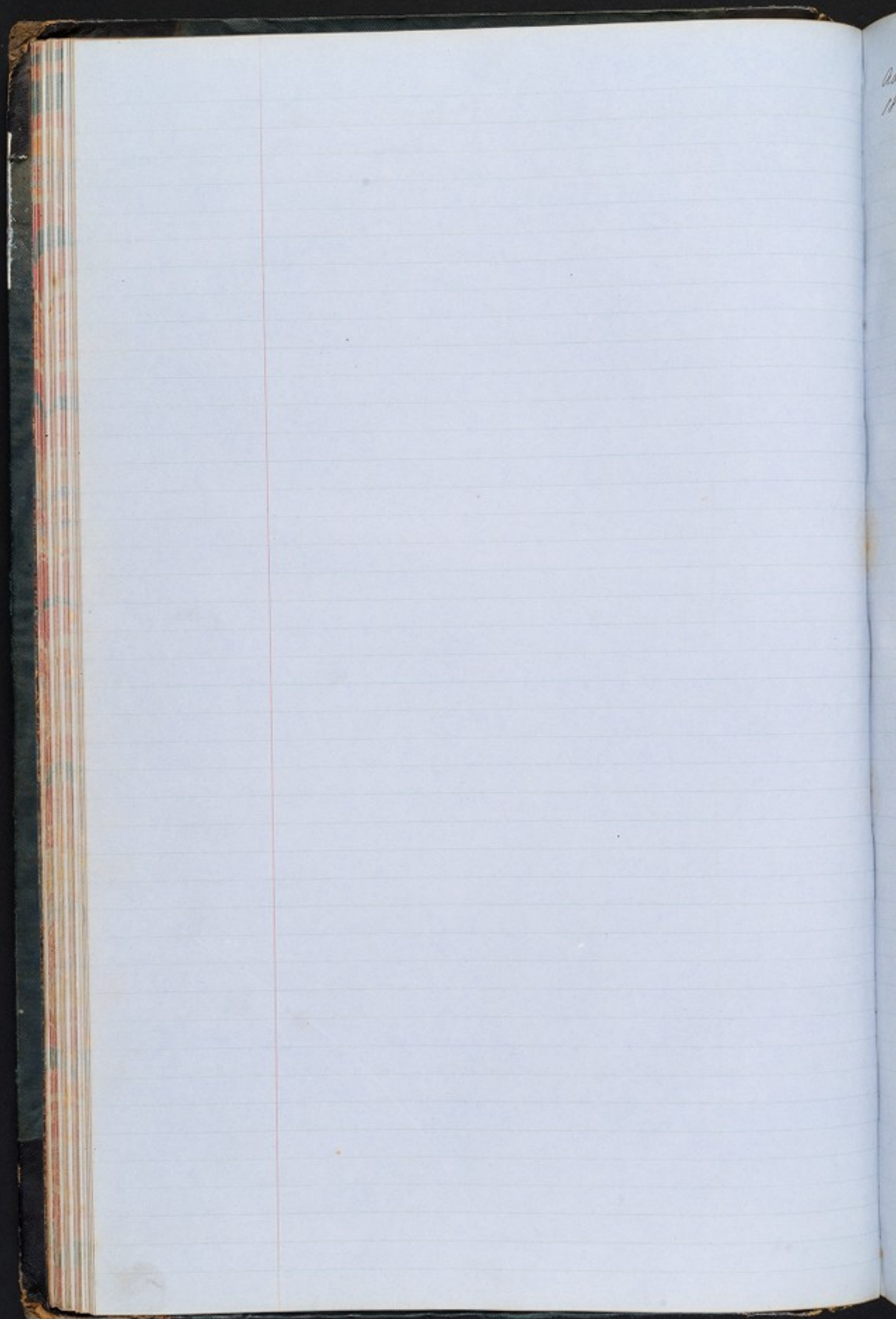
29

David Cowieson. At 36. Married and has children
A Baker. He can read and write His disposition is
quiet, his general behaviour good

- 2 The disease appears to have been excited by a
slight disagreement with an employer whom he
was about to leave
- 3 An attack is ushered in by a desire to write letters.
- 5 The patient is subject to paroxysmal periodic
mania
- 6 B. Constipated. U. abundant.
- 7 This is the fourth or fifth attack
- 8 He affects great devotion, abounds in declaration
of affection towards his wife and children
and interest in their happiness. Perseverance.
- 9 He has never attempted nor threatened to commit
suicide
- 10 It appears that he was irritated by the sight
of his wife. He is fond of conversing upon
religious topics
- 11 His father died insane and his brother is
reported to have labored under insanity
- 13 The patient has been insane for three months
He has been twice an inmate of Hill End Asylum

1 June 1856

This is a case of paroxysmal mania. The patient
was conveyed to the Asylum in a strait jacket
and by coarse, unfeeling custodians, who in
roughly transferring him from the gig allowed
him to fall breaking the right clavicle. The patient
although described as frantic permitted the
injured limb to be secured and although two
accessions of excitement occurred during the union



and exercise in the open air. He is a healthy able bodied man

1 June 1850

D. C. is at present secluded. This measure is now resorted to whenever the most trivial change in manner, the assumption of greater boldness & independence of tone even the act of correspondence with his wife, premises of the invasion of excitement and has certainly had the effect of preventing accident of modifying violence & of securing adequate information as to the evacuations and habits of the patient. The paroxysms are however much mitigated in character. Threats are rarely carried into effect and the authority of the attendants is acknowledged and respected even when excitement has arrived at its maximum. The effect of emetics was tried in arresting the symptoms: but beyond the prostration which existed during their operation and was to a certain extent incompatible with muscular exertion no benefit resulted. When last exhibited hemorrhage from the coats of the stomach ensued which although according to the patient's statement existing previously must be accepted as a contra indication. Vicious and degraded habits are still suspected to exist. His health has not suffered

1 June 1857.

For a season the return of the paroxysms of excitement in this patient appeared to be controlled & sometimes even checked by the exhibition of emetics. But the supervention of haematemesis independent of all treatment & at a period when Ipeac & Tart. Ant were withdrawn rendered such a measure inexpedient - For nine months no violence has been perpetrated. The patient may present a confident & presumptuous demeanour: he may become importunate & impertinent: but generally he is unnaturally composed. Presents a sanctimonious gravity of aspect, replies a monosyllable & moderation of modesty which contrasts strongly with the substratum of agitation and

of the bone, attended with great violence and restlessness, by means of constant watching and the exhibition of Tart. Ant, all serious evil was avoided and the limb is as serviceable as the others. The exacerbations of fury are observed to recur about once a month: to be invariably premonished by a desire to write to his wife. The production of a communication to her, abounding in extravagant expressions of admiration and affection, quotations from scriptures, and common places, and a tendency to speak more in a louder tone and in a bolder and more independent spirit when mania is established the patient is a bold, ribald, abusive: disposed to mutilate himself and injure those around. He pays great deference to the Attendant who has charge of him, and the influence was attempted to be exercised over his rebellious propensities, seclusion being dispensed with, but the experiment was only partially successful and hazardous. It is expected that the exacerbations are preceded or provoked by masturbation: during their continuance the practice is openly, & unblushingly persevered in. He is now recovering from one of his acts of self-mutilation. On the 5th May he demanded a sheet of paper but there was nothing in his manner to indicate the immediate incursion of a paroxysm. On the 6th it was discovered that he had bit off a portion of the little finger of the right hand and cast it into the bed of his companion in order to suggest the belief that he had been the perpetrator of the act: and failing in this he attempted to show that unkind words spoken to him had induced and justified the injury. The bone was bit through: but integuments were left to form a sufficient cushion and hopes are now entertained that a useful stump may be preserved. He had been treated during the continuance of violence by seclusion watching the application of stuffed gloves and the exhibition of Tart. Ant: during the interval by Arsenic & Zininc

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alteration which is suspected to have been beneath
this amenity. For during the night preceding
the observation his room may have presented
a scene of filth & devastation only consistent
with mania. He is still suspected of unnatural
practices. Although devoid of occupation, he
has not been permitted to go out except for
exercise in order to avoid the exposure to ex-
citement arising from muscular exercise. Lately
his manner has been more satisfactory.

5. Nov / 60

Removed

No 400

Amusing: but the best of late been a complete
illustrations & agreeable remarks

Discharge

Admitted

22 Aug - 1884

Mrs M. Deane (not by name) Domestic
 female of good disposition. She can read & write

2

3 The patient's present malady was ushered in by
 a febrile attack

4 The patient has had no Epileptic or other
 Convulsive affections

5 The patient labours under the Morbidity of Liver

6 The defective organs are reported to be diseased
 of this is the first attack

8

9 The entertainments afforded delight

10 She has been violent to others

11

12 Gentle purgatives have been employed

13 The disease has continued for about two months

15 November 1884

By great restlessness, convulsions & unmelancholic fits
 or chanting marked the deportment of the patient
 during the first week of her residence in the institution
 Her great & unceasing and her vehemence & positive
 propensities that it was necessary to restrain her
 by & in the embrace of a powerful attendant
 The first indication of approaching quietude was
 dejection & weeping. A desire to return home
 & to be with her sister appeared to recall her
 former Mental condition & the desire or to contribute
 to restore her capacity to control her impulses. Impatient
 to possess the omitted boon awarded her for sometimes

No 401

Successes. He was treated by cupping, warm
baths by the exhibition of Patent Potash & by
the local application of Breton Oil as a counter
irritant. The effect of the latter was decidedly
somegenuocally anesthetic. The pain seemed to
concentrate the mind to control all impulses
so tender it necessary to collect all the energies
in order to suffer. Beyond this physical action
it is probable that therapeutically the medicine
may have been useful. L.B. joined the
two Ring parties after the shooting was
healed & has continued with them ever since
an able soldier & respectable teacher.
He is still fluid & stout.

Discharged

Admitted John Hayden No 401
27 Aug 1834

No information of any kind either written or oral
has been obtained of this case

2

3

4

5 The patient labours under acute Mania

6

7 of Insult attack

8 Conceives that he has been saved by the Minister
of War & is confident of his salvation

9 He has demanded a knife yesterday & said
towards the River but has never threatened suicide

10 He is excited by conversations on religious subjects

11

12

13 The patient has been insane for two days

14 (May 1835) The disturbance of the mental faculties seen in this
case general. Although the conversation might have
justified the belief that the religious feelings were in
the ascendant & although the irritability & occasional
pugnacity & impromptu assaults upon those around
might have merited the designation of the delirium
& although the rapid attitude & variety of rage sometimes
observed might have countenanced the theory of
aberration: these transitory phenomena merely
constituted the symptoms of disease affecting
various powers or combinations of powers in

No 402

them a man, an abstract ideas a neglect of his habits are sometimes disgusting & more rarely he mutilates by rubbing or pulling the skin & scalp. In consideration of the pallor of the skin or parts of it the coldness of surface & the smallness & slowness of the pulse, he had ordered tonics [Lark & Cod Liver] exercise & occupation in the garden: but he has not improved

17 Nov. 1853.

This youth gradually emerged from the state of apparent dementia and degradation in which he had passed so long time. displayed vivacity of manner, rapidity of movement, a full appreciation of the relation in which he stood to those around, & a strong desire to be restored to his friends. There remained, however a shy stealthy aspect a disinclination to sustain intercourse with those whom he respected & whose education entitled them to his confidence and there were displayed none of those talents & acquirements which were blazed forth amid the chaos & excitement of acute Mania. He might be described as rational but not natural as if sane without being of healthy mind: as having undergone some great organic change of character involving loss of brilliancy and comprehensiveness. A slight attack of Haemoptoe preceded & followed as it was by a cough created some apprehension. A blister was applied between the shoulders & there has been no return of the bloody expectoration & no aggravation of the cough. The desire of his parents to have him under their own care, his partial restoration & the hope that time only was required in order to develop the existing intelligence into complete sanity have led to his return home

(Discharged)

No 402

Admitted 3^d of Aug^r 1834 William Riddell Aet 19 Murrum. Student of Divinity. Education liberal, Disposition amiable. Deputant Court

2 The disease is traced to excessive study

3

4 He is not subject to Epilepsy

5 The patient is affected at present with Fatuity

6 External senses unimpaired to be "distracted" appetite irregular P & R normal

7 This is the same attack

8

9 There is no periodical tendency present

10 He has been violent

11 His father was afflicted with Melancholia

12

13 He was formerly an inmate of the Cuckoo Nest the

1 June 1835 Hopes are still entertained that this youth may be preserved in the "stupidity" of French authors not in fatuity but the evidence of intellectual dullness beneath the boisterous gait, the vacant dwelling stare, & the mutinous insolence & depreciation is very striking & occurs at short intervals. It consists in the patient looking at a book, reading a word held by another person in declaiming from memory or from the pages of some Poet & especially of Sir W. Scott: in jumping some of the first compressed by his father in weeping and unprepared exclamations that he is worse

Admitted

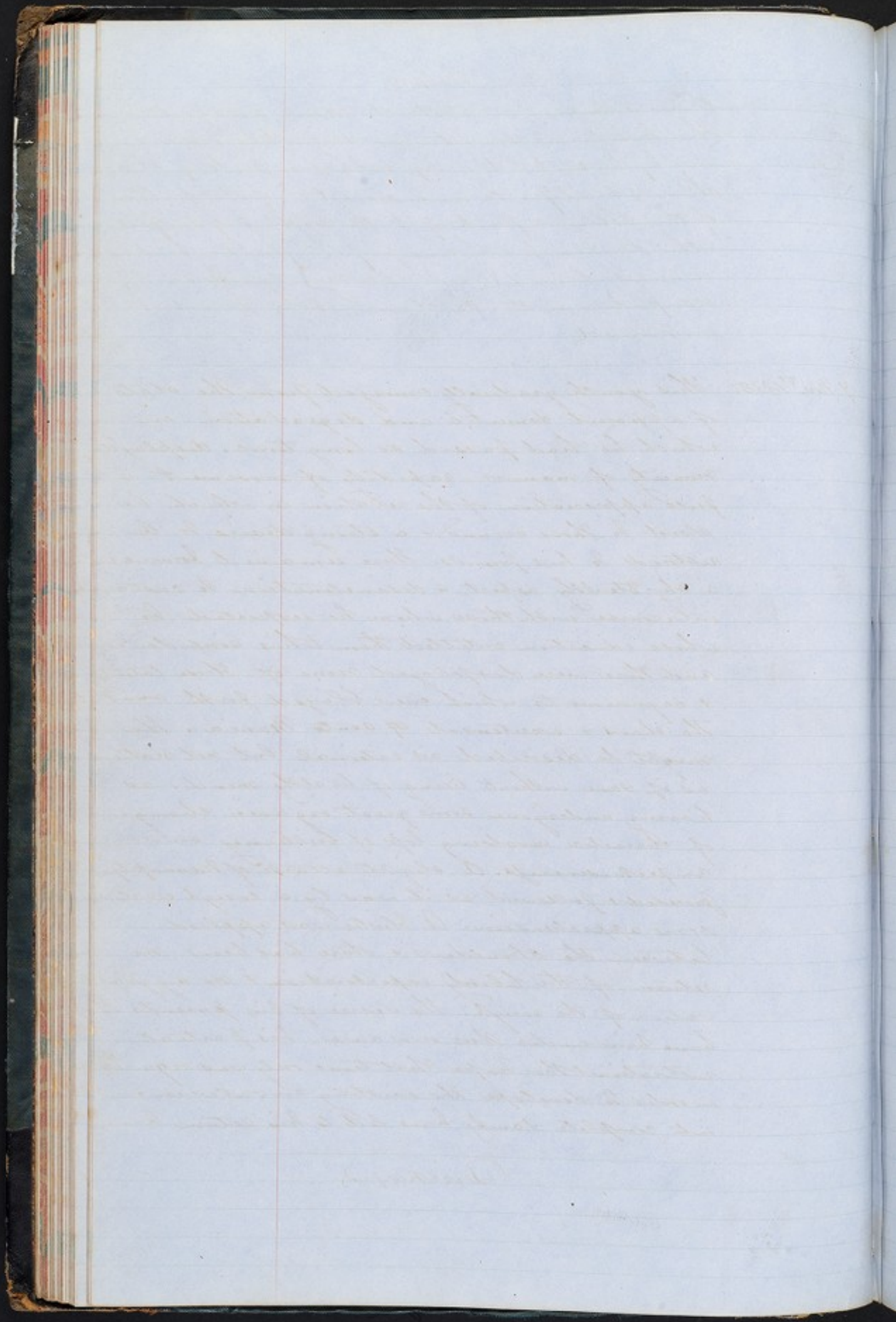
N^o 403

33

29 Aug 1854
Archibald
Mellar

At 34 Unmarried. A cotton spinner until he reached the age of 17. Of irregular deportment but mild disposition in the intervals of his disease

- 2 The insanity is attributed to long continued Epileptic Fits.
- 3 The disease was attributed to depression and irritability
- 4 The label under Epilepsy
- 5 The patient labours under mania, Epileptica. The paroxysms of which are said to be regulated by the state of the Moon and the changes of the weather
- 6 The external senses, especially hearing are acute. The physical condition is in all respects normal.
- 7 His first attack of insanity occurred seventeen years ago contemporaneously with epilepsy. The succeeding attacks have been very numerous and are increasing
- 8 The patient is often afraid of being poisoned. He repeats a single sentence for hours together and at the cessation of a series of convulsions is restless and sleepless
- 9 He has demanded a Knife for the purpose of committing suicide, but has never made the attempt
- 10 The patient is obstinate and selfwilled and has attempted to injure others by casting stones
- 11 He has a sister partially imbecile but who is employed in a factory
- 12 Morphia has been exhibited during the maniacal excitement in conjunction with Tart. Ant, a little Camomel



friend of friendship and fought valiantly and
 resolutely. These ebullitions occur most frequently
 immediately after leaving bed. A visit from a
 brother produced a pleasurable impression.
 but in what that differed from the gentle
 excitement which marks his salutation of
 any one who addresses him cannot be affirmed.
 He is a large boned, powerful man

1 June 1857.

A. M. sometimes starts from the reverie in
 which his life is spent, when not working in
 convulsion or plunged in the coma which succeeds
 seizes a chair or stool or wrenches a table into
 pieces, attacks the first opponent he can find
 inflicts what injury he can & would in the
 excitement of the blind impulse by which he
 is actuated destroy life, were he not held
 until the paroxysm subsides. While still subject
 to convulsions they occur at long intervals &
 are in many instances represented by the exacer-
 bations described, by more restlessness, by tremor
 or even by profound sleep. Fury appears generally
 to be the analogue or substitute when the muscular
 affection has been long suspended. The fatuity
 of the patient is more profound

Removed

16 Nov 1860

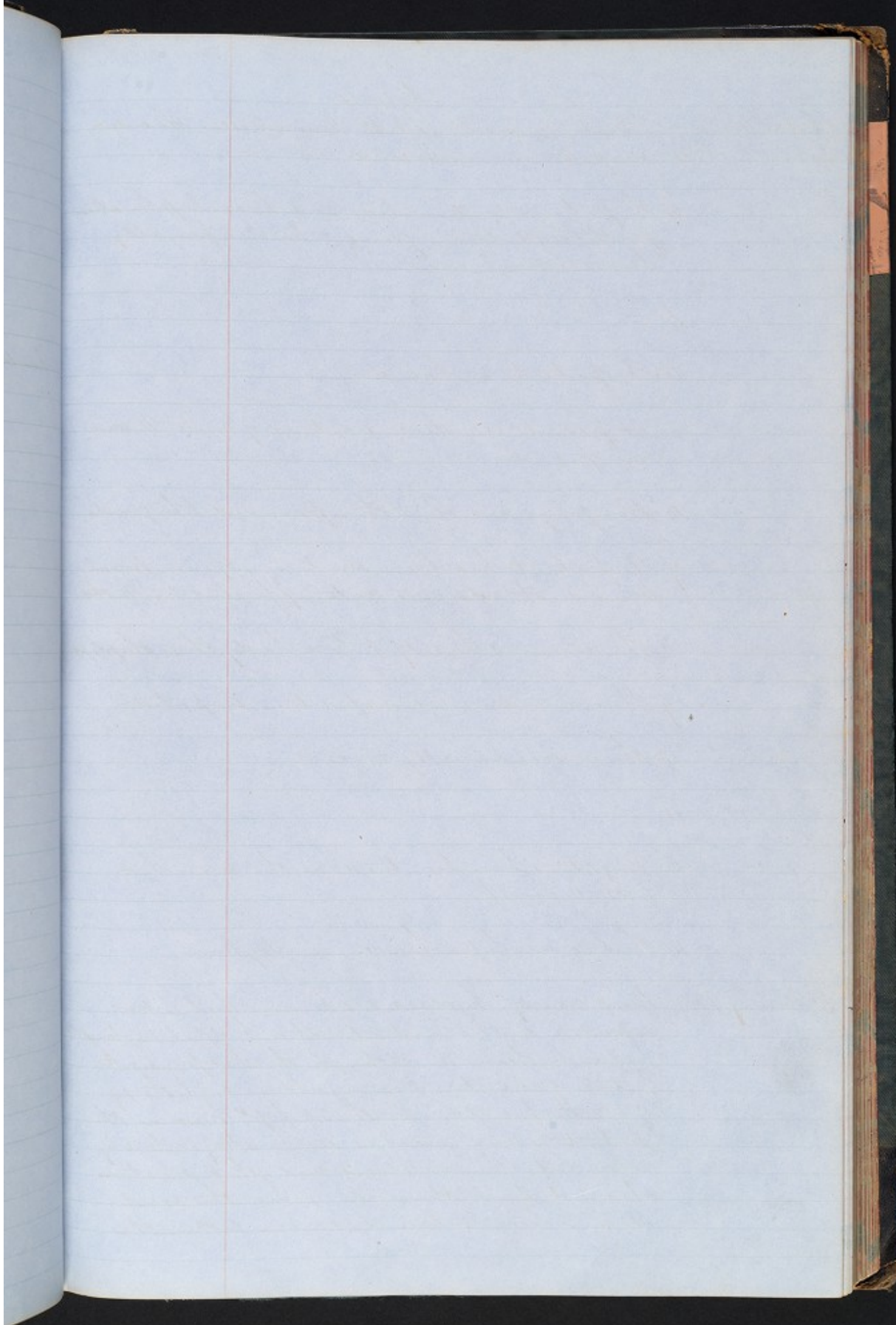
13 He has been insane for seventeen years but has never been in any asylum

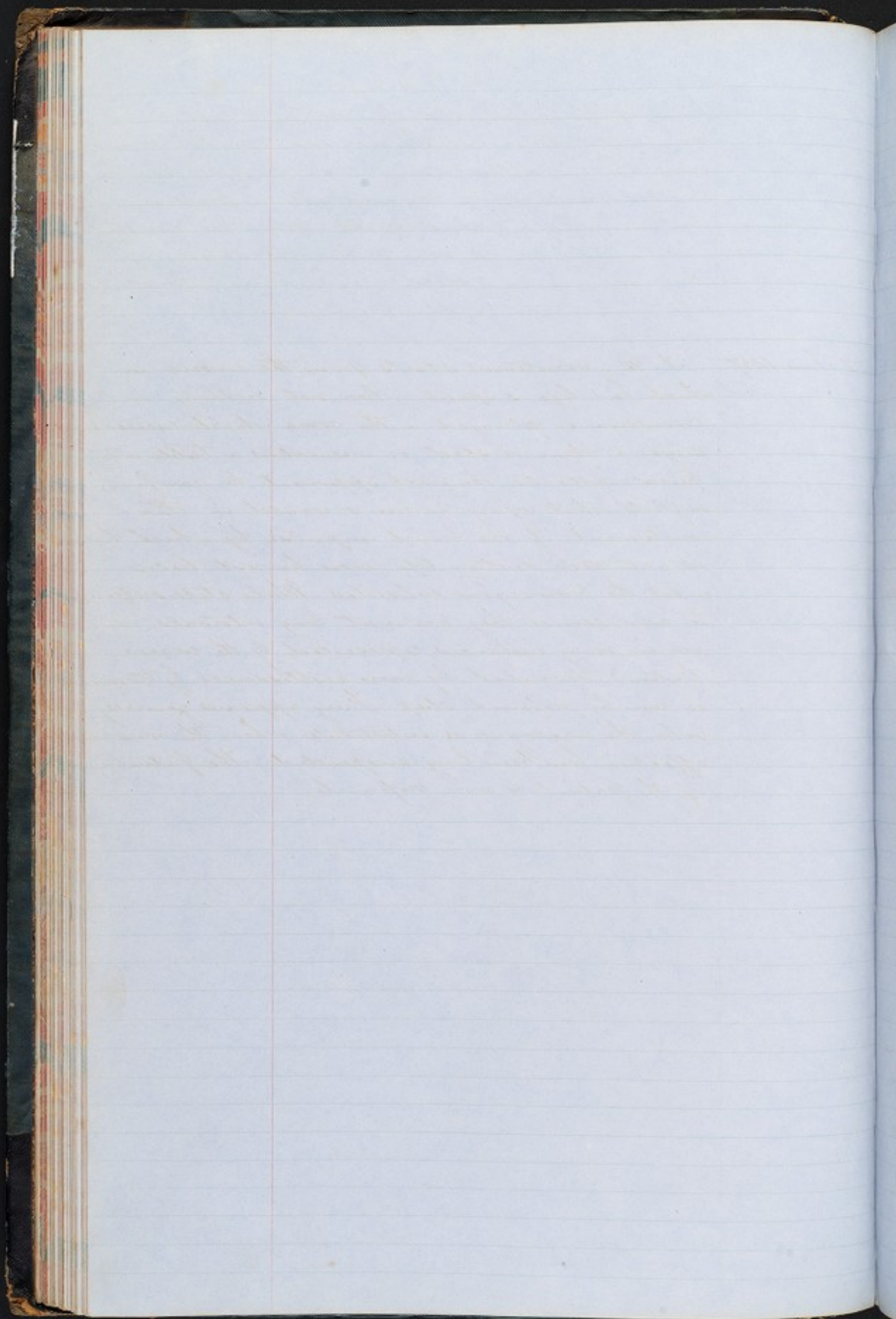
1 June 1855

This epileptic was admitted a tall, gaunt emaciated imbecile, bearing proofs in abraded wrists and contractions and fungoid excrescences and abscissions of the fingers of the left hand of long continued restraint. He is now in good health, plump in figure, smiling in countenance. The sores on the finger joints have cicatrized and an effort is making by the introduction of a rounded piece of wood in the palm of the hand to overcome the contraction before adverted to so far as to increase the capacity for grasping small objects. With these exceptions no change has been effected in the condition of the patient. He is incoherent, but amid his chaos of language avows that his thoughts are directed towards duty; he is ever addressing some object as God and latterly the roll of wood bandaged into his hand has been his fetish - The convulsive attacks are generally very slight, sometimes amounting to nothing more than loss of consciousness & vibratory movement of the head. At other times they are severe: a number occur in succession and the patient becomes excited speaks excessively strikes the wall and much resembles a person in a state of intoxication. In truth he can be persuaded that he has been drinking.

1 June 1856

The Oxyd of Zinc has been administered for several months to this patient but without producing any appreciable results. The convulsive attacks stand in the same relation to the mental imbecility: and no new feature can be discovered in either. Mania is occasionally suddenly developed and defiance and destruction are hurled at whatever opposes his progress or encounters him. He recently dismembered the bench upon which he was seated, shouldered a fragment assaulted the attendant with whom he is generally upon





No 404

scope of a pen Reuel & untramedt under the
the hat Palup not employed

Discharged

Apr 4 04

Admitted Janet Campbell At 52 Dumfriess. Her
 Fortnight = 1884 occupation & cannot read

2. The patient is described as "a hysteric female
 for the last seven years who occasionally
 becomes dumb & mute"

3

4. The patient is lame

5. At present all the indications of acute Mania
 are present

6. Her physical health is pronounced to be good
 if the patient has been similarly affected several
 times with intervals continuing for about two months

8. She conceives herself to be a Lady, she is plethoric

9. There is no suicidal disposition suspected

10. She is occasionally violent

11

12. Purgatives have been tried in this case but
 without success

13. She has once before been in an Asylum

31 January 1885 Great vanity, hysterical & amorous feelings were
 expected in this patient: traces of such conduct
 could be observed: although the most prominent
 feature of alienation was in fact the gloomy
 of all the families. On the 29th of Nov. the
 patient became querulous & declamatory & extremely
 vehement. The excitement was of short duration
 but not since occurred. Since this event
 she has been calm & rational within the

Admitted
4 Sept. 1854
Matthew
Turney

N^o 105

At Manid, a labourer. Vide Case. No
particulars have been given of this case.

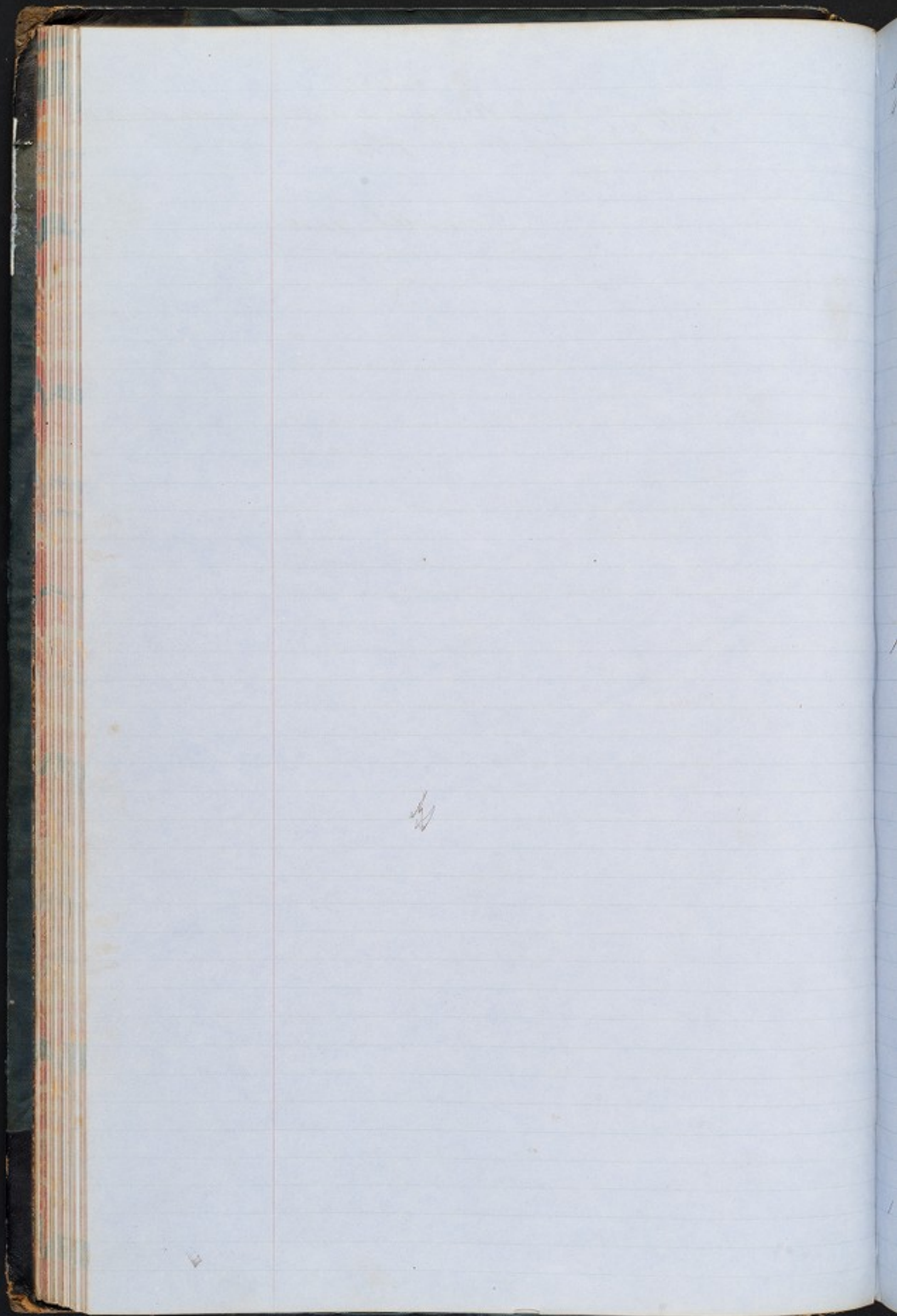
- 4 Chorea, or Vertigo, or a union of both of these
affections, is well marked
- 5 It is affirmed that the patient has exhibited
symptoms of Melancholia
- 7 This is at least the second attack
- 9 He has attempted to destroy himself by
drowning
- 10 The patient has been cruel to his wife.
- 11 There is a strong predisposition to mental and
nervous disease in the patient's family

1 June 1855

This patient was secluded for some time after
admission as coming from an infected Town
When allowed to walk about, it was found that
he displayed a great tendency to fall forwards
walked rapidly, and with a stoop in the same
direction - These symptoms have passed away
and he now walks steadily and upright, display
no illusions nor absurdities and is full & plethoric
in habit. He has however, during his present
seclusion shown less amenity and complacency
of temper is apt to burst forth in loud and
harsh paroxysms of laughter and has firmly
and obstinately refused to engage in work
This refusal may be dictated by a dread that
compliance may be regarded as tantamount
to convalescence and consequent dismissal
It is certain that he has acquired a strong
predilection for the indolence and shelter
secured in such a community as this

1 June 1856

This patient has passed another year of
tranquillity, indolence and ease. His present is
scarcely recognised, except when he complains



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generally at the instigation of another of the scarcity or the quality of the provisions. His progression is less volubly and his frame is robust.

1 June 1857

During Spring this man complained of great aggravation of the vertiginous feelings to which he is at all times subject. The sensation was chiefly experienced on quitting the horizontal posture or on rising from his seat. So the observer the condition did not consist merely in diminished control of the power of preserving his equilibrium but in an inability to regulate his muscular movements and to perform any voluntary act. He could not clothe himself in the morning & scarcely feed himself at meals: although the capacity to regulate as well as to restrict the movements of the limbs increased as the day advanced - He was ordered a course of purgatives which did not afford relief in his own estimation as upon former occasions. Subsequently he was prescribed Cayd of Iria. He has now recovered his accustomed powers: and the moral side of his condition presents no new features, except that without apparent cause he becomes sullen & fasts for a day or two -

23 July 62

Died

Admitted 18 Sept 1884 ^{No 406} Mrs. Matthews (at 48 Unmarried. A simple case of irregular habits

Vide Case Vol
No information has been given as to the case

2

3

4 She is subject to hysterical laughter

5 The patient labours under Mania

6

7 This is the second attack

8

9 She displays no intention to commit suicide.

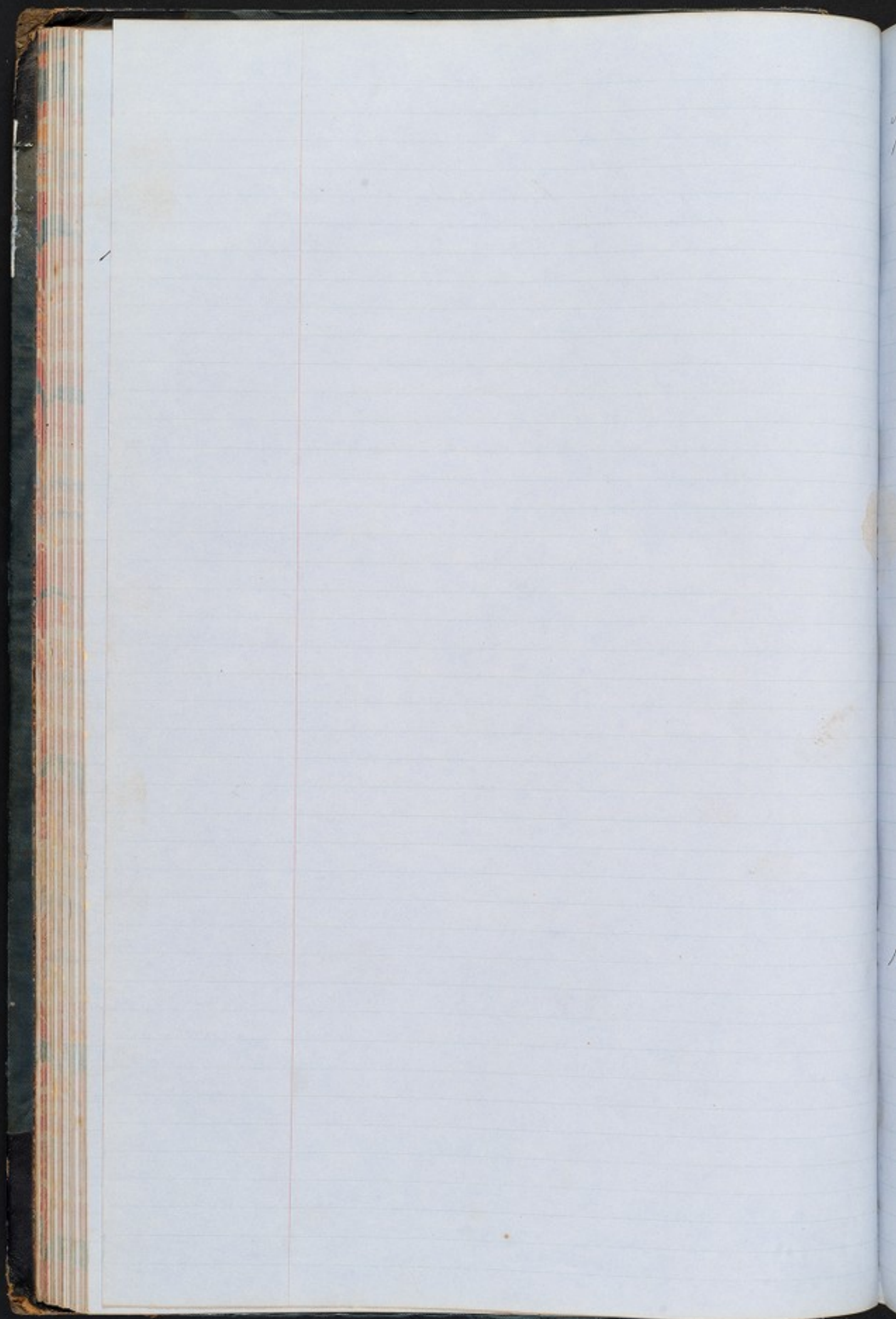
10

11

12

13

15 May 1885 Paroxysms of unmoderate laughter which last for the
from no appreciable cause or from inadequate causes
or under circumstances calculated to suggest some
regret which continued for hours or even for days &
conditions of irritability followed sometimes by violence
or by vehemence & such intemperance of language
as demanded temporary seclusion here chiefly
characterized the woman's Malady while those wild
& uncontrollable exhalations were it is supposed
generally, impulsive & involuntary. The patient had
a keen sense of the ludicrous: extracted from the
from every source that was susceptible of

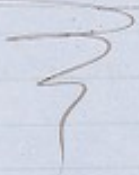


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No 406

of being regarded in a ridiculous point of view
or of being distorted from the obvious and plain
meaning. She appeared to derive benefit from the
use of No. Valerian but was infinitely more indebted
to the arduous duties of the kitchen for the relief
& arresting the morbid solution of which she had
the spirit. She is now a calm & well disposed
although penitent woman

Discharged



to 400/

for which he has formerly distinguished

Discharge

Admitted ^{W. Boston} Robert Turner Oct 19 Ann. med. Coll. South
27 Sept 1854 of ordinary education

3 The disease is referred to allow on the head & ill
treatment from his fellow workmen

3

4 The patient has not suffered from Epilepsy

5 The patient is described as having suffered in an
intermittent excitement depression

10

if this is at least the second attack

8

9 He upon one occasion tried to choke himself

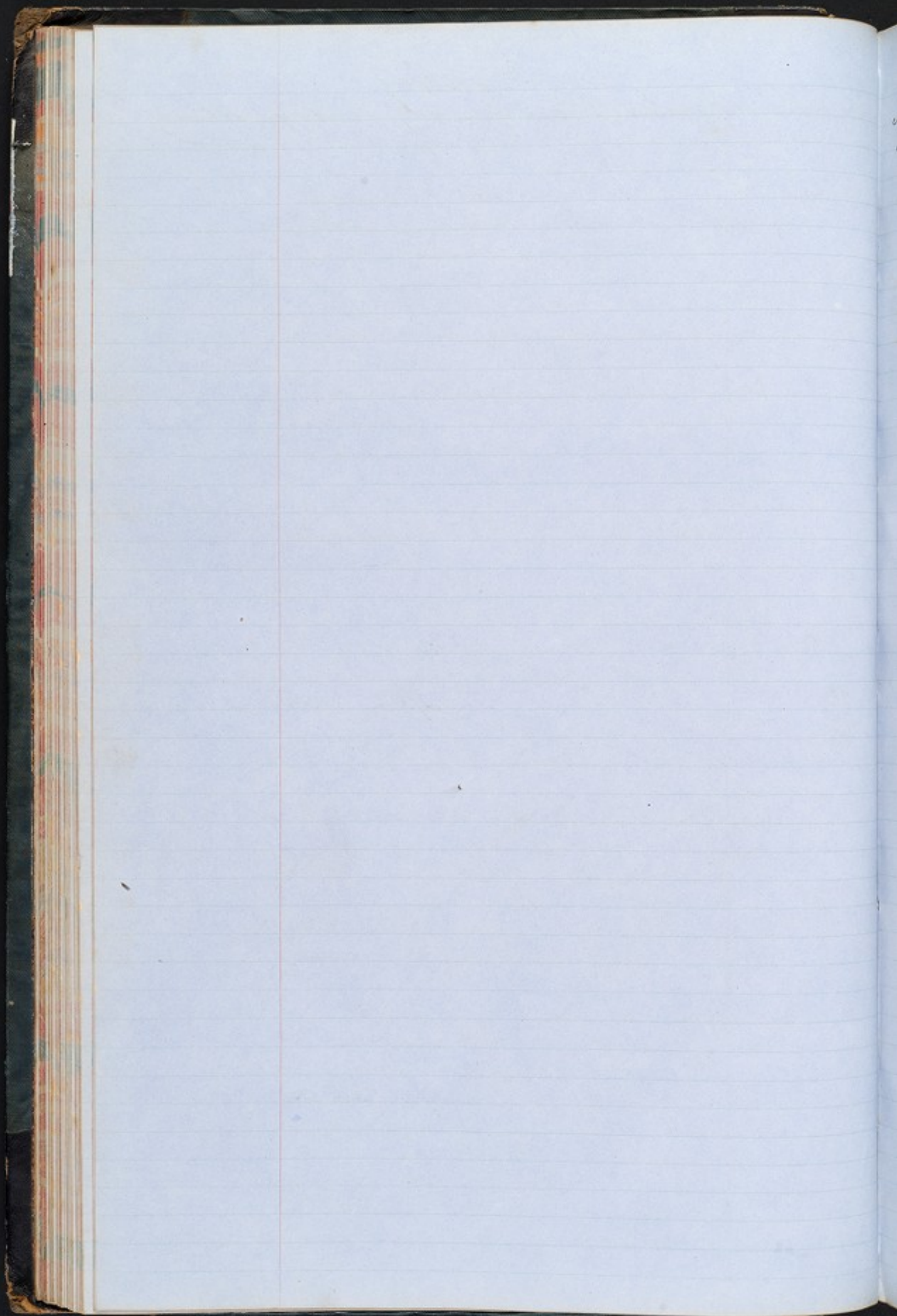
10 He is quiet

11 His father is described as nervous & intemperate

12. Fulsivision & pulsivee primum but the cold
applications to the head have been successful
in producing present quietude

13 It is stated that he has been insane for
fourteen days

10 Nov 1854 The only remains of alienation detectable in the
patient was torpidity & infulbement. He sat
for a time gazing most fully around as if in
search of familiar objects or the encouragement
& assistance he formerly obtained. These were
sensed at length secured & he exhibited the
falsification & holiness of recovered confidence
He then voluntarily employed in his present
all the qualities of industry & gentleness



No 408

10 Nov 1854

2 Oct. L. H. examined Alvanus founds in upper portion
part of left side of chest the position superior third
of which gives no respiratory sound but emits vocal
Cannon - Broncho pneumonia. This he supposed from
times idiopathic Pneumonia or from the delirium of fever
attending the chest affection. Upon this original
Memorandum were the prognosis & principles of treatment
founded. The chest was treated to the fullest extent
of expectorants & anodynes exhibited. As the affection
of the lungs subsided the mental manifestations
improved. No exacerbations of excitement were
interposed: the tremor & agitation & apprehension of
evil gave place to calm & contentment & I help
the patient put a shrewd & sagacious person
& surprised his attention for sometime in analyzing
his former morbid feelings & the gradual development
of reason & recollection & moral views of all that
took place around. His Convalescence but of
course of the same duration as a common attack
of Broncho pneumonia. He occupied the period of
probation so agreeably in realizing that he
manifested a strong desire to return home
but cheerfully obeyed the summons of his friends
when it arrived

Discharged

1 June 1855

After a short ^{sojourn in the No. 409 ward} observation ~~in the~~ ward. This woman was allowed to associate with the tranquil patients. This privilege was then and has been so repeatedly abused that she may now be said to reside permanently among the refractory. Her offences are of various kinds she breaks glass: she destroys her garments: she utters or rather hurls forth the most hideous oaths and obscenities & occasionally she assaults those who may innocently incur her wrath. These acts obnoxious though they may be and altogether inconsistent with any relaxation of discipline are conceived to be impulsive. They are committed in a moment in a hurried manner and are immediately succeeded by a period of perfect and quiet repose when not so agitated she sits with the head hanging upon the breast and the cap so pulled over the face that no feature is discernible. When these are noticed which can most easily be done during meals her countenance appears coarse bloated & brutalised. When addressed in her more tranquil mood she either remains silent, demands restoration to her children or utters the kindest word and the gentlest tone by an oath, or act of rudeness. She has long since abandoned all occupation: and not only set the arts but the decencies of her original station at defiance. So far as can be ascertained from so unwilling a patient she does not suffer from acute disease.

1 June 1856

This patient now looks up and around and although her gaze is furtive and flictering and sometimes lowering: her features are animated by greater intelligence and more humanised feelings. She has likewise engaged in knitting, joined the party in the workrooms, and executed her task deftly and diligently although her perseverance cannot be depended upon. Her intercourse is generally compulsory but it is observed that all allusion to her husband is sedulously & significantly avoided while the accounts of her children & their doings are hailed with

Admitted
30th Sept. 1854

W. 409

Helen M^o Harris At 36 Married. Wife of
Labourer

- 2 The patient became melancholy after giving birth to a still born child about nine months ago
- 4 It is not supposed that she had labored under disease
- 5 The patients malady appears to be the monomania of fear
- 6 Cate, disappeared for six months after parturition, but other functions are normal. She takes little food.
- 7 This is the first attack
- 8 The patient is afraid of receiving injuries. Her apprehensions are most intolerable at night. She is irritable
- 9 The patient has attempted to drown herself and has made frequent protestations that she will commit suicide
- 10 It is well known that she has threatened her own children, but she has never done any positive harm
- 11 Her relatives are more or less nervous and will not go out of doors after darkness sets in: but none of them have committed crime.
- 12 The patient was treated by the Exhibition of Purgatives, and Emagogues, but although the Cate returned no amelioration in the malady followed
- 13 She has been insane for eight or nine months but has not been confined

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smiles, and elicits an earnest entreaty for reunion. She is careless of personal appearance, but her habits are no longer gross or grovelling. Her spirit is still at enmity with humankind and in discord with her present position; but it is now competent to observe these relations, to curb its will with opposition to every external influence and to yield to authority which it is impracticable to dispute or dethrone. Her frame is coarse and powerful.

1 June 1857

The patient now associated with the excitable patients of the second order. So little have the manifestations of alienation for short periods, been obnoxious, that she has been elevated to the public workroom & plied her knitting needles most zealously. This experiment cannot often be attempted, less from her violence than from her obscenity, blasphemy and positive brutality of phraseology. These revolting declarations may be made when she is composed, when her head is bending over her task and when no external impression can reach her capable of exciting the indignation or emotion. She is still destructive, and although not so bloated and coarse: her expression of face is debased & repulsive. The frame seems strongly *Unit*.

24-1-60

Died

Admitted Elizabeth Potts Oct 11/10
 5 Oct 1894 Information has been given as
 to the origin of the malady in this case

2

3

4

5 This female is placed in the most profound
 Melancholia

6

7 of the patient has had several slight attacks of aberration
 of short duration

8

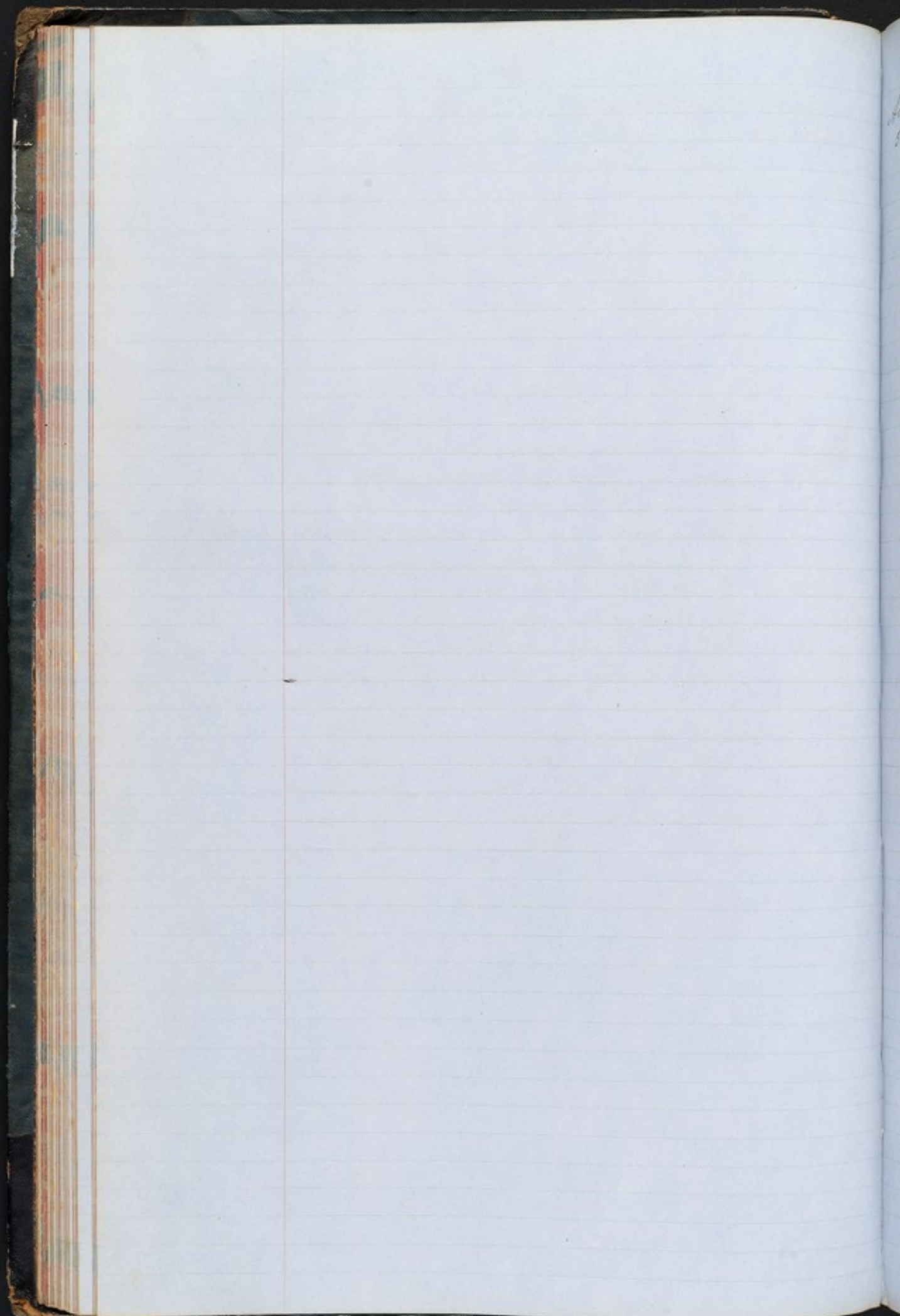
9 There exists a tendency to self destruction

10 She is inoffensive to others

11

12

13 She has been insane for about a fortnight but has not
 been secluded



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No 411

The joy of this man on finding himself established among those whom he regards as friends and affections. The present condition is the consequence of Cholera. His pale, attenuated, feeble. He cannot sleep from the morbid feeling of fear by which his thoughts are occupied or from the alarm & start which the first movements of imperfect sleep - His whole deportment is that of a dejected timid man. Besides the agitation natural to his union with former friends he has been obliged to labour under considerable tremor of the upper lip, and various muscles of the face, since the attack of Cholera with which his alienation had contemporized he has suffered from diarrhoea, acute pain of the abdomen & fulminant. The latter symptom is however attributed to the insufficient quantity of food & perhaps the heart's action has found to be hurried & audible over the whole chest. This & many other symptoms were explainable from the extreme debility of the patient. The great object throughout the treatment has been to supply blood, maintain food to the stomach & allay the extreme irritability of the bowels, which had been in all probability - pleuritic. To secure sleep & encourage the domestic feelings by which the patient is already interested. The Opium cop seemed to obtain several of these objects. Lately the patient has been talking the old St. Geni. But even now when he has regained much strength, when his mind is calm & unperturbed, when he has been assisting the Attendants in the performance of their duties & pursuing his trade for clearing the intestinal canal occupies amusements. He leaves the Anglum with great reluctance.

Discharged

3

Admitted
5 Oct 1854

No 411
James Welch but Married a Quaker

(vide Case)

Notes have been communicated as to the
present condition

2

3

4 He has recently recovered from Cholera

5 The patient is depressed & melancholic

6 He is much emaciated Anemia has a voracious
appetite: delirium under Doan's Food & a
swelling looking P. Cupid's Skull

if this is at least the second attack

8

9

10

11

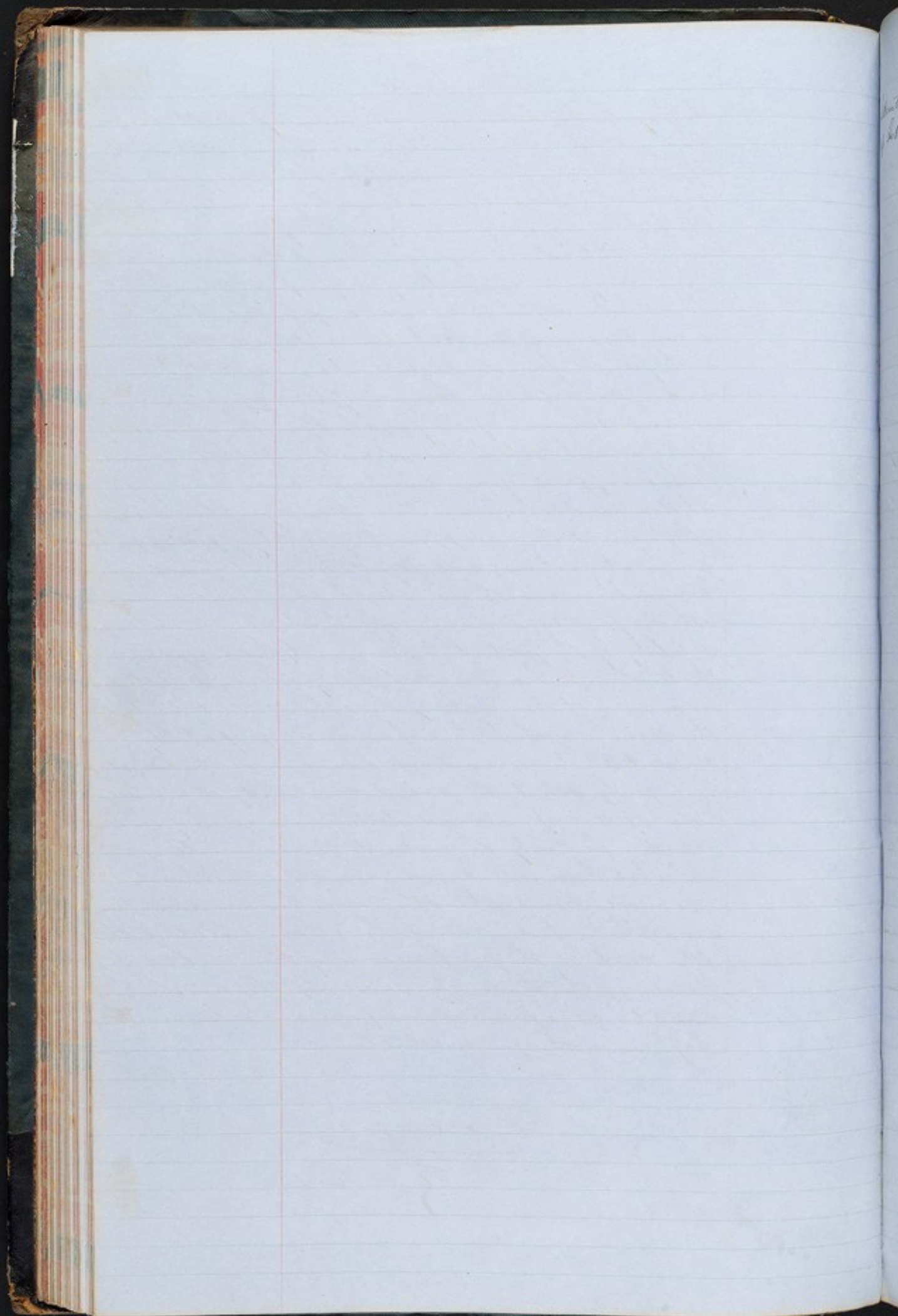
12

13 Was formerly employed in the Cuckoo Institution
& has been more recently an inmate of an Asylum
at Bothwell Bridge

Admitted
19 Feb 1857

No 412
Catherine Deslaurie Oct 23 Annamie Fieldville
Her general behavior good: Let her fall in
disposition

- 2 The disease cannot with certainty be attributed to any specific cause
- 3 She is declared to have been in a continued state of somnolence previous to the invasion of the disease
- 4 Since puberty the Catarrhs are reported to have been frequent & irregular. She has been treated frequently for stomachic disease
- 5 Although it is stated she shows all alternate paroxysms of violence & depression: the patient may be regarded as presenting the symptoms of Mania. The disease has not prevented any course of food viz Mania
- 6 She has not taken any food for many days. Is not moved for five days. Is small in quantity
- 7 This is the first attack
- 8 She occupies the same sort of position for days but at other times she dances, sings hymns. She sleeps well
- 9 She upon one occasion said that she thought her mother would force her to drown herself but has made no attempt
- 10 She is at present quiet & is flattered by appeals to her vanity & in reference to her personal appearance
- 11 An Uncle informed under mental disease
- 12 All treatment fails through perversity of patient
- 13 The patient has been unwell about a week & has never been in any Asylum



3 Feb 1855

No 412

A few of the early notes refer to the case being supposed to point out
the patient's original condition. 14 Oct. C.D. had the whole
morning gazing on a fixed point. In an ambulance at home
Monte P. Pupils both irregular & contracted. She has taken no
food for a week. In her's place in the feeding chair & upon
the introduction of the paper she exclaims "she would take
supper & did so & went to bed quietly" 20 Oct. In the
the same position as before throughout the day. It was
necessary to induce her by an allusion to the paper written
to yesterday before she took food. P. more regular & contracted
Mucousness largely, more conscious 23 Oct. 5. dry Contracted
Teeth covered with food. Saliva flows from mouth
Add Al. Rini's to food which is still administered by
pump 25th No Mucousness for 36 hours. R. fully moved
by active air. After night she appears to be swollen but
my observations the affected parts various being -
Anusoma containing Sp. Serebri the ordered after the
exhibition of two ounces of Rini's but not renewed
3 Nov. She has been profusely torpid & insensible
but is supposed to be more conscious 15 Nov
Spoke after feeding the day, recollects the period
of her sickness & apparently much that has occurred
since: but tells me mysteriously of some opening to
shutting of the hands: From this point there has been almost
no decided amendment. From allowing the saliva to
run from the mouth over the drip the patient became a
spitter using her apron as a spittoon. From absolute
stolidity & apparent unconsciousness she passed into
Rini's observation of all occurred around. From a total
disregard of cleanliness she paid attention to her appearance
by a dry & coagulated mamma anobstante a vice irregularly
adapted the form of the symptoms here of extreme rigidity
she has for a long time been tormented by hemorrhages by
means of blood letting & the administration of Dr. Allen's
Purgative. She is now much improved but with a
conviction that she is rational there is in proper
upon the observation the existence of a well intentioned
repulsive disposition

Discharged

No 413

17 May 1855

It happened that the total change in the manner of this girl was preceded by the formation of a sudden attachment to one of the athletes in Cork's Circus by her following to Thornhill & staying sometime in his company. Subsequent observation has led to the suspicion that the May may not have been the first deviation from propriety, that in fact her deportment has been equivocal. She seemed for a season hampered subsequently to the establishment of the Cat & but the symptoms of mania returned and until within the last two months she has been dirty and distracted, inhales, impious in manner blasphemous and obscene in language and altogether incapable of exerting self control or modesty. For sometime sleep could not be detected but occasionally there was obtained a cataplectic condition during the day or rather the patient resembles the paralytic slaves of some ambulants, walking to and from with her eyes shut or if open responsive to visual impressions. Even when sleep was obtained, the patient was observed to behave sturdily and to follow some idol object from point to point with profound attention and intense interest although inferences were drawn and expectations formed from these varying and frequent changes of probable improvement, a most unfavourable progress was perceptible from the continued degradation of the patient. In truth reason was partially reestablished and occupation resumed before she became alive to the revolting indecency of her conduct or capable of correcting it. When able to join the conversation she made an attempt to create which, being frustrated and attended with disgrace and diminished privileges acted powerfully upon her frame and proved a severe deprivation. She at once changed her habits, adopted her demeanour to surrounding circumstances and wished to get well. Her recovery has however been rapid, the remedies employed have been Dr. Bell's, the warm bath, Diet meat, Tea, and Lthy in consequence of a tendency to acidity, &c.

Discharged.

No 413

Admitted
5 Nov 1854

Catherine Madden Oct 16 Lunatic Asylum

- 2 No cause of the disease is known to the reporter
- 3 There has not been great variability of temper or alterations of elevation & depression exhibited by the Patient
- 4 She has not been subject to convulsive diseases
- 5 The patient is a Maniac
- 6 Accelerated Eyes & suppressed appetite impaired & Constipation of this is the first attack
- 8 She is constantly engaged in singing & dancing - laughing or talking incoherently. The disease is supposed to be incurable.
- 9 There does not appear to be any suicidal tendency in the patient
- 10 She has destroyed her own clothes & seems to dislike her friends & acquaintances
- 11 The mother of the patient has been insane & in the County Asylum for many years
- 12 She has not been subjected to treatment
- 13 The patient has been violent for eight days but has not been confined in an Asylum

No. 414.

at once produce sleep and rest and to avoid all interference with the process of digestion, opium was given as a sedative to the 30th Nov. This described as "short pill" was permitted to the amiable patient who participated in the employment and recreation of her companions and for a week appeared to justify the expectations formed of her rapid progress towards health. Upon the 17th December, however, she is reported to be as dejected and violent as before "since the relapse took place she flatly has refused through any modification of her former occupation, down to the most laborious and violent, to be undertaken and the sense of duty, the unwelcome visit of her husband seemed in this case at least justifiably regarded as the cause of these latter symptoms. The same modes of treatment have been pursued without the same degree of success. She although at present so tranquil as to dispense with the canvas dress and trappings upon her person. The belief & hope that she only requires to return home to be perfectly established, she must still be regarded as if unimpaired mind, she is now robust & vigorous.

Discharged

Admitted

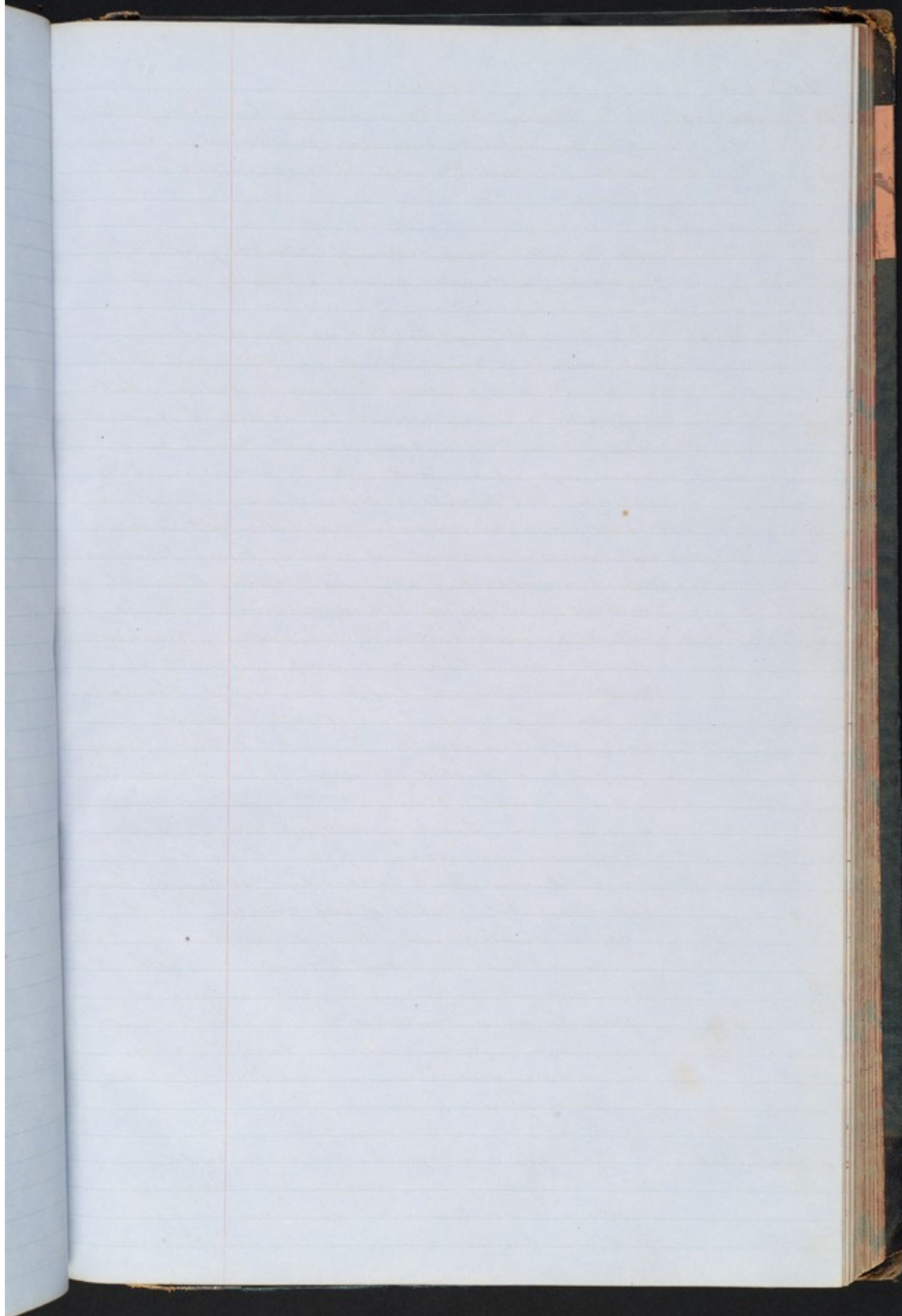
14th Nov 1834.

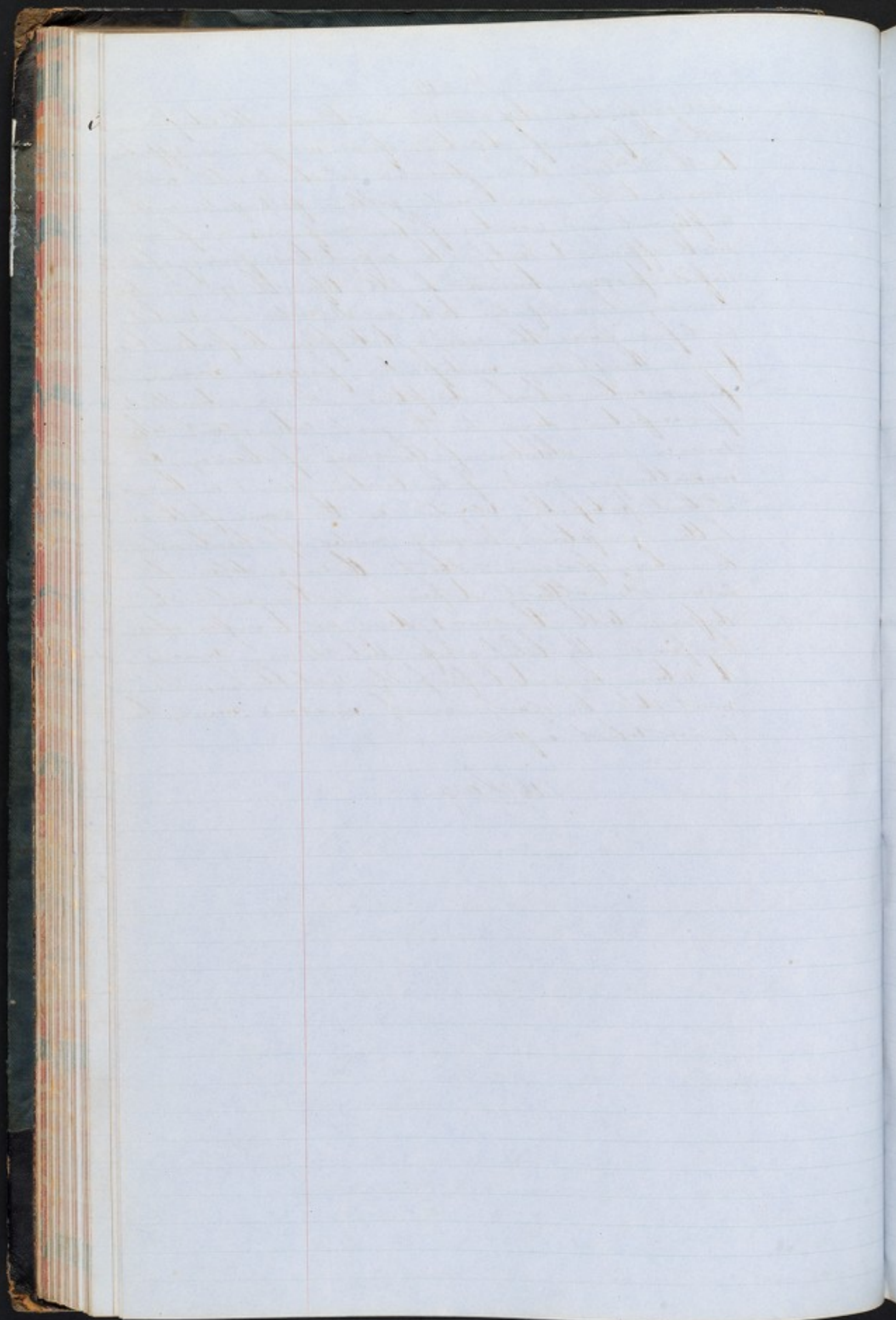
No. 4114.

Ann McKerron act. 46. Married wife of farmer
of great disposition and good plain education

- 2 No case can be assigned for her mental malady
- 3 Sometime before the present illness she slept very little in the morning, and was annoyed by constipation of the bowels. There was however no unusual depression of spirits.
- 4 The patient never had any convulsive seizures
- 5 The patient is a maniac
- 6 The appetite is impaired. The digestion equally so and the pulse weak.
- 7 She is asserted to be the first attack in the present stage with a counter assertion that the patient had previously had slight attacks, one soon, the other ~~the~~ years ago
- 8 The patient is a vision seer.
- 9 She does not manifest any suicidal disposition
- 10 The patient occasionally strikes those around.
- 11 There is no hereditary tendency to Insanity known to exist in the patient's family
- 12 Purgatives and cold applications to the head have been tried.
- 13 She has been insane for ten days, but never was subdued.

8th May 1835 She was and withered surface, she sunk the eyes, the rapid pulse and convulsions with tremors and absence of pulse of this female on admission, required the immediate administration of support which was given in the form of pills and acid lemon as usual





to attend to other matters, or by a congratulation
 He may be seen occasionally guiding the steps
 of a lethargic patient to whom exercise is life:
 and he has vindicated the cause of the weak
 against the strong in a pitched and successful
 battle He was visited by the Inspector of Poor
 of the Parish liable for his support but the
 interview was cold and unproductive as the
 connexion had originally been legal and not
 social: of his name relations and personal
 history no information has been obtained.
 J. W. is still suspected of self-pollution &
 labor as is often observed in similar cases
 under profluvium urinae

8.3 Nov^r 1856

Very decided improvement has latterly taken place in this
 individual. His deportment became independent & open: his
 conversation candid & courteous: his observations shrewd & sensible.
 & as there could be entertained no doubt as to his capability of
 maintaining himself, he was, on requisition of his Parish. —

Discharged. —

Admitted
13 November 1854

No 415

John Murray At No information has been gathered as to this patient, even his name seems in doubt as he is called Bernard Reilly, as well as John Murray

5 The patient's extreme self-satisfaction suggests the probable existence of general Paralysis

1 June 1855

The circumstances that this man possessed in his wardrobe a canvas dress so constructed that it seemed to indicate a tendency to nudity; that according to his own account he had during his residence in Gartnavil never seen a female and never engaged in work, that he is now partially imbecile but presents a suspicious self-satisfied look; led to the suspicion that his might be one of those slow & insidious cases of General Paralysis which now more frequently occur or are now frequently detected more than when the disease was originally brought under the notice of the medical profession. There has been observed no confirmation of this suspicion. The man has no associates. He rejects all enquiry & sympathy. His walk is slow, measured but incessant. He exhibits now a peculiar or astonished expression. Pausing suddenly in his promenade, staring intently towards a point or person, and then as if satisfied turning away. He is much more spare in habit, this and a brief period during which he took food sparingly, have been attributed to habits of self-pollution, but the evidence is insufficient. There is a mixture of mystery in his tale or mental constitution although it is difficult to perceive in what manner it affects the one or illustrates the other. He declared when communicative which is rarely the case that his name is Bryan in Ireland or elsewhere but Murray here.

1 June 1856

J. M. is now more affable. He condescends to reply to inquiries but generally by a stare of wonder and scrutiny or an admission to take care and scrutiny or an admission to take care

Admitted

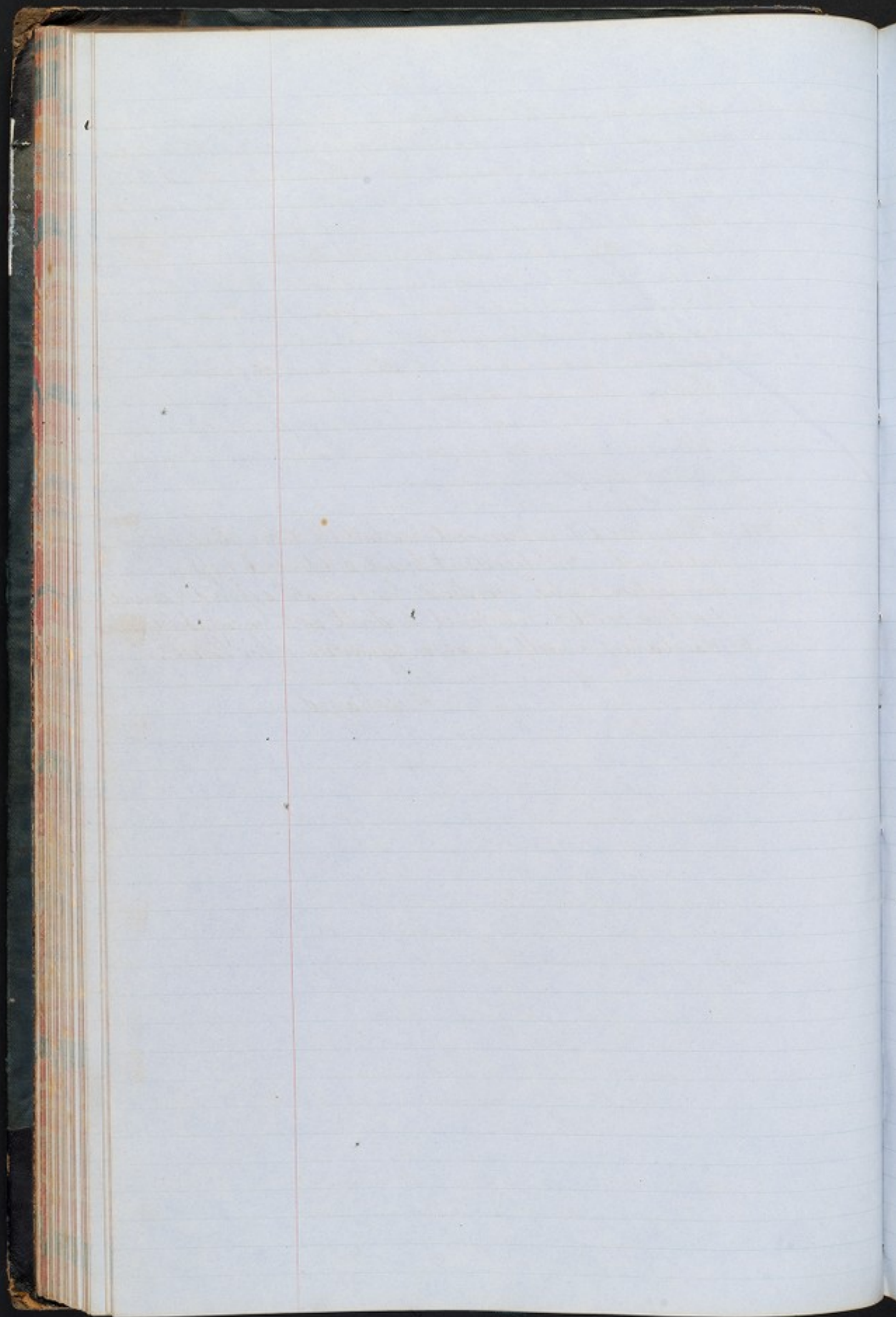
13th Nov 1834

18416.

46

John Stur, at 60, married a shoemaker, a self educated man of irritable temper, irascible character, and of an insidious wretched disposition.

- 2 His present condition has originated in pecuniary losses arising from irritable temper
- 3 He was exquisitely hyperboudriae cut before the incursion of ulceration variable and facile in disposition and obtained the notion that he was perhaps altogether deprived of sleep.
- 4 He is not subject to convulsions
- 5 He labours under acute Melancholia, accuses himself of crime asserts that he has no interest in the statement and will not be comforted, the malady is increasing.
- 6 The external senses of the patient are markedly acute, the appetite variable, B. regular P. natural and in fact in possession of an ordinary amount of health
- 7 This is the first attack, the disease was ushered in by constant subsidence in his health: Head of disease: and occasionally by manipulations of violence
- 8 The most violent delirium which has appeared that he labours under Phlegm, Lymphatic. He wanders towards his house but sleeps during night.
- 9 He is supposed to prize life.
- 10 He accuses his wife towards whom entertain an antipathy and his own or his partners culpability in his hair much.
- 11 No hereditary tendency to Insanity is known to exist in his family but several of his maternal relatives have died from consumption



No. 4116

since that the whole of his persecution was a
dream. These facts bear intimately upon the origin
of delusions. The man has latterly enjoyed in his
trade as a shoemaker has long ceased to deplete
his last condition, his ruined constitution and
is quiet respectful and rational. He is however
removed permanently

Discharged

- 12 Various plans of systematic treatment and change of scene have been tried without benefit: but the use of the shower-bath appears to be good.
- 13 He has been insane for a fortnight, but if we sound reason and for two years. He has never before been placed in an asylum.

18th June 1833 This person presented such unequivocal indications of insanity associated with restlessness and irascibility that he was ordered stimulents at once, in spite of the suspicion and report that he had at one time indulged in these to an intemperate degree. Lavatives were occasionally ordered both because they were indicated and also for the purpose of undecieving, the patient as to the real nature of his intentions with a view to the restoration of his intellects with a view to the operation of the function. In spite of the repeated and satisfactory operation of the medicines ordered he cherishes his views and smiles with contempt at those who were content to admit the testimony of their senses in preference to his attention and the internal consciousness which he professes that the bonds were no longer fast. The pertinacity with which delirious views are retained after they had been formally relinquished and after the mind appeared to be so clear and untroubled as to be incapable of receiving impressions in such extravagant conceptions was one of the characteristics of the man's malady. It was imagined that the whiskey exhibited had produced a modification of intoxication for the second night of the admission as although sleeping soundly he was impressed with the belief that he had been carried to dark, public-house cellars and confined there for three days. So void and fatuous was the notion that he often volunteered truth for the Black Hole which he has described and it is doubtful notwithstanding a full exploration of all such thoughts as false and fabulous recorded upon the 11th Decr 1834, whether he is now thoroughly cured.

N^o 417

Admitted
15 November 1854

David Ferguson At 53 Unmarried. A soldier
resumed & quiet in manners

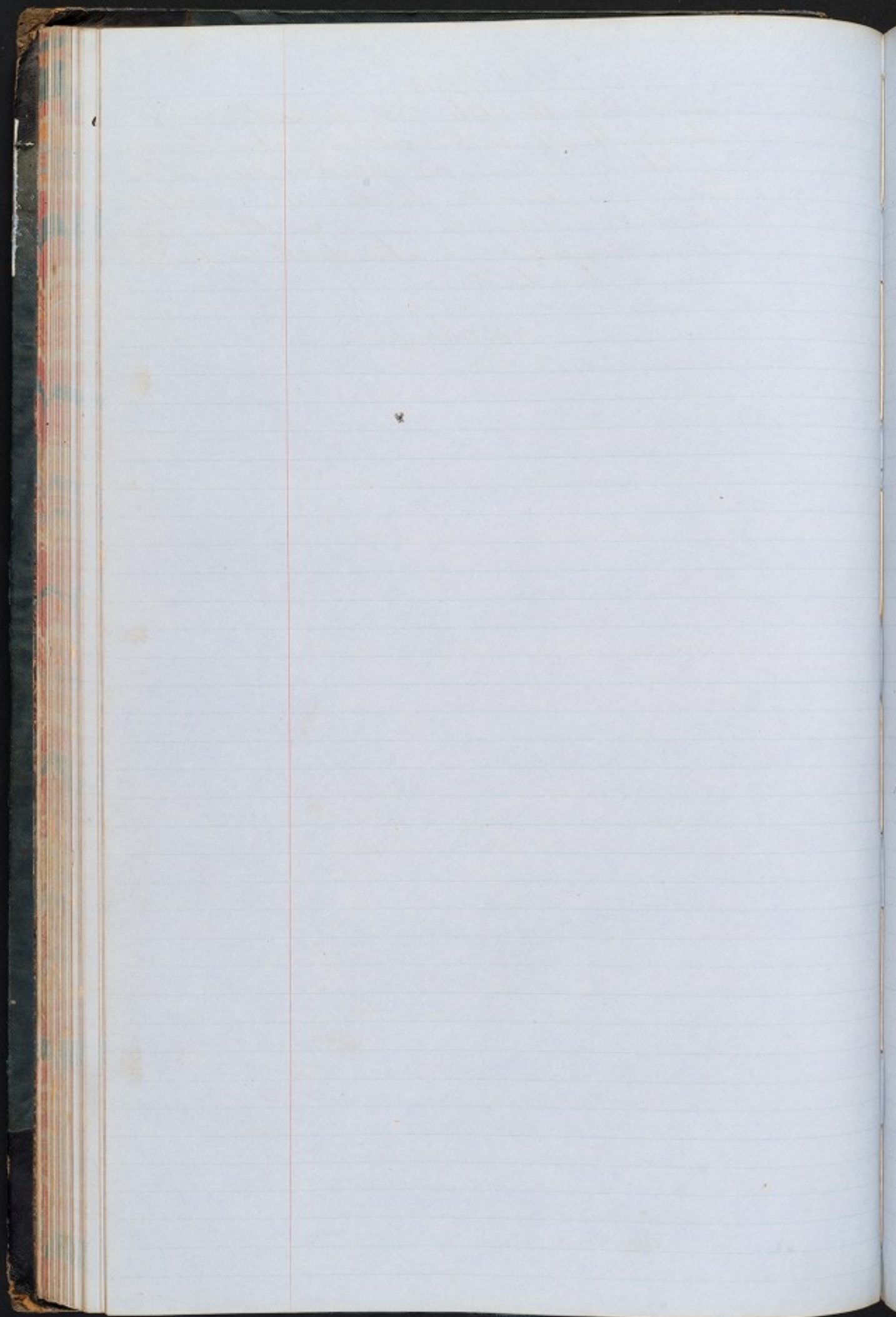
Vide Case 329 - Vol

No answers have been returned to the interrogatory

- 2 The patient has not been intemperate
- 4 He is not epileptic
- 5 At present the patient is a maniac
- 6 Diarrhoea exists
- 7 This is certainly the third attack
- 9 He has spoken of suicide
- 10 He is irritable if thwarted
- 11 The family of the patient had had members insane
- 13 He has been of unsound mind for some time.

1 June 1855

The opinion being adopted that the morbid mental manifestations in this case, the defiance & denunciation of relatives, the wild and extravagant boasting & bravado, the affectation of reckless gaiety and profanity: all depended upon the irritation that was maintained by an ulcerated state of the bowels. The abdomen was directed to be blistered repeatedly chiefly in the course of the transverse and descending colon: The Prus Nit. Bismuth with P. Ipecac. & Op was given internally until there appeared to be a mitigation of the pain complained of and a decrease in the number of the stools, when At Quin. & Ferris was substituted. Considerable amendment appeared to follow these measures but there was no augmentation of strength nor amelioration of the bold, impetuous and arrogant mode of thinking - the following extracts describe another stage of the disease. 16th January. Intermission



N^o 417

incoherence or pretends to be so" These sanguinary impulses and projects were cherished for a long period. A burst of incoherence, in which he represented, & rather graphically, Covent Garden filled with Deum and Scoundrels - Nero, King Nero as he must be called being bribed by sugar to devour this collection of criminals "was succeeded by a tendency to imitate the cries of the lower animals. Hours whole nights were consumed in the gratification of this impulse. When quiet and composure were partially restored he was allowed to repair to the public room. His progress although much obstructed by attacks of vomiting & diarrhoea which have been readily controlled by the use of Sulph. Sod. and Sulph. Acid has since been steady towards mental health. He is now a calm, shy, & studious man. He has recently resumed the use of the Cit. Quin & Ferris.

31 July 1855

This patient presented, during the remainder of his residence all the attributes of sound judgment. His healthy disposition is quiet retiring, studious. The confidence, opinionated affirmation, the vain boast, all subside into modest independence, or into a placidity approach to sentimental melancholy. He is again discharged sane and stout and with earnest recommendations of sobriety, severity, and peaceful deportment.

Discharged.

of pulse. Must proceed from mechanical disturbance by spleen or from flatulence"

9th January Not so well P 130. feeble, fainted when raised up in bed. Black, pishy stools - Pain left hypochondrium dullness there very marked Vomited melanolic looking matter. Flatulence

Mt David C App Exp Dies

10th Visited early. Had vomited enormous quantities of black fluid containing blood discs, Sarcina flat globules, P. small, rapid, manner revivacious Complaints of thumping in the head. At evening visit No vomiting, nor stool for two hours. Rest. Beef Tea. Sul. Mar. Morph.

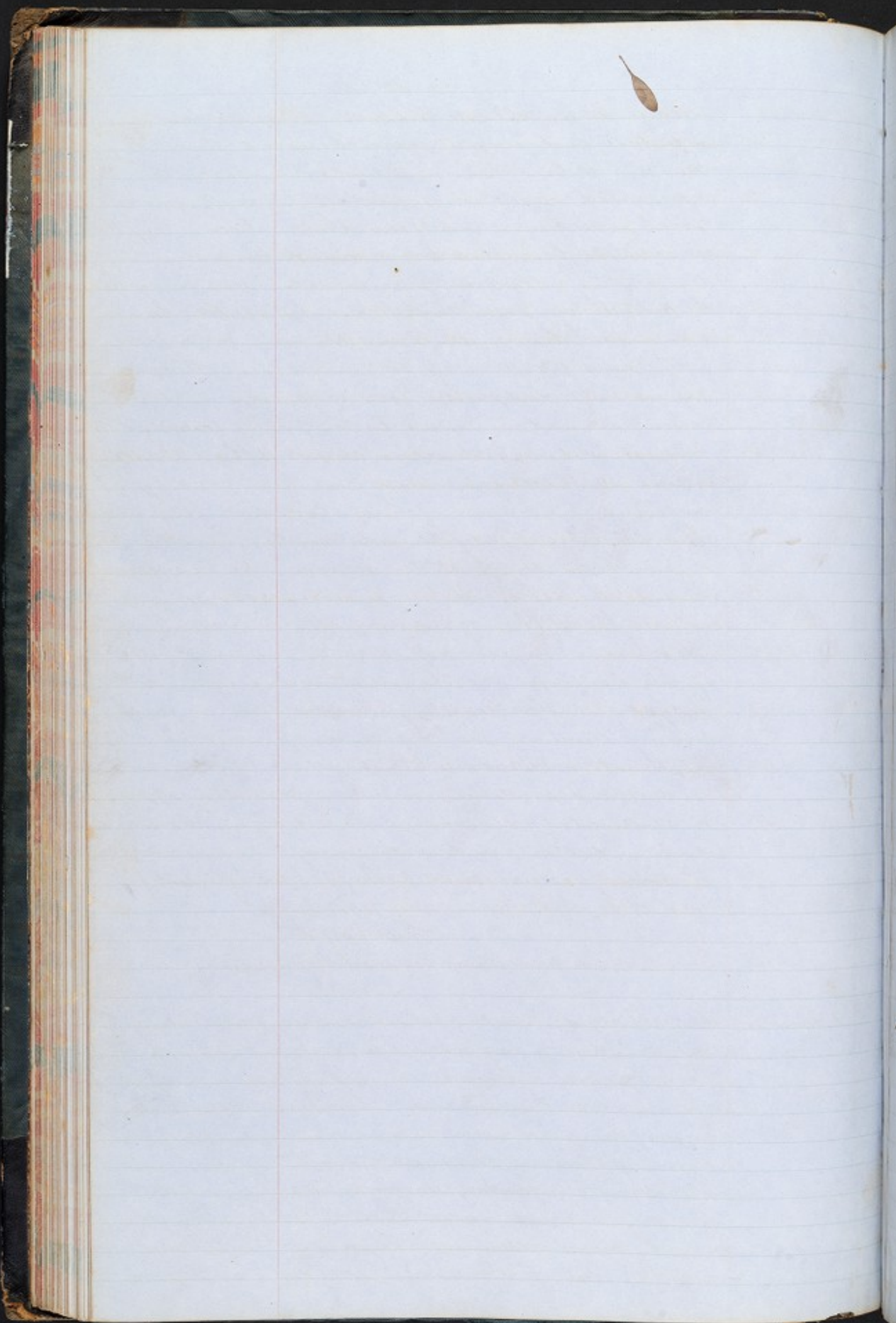
12th Has had no returns of dark colored evacuations, but complaint of headache, ringing in the ears. P. 104, slightly jerking. Abstinence rest: an aloe suppository ordered in order to avoid disturbance to the upper part of the canal Immediately following this attack and while the patient was physically improving rapidly he became violently excited, severe, screams and roared so vehemently, and vociferously as to disturb his companions & to necessitate his removal to the comparative quiet of a sick room He attributed these ebullitions to uneasy sensations in the abdomen or as he asserted to hunger. On the 17 January the history of case is thus continued. D. I attempted to strangle W. Y this afternoon who lay on his death bed beside him; by placing a handkerchief around the throat and by pulling it with all his strength until detected by J. Armstrong. Declared that his victim had lived long enough. That he ought to have the wine prescribed for him, that his presence prevented a fire from being lighted in the room. The act must have resulted from a combination of Jealousy & the "Folie Meurtriere" Removed to a solitary room

18 D. I vowed vengeance against D^r Smith and J. Armstrong and made an attack upon the former when visited with the avowed intention to murder him - He is specious to others, but

Admitted 21 Nov 1855 Mary Muir, No 418. At 34. Married. Lute worker of a fierce disposition.

- 2
- 3 No intimation of the approach of disease was observed.
- 4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy; but about eighteen years ago she labored under cerebral.
- 5 The patient labors under Furious Mania.
- 6 Respiration is accelerated when excited; but all the other functions are reported to be normal.
- 7 This is the first attack.
- 8 The patient does not exhibit any continuous delusion: she mistakes the identity of those around & talks incoherently night & day.
- 9 She has spoken of committing Suicide.
- 10 She threatens violence to others.
- 11
- 12 The disease has been treated by the exhibition of drastic purgatives & the application of cold to the head.
- 13 The patient has been insane for about three weeks.

1 June 1855 It would appear from this patient's own revelations that she is a person either of profligate habits or who has lived with & imitated the vile & criminal. She speaks of thefts & murders as familiarly as "household words". She cannot utter a sentence, even in sportive mood but it contains a greater number of oaths & obscenities than any other class of vocables: & when enraged maledictions & profanities issue forth literally in a torrent. There is thus furious mania engrafted upon a mind perhaps naturally vicious certainly deeply demoralized & the compound is formidable. Her nights pass at present in deep sleep or in at



No. 418.

Considerable amendment has occurred of late: but the patient is pale, feeble, & confined to bed. Cream, Cod Liver Oil & a long array of other remedies have been prescribed: but in such a case that which is necessary or expedient is generally rejected & that which is interdicted is desired & impudently demanded. The fatty matters have been taken more readily than other remedies under the supposition that they had imparted obesity to her brother whom she recognises in the Resident Medical officer: & that she has it in her power to offer him an example of heroic disregard of nauseous tastes. So absolutely necessary did it at one time become to introduce support into the system that all dietetic rules were allowed to fall into abeyance & the patient to regulate her own bill of fare. It is probable that dissipation, mania, phthisis are but links in one chain of which the existing partial fatuity with delusions is the last: a cavity is believed to exist in the left lung: but the want of co-operation upon the part of the patient renders diagnosis difficult & fallacious. Sod. Pot. was given at an earlier stage of her delusion under the impression that the mental manifestations might be connected with a syphilitic taint but latterly every effort has been concentrated in the preservation of life.

18 Dec. 1856. The delusion that the Medical Assistant was a brother & could only be induced to take medicine such as a Cod Liver Oil, which he required & which rendered him fat: by her example, induced her for a long time to swallow this remedy: & great & decided mitigation of the symptoms followed the treatment. The cough ceased to be troublesome, no vomiting nor pain in the chest was complained of: the patient sat up, engaged in flowering muslin & other occupations & acquired the look of delicacy so characteristic of arrested phthisis while there was little addition to the flesh or strength. Subsequently it became necessary to bribe by the permission to dress dolls in which art she conceives herself to be an adept: to take the Cod Liver Oil which was associated with Symp. Sod. Torr. with Styracianum or Morphia, the frequent application of Sinapis & the most liberal & trained diet that the ingenuity of the Nation could devise. On the 8 Oct. she is recorded to have had a paroxysm of rage & ferocity. She sat up but felt exhausted on the 9th of the present month: on the succeeding day edema of the face & limbs was observed: on the 14th she took her food with her but most capricious & unreasonable as to its nature

hacks upon the walls or furniture of her room whenever she can devise or discover a weapon. She uses to devour food voraciously & rapidly as the lower animals do: to sit in a corner vilifying or denouncing all within her sight in the most opprobrious & frightful epithets which corrupt habits & inclinations can supply: to provoke strife by blows, theft degraded practices or to join it or float over it when it occurs through her instrumentality or otherwise. Her allusions would indicate that she has been mixed up with some of those religious feuds which still agitate the uneducated Irish even where the influence of Religion itself is totally wanting: as when disposed to infuse the most intense Ulster ditcher taunt she accused her antagonist of Crampism. She is a person of great strength, bold & unscrupulous, so that her presence alone would render the presence of an additional attendant in the cross Gallery necessary. — The treatment has been chiefly depletory. She has been cupped & purged: opiate, suppositories & powder being exhibited while pervigilium existed. For some days the Patient refused food. — It was obvious that this course did not result from unavowed or suicidal designs: but from what cause it proceeded is not known. Food was given by the feeding apparatus. The patient is still healthy, powerful, & furious. —

1 June 1836

This patient has been almost constantly under treatment since last report. In the month of August in a struggle with the inmates of the refractory ward the right ulna was broken. The fracture was secured by starch bandages & although frequently disturbed & although in defiance of all precautions frequently used even in combat the union was rapid & complete. — In October she is discovered to be laboring under chronic dyspepsia accompanied with vomiting after every meal. — In the month of November she is seized with severe pleuro-pneumonia which yields under the employment of Tart. ext. in solution & the repeated application of blisters. Her loss of strength & emaciation was marked and alarming & tubercular deposit was suspected. — In February she was again prostrated but upon this occasion the chest affection assumed the form of Broncho-pneumonia. She has since suffered from repeated attacks of a similar description, though of less severity: from instability of the intestinal canal, anorexia or total abolition of appetite & from hæmoptoe.

was ce.
life she
of the
or she
to her

No. 4118

& preparation. She now wished to go home as she was certain she was about to die. - Towards the close of life she was annoyed by Dyspnoea & exhibited the mitis stare, the mottled exclamation, the impaired recognition of familiar objects which may be observed when delirium is superadded to insanity. —

Died. —

No 419

haunt. The steps & ears of the officers for the purpose of iterating her assurance that she is well, sound in mind that she had been promised liberation by all around. No persuasion argument threat, nothing upon some occasions short of physical force will prevent the daily institution of this petty persecution. The monopolization of the whole of the time of those she addresses & the interference with the petitions of others in order to proffer her own. Although her manner is to her superiors deferential, yet urgent, unjust & obstinate; to her equals she is equally obdurate, but rude & resisting. It seems impossible for her to receive any impressions but those she desires to receive or to embrace any idea but that with her mind is engrossed. Her disposition is a combination of dejection & discontent.

1 June 1856

H. S. has not improved. She has been engaged in incessant struggles to effect a change in her position, but she cannot and will not embrace the proposition that certain conditions are attached to the possession of the object of her ambition, that she must comply with certain rules & regulations or accommodate herself to the wishes of those who exercise control over her. She is ever moving from sitting to standing, from spot to spot, from bed to floor. She will strain and writhe for minutes in the arms of an attendant in order to obtain exit through a door which merely introduces her into a passage & confers no privilege. In these contests & combats and writtings she is constantly receiving cuts, contusions & injuries. She is likewise persecuted by the robust, tyrannical patients, who annoyed by their efforts to pass a jostle, detecting that she strains but does not strike & that she is generally addressed in an admonitory tone, wreak their petty malice & cruelty upon her. She deprecates the wrath of all, appeals for mercy & sympathy and professes an anxiety to meet all requirements; but she neither listens nor ascertains nor attempts to realize what is addressed to her whether that be in the form of

449
Admitted
24 November 1852

No 419

Helena Stevenson At 44. A domestic servant
Supposed to be unmarried of ordinary education
& proud disposition

- 2 A disappointment in pecuniary matters had led to derangement
- 3 Restlessness, irritability of temper & elevation of spirits preceded the incursion of the disease
- 4 The suffer from profuse menstruation
- 5 The aspect of the patient suggest the presence of melancholia
- 6 The physical condition is normal
- 7 This is the first attack
- 8 She is incontinent & afraid of want.
- 9 There is no disposition to suicide
- 10 She had threatened to injure her mother
- 11 She had a cousin in the asylum and her relatives are subject to Rheumatism
- 12 No treatment had been adopted
- 13 She had been in her present condition for two years but had not been secluded

1 June 1853

In consequence of the report conveyed to the officers on the arrival of the patient, she was prescribed Gallic Acid for some time previous to the expected return of the Catamenia. Ethen the drug produced the desired effect as a great constitutional change had supervened as the menses have never appeared & the patient had for months been taking Dr. Sydenham's Tonic. She is tall, lean, tawny, disposed to stand & to

No 419.

not remain in bed. P. 95. A constipated stool. - 31. 4p. -
P. rapid. B. not moved. - 1. 10p. 4p. haggard. P. 95 evacu-
ations lumpy. - 5. Has looked better for two days but been
most intractable. Now cathartic. P. rapid. - 9. Haggard.
Puffy below the eyes. Throat painful & covered with a pul-
taceous exudation. Apply nit. argent. P. 100 small. Stools
liquid. Have P. 100. - 11. Aphthous crust spreading over
throat. S. moist. B. loose. Hemorrhoids. P. less rapid & stronger. -
Refuses bread. Took a throw root & fluids. Smapusin ordered for
throat, misplaced. Codon oil & Turpentine substituted. - Increase
wine to 3 vj per day. Have Lemon juice as drink. - 12. Throat
improved. - P. 105 small. - Food taken better. - 15. The symptoms
were considerably more favorable & the patient regained such an
amount of strength as to render some of the conditions of safety
impracticable until today when she is described as "Suddenly
worse: Bronchitis [from the diffusion of the affection of the trachea?]
She appears to be sinking although she has rallied under the use
of Stimulants." - She died at 4 p. presenting no marked change. -

Died. -

Command, encouragement or instruction. She is tall, lean, much attenuated, of sallow complexion & has lately exhibited a tendency to dropsy & the secretion of unhealthy pus. Her appetite is voracious: & she is allowed porser.

16 Nov: 1806

The misery, the indolence & perversity of this patient assumed even a more grave aspect. For her own protection & for the preservation of order & harmony in the public rooms she was removed permanently to the cross Gallery. Her pride, her solicitude to elevate herself in the elevation of others: her pertinacity in pursuing frivolous suits & contending for absurd privileges, rendered her unpopularity nearly as great amongst the degraded creatures to whose society she was reduced as among the more rational companions she had left. - Even her gaunt & ghastly appearance militated against her. - She was consequently the sufferer in every strife although she neither fomented, nor joined such; she was the outcast, the proscribed, the oppressed by every stronger though baser nature: she was covered with bruises which she did not provoke & was incessantly making justifiable complaints against those who were not amenable to justice. Her constant wretchedness, her sustained struggle to escape from whatever position she might occupy, her physical exertions to stand when she ought to sit, to get out of a door which was interdicted, to oppose every recommendation & requisition induced great attenuation. This was a characteristic: but for many months she was observed to become still more spare & shadowy & to wear a sallow cadaveric look. It may serve better to convey an idea of the close of her history, to extract the brief notices from the day book from the day on which special notice was directed to her. — 22 October. The cross Gallery in a deplorable state. The attendants are incompetent & below par as to intelligence. - It was yesterday explained to them that H.C. should not be bathed, in order to spare her the struggle & exhaustion consequent upon the effort. - Today she had been dragged towards it in order to enforce obedience & her leg scratched. Much attenuated. - To have animal food daily. — 27. H.C. had had Diarrhoea for two days but no report was made of its existence. Three stools today feculent, abdominal pain. R. & L. Rem. Temp. — 28. Copious evacuations until this morning since which there has been none. — 29. B. not moved today. Food taken well. Very noisy in afternoon. — 30. Very restless, will

Admitted

N^o 420

29 November 1854

Margaret Turner At 3 widow. Handsome
Her husband & she kept a public house and
used both to drink & to quarrel. Of common
Education, but originally of quiet disposition

2 Her insanity is attributed to Drunkenness &
Depnity. It is narrated that she had no
dwelling place & slept in the woods for nearly
four years

5 It would appear that the patient at one
time laboured under furious mania: but
she now presents the symptoms of the monomania
of suspicion

7 This is the first attack

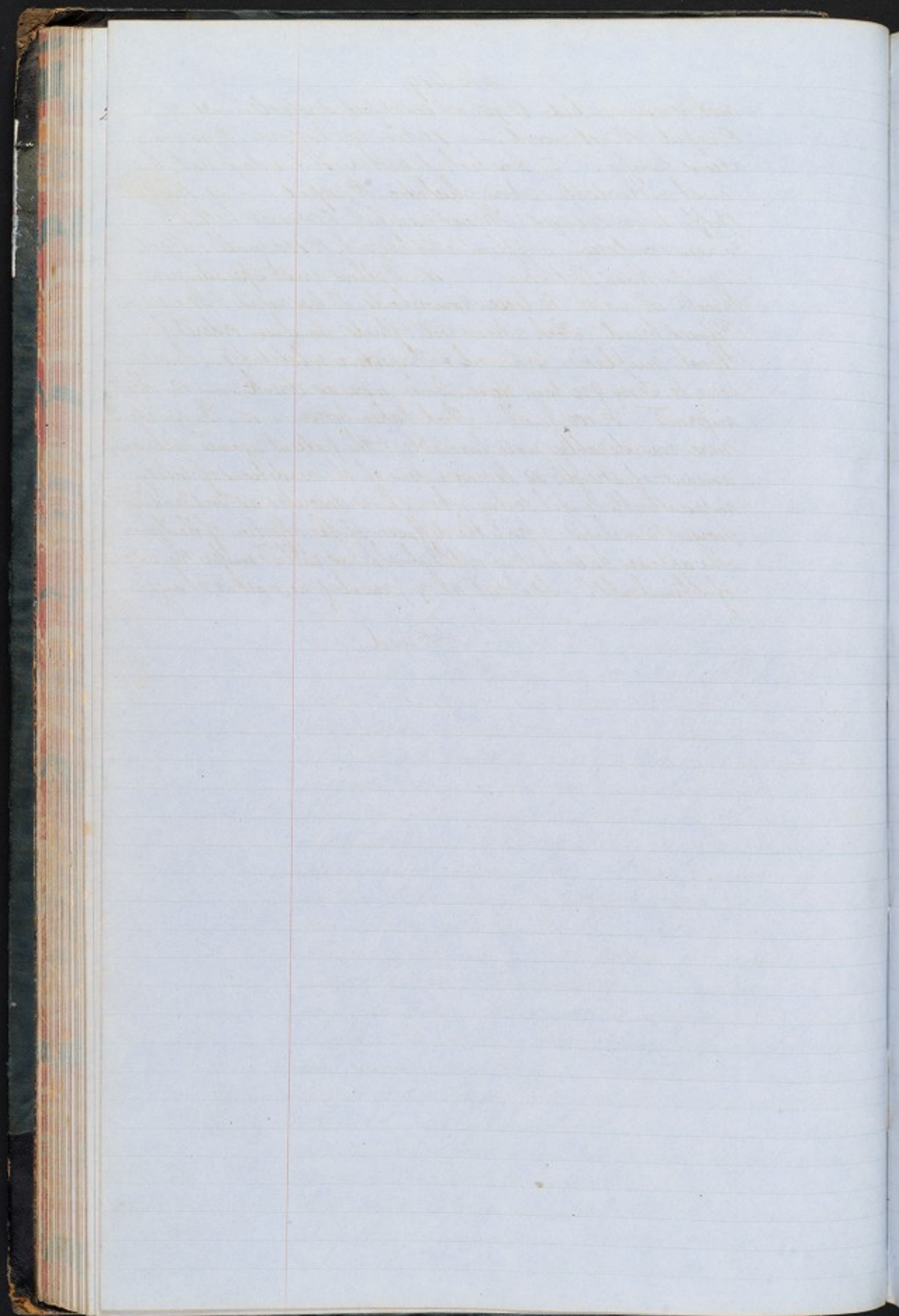
8 She sleeps ill, and wanders about the house
& soliloquizes during the night

12 No treatment has been resorted to.

13 Insanity has been observed for 3 or 4 years. She
has been in a poor house, but not in an Asylum.

1 June 1855

The person rarely displays the violence of the
furious maniac in the presence of the Medical
Officers. She has however been betrayed by the
overpowering strength of her delusions into wild
vehement manner, random and extravagant
accusations, threats of sanguinary vengeance
and language as gross and revolting as
might be expected from her early mode of life
To her associates she is a bully & braggart, &
occasionally waging actual & indiscriminate war
around so that seclusion or the shower bath became
indispensable sedatives. The delusions which exercise
the greatest amount of influence are those suggested
by fear. She hears every night the voices of individuals
whom she designated the Sarghar Golems:
and who inspire her with apprehension whatever
may be the nature of their communications. By



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their means she is made aware of the murder & mutilation of various children with whom she claims some kindred & connection. Even the processes of contest & combat with the other patients may be traced to suspicion or fear of their designs against her person. Another class of errors as to the deportment of those around are obviously the offspring of her own debased & long indulged propensities. She is a strong & now corpulent woman; but complains, with what truth cannot be said of muscular pains throughout the body.

1 June 1856

Except the increase of corpulence there has been observed no change in this patient either physical or psychical. Perhaps the delusion as to the proximity & cries of her children is not so paramount. Her corpulency is not an indication of disease & is so little burdensome to herself that she points to her emaciation as a proof of the suffering entailed upon her by separation from her family -

1 June 1857

Mr. S. looks lugubrious under the conviction that she is much reduced in person, that she is wasting away, while actually she weighs nearly 12 st. & presents the appearance of gross corpulency. She still hears the cries of her children. But notwithstanding these sad calamities enjoys her present mode of life, & is industrious.

9th Nov 1860

Removed

Admitted

N^o 421

51

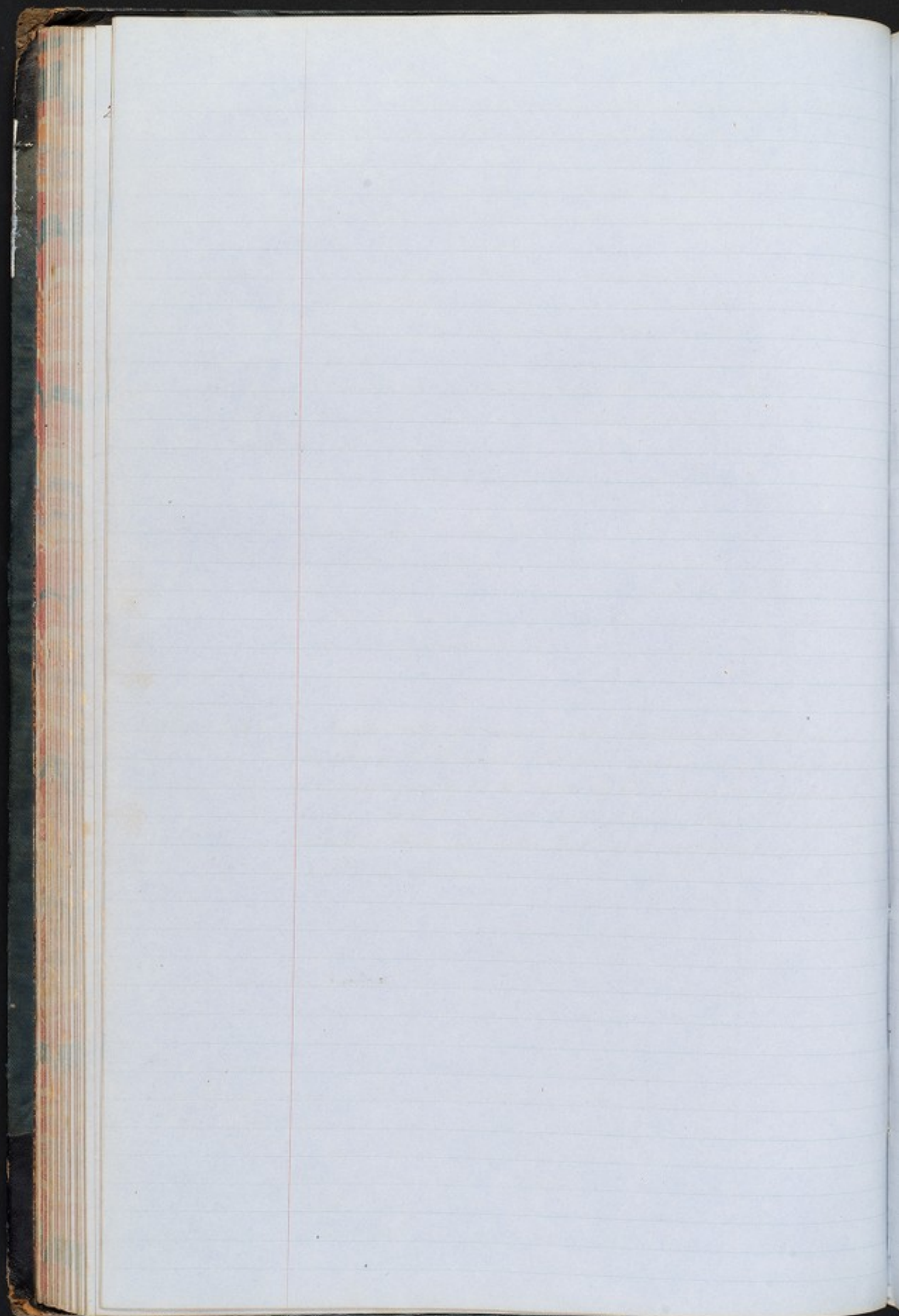
29 Nov 1854

James Marshall. At Unmarried. A Labourer
of quiet deportment. He can read & write

- 2 The malady is traced to indulgence in spirituous
liquors
- 5 The patient is now fatuous: but the reporter
described the case as "delirium tremens in the third
stage with modifications"
- 6 The external senses are said to be Anormal.
Appetite good. Respiration natural. P. 99.
- 7 This is the third attack.
- 8 He labors under the belief that he is bewitched
and as a result of this displays a strong antipathy
to Cats
- 9 There is no suicidal tendency suspected.
- 10 He manifests a disposition to injure various persons
but from what cause is not known unless to be
actuated by the belief that such individuals
have the power to do & are doing him harm.
- 11 No hereditary taint is known to exist in the patient
family
12. Purgatives & opiates have been prescribed
- 13 He had been insane for about a month, and
was formerly placed in the Cretton Institution

19 May 1853

So stupid and despondent did this man
appear when first admitted and differing so
much from all former experience of his deportment
that he was secluded for some time that
observation of his habits as well of his excreta
might be exact. When again permitted to mingle
with the inmates of the Refractory Ward he for
many weeks either stood in one spot and attitude



Admitted
31 Nov. 1854

N^o 422

52

Thomas Crane At.

The only information communicated of this individual is contained in a statement by the inspector of poor. "We are not in possession of facts sufficiently accurate to enable us to answer to answer queries but from all we have seen of Thomas Crane, we have reason to believe that although comparatively inoffensive he will probably require restraint."

I The patient labors under fatuity and utters upon every occasion two words only. These are "Bad boys"

1 June 1855

This patient was brought to the Asylum in a state of extreme filth and misery: but now that he has been bathed & clothed and trimmed he presents a healthy rosy and good humoured appearance. He is not imbecile in look but now after six months observation the only indications of intelligence that have been discovered are I That he is sumptuously clean and neat in his dress II That he is anxious to obtain and preserve money, preferring, however, copper to silver pieces III The distinct articulations of two words which may be accompanied with a smile or a demure look as his temper is smooth or ruffled. Every effort & expedient has been resorted to in order to elicit further evidence of his mental state, but in vain. His scanty biography is equally silent as to whether his defect is congenial or the result of disease

1 June 1856.

J. C. now sits mute and motionless in an easy chair: the mouth covered by the hand and his eyes peering brilliantly on what is passing around. The stages by which he has arrived at this infirm condition are I He was observed to lose control over the sphincters especially of the bladder II He is made of something was left rapid occasionally vaulted while the

No 421

and that a constrained one as he measured
the floor of the gallery step by step & stone
by stone. For months he was silent, stealthy
in look and indifferent to active exertions
When ultimately allowed to resume manual
labor his restoration may be said to have
commenced. He rapidly relinquished the
slow deliberate pace, the sluggish aspect
and was transformed into an active and
obedient workman. When allowed to return
home it was observed that he accused some
one, but whom he could not describe of annoying
him in the strabery.

Discharged

No 122.

Face paler. Chest sounds unchanged. P. 100 of moderate strength.
U. Copious. Food taken. Cont. Hyd. c. cret. with Vimin & Sulf. Sp.
ether Sulph. The pallor of the countenance continued to in-
crease & became more hurried & rapid & difficult & weaker
until 8 P.M. when without speaking he

Died.

head and trunk were inclined backwards III In the month of December he was attacked with Bronchitis attended with great prostration of strength requiring a treatment in which Stimulants (Power) were associated with Nourishants and expectorants. Vin. Specac. 11. The appearance of Red Sores, burunculi, B. Mole, herpes zoster, and erythema, whenever the skin is subjected to the slightest pressure. V Increasing impairment of muscular power - In Abating impairment of muscular power, but the amount of Paralysis is variable and appears to be regulated by the apprehensions as well as by physical strength of the patient. He is now stouter and of firmer fibre than formerly - The mental losses sustained contemporaneously with these changes are shadowed forth in the following trivial but significant traits I. The never articulated not even the familiar "Bad Boys" II The never smiled. III His prevailing sentiment is fear. IV His covetousness is abolished. No emotion or act is suggested by the offer of a coin -

23 September 1826

The physical powers of this patient have obviously been failing for months. At first he lost flesh, refused food, & then manifested a disinclination, next a difficulty in moving, until at length progression became impossible & he was carried to & from his bed. His florid color & timid deprecatory expression were not lost till the close of life. On the 18th he was observed to labor under Bronchitic Catarrh & sinapians were applied to the chest. The constitutional disturbance was not of marked character until the 19th when a blister was ordered, the inhalation of Steam enjoined & the Vin. Specac. Stimulants & a nutritious diet given internally. Amelioration followed these measures until the 21st when the Respiration is stated to be harsh & somewhat laborious. He vomited a large quantity of mucus. Hands oedematous. P. 88. B. opened from Castor oil. N. sufficient. On the 22nd & 23rd the entries are as follows. 22nd. Considerable aggravation of Bronchitis in J. Crane. anoxhi sonorous, dry, harsh. P. 120. face flushed. R. humid & loud. Applicat. Emp. Vis. Cont. inhal. vap. aq. cold. R. Hyal. c. cret & P. Spec. - 23rd Passed a disturbed night during which almost every point to which pressure was applied (he lay upon a canvas sheet) ecchymosed & abraded & was covered with bullae.

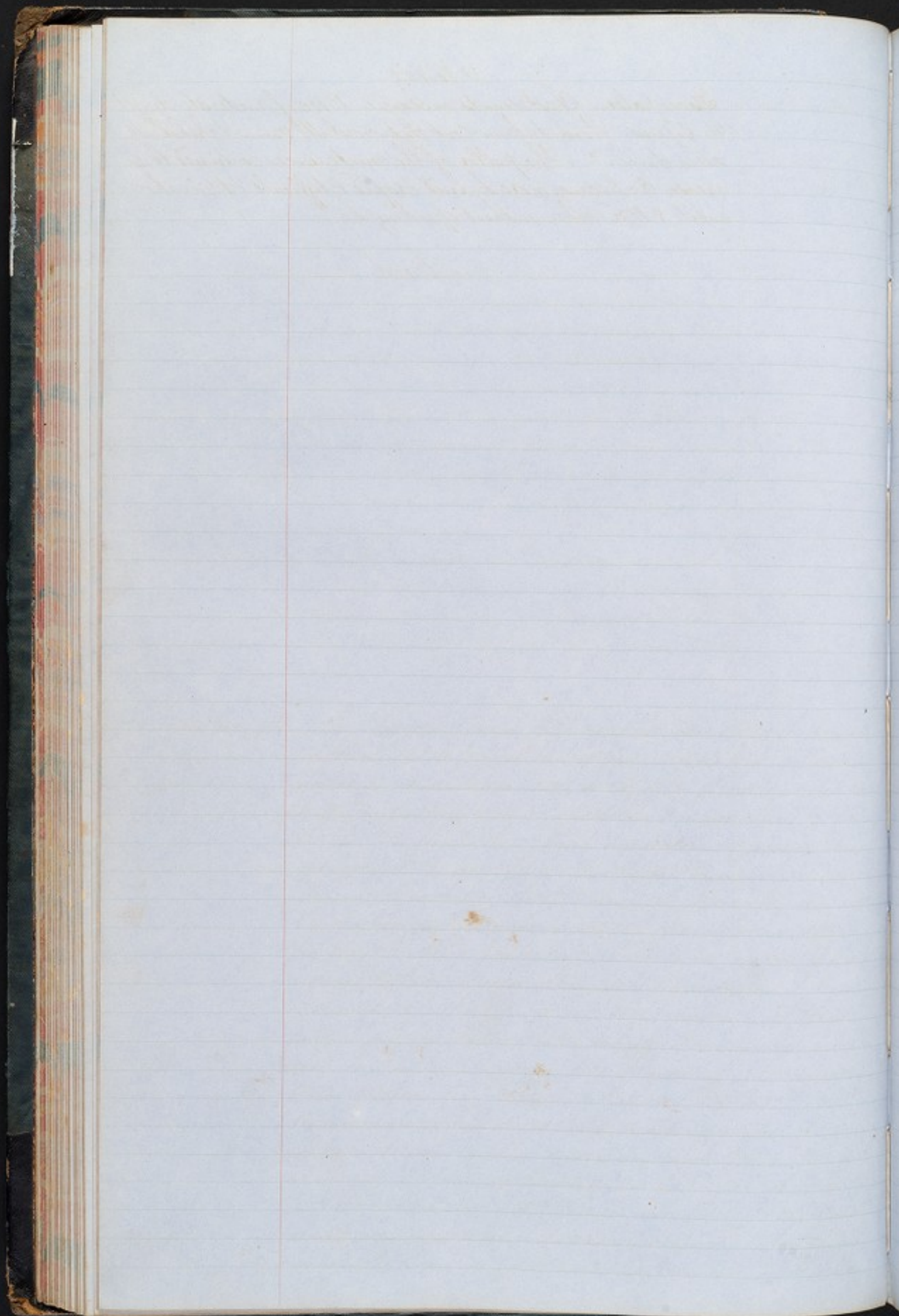
Admitted
14 Dec^r 1854

N^o 423

Matthew Bryan At 30 Unmarried. An Ordnance
Surveyor of Choral Education and correct deportment

- 2 Irritability of temper & exposure to cold are given as the causative influence in this case.
- 3 The unconnected preliminary symptoms are supplied, as follows
1 Depression. 2. Irritability of temper 3 Variability of disposition. 4. Struggles as to religious belief
- 4 "Has been subject to these complaints for some time" is the answer to the query as to existence of Convulsive diseases: but it is probable that a negative had been omitted
- 5 Melancholia is the present form of the disease.
- 7 There may have been several attacks of nervous disease: but one is known to have occurred six years
- 8 The patient is described as afraid of poisoning and murder and at the same time as being peculiarly attentive to the perusal of the Bible & religious works and as being enthusiastic in the performance duty.
- 9 No disposition to suicide had been manifested
- 10 He destroys small articles
- 11 His family history is not known
- 12 He would not permit any medical measure to be tried
- 13 He had been insane for six weeks but whether confined during any previous attacks had not been ascertained

1 June 1855 This patient has lost ground since admission. He is now mute, remains almost constantly in



the predominance of indignation over every other feeling and the honor expressed by the patient of the dreams by which he was disturbed. From a suspicion that these dreams so mysteriously alluded to may have proceeded solaciously. The Bromid Pot. Potu. was proscribed on the ground of its anaphrodisiac properties — The patient has latterly been ordered the cold shower bath — He is robust

1 June 1856

From a point at which the patient roused himself so much as to rebel what he conceived to be the unjustifiable interference of an attendant to another whether he resumes correspondence with some of his former associates, there have been innumerable grades of improvement. Suspicious of activity unexpected manifestations. The disappointment inflicted at one moment by observing the listless but long continued gaze of the patient on a scrap of torn Newspaper had been at once dispelled by his urgent demand for a Latin dictionary and again suggested by his perfect readiness to accept of a German instead but on a review of the history of the year and an examination of existing symptoms he may be pronounced to be improved & improving. His intelligence acts slowly, his manner is bold and rather arrogant, his desires rather importunate & insupportable, but he is coherent, civil and submissive. He has been annoyed by eczema of the extremities which appeared to be relieved by the continued exclusion of the atmosphere by the application of Collodion: but he has enjoyed excellent health —

1 June 1857

This patient has not improved. He every day urges impatiently & impudently & rudely his application for discharge, boasting that he possesses the orders of the commanding officer to that effect producing a regimental order issued before his admission in proof of his statement. He is haughty, overbearing, pugnacious & until recently incessantly engaged in brawls & battles with patients & attendants. He is attentive to his personal appearance & generally sits wrapped in the contemplation of scraps of paper, a

the same position contemplating a part of his
 hand or the figure of a cross which is
 accidentally attached to part of his dress. He
 is when impelled to pass from place to place, stiff
 and rigid in his movements: & evidently exercises
 an impaired control over the flexor muscles —
 Before arriving at this stage he has exhibited various
 symptoms & general mental disorder. I. He admitted
 that he had been seeing visions, but of such a nature
 that we could not be explicated, nor mentioned
 and complained that he had found poultries &
 dirty rags in his Bed. II. He was lethargic,
 indifferent to external impressions but inclined
 to weep from internal emotion or when addressed
 energetically or in a kindly tone. III. He was
 affected with hysterical weeping accompanied
 by vomiting, spitting, and abstinence. IV. Theomania
 He was apparently constantly engaged in whispered
 prayer or adoration: and would vouchsafe no
 reply to any inquiry whatever its nature might be
 except that he hoped God was mending his soul
 better V. Partial lucidity during which he speaks
 variously petitioned for permission to attend
 amusement expressed conviction that the Strict
 Covenant had banished evil thoughts with
 which he described himself to be distressed
 during the night: and volunteered assistance
 to the attendants. VI. Involuntary running and
 gesticulation. When a draught was taken of
 his temporary amendment to place him among
 the gardeners his temporary amendment, his
 deportment became extremely eccentric, he stood
 immovable or leaped or whirled, but avoided
 or adopted reluctantly all the ordinary modes
 of progression. As the malady through all
 these phases seems to be related to the affection
 comprehended under chorea mania. The patient
 was at first ordered, aloes & Iron. Subsequently
 powerful purgatives by mouth, and as I rejected
 at the same time stimulants & Strict Covenant. Insts
 were exhibited in consequence of the torpidity
 of the circulation, the coldness of the surface

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No 423.

morsel of pencil, a button, & a ball made of bread arranged
in a particular fashion which he affirms is a "figure" connect-
ed with his professional avocations. His frame is tall & state-
ly: his joint stiff: his strength & activity great. —

Removed

15 Nov 181

No 424

for the separation of her family, and the suspension
of all her domestic duties, than of religious dejection.
She may have been penitent, but her quiet, gentle
and retiring sensibility gave no token of acute
misery or distractions. She at once engaged in
occupation & with the exception of a brief period
of indisposition marked by headache vomiting
and likewise by an aggravation of her feelings
of despondency she never ceased to seek relief
from the same source. She was prescribed Houtans
but her progress to convalescence was so rapid
that it is probable the repose and sleep obtained
were natural. She proved an agreeable and useful
inmate

Discharged

Admitted
13 Dec. 1854

No. 424

Ann Cunningham. At 42. Married. Wife of
letter carrier. & of an amiable disposition, but nervous
and indolent. She can read and write

- 2 The cause of disease is not known to her friends
- 3 Persecution appears to have been the principal
premonitory sign
- 4 She is not subject to convulsions
- 5 The form of the alienation is that of Melancholia
& despondency & has not since its commencement
presented any change
- 6 The physical condition of the patient is described
as normal
- 7 She had suffered from several similar attacks
during a few years past
- 8 She is incoherent
- 9 She has attempted to cut her throat the wound
not being yet cicatrised. Though desponding,
this is the first suicidal attempt
- 10 She is quiet and inoffensive
- 11 The patient's father was a nervous man & at
times partially insane but no relative had
displayed a disposition to crime
- 12 No treatment had been resorted to
- 13 She became insane about a month since but
had never been secluded

7th February 1855

The despondency of this woman although most
profound & rapidly softened into melancholy which
assumed the features & color of sorrow for the
position which her rashness or agony had forced her

Ms 425

The conglomeration or confusion is sometimes so heterogeneous and extraordinary as apparently even to strike the speaker. Believing that the symptoms might depend upon the injury to the head, reported, he was placed on a course of Iod. Pot. but although there have occurred periods of marked improvement during which I enjoyed in occupation and exhibited at once cheerfulness of manner & lucidness of language it cannot be affirmed that the disease had been essentially ameliorated. He is an athletic man

5th Nov 1855

Removed

Admitted

N^o 425

27 December 1854

John Downie. At 25. Married an Scotch-Catharine
An Ironstone Miner of very deficient education
but of a quiet disposition

- 2 The reporter is not aware of the cause of the alienation
- 3 Great irritability preceded the invasion of mental disease: but he slept well
- 4 He is not subject to Epilepsy about five years since he was treated for an injury in his trade operations for which he was treated by medical men
- 5 The patient labors under Mania
- 6 His appetite & digestion are natural
- 7 He is the second attack within the last seven weeks: and when he received the injury a very severe paroxysm occurred
- 8 He is under the impression that certain individuals are about to place him in a dungeon. He is in the habit of playing the Sued Harp and is more tranquil when so occupied. He sleeps little
- 9 He has not attempted to commit suicide
- 10 The patient had occasionally threatened to assault those around him
- 11 The present attack has continued for about two weeks. He was an inmate of Seatonhall Asylum for a year when he first became ill

1 June 1855

Lucid in expression but boisterous and abused rather than menacing in disposition. This individual is chiefly distinguished by the incoherence of his thoughts. There is in general no detectable link or sequence in his words

to disturb her companions and thereby condemn her to rest - and to the sacrifice of that relief which motion affords. She is now much more tranquil: sleeps more: does not leave her bed: is constantly engaged in sewing: and confessed only one cause of anxiety separation from her family. She admits however, that it is the hope of greater happiness which prompts her eager wish to return. She is looking ruddy & robust. The principal remedial measure adopted has been the exhibition of Tinct. Hyosciami and Aq. Camphor.

1 June 1836

These features complete the portrait of this gentle and industrious inmate. I. There is occasionally but very rarely impatience and petulance under the instigation of these feelings induced she affirmed by nostalgia, she has destroyed articles of clothing and deplored the mutilation whenever it was consummated. II. Her desire for restoration to her family is undiminished and so intense as to banish sleep to lead to noctambulism, to use to her lips whenever she is addressed and to constitute her moral life and being. III. She is depressed according to her interpretation because thus passion and hope are ungratified; but according to the experience of others because her will is unable to assist her supremacy to suppress or modify these emotions and would be unable were all real sources of sadness or sorrow removed. She is notwithstanding docile, industrious & robust.

1 June 1837

The equanimity & gentleness of H. M. her healthy tranquillity even during the night her willing prolongation acquiescence in the prolongation of her probation & her well-sustained character for industry & self-control have led to the consideration of her return to her household duties, & it is probable that her persuasions & entreaties that "she may be tried again" will be yielded to. -

5 August 1837

The Inspector of Poor of the Parish to which the patient belongs

Admitted
30 December 1854

N^o 426

Hoelen Macdonald At 40. Married. Wife of
Lasse Spilster of ordinary education
Vide case 395206

4. She has never been subject to Epilepsy
5. The patient exhibits symptoms of Melancholia & these are concurred to be increasing
6. The external senses are acute: the appetite ravenous: digestion good, evacuations regular
7. This at least the second attack after a lucid interval of some Months duration
8. Persecutions
9. She entertains suicidal tendencies
10. She is disposed to injure others and has exhibited great cruelty to the lower animals
11. No hereditary tendencies are known to exist in the patient's connections
12. She partially recovered when last secluded
13. She was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Institution

1 June 1855

M^r M extracts sources of misery and self-accusation from every event of his past life, but the destruction of a kitten during the last week of his residence at home for a time furnished the most painful recollection & her most heinous offence. From this, from her habitual depiction and her removal from home she slept none and even under the check of Dormitory rules wandered to sofa for night. The intensity of his feelings may be estimated from the fact that impelled to move from place to place her step was gentle and measured so as not

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No 426

affirms that the Home to which she must return is uncomfortable & unhappy & not calculated to confirm the serenity or equanimity established, & attributes to his knowledge of this fact the disinclination to withdraw her from a position where she enjoys comparative health. He has at length however consented that the stability of her reason & her powers of endurance shall be put to the test.

Discharged. —

to obtain any information as to her previous history or the state of her present feelings, she may be sometimes heard to hum an air, participates willingly in all amusements and is obviously engaged in watching the proceedings of those around although it is impossible to conjecture to what extent impressions are received. She has no sorrows, anxieties, or anticipations; nor can she be induced to express pleasure or contentment. The principal element of her condition is passiveness - She is sweetly, strong and healthy -

1 June 1856

Reports are occasionally submitted that H. A. is insubordinate or indolent in the Laundry, which in respect to her strength, previous occupation and her disqualification for other departments has been selected as her province, but her habitual deportment is characterised by careful uncomplaining labour. Her physiognomy has latterly suggested sullenness and discontent. This may result from her dark complexion & massive, rather heavy features, for these qualities form no part of her manifestations. She is shy, taciturn & solitary. Her employment has added to her muscularity of frame.

1 June 1857

This female is occasionally reported as insubordinate & quarrelsome. This is the solitary intimation which is received of her mental manifestations. Her existence may be described by negations. She does not speak, nor work, nor display a wish for removal, or dress, or food. She avoids & repels intercourse. She is sullen, forbidding, & unapproachable. Her health has not required special attention. —

29th March 1872

This patient is at present indolent, she works daily in the Laundry, & is retained as menial attendance. Her mental faculties are much impaired & she is in good health.

12th March 1873

Helen Armstrong enjoys good health and is a most useful person at the Laundry. She never makes mention of any of her friends. Though she does her work in a very efficient manner.

Admitted
30 December 1854 Helen Armstrong At 29 Unmarried. A domestic
servant of cheerful disposition. She can read
and write

No 427

- 2 The exciting cause of her malady is supposed to be disappointed affection—
 - 3 The premonitory or first symptoms were a disposition to wander from home
 - 4 She had not been subject to convulsions
 - 5 The primary form of the disease was Melancholia which has now passed into a dementia
 - 6 She enjoys good bodily health
 - 7 This is the first attack
 - 8 It is reported that the patient occasionally labors under hallucinations of vision: But of what nature is not stated.
 - 9 She is not suicidal
 - 10 She is at present docile and manageable
 - 11 The family history of the Patient is not known
 - 12 Said to have been treated in the Asylum at Morningside upon General principles: and that she had recently improved
 - 13 She has been insane for two years of which eighteen months had been passed in the Asylum at Morningside
- 1 June 1853— Tranquil, patient, tractable, and industrious this woman presents one of the least repulsive forms of fatuity. She has an expression of grossness which is not, however manifested in conduct. So taciturn that it is difficult

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- 10/3/75 Still at work in the Laundry: in good bodily health.
- 20/11/75 In statu quo.
- 20/8/76 Has not required medical treatment during the last two years: continues quiet and industrious.
- 10/12/76 Much the same: rarely speaks.
- 10/5/77 In statu quo
- June 6th 81 Lough of spoken to but does not speak: is quiet and industrious.
- Feb'y 10th 82 Nothing to record in this case.
- Oct: 9th 82 Patient remains much the same.
- March 30th 83 Is a capital hand at the Laundry, an active dancer & a quiet & apparently contented patient.
- 8 Oct 1883 This patient remains quiet - an active worker, some that agree well with the others.

No 428

few indications of derangement, but while the
dejection gradually gave way under the exhibition
of anodynes such as the Bernco. Drops, Stimulants
and Tonics such as the Cit Quin & Ferr. The
estrangements from her friends and the suspicions
of their motives lingered to a very late period &
it may be increased the attachment which she
had contracted towards the Institution and
the reluctance which she manifested towards her
former active mode of life - She gave proof of
perfect sanity and sound feeling for six weeks
previous to dismissal.

Discharged

Admitted
20th January 1853

N^o 428

Janet Menteth At 25. Unmarried. A domestic servant of moderate education: of kind & gentle disposition & respectable behaviour

- 2 Two causes are assigned as producing alienation "Serious thoughts about religion & the state of her soul" and untruth told as to a valentine
- 4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy
- 5 She labors now under religious melancholia
- 6 Cata regular, and health generally good
- 7 This is the first attack
- 8 The patient is disposed to remain in bed, to pinch the skin, to shriek without cause, and to speak incessantly & incoherently concerning the lost condition of her soul
- 9 She has stated her resolution to commit suicide
- 10 She dislikes and would injure her mother
- 11 Two cousins were affected with and died of Insanity
- 13 The patient has been insane for twelve months

23rd May 1853

The first observation in this case is to the effect that the Patient is affected with religious melancholia: and that she labors under "Monomania which appeared contemporaneously with alienation". No further connection could be traced between these phenomena nor did the size of the tumour appear to correspond with the fluctuations of the malady. - For a long period the patient continued sleepless or believed that she was so even when mightily taking hypnotics Except her habitual, extreme modesty, and perverseness and an occasional sob, she exhibited

11 A brother of the patient had an attack of melancholia

12 He had undergone no treatment

13 The disease has continued for three weeks but he has not been secluded until now

1 June 1855

The following conditions have been observed in this patient

I Although occasionally violent and destructive especially when animated by sectarian animosity there existed when admitted an abolition of all voluntary motion and that this was partly the result of causes over which the mind had little control may be inferred from the co-existence of retention of urine and the necessity for Catheterism.

II Total abstinence from nourishment, and subsequently abstinence from all food not presented by the matron

III Partial lucidity, and consciousness of his own condition. He is even competent to estimate the progress of his malady and to point out the indications which may be interpreted on his favourable, or unfavourably.

IV. On the 16 Feb^r it is recorded that P.S. has once or twice placed his head on one side & run swiftly along the gallery uttering a cry like a bull & as if about to strike the wall but falling short of the object. This act was the commencement of a series of extravagant imitations of the attitudes & the cries of the lower animals, especially those with whom his occupation had rendered him most familiar, and a period of excitement accompanied by sullenness, and irritability & sometimes pugnacity; when disturbed in his butting and lowing which he continued in the dormitory, he became moody and simulated Cataplexy. These phenomena passed into a brief paroxysm of acute mania, succeeding a visit from a sister in law when the P. became rapid & bounding, when he cast himself against

Admitted

N° 429

29 January 1855

Peter Sharpe At 26 Unmarried of moderate
education & quiet manners

- 2 The disease is referred to religious impressions and especially to an antipathy to Missionarism or the Universal Call of the Gospel to all sinners
- 3 Previous to the establishment of absolute insanity he was excitable when the subject of religion was introduced
- 4 He has not been subject to epilepsy
- 5 The form of the disease appears to be Mania and is supposed to be increasing
- 6 The appetite is reported to be good
- 7 Sustained a slight attack of a similar character about a year ago, which is said to have commenced upon the precise day as that the present did. The form of the disease was then Melancholia. From this he recovered but the restoration is conceived to have been imperfect
- 8 His feelings are regulated by what may be designated controversial religion: his delusions consist in the belief that he has had communication with the devil and the Pope entertaining a strong aversion to the latter on the ground that he smokes & chews tobacco
- 9 He cherished no suicidal designs
- 10 He is excited by references to polemics, but will destroy furniture or other articles upon which a value is placed by those to whom they belong and evidently derives gratification from giving pain to the feelings of those with whom he comes into contact

Admitted

N^o 430

14 February 1855

John Aird. At 36. A collier of quiet disposition but had received little education

- 2 He has been long subject to Epilepsy but the existing symptoms are referred to a severe blow received on the head
- 3 His temper was occasionally violent previous to incursion of disease
- 4 The patient had been subject to Epilepsy, since he was nine years old
- 5 The form of disease is progressive fatuity
- 6 The appetite of the patient is good P & R and evacuations natural
- 7 He was attacked with mental disease about three months ago & indications of aggravation are observed
- 8 " He seems inclined to sit constantly by the fire and smoke his Pipe" He sleeps profoundly
- 9 There is no disposition to commit suicide
- 10 He has occasionally threatened his parents and at one time, used violence to his Mother
- 11 His maternal relations are subject to insanity
- 12 The patient had been treated for Epilepsy but not for insanity
- 13 He has been insane for three months but had never been secluded

1 June 1855

The disease in this case appears to make progress the convulsive attacks are frequent: the stupidity which follows is more intense; prolonged and unrelieved by a ray of intelligence. The attacks

or beat the walls, vociferating, crying and howling like all the animals of a menagerie. An intense desire to effect his escape, which had been attempted by deforcing the attendants by pulling down the boarding of the bedroom. Failure is invariably followed by destruction of articles of Furniture such as the chamber utensil. The patient is at present in an improved state, but is still morose, extravagant and unsocial. The treatment had consisted chiefly in a course of purgation.

4 August 1855 It appears from the journal of the Superintendent that on the 14th June 1855, P. S. effected his escape this morning by stuffing the hole for the bolt of his door with bread and then removing the window of the water closet. So confident was he of success that he made his bed. This act was one of a similar attempt dictated he averred by an intense desire to see his mother who had been ill and towards whom he had consistently expressed the most intense affection. On the 15th June it appears he was brought back. He was found at home to which he had proceeded almost in a direct course. He displayed no reluctance to return upon the grounds that his filial anxiety and duty had received their reward. His subsequent conduct was quiet and submissive. Gradually he denuded himself of many of the more obnoxious peculiarities for which he had obtained an unenviable notoriety: conversed coherently and shrewdly but quaintly upon rural and religious matters and exhibited many traits of an original disposition of great soundness, and depth of healthy feeling. Though removed by his friends and restored to sanity he certainly retained many eccentricities of thought and action.

Discharged

Admitted
16 February 1853

N^o 431

Minim Hoalliday at 47 Married, a Farmer

- 2 The disease is attributed to disappointment in not obtaining a renewal of the lease of his Farm
- 3 No premonitory symptoms were observed
- 4 He is not subject to epilepsy nor has he been under medical treatment for any complaint
- 5 The patient has been, and still is affected with aversive melancholia but there has recently been a tendency to assume the religious form
- 6 His functions are affirmed to be good
- 7 This is the first attack
- 10 He manifests no disposition to injure others
- 11 His father and sister were both in a very nervous state before their death
- 12 "The treatment is thus described "attention both to the state of the digestive organs: Spungings with cold water and Shower bath. The various functions thereby very much improved."
- 13 The patient has been a year in his present condition

1 June 1853

These conditions have especially engaged attention in this case

I The patient has long vomited after meals and rejected a large quantity of whatever nourishment he took and whatever nourishment he took and however acceptable it may have been to the appetite

II He labors under deep despondency. The sun never shining him in the face he is conscious of a total inability to avert it, to exert himself

are often indicative of great extravagance of voluntary motion. The patient gesticulated much, wandered to and fro, with a vague desire to advance but without any specific object in view, or he stands upon his head. These manifestations are attended with degradation of habits. When not plunged in profound torpor, he presents the goodhumoured self-satisfied smile of the majority of Epilepsis - He was ordered the Sod Pot.

8 April 1856

This patient was subjected to a long course of Acid Linc. The doses at the termination amounting to twelve grains, twice a day. It was for a time conceived that the convulsive attacks had diminished in frequency; but there was no corresponding amelioration in the degree of fatuity. His countenance betrayed increased dullness & hebetude, his gait was uncertain, and saltatory; his inattention to dress and cleanliness as marked and there appeared to be loss of flesh. Epilepsy however returned in its original form and frequency and the patient passed much of his time in sleep and lethargy. Repeated attacks occurred followed by great prostration and exhaustion and ultimately by a modification of coma which passed into death.

Died

the conviction of inaptitude or incompetency for those exertions he is about to make, and deep regret for past errors, and failures still lingers. His physical condition is perfectly satisfactory, and even he now complains of nothing but lassitude, and an uneasy but not painful sensation in the left temple. As the remedies prescribed in succession failed, new views as to the pathological conditions upon which the sensations described might depend, arose, and the treatment recorded indicated these changes. The Tinct. Siquinoid Ferri was long administered under the supposition that notwithstanding the ruddy cheek of the patient poverty of the metallic element of the blood might exist. The presence of phosphates in the urine suggested the theory that the cerebral matter might be undergoing degeneration and the administration of phosphoric Acid. The shower bath being used at the same time as a tonic. The application of small blisters behind the ear was resorted to as a mean of diverting the attention from an imaginary to a real pain. The solution of the Bismuth Morph. was tried for its anodyne & soothing properties —

Discharged

or to perform the duties he formerly successfully did: and is impressed with the conviction that both his intellectual capacity and memory have become impaired. As it was extremely probable that these phenomena stood in the relations of cause and effect, or were intimately connected an attempt was at once made to arrest the constant ejection of food and thus remove that impoverished state of the blood which must have been produced. This was easily effected by the due regulation of diet, by its exhibition in small quantities and a course of the Trinit Bismuth the bowels being regulated by Compound Rhubarb Pills, or Pule Rhu with Hydr. & Cit. A greater amount of cheerfulness followed this change but the delusions remained unshaken and appeared to receive confirmation from the severe headache to which the patient continued liable. As the pain invariably ceased when the patient became recumbent it was inferred that the supply of blood to the brain was insufficient either in quantity or quality. Tonics were prescribed Bitter Beer & ultimately Stimulants. Benefit seemed at first to follow this plan but the patient is still a victim to profound hypochondriacal melancholia and has begun to concentrate his attention upon disease or malformation of the Throat.

III. He labours under intense cephalalgia, and especially when upright & during the day

1 & 13th June 1856

The discharge of this patient is justified by this solitary indication of amelioration. He is now solicitous to return home: he conceives that it is his duty to make a more strenuous effort to perform duties which he perceives to be incumbent, to harmonize with the anxieties of those who recognise his interests as clearly as he himself can. His judgment may be regarded as sounder & more vigorous, his fortitude augmented. But the dread of disease and impending dissolution

- 9 She has not attempted to commit suicide, but has referred to cases and demanded of her neighbours "if they were not afraid she would do the same"
- 10 She attempts to kick, bite, and strike those around her when endeavouring to restrain her or confinement to the house -
- 11 A sister was confined for some time in a Lunatic Asylum
- 12 The treatment had consisted in the use of an opium & anodyne & a Composing draught at night"
- 13 The patient was dismissed from a Private Asylum four years ago where she had resided for thirteen months

1 June 1853 While there have been observed in this case abstraction, virulence, voracity, violence, superhuman strength, and extreme debility it is conceived that all these and even more numerous symptoms are connected with erotic feelings - The aspect, the proposals, the delusions of the woman all appear to be directly suggested or to be influenced by solacity; and there are reasons for believing that she practiced self pollution to a frightful extent. Extreme agitation, obstinate sleeplessness & degradation of habits generally follow frequent indulgence in this habit: but more alarming consequences have occasionally supervened. On the 10th March the following description adverts to these "A R violent and voracious. At visit, pulse irregular & almost imperceptible Jugulars distended & pulsating Tendency to syncope. P. opened Taked food. Porter. Ordered wine & other Brandy On the succeeding day the following observations is made All in articulo mortis from repeated attacks of syncope during night. She had

Admitted

N^o 432

2 March 1855

Agnes Richmond At 59 Unmarried. Formerly a farm servant, but had been latterly engaged in machine sewing: of quiet disposition and limited education

- 2 The patient has always been of weak and feeble mind: but from her having lived alone for some time nothing is known of the exciting causes of the present attack
- 3 The disease has been ushered in by depression, fretfulness, waywardness, voracity, & pervigilium
- 4 The patient has not labored under Epilepsy
- 5 It is suspected that the patient is affected with Erotomania. The following narrative has been supplied "Has all her life, been disposed to place her affections upon individuals who could not return them. She became attached to married or single men as they presented themselves and the consequence was loss of spirits which continued for months, and producing a state of hypochondriasis & forcing to leave her situation"
- 6 The external senses are acute: appetite, & venous digestion impaired. P. generally rapid, but variable. R. natural, surface, cool & moist feet and legs swollen
- 7 This is a relapse commencing upon the 26 February 1855 after a partially lucid interval of four years duration.
- 8 She conceives that she is about to be married that she is a person of boundless wealth, that she possesses power to raise & converse with the dead and notwithstanding this approximation to omnipotence she is panic struck as to the state of her sinful soul

Saline & nutritious diet. It may be remarked that whatever might be the indisposition by which she was visited and however trivial it might appear, the action of the heart became tumultuous the tendency to fainting was extreme, and it became necessary to compel recumbency to preserve life. On the third of August it is discovered that she had sustained a fracture of the left clavicle received in all probability during some of those terrific combats which at the time signalised the Female Crews Gallery. In December she labored under Anasarca, and obtained relief by the liberal use of stimulant Diuretics. Her physical health is now vigorous.

19 May 1867

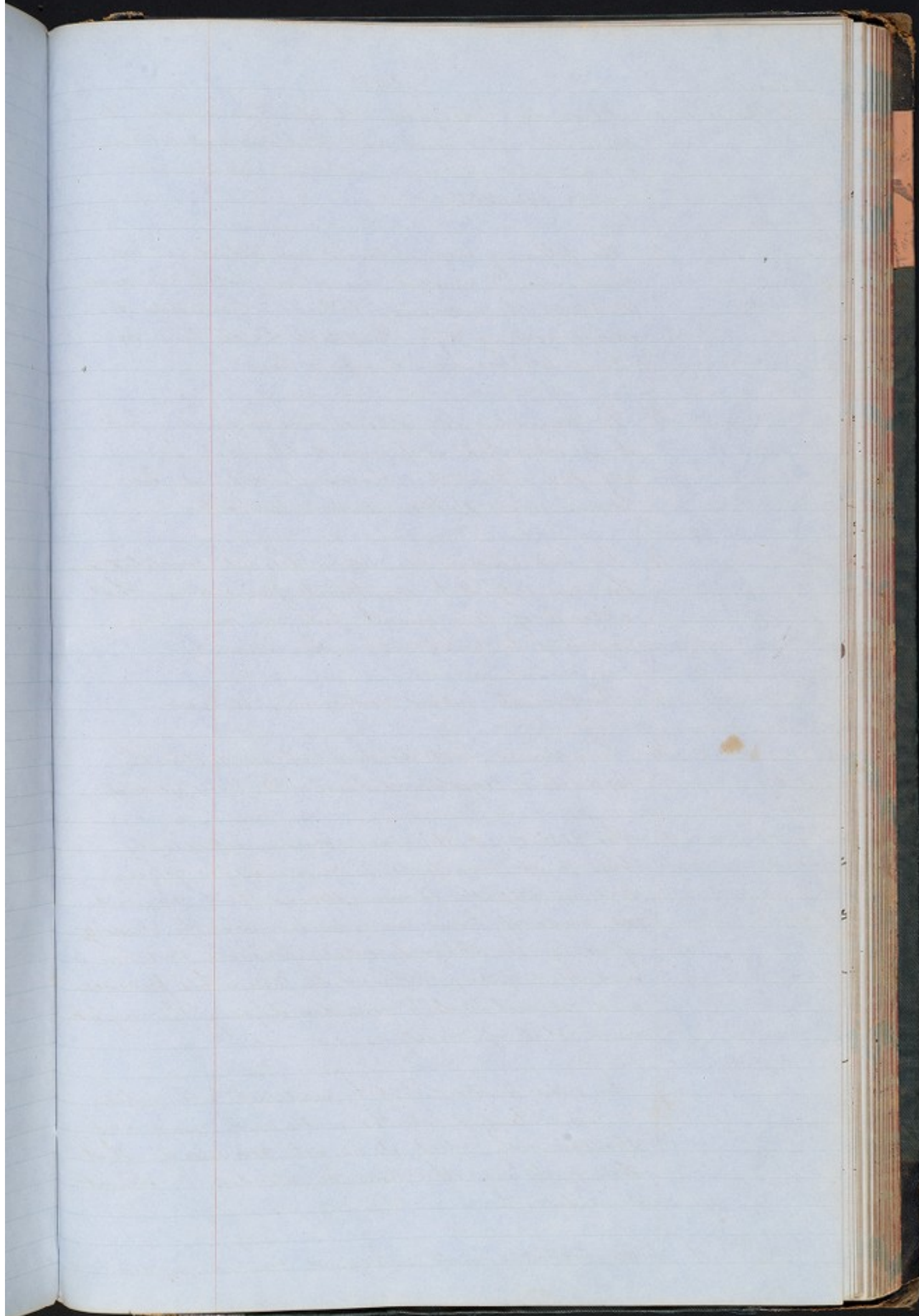
From the date of last report the progress of this patient to complete health was slow but uninterrupted. It must be borne in mind that her mind originally was undeveloped, feeble, & inattentive & that the Standards resorted to in estimating her restoration to reason, more serenity, self-control, & a competency to engage in her ordinary occupations. She gradually assisted the attendants in the discharge of their several duties: but this aid was often suspended by ebullitions of irritability or caprice: then she solicited & obtained a specific sphere of usefulness: subsequently she was allowed even to attend upon the sick & was ultimately regarded as worthy of trust & confidence. Her affections were contemporaneously developed & her attachment & gratitude were as conspicuous as her vigorous aid in the domestic economy. —

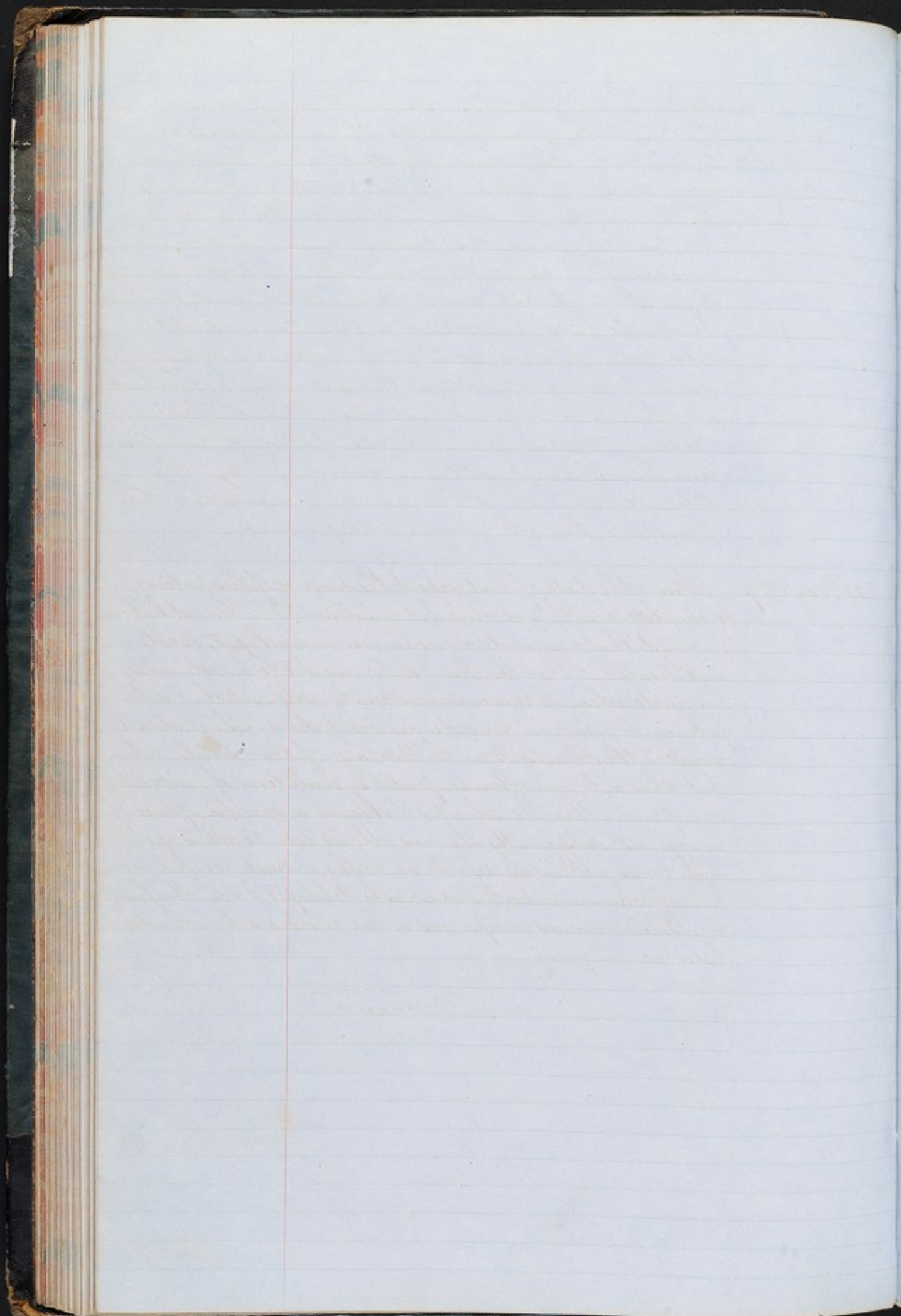
Discharged. —

entirely calmed under the exhibition of diffusible stimulants & to day presents a regular, normal pulse." These manifestations gradually disappeared and the patient is now a furious and dangerous maniac inhabiting the refractory ward, wearing the guard of a destroyer, setting at defiance all rules of cleanliness & propriety & generally presenting upon her countenance evidence of the desperate strife in which she engaged with the other Patients. She has been treated I by Stimulants and opiated & II by Bromid Potu in consequence of its boasted anaphrodisiac powers. She is at present improving in personal appearance.

1 June 1856

This woman after a succession of untoward circumstances calculated to retard convalescence presents many indications of improvement. She is now only pugnacious when attacked. She employs herself usefully. She is disabused of the delusions under which she long acted as to the identity of those around: and her early associations are now vivid and sometimes overpowering. The attempt was made to employ her in the kitchen but failed from her restlessness and impatience before her boasted proficiency in cooking could be put to the test. She has been likewise placed in the workroom, but was tolerated for a few days only. Her misfortunes and ailments may be recapitulated I Her excitement during the month of July 1853 was so extreme, so prolonged, so characterised by violent muscular exertion and furious struggles as to be followed by sudden almost fatal prostration and collapse, requiring the immediate administration of stimulants II Towards the close of the same month she was affected with erythema of the left cheek accompanied by great irregularity of the heart's action. She was treated by the free use of Trisiquichlorid Ferris





religious, and became a drunkard, while another was actually insane.

- 19 The patient has been insane for about a year, and has been made an inmate of Hill End Asylum

1 June 1855

From falling into a complete lethargy associated with depression this patient has not varied by his conduct. The existence of the peculiarities and antipathies attributed to him. He is inert, indifferent, mute, and moves as if every exertion required an effort or was accompanied with pain. Upon no occasion does he hold communication with those around so that the real state of his feelings is unknown except in so far as conjecture may be founded upon the following series of active manifestations.

- I He refused food. At first he took what was presented to him in small quantities. Then he confined his indulgence to a single meal and latterly he had obstinately declined his nourishment of every kind and at all times. Although promising to his priest and his friends he is unable to comply with their wishes or to overcome the vow or repugnance or the hallucinations by which his conduct is regulated. He is now fed by the stomachic pumps twice a day and takes a bottle of Porter as a stimulant but is thin and pale and exhausted.
- II He has a strong disposition to climb, to ascend to the windows or the highest part of the room and this inclination is often gratified in opposition to all superintendence, remonstrance and menace.
- III At certain times he intimated that he is so weak that he can no longer walk nor support himself upon a seat. He is allowed to retire to bed & remained there for some days without motion and affirming that he is the

Admitted

No 483

3rd March 1855

Alexander Callaghan. At 27 Unmarried. A
 Shoemaker of a quiet, and Stubborn disposition
 He can read and write but has received no
 regular education

- 2 The following circumstances are detailing and
 conducing to mental alienation, while the cause
 is said to be unknown: 1 Pride 2 Partiality for
 novel reading & for Theatricals 3 Attention to
 Dress 4 Disappointment, in Love
- 3 No premonitory symptoms were observed: but
 it is intimated as if remarkable that he
 attended Chartist & Socialist meetings He
 became more stubborn and intractable
- 4 He has always been of a delicate constitution
 He was subject to sore throat previous to the
 attack of derangement but can now be
 exposed to great cold with impunity
- 5 The patient labors under melancholia
- 6 He affirms that he does not see distinctly
 Appetite & Digestion natural. B. Constipated
- 8 He dislikes particular colours especially
 blue, and manifests a preference for green
 has an atrophy to iron spoons, and carries
 one made of horn in order to avoid the necessity
 of using the abhorred metal. Conceives that he is
 insulted if any one blows the nose in his presence
 and is inclined to wander during the night
 in a state of nudity -
- 9 In order to show that he was not a lunatic
 he twice leaped into the water and came out
 spontaneously: but it is not conceived that
 then or at any other time he intended to commit
 suicide
- 11 On maternal uncle entertained peculiar ideas about

The next event recorded in this individual's history is his association with the stonebreakers. He was found a most useful and industrious labourer and acquired a robustness of frame and plumpness of complexion hitherto unknown by him. Habitually quiet, his conversation became copious when compared with his previous taciturnity, perfectly coherent and respectful. This mind evinced no approximation to that sentimentality & refinement attributed to him so that it is probable these qualities were the results of disease rather than evidence of a natural tendency; but its phenomena being unaccountable with the perfect health of an average but uneducated intellect he was

Discharged

victim of such exquisite pain, he cannot move. During this stages he blows his nose incessantly & hurls as a mark of contempt towards those around or from some other motive cannot be ascertained. Suddenly he leaved his bed, although no perceptible change can be detected in his condition and walks to and fro, slowly and pluggard like but in his usual manner

26 October 1856

After protracted fasting this patient was found to be so debilitated that he was ordered to remain in bed: to be fed regularly: to have cod liver oil or cream added to his ordinary diet as nutrients, and to have Lavatives exhibited by the stomach tube. The following extracts from the diary of the Super^r will convey some conception of his condition at this conjuncture

11 June 1855

In Bed. Receiving a large quantity of nutriment & stimulants. Blows nose incessantly

14 Declared himself to be so weak that he cannot move. Found on floor at evening visit. P weak
Mow. B. torpid. T clean.

15 A.C. tumbled out of bed by vomiting. P improved in strength

20. Ate part of the meals presented. Walked across floor.

21 Walked about whole day & cannot be detained in bed. Takes some food but is regularly fed

30 Improved in aspect but depends upon artificial alimentation

2nd Aug^t. Robust, converses readily. Face rosate.

3rd Engaged in writing voluntarily to his Father

furor which suggests pictures of famine & cannibalism. Her talk quaint, shallow & semi-masculine aspects completes the conception of vampirism

1 June 1850

The fury of this female is mingled with much humour and premeditated extravagance. She acts absurdly in order to create a laugh and engages in battle more frequently as sport than in vindication of a principle or in gratification of revenge. She has however victims and foes to whom she permanently and inveterately opposed. Her excitement is still exhibited in wild contortions in traverses of histrionic attitudes, in polylogues in declamation of the established melodramatic style. She passes from the highest exaltation and exasperation orapture, to puerile weeping and distress and as suddenly returns to joy and embraces and dancing. No sense of modesty, restrained, no admonitions influenced but the impulse of fear is omnipotent. If the hand be placed in the pocket where the belief exists that a Knife may be found there or that if found, it may be employed in inflicting punishment she rushes to a corner & appeals for mercy or pardon in the shrillest accents. She is now generally employed in sewing and this constitutes the only advantage obtained by discipline.

1 June 1851

At Hyant amid tyrants: with, impetuous, extravagant, & by turns industrious & idle, degraded & declaiming poetry this woman remains an example of chronic Mania, the terror of all around & at the same time a source of mirth & absurdity. She had a slight attack of hemiplegia, but this was suspected to originate in the practice to which, when especially good humored, she invariably resorts of thrusting the hand into the mouth & apparently into the fauces. The affection was treated as if of a grave character. She is pale, of Herculean strength, & indomitable energy. —

Duo

10-12-59

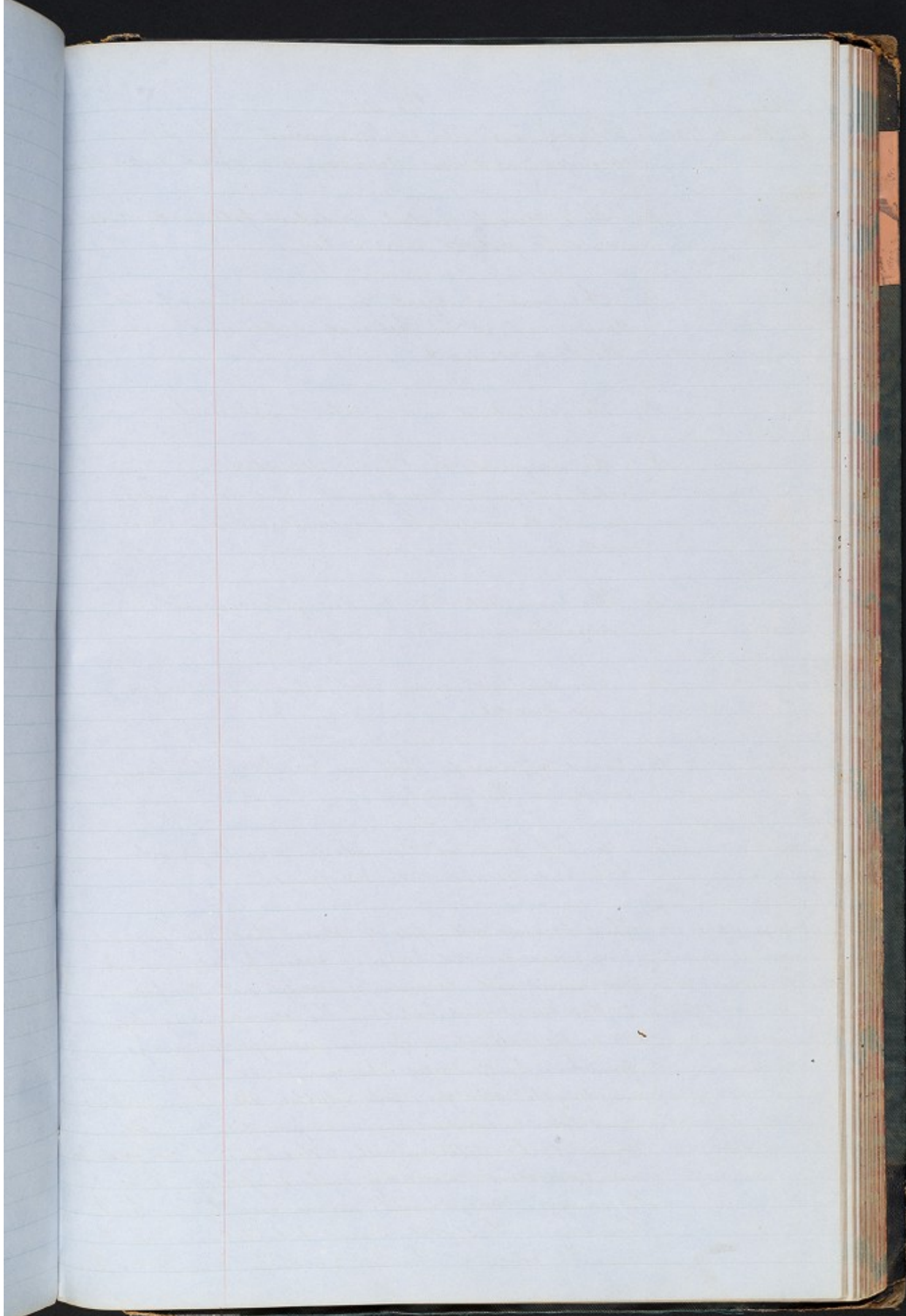
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Admitted

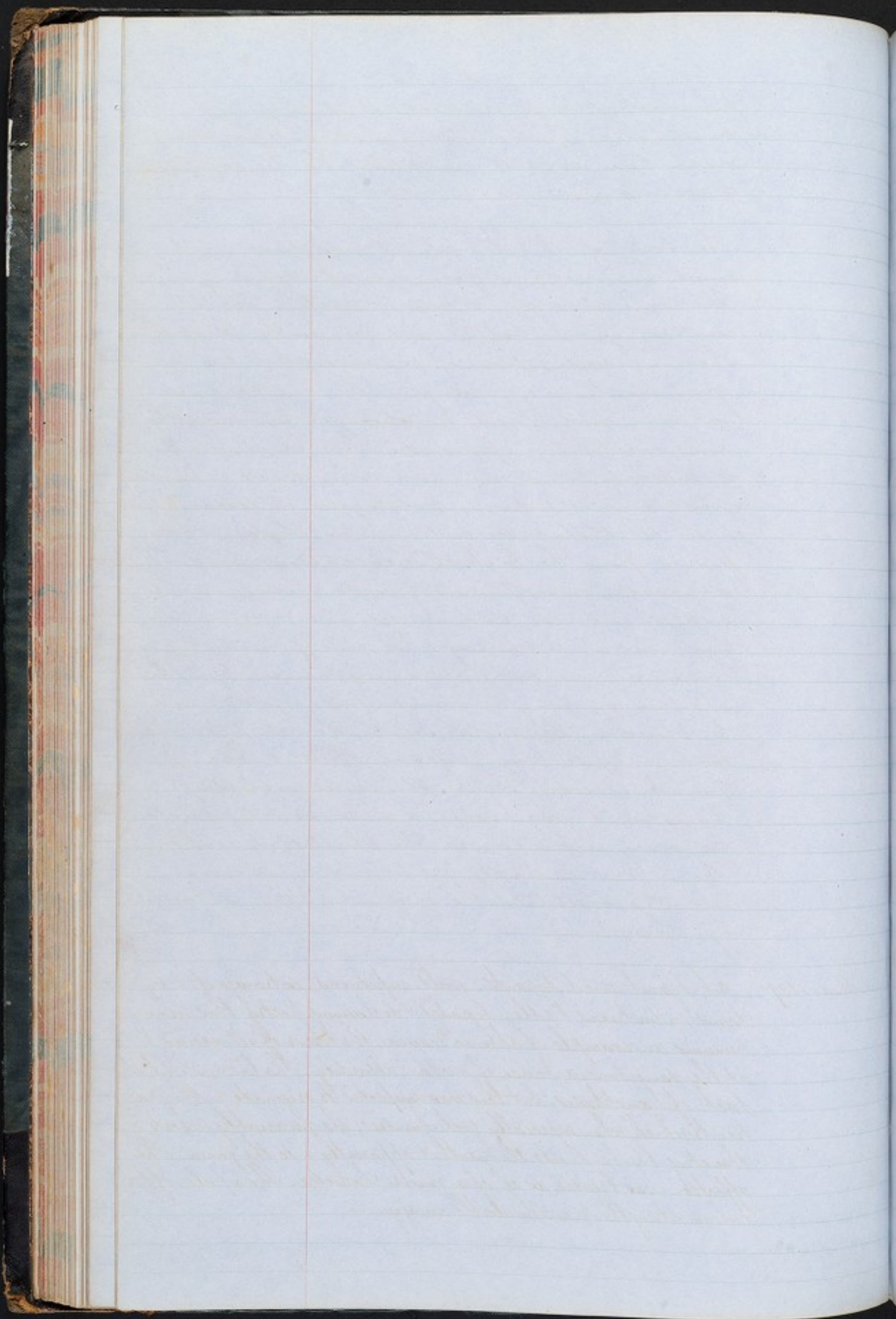
N^o 434

- 24 March 1856 Done Portend. At 45 Unmarried. A domestic
servant of quiet and respectable deportment
- 3 Previous to alienation of mind she displays
elevation of spirits, variability of temper &
unsteadiness of conduct
 - 5 Her derangement is said to have commenced
with religious mania. She is now a furious
Maniac
 - 7 This is the first attack
 - 11 She had a sister in an Asylum, her grand
mother was likewise insane & other progenitors
have been eccentric
 - 12 No improvement has taken under treatment
 - 13 She has been an inmate of Laydell's Asylum
Bothwell for 15 months

1 June 1855

The first report as to this case, that she is
restless, incoherent, mischievous and extravagant
is still a significant description of Maniac.
She labors under chronic mania characterised
by inextricable incoherence, in which the name
of Purdie is introduced upon all occasions
& in every possible combination by absurd
gesticulations, mischievous and indecent tricks
by an assumption of great majesty of deportment
and by a strong sense of the ludicrous. Although
incessantly bent upon frolic and practical jokes
she is exceedingly timid, dreading & sympathising
with whatever injuries have been or are about
to be inflicted upon others. Her actions are not
only absurd & irrational, her habits are degraded
and she displays that pleasure & addiction to
climbing & donkeying & wallowing ardure which is
met with in cases of this disease, she devours
her own food, and whatever of the portions
of others can be appropriated, with an animal





be incessant as he feels convinced that ample funds have been provided to enable him to gratify his appetites. With delusions or a combination of suspicion & timidity, induce him to assert as at home he asserted that he was struck, insulted, and provoked at times and under circumstances when such acts were impracticable even had the disposition to provoke or persecute existed. He is inoffensive, voluble, voracious.

1 June 1850

The concluding words of the preceding narrative must be somewhat modified. The patient often complains of assaults that exist in his imagination only, of individuals who intend to maltreat or are conspired to injure him, but unprovoked attacks have been recorded in which he was the aggressor and the President Medical Officer his victim. While under the original impulse, while successful in his onset, his whole demeanour was demoniacal and his passions apparently irresistible, but as the combat was prolonged & when he found himself defeated and overpowered his self control & submissiveness were resumed so suddenly & so opportunely as to suggest the hypothesis that he is restrained from violence by discipline rather than actuated by feeble propensities or the sway of benevolence. In general he may be querulous or sullen, but quiet inoffensive & engaged in offices of humanity. He often assumed the functions of an attendant & performed the most repulsive duties of a nurse kindly & efficiently. His chief grievances are the state of his wardrobe & the insufficient supply of tobacco but his complaints are urged in a semi comic strain which affects his own sincerity & puts sympathy to flight. He suffered much and reports that he for years suffered under prolapus recte. This evil was completely removed by cold bathing and the frequent use of Castor oil.

27 March 1853

Robert Turner At 30 Unmarried. Of no occupation & had displayed a mild disposition

- 2 His present mental condition followed Fever while the patient was a boy
- 4 He was subject to convulsive fits during and it is believed subsequently to the Fever alluded to
- 5 The patient is in a state of imbecility
- 8 He imagined that he is attacked by his relatives, and those around, and will not go to bed in case he should be killed while asleep
- 9 He manifests no tendency to commit suicide
- 10 He does not injure, but annoys & accuses his friends
- 11 It is affirmed that no hereditary tendency exists in the family
- 13 He has been weak-minded since boyhood but had resided with his friends

1 June 1853

This person attempts to show that his friends have incarcerated him in order to appropriate his means and because he would not conform to their views and habits. He speaks vaguely as to the extraction of a promise of marriage from him by two men who named he appears unwilling to divulge; but whether the transactions has been a conspiracy or a practical joke cannot be determined. His aspect is odd his expression cunning and selfish, his language puerile and inconsequential but boasting. His idol seems to be tobacco & he cannot conceive why his worship should not

piece of the
and are in
in the world
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1 June 1834

No 435

This individual is subject to a chronic indolent ulcer of the leg which cicatrises whenever rest & cold applications are enforced: but returns & involves a large surface when he walks about: His discontent continues but is somewhat mitigated since his incorporation with the group of the aged & infirm. His general health is satisfactory. —

No 436

these are stereotyped and employed upon all occasions. He cries, and emits sounds similar to the natural language of the lower animals although they appear to be imitative rather than expressive. His deportment indicates contentment and enjoyment, which are not disturbed by the visits of individuals with whom he was familiar when residing in his native village. His desire to return to his early haunts or to accompany his friends has been manifested

1 June 1857

This patient is in the possession of excellent health: but his mind is as indamatory & infantile as before. —

7 Aug 1858

Died

Admitted
4 April 1853

N^o 436

John Jardine At 64 Unmarried An illegitimate
child

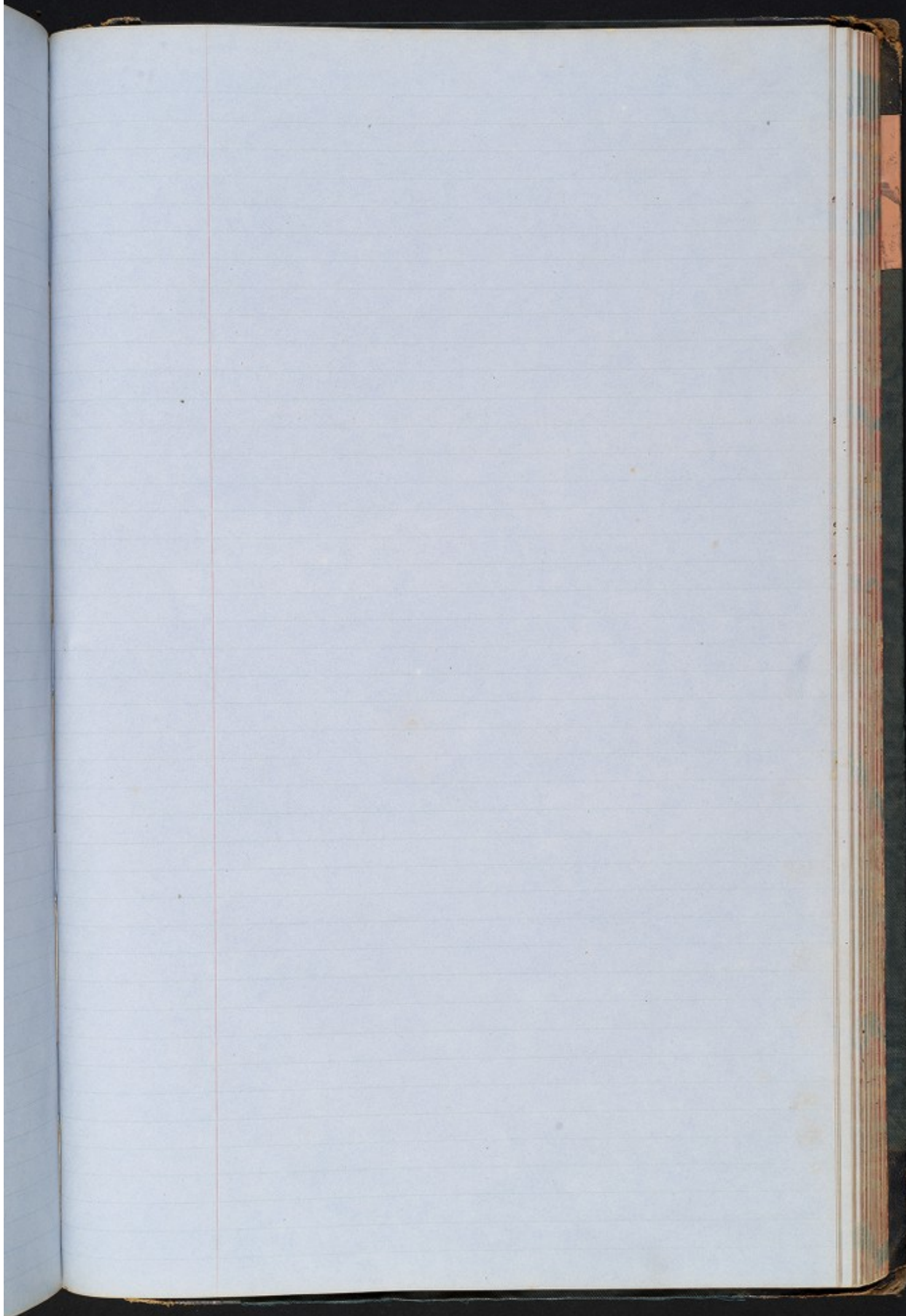
- 2 He has been of idiotic mind since infancy
- 4 He is epileptic
- 5 The disease is idiocy: but the patient possesses knowledge of a few words & can dress himself
- 8 He is obstinate & Irritable
- 9 There is no disposition to suicide
- 10 He is not malicious
- 13 He has lived with his mother since infancy

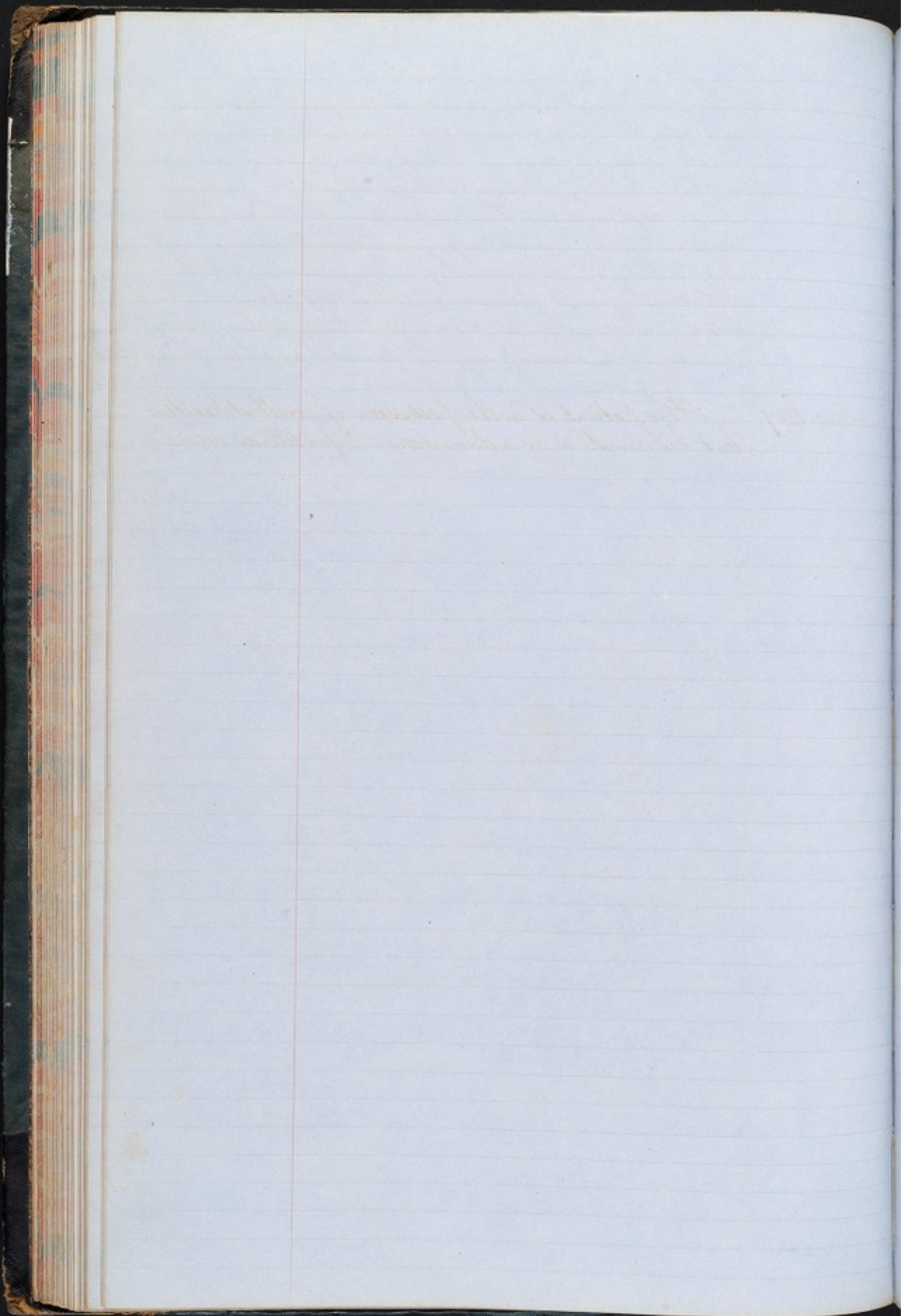
1 June 1853

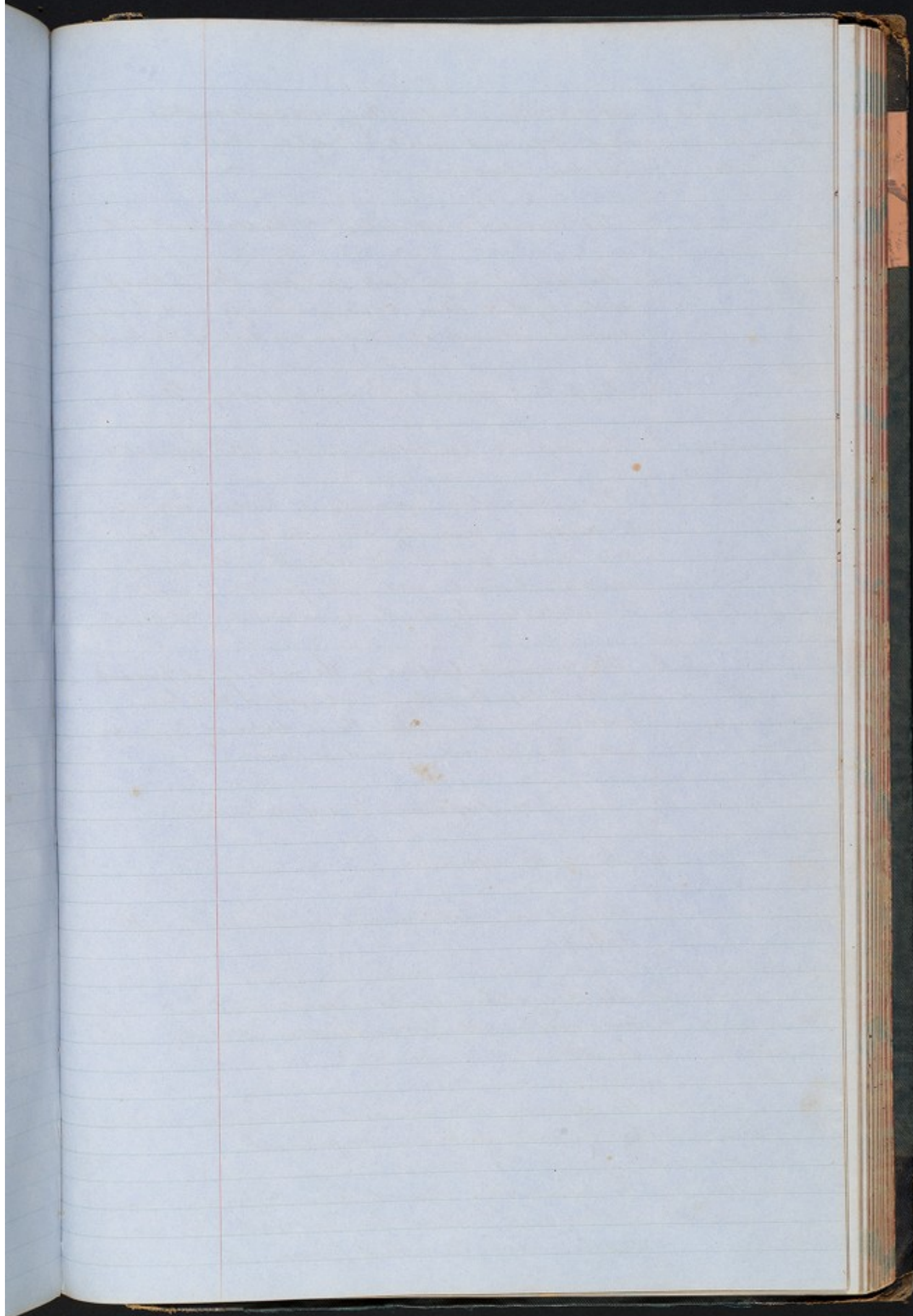
This man articulated phrases which he has evidently acquired as entire words as they are never varied in construction and applied where they are only partially applicable - He at first seemed disposed to resist the requisitions of discipline but has latterly accommodated himself to the customs prevailing around or it might be more correct to say that he has forgotten his former existence & consequently the preferences & habits of which it consisted. His head is partially bent forward & to one side and the spine is curved perhaps from his habitual posture. His gait is shambling & he mutters a sing or soliloquy especially when agitated by opposition or expectation.

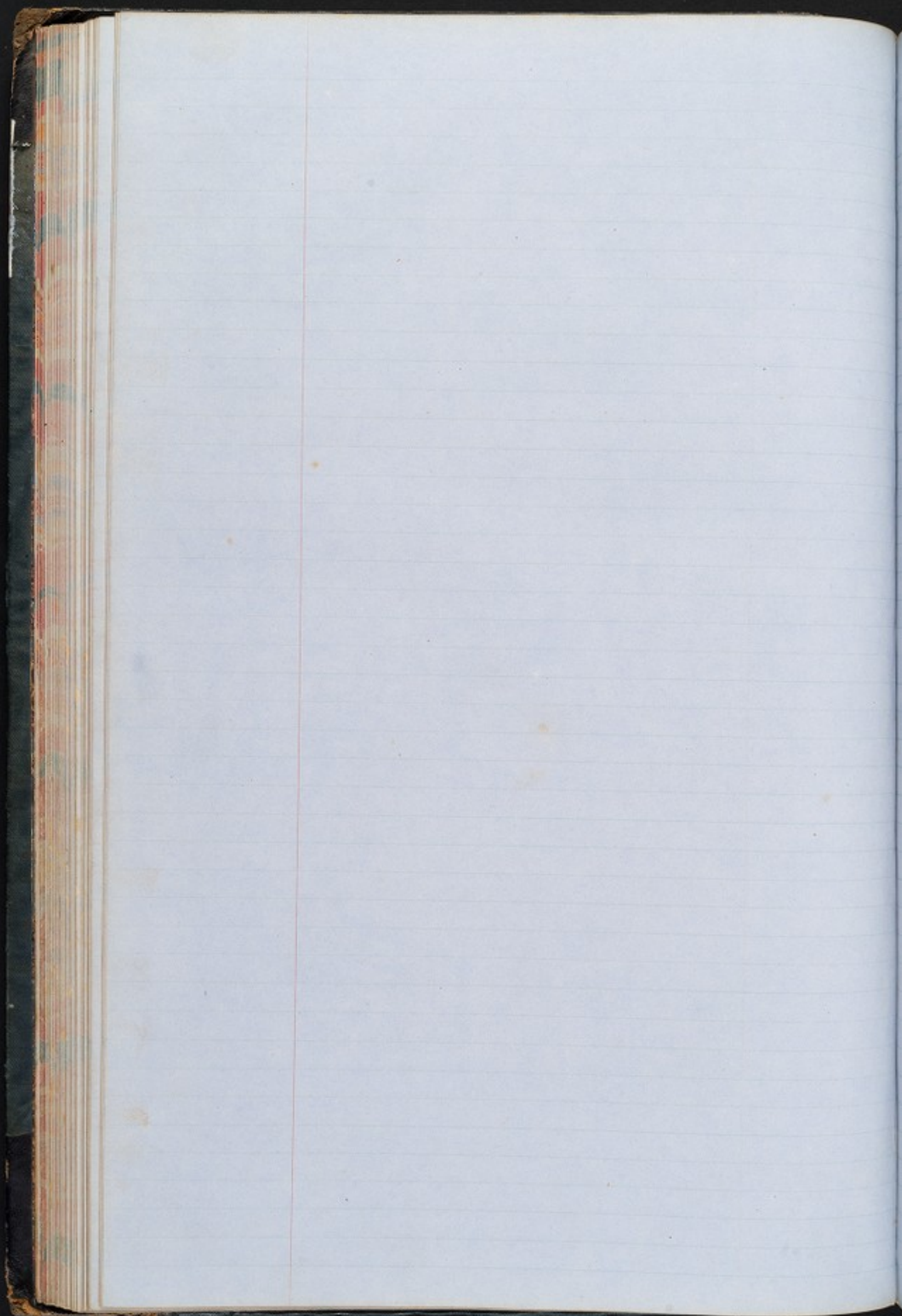
1 June 1855

This Idiot is in vigorous health and has within certain limits been framed to habits of greater cleanliness & propriety. He has been observed to use a greater variety of words than when admitted but they are obviously the recollected acquirements of a former period. It cannot be affirmed that he has added a single word to his vocabulary since admission. He speaks in phrases rather than in words and









which presented many hysterical symptoms, but there had not been above two similar paroxysms since these are generally ushered in by vertigo and accompanied by or succeeded by total neglect of cleanliness or propriety. But among the other symptoms may be enumerated vociferations, vehement gesticulations, defiance, loss of all recognition of true position and tendency to self destruction. She has been prescribed the Tinct Sesquichlorid Ferri both in consideration of the scantiness of the Catamenial discharge & her anemic aspect.

1 June 1856

The reestablished of the menstrual discharge was not attended with any marked benefit. The profuseness of the discharge in October necessitated recourse to Gallic Acid. The patient has since become stout and rather plethoric — she is still maniacal but the intensity of the disease is much mitigated. The excitement consists rather of exuberations than paroxysms. At all times supercilious, erotic and inattentive to dress and appearance. She becomes haughty, disgusting and degraded when the symptoms attain a maximum development. This exaltation may & does occur under any circumstances but is more frequently observed during the menstrual crisis. She may be occupied when comparatively natural, but is rarely allowed to join in the daily promenade or to attend promiscuous meetings though proud she is not violent or vindictive.

1 June 1857

For a long period this female presented many symptoms of amendment. She abandoned all the revolting practices in which she was known to indulge: she became attentive to her person & disposed to restraint in her dress: she was calm, modest, & industrious. Her correspondence was likewise more coherent. But for three months she has relapsed into a state of greater degradation than was before observed. Her dress is slovenly: her deportment both & erotic: her disregard of cleanliness is designed, determined, & gloried in: & her meaning is much more readily learned from her gestures & expression than from her words which are rambling & incoherent. Her frame is gross & powerful. She

67

Admitted
12 April 1855
Ann Morpfa
Taylor

N^o 437

At 24 Unmarried. Orphan and daughter
And Department correct S. Cadogan. Her education
has been liberal

2. The disease is attributed to dissatisfaction
4. The patient never had Epilepsy. She labored
under Typhoid Fever some years ago and has
since complained of pain on one side of the Head.
5. The patient presents the symptoms of Mania
6. The physical condition is said to be Normal
7. There have been upwards of twelve attacks
A relapse is generally coincident with the
Autumnal period. At first the interval of
complete lucidity continued for 6 or 7 weeks
it now lasts only for the same number of days
8. The prominent feature of the malady at present
is the belief that she is betrayed or that her
mother has betrayed her she is disposed to wander
and when opposed becomes perverse
9. There is no disposition to self destruction
10. She is no offensive
11. There is no hereditary taint in the family of the
patient
12. She has not had regular medical treatment, but
has occasionally taken Morphia at night with
benefit
13. The insanity has extended over eighteen months
but she had never been in confinement

1 June 1855

The periodicity alluded to in the previous account
of this case has not been observed. The patient
was laboring under violent mania when admitted

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old

p/o. 1134

has attempted to destroy the life of an attendant:—

29th March 1872. A.M.P. is at present regarded as a very dangerous patient. She is very degraded in her habits & actions & often uses obscene language & behaves indecently. In her fits she is very violent & noisy. Her health at present is good.

10 May 1873. Ann M. Taylor enjoys good health. Her mental state is one of complete dementia. She has almost no power of her intellectual nature. She is given over wholly to the cravings of exaggerated instincts & morbid propensities. Her habits are filthy, disorderly, and destructive.

12 Decr 1873. There is no improvement in the mental state of A.T. She is still fond of all her evil propensities & her habits are filthy.

27th June 1874. The mental condition of the patient has not improved but she is less violent. Bodily health pretty good.

10/3/75. Apparently doomed to a place in the Refractory Gallery for life: in fair bodily health.

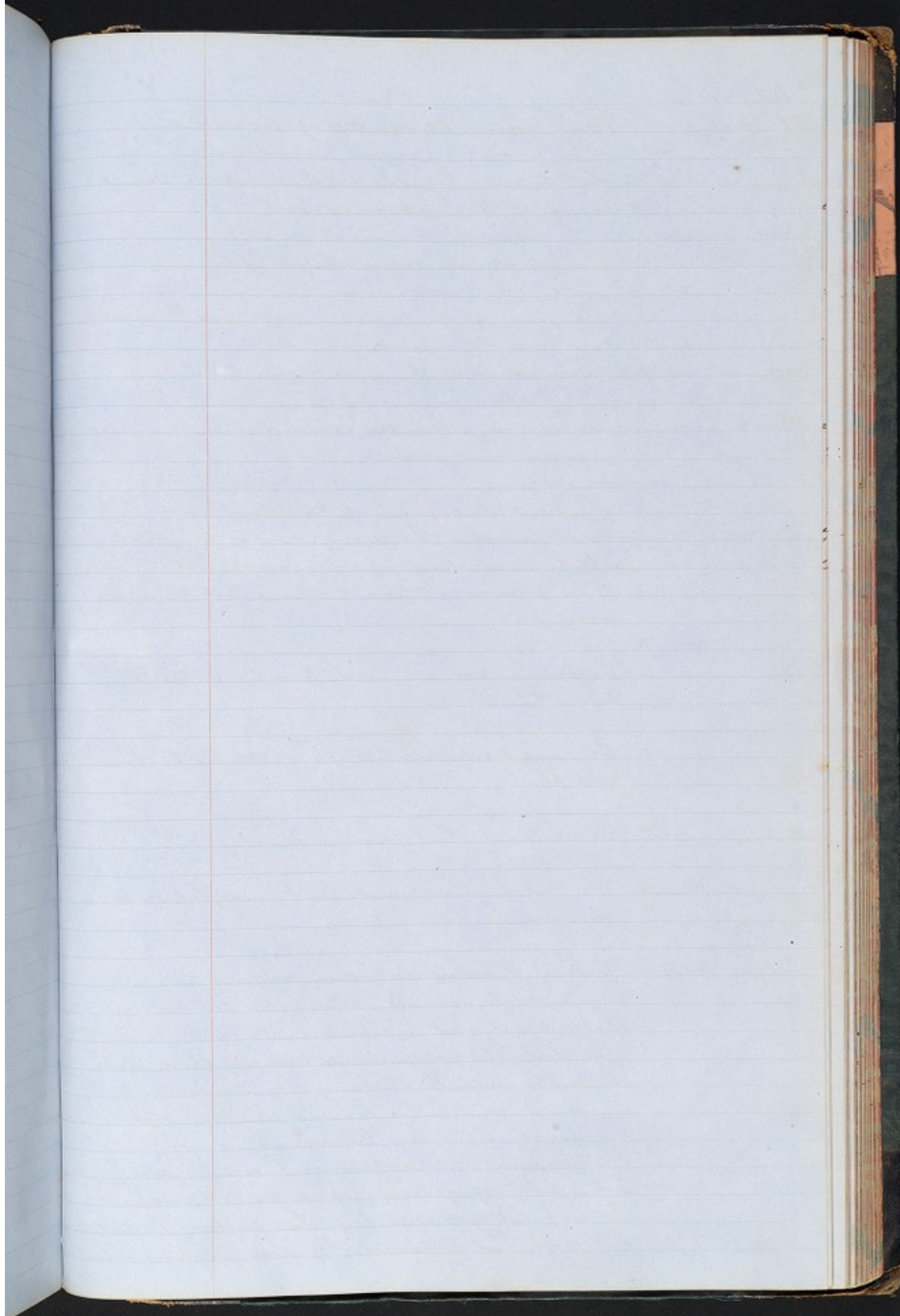
21/11/75. In statu quo.

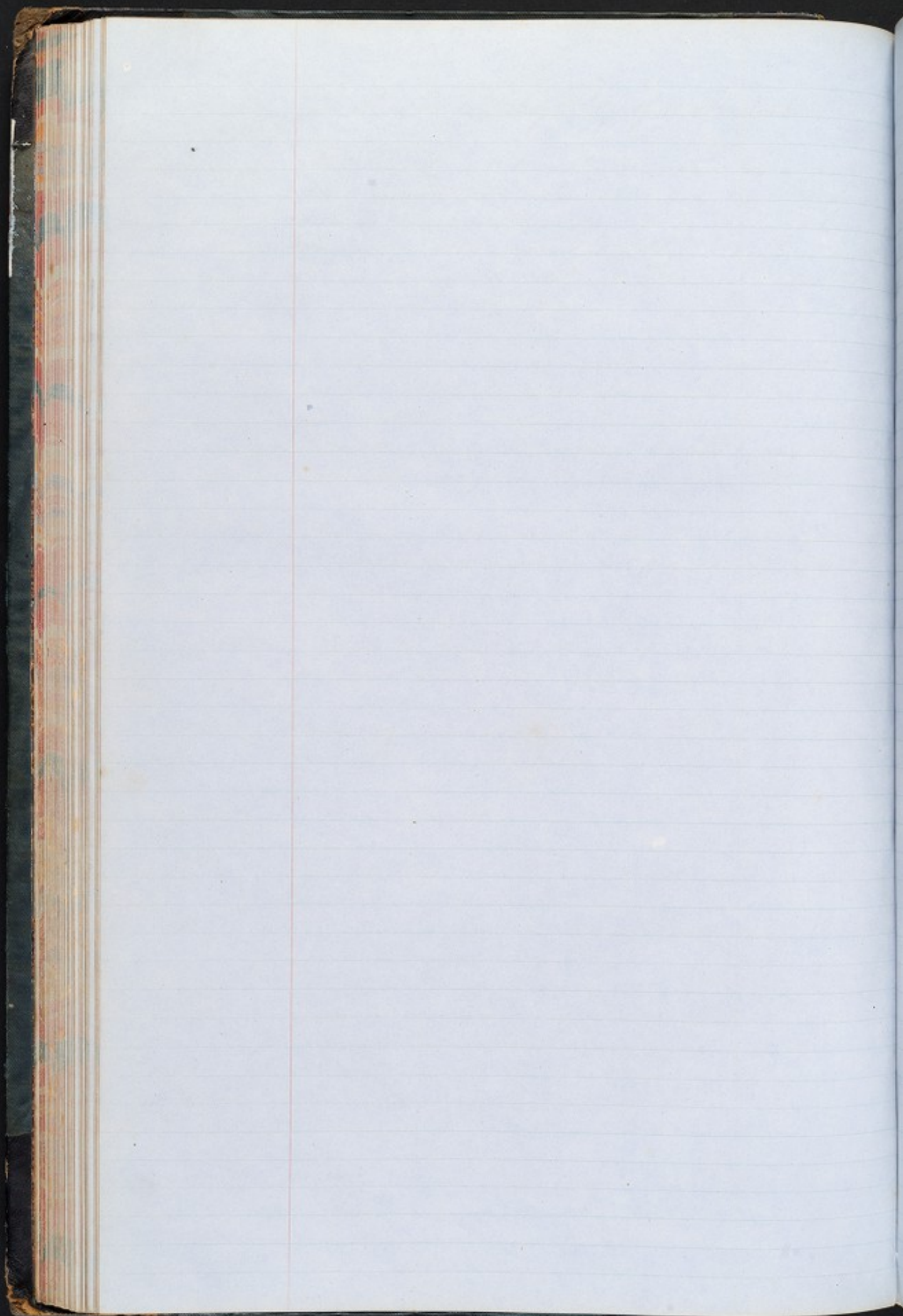
20/6/76. In fair health: habits unimproved.

10/12/76. Habits are improved: occasionally excited, but rarely or never violent.

10/5/77. Much the same - well enough to render the experiment possible of sleeping in an unlighted Dormitory.

30/4/78. Transferred





engaged in depicting her own ailments and agony
Various proofs exist, besides those obtained by
repeated examination of the organ of vision, that
the patient can see distinctly. She has been prescribed
gentle alteratives & compelled to associate with
the industrious. The influence of irritation has
not yet been felt

31 June 1853-

Under the operation of gentle alteratives and Tonics
and the unremitting influence of representations of
the truth of encouragement and exhortation this
individual acquired hope and confidence, dismissed
her apprehensions of impaired vision, joined in
gentle occupations and experienced gratitude
& respect towards those who in combating her
convocations had restored her to sanity and serenity
Her physical state appeared to be greatly influenced
and improved by exercise

Discharged

Admitted N^o 438
27 April 1853 Mary Wilson At 50. Wife of a Shoemaker

- 2 Her friends regard Ophthalmia as the cause of the mental disease
- 4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy
- 5 The form of the disease is Avicennian Melancholia
- 6 B. torpid. M. scanty appetite variable
- 7 She was in a similar condition seventeen years ago for seven weeks
- 8 She dreads the approach of Poverty and want, but more than these the supposition of Amnesia which she declared was prognosticated by one of her medical attendants She is restless and noisy
- 9 The patient had attempted to cut her throat several times
- 10 She carelessly attempts to strike her husband and family
- 12 No treatment has been tried
- 13 She has been insane since February but never in confinements

1 June 1853 While M. W. manifests a strong melina he describes and to dilate upon the whole protracted history of his illness and to repeat & to reiterate the data upon which she declares herself partially blind, the cloud, the veil, the flickering obscurity which intervenes between her eye and whatever object may engage attention. She presents in addition to these signs of hypochondriacal mania many indications of general depression & discontent. She is palish yellow in hue, thin feeble & is utterly cast down and exhausted. Amnesia returns when

is attended to: no kindness elicits a response when annoyed or assaulted by more active natures she does not retaliate and scarcely retreats from the persecution of her opponents. She is again a "spitta" - She is ruddy and rather obese -

1 June 1850

C. D. has given no evidence of the violence attributed to her previous to admission. Of mental disease and perversity she, however affords abundant proof. In occupation of any description she will take no share: her grand object in life appears to be to oppose the wishes of those who assume the regulation of her conduct. She effects this not by altercation or defiance but by a dull, dogged, determined indifference to obduracy. Her favorite and most active mode of defiance is incessant expectation into her apron. She is taciturn, insolent, unsocial and unamiable. Her voice is generally raised in an inquiry as to the period of her liberation or in a demand for purgations to which she has a strong partiality, but days and weeks pass unmarked by intercourse. When supplied with sufficient nourishment she becomes strong & blooming and has not required physically any medical interference.

1 June 1850

The records of this case are exhausted when it is stated that the patient is robust, unwilling to engage in occupation, clamorous for her discharge & medicine, & that a tendency to expectorate is a source of annoyance to her associates & of contest & complaint with the attendants. Her language is perfectly coherent & her expression suggests the theory that she is partly a lunatic, partly a malingere. —

Admitted
12 May 1858

N^o 439

Ethelina Dunlavin At 24 Unmarried. Told stories
of correct behavior but sullen manner. She
can neither read nor write

Vide case 412. Pol

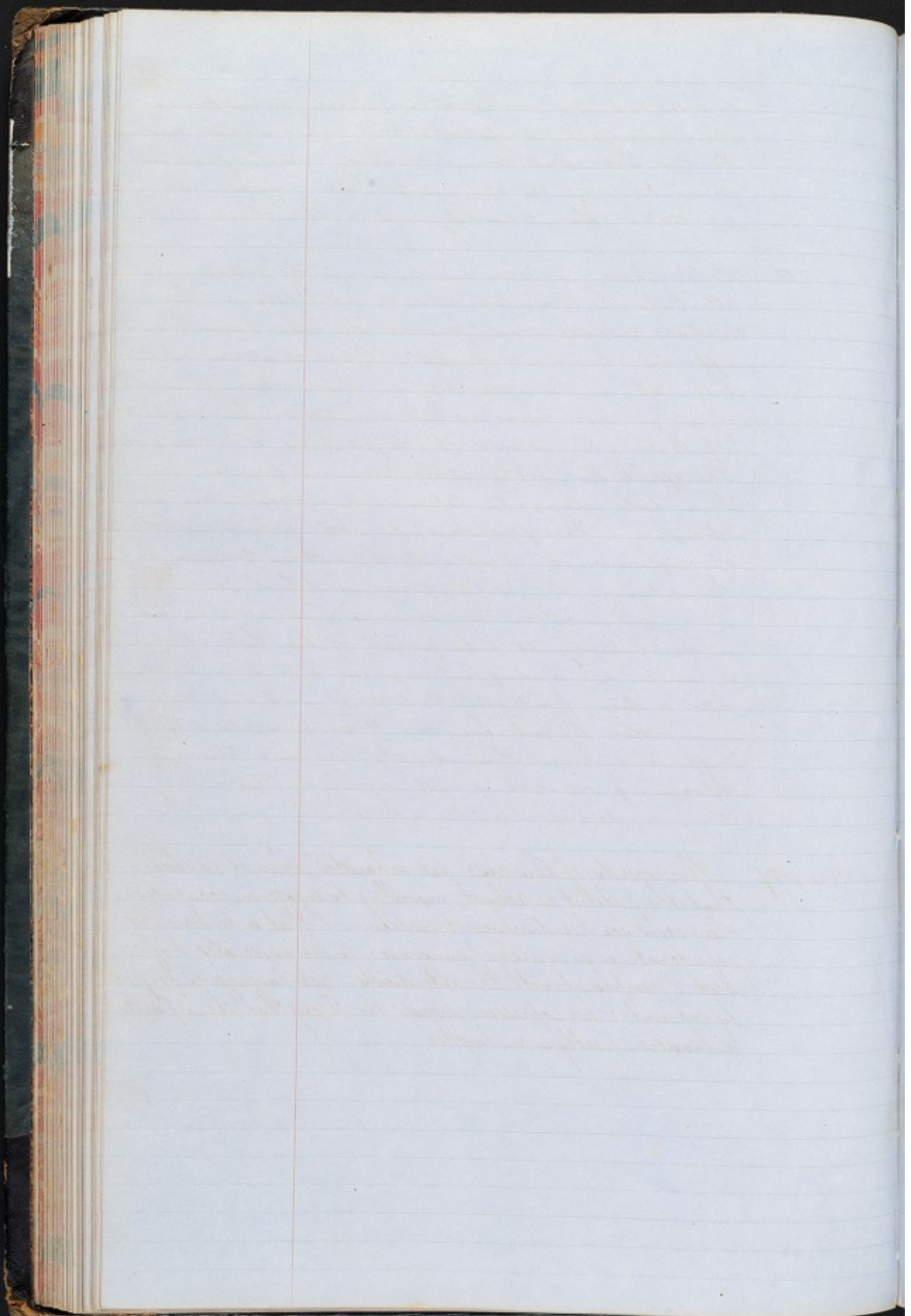
No communication has been given as to
the present condition of the patient

- 2 Catamenia are irregular & have been so
since puberty
- 4 The patient has been treated for Typhus Fever
and stomachic affections but has not suffered
from Epilepsy
- 5 The patient is believed to be affected with
Mania
- 7 This is the second attack
- 8 She is dull and taciturn but not lethargic
She expectorates Saliva
- 9 During a previous attack was heard to declare
that her Mother would force her to drown herself
- 10 It had been reported that on the present occasion
she had been deprived of liberty in consequence
of an assault
- 11 An uncle labored under mental disease
- 13 The patient was formerly an inmate of the
Asylum Institution

1 June 1858

Although seclusion is stated to have been
resorted to in consequence of the furious conduct
of this patient. She is now silent, sullen, torpid
and degraded. No information can be extracted
from her except that she desired to leave the
Institution: no advice or admonition or menace

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1 June 1855

The following observations have been recorded concerning this case. The patient is diminutive of stature: extremely emaciated & presents a pallid or yellow and cold surface. The tongue is clean, the evacuations are from prostration passed where she sits or in Bed and she refuses to take food or takes it reluctantly. The pulse is of unequal strength in the arms that at the right wrist being scarcely perceptible. The bowels are exceedingly torpid and she has repeatedly vomited after taking food and fluid. Purgative Emetics has been directed in place of laxatives the abstraction to which her neglect of cleanliness is attributed appears to depend upon Terror or the general mental confusion which accompanies and follows it. She sits panic struck, manifests uneasiness when approached and although she responds to questions it is invariably by one phrase "Oh dear" the terms employed were "Oh dear": This was followed by "Well, Well" and latterly she has extended her resources to "Well, I do not know"

1 June 1856

The regulation of the intestinal canal and the exhibition of Tinct. Mns. Ferri with a view to remove that anaemia under which the patient labors have formed the most prominent parts of the treatment. Emetics were preferred to purgatives as promoting cleanliness as well as securing regular evacuation of the bowels she had been subjected to fumigations, but except the low, cachectic tone of the system to which allusion has been made she had not been seriously indisposed. For some time she presented many of the features of Melancholia, weeping, wailing, wringing the hands & evidently suffering from sorrow she had no other means of expressing. With this exception her mental condition had been, in all respects stationary, the language is so impaired as to render the amount of faculty present doubtful. Nor can this be estimated by the purity of her oral signs, as her countenance is infinitely more expressive than her words. The unbroken phrases

Admitted
15 May 1855
Margaret Beard

No. 440 Margaret Beard

At 47 Unmarried. A hard worker of
mild disposition, sober habits, & limited
Education

- 2 The compound influence of anxiety and an hereditary tendency is supposed to have overthrown the mind
- 3 The disease was ushered in by depression of spirits, and it is added "Loss of memory during the Spring for the last thirteen years"
- 4 She is subject to Diarrhoea but not to Epilepsy
- 5 The disease appears to be mania
- 6 The physical condition is reported to be good: but the aspect of the Patient is sallow & attenuated
- 7 This is first attack
- 8 The patient is described as being alternately afraid & depressed. She has been guilty so says her morbid conscientiousness of great sins and has lost her Saviour
- 9 She has not manifested any disposition to commit Suicide
- 10 She has no violent or quarrelsome disposition
- 11 There exists hereditary tendency to insanity in the Patients family but to what extent has not been ascertained
- 12 The treatment has been confined to regulation of the Bowels
- 13 She has been ill for eleven weeks but not confined

suggested by those who address her but rarely originates any combination beyond "I do not know" "You do not know" —

1 June 1887

M. B. suffered about the commencement of winter from a series of febriculae, was at the same time pale, debilitated, & exhausted. The general enfeeblement of the system was demonstrated by the appearance of bedsores even while measures were adopted with the view to prevent such a complication. She suffered & sorrowed much during her illness. More recently she was visited by a sister whose kind-ness & communications were received with great satisfaction & joy that spoke by tears. — At present her condition is that of passive contentment. It may be inferred from her piteous look & frequent tears that there are deep-seated sources of unhappiness: but repose & supineness are the distinguishing signs which meet observation. In none of these states has she ever been moved to utter more than the unfailing "I do not know". She is frequently subject to constipation which is best counteracted by enemata. —

2/1/89

Removed

Admitted
24 May 1855

Elizabeth Marchland. At 36. She is hereditarily a pauper received very little education but was of mild disposition

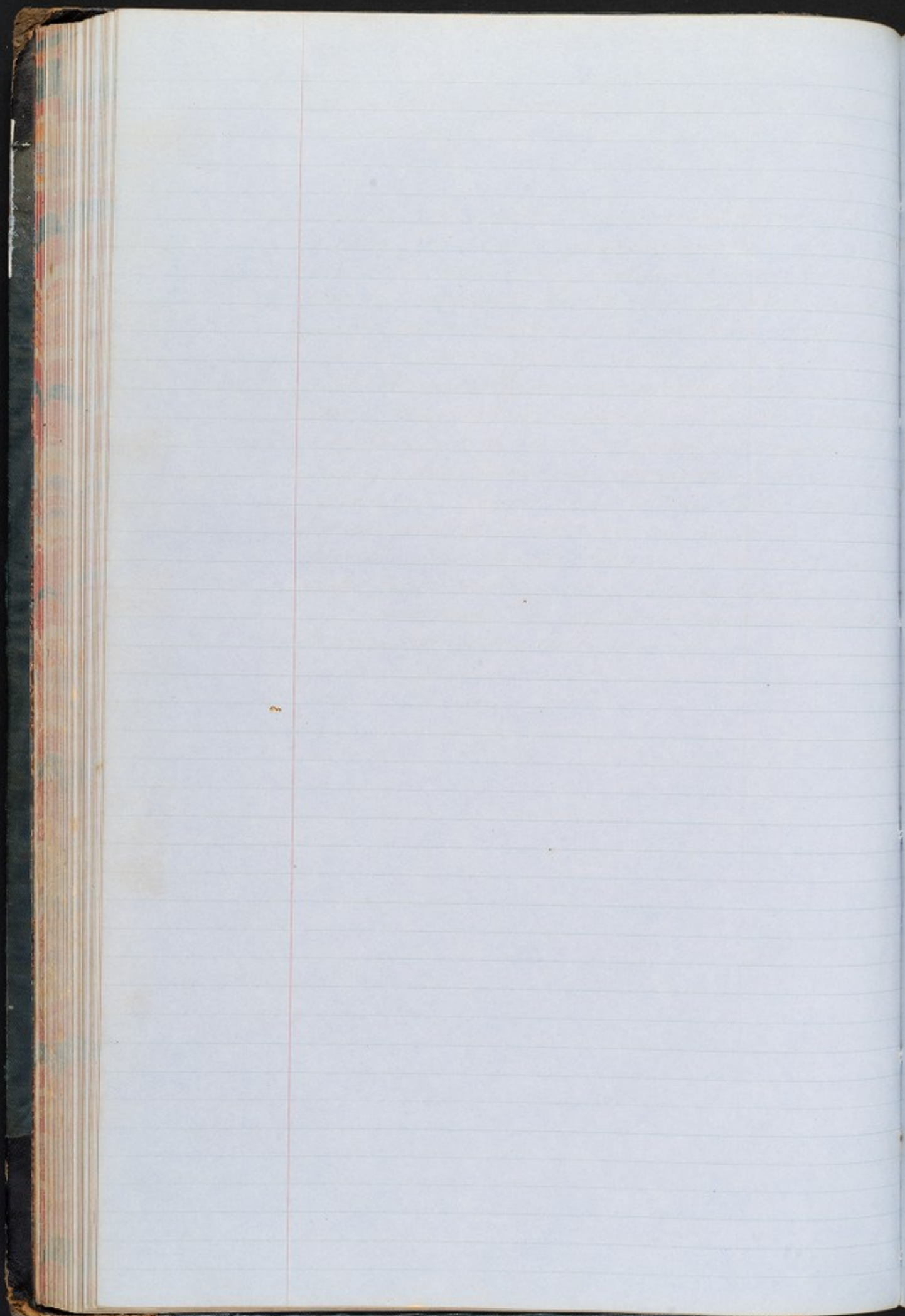
- 2 The disease is conjectured to be hereditary but no exciting cause is known
- 4 She is not subject to Epilepsy: nor has she been treated for any other disease
- 5 The patient labors under imbecility which is reported to be stationary
- 6 Her physical condition is said to be normal
- 7 She was congenitally imbecile
- 8 The Patient imagined that she received visits from persons long since dead
- 9 She entertains no suicidal intentions
- 10 She is inoffensive, but becomes turbulent when provoked
- 11 Her mother was imbecile and her brother became insane
- 12 No treatment had been attempted
- 13 She has been in her present condition for ten years

1 June 1853

The mania of suspicion appears now to be added to the natural imbecility of the patient. She is however tractable

1 June 1856

What originally appeared to be an attack of erysipelas has degenerated into a herpetic eruption of the leg. Under this she at present labors. There exists likewise that hard swelling of the ankles so frequently met with in sedentary



Admitted
1st June 1855

N^o 442

Jane Robertson at 18. Unmarried. She has never
been employed nor could she be taught to read -
Her temper is gentle

2 The form of the Idiocy and no fact as to the
condition of the mother during gestation had

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but which can be scarcely classed with Anasarca. E. M. is now extremely robust. This change in his system has not led to greater activity or extended scope of her mental powers. She is silent, stolid, sedentary & interfered with she resents the intrusion when irritable she may destroy an article of dress but her habitual deportment is calm passive indifference.

1 June 1867

With an aggravation of a chronic cutaneous affection of the leg: There were observed in this woman great emaciation, rapidity of the circulation, & increased disinclination to take exercise. She sat for hours & days, swaying the body to & fro, while the trunk was semiflexed upon the pelvis, gazing upon the floor & repelling all attempts to impart sympathy or to establish intercourse, except when her leg was the subject under discussion & in its behalf her interest was roused & its pitiable condition was submitted to inspection with the sort of gratification & pride which valitudinarians experience when they dilate upon their ailments & sufferings & demonstrate that their condition is unexampled & unique. She was ordered Rhu & Carb. Sod. & an animal diet, while iodine was applied to the ulcerations: & she is now restored to health. Looks firm & full, & has begun to occupy herself with sewing.

Removed

9/11/80

1 June 1837.

This idiot has recently exhibited an interest in her home & family, has, in the simple phrases she can construct, frequently adverted to them, & has obtained the assistance of a companion in writing a letter to her mother. While animated by these feelings her knowledge of language appeared to expand & she proved herself to be in possession of much more ample resources than could have been conceived. She is still of feeble type, but free from ailment: quiet, amiable: but very slightly imitative. She is still delighted to attend amusements of every description, but especially to join in dancing & she appears to nod her head with the measure of familiar airs.

29th March 1842.

S. R. is in good health at present & her delight in music is still obvious. Her intelligence is the same as indicated in the above report.

17 April 1843.

Sane Robertson enjoys good health & her mental state varies little from day to day.

11 Decr 1843

S. R. continues in good health. She does not engage in any kind of work. But she is very fond of music & dancing.

27th June 1874

No change in the bodily or mental condition of the patient

14 3/75

J. R. is a regular and much interested attendant of the dances: frequently makes complaints of toothache and other imaginary ailments for which liquorice is found to be an infallible remedy. Still does no work.

20/11/75

In statu quo.

20/1/76

No change to report.

10/12/76

Much the same: goes place but slight improvement on general.

14/5/77

In statu quo.

June 6th 81
July 10th 82

An imbecile usually tractable & amiable
In statu quo

Aug 3rd 82

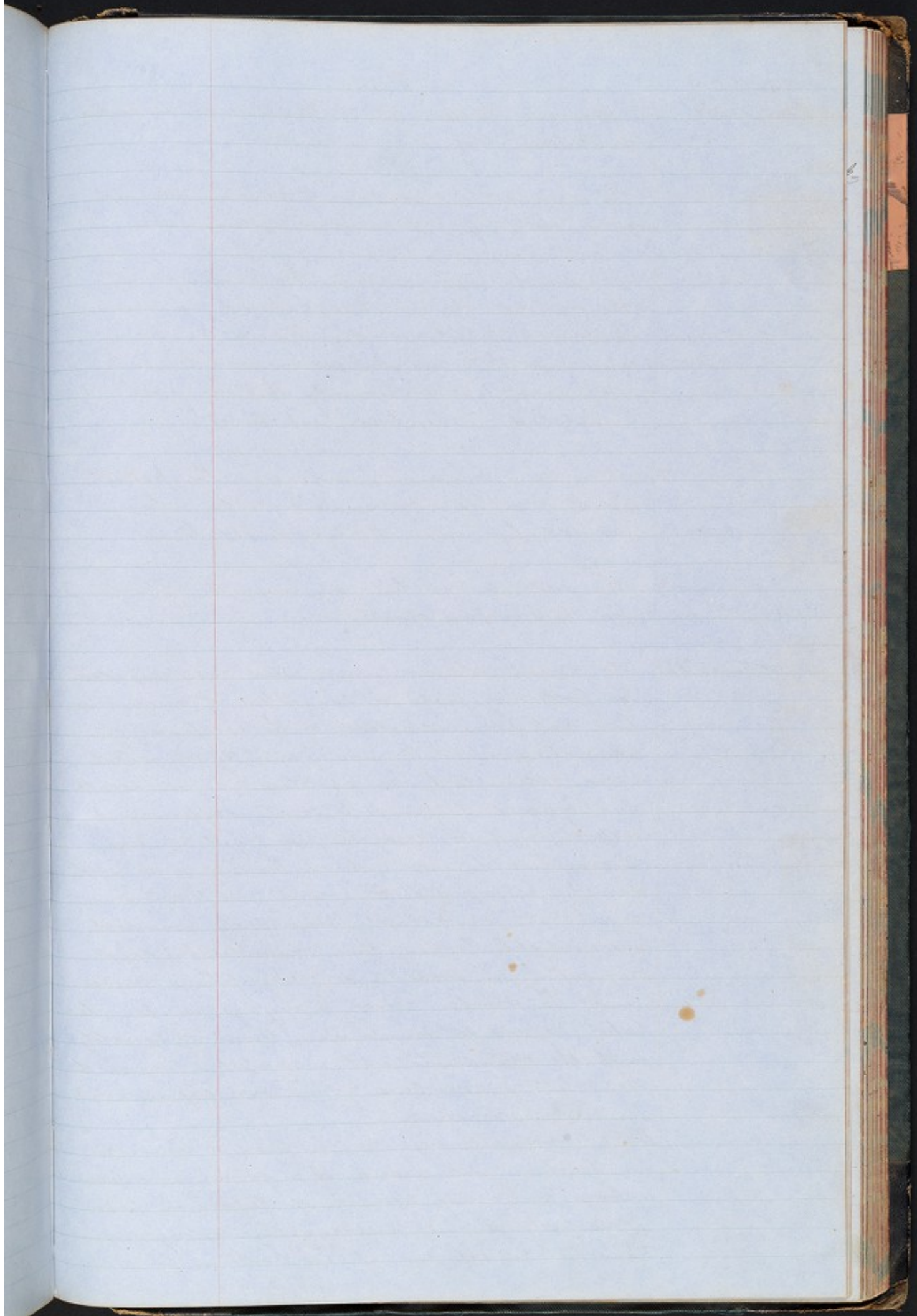
Discharged Relieved

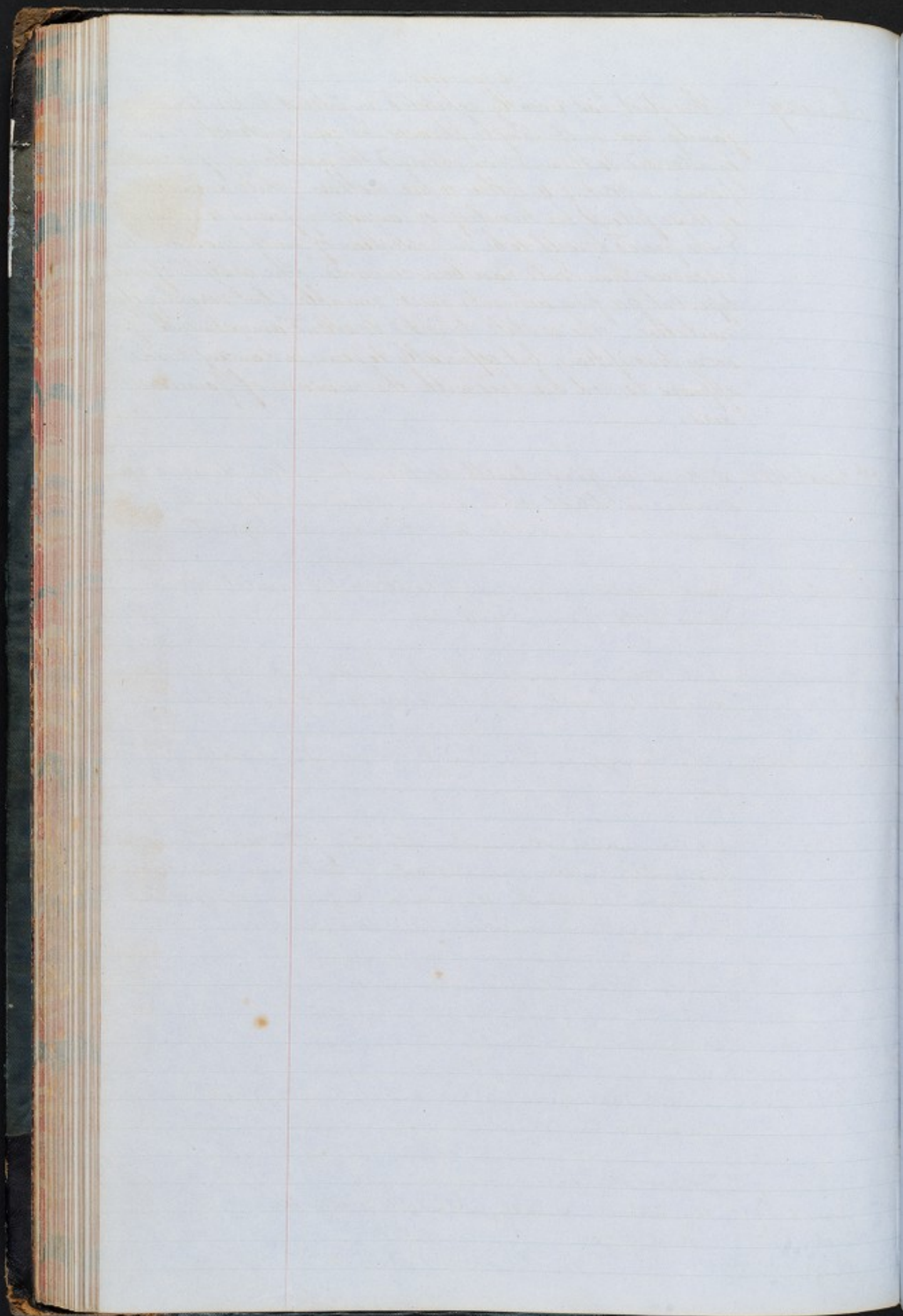
been communicated

- 4 The has never been affected with Epilepsy, nor has she been treated for any disease, but small-pox
- 5 The patient labored under Idiocy of the second degree. It is stated that she possesses intelligence & memory to a certain extent
- 6 The pulse Respiration &c are reported to be Normal. The has never menstruated
- 7 No change in her symptoms have ever been observed
- 8 She often employs herself in sewing rags together. No delusions are known to exist but the patient is apt to ramble from home
- 9 She has never attempted to commit suicide
- 10 She is harmless
- 13 The Idiocy was congenital

1 June 1856

On the 11 June 1855 it is recorded S. R. was quite delighted with the singing class and kept nodding her head to the tune. She was also anxious to dance a reel and although ignorant of the figure at first. She was towards the closer able to imitate and follow her partner. This and the case of Dolls forms the amount of gain in this case. It is however necessary to add that although unchanged, unprogressive, & it is inferred from the form of the cranium unimprovable. The patient has identified herself with the Institution, demonstrated her perfect happiness & contentment and is cherished and directed by her companions





to cloas or conceal his iniquity & to secure the fruits of his speculation

III. He continued to envelope his early history and especially that portion of it which immediately preceded his alleged insanity and the circumstances which attended his seclusion in such a degree of Secrecy as to baffle ordinary penetration & to serve rather to suggest doubt as to their nature than to establish hardship or injustice.

These traits however might be the natural manifestations of a proud sensitive and unfortunate man: and as he resided in the Asylum for several months, behaving no morbid excitement, deporting himself quietly & respectfully towards the officers, engaging in study & reading, affording examples of considerable facility & prospicity in composition and using no undue means and no greater anxiety or importunity to obtain his liberation than a healthy man might, perhaps & ought to have done: it was deemed fair and expedient that he should be restored to society experimentally and this was done with the full sanction of the Inspector of Poor of his Parish

Discharged

43
Admitted
June 1853

No 443
Thomas Miller. At 26 Unmarried. A teacher
of Mathematics

No information whatever has been obtained
as to the origin or progress of this case

- 5 It may be inferred from the language of
the patient that he has labored or been
supposed to labor under Mania as he
conceived that violent passion was the only
approximation to insanity that he ever
exhibited " *Isa brevis est furor* "
- 10 According to his own confession the patient
inflicted a blow upon his sister when
visited by her in Gartnab's Asylum
- 13 The patient has been an inmate of Gartnab
for three or four months—

23rd September 1853

A narrow observation of this case revealed
the following features suggestive of suspicion
but not demonstrative of the existence of
alienation. I. T. M. is a partially educated
Man, estimated his abilities & acquisitions
highly and disposed to exact deference &
respect and to arrogate privileges as an
accomplished man, which those around could
scarcely be expected to accord. The consequences
were that friendships prematurely cemented
were harshly broken, that misunderstandings
originating in pride and presumption arose
and the scholar ceased to engage in servile
labor, ceased to mingle upon terms of equality
with the attendants and inmates & preferred
the solitary grandeur of his own aspirations
to social intercourse

II. His thoughts were much directed towards
the treachery and fraud of a former guardian
whom he broadly accused of depriving him
of property and of subsequently consigning
him to the oblivion of an Asylum in order

have visited him is that health calm and content must have been obtained in a greater degree than what has been observed or experienced for many years. This condition has been built up by a series of compulsory exertions. He has been forced, stimulated, ridiculed into reading, thinking, ordering his own thoughts, rearranging his stores of knowledge, and joining in intellectual intercourse. He is now busied in committing to paper compositions of earlier but mature and healthier years. His manner shows great composure: and this is not disturbed by recapitulating his family misfortune: or by a contemplation of the course which led to the ruin of his own intelligence and of the delapidation and delusions which attended that overthrow. He may be said to expose the absurdity of these terrors and to hold them up for amusement, while his meek and rather melancholy spirit has returned: his disposition admits of joyous impressions and he is willing to describe or recite events or scenes or quotations suggestive of the ludicrous. From all vulgarity, vehemence, altercation, he stands apart, but he exerts at once dignity and stern honesty in the maintenance of a truth. Reading is enabling to fill up the vast gaps which years of misery and then of sloth and slumber had created in his knowledge of current history. His aspect is pallid & aged.

1 June 1854

It decided & vast advance has been made in this case. Reading was tardily preceded by criticism: criticism by composition: the production of exquisite verses & stately prose, by the communication of the knowledge & accomplishments which he possessed. He has been teaching a class in the Brighton Institution for the past six months, he has instructed students about to proceed to College, & he peruses a portion of a classic author & of Les Pensées de Pascal presented to him by the Marchioness of Queensberry who was much struck by his strength & refinement of mind every day. —

74
Admitted
13 June 1855

No 444

David Ferguson At 60. A schoolmaster
of good education. Unmarried. of quiet
inoffensive & benevolent disposition

Vide Cases

II Hereditary predisposition is the only
causative influence mentioned

IV He has not been subject to any
convulsive affection

V The patient labors under a mild form
of Melancholia

VII He was supposed to be better during
part of his absence from the Asylum
but it is doubtful whether this improvement
amounted to perfect lucidity

VIII His most marked and permanent delusion
is that he cannot die & his most characteristic
habit is the abandonment of exercise &
recumbency in Bed

IX There does not exist any suicidal tendency

X He is perfectly harmless & gentle

XI A sister was twice an inmate of the Southern
County Asylum & died insane: another
sister is likewise insane but resides with
her family

XII No treatment has been resorted to since his
discharge

XIII He was formerly a patient with Southern
County Asylum

1 June 1856

The unanimous opinion of the Medical Officers
of the patient himself and of his friends who

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No 4444.

His intellect appears to be strong & acute, to have repossessed itself of its former stores of information: the equilibrium of all the powers, in which health consists, has been reestablished & his sentiments are as pure & upright & generous as they have ever been. His demeanour is demure, his manners reserved & precise, & there is a strong disinclination to leave his desk & studies, to mingle with crowds or even to come into the ordinary & perhaps rude contact which society imposes. —

31st March 1872

The condition of D. F. is now precisely what is indicated above. He is very prolific in his literary productions, He has been suffering during the winter from pleurisy & has scarcely recovered from it. Some dulness remaining on the left side, It is not possible to persuade him to leave his bedroom, & go into the open air. His health at present is very fair.

12 March 1873.

David Ferguson enjoys good health. He continues to write his accustomed Rhymes as before. He takes about 2 hours exercise daily in front of the House, but most of this time is spent in composing his verses. He works every night until 9. p.m. He often suffers from Congestion of the Brain and Constipation. It has been found that his continual purgatives do not agree with him, as they depress him very much and cause further Constipation.

20 Decr. 1873

D. F. works as before. The Liquor anaenicus has a beneficial effect. It acts on his mental condition as well as inducing a more regular state of the bowels.

27th June 1874

Patient is subject to occasional attacks of depression during which he takes to his bed and says he is dead. Bowels always constipated. Health otherwise good.

21/11/75

D. F. - after some months of depression this day died of Apoplexy.

Died.

Admitted

N^o 445

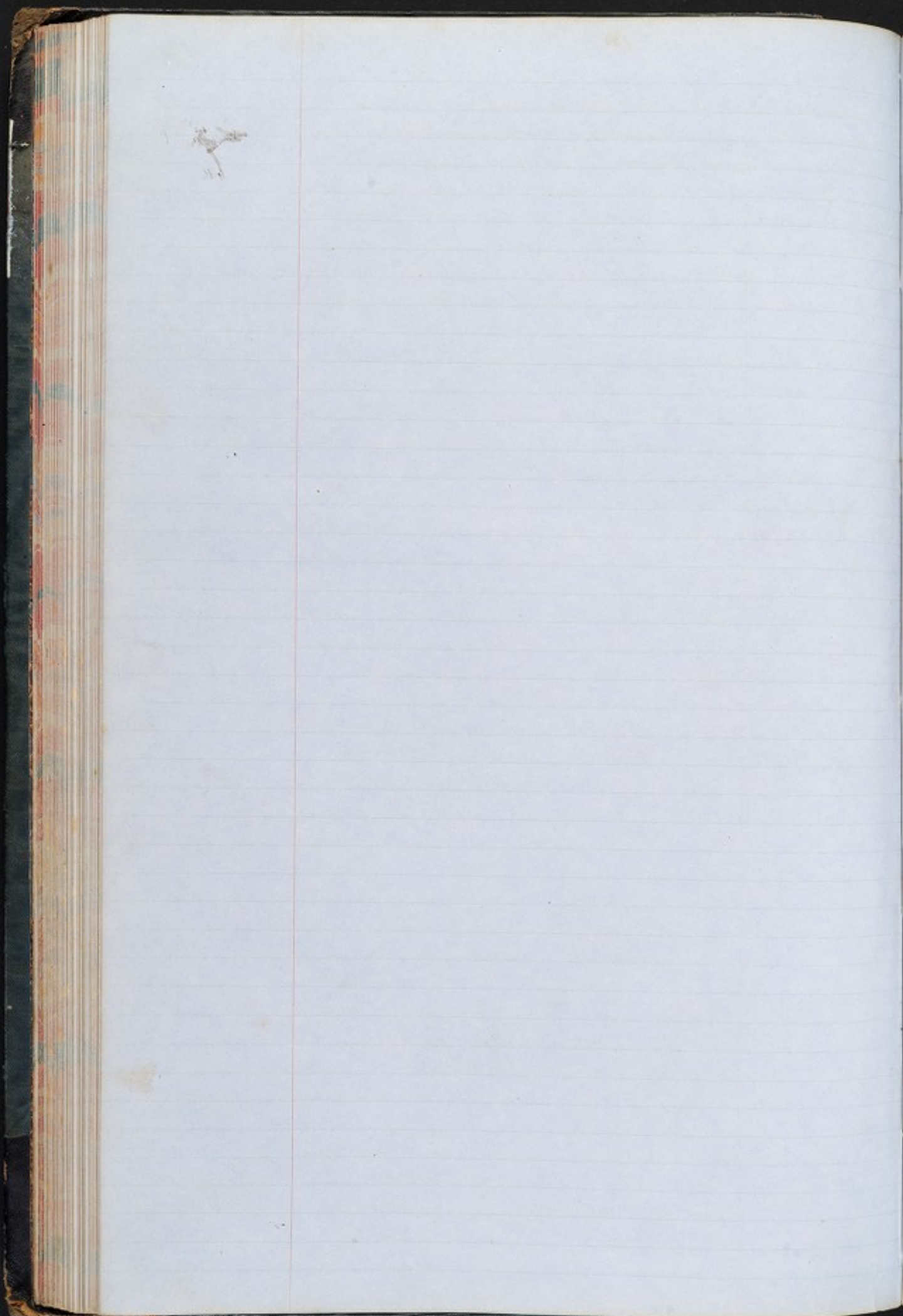
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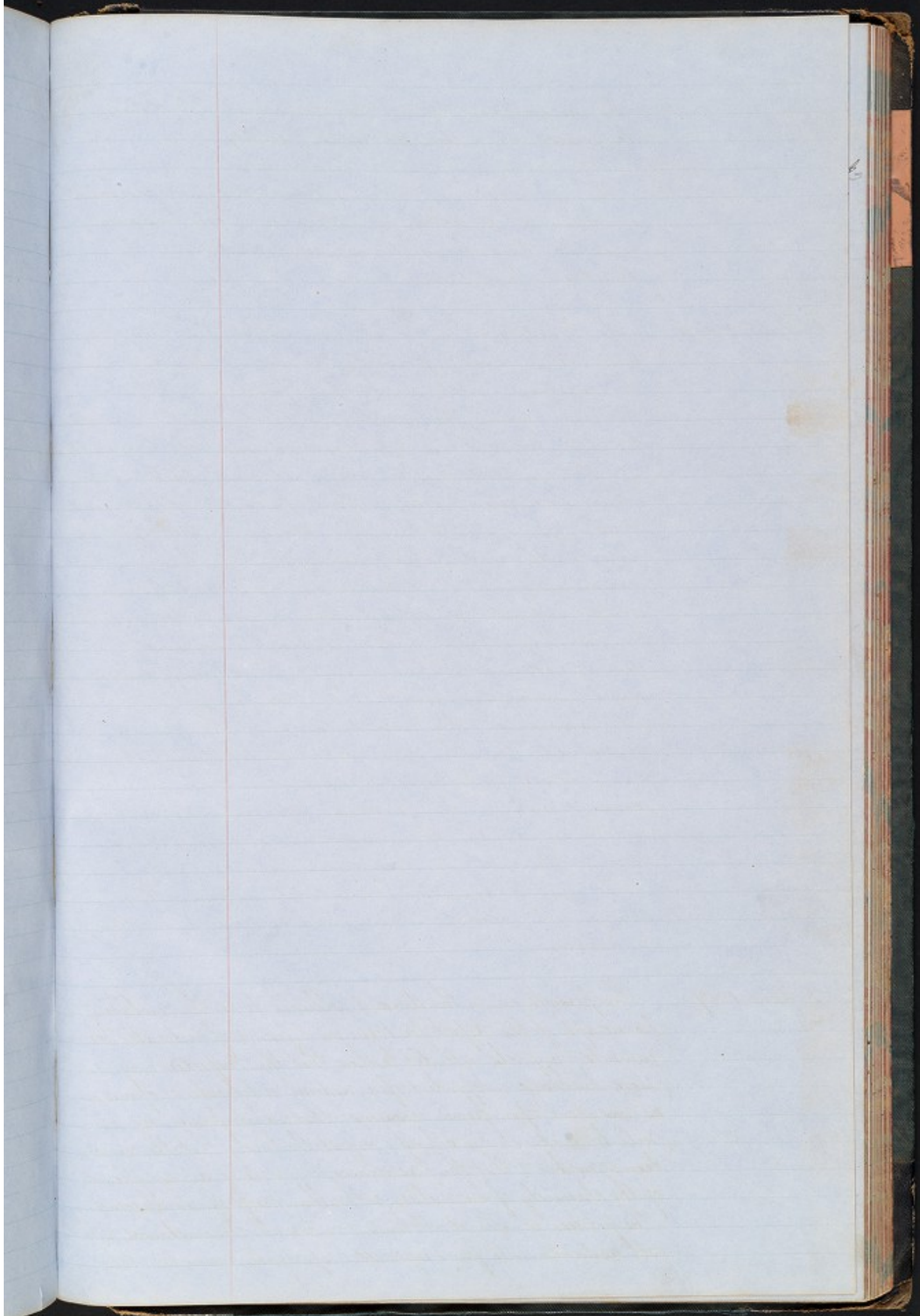
12 June 1855

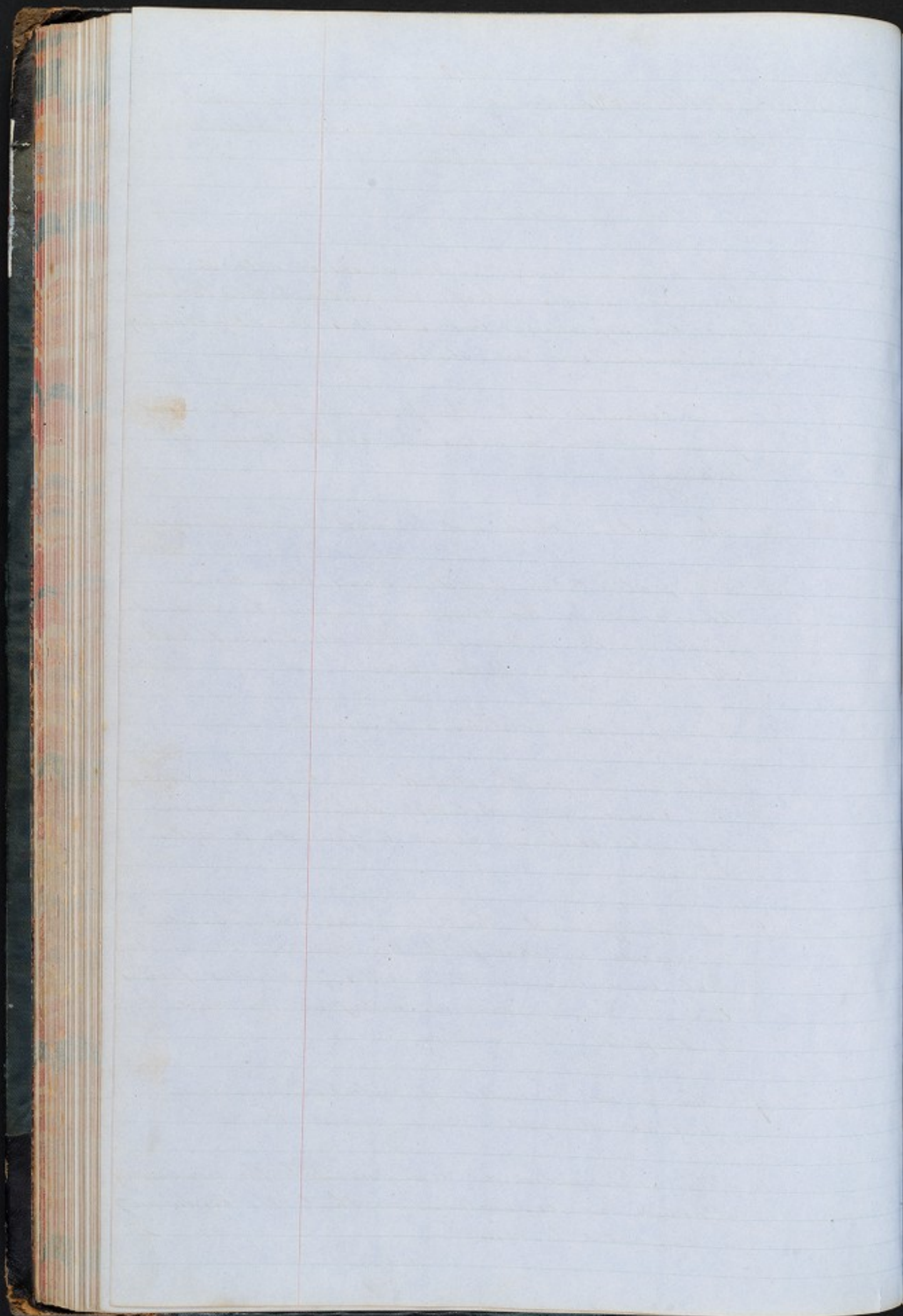
James Marshall Unmarried, A Labourer of quiet and industrious habits but little education of unamiable disposition

See Case 421

- 2 The original cause of the series of attacks of alienation under which the patient has labored was Intemperance but whether recently indulgy in stimulants is not stated
- 3 It is believed that the present attack was premonished by delusions of the sense of hearing
- 4 The patient was not labored under Epilepsy
- 5 The patient is said to have been more dangerous to the community upon the present occasion than formerly. He at present has the aspect of a Melancholic
- 6 His physical condition is normal
- 7 This is the fourth attack. The calm and peaceful demeanour exhibited during Seclusion did not continue above a few days after liberation
- 8 It is affirmed that he imagined females to exercise witchcraft to his detriment, and that even inanimate matter possesses power living. He cherishes an antipathy to cats & is sleepless
- 9 He is not accused of entertaining any suicidal designs
- 10 He is regarded as dangerous to the community although his conviction is that the community is dangerous to him







No. 445.

even impertinently. The moroseness of the patient which was not noticed when formerly sane, confirms the suspicion now stated. His shambling gait does not interfere with his efficiency as a workman.

2 June /62

Died

11. No hereditary taint to Insanity is known to exist in the patient's family
13. The attacks of alienations have occurred within a period of three or four years and he has been twice confined in the Cuckston Institution

1 June 1856

J. Marshall is now engaged in labor but for a long period he was disinclined to exertion. At first he stood as if in Rêverie along the gallery inch by inch. Similar habits have been observed upon the termination of the acute stage of every attack but upon this occasion, when these peculiarities had dissipated, when his memory supplied him with indistinct images of the circumstances attending his seclusion and when he urged his inquiries as to his family, even after he had resumed correspondence with his wife he shrank from active employment. It is improbable that intolerance of the exaltation of the muscular sense at English resuscitated exertion. Another new feature has been remarked. He is quarrelsome demands that the Medical Officer should interfere with the Inspector of poor for his return home as he did upon former occasions and gives way to irritability when this claim is rejected. He is well but less strong & sinewy -

1 June 1857

The persistence in the demand alluded to in the concluding paragraph of the Report for 1856: in defiance of reiterated arguments & appeals intended to show that the Inspector may perform his charge independent of a medical certificate or opinion as was done upon former occasions: that no interference can or will be made on his behalf: suggest the theory that the conviction is morbid & that the perseverance & pertinacity are symptoms of the chronicity of his malady rather than proofs of convalescence. The petition is urged at all times & under all circumstances, with cool audacity, with fervid earnestness, respectfully & importunately

Admitted

N^o 446

276

13 June 1855

Agnes Spind. Ad 18 Unmarried. A Domestic
Servant

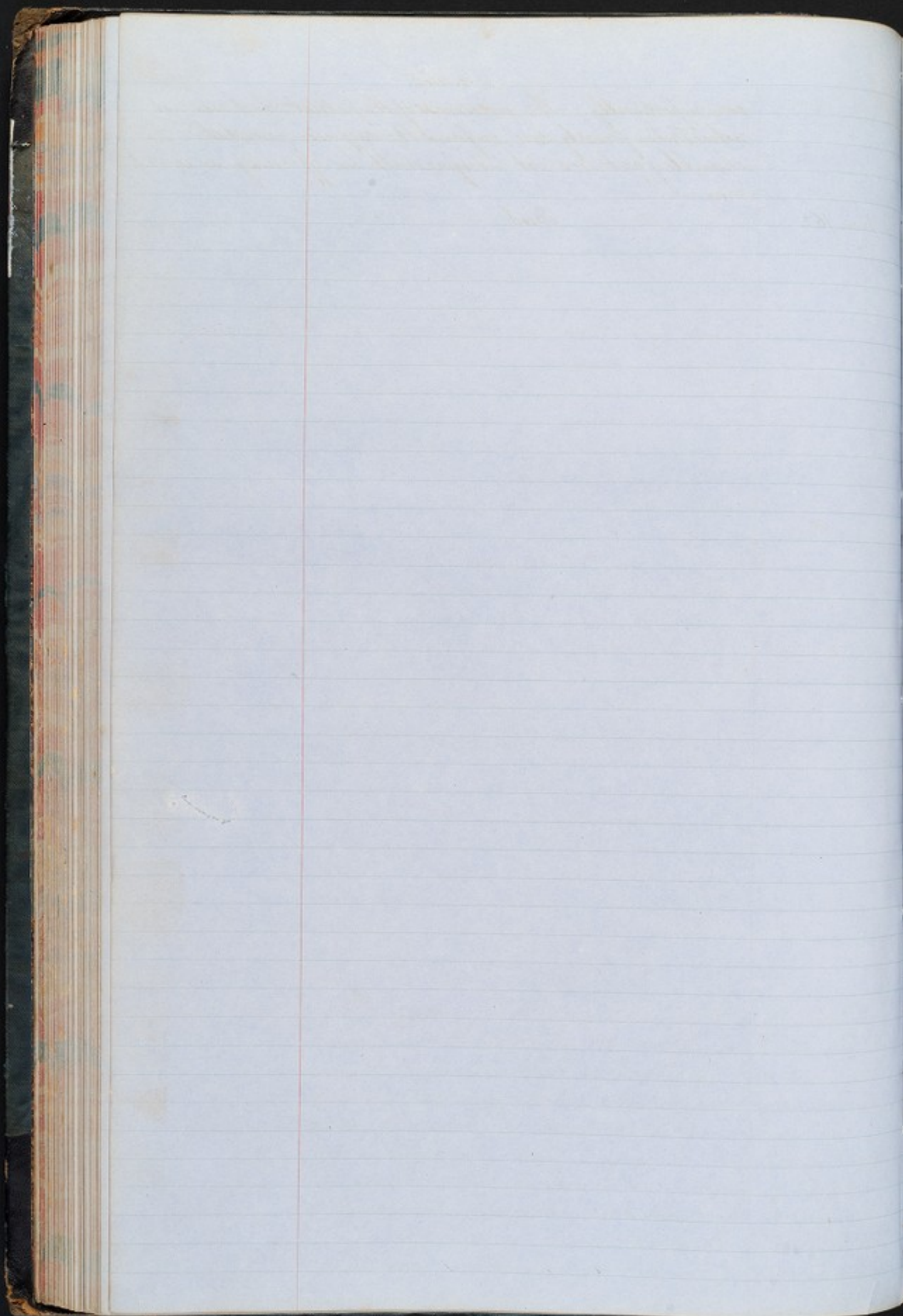
Vide Case 201

- 2 No information has been given upon any subject connected with this case
- 4 It is not believed that the patient is subject to convulsive disease
- 5 The disease is at present furious Mania
- 6 The patient appears to be thin but robust
- 7 This is at least the third attack
- 8 She is dirty and destructive in her habits
- 10 She is regardless of the property and life of others
- 13 The disease is believed to be of recent origin

9 May 1856

The mania of this patient may be divided into the following stages.

- 1 Laughing, and obstreperous lasciviousness, necessitating seclusion or the absence of the opposite sex
- 2 Blind, infuriated violence, lacerations, destruction, oaths, obscenities and stripes
- 3 Dull, silent torpidity which may however be disturbed by injudicious kindness or attention
- 4 Active exertion in domestic service associated with stolidity and moral habits
- 5 Convalescence which is chiefly distinguished by a solicitude to return home and a loss of that obesity which is acquired during her employment in kitchen duties. The present was more prolonged than former attacks but did not differ from these in any essential



Admitted

24 June 1855

No 457

274

David Loshie At. Unmarried. Has managed a house and cart. Has received no education.

- 2 No information has been given except that the patient labors under congenital imbecility
- 3 The imbecility of the patient is incomplete
- 4 The physical health is robust
- 5 The condition of the patient is permanent
- 6 The peculiarities of the patient consist chiefly in a strong attachment to pigeons and the lower animals and an incessant anxiety as to their safety
- 7 The patient is happy and contented
- 8 The patient is liable to fits of excitability during which he assaults those whom he suspects to have stolen or injured his cherished pigeons

1 August 1855

Throughout his residence this partial imbecile has displayed perfect equanimity and gentleness even when describing the aggression to which he conceived he had been subjected his manner was purely narrative and explicative. Neither indignation nor excitement could be detected. He attached undue importance to the death of a pigeon abstractly, but in relation to his feeble powers, peculiar attachments and estimate of property, his simple reasoning was legitimate and natural. The calmness and good temper, the disposition to engage in occupation, the wish and effort to associate with his companions: were the consequences to be expected from the withdrawal of all sources of excitement and irritation, from the firm discipline under which he lived and the interest which his history and simplicity of nature created. His period of probation was somewhat more brief than

respect. His mental attitude is originally
limited and unexpanded by training

Discharged

Admitted
22 June 1855

No 448

278

James Thibland At 32. Wife of Merchant of
mild disposition and common education

- 2 The patients insanity is traced to the bad conduct of her husband
- 3 Depression of spirits and sleeplessness ushered in the disease
- 4 She has not been subject to convulsive diseases
- 5 The patient labours under acute Melancholia which is described as stationary
- 7 This is the first attack
- 9 There is no disposition to commit suicide
- 10 The patient does not injure either persons or property
- 11 The family is exempt from hereditary taint
- 13 The disease has existed for four weeks during which she has resided at home

1 June 1856

For some time subsequent to admission this individual was violent, restless, sleepless abstinent and displayed all the symptoms of acute mania. As she was ragged and exhausted when admitted, compulsory alimentation became necessary and with the food the Sol. Mex. Mucos was exhibited all other means of exhibiting medicine having failed. On the 7th August an untoward event occurring dissipating all efforts directed toward the mitigation of mental excitement. It is thus detailed "In washing J. K. in consequence of passing evacuations in clothes the spigot from hot water pipe was allowed to rush forth upon her shoulder, the stream descending the right side, scalded the back from the point

The gravity of his offence would have
justified seven times what his judges
proposed but the appeals and importunities
of the whole parish community of which
he was a member effected the object

Discharged.

No 1448.

rendered it necessary to suspend the use of the stimulant. When recovering from the intestinal irritation: it was observed that the left eye which she had long kept in a state of inflammation by picking & rubbing, & from which there had long been a serous discharge - was exquisitely painful & humid. The meatus was touched with Nit. Pot. but in the month of Dec^r. it became necessary to lay open an abscess upon and around the mastoid process. No discharge followed the incision but the puriform fluid from the meatus became more and more profuse until the close of life attended by varying symptoms, by exquisite suffering and the failure of all her physical powers. On the 9th Feb^r. it is mentioned "I. H. slept some hours, but has shrieked for many. Expression animated & not so painful. B. moved twice. Food partially taken." Blesters, a seton, injections, opiates, alteratives were all had recourse to, either for the purpose of arresting the progress of the disease or mitigating the pain, but Diarrhoea again supervened, aphthous sores covered the palate & the patient sunk exhibiting, unmodified by the agony under which she so often smothered, the same mental manifestations as when in the possession of rude health. -

Died. -

indicated. The nates part of the abdomen
 large vicinations existed on the shoulder
 and right nates. Great suffering, vigour
 collapse. Surface covered with colloid
 Euen's Report. Serous. Pinnuncular. Certain
 above 160. Has not attempted to get out of
 bed, but resists when interfered with.
 Took tea. Mentally unchanged. "Incalcula-
 ble expenses on addition of Nit. and" The
 pulse full & the febrile symptoms dissipated
 under the use of Tart. Antim. No congestion of
 of Uteral Organs following & evacuation
 although slow proceeded gradually and
 satisfactorily. Greater quietude and
 composure supervened, but the character
 of the mental affection continued unchanged
 though much lower at the time of the
 accident. The circulation continued accel-
 erated. The loquacity and incoherence were
 extreme and the aspect of the patient did
 indicate vividness of impressions and intense
 activity. Mercur. Ammon. was prescribed
 as an alterative and the patient latterly
 became so calm, so observant of cleanliness
 and propriety, and so fully cognizant of
 her real position that a friend was allowed
 to visit her. The effect was a sudden
 relapse. She is again maniacal.

14 March 1857

The mania of this female although accompanied by constant
 loquacity, restlessness an enormous expenditure of nervous strength
 by the sincerity & intensity of her passions. did not for a long time
 make any visible impression upon her aspect or habit of body -
 nothing was wanting to exhaust & impair for her muscular
 efforts were often pugilistic, her vigilant nights were devoted
 to the most degraded practices, her food was swallowed rapidly
 & without mastication & her repugnance to abstinence was only
 equalled by the substitutes resorted to. Conceiving however that
 it was necessary to anticipate enfeeblement to counteract its effect
 as a mean of aggravating the mental condition Dr. Cusker & Fuller
 she was ordered in the month of Sept. an attack of Disinfectant
 which was treated & controlled by the Sweet Balm of Sassafras

Admitted

23 June 1855

N^o 449

29

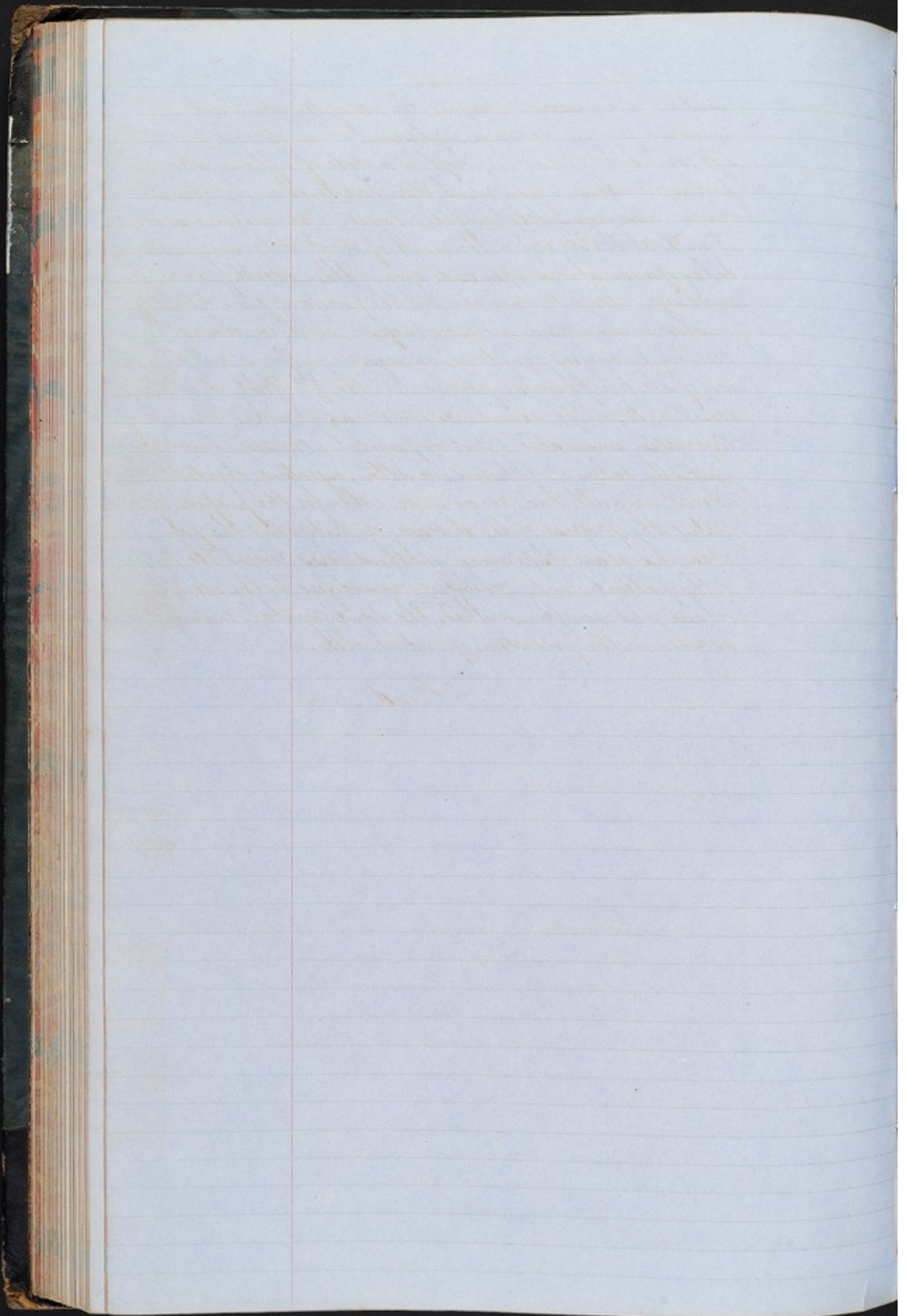
M^{rs} Gerrard. At 37. Wife of Farmer of quiet & retired habits

- 2 It is supposed that the disease originated from her during the puerperal state
- 3 Incessant religious or general reading, a desire for privacy, and an avoidance of former associates preceded the development of the disease
- 4 The patient has been a robust and healthy woman
- 5 The Patient is labouring under Furious Mania
- 8 The patient is an Expectorator & Destroyer (yet she has been entrusted with the lactation of her child and carried it in her arms when admitted)
- 10 The patient is reported to have been violent
- 13 The patient has been insane certainly for seven or eight months and it is reported for a year and a half.

1 June 1855

A slight mitigation may be reported in this case. Its progress has been marked by two aspects
I Utter violence, unscrupulous disregard of all conventional rules, proprieties, of the comforts and privileges of others: and of her former ties and duties characterised her condition associated with erotic tendencies which were manifested in public in defiance of forcible resistance and with the vehemence and impetuosity of an animal. During this period she sat, crouched up, expectorating over her dress, gazing fixedly downwards and presenting a pale, obese, flabby face and frame

II Many of her attributes remain unchanged



No. 1149

but the sexual feelings have disappeared or
as longer lead to the same disgusting
manifestations: she had complained to
her husband of the noise and degradation
of her companions and craved removal
to a more comfortable position although
it had been explained that such promotion
depends upon conduct and not upon
pecuniary considerations: she had lastly
engaged but reluctantly, indolently and
clumsily in occupation. She had required
laxatives: but is a powerful and healthy
woman.

May 1854

The violence & erotic propensities of this female grad-
ually disappeared. She became more attentive to her toilet:
could sometimes be induced to engage in occupation, & although
reserved & sometimes incoherent she spoke generally rationally.
The tendency to expectoration could not be eradicated & although
the gratification of her wish to return home was rendered depend-
ent upon its cessation, she furtively concealed the saliva dis-
charged in her apron until the day of her removal. The cor-
rection in her husband's mind that her boasted power of con-
ducting her household should be put to the test, that in defi-
ance of his impression that her calmness was not serenity, her
self-control was not sanity: he resolved to replace her in the
bosom of her family. She was exceedingly stout & wore the
florid hue of health.

Discharged. -

Admitted
12th July 1855

N^o 450

80

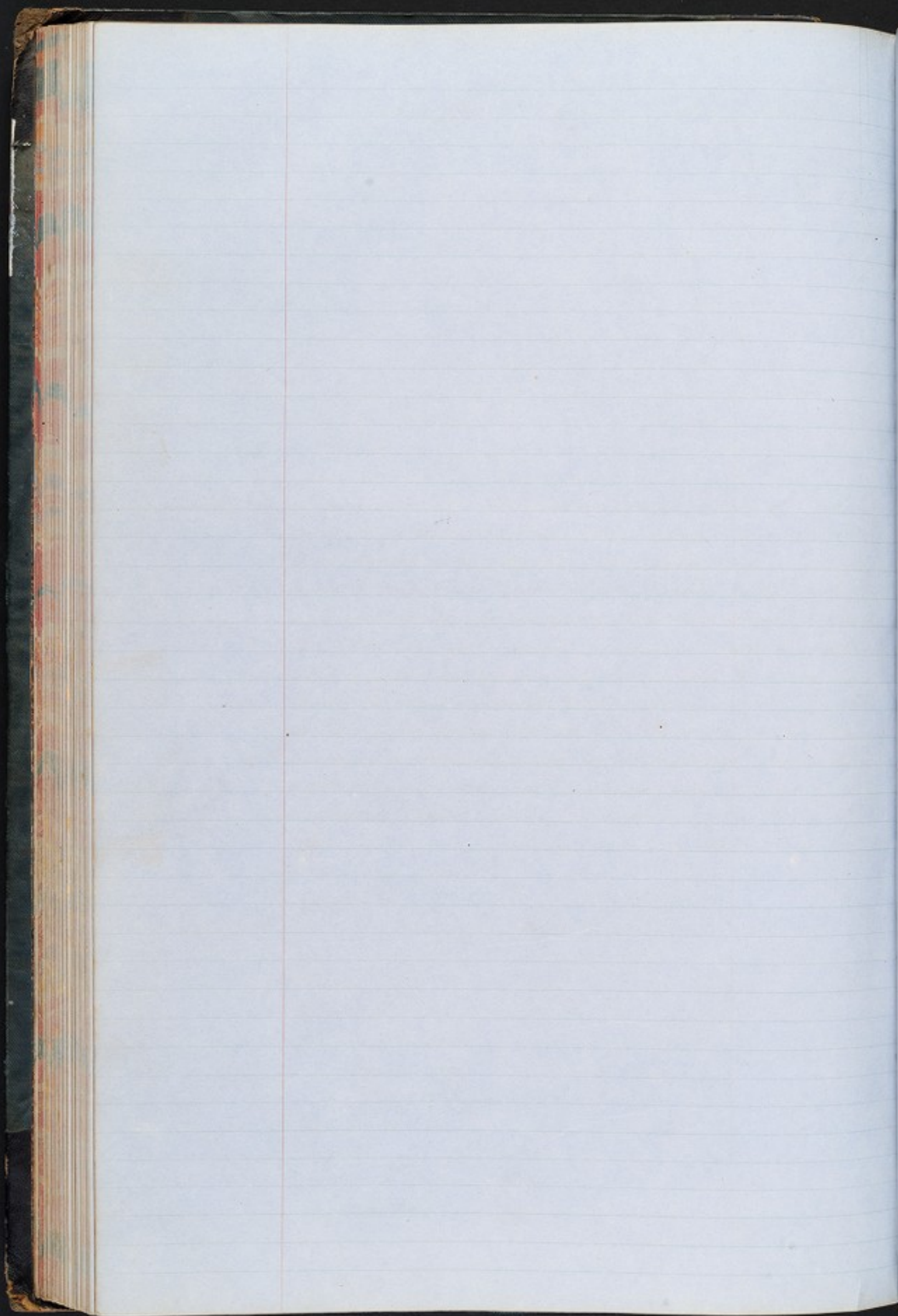
George Henry W. Supposed to be a Laborer and
to be unmarried

No information has been supplied with this Patient

- 5 The patient may be designated melancholic:
but with this condition there is associated apathy
- 8 It would appear that he was arrested by
the police for trespassing & lingering about the
dwellings and property of others after warning to
depart
- 9 A short time subsequent to admission he proposed
to commit suicide by attaching his Braces to a
lamp-post in the avenue and proceeded to undress
preparatory to the final act
- 10 He is obstinate, defiant, menacing
- 13 He has been twice confined in Dumfriess Jail
for breaches of the law by trespassing -

1 June 1856

This is an example of moral insanity occurring
in a mind originally feeble and undeveloped
by education, position or those social and
domestic influences which take the place and
exert the power of training. He is a sullen, solitary
He repels all friendly advances. He baffles all
inquiries partly by incoherence, partly by studied
equivocation evidently prepossessed with the
conception that all solicitude is and must
be dictated by sinister motives. He cannot
be described as irritable or quarrelsome: as
unprovoked by aggression or interference ap-
parently without assignable motive, he selects
a victim and inflicts grievous injury either
by blows or missiles. It is obvious that his
wrath is generally directed against the same
person. So frequently did these assaults occur
during the night and so injurious was the dread
inspired by his deportment that he has recently



No 450.

12 Decr 1873. G. H. continues at his usual avocation. He does not make any progress to a more intellectual condition. & has no desire to increase his comforts, or better his condition.

27th June 1874 No change in bodily or mental condition of patient since date of last entry.

14/3/75 continues a useful assistant to the Plumber: enjoys good bodily health.

20/11/75 In station good.

20/6/76 In good health: continues to be regarded as a rather dubious patient - of some irritability of temper, though he has not in the last two years given any fair reason for distrust.

10/12/76 Much the same.

10/5/77 Has recently, when annoyed, given evidence of decided irritability of temper, but is generally quiet and composed.

June 6th 81 Mind much enfeebled: is silly thinks he is going to be married shortly and with a view thereto he carries about a list of subscriptions of articles money etc. the terms of which are mostly absurd & supposed to be intended to promote the domestic felicity:

July 16th 82 Continues to work with Plumber: in station good

Oct: 9th 82 It has been recently discovered that G. H. is in possession of a considerable sum of money which he has hoarded & doubt as felt as to the legitimacy of the means by which he has acquired it.

March 30th 83 as one of the attendants on leaving had borrowed a sum from George H. which in his simplicity he still thinks "the man is good for": George's treasury was transferred to the keeping of the matron.

Henry is on almost unlimited parole

8 Oct 1883 G. H. is a quiet imbecile & a useful assistant to the Plumber.

28 Feby 84 Discharged

been placed in the gallery for the refractory patient and occupied a separate sleeping room. He has lately been somewhat officious in indicating the duties of the officers in delivering his opinion as to the ailments of the patients: but his habitual deportment is marked by taciturnity, a laud and menacing expression and the avoidance of all intercourse. Codon oil, and the Shower Bath have been resorted to as a means of repression. He is spare but sinewy, athletic

1 June 1834

G. H. is in many respects an altered man. He is as haughty in his mind, as independent in his spirit: as athletic in his frame: but his voice is no longer for war. He has for the larger portion of the year, been the most tractable & agreeable inmate of the refractory ward. He not only refrains from overt acts of hostility but he counsels peace. There are no complaints proceeding from him as to food or accommodation. He even entertains a savage gratitude for securing his maximum of human felicity "plenty to eat & nothing to do." His courtesy is sometimes fulsome always freely tendered. - Desirous to deliver opinions as to the deportment of his associates he often fails to convey any definite conception of his meaning. This may proceed either from incessant incoherence, ignorance of the English language, or original mental incapacity. The religious element does not appear to be developed in his character at all. —

30th March 1842.

G. H. is at present engaged in work as an Epitaph to the plumbed. He works steadily & is on parade in the grounds. It is mental power is very feeble & the smallest trifles give him pleasure in receiving it. He is very stupid & unable to comprehend any of his powers of the mind or.

20 March 1843.

George Henry enjoys good health and daily assists the plumber. He never attempts anything himself in that trade but confines his efforts almost entirely to carrying the Irons. His intellect is much impaired: But he still retains considerable power of appreciating the relation of things in general.

11 The niece of the patient has been frequently insane. Last year she twice took opium it is supposed with the intention to destroy herself and lately gone herself up at Chester to the police as being guilty of child murder; of which crime she was guiltless.

12 She has not been treated

13 She has been more or less insane for a week but has never been confined in an asylum

29th Oct. 1856

The best mode of conveying a Sketch of this case is to extract from the Day Book a series of Reports

1

15th July. Restless. Miserable. Vigilant. Medicated with Camassia. 16th Vigilant. More tranquil but declared herself wretched, ruin, sobbed. Has cruised her hands by knocking on the Walls during night. Was subsequently watched. J. very chopped. B. torpid. 17th B. restless & disinclined to remain in bed that she has been removed to public room and is to be watched constantly. She calls incessantly upon our Saviour & is an incessant motion. 19th Slept a few hours. Restless. Tremor of hands observed. Still shrieked for our Saviour. B. torpid. Food scanty. There has been no interval of lucidity. 21st More tranquil, able to converse calmly. Though incoherently. 24th Totally abstinent for two days Fed by Tube. 25th As miserable, but incoherent, has taken food in moderate quantities. B loose. Stools of clay color. R of Ricin J. Opii 26th Restless, miserable, abstinent. Diarrhoea R. P Ipec c Op & Hyd. c. cont. 27th J coated, white. Diarrhoea continued. Stools small grey. 29. Mrs B, abstinent, fed. Diarrhoea continued. U. Deficient, and highly ammoniacal. Diarrhoea continued. Slight abdominal pain J. yb when at rest. Cont' pulv. Hy Supposi R. Sp. ether nit. 30th Somewhat calmer. Detained

Admitted
14 July 1855

N^o 451

Elizabeth Bick 65. Widow, Charwoman of amiable disposition & good conduct. She can read and write

1. The only cause which can be assigned for the disease is the withdrawal of a small parish allowance by means of which she paid her rent. Constant religious reading had aggravated the disease.
2. Depression was observed subsequent to her pecuniary difficulties. Immediately previous to the invasion of the disease she was garrulous sleepless & subject to involuntary laughter.
3. She laboured under some serious disease Winter which is conjectured to have been Influenza.
4. The patient labors under religious melancholia.
5. There exists delusions of sight and hearing Anorexia, B. irregular. U. Sufficient P. Copid
6. This is the second attack: but the occurrence of the first is so distant that nothing of its nature can be ascertained.
7. The patient conceives her soul to be utterly lost: that she derives no benefit from her attendance at Church: that God has entirely forsaken her: that notes are sent to prevent her admission into heaven. She likewise imagines that she is falling over precipices. She is in constant motion during the day & restless & sleepless during the night.
8. She has manifested a disposition to destroy herself and has attempted the act by strangulation.
9. She has attempted to be as her clothes but the tendency to destroy has not been a prominent feature of her disease. She is excited by conversation on religious matters.

Admitted
16 July 1853

N^o 452

Helen M^o Robert, Aged 40 Unmarried. Domestic
Servant. She can read and write.

- 2 The cause of her present condition is unknown
to her relatives
- 3 Her malady was preceded by "high spirits"
- 4 She is not subject to Epilepsy. An attack of
Rheumatism occurred about twenty years ago
which produced deformity of the hands
- 5 The patient is believed to labor under
the mania of fear
- 6 Her physical condition is represented as
normal
- 7 This is the first attack
- 8 She is incoherent: and labors under the
delusion that she is about to be injured
- 9 The patient is not supposed to entertain
suicidal intentions or designs
- 10 She is inoffensive
- 11 She has a brother and cousin at present
inmates of the Southern Counties Asylum
- 12 No means of cure have been employed
- 13 The patient has been insane for about five
years: but has not been placed in any
Lunatic Asylum

1 June 1856

The patient has not spoken since admission
She has been induced to knit: but if left
to exercise of her own inclinations she would
secrete herself in a corner or should such a
place of refuge be inaccessible, she would twist

in bed solely by constant presence of attendant
Dianthea. U. somewhat more abundant
P. 24. 96. Slept 5 hrs. J. dry & rough.

2nd August. Has slept some hours for two
nights. Gentle more tractable but Losh, ruined
the new taries food. B. less frequently evacuated
but stools abileous P. 8. J. Moistening. 3th
B. present in succession; abileous, ~~ab~~abulous
& natural stools. Sleepless P. 80, was up for
a short time Moaning incessantly. 7th Slept
well in Dormitory. Last night. B. not moved
P. 80. J. Clean but red. 9. Sleeps well, but is
inclined to leave Bed. 11th Cephalgia
extending to face and eyes, but otherwise
calmer and better.

From this period the physical condition of
the patient improved but she continued
to deplore her misery & its sources, to reflect
upon the coldness and cruelty of all with
whom she came into contact. Ultimately
this disappointment & depression yielded
to captiousness which again assumed the
form of querulousness; a manifestation of
her natural disposition. Her manners to the
officers were gentle & respectful although she
obviously took some advantage of the interest
which her age and sufferings had excited
Perfect equanimity, coherence, & industry
justified her discharge

Discharged

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her body, so as to place her face towards the wall and thus avoid observation & interference. Her hands are constantly in motion either in touching each arm in succession or in describing circles close to the head. She is gentle & docile. During Winter she labored under a cough: but did not lose flesh, and is now in good health & high colored in complexion.

1 June 1857

This woman has not uttered a word since the last report was transcribed. She sits in a corner of the workroom or she prefers the water-closet with the face a shance or concealed, moving her contracted hand persequely about her head & obviously attaching importance to the number & succession & direction of these gyrations. She is neat & tidy: takes her meals regularly & with the exception of a cough during Winter has not labored under indisposition. —

7 June /62

Died

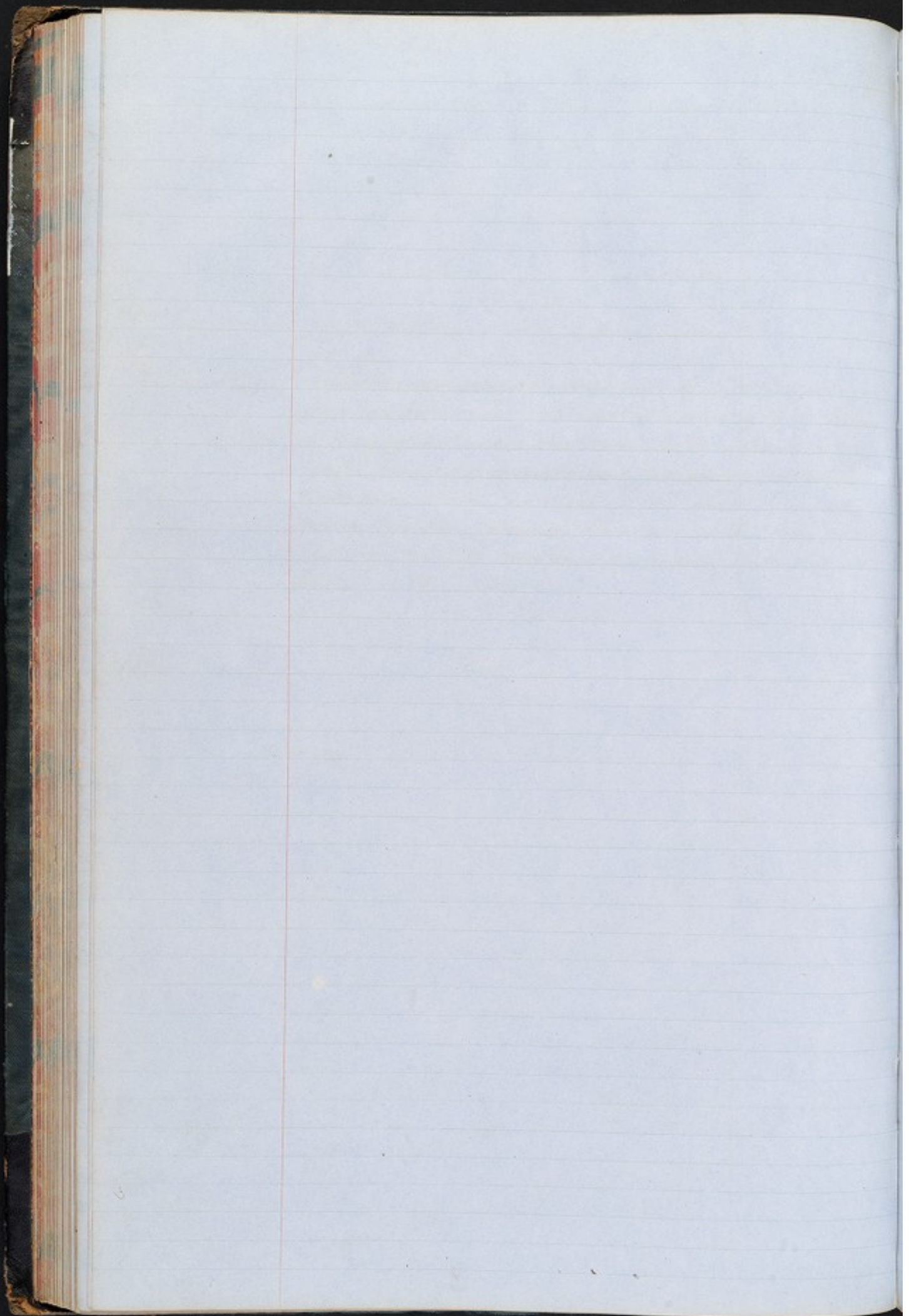
Admitted

N^o 45323rd July 1855Jane Baillie, let 46. Widow of Sailor. A muslim
Swiss. She can read.

- 2 Her insanity was developed after the death of her husband who was drowned at sea
- 3 No premonitory symptoms were observed
- 4 She has not been subject to Epilepsy
- 5 The patient is reported to labor under Theomania
- 6 The information as to the physical health of the patient is confined to "Anomia P. natural"
- 7 This is the second attack and occurs after a lucid interval of eighteen months duration
- 8 No suicidal tendencies have been observed
- 10 She is inoffensive
- 11 No hereditary tendency to mental disease known to exist in the patient's family
- 12 It is said that she has been an inmate of the Asylum at Hill End for three months -

1 June 1856

If good humor could be combined with a propensity to vituperate & malign this woman would afford an illustration of the hybrid condition. Her countenance is expressive of amenity and even of merriment: she lives in amity with her more immediate companions. She ceases not to pursue cheerfully her occupation in flowering muslin: but contemporaneously with the exhibition of these attractive qualities she is uttering the most violent and comprehensive anathemas against the superintendent: not in his medical capacity, not as her jailor or oppressor or private enemy: but as a relative, as a



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member of a clan, which hereditarily has
 snarred her fortune, and opposed her welfare.
 This delusion is permanent. Her aspect
 indicated health and contentment, but
 occasionally threatening language passes
 into insubordination, requiring a short
 residence in the penal ward.

1 June 1857

S. B. recognizing in the Medical Superintendent a relative
 of doubtful character & of avowed enmity towards herself:
 avails herself of his presence to denounce his hypocrisy & hos-
 tility & cruelty. She utters these accusations with a smiling
 face, sometimes with a merry laugh which sounds as if she
 enjoyed the conscience awakening & consternation which her
 words must effect.

10/11/58

Removed

Admitted

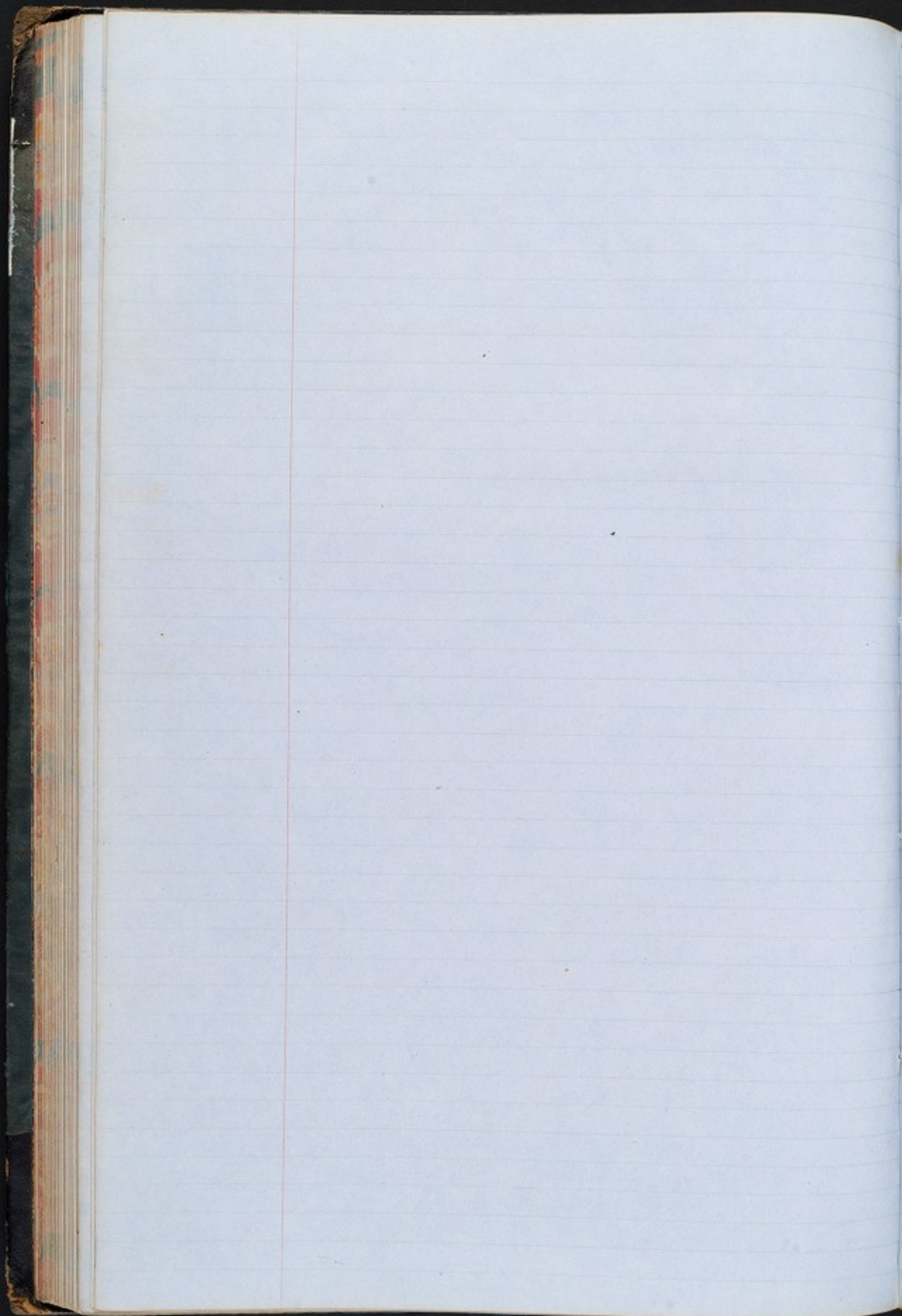
N^o 45428th July 1855

John Davidson At 26 Married A sailor of good education but of irregular habits

- 2 The disease is hereditary: but is believed to have been excited by dissipation
- 3 No pulmonary symptoms were observed
- 4 He is not subject to Epilepsy
- 5 The patient is said to labor under Religious Mania
- 6 His physical condition is normal
- 7 This is the first attack
- 8 He has recently busied himself in writing sermons preparatory to becoming a preacher
- 9 He is not suspected of entertaining suicidal designs
- 10 It is asserted that he "manifested a desire to commit murder"
- 11 The disease is hereditary and a sister was formerly an inmate of the Southern Counties Asylum
- 13 He was for a few days an inmate of Barnhill Asylum Glasgow

13 November 1856

The first entry respecting this patient expresses briefly the department observed during the greater part of his seclusion 2nd Aug. Calm, roguish, often sullen in look, but manifests no unobscured propensities nor advanced any extravagant claims as to superiority of religious gifts or as to the divinity of his mission. There was



Admitted

N^o 45528th July 1855

Bridget Cannonin At 23 Unmarried. A
dayworker of good temper, respectable behaviour
and limited education

- 2 Her excitement is attributed to the double
dissatisfaction of unrequited affection
and from her brother entering the Militia
- 3 She suffered from fever when about two
years of age. She has had frequent attacks
of Hysteria during the last days. A tumor
has been discovered in the left axilla
- 5 The patient is affected with Mania
- 7 This is the first attack
- 8 She conceived that she is accused of
committing various crimes of which she
is innocent & defends herself vehemently
against the charge. She talks incessantly
and is sleepless
- 10 She has attempted to injure the turnkey
of the Police Office
- 13 The patient has been insane for four days,
and was committed to the watch house

3rd October 1855

This was a case of pure Mania. The patient
was noisy, uproarious, ungovernable, and
reckless. Although of great physical power
she never proceeded to violence: and although
formidable in aspect and language brief
experience of her kindness and sympathy
with distress speedily transferred from
the refractory ward to the sickroom where
she proved an invaluable nurse, erasing
of error it can be called in exuberant
affection and attention. Except inferentially
delusions were not supposed to exist.
The data consisted in significant looks

at all times a reserve, a disposition to frustrate inquiries, a suspicion betrayed in his manner, but practically he was civil, obliging, readily engaging in physical exertion, patient under protracted confinement, and content to allow his acuteness, and acquirements to remain unrevealed & unemployed under the conviction that no effort on his part was demanded to establish his sanity which must be conspicuous and self-evident. It is probable that defective in moral principles and actuated by excitable propensities: dissipation, and disappointment develop extreme excitement which amounts to derangement and which necessitates seclusion. He will those, inevitably be sane while removed from the wear and tear of the world: the tests of sanity, and insane, when called upon to exert his reason. His composure, self control, and usefulness, entitled him in the opinion of his friends to an experimental liberation.

Discharged

Admitted
27 Aug. 1855

N^o 456

Mary Ritchie At 42 Unmarried. Of good temper, respectable behaviour, and moderate education

- 2 Her Disappointments in love, is assigned as the cause of her malady
- 3 The patient appears to labor under the Monomania of Pride and Vanity. The disease has recently been aggravated by a theft of gooseberries from her Garden, perpetrated by Boys
- 4 This is the first attack
- 5 The patient imagines that she is a lady and demands to be treated with great respects. She is fond of dress and passes her time chiefly in making "gorgeous apparel" in issuing "notes", and in tending a goat and poultry. She is vigilant
- 6 There is not suicidal tendency in the patient
- 7 She resists all interferences with her supposed rights and is excited by conversation upon drugs -
- 8 The patient has two Cousins in a state of imbecility and her father is peculiar and eccentric
- 9 She has never been subjected to treatment
- 10 She has been insane for 15 or 18 years but has never been confined before

1 June 1856

The first report of M. R. is as follows 26th She is much excited from the supposition that a Mr. Johnston has made his appearance in the Asylum. In consequence of her vociferations she has been placed in the

words and gesticulations, importing or
conceived to import that she was in
possession of secrets of great importance
which she might but would not reveal
and in the nature of her threats directed
vaguely against unknown individuals
or acts, the precise nature of which could
not be conjectured. When perfect equanimity
was reestablished she proved to be a gentle
but modest & independent person. Laxatives
were the only medicines ordered.

Discharged

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N^o 456
Cross Gallery. The "Notes" which she is described as issuing are imitations of Pounds some portions of which are exquisitely executed. No such ebullition as that ~~described~~ described has again occurred. For many months the patient remained an inmate of the workroom, shy, proud, prudish. Her conversation could scarcely be unravelled, but her tone plainly indicated disdain and dislike. She has been for some months employed in the kitchen and is at present, calm, tractable, much more affable, and capable of giving clear and intelligible replies to the majority of inquiries addressed to her.

1 June 1857.

M. R. is no longer Assistant Cook. Insubordination & irregularity of temper were regarded as the causes for her expulsion; and she is subject to ~~inexplicable~~ ~~irascibility~~, or to fury which can only be explained by regarding offended pride as the origin of the ebullition, which has precipitated brief seclusion. The result is, however, unfortunate, as the patient is neither now so vivacious nor so intelligent as when she filled a specific office with well defined duties. She is sombre & silly.

14 Aug / 58

Removed

Admitted

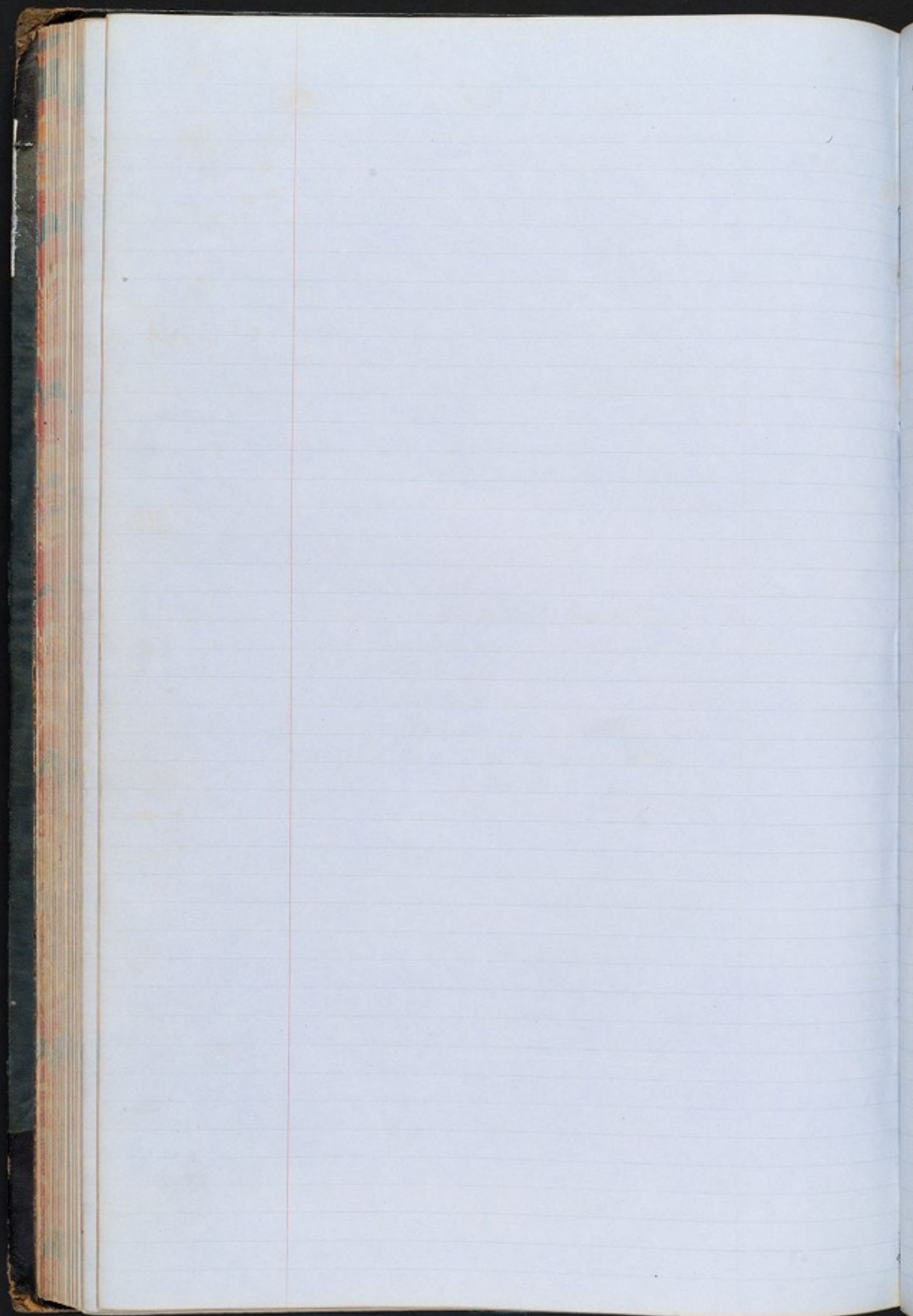
24 Aug. 24 1855

N^o 457

87

Jane Currie At 35 Unmarried. Has been occupied in household duties, and nursing a Bedridden Mother; disposition, obliging; Education ordinary department, strictly proper and modest

- 2 The disease is attributed to Religious Enthusiasm.
- 3 The patient is of a religious disposition and very zealous in the cause of the sect to which she belongs she having changed more than once. The last body which she joined was the Baptist. She has highly imaginative, and has written many pieces of poetry. Of late she had presented symptoms of absence of mind; of vigilations and terrors during the night which prompted her to leave the house.
- 4 About twelve years ago she had a severe attack of Typhus Fever, during which the Brain is said to have been torpid. Ulceration of the cornea took place which was followed by the loss of the whole eye.
- 5 The patient appears to labor under the mania of Fear.
- 6 There exists torpidity of the Bowels, but the physical condition is stated to be normal -
- 7 This is the first attack.
- 8 Loss of memory: sudden alarm on awakening: the conviction that she has committed some great error: that small animals were issuing from her head: and paroxysms of screaming and attempts to escape from the apprehended danger by running out of the house have been the prominent symptoms observed.
- 9 One of her attendants states that she had alluded to a razor and intimated that either of her hands could use it.



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- 10 The patient is manifest, and most affectionately attached to an infirm parent
- 11 The bowels have been regulated by Castor Oil
- 12 The existence hereditary tendency to insanity is not known in the patient's family
- 13 She has been insane for a fortnight but had not been secluded

8 November 1855

The characteristics of this woman's family malady were confusion of thought, hallucinations of vision and feelings of apprehension. The first of these symptoms was evinced chiefly in her attempts to convey her wishes when after repeated failures she became silent, wept and abandoned her object. The difficulty appeared to consist rather in the power of retaining before her attention the ideas she desired to enunciate than in their creation or arrangement when any one entered the room and even when the door remained shut, she witnessed the approach of friends cried loudly in joy or eagerness to approach them and became so agitated that restraint was frequently necessary. She recognised former friends in the officers. The disappointment of these evanescent hopes as well as the violence of her companions inspired perplexity of fear which continued long subsequently to the restoration of serenity. Her convalescence was rapid and complete and she became a highly respected member of the community. Her probity, truthfulness, & humility secured such esteem as much the originality and cultivation of intellect and taste which she possessed. Purgatives appeared to be useful

Removed

12 She has not been treated for mental disease

13 She has been in present condition for about two years but has not been an inmate of any Asylum

A memorandum is appended by the Reporter "About six weeks ago she complained of difficulty of deglutition: she was then feverish suffered from cough and great tumefaction of the submaxillary glands: she was then ordered Hydr iodate of Potash: but desisted from using it in consequence of catching cold. It is stated that the enlargement of the glands is the result of the infection of yaws caught from her father when five years old."

1 June 1850

The earlier view of this case suggested the cooperation of a number of morbid conditions in the production of mental disease. It appeared that the patient had labored under scarlet fever: and it was conjectured under albumina: the enlarged state of the cervical gland was traced back to the same period: and it was inferred that pressure in conjunction with the pressure of these organs might have induced congestive Paralysis. These antecedents suggested various modes of treatment: but these measures were suspended by a new series of phenomena which are thus described in the Report of the day

9th November. C.H. reported at 12 noon to be in a faint when seen she was very pale: seated on a chair apparently recovering from Syncope; Her pulse was however full and above 100. She could not speak rationally but answered yes or no without reference to the question addressed to her. The pupil of the left eye contracted that of the right slightly dilated. It appeared that the patient had been attacked in a similar manner forty eight hours previously, but that the symptoms were much less severe. She was ordered Hyd. c. Cret & sent to bed to which she walked slowly but without volition in her gait. In a short time subsequently coma was established, and she could be roused

with difficulty by talking loudly to her. At a more advanced period sensibility became impaired on the right side. Nit. Pod. and Lloyd Pot were prescribed but were obstinately refused. P 108 Applied Viscont. Nit Argent Nux "

Restoration from this condition was extremely slow and imperfect and is even now incomplete. Its progress had been interrupted by the occurrence of what are supposed to be congestive attacks of fugacious character & marked by no other external manifestations than increased stupidity, vertigo & tendency to fall backwards. For many months the patient was unable to clothe or feed herself:

to retain her feces or urine: & to regulate her own movements even in crossing the apartment. During this period & even when apparently more cognizant of external impressions she failed to articulate anything beyond a few monosyllables and her own name.

She has latterly been trained to engaged in knitting is much more attentive to cleanliness & walks rapidly to and fro; but the mind is barren and blank the divisions of time are annihilated & even the ideas of personality are indistinct. Her physical aspect is improved.

9th Nov. 1856.

There took place a gradual declension from the satisfactory condition adverted to in last report. It is highly probable that the improvement won of the limited powers described was to be attributed to repeated, though slight attacks of cerebral congestion which may have occurred, as is generally the case, during the night, and could be referred, not from palpable symptoms, but from the aggregate consequences. On the 2^d Oct. the culminating point was, however, reached. She was found "stupid, cold, immovable & incapable of motion": these symptoms were at the time relieved by heat & nourishment; but she never again left bed. Although attended with the most scrupulous & praiseworthy care, bedsores were speedily established. Although every exertion of strength was economized & the most nutritious diet selected, including malt & wine & cod liver. For a few hours she sat in an invalid chair: she lost flesh & became very much reduced: and, although her diet was regulated most anxiously, & with the distinct object of avoiding

No. 458.

intestinal irritation, Diarrhoea supervened & death ensued. The patient presented during the whole of her protracted illness the most pleasing gentleness & helpfulness of manner. Her responses as to her health & feelings that she was "fine", "real well," even when the sacrum was denuded & projecting, & the nates covered with broad & penetrating sores, suggested immunity from pain, & the abrogation of sensibility, as well as that function of the nervous system which seems to preside over nutrition.

Lind.

4th September 1855 Ann Andrew. At 29 Unmarried. A domestic servant of good disposition, imperfect education, and has generally conducted herself well

- 2 The disease is attributed to religious
- 3 The only apparent departure from her ordinary habit observed, consisted in her abandonment of work and setting down in deep thought
- 4 She is not subject to Epilepsy nor so far as is known has she ever required medical advice
- 5 The patient labors under Melancholia in a gentle form
- 6 Her physical health is described as good, her functions as natural
- 7 This is the first attack and was ushered in by restlessness and vigilance
- 8 She conceives that young men are advising her to do that which she is not allowed to do. She sleeps very little, and employs her waking hours in reading and walking about the Room. These words are extracted from the Inspector's Report but whether they imply actual delusions or suspicions cannot be determined
- 9 She has not displayed any disposition to commit suicide
- 10 The patient is quiet and inoffensive
- 11 Her friends are not known to be affected with hereditary tendencies to mental disease
- 12 All that is known of her treatment is that the Head was leeches
- 13 She has been insane for nearly two months: but has

never been secluded.

6th February 1856

After a protracted exhibition of proud contempt & reserve: after the adoption of every expedient ^{direct} ~~indirect~~ accessible to establish a broad line of demarcation between her associates & herself: after rejecting employment as not intended for her: after shunning intercourse as offered under surreptitious motives: — this patient appeared to be overcome by the total failure of her haughtiness and opposition and inclined to provoke strife or persecution, a notice, and to be mollified by the calmness and forbearance and amenity by which she was surrounded. As a concession she assisted in the most urgent work: she joined in conversation briefly & abruptly but civilly: and although she continued to stand and evidently wished to stand alone: she no longer repudiated the interchange of good offices. She was visited by a sister who found her acute: collected: in full possession of memory and a distinct knowledge of her past and present position upon the representations; it is believed, of this ambassador: the parochial authorities consented to the removal of the patient. The measure was of doubtful expediency. The personal appearance of the Patient has greatly improved.

Discharged

4 8 September 1853

John M^c Gavin At 28 Unwarried, A weaver,
 quiet disposition. He can read and write

- 3 The disease was preceded by sleeplessness & a change in the Patients religious views
- 4 He has not been subject to any convulsive affection
- 5 The patient appears to be partially fatuous: but from description must be held to labor under Mania with Delusions
- 6 The senses are reported to be impaired: the appetite natural: the P^o regulated by medicine: the P^o of feeble strength 75. P^o. 15.
- 7 The patient sustained a slight attack of a similar character in April last
- 8 He is restless and vigilant: silly in conversation and conceives that he is the commander of the 20th Regt or has a right to direct them, to assert their privileges - He gets up and during the night and sings
- 9 There is no tendency to commit suicide
- 10 He is tranquil and gentle
- 11 No hereditary tendencies to mental disease is known to exist in his family
- 12 Aperients, sedatives: exercise in the open air: good diet and separation from his friends have been tried with temporary benefit
- 13 He has been insane for a fortnight & was placed for a week in the house of Refuge

20th October 1853

Unless certain declarations of cruel or, at all events unjustifiable treatment received from his relatives

N^o 460

can be placed in the category of delusions no error of judgment or suggestion of a morbid fancy could be detected in this Patient: for a considerable time abundant evidence was furnished of fullness and extravagance. There existed a strong, strange disposition to whistle: uncontrollable laughter: inappropriate and unexplicable bursts of laughter; malediction and an expression of countenance betraying infantile simplicity or vacuity. Nutrition, diet, gentle laxatives, exercise and employment in the open air & prolonged sleep effected a complete transformation. The manner assumed boldness and independence the look was calm, and self confident and peculiarities which marked the earlier period of delusion ceased to attract notice

Discharged

91

Admitted

No 461

14th 10 September 1855

William Jardine, 45. A weaver of mild disposition, active habits, and respectable general deportment. He can read and write.

- 2 The disease is attributed to lengthened exposures to the sun
- 3 No premonitory symptoms were observed
- 4 The patient's general health has hitherto been good, and he had required no medical or surgical treatment
- 5 The patient labors under Mania
- 6 The appetite & digestion are stated to be natural. B. Costive. Kidneys act naturally. P. H. R. Normal
- 7 This is the first attack and was ushered in by screaming and a disposition to wander
- 8 The patient is incoherent. He occasionally conceived that he saw diseased persons. He sometimes sleeps well; but he is occasionally vigilant, and vehement
- 9 He had not manifested a suicidal tendency
- 10 He had at times threatened to injure those around
- 11 His relations are described as timid & nervous. He is the most manly and vigorous a member of the family. A second cousin [Mrs Scott] had been an inmate of the Institution—
- 12 "The patient had been leached and blistered on the back part of the head; purged and put under the influence of Tart. Antim; with very little success
- 13 He had been insane for six days but had never

been an inmate of an asylum before

22nd October 1855

It may be instructive to present this case in its original Skeletonic form

11th September W.D. slept one hour: but was extremely restless. Utter little but "that is it" "that is not it."

His mind seems to be reduced to Cousin's primitive ideas and the expressions once noticed "Conscience did it" does not contravene this theory. J. Clean Tasted food. Bopen. P. 88.

12th Much excited. Head exhibited during the day a rotation of body, nutation, friction of particulars part of body. Bopen. Kidneys acting. Gave his name

13th W.D. slept for some hours contrived to day of every possible combination. He climbed, flung himself, somersaults. He is evidently partially conscious while these muscular efforts are made and many of his remarks approach the confined of coherence - His movements are voluntary. P. 72

15th Instigations diminished. Incoherence and loquacity increased. He slept none last night but was sleeping to night at hour of visit. 16th Decluded. Instigations exhibit nothing but the vehement agitation of Mania. He often laid down and extended his arms

19th More tranquil. Incoherence P. 60. I. Coated by milk. Loses flesh.

20th He appears still tranquil. Discovered to be pediculous

23rd W.D. up. He appears to be awakening. Places the scene of all recent events at Home; but has evidently lost the consciousness of many days.

27th More rational but anxious for emancipation and return home

30th Walking out. Speaks more rationally but still most solicitous to return home

From this point the progress of the patient was rapid & uninterrupted. The desire to return home did not increase in intensity with the capacity to undertake home duties

Discharged

Admitted

N^o 46214th September 1855

Mary Wilson. At 35. Married of a reserved disposition and limited education

2. The exciting cause of the disease is stated to have been cessation of the Catamenia
3. Previous to the invasion of mental derangement the conduct of the patient was "very quiet"
4. She is not subject to Epilepsy
5. The disease presents the symptoms of Melancholia
6. Her physical condition is described as satisfactory
7. This is the first attack and had not presented any marked alteration in character
8. She is haunted by imaginary evils: much depressed & is especially so during the night
9. She upon one occasion took opium with suicidal interest: but had not made any attempt for some time
10. She is inoffensive
11. The treatment had consisted in kindness and attention to the Digestive Organs but has been attended with no marked success
12. She had been insane for seven years since 1848 but had not been confined

1 June 1856

M. Wilson may be said still to labor under despondency but it is of a most placid and peaceful description manifested rather by quiescence & unobtrusive gentleness than by any indication of suffering or sorrow. She is at all times busied in sewing but can be roused to cheerfulness or even mirth: she never or very rarely

breaks silence except to inquire as to correspondence with his friends: and all her hopes assume rather the form of what she might wish than of a desire, a demand. She is dark in complexion and spare in habit: the surface is cold the evacuations scanty occasionally and at one time frequently she was subject to partial syncope. No cardiac affection could be detected. The condition was found to be invariably connected with a loaded state of the colon & to be relieved by laxatives. She was at the same time prescribed the daily use of Wine —

6th November 1856.

Although this female has been removed in consequence of the non-payment of Board by a worthless husband, she has left the establishment in a state of comparative sanity. She is now likewise free from the tendency to syncope, and although still exhibiting the dark anemic complexion, is more robust & capable of greater exertion & deriving gratification from her activity. She gained in independence & courage: her wishes assumed specific forms, originated distinct plans and arrangements — and although she never departed from her distant & respectful manner, although she continued to suggest the idea of oppression or misfortune having been sustained so long as to extinguish resistance. She was able to urge her claims to consideration more earnestly & firmly. She carried with her the sympathy of all.
(Discharged.)

15 September 1855

Daniel M^r Michael at Unmanid of quiet disposition. - Vide Case.

- 2 The disease is declared to be Hereditary but no exciting cause is assigned
- 3 The disease was preceded by depression of spirits & want of sleep
- 4 He has not been subject to Epilepsy
- 5 The patient appeared to labor under a form of Melancholia
- 6 Pulse regular
- 7 This is the second attack. The lucid interval has continued for about three years
- 8 He has been exhibited much restlessness
- 9 He had shown no disposition to commit suicide
- 10 The patient had been violent and had been inclined to injure those around but had not molested those around
- 11 The patient's family are nervous & subject to insanity but have manifested no tendency to crime
- 12 The patient had refused to take either food or medicine
- 13 The patient had at present, been insane for about four weeks He was formerly an inmate of the (Christm's Institution)

14th March 1856

For a few weeks this patient sat concentrated in his own emotions, uttering a few syllables of monody; invariably conveying expressions of suffering & intimation that he should rather

been placed where he, his attention could give no cognizance to the terms or conditions of a return home: he had before his mind solely the instinct and the recollection of agreeable impressions connected with his friends and early associations. He might be compared to a penitent terrified by the vengeance of some Destroyer and shrinking from his doom within the promptings of his own consciousness or of former thoughts.

On the ~~13th~~ 13th Oct. However he is found to be abstinent: taking food from a spoon when placed in feeding chair but refusing it either from religious vows or the tendency to oppose himself to all external impressions or from the moro-ideas which he appears to cultivate. Emaciation is described as going on & the Viscera as being injured by incessant gemflexions.

16th Oct. He escaped into passages acting under fear. He endeavours to reduce himself to the smallest possible size, he grasped all around, & abraded his knees by sudden falls upon the floor. His phrases are limited.

23rd October D. M much attenuated. Skin gives way to the slightest touch. Surface cold. He is now supported by compulsory alimentation. Cod liver oil is to be exhibited and an attendant is to be appointed to superintend him exclusively.

24th In one of his gemflexions or prostrations he has knocked out another tooth, and swallowed it. Many of his teeth are loose.

26th Committed to the charge of W. Muswells. From this event until death no new physical phenomena require notice. Except in so far as debility restricted. The exhibition of the features of disease there remained resistance to all interference, concentration in self. The sense of suffering and wrong. The presence of his mother who acted as his nurse for many weeks introduced no new element into his disposition or tendencies. The physical condition of the patient may be presented under four periods or stages. That of anæmia & exhaustion during which Cod liver oil nutrients tonics & stimulants were liberally exhibited.

N^o 463.

and rest enjoyed. II. That of Abscess of the lung
This affection was inferred; but could not be
determined as exploration could not be effected
in consequence of the dislike & desperate struggles
of the patient. III. That of Haemoptysis when lead
and opium were given & apparently with benefit.
IV. That of Gangrene of the lung combated by
stimulants. Ulcerat. Falax. Vapor. Terebinth.
Glyaris & Ammonia.

Died.

Admitted

N^o 464

26th September 1855

William Richmond. At 49 Unmarried. A farm servant of quiet & reserved manners & an ordinary amount of education

- 2 "The immediate cause of disease was love for a young woman: there being hereditary predisposition to the disease. III.
- 3 Previous to the invasion of disease he was observed to become suspicious of his masters intentions: he then passed sleepless nights: craving the society of the female to whom he was attached
- 4 The patient is not subject to Epilepsy. His left tibia & fibula sustained a compound fracture a little below the knee about three weeks previous to the appearance of Mania. The limb is now secured with Splints. He labors under Gonorrhoeal Stricture.
- 5 The patient is affected with Mania.
- 6 The patient is much emaciated presents a dry furrowed tongue & a rapid pulse. It appears that the loss of flesh was exceedingly rapid.
B. Constipated.
- 7 This is the first attack and has been marked by remissions of four or five hours duration which generally have occurred after sleep.
- 8 He fancied himself at one time the son of a peer: at another a weaver. He is not favourably disposed towards the pipe. He has throughout his illness had imaginary visual impressions of colours, especially of yellow, red and black. He is very incoherent: at times so much so that there seems to be an entire prostration of intellect
- 9 He has made frequent attempts to loosen the bandages from his broken limb and to throw himself out of Bed. He speaks much of what

4
he would do to others but does not manifest any tendency towards self-destruction.

- 10 "The patient can be led to any absurdity of speech by leading questions."
- 11 Two of the patient's sisters have been insane. One of whom is now an inmate of the Quinton Institution [S. C. A.]
12. "No treatment, save keeping his bowels open. At the invasion his pulse being high he was bled and had Tartar Emetic. This being of no use, he had had nothing since."
- 13 He has been insane for fourteen or fifteen days but has not been secluded.

12 January 1856

This patient was at first so obstreperous & intractable that two attendants were required to detain him in Bed. He was at all times incoherent and loquacious, recognising those who ministered to his present necessities as the companions of his former excesses and living apparently with a picture of semblance or recollected image of portions of his past life displayed before him. His manner was habitually jocular cordial extravagant his language loud and emphatic but towards evening these characteristics assumed a greater degree of intensity and passed into excitement & fury. Dissipating sleep & quiet. Great danger existed that the callus of the fracture would be disturbed: that the irritative fever already threatened would be aggravated, and that Pythomania would succeed. He occasionally succeeded in removing the splints and bandages but this difficulty was met by the employment of starch rollers and by augmented supervision. On the 26th October the following report is recorded. Rigor in the forenoon followed by reaction and sweats. There is no external indication of the formation of pus: while sleeping there

occur slight spasms of the muscles. Does
this arise from incipient softening of the
white matter or is it a modification of the
cardiac attacks to which his sister is subject
Internat. Cereris R₁ Hyd. Subm. Appl. Emp.
Ussiat. musk v. s. os.

Another shivering fit occurred in the evening
of the same day: but the condition of the
patient gradually improved. He was ordered
Porter and animal diet on the 23rd October
and had previously been allowed to leave bed
for an easy chair in consequence of the unhealthy
aspect of the States. Even when able to walk
about the apartment he continued incoherent
but with the reception of codena of injured
limb and the formation of a collection of pus
over the right trochanter no obstacle occurred
to his convalescence which was rapid and
decisive

Discharged

24 September 1855 Catherine Madgen. At 17. Unmarried. Simplex.

vide Case. 413

- 2 Except that the patient disappeared for a night & returned in a state of Mania nothing positive is known of the disease or its origin. Irregularities have been suspected -
- 3 Contradictory accounts of the patient's conduct since last attack have reached the Reporter
- 4 She has not been subject to Convulsive diseases
- 5 The patient is a maniac of degraded habits
- 6 Stature appears increased
- 7 This is the second attack and occurs after a lucid interval of four months
- 8 She is either vehement or lethargic. Negligent of natural calls
- 9 There does not appear to be any suicidal tendency in the Patient
- 10 She is timid, especially during the night, but sullen and destructive
- 11 The mother of the Patient has been long an inmate of the Crichton Institution
- 12 She has not been subjected to treatment
- 13 The patient's disease has not existed for many days

1 June 1856

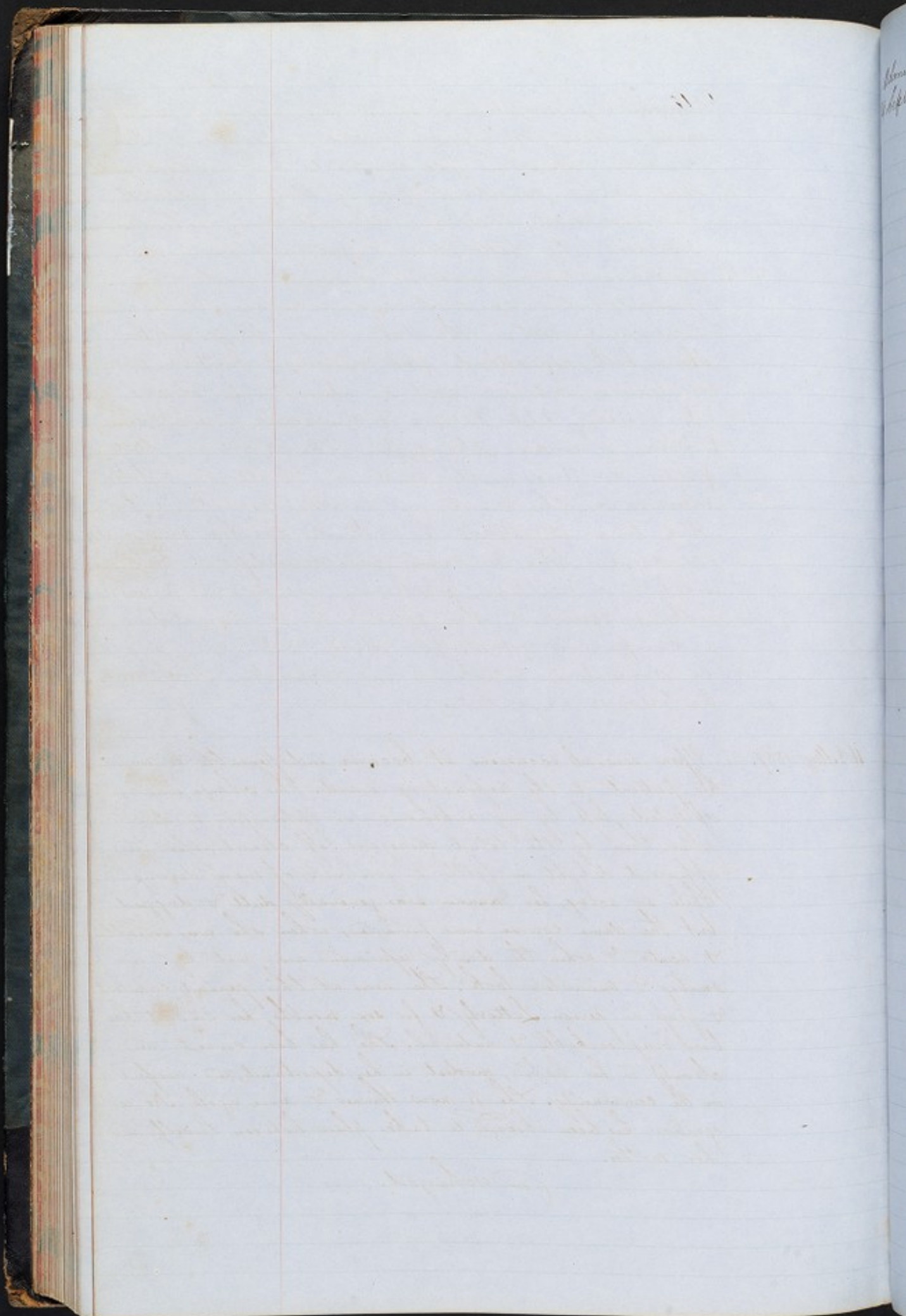
One of the first allusions to this case in Superintendent's Journal is as follows. C. M. said to be violent as formerly. At period of visit is invariably quiet & abstracted. Is so timid as

to become phobic of placed alone in a Bed room". But for many months subsequently her condition was in all respects contrasted with that which prevailed during the first attack. She was dull, taciturn, degraded in her tendencies occasionally destructive & partially fatuous. As the mental impairment disappeared she presented the aspect of melancholia. The treatment had consisted in the Sol. Mur. Mors., and the Steam Bath, and although great improvement had taken place convalescence has been repeatedly interrupted by relapses into imbecility total disregard of cleanliness and indifference to praise or censure. In spite of fear, she is now very stout, passes her time in the workroom, is allowed to take exercise in the grounds and to attend recreations, but has time attempted to make her escape upon such occasions. She is calm and respectful: but exhibits a restless, flickering eye and is viewed with suspicion by her attendants as simulating a composure which she does not feel and as concealing intentions and inclination which would be regarded as sinister.

16th May 1857.

Upon several occasions it became indispensable to remove this patient to the refractory ward. This change was executed, less by any scheme or opposition to discipline, than by the total disregard of cleanliness & the apparent delight in filth & foulness of every description. While so acting, her manner was generally dull & dogged: but the same course was pursued, when she was amiable & acute, & when the daily reprimand was met by a smiling & animated look. She was at this period copulent & gross in person. Latterly, & for six months, her conduct has been irreproachable & natural. She has been correct and cleanly in her habits, modest in her deportment, and useful in the community. She is now thinner & more agile. No recognition has been observed to take place between herself and her mother.

Discharged.



Admitted:
29 Sept. 1833

No. 466.

Elizabeth M^{rs} Kirma Oct 35 married. Bad temper
of good general behavior. She can read a little

- II The origin of the disease is traced to a dispute with a neighbor.
- III There was loss of memory before the mental disease was fully developed. There was likewise absence, increase of instability, and illness to engage in labors: depression irascibility amnesia.
- IV The Patient suffered from Fever when a child.
- V The patient exhibits the symptoms of the mania of suspicion.
- VI The Patient had delusions of the ^{phantasy of} smell and had imagined that she was nearly suffocated by Sulphur. At present she takes food but at first refused it from suspicion that some deleterious substance had been introduced. Is regular. Retains wine.
- VII This is the first attack so far as is positively known but her husband is inclined to believe that her mind was affected after recovering from fever.
- VIII At the commencement of the disease the patient conceived that she had been tried by a Jury and condemned to death or some more dreadful fate next she believed that she was destined either to save or destroy the world although the latter emotion predominates. Her great source of annoyance is the deceit and conspiracy of her friends. At night she calls up the dead in the name of the Trinity. During the day she is engaged in defending herself from the machinations of her foes by "incantations" but occasionally she conceives herself to be under their power.
- IX She attempted to conceal a Knife but her purpose is not stated.

No. 466.

- X she had threatened her husband and neighbours
with a knife when irritated
- XI
- XII she has once or twice had laxative medicine
- XIII The patient has been insane for seven weeks; but
has never been confined

15th May 1856 This patient was throughout her residence
in the Asylum, while excited and while calm
while at her lowest and highest health point
remarkably taciturn. By her acts rather than
her words were the characteristics of her
malady ascertained. Her dress was daily
humbly sacrificed apparently because she
disliked its former colour but without objection
or comment. She silently gently and effect-
tually reduced an apron to shreds as if
tearing were a substitute for occupation. Her
blows were inflicted suddenly without premeditation
or previous provocation or anger even with a
smile she was regardless of propriety and
chastity. Long an inmate of the refractory ward,
atemporary mitigation in her condition was taken
advantage of and she was removed to a probationary
gallery where she became neat and tidy, infectious
assumed habits of industry, and was left formidable
as a companion, although she still occasionally
assaulted those around. The suggestions of amendment
were regarded by the Inspector of the Parish to which she
belonged as justifying removal

Discharged.

admitted

No 467.

29 Sept 1835 James Swan Oct. 65. widowed. Engaged in attending upon an imbecile son. She is of regular habits and able to read

II No cause can be assigned for the disease

III Her temper as always been quiet and fervent to the incursion of the disease she became restless and uneasy

IV There exists no tendency to convulsive disease. nor has she requires medical advice

V The patient presents symptoms of the mania of suspicion.

VI Anorexia

VII This is the first attack.

VIII She is vigilant and suspicious that all around are conspiring against her.

IX The patient has, several times, declared that she would ~~down~~ drown herself if compelled to do certain things.

X She is liable to violent paroxysms of rage: but it did not appear that she has attempted to injure any one

XI Her son is an imbecile but none of her relations are insane.

XII Excretions have been exhibited

XIII The patient has been insane for three months: but has never been an inmate of an Asylum.

1st June 1836 There is a slight loss of symmetry in the comissures of the face which would indicate that this woman had

N^o 467.

suffered from that progressive paralysis which appears to accompany advanced fevers and which is unnumbered by convulsion or by other characteristic symptoms, she is quite but quarrelsome when allowed to occupy her chosen seat in a kitchen or to con the pages of an old news paper she buries her grievances in her own bosom: but when addressed her reply is a complaint, a supercilious refusal of consolation or intercourse and an accusation of participation in the designs of those who persecute and rob her. Her foes are visible: she witnesses from the window of her guttery the work of spoliation going forward: she shouts or mutters imprecations against a bold defrauder and excuses this breach of rule upon the ground that such brazen robbery is intolerable and against and against the laws of God and man. In an indifferent tone altogether incompatible with the humane and maternal conduct attributed to her she affirms that her family are all dead. She tells not neither does she affirm and scorns the supposition that she she be expected to occupy herself in such a place: Her bodily condition has improved.

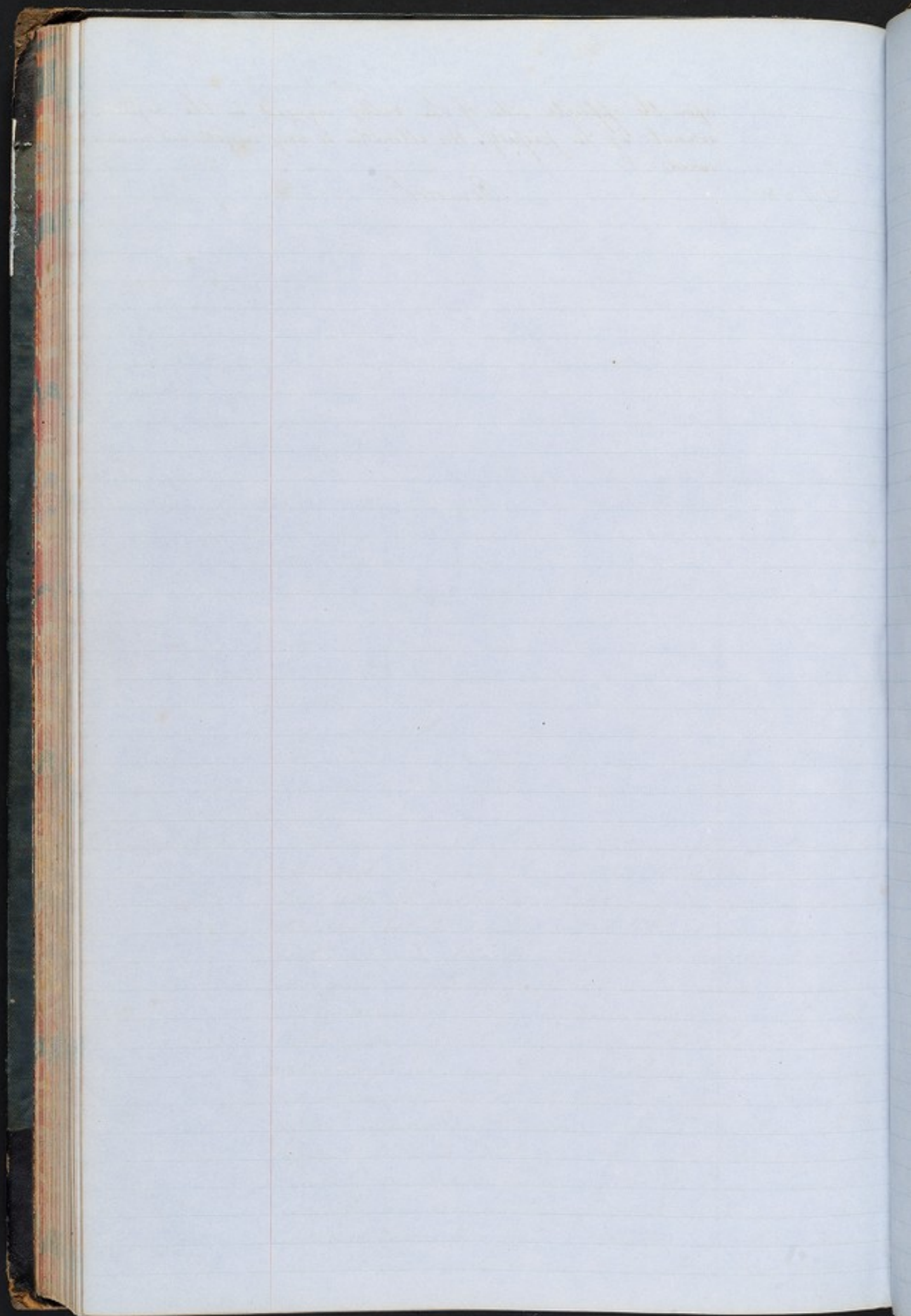
1st June 1857.

A severe attack of catarrh terminating in Bronchitis interrupted the habitual good health of this woman in Dec. 1856. It yielded to inhalation, gentle expectorant and stimulants: but the debility which followed was extreme and protracted; and, although attributed by the patient to the inadequate supply of snuff, bore a more serious significance in the estimation of her attendants. She is now healthy, but looks more aged than she is represented to be. She is generally occupied in sewing, & rarely alludes to her imaginary misfortunes: but, when she accepts the proffered civility of the medical attendant, with a saucer or ejaculation, it is well known that she is brooding over her supposed complexity with those who are arraigned for depriving her of home & household gods. This incubation sometimes springs into loud & angry manifestations. She is then found at a window gesticulating and apostrophizing individuals whom she affirms may be seen

upon the opposite side of the valley engaged in the nervous
removal of her property. Her allocation is very energetic and unmea-
sured.

5/11/58

Removed



2^d Oct 1833. No. 468.
 Agnes Robson Oct 19. unmarried & domestic
 temper of quiet temper. She can write and
 was offered a respectable education but did not
 take advantage of it as she ought to have done.

- II The cause of her malady is not known.
- III She became depressed previous to the in-
 cursion of the disease the patient labours
 under amenorrhoea. There has been a catamen-
 eal discharge twice only during the past
 year some time since she labours under deep
 seated indolence in the small fingers of the
 right hand, extending up to the wrist.
- IV She has not laboured under convulsions
- V The disease at present presents the aspect
 of melancholy, but appears to have passed through
 clama and Melancholia.
- VI The external senses are reported to be correct
 the assimilative functions normal the menstrual
 irregular.
- VII This is the first attack
- VIII She at one time would not retire to bed at night
 at another she refuses to rest, speak or move.
- IX She upon one occasion threatened to choke
 herself but never attempted to do so.
- X She has exhibited violence of temper, wears her
 clothes breaks furniture: has struck her mother
 and sister to eat papers at them
- XI The father of the patient died of apoplexy at
 42. Her mother who is 60 labours under a
 Rheumatic affection.
- XII It is not believed that any treatment has

been pursued.

XIII The patient had been insane for three months but never was never in an asylum.

21st May 1836 For months this girl's voice was never heard. She articulates in audible monosyllables. Her eye and shrinking attitude indicates timidity her opposition to every proposal and practical demonstration of the will of others betokened firmness and independence but antagonism may originate in dread of compliance as well as disinclination to the requisition. Pale ill-proportioned childlike, she occupied the same seat occasionally sitting partially when addressed as if in acknowledgment of sympathy, but incapable of full volition: and eager to perform any act however simple in and however competent she might be to perform it spontaneously. As the disease was regarded as melancholia depending upon anaemia and chlorosis she was ordered hot bathing and the long continued use of the Tinct. Sæqui chlorid. Fer. With these means were associated exercise in the open air, incessant infusions to exert such powers as remained and the kindly example of companions as impaired bodily. Gradually these measures appeared to be productive of benefit. Her movements became more rapid and precise. She spoke to the attendants and to her friends during occasional visits; traces of the uterine discharge were observed she engaged in sewing; gained flesh and ultimately presented such an amount of confidence activity and acuteness that relatives pronounced her to be perfectly well.

Discharged

Admitted
4th October 1853

No. 469.

Margaret Neughton, aet. 66. unmarried. M. Domestic
servant of amiable temper good education and res:
spectable deportment

- II The disease is hereditary but not exciting cause is known unless the death of a sister which occurred about a year since may have produced an infectious impression upon her
- III The disease was ushered in by prolonged perusal of the Bible
- IV The patient ~~laboured~~ never laboured under convulsions she at one time had Haemoptyses and at another Pleuritis. The former was attributed to over exertion
- V The patient is Maniacal
- VI The sense of hearing is morbidly acute. Answers B Regular.
- VII This is the second attack. The first was not severe presented the form of Religious Melancholia It occurred in 1852.
- VIII The Patient is very mischievous she sings, dances claps her hands talks much and especially during the night of the war and of the future state of the world. she leaves bed and walks about the room
- IX There is no disposition to commit suicide
- X She manifests no disposition to injure persons but does not spare inanimate objects
- XI The patient's father was nervous and a melancholic for about year previous to his death, but recovered from the disease three or four weeks before that event occurred.
- XII The patient had taken opening medicine
- XIII Decided Insanity was observed about five days ago, but

No 469.

has never been in an asylum.

25. December 1836

M.M. for about a week presented all the symptoms of acute but asthenic mania. Even her violence did not accelerate the circulation. She spoke incessantly and incoherently she danced and sang extravagantly and was so completely engrossed by the thick coming fancies that induced these outpourings of her former experiences and those wild imaginations that the necessities of nature were disregarded or forgotten and she required for sometime to have her meals introduced to her mouth. The first indications of amendment consisting in the power of controlling her movements. She could sit still subsequently she was able to relate her biography so far as to give a description of her early life, with the real or what might be the real incidents of which she combined to mingle various inflated allusions to her important position and romantic fate. On the 16 Oct she is reported to be tranquil to have been placed in the workroom but to have expressed a preference for the refractory ward and her former companions.

Her convalescence may be traced from this stage. She engages in occupation, became calm respectful even demure and was at the earnest request of a sister and with the sanction of the medical officers

Discharged

Admitted

No. 470.

6th October 1835

James McVane set H. Gardner, but has travelled as a Sea dealer of quiet disposition correct behaviour and ordinary education

- II No cause is assigned for his mental condition but he is supposed to have been addicted to drink
- III Elevation of spirits, variety, obstinacy of temper and sleeplessness were observed to precede complete alienation
- IV He has never laboured under convulsions
- V The patient presents symptoms of the Menomonia of ambition and the disease is increasing.
- VI The bodily health of the patient is described as good
- VII This is the first and continuous attack
- VIII He is possessed in his own opinion of enormous riches acquired in one day. Soquacity, sleeplessness
- IX He has never attempted to commit suicide.
- X There is great obstinacy of temper but no disposition to injure others.
- XI The patient's mother and five brothers have died of plethories a paternal uncle was imbecile
- XII
- XIII He has been insane for two years, but has been at work till within two months. He has never been secluded.

1st June 1836

J. M. may be regarded as exhibiting that amount of improvement which consists in refraining from what to an individual ~~exposed~~ situated by morbid pride must be intense gratification, the ostentation of wealth. He was and doubtless is impressed with the belief that he is the ~~possessor~~ possessor of £100,000 or even a more fabulous sum, that this acquisition was the result of his own

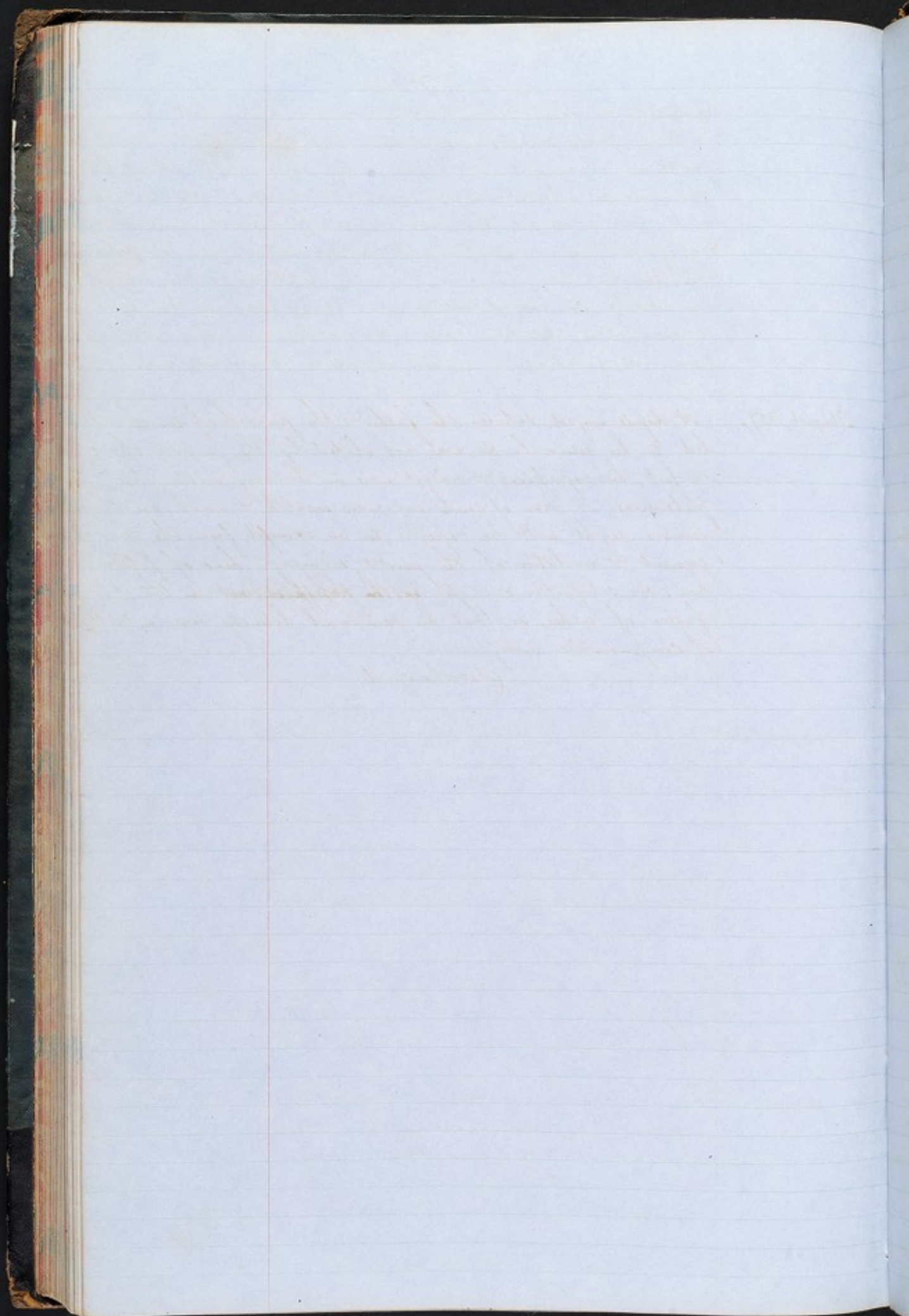
N^o 470

industry or merit and has excused in one hour, but none of these facts are obliterated upon notice. A series of cross questions, or confidential inquiries are required to elicit the permanence of his convictions and he neither arrogates superiority nor assumes the consequence of a millennium. There was for a season reluctance to engage in servile occupations but this has been overcome and the patient is now a slow and deliberate but diligent and willing laborer. He is grave rather taciturn and reserved, but civil and well disposed. His physical aspect is robust but saturnine.

2^d August 1857.

A dispute waged between the father & the parochial authorities led to his removal. He was not elated by the proposed change. In fact, his expressions & conduct were in harmony with his pretensions. A man of such enormous wealth & such creative powers might well be expected to be exempt from the enjoyment & ambition of the poor & ordinary herd of fellow-men. His satisfaction consisted in the propagation of the diffusion of riches, so that his personal liberty was a matter of comparative indifference.

Discharged.



Admitted
9th Oct. 1833

No. 491.

Margaret Haldaday, 36 Unmarried, Semifistress
of quiet disposition and very good education

- II The cause of the disease is ^{not} known
- III The disease was preceded by deviation of Spirit; and
greater irritability of temper. Previous to former
attacks she was sleepless; but not upon this
occasion.
- IV She has not been subject to any convulsive
diseases.
- V The patient labours under Melancholia
- VI The external senses and assimilative Functions
are in a normal state, the bowels are torpid.
- VII This is the sixth attack she had severely
been a year if not a free from disease. The
attacks are more frequent.
- VIII The patient cherishes the delusion that her
former habits of life were very wicked, she
swears.
- IX During a former attack of alienation about
a year ago, the patient suspended herself by
means of a towel over a staircase. She manifested
a disposition to repeat the act.
- X She is offensive.
- XI A maternal uncle and cousin have been insane.
- XII There has been no treatment.
- XIII It is fifteen years since the first attack
occurred. The present is nearly of three
months duration she has not been secluded.

25th Jan'y 1836 Several phenomena at the commencement of this

No. 471.

This case countenances the supposition that the primary morbid principle might be resolved into a tendency to destroy. Her suicidal impulse could not be conceded: but apparently from a consciousness of inability to carry her desire or design into execution she was solicitous to obtain medicines of such a nature or in such quantity, as might shorten life without necessitating self destruction or if incurring the guilt of the attempt while weeping over her melancholy fate while doubting the wisdom and kindness of relations or while plunged in despair she frequently burst forth in outbursts and imprecations involving the most frightful vengeance to others and embracing her supposed untimely death in one general dam of desolation or annihilation. It appears that for many months the patient laboured under menorrhagia, and that since the arrestment of the menorrhage, no uterine discharge had been observed. Taking this fact into consideration in conjunction with the age of the individual and inferring that the present aggravation of her irritability and excitement might be attributed to the elementary change of constitution it was conceived best to subject the patient to rigid but gentle discipline to interfere as little as possible with the uterine system but to promote the general health and to watch whatever exigencies might arise. Great increase in the power of self control gradually developed itself. The patient no longer formed forth maledictions she applied herself sedulously to the tasks prescribed. She evidently sought for support in distraction. It is probable that convalescence advanced in the same ratio as the accommodation of the system to its new relations was established, she was discharged upon distinct understanding that any abolition of excitement involves her immediate return to seclusion.

Discharged.

Admitted
16th October 1835

No 472.

702

Agnes Mc Munn *æ*t 58. Unmarried. Daughter of
a farmer.

Vide case

- II No cause can be nor ever could be assigned for the attack of excitement to which the patient is subject
- III The paroxysm has been preceded by great loquacity, irritability and elevation of spirits
- IV A.M. has never been subject to epilepsy or other convulsive affections.
- V The form of the disease is mania and it is increasing in intensity
- VI
- VII The first attack occurred thirty years ago and hitherto the attacks have been frequent separated by intervals of five or six months
- VIII The patient is restless and talks night and day
- IX She has never made any suicidal attempt
- X She occasionally threatens violence
- XI
- XII She has now become an inmate of the Crichton Institution for the fourth time

7th July 1836

The most marked feature of this patient's insanity during the present attack was excessive loquacity. *Logos chaotica* scarcely decreases the continuous rush of vocables in which he hurries on in his description of events past, present and approaching. There was on former no period, nor necessity for no expectation of reply even of attention for the narration produced whether there were listeners or not. Even after

Writing had been voluntarily engaged in the declama-
 tion was indulged in and the words and stiches seemed
 to go in parallel courses but with unequal stiffness.
 Relief was at length obtained and the patient resumed
 her habitual industry and respectful demeanour.
 It was observed that she resorted to the unusual
 weapon of threats upon the present occasion and seemed
 to be rendered especially indignant by the recollection
 that she had been subjected to restraint by her
 friends and while at home. Her feelings however under-
 went a total revulsion on the reestablishment
 of company and the same mortifying craving arose
 which has been observed on former occasions and
 which is generally gratified by her indulgent relatives

Discharged.

Admitted
9th Nov: 1833

No 443.

103

Margaret Vint, at 19 unmarried, Domestic Servant
of quiet disposition respectable conduct, She can
read, but cannot write.

II She patient has laboured under Amenorrhoea for
five months. She is likewise liable to obstinate
constipation.

III Defusion consciousness and dullness of hearing
are described as existing in the disease.

IV She patient suffered from fever eleven years
ago, but of what kind is not stated.
The right arm and leg are affected with
spasmodic twitching which are considered
to be chronic.

V She labours under Moria

VI The external senses are said to be no
longer deceptive. The appetite is very good.
B. Regular. B. rather accelerated. T. clear.

VII She is the first attack.

VIII She patient conceives that persons are present
who are not addresses them. Is in general
quiet and industrious.

IX There exists no tendency to suicide.

X She sometimes becomes very outrageous screams
woud bite and injure those around.

XI No hereditary tendency has been ascertained.

XII The treatment has consisted in administration
of purgatives, ~~also~~ in the applications of cold
to the head and it is supposed that the patient
has become less violent and more sensible.

XIII She has been insane for about two months. but.

N. 473

Has not been confined in any Asylum

2^d May 1836 It would appear that the acute stage of mania had passed previous to the admission of the patient to the Institution. She was quite silent, apparently perplexed by the novelty of the circumstances in which she was placed and incapable of adapting her conduct to the situation and regulations imposed, but there was no vehemence, nor in subordination nor excitement after the lapse of sufficient time for observation she was allowed to enter upon active duties and at once displayed the discretion and adaptation of means to an end characteristic of health. Her conduct was subsequently unobtrusive and moderate. Modesty and perfect submission appeared to be the leading principles of her disposition and although displaying a temperance of temperament inconsistent with youth, it would be supererogatory caution to curb at excessive frugality.

Discharged.

Admitted

No 474

7074

9th Nov. 1835 John MacLavin at 29 unmarried, a weaver; of quiet disposition. He can read and write.

II

III The disease is reported to have been originally induced by sleeplessness and change in the religious views of the patient.

IV The patient has not been subject to epilepsy.

V It would appear that he labours under mania with delusions.

VI The senses are normal, the appetite unchanged. B regular P 78 pulse R. 18.

VII This is the third attack.

VIII No delusions have been stated to exist upon the present occasion but he indulges in singing, shouting, and swearing. He is more sullen and discontented than formerly.

IX He has not attempted to commit suicide.

X

XI

XII

XIII He was recently discharged from the Crichton Institution.

14th May 1836 After a short period in which a disposition to resist authority was manifested; in which the patient was excited by an iron; a false propensity to shout, laugh, and swear at all, or most inopportune periods; the morbid action subsided and P.M. became proverbial for submissiveness, usefulness and industry.

No 17/4.

He became very stout and with greater grounds
of confidence in this permanence of his restor-
ation. ^{to} was

Discharged

Admitted

17th November 1855

No 475

705

Mary Hurst. At 40. Married an Agricultural Labourer, of lively disposition. She can read.

- 2 The sudden death of a brother on a railway about three years ago is supposed to have produced an injurious effect upon the mind
- 3 She was unusually excitement previous to the invasion of disease
- 4 The patient has never been treated for any disease or accident except that of a Dislocation of Patella
- 5 She labours under Mania.
- 6 The following particulars as to physical health are supplied "appetite moderate, evacuations bilious, Pulse small. Respiration natural - Catamenia regular"
- 7 A first attack
- 8 She talks incessantly, dances, manifests a desire to get out into the fields. does not appear to entertain particular delusions but refers frequently to her deceased brother in an incoherent manner
- 9 She has threatened to drown herself & also to use sharp instruments
- 10 She has attempted to burn various articles, and would part with all that belongs to her
- 11 The patient has an Aunt & Male Cousin insane
- 12 Alteratives & cold applications have been tried without effect
- 13 She has been insane for two weeks but has not been secluded

1 June 1856

With the exception of a solitary interval of partial calm & lucidity this woman has been in a state of violent mania since admission. She is peevish violent. Shouts forth her boasts or incoherent adjurations in a loud harsh voice. She is ever engaged or she bears the marks of having been engaged in a brawl. Habited in the canvas dress adopted. As contrast the disposition to destroy. She covets & endeavours to abstract or injure whatever is gay or gaudy or attractive in the dress of those who approach her. but with this exception she displays no appreciation of beauty or neatness or order. The impulse is probably dictated by Color. Occasionally she has been induced, by the attendant sitting close to her, to engage in sewing. The mechanical part of her task winned her capacity to act upon former knowledge. but the operation is incessantly suspended by ebullitions of restlessness and unbalanced vociferation. Her aspect is vacant, & staring, coarse. She is pallid & has been affected with Erysipelas, but is a muscular & energetic woman. The treatment has been as yet confined to the exhibition of Stimulants & purgatives.

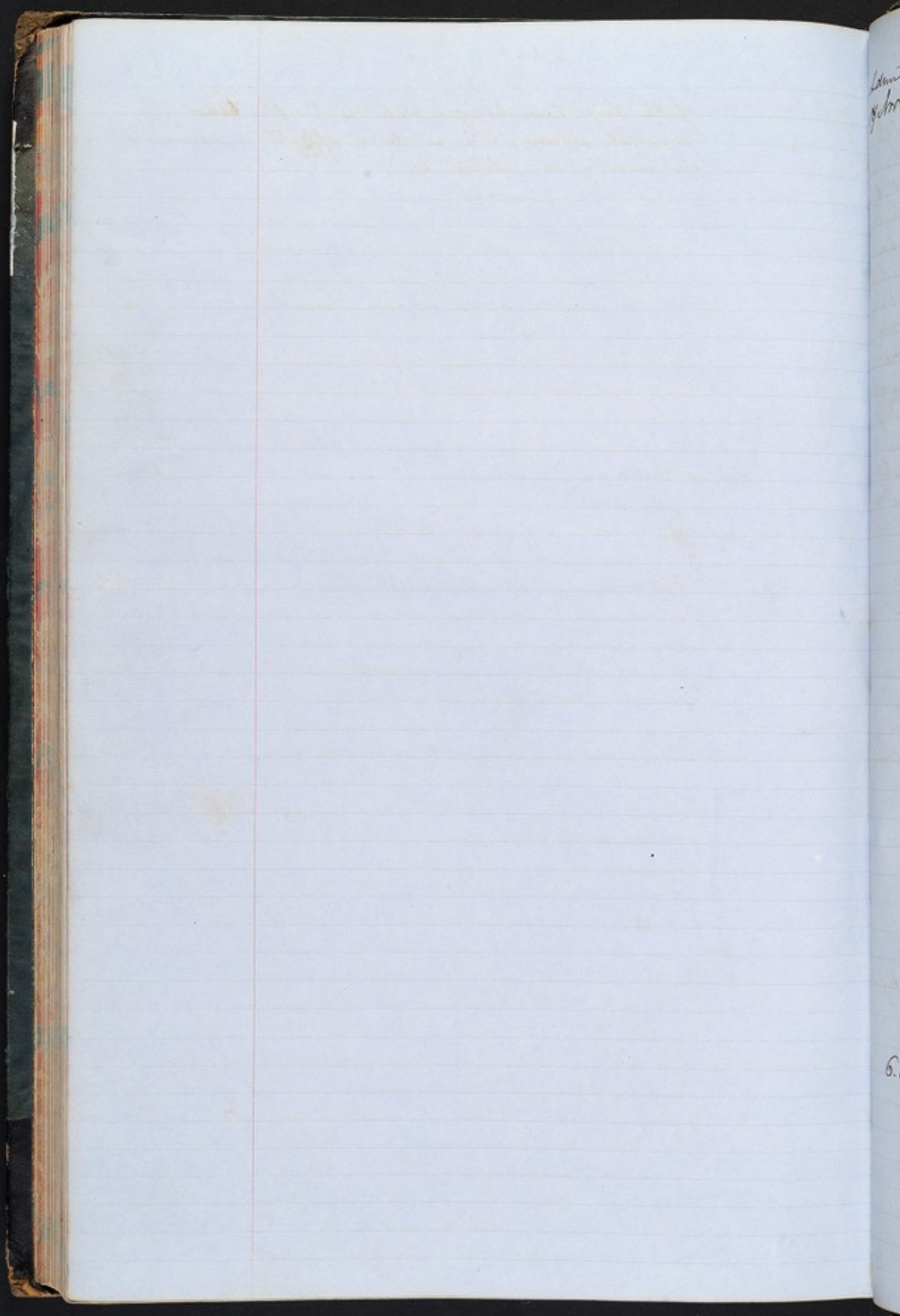
1 June 1857.

M. S. is regarded as Convalescent. She is still loud in her tones of voice, somewhat impetuous in her manners, & variable in temper; but all violence has disappeared. She neither anathematized nor blasphemes. She has long occupied the gallery & dormitory for clean & orderly females, & has for some time been admitted to the workroom where she plies her craft ardently, is rarely betrayed into a denunciation or coarse expunction, & can be checked by merely placing the finger on the lip, when she is. Of her home & children no recollection appeared to intrude upon her mind for a long period. She now pleads the cruelty of separation & the duty incumbent on her to watch over them & cling to them. An examination was instituted in consequence of the great size of the abdomen, when ovarian disease was ascertained. Her testimony may now be received

of the long time during which she has this tumor. She is a powerful woman, & in no degree affected or incommoded by the malady now alluded to.

17 May / 59

Removed



Let me
yours

6.

Admitted
14 Nov 1855

No 476

Hannah Prater Aged 23, Unmarried. Daughter of the Rector of Carlisle - of good character - moderate education - but sullen disposition.

2. The cause of the disease is said to be unknown: but aggravation is attributed to domestic dispensions.
3. No premonitory symptoms were observed.
4. The patient has occasionally suffered from depression of spirit, but has enjoyed good health.
5. The patient is suffering from mania, and has occasionally been excited & violent.
6. The patient is physically healthy.
7. This is the first attack. Periods of quietude - but irrationality have occurred.
8. The patient's delusions are reported to be of a religious character: but their specific features are not stated.
9. There exists no tendency to self-destruction.
10. The patient has torn her clothes, & destroyed caps - plates by throwing them in the fire.
11. There is no hereditary taint in the patient's family.
- 12.
13. The patient has been insane for three weeks.

6 Feb. 1856.

The entrance of this female into the society of the insane, or the awe inspired by the regimen which she observed affecting all around - acted at once in a salutary manner. The mere removal from her father's house proved an omnipotent check upon extravagance & insubordination. She was placed amongst the excited & agitated - those whom she had a few hours previously emulated in violence - but her deportment was calm, timid, shy. - Her speedy transference to a convalescent group, & the consequent

No 476.

ceparation of the rigidity of supervision practiced over the refectory led to no renewal of extravagance to no abuse of the privileges accorded. Traces of morbid feeling presented themselves but neither excitement nor vehemence. She was subject to paroxysms of laughter, which she declared to be involuntary. She occasionally committed errors as to her mode of dressing, she was sleepless, & sometimes depressed & anxious; but with these exceptions her deportment was gentle, modest & conciliating. No impatience of control interfered with her industry: no complaint nor observation betrayed her regret for the loss of luxuries & indulgences sustained by seclusion: & no incoherence nor vagueness of language suggested that the superficial equanimity & soundness did not penetrate to the depths of her consciousness & emotion. She was placed under anodynes & laxatives. Her period of probation was short, but she appeared to possess perfect intelligence & self-control when

Discharged

No 477.

Admitted
30. Nov. 1855.

William Barlow - aged 60. Married - a labourer.

2. It has been understood that grief for the loss of a son has originated the present condition.
3. It is inferred that the supervention of the disease was sudden.
- 4.
5. The patient labours under Melancholia.
- 6.
7. This is believed to be the second attack after a long and perfect lucid interval.
- 8.
9. He has repeatedly manifested a desire to destroy himself.
- 10.
- 11.

1856/4/7/3

12.

13. The present symptoms have been continued about ten days. He has never before been secluded.

Feb. 1856.

The first days of the patient's residence were marked by great depression & prostration of strength. The debility might, in part, be attributed to previous abstinence; but it seemed principally owing to the dominion of terror & despair. He remained mute; motionless; pale, cold, sometimes trembling; presenting a small, thready pulse, a dark, coated tongue, & apparently suffering from pains & cramps of the abdominal muscles. At first, attention was chiefly directed to the administration of nourishment, but the obstinate constipation of the bowels led to the exhibition of enemata which removed enormous masses of hard, dry feces. The evacuation, followed by the exhibition of Castor oil was attended by immediate relief: a peristalsis appeared to commence at once. The pulse given imparted volume & strength to the pulse and the whole aspect of the man underwent the change that is witnessed to occur from syncope to the ordinary action of the respiratory & circulation. Timidity & indecision remained for some weeks, & modesty was obviously an original feature of the patient's character - but gradually & steadily the patient acquired calm & confidence, & the capacity to engage in his former avocations. He inspired great respect during his short residence, & afforded an interesting example of the faint type of the fading glories of the peasantry of Scotland.

Discharged.

707
Admitted
12. Dec. 1855.

Jean Irving No 478.

Aged 58. Unmarried. Kept house for her brother of respectable department, - common education: good tempered & kind in disposition.

2. A change in her mental condition was observed subsequent to the death of a sister about a year ago.
3. Insanity was ushered in by depression; Constipation and abstinence.
4. She has not laboured under Epilepsy.
5. The patient labours under melancholia: the predominating feeling being fear.
6. The external senses are described as normal: appetite good. - B. torpid.
7. This is the second attack after a lucid interval of five years. The first was less severe than the present, & occurred without apparent cause.
8. Though variable, she is generally desponding, apprehensive of the Day of Judgement, which she intimates will dawn to-morrow: convinced that her brother & herself are subjected to spitation. Is still vigilant.
9. She is suicidal, & attempted to cut her throat.
10. She speaks in an irritable manner. She threw a kettle of boiling water over her brother's feet, because he wished her to remain out of bed.
11. A hereditary tendency to mental disease exists in the patient's family: a niece was at one time an inmate of the S. C. A.
- 12.
13. The first attack continued for two years. The second has already existed for seven months. For three weeks, however, the symptoms have been aggravated. She has never been secluded.

No 478.

7 April 1856.

The fear & despondency of the patient led, on several occasions, to such agitation & muscular tremors closely to resemble some of the less marked forms of hysteria. Various circumstances led to the suspicion that partial paralysis had preceded the mental affection, & inspired the fear that a second attack might be impending. There was a want of symmetry in the sides of the face: the patient complained of incessant gnawing pain on ~~the~~ one side of the body. The action of the heart was tumultuous, rapid & easily susceptible of acceleration. The tremor which has been mentioned, although partially under control of the will, might be connected with similar movements observed in paralytics. After the free evacuation of the intestinal canal, the patient was ordered Tinct. Digital. which appeared to be useful in lowering the heart's action. From the supervention of oedema of the legs, the exhibition of Diuretics. Sp. Aether-Nit. & P. Salap. C. became necessary: but she appeared to derive the greatest amount of benefit from the confidence reposed in her medical advisers, from the cheerfulness of the individuals with whom she was associated, by the constant & useful occupation of her attention, & by the presentation of hope & joy in every possible form to her imagination & feelings. Amendment was rapid & unequivocal.

Discharged.

Admitted
22 Dec. 1855.

Robert Nichol - aged 20. Unmarried: a woolen mill spinner of a quiet disposition & can read & write.

2. Instead of assigning a specific cause for the patient's malady, the ordinary report bears that he was discharged from the army for incapacity & ill health."
3. His present condition appears to be the last of a series of symptoms which are thus detailed, "Bad health, depression of spirits, apprehension for the safety of his soul: sleeplessness."
4. He has been subject to Epilepsy.
5. From the statement that the patient has displayed "violence of temper varied with fits of religious melancholy," he may labour under theomania.
- 6.
7. This is the first attack.
8. The disease has marked by "sleeplessness, irritability of temper, fits of praying & a dread of starvation."
9. He has not manifested any disposition to commit suicide.
10. He has displayed great violence towards his mother and brother.
11. It is not understood that any predisposition to insanity exists in the patient's family.
- 12.
13. He has been ill for upwards of a year, & has been an inmate of Morningside Asylum.

1 Aug 1856.

For a season this youth gave promise of amendment. Repeated admonitions, ridicule & commands induced the exercise of greater control over the muscular eccentricities

No 479.

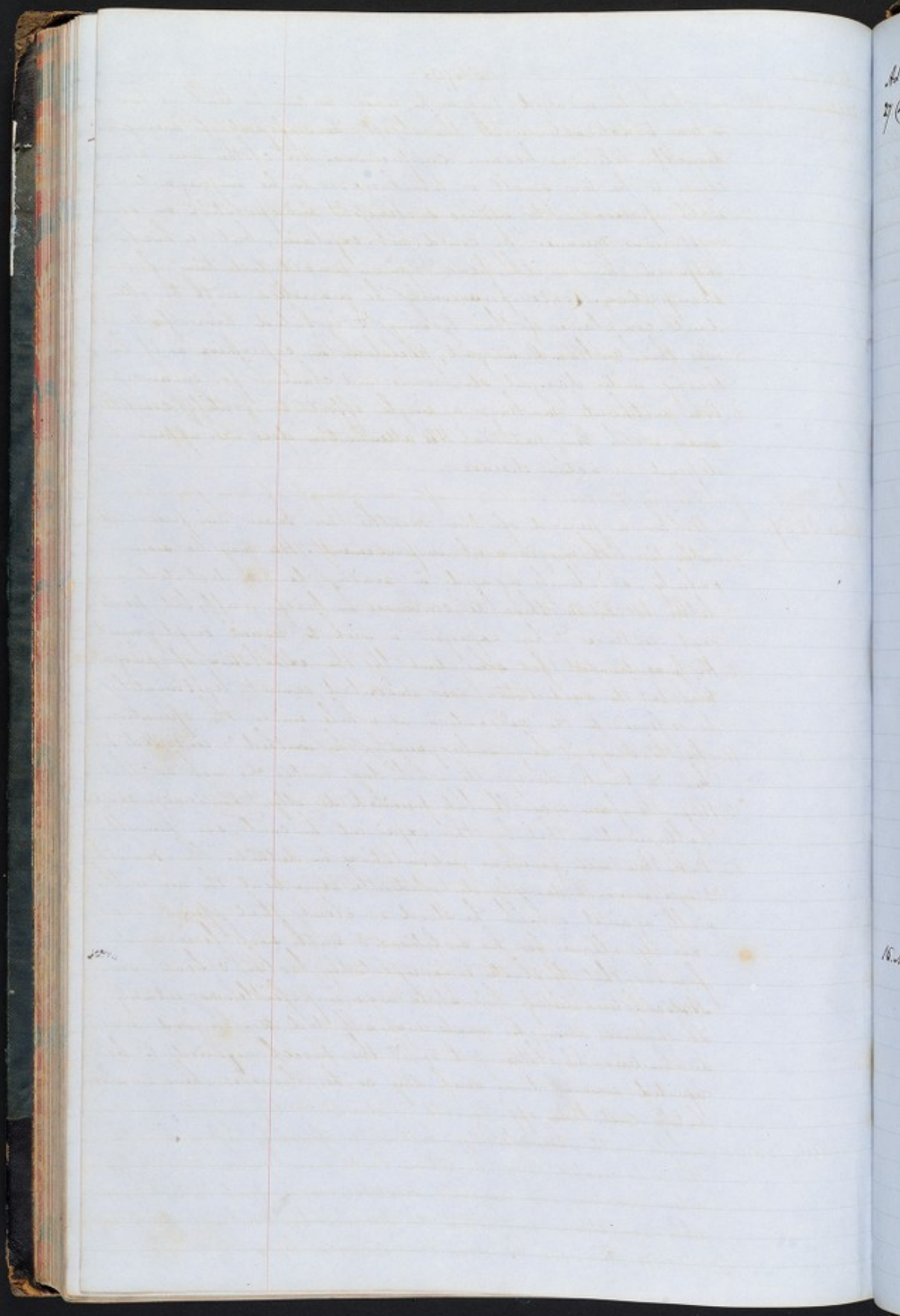
in which he indulged: but as he ceased to turn his head as far as was practicable with the object, he confessed of seeing himself's delusions became conspicuous. His clothes were conceived to be too small or too large; or to be impregnated with poison: or to induce sickness & indisposition in some mysterious manner he could not explain, but which inspired him with fear & incapacitated him for occupation. Contemporaneously he quarrelled with the attendants, complained of their tyranny & isolated himself. He is now thin, awkward in gait, peculiar in expression as if labouring under divergent strabismus: and clamour for emancipation without making a single effort to gratify compliance with his petition. His attenuation does not appear to depend on active disease.

1857
June 1857.

Within a period of two months this man has presented indications of unequivocal improvement. He may be seen calmly, sedulously engaged in reading, he has dictated a letter to his mother: he converses in brief, gruff, but pertinent sentences & has expressed a wish to resume employment. He was treated for some time by the exhibition of purgatives: but the amelioration now described cannot legitimately be referred to the medication as while under the operation of the drugs, & long subsequently he writhed & contorted his head & trunk during the whole day, twisting his neck so that that the face was all but presented dorsally, & this under some hallucination that by this expedient he could see himself. But, there were grievous gesticulations in detail. The mouth & eyes were hideously distorted, the arms bent the air or the wall against, which he stood so closely that space was scarcely allowed for his evolutions, & with such force and fervour that the plaster was repeatedly broken & beat on. Articulation during these states was impossible: no entreaty, no summons even to meals was alluded to. his food was administered, his clothes put on, & this process required to be repeated several times each day as he loosened them or absolutely cast them off.

Almond.

12 Aug/58



Admitted

27 December 1855.

No. 480.

709

Anne Scott aged 44. A widow of common education & quiet disposition.

2. The present attack is traced directly to the death of her husband.
3. The malady was ushered in by unusual depression: Constipation & pervigilium.
5. The form of the disease is Melancholia.
6. The patient labours under anorexia torpidity of the bowels: the evacuations being natural. P. small, tranquil. R. natural.
7. This is the second attack after an interval of nine months.
8. She is lethargic, & entertains a dread of poverty.
9. She attempted to cut her throat in 1854.
10. She conceived that she would be compelled to destroy her children to save them from want.
11. Her father was an inmate in an Asylum.
12. Purgative medicine has been exhibited & quietude enjoined.
13. The patient has been insane for about three weeks. She was formerly an inmate of the S. C. A.

15. March. 1856. The depression during the present attack has been so profound as to affect the physical strength. The frame was literally exhausted by mental pain. The suffering is twofold. The patient struggles against present & pressing agony. She is broken down by despair that her sorrows should have urged her to conceive & to design the commission of such atrocities as she attributes to herself. Natural & legitimate sorrow mingles with these feelings, but it is assuredly less potent than the self created anguish. Stimulants were prescribed, & even when laxatives were required. Tinctures were preferred. Pleasurable sensations imparted to dream by Warbane & Bismecaste of Morphia; and her days were enlivened by occupation - the

No 480.

presence of former & sympathizing associates. The acute stage of the malady was not of long continuance; but there succeeded a calm pensiveness which might be regarded as health and as less likely to pass into intense melancholy than more active moral conditions. A greater amount of energy and the obvious necessity for exertion in the management of her family, were adduced as reasons for her removal.

Discharged.

Admitted

No 481.

710

10 January 1856. John Little aged 24. Ironmonger of excitable temperament and good education.

2. His present condition is attributed to "general excitement." It is probable that it may be traced back legitimately to a sturmerous taint.
3. The precursors of the disease were elevation of spirits & vigilance.
4. The patient is described as free from epilepsy, but as having laboured under "Liver disease."
5. It would appear that the patient has been violent, and presents some of the symptoms of disease.
6. He is described as suffering from indigestion. He is much emaciated: the tongue clean, but red & cupped the pupils much dilated. P. much accelerated.
7. This is the first attack.
8. His mind is said to be occupied with "general merchandise."
9. No tendency to suicide has been exhibited.
10. He has been rude & menacing, if not positively violent.
11. The family of the patient is pronounced free from hereditary tendency to insanity.
12. He has been treated "antiphlogistically."
13. The patient has been insane for a week, but ill for years. He has never been in seclusion.

8 February 1856.

The course of the disease may, in this case, be divided into four stages. 1. The patient was calm, rather pompous in manner, incoherent but capable of being guided to a correct statement of facts & even a faithful exposition of his feelings. He seemed pleased to discuss & dwell both upon

his efforts to improve his mind by self culture & upon the series of ailments which suspended these studies or rendered them abortive. His Catalogue of ills comprehended dyspepsia, hepatitis, an affection of the chest, & innumerable sensations & sufferings which could scarcely be named as the phenomena of a special disease, but which swelled the amount of proof of protracted constitutional disturbance & decay. Subsequent information led to the opinion that the patient laboured under phthisis in its first stage, and the mental manifestations might be resolvable into the delirium consequent upon a tubercular affection of the membranes of the brain. He was during this period emaciated, hectic in appearance with a rapid & soft pulse & a red & somewhat papillary tongue. The pupils were very much dilated. Hyoscamus. Mur. Morph. with liquid Magnesia & gentle laxatives were prescribed. 2. For some days S. L. was calm, rational & intelligent - His

2. manner became subdued & simple: he engaged in conversation upon ordinary topics in a clear & coherent manner & fully entered into the nature of his position.
3. This brief interval was succeeded by a night of great excitement & loss of consciousness. Anoxia, refusal of food & abdominal pain with inconstant thirst & a more intense redness of the tongue & obstinate constipation followed. These symptoms were accompanied by irritability of temper, querulousness & somnolence.
4. The drowsiness adverted to passed gradually into stupor & coma, which, although combated by repeated incision of neck & scalp: the liberal exhibition of mercurials and ultimately stimulants terminated fatally in three days.

Died.

Admitted

No 482

16 January 1856.

Frances Nelson

Of this patient no information has been obtained, except that she has been of unsound mind for many, perhaps 30 years. It is reported that she was made an object of barter or sale among the popovers of lodging Houses, a premium being paid by one to obtain possession of the patient and her boards. Her maintenance is said to have been minimized as far as possible, & her account of her home, though vague, corroborates this suspicion.

2.

3.

4.

5. The patient is in a state of Fatuity.

6. The patient is feeble & anemic.

7.

8.

9.

10. She is reported to be perfectly inoffensive.

11.

12.

13.

June 1856.

This is a case of partial fatuity, of fatuity compatible with the exercise of great manual dexterity and elegance of manipulation. The patient is gentle, docile, domestic: may be trained to cleanliness, propriety, & industry, and was, it is affirmed, compelled to contribute largely to the comfort of those with whom she was lodged by the use of her needle. She speaks graphically of the stairs & closets & cupboards and corners in which she has been, under various administrations,

No 482.

deposited: but in these narratives, & upon all occasions when it is necessary to allude to herself, she uses the third person, and vindicates or commiserates the poor lapie up stairs." From the information received nourishment was at first allowed in small quantities: but her health & strength are now fully established, although she is still marbled in colour, as if permanently elevated.

9 August 1857.

No change occurred, or could be expected to occur in this case, & from motives of economy the patient was removed to the workhouse.

(Discharged.)

Admitted
30 January 1856.

No 483.

712

Margaret P. Young - aged 44. Unmarried. A Governess of excellent education: imperious disposition, romantic sentiments & plausible manners.

2. There exists a hereditary disposition to alienation in the patient's family: but her disease is attributed to anxiety to be married.
- 3.
4. She laboured under stomach complaint, but under no specific physical malady.
5. The disease presents the symptoms of erotomania.
6. The external senses are acute, the appetite good.
7. This is at least the second attack, & occurred after a brief interval, but several have occurred of less severity. The disease is aggravated as age advances.
8. She imagines that she is the object of attachment of various gentlemen; that she passes her time in their society. She sings, argues, menaces. These ebullitions occur chiefly during the night.
9. In the present illness she has made no attempt to destroy herself: but on a former occasion & when less excited she swallowed laudanum.
10. She entertains a dislike to her sisters & was much excited upon meeting them recently. She destroys her wearing apparel, & is of dirty & degraded habits.
11. Other members of the patient's family have been affected with insanity. Two brothers have been insane, one of whom committed suicide. A sister was likewise deranged.
12. Except during the continuance of the last attack when she was an inmate of St. Luke's Asylum - London, she was kept at home & every effort made to soothe & cheer her.

13. She has certainly been deranged for a year which was passed in seclusion in St. Luke's.

1 June 1856.

M. Y. is at present an inmate of the refractory gallery. Her conduct is violent, rebellious, & in defiance of all decorum & decency as well as of the regulations of the community. The malady has, however, presented other phases. She at one time is sullen, silent, proud & repulsive, but industrious; at another she is ostentatious & extravagant in her politeness, affects to recognize the friends of former days in the officers; confers upon them titles or dignities, forms allusions for them & is eloquent in the language of compliment. In all her eulogy & flattery, however, there may be detected a sarcasm or a sneer. Suddenly all these blandishments may be banished by a burst of indignation & vituperation during which a cap or a kerchief is sacrificed, or perhaps a blow inflicted on them near her. She is looking stern & haggard.

2 June 1857.

The maniacal phase of this patient's malady subsided in about two months subsequent to last report. She retained degraded habits after the cessation of all violence & obscene or erotic allusions, when cleanliness had been reestablished, & when she was incorporated with the industrial class. For six or seven months convalescence has gradually gained ground, & she has passed through a protracted probation in the most satisfactory manner. Difficulty was encountered in discovering a suitable retreat for the patient, as the nervous condition of her mother & sisters rendered restoration to the family circle inexpedient and dangerous.

Discharged.

Admitted

No. 1824.

113

31 January 1856. Andrew Thomson

Aged 24. Unmarried. a coach builder of quiet disposition

2. The cause of the disease is unknown - but religious impressions are supposed to have exercised some influence
3. The patient was depressed before becoming ill
4. He has not been subject to Epilepsy
5. He labours under Theomania.
6. His appetite is described as good - his digestion bad -
7. This is the first attack.
- 8.
9. He has attempted to commit suicide.
10. He is said to have no disposition to injure any one but himself
11. Insanity is said never to have been known in the patient's family.
12. The medical attendant finding "the digestive organs deranged with depraved secretions" had ordered Pil. Sulm. Hyd. C.
13. Violent derangement has existed for six days. He has never been confused.

1 June 1856.

This man is now daily engaged in active occupation. a few words may after earnest entreaty & a long pause be extracted from him: he greets a salutation by a smile may be found perusing the newspapers & manifest no disposition. So far as these modifications of his original condition can be accepted as indications of progress, he is improved: but there still exist great apathy, taciturnity & habitude. His indifference renders him tractable: yet his inability to form rapid combinations of thought & especially to carry his desires into solutions

under him slow & unmanageable. His temper is impetuous although his aspect is occasionally morose & sullen. Purgatives & Tonics have been chiefly have been chiefly trusted to. The patient's friends have been most solicitous to remain him, but he has not responded to their wishes. He is still pale, but not robust.

30 June 1857.

The friends of A. T. being satisfied that sanity was completely restored & that he made signal advances to his former habits of thinking & acting, ever since the commencement of the current quarter induced or, it may be truly said, compelled the patient to leave the Institution. His repugnance to avail himself of the liberty offered must have emanated from some doubt in the stability of his intellect or from some consciousness of profound & latent tendencies to error.

Discharged.

Admitted
2^d Feb. 1850.

No 485.

714

John Caichton

Aged 40. Married & has children. A Captain of a coasting vessel - of ordinary education, & in disposition mild & good humoured.

2. Three distinct causes have been assigned of this man's alienation. 1. Excitement, as to a contract for cargoes which the state of the weather prevented him from fulfilling. 2. Habits of intemperance & 3^{dly} a blow on the head received in falling down the hatchway of his vessel.
3. The disease was preceded by the occurrence of Epileptic Fits.
4. He laboured under some form of Convulsive disease while a child, & has recently had two series of fits, one occurred about two months and consisted of seven, another consisting of four took place a few days since.
5. He presents many of the features of the monomania of ambition. The disease is increasing.
6. The appetite is described as voracious.
7. This is the first attack.
8. His condition is stated to resemble that of Delirium. He discovers large quantities of gold & silver. He expects to become the heir of enormous wealth. He is about to accomplish great achievements. He is vigilant.
9. He has made no attempt to commit suicide.
10. He is gentle & inoffensive.
11. No hereditary tendency to Insanity is supposed to exist. His father was, however, a Drunkard.
12. Vesication: leeching of the temples. Blistering & purgation have been resorted to: when first bled three & again two both phlebotomies of blood were taken.

13. He has been insane for three weeks, but was never secluded.

1 June 1856.

This seemed at first to be a case of general paralysis. His whole hopes & interest centred in the vessel which he commanded. The Alert was his own property. She was the most rapid sailer belonging to the port. By her means he had acquired a fortune which he stated to be a few hundred pounds, but which obviously to his imagination, seemed of vast proportions. This favoured craft was safely harboured, had just arrived from a successful voyage, and was about to start as another argosy. He confessed his utter ignorance of the locality which he had reached, but contentment & joy were diffused over every feature, and confidence in the future dispelled whatever anxiety might arise from such a state of ignorance. His mode of articulation was thick, as if produced by shutting the teeth, but no imperfection could be detected. The assurance of the patient's relatives, however, & the presumption that epilepsy had existed during infancy suggested the experimental use of the Cotyledon Umbilicus. This was subsequently associated with powder containing Ferrous Sesquioxide & Bicarb. Pot. in consequence of the profuse discharge of fluid from the stomach. On the 27. March the patient was attacked with convulsions accompanied by paralysis of the left side, which occurring in a robust & plethoric man, & being attended by great cerebral congestion, were treated by cupping, the exhibition of mercurials & subsequently of Nit. Potass. The attack was succeeded by great restlessness & excitement. A similar series of fits has since occurred & conditions of stupor (and somnolency) which may fairly be regarded as substitutes for the ordinary convulsion as they are followed by transitory mania & evidently produce a powerful & detrimental influence upon the constitution. The patient is now emaciated, haggard; presents several scars upon the shoulder of what threatened to be bedsores but which have healed; is vacant in aspect, even when the Alert is brought before his memory; intractable in temper & degraded in habit. The treatment attempted has hitherto consisted in the exhibition of Iod. Pot. & the restriction of the diet to farinacea & vegetables. The alterative was determined upon in consequence of the statement that the present condition had followed a fall & injury to the head. No benefit has accrued.

17 July -

The issue of this case may be presented in the brief reports contained in the *Day Book*. 15 convulsions from 8^h to 12 midnight & no perfect remission. The fits, however, ceased on resort to cupping when complete coma had succeeded. This measure was adopted in consequence of congestion which accompanied the attack and concluded cautiously. P. fell from strong & bounding. Deglutition difficult - reflex. R. in chest immediately subsequent to fits: harsh and mucus. R. followed by a moan. B. freely evacuated. U. passed previous to seizure. Sinapism & Blister to chest. Sp. aeth. Nit. ordered to be given when swallowing permits. 16 - Coma nearly complete - slight reflex action in feet - Has moved right arm which has been regarded as paralysed. Swallows - but the act is pharyngeal & reflex. Fits recommenced: now followed by distinct remission. P. fainting. Temperature natural. Blister has not risen. Sp. aeth. Nit. Must & food to be continued. On 17th S.C. died at 4. A.M. after seventeen convulsions of second series & without presenting any marked change in the symptoms. U. passed abundantly. S. moritur & food taken till death.

Died.

Admitted
15 Feb. 1856.

No 486.

Ann Andrews, aged 30. Unmarried.
Vide Case.

2. It appears that the mere reunion with her relatives and the contact of former associations induced the development of irritability, discontent and dispositions altogether incompatible with the comforts of her family.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Her aspect & conversation indicate the existence of the moromania of pride.
6. She retains the appearance of good health.
7. This may be regarded as a relapse.
8. She avers that she was starved in her new home.
- 9.
10. She is irritable, but not violent.
- 11.
- 12.
13. She was dismissed from the Southern Counties Asylum a short time since.

1 June 1856.

The pride & jealousy of this patient have been exalted, the irritability & discontent aggravated by her absence. She now either declines intercourse or speaks disrespectfully & caustically. She declines to engage in occupation of any kind & is solitary in her habits, stern & severe in aspect. Her frame is more spare than formerly.

1 June 1857.

This woman is at present confined in the refractory ward. For several months her disease has assumed the form of Mania, and precipitates her into frightful outrages and conflicts

No. 486.

which threatens to be mortal, & would be attended with serious consequences, were the attendants deficient in promptitude, courage or strength. Certain allusions corroborate the idea that lascivious tendencies are connected with these sudden exacerbations. The entrance of the medical officers very frequently produces a paroxysm. A. A. has become much more muscular since the supposition of the existing phase of the disease.

Removed

8 June / 60

*

796
Admitted
22. Feb. 1856.

No. 287.

William Kirkpatrick

Aged 53. Widower. a stonemason of quiet facile disposition - but a good scholar & acted as a Teacher during winter.

2. The malady is supposed to be hereditary, but the existing cause said to have been anxiety as to his school.
3. Previous to the development of actual insanity his conduct was observed to be peculiar to resemble the confusion of an individual labouring under intoxication. He sleeps little.
4. He has not been subject to any convulsive disease.
5. The patient labours under Mania which is increasing.
6. External senses seem to be normal - appetite deficient - the other functions are supposed to be in a satisfactory condition.
7. He has had several slight attacks of the nature of which nothing has been ascertained.
8. His delusions are very varied & contradictory. He most frequently conceives himself to be a bird, a wallywagtail, and attempts to fly. These efforts are continued during the night. At other times he is dead lost, and again all powerful.
9. The patient manifests no disposition to commit suicide.
10. He tries to bite & strike those around. He is very credulous.
11. The relations of the patient are very nervous. A daughter was some years since an inmate of the Crichton Institution.
12. He has received no treatment.
13. He has been insane for about four days, & has never before been placed in an Asylum.

21. Feb. 1856.

Considerable restlessness & a tendency to nudity had characterized the conduct of this man during the few hours of his residence in the Institution, when he was observed to sit down in

a chair, remain perfectly motionless, so that the attendants halted the approach of sleep; when approached, however, his extreme paleness & deep breathing attracted attention. The medical Officer was instantly summoned, but the circulation ceased before stimulants could be administered, or a sinapism to the chest applied. No examination was permitted - but it is probable that the patient died from the rupture of a large vessel in the centre of a portion of brain previously altered in structure.

An attempt was made to impress upon the attendance the imprudence of struggles of every kind - as had such been going on previously to or at the time of the seizure, the result would have been attributed to the contention, however justifiable or necessary that may have been.

Died.

714
Admitted
22. Feb. 1856.

No 488.

Ann Aitken

Aged Unmarried but is the mother of a child - a domestic servant of lively and agreeable disposition - ordinary education and quiet industrious habits.

vide Case.

2. The cause of the present attack is unknown, but the origin of the complaint is traced to the puerperal condition or the sorrow & shame of seduction.
3. She becomes more irritable & sleepless previous to the invasion of the disease.
4. She has not suffered from any convulsive disease.
5. The disease is of maniacal type.
6. The general health of the patient is good.
7. This is the third or fourth attack. It has been marked by partial lucid intervals.
8. She is stated to have no delusions but when excited to mistake the identity of those around.
9. She has never attempted to commit suicide.
10. She sometimes destroys articles of furniture & strikes those around, but is not, on the whole, vicious.
11. Some of her relatives are reported to have been nervous, if not insane. It is believed that a brother was at one time an inmate of this Asylum.
12. Laxatives, temporary seclusion & showerbaths have been resorted to.
13. She has been insane for six months & confined in an Asylum in Paisley.

28. April 1856.

The influence of opiates & showerbathing appeared, in this case, immediate & decisive - whenever the combined effects were fairly

No 488.

in operation - mitigation ensued. The restless, declaiming, chattering, & extravagant manner passed the night in quietude, the day in comparative composure. She remained irrational and excitable but she succeeded in concealing her incoherence & controlling her ebullitions of passionate vociferations. After a brief trial of the experiment, her natural modest manner became developed: she sought for employment - entered the workroom & preserved the same correctness of deportment, gentleness of disposition & pensiveness of aspect which was observed when previously an inmate.

Discharged.

Admitted
29. Feb. 1856.

No. 489.

Thomas Richardson,

Aged Unmarried - a clerk in a mercantile establishment of exemplary conduct & industry. No history of the case has been furnished.

2. Masturbation may legitimately be suspected to be the cause of the patient's condition.
3. He states that the disease comes on gradually.
- 4.
5. The patient appears to labour under simple melancholia.
6. The physical health is good, but there is irregularity in the heart's action: & great dilatation as well as inequality in the size of the Pupil.
7. This is supposed to be the second attack. About a year ago application was made for his admission into the Chesham Institution immediately after his discharge from the Asylum at Portnavel: but a medical certificate could not be procured.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
13. He was formerly an inmate of the Portnavel Asylum.

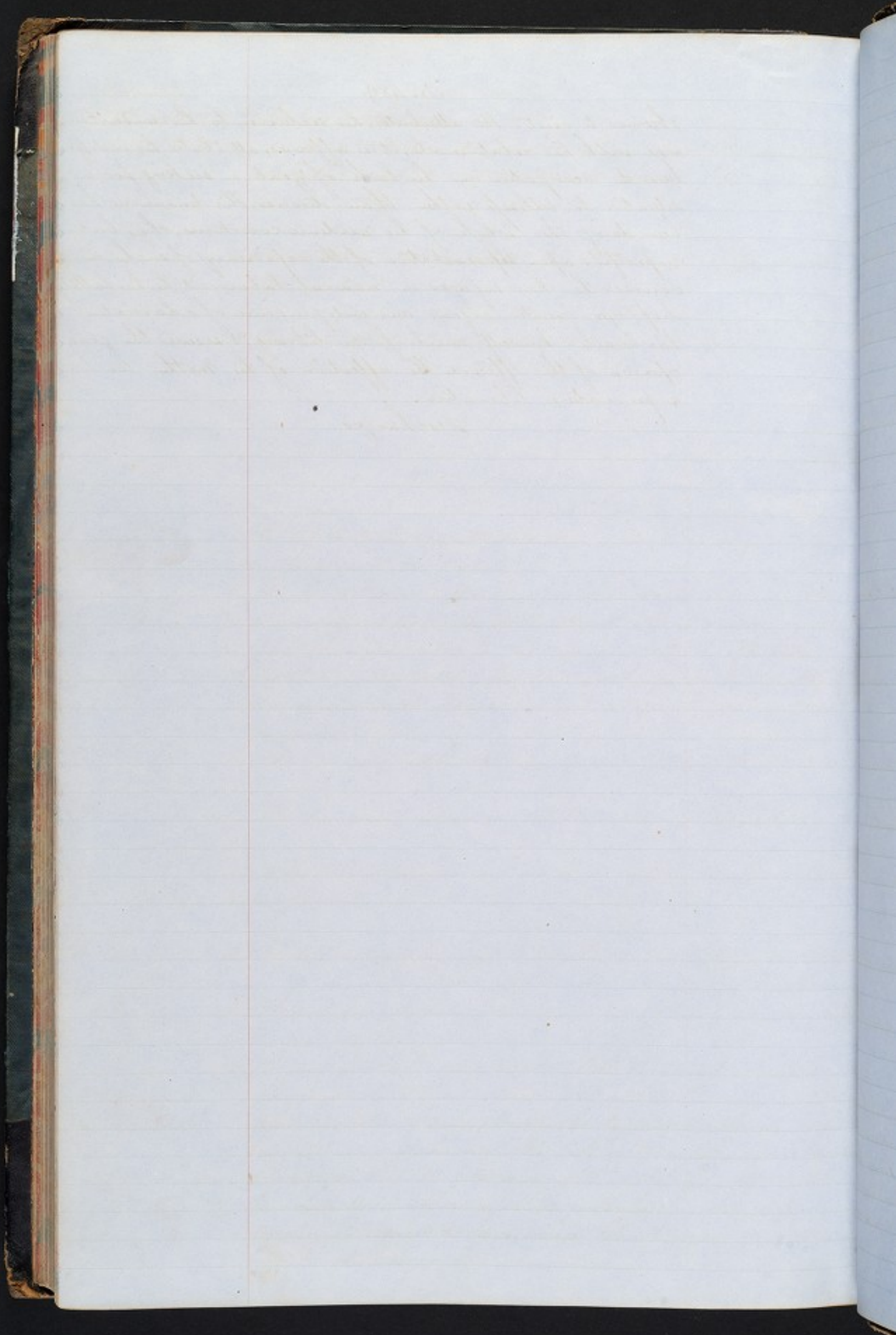
10. May 1856.

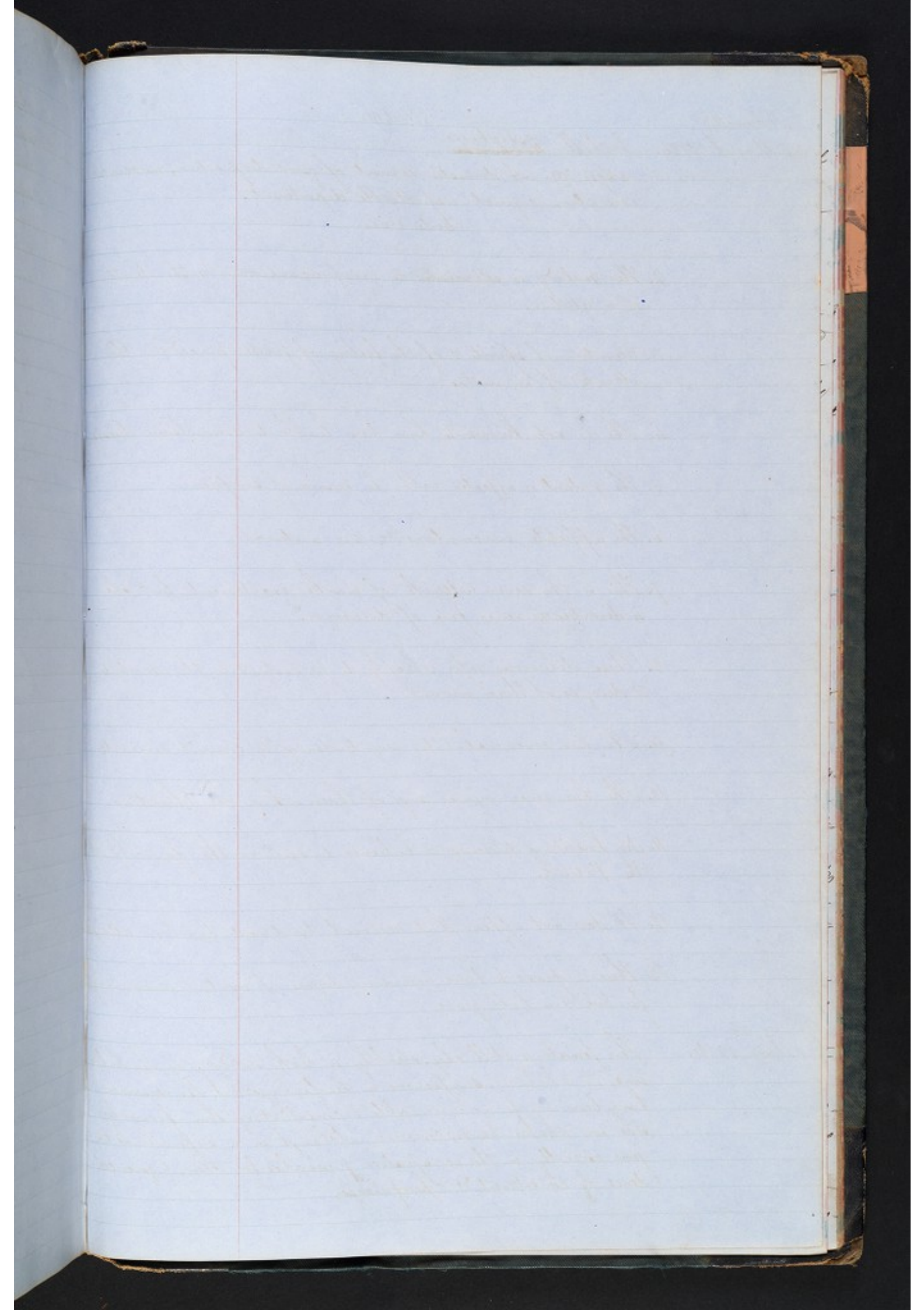
When admitted this youth appeared despondent: disinclined for conversation or intercourse: shyish or sedentary in his habits. He confessed that he felt repugnance to be associated with the inmates in a dormitory: & that this feeling arose from apprehension of their designs or designs. His physical condition appeared satisfactory, but intermission of the pulse was

No. 489.

observed to exist. He attributed his seclusion to his understandings with his relatives who, it is affirmed, attributed his indifference to occupation and his lack of zeal in seeking for a situation to idleness rather than disease. His demeanour has been during the whole of his residence courteous, shy, but respectful; upon representation of the expediency of such a course he has engaged in manual labour. & he has latterly displayed greater vigour and independence of character. Has availed himself much of the library, & secured the good opinion of the officers. The affection of his mother led to a premature liberation.

Discharged.





119
Admitted

8. March 1856. Isabella ~~Richardson~~ ^{Highson} No 491.

Ages 39. A domestic servant of good disposition, moderate education & quiet respectable deportment.
Bide Case.

2. Her malady is attributed to grief occasioned by the death of a relative.
3. Elevation of spirits & of the feeling of pride preceded the attack of insanity.
4. She is not known to have been liable to convulsive disease.
5. The patient is affected with the mania of suspicion.
6. The appetite, evacuations &c. are natural.
7. This is the second attack of marked excitement, but she is described as "never free of delusions."
8. These delusions refer chiefly to property, & to the motives & designs of those around.
9. She has never exhibited any tendency to commit suicide.
10. She has never injured any of those whom she threatens.
11. No hereditary tendency is believed to exist in the family of the patient.
12. It does not appear that medical treatment has been attempted.
13. There appears to have been some degree of mental unsoundness for two & a half years.

1. June 1856.

This female is still shy, stealthy in look, solitary in her habits, and, it is believed, suspicious in her feelings; but her manners have been much more amiable & conciliatory than formerly. She now shakes hands; converses, although in a supercilious tone; joins cordially in the occupation prescribed for others, & gives evidence of contentment & cheerfulness.

No. 491.

June 1857.

J. A. is more than shy & inoffensive. She is serene & respectful & industrious - She is generally so busy as never to suspend her operations in order to enter conversation & when this happens there is now no sneer, no invective, no mocking laugh. There is obviously a disposition to retreat more within herself. If any judgement can be drawn from solitary & accidental expressions & from her manner, there prevails a sense of shame & consequently a recollection of her proceedings while more excited than she now is. No inquiry nor allusion has been made as to the state of her friends who have, however, been nearly as negligent or as neglectful. She has become stouter.

Did

29-1-60

18. March 1856.

Anthony Gochangy,

Aged 56. Unmarried - a labourer of quiet & harmless disposition & irreproachable deportment - He is altogether uneducated.

2. No cause has been discovered of his malady.
3. The disease was preceded by sleeplessness & elevation of spirits.
4. So far as can be ascertained, he has not been subject to any convulsive disease.
5. He labours under Theomania.
6. The external senses are acute - The appetite irregular - the pulse & other tendencies unaffected. 10.
7. This is a second attack of aberration at least, & was ushered in by restlessness & watchfulness for about a month before the ~~attack~~ appearance of the disease.
8. The patient declares that he is the Lamb of God, & pretends to act in this character - affecting to speak & write all languages - chiefly in a fantastic manner.
9. There is no disposition to suicide.
10. The patient is perfectly inoffensive - but his morbid train of thought is excited by allusion to the Trinity or to the Virgin Mary. The relatives of the patient do not reside in Scotland and are unknown to the reporter.
11. Purgatives, regulation of diet and a seton have constituted the medical treatment.
12. Insanity has existed for about a fortnight. It is reported that he was formerly confined in an Asylum in England.

1 June 1856.

The theomania which was originally the prominent feature in the individual is now obscured and overborne by the disturbance of all the mental powers. The messiah, the messenger from Heaven - the devotee - the expounder of truth is now a reality.

J. No 292.

mischievous, rapacious maniac to whom is attributed every accident & violation of rule which occurs & who is actually the author of many of these - His appetite for food is only exceeded by his craving for tobacco - which is often swallowed as well as chewed - He replaces his native Irish by a jargon still discordant and replete with consonants. Habited in a canvas dress he continues to tear his underclothing; and, although provided with a mattress on the floor - deprived of furniture & left to solitude - he bruises and injures his limbs during the night as if engaged in furious combat. He labours, at present, under the lumbago. Anodynes and shower bathing have been tried and are now tried - but without the production of compromise or benefit. He has been ordered animal food every day.

1 June 1857.

While each day may present a modification in the combination or intensity of the symptoms in this case, while the patient has, experimentally been engaged in work, while he has become thin or waxed corpulent, while he has been affected with purpura oedema of the feet - the portraiture of one day will fully & faithfully depict the features of the disease - When visited in the morning his room is found smeared with excrement - the bed furniture destroyed or displaced - the patient roaming to & fro in the work of disorder pecking up or concealing particles of the demolished articles - but with no intention to avoid the disclosure of his misdemeanours which he treats as an ordinary and indifferent occurrence. When bathed and apparelled in his canvas dress he devours an enormous breakfast - consumes what is left by the others - teases - torments - torments those around - creeps under the table - steals - secretes - swears - speaks incoherently & incoherently but wittily according to his own conception of humour - and often in his native Irish without the slightest apparent suspicion that his auditors are ignorant of every word that he utters - From some sally of mirth he passes to theology - expresses his scepticism of every creed & principle offers to fight duels - rushes to the watercloset in order to wash in the accumulated contents of the cistern or to perpetrate some act equally revolting - At dinner his appetite is as ravenous as before & his gratification as unlimited were he not controlled. As the day advances - his cry for tobacco becomes more clamorous & it is affirmed that smoking soothes & subdues him. Again he is restless - mischievous - mendacious & degraded; again he indulges largely in food - & retires to bed vigilant & invincible.

No 492.

to commence at once the copies of the night. There has been at long intervals mitigation of the symptoms but no appearance to convalescence - Morphia & Hyocianus with hot bathing & double or triple diet with stimulants Stimulants & purgatives have been exhibited and for protracted periods but without desirable benefit.

30th March 1842. A. G. is at present in a condition of chronic Dementia. He also has many hallucinations as that the floor is made of lead. &c. &c. His mental power consists in being able to reproduce a few mystic sentences, regarding the nature of substances, & withal he is very proud to scheme his work & gives us a reason that his feet are sore & he cannot walk. But no sores can be detected, He has good health & is daily engaged in work.

20th Decr 1843. Anthony Gochany remains in the same condition as at last note. He is perhaps more demented. He lately cut himself on the shin. It is supposed with the notion of causing his death.

6th Feb 7 1844. A. G. died at this date from inflammation of the lungs.

Admitted

No. 493.

21. March 1856. Jane Tompleton - Aged 65. A widow - a tumbourer of good disposition -

2. No cause can be assigned for her present condition.
3. Discontent & sleeplessness preceded the appearance of present aberration -
4. She has not been subject to Epilepsy & has seldom required or surgical treatment as her health has been generally good -
5. The patient's malady is the mania of fear and appears to be increasing.
6. The external senses are stated to be little affected and the other functions to be normal.
7. This is the first attack and was ushered in by depression
8. Her present delusion is that she is about to be taken to a dungeon in consequence of some crime committed by her. She is constantly under the influence of terror & goes about during the night wringing her hands and moaning -
9. She has not displayed any suicidal designs.
10. She has contracted an antipathy to her neighbour upon the ground that reports were circulated by her that she had murdered her husband.
11. Her friends are not known to have any predispositional mental disease.
12. She has not been subjected to treatment -
13. She has been insane for two weeks & has never been an inmate of an Asylum -

1 June 1856 - This pale, haggard, panic-struck being is calculated to inspire unbounded pity. She is not only about to be consigned to chains & removed to prison, but is loaded with guilt. She is visited during the night by the officers of the law who come to seize upon her - the

Horror which is ever present to her & the dark deeds which have suggested this agony are laid bare & open (and conspicuous by the glare of innumerable lanterns which these frightful visitors hold up to her face in spite of all her efforts. It must not excite surprise that under such discipline she should be restless & sleepless. She shrinks from the approach under the gaze of the most friendly at noon, but her panic is aggravated during darkness. Crouching, concealing her features - she endeavours to escape observation, and even the accents of sympathy carry terror in their sound. The application of all moral means inflicts additional suffering, and she is now left to a considerable extent undisturbed, physical stimulents being ordered in place of more direct agents. She is allowed animal food as in all such cases of concentration the bowels are torpid and demand constant attention.

1 June 1857.

Widow T. is left miserable, left apprehensive and able to engage in employments if permitted to pursue her vocation at a distance from & undisturbed by any of her associates. Her dread of visits from the police, her conviction that such domiciliary inspections were actually made that she was the object & deemed to be the object of pursuit, have latterly occupied a subordinate place in her mind. It is conceived that her belief in the existence of such causes for alarm & anxiety is shaken. But she continues to maintain adequate sources of annoyance by misinterpreting the conduct & conversation of her associates into insults, interference & calumnies & is occasionally ready to defy & retaliate & punish by physical force these attempts to persecute. Livid, suspicious & excitable: noises, strangers or changes disturb & distress: but even when no external impressions reach her - she is depressed & melancholy & discontented. Stimulents & opiates have been chiefly trusted to in the treatment of the case.

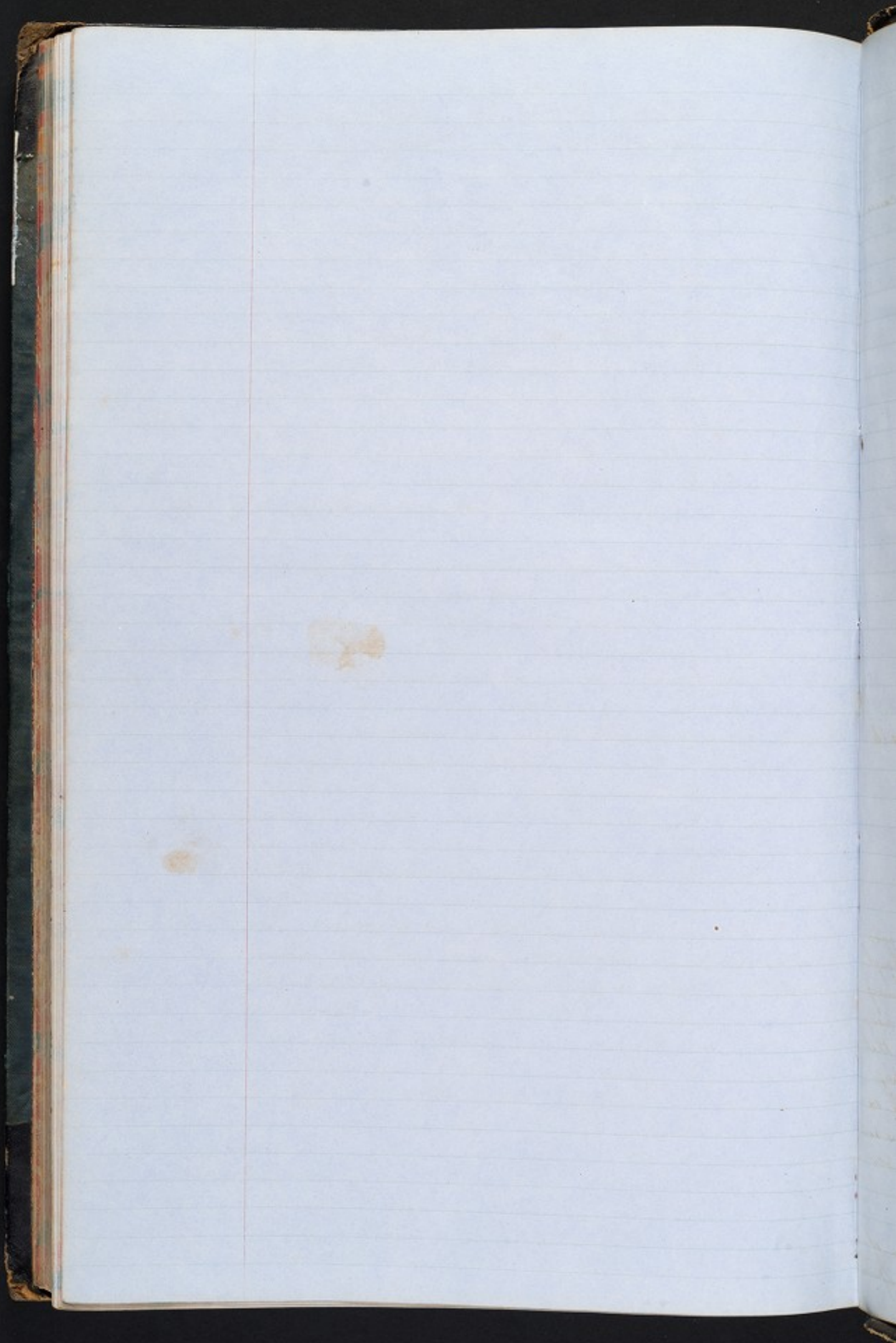
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July 29

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1. The first of the points of the patient's history is the onset of the disease. It is usually insidious and begins with a general malaise, loss of appetite, and weight loss. The patient may also experience fever, night sweats, and cough. The disease is usually diagnosed by a combination of clinical findings and laboratory tests. The most common laboratory tests are the chest X-ray, sputum culture, and the tuberculin skin test. The chest X-ray is usually abnormal, showing a consolidation in the lung. The sputum culture is usually positive for Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The tuberculin skin test is usually positive, indicating a previous infection with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The disease is usually treated with a combination of four drugs: isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol. The treatment is usually successful, and the patient is usually cured within 6 to 9 months. However, the disease can be fatal if it is not treated or if the treatment is not successful. The disease is usually transmitted from person to person by coughing and sneezing. It is most common in crowded and poorly ventilated areas. The disease is also more common in people who have been in contact with someone who has the disease. The disease is also more common in people who have a weakened immune system. The disease is also more common in people who have been in contact with someone who has the disease. The disease is also more common in people who have a weakened immune system.

23. March 1856. Euph. Cockburn -
Aged.

2. The disease is said to be hereditary but the existing cause is not mentioned.
- 3.
4. She is not affected with epilepsy.
5. The malady appears to consist in Fatuity.
6. The bodily health is satisfactory.
7. This is the first attack.
8. The patient is "weak-minded & incoherent."
9. The patient is not disposed to suicide -
10. She is inoffensive -
11. Some of her relatives have been insane; and a dumb uncle was called "daft Dick Malone."
- 12.
13. She has resided in Dartmoor for about two years.

1 June 1856.

The fatuity of the patient does not interfere with her good humor: habitual cheerfulness or active industry. Although impaired in judgement, dulled & deadened in affection and harbouring that delusion that her native Parish & her home are so overpopulated, so crowded that she could not be admitted, that no space remains for her - she is ever emitting and adding the movements of the gallery in which she resides. She expresses perfect indifference towards her family and seems now to be completely domesticated. She does not labour under any malady.

1 June 1857.

In this of chronic fatuity no amelioration has been effected. The symptoms are stationary and may be expected

Nov 24.

to continue so. She is an excellent housemaid but exacts wages
in snuff.

10-11-88

Removed

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Admitted

27. March 1856. Elizabeth Flood - aged 40. Unmarried - a warper of quiet disposition - She can read.

2. The Disease is traced back to a Rheumatic Fever under which the patient laboured twenty four years ago as an exciting predisposing cause - She labours under Amenorrhoea -
3. No premonitory symptoms were observed except loquacity
4. She has not been subject to epilepsy -
5. The disease appears to be maniacal in type; but improvement has taken place -
6. The patient's appetite is impaired - B. constipated - Cat. absent - Renal secretion natural - P. feeble - R. natural -
7. This is the first attack.
8. The patient has been very noisy & talkative - speaking incoherently upon various topics - regarding her fellow patients as relatives - She now converses more sensibly - but her mind is feeble & slow in its operations. She is sleepless.
9. The patient has not exhibited any suicidal tendencies.
10. She destroyed her clothes at the commencement of the attack.
11. Her friends do not acknowledge the existence of hereditary predisposition -
12. The treatment has consisted in the employment of laxatives - opiate - generous diet and counter-irritation: and with benefit.
13. Slight symptoms of unsoundness of mind appeared six months since: the present condition has existed for a month - She has been an inmate of Gaitnavel for 4 days.

1st June 1856. She gazes of astonishment & perplexity, the perfect repose or a-

No 495-

pathy, the silence & retirement in manner of this patient suggested the existence of partial dementia - From the history of the case it was conceived that the suspension of mental activity might consist in the enfeeblement succeeding great excitement rather than in impairment - and the only remedial arrangement determined upon was to place the patient in circumstances favourable to the preservation of composure - and at the same time favourable to the development of healthy activity. The companionship of the tranquil and conversant - access to amusements - the stimulus of occupation - (and especially the instruction in a new department of female industry) have produced the desired effect - and E. H. is now intelligent, free from all doubt & difficulty & apprehension and in all respects an amiable & trustworthy inmate. She has been prescribed the *Ferri sesquichloridi Ferri* as much as a Tonic as an Emmenagogue.

10 July 1856.

After a brief but satisfactory probation E. H. has left the Institution manifesting perfect intelligence & lively gratitude.
Discharged.

124

Admitted

No 496.

28. March 1856. Jane Riggs - aged 27. Married & has children - of irritable temper - moderate education & inoffensive deportment.

2. The cause of the malady is not known.
3. Elevation of spirits preceded the patient's illness.
4. She has not suffered from bodily ailments.
5. The patient labours under mania - The disease is increasing.
6. The Appetite & physical functions are natural.
7. This is the second attack at least and is reported to have followed a lucid interval continuing several months.
8. Incoherent loquacity is adduced as the chief characteristic of the disease.
9. There appears to be no suicidal tendency.
10. The patient is irascible but inoffensive.
11. All hereditary tendency to mental disease is denied.
12. Bleeding, blistering & such like is reported to have constituted the treatment.
13. The expression "about three years ago" returned as an answer to the interrogatory as to the duration & former management of the case, seems to indicate residence in some other establishment.

June 1856.

It is probable that this individual is never perfectly emancipated from mental disease; but there exist long periods during which she is calm, plausible, active in occupation & conscious or affects to be conscious of her intemperate language & conduct & lavish in protestations of attempted amendment. To the medical officers, her vehemence has never been fully manifested, but to members of her own sex she is frequently vituperative - hysterically passionate - and

No 496

altogether uncontrollable. She stamps, screams, threatens & destroys during these paroxysms & evidently loses all consciousness of her proceedings. Such ebullitions occur suddenly and without any appreciable cause, although she invariably attributes her indiscretion to another party. The matter is regarded by her with unhesitating suspicion & is generally pointed out as provoking or justifying in some inexplicable manner her excitement. The presence of her husband has deterred the manifestation of these qualities, & at a time when it was obviously her object & interest to check & hide such proofs of derangement, had it been in her power to do so. She is when free from excitement blooming in countenance & pleasing in manner.

1 Aug. 1856.

A period of composure & self control of considerable duration induced the husband of the patient to try the influence of household duties and feelings.

Discharged.

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Admitted

No 497.

725

31. March 1856.

Ann Cunningham

aged 45. Widow of carrier of quiet disposition. She can read and write a little.

2. The disease is hereditary, but no exciting cause is assigned for the present attack.
3. The disease seems to have occurred only two or three days after her return home.
4. She is not subject to insanity.
5. She is again suffering under melancholy.
6. Her physical condition is normal.
7. This is the third attack, which, although it became developed only a few days after her arrival at home followed a brief interval of six weeks duration.
8. High nervous excitement was followed by despondency and by terror as to her spiritual condition.
9. She has attempted and would again attempt suicide.
10. She is inoffensive.
11. The father & a brother of the Patient died insane. Another brother is eccentric.
- 12.
13. She has been twice an inmate of the Crickton Institution.

1 June 1856.

From her own version of the circumstances attending her present seclusion it would appear that the first vestige of anxiety & restlessness had been acted upon in removing her from home. It is certain, however, that intense despondency followed her admission. A severe attack of conjunctivitis directed her attention from her mental suffering: and while active treatment was pursued to arrest the menaced disorganization of an eye, she regained

No 497.

calm & resignation. There is now every prospect that vision will prove to be unimpaired: and the necessity for avoiding all unnecessary exercise or fatigue of the organ constitutes the only obstacle to the resumption of her industrial habits and ordinary course of conduct.

21. November 1856.

Mrs. has been gradually becoming more impatient as the season advanced. She has been likewise more importunate. Her appeals & solicitations are founded upon the knowledge that her restoration is admitted by the medical officer & that the pretext for her detention is solely the desire to consolidate her mental health & the dread that the return to former occupations may again, as it has formerly, induce depression & despair. For many months she has been sane: but is still nervous & deficient in energy. All parties interested in her welfare have consented to her discharge with reluctance and misgiving.

Discharged.

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126
Admitted
2... April 1856.

No 498.

John Davidson

Aged 26. Married. A civil engineer of good education; but has served on board ship.

Vide Case.

2. The disease is hereditary, but excited into activity by indulgence in stimulants.
- 3.
- 4.
5. The patient exhibits symptoms of theomania.
6. He appears to enjoy good bodily health.
7. This is the second attack, and has occurred after a ^{three} interval of some months duration.
- 8.
9. There does not appear to be any tendency to commit suicide.
10. He is not violent.
11. The disease is affirmed to be hereditary.
- 12.
13. He was formerly an inmate of the Crichton Counties Asylum.

June 1856.

The letters transmitted by this individual to an inmate of most irrational modes of thinking, while at liberty, demonstrated the vague, mystical & excited tone of his own mind, even when regarded as comparatively sane and intrusted with all the privileges of independence. It would appear that he entertains some delusions as to his social position; conceives that he is endowed with special penetration into the secrets of providence, & that he has been & is subjected to religious persecution. Excess & violent conduct towards members of his

No 498.

family appear to have rendered seclusion unavoidable. He does not display his peculiarities of opinion when confined: but he is haughty, proud, sullen & suspicious. He has, however, after considerable reluctance, joined the agriculturists.

19. May 1857.

This person may be said to have a morbid temperament. His temper is variable: he is prostrated by indolence or active and energetic: he conceives that he is acting and describes an imaginary malady & rises unexpectedly from bed and engages in occupation. Yet during these changes no incoherent sentence is uttered: no extravagance is committed. He is intelligent & acute & possesses many of the traces of a liberal but neglected & misapplied education of the elements of an agreeable companion. He sings exquisitely: composes verses, writes beautifully, and performs every act with that neatness & tact & delicacy which are rarely extinguished by disease or dissolute habits, or by both as in this case. He affects deep religious impressions, writes in a pious strain, & is much disposed to admonish and instruct those with whom he mingles as to what he regards as the truth. His conduct has for some time been so respectful, & apart from what may be regarded as vagaries of imagination as legitimately as errors of intellect that arrangements have again been made for his return to his friends, although it remains very doubtful how far he can resist the influence of his profession, position & proclivity to excitement.
Discharged.

Abraham
C. ...

186

Admitted
5. April 1856

No 499.

724

David Hogg

Aged 31. Unmarried. Engaged in education & was regarded as proficient in the classics. Of quiet, reserved and shy disposition and excellent character.

2. The disease is attributed to excessive study & disappointment, his father's poverty rendering attendance at College impracticable.
3. The disease was ushered in by great depression, by impairment of digestion, constipation of bowels, and irascibility of temper.
4. He has been subject to an convulsive disease. His sleep was sometimes disturbed by night starting or panic.
5. The symptoms detailed would indicate the presence of Mania, but all that is patent to notice belongs to Hysteria.
6. The physical health is reported to be good.
7. This is the first attack.
8. The patient is restless during the night, but does not talk nor leave his bed. He complains of "people speaking in his ears."
9. He has no disposition to destroy himself.
10. He is described as having been morose, passionate and irritable, as breaking windows, his father's clock, and as manifesting a disposition to assault those around.
11. The friends affirm that no hereditary disposition exists in the family.
- 12.
13. He has been ill for eight months, but has never been placed in an Asylum.

1 June 1856.

This youth is an illustration of the frequent combination of monomania or concentration with abnormal conditions of the men-

lar. system and of the tendency of one of these affections to merge into another. He is not only pale rather emaciated, ^{rather} grotesque; but his movements are choracic, or only partially regulated by volition. His progression is a rapid shuffle: every exertion is imperfectly adapted to the object in view: the act of rising up or sitting down is a contorsion: he fails to drop or undress himself: it is with great difficulty that he takes food: and the awkwardness of all attempts induces him to leave his seat or to feed himself. In these efforts it is obvious that the left side is less powerful & less precise in its movements than the right. The left foot describes a semicircle in walking. The pallidity of the face, the coldness of the surface, the slow, sluggish pulse, the dilated pupil, have suggested the employment of the Pil. Aloes Ferri and a nutritious diet: while the fact that the enfeeblement of his intelligence succeeded mental exertion and disappointment seemed to justify the application of Galvanism to the cerebro-spinal axis as the most direct & at the same time the least exhausting stimulus. The patient is undoubtedly roused for some time subsequent to the use of the Galvanism, but as yet no permanent change has been observed.

21. May 1857. The remedial measures recorded above were persevered in for a long period. The application of Galvanism appeared at the time to rouse the system to greater activity and more complete coordination & regulation of movement. But permanent benefits rather resulted from the repeated efforts to check irregular & extravagant muscular action, to promote voluntary activity, & to obviate the evils which must have flowed from ^{inactivity} ~~inactivity~~, abstinence and inattention to cleanliness or inability to perform the movements required. The amelioration, however, consists in nothing more than in capacity for sustained progression, in the abrogation of the vacillation of the gait, in the unimpeded discharge of many acts which involve not only volition, but complex mental direction. The patient is highly intelligent, and he appears to sustain a kind of intercourse with those around by the instrumentality of natural language, but he has not yet articulated. His frame is robust.

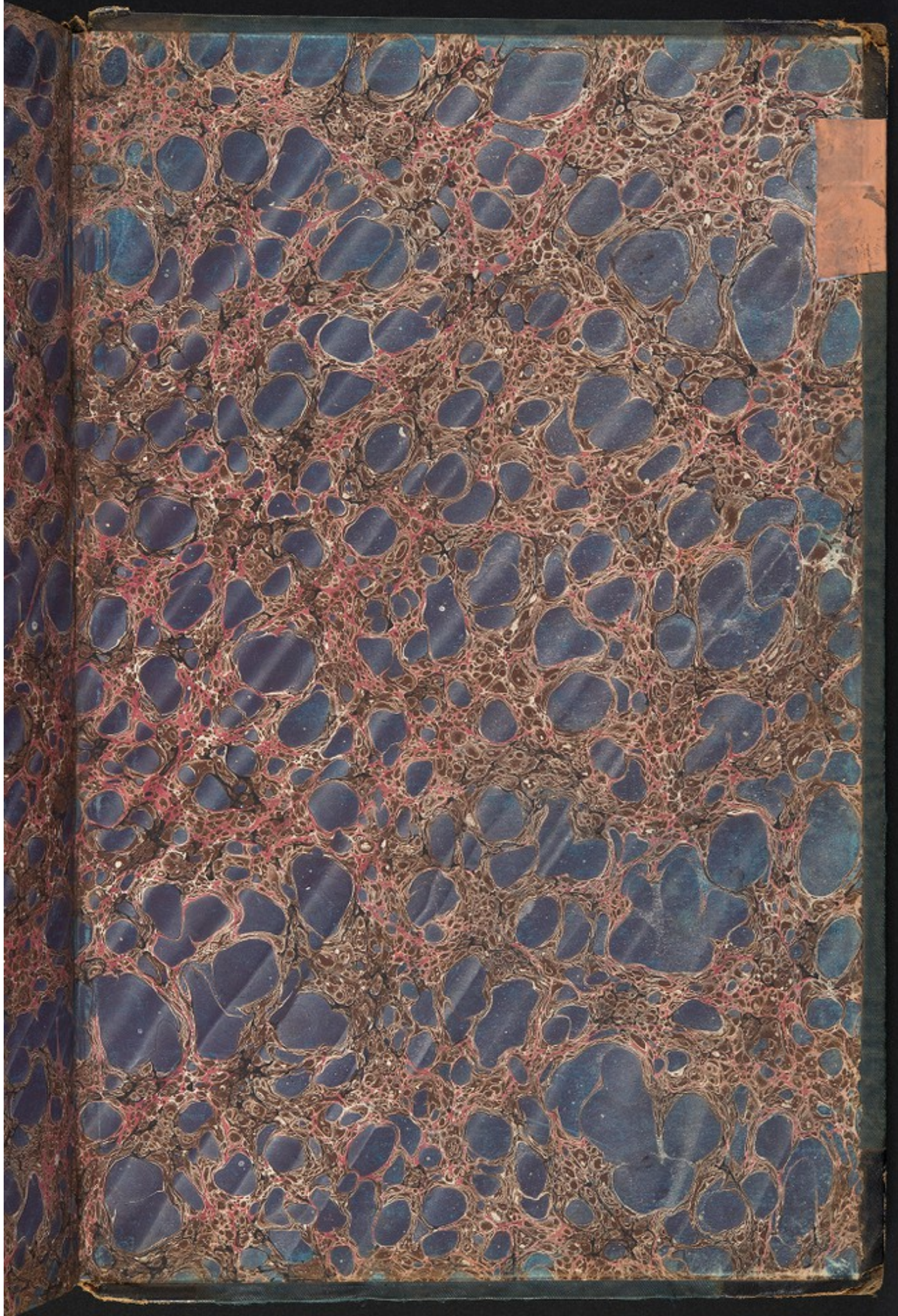
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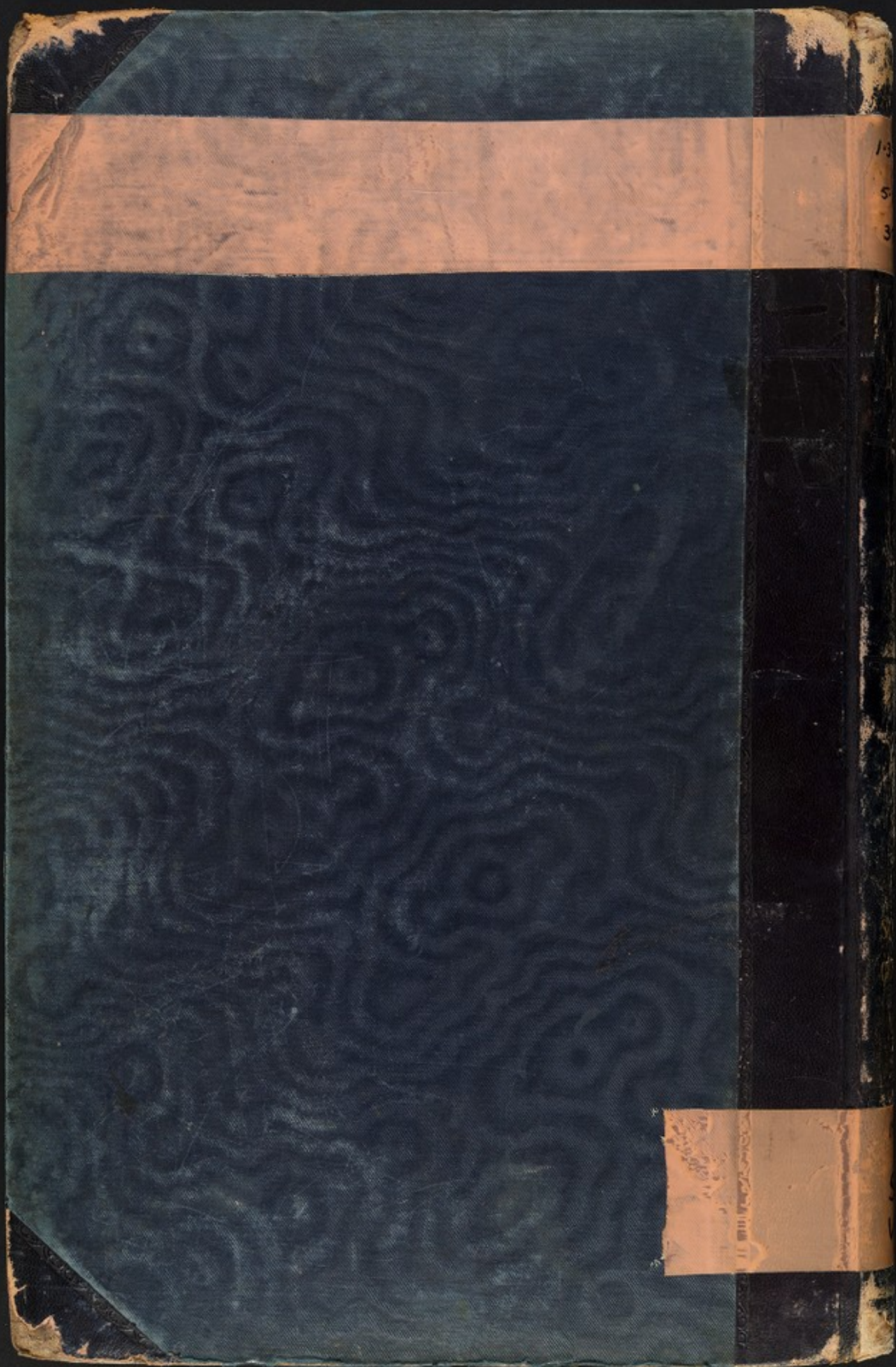
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