

## MALE PATIENTS WHO DIED FROM GPI BETWEEN 1852 AND 1899

**John Addison or Paddison.** He had a much demented face. He was very feeble and reduced. He had the scar of a large wound on his sacrum. He imagined that he had just returned from the Cape of Good Hope. His speech was incoherent. His wife said he was often very excited and stripped himself. He wandered about the fields. His insanity was not inherited. His GPI was steadily increasing. He was confined to bed. He had debility and bed sores on his legs and nates. He picked at these sores which prevented them healing.

**William Aston.** He had a demented, but cheerful look on his face. He was quite contented. He was unobservant. This man was sometimes licentious and disgusting in his language. This man had delusions of wealth. These delusions continued. He had run across the railway lines at Worcester Railway Station and put his life at great peril. Then he crawled under a train at Stourbridge Station. Previously his habits had been sober and industrious. After admission to the asylum he was quiet and harmless. However his mind was very confused. He could not comprehend even the simplest question. He was then almost entirely blind. This was due to amaurosis that had been coming on for some time. There had been an unsuccessful attempt to treat this. He was addicted to masturbation. He had been very excited and he had torn his clothes and stripped himself. He spent most of his time picking imaginary objects off his bedding. His excitement became more frequent.

**Charles Baldwin.** This man had a vacant and unobservant face. He was feeble. He was suffering from GPI. He filled his pockets with leaves and bread. He claimed that he had an 'urchin' in his bundle worth £20. He claimed he had been in the workhouse out of his mind. He had been in a sinking state for almost a week.

**Edward Banner.** This man had a dull and unobservant face. His tongue was tremulous. He was restless, noisy and violent. He threatened to kill people about him. After admission to the asylum he made no improvement. He was destructive. He was found by the night attendant tearing at his testicles and shouting that he would kill him. He was out in a canvas dress to prevent his injuring himself. He made no improvement. He could not understand anything that was said to him. Occasionally he had to be forced with his food. He now suffered number of epileptiform seizures. These left him with his body twitching. He had hemiplegia of the left side of his body, but this paralysis passed off. However his mind was completely gone. He could no longer understand anything said to him. He quietened but his disease progressed rapidly. He was continually confined to bed.

**Eli Abb Bennett.** This man had an utterly demented face. He was feeble and debilitated. He appeared almost moribund. He imagined something was flying about him. He was very violent and had attempted to strangle himself. He had also jumped from a window. Domestic trouble and brain fever were the cause of his illness. His business had failed some time ago. He had gradually become weaker and weaker mentally. On admission to the asylum he was given brandy and beef tea because he was so debilitated. However everything he swallowed was rejected by his stomach. However, after several attempts he retained fluids. His bodily condition now considerably improve. He was confined to bed because of a sore on his right buttock. This had been caused because he constantly sat. He had superficial sloughing on his skin. Physically he was better but he lacked physical power. He was exceedingly tremulous. He ate

very well. The wound on his buttock healed and he could now sit up. However he still could not walk. He was unchanged mentally, but weaker. He could not articulate or understand.

**John Birch.** This man's face was demented and unobservant. His memory and understanding were defective and sometimes went out without his trousers. He broke several windows the day before he was committed to the asylum. The supposed cause of this illness was loss of property.

**Joseph Bourne.** This man's face was dull and heavy. He was dangerously wandering in his habits. He was weak in intellect. He believed he had recently been engaged in a battle when 20 people were killed. He said he had escaped by jumping into a hedge. He had taken the fire out of the grate and placed it on the table. If he was crossed he became very violent. He had wandered from home and was described as a 'wandering lunatic'. His memory was much weakened. His tongue was tremulous and his speech indistinct. Anxiety and reduced circumstances were the probable cause of his illness. His habits had previously been temperate and industrious. He had been thrown out of employment in Lancashire. The little money he had saved soon disappeared. For a time he was virtually destitute. It was said that his insanity was not inherited. The disease progressed steadily. His speech got even more indistinct. He now defaecated and urinated under himself. He also constantly dribbled. His mental state was little changed.

**Isaiah Brazenall.** This man's face was dull and heavy. He was very restless and talkative. The cause was losing his employment. He had pecuniary concerns that caused anxiety. He was suicidal. He was deluded that he was going to America to make £8,000. He had threatened the life of his wife and family. He became increasingly restless. His condition degenerated rapidly. He had a diseased finger joint. He got worse. He was emaciated and feeble. He had breathing problems.

**Joseph Bridgens.** This man had a restless and unsettled expression on his face. He was in a reduced state. He had heart problems. Whilst sitting in his own house he expressed a desire to shortly return home. He failed to recognise his own wife. He assumed she was a neighbour. He was sleepless and noisy at night. Both of this man's parents were subject to epilepsy. He now had some epileptic seizures that left him twitching on his right side. He was sent to the asylum and placed in a padded room. He failed to respond to any questions. He was given brandy, beef-tea and stimulants. A blister was applied to his neck. He was still restless, but he was then thought improved and he was up in the ward. However he deteriorated and he was sent back to bed.

**Charles Brindsley.** This man's face was unobservant and fatuous. He was suffering from scabies. He was found wandering and taken to Dudley Workhouse. Once there his mind gradually got weaker. He then knew nothing. He was violent.

**John Burbridge.** This man had a vacant and unobservant face. He was in a feeble and impaired state of health. He was maniacal. He answered questions irrationally. He frequently drew a knife as though he intended to stab someone. He was suicidal. Intemperance was the cause of his illness.

**William Bryan.** Intemperance was the supposed cause of this man's illness. He answered questions either incorrectly or by laughing. He drank frequently and wandered immoderately about stealing from stalls and shops. He claimed that his children might starve if he did not do this. He was very fond of and attentive to his children. However he had struggled with one of them to take a penny he saw in the

child's hand. He was blind in his right eye from a penetrating wound to the eye-ball. He had a number of delusions of an extravagant nature. He claimed he could make £20 a week at his trade and that he had plenty of money so that he did not need to work. His delusions faded and were not as prominent. He was still confused in ideas and language. His bodily health was still fair. He then had an attack of epileptiform convulsions. They were uninterrupted for almost a day. They also resisted treatment. His delusions faded and were not as prominent. He was still confused in ideas and language. His bodily health was still fair. He then had an attack of epileptiform convulsions. They were uninterrupted for almost a day. They also resisted treatment.

**John Chatwin.** A loss of money was the cause of this man's illness. He was suicidal. He had wandered about in a naked state. He believed people owed him money and he threatened the lives of people he said owed him. His muscular system was soft and flabby. His pupils were unequal and he had arcus senilis. He had heart problems. He was agitated and restless. He talked continuously. He laboured under many delusions. These were largely about property and his worldly position. He was irritable and violent in conduct. For several days he was irascible and discontented and he refused his food. He also loudly demanded to be sent home. He then settle and became quieter. He was then more amenable to discipline. He sometimes drifted back to this state and he was untidy and perverted in his habits. He was noisy and unruly and he made use of the most disgusting language. His paralysis now lessened. His gait and speech also improved. However his mind was more feeble and he was more wandering and deluded. He was slovenly and perverted. His paralysis now advanced quite quickly. He was getting weaker and weaker. He was now entirely confined to bed. His exalted delusions were still present. He now contracted jaundice and he took time to recover. However his liver dullness did appear to be reduced. He had bedsores on his buttocks. He then began to recover, but he then had several convulsions. This caused him to entirely lose consciousness. He never recovered.

**William Cockin.** This man had a demented and unobservant face. He was feeble and reduced. He had bruises on his right thigh and arm. He was unable to reply to questions. He had threatened to destroy his wife and family with a razor. This was prevented by his wife. The cause of his insanity was want of work. On admission the asylum he was quiet and harmless. He was rather restless, excited and childish. His memory and understanding were defective.

**Samuel Collins.** This man had a wild and restless look on his face. He had a slight attack of scabies. He constantly talked to himself in a loud voice using unconnected sentences. He declared that he had a book worth £100 He worked for a minute or two in each part of the garden before moving on. He cut up plants and weeds together with a bent knife. He not been mentally ill before.

**William Cooper.** This man had a dull, unobservant and demented face. He was feeble and reduced. He had attacks of insanity when he used bad language. He had attempted to injure his wife and children. He had dirty habits and he stripped off his clothes. He was said to be both epileptic and suicidal. Previously he had been quiet and industrious. Insanity was a predisposition in his family. After admission to the asylum he got worse, He was then scarcely able to stand. He could not utter a syllable and he was occasionally destructive. However the Poor Law Authorities decided that his admission to the asylum was illegal and he was discharged. Within days he was recommitted to the asylum. He got worse rapidly and he was unable to get out of bed. He took his food well. He developed bedsores on both hips.

**Thomas Corbett.** There were no notes on this man.

**James Cowley.** Illness and destitution were the supposed cause of this man's illness. He had also not been able to work for 18 months which depressed him. He had threatened to drown himself. He was demented and very helpless. He wandered about night and day. He was in a very vacant manner. He refused to eat. He was in delicate health. His ankles were oedematous. He had a contused wound on his right tibia. He had a slight cough and he expectorated. He had bronchitis and emphysema. His heart was weak. His pupils were unequal. He was in an excited and confused state. He was vacant and heavy. He was confined in bed because he was so feeble, but he did improve a little and he ate better. His cough improved. He was then got out of bed. He was brighter and seemed more intelligent. He gave very little trouble. He was suffering from dyspepsia. He was liverish and vomited. His appetite was now poor. He was yellow and sickly looking. He was given tonics. He was then ill and he was unable to swallow.

**Henry Cox.** This man's memory had failed him. He had lost the difference between right and wrong. He took things that did not belong to him. He did not do this to use the things he stole; rather he chose to destroy them. He had failed to apply himself to his work as a cordwainer. He had also failed to support his family of 4. On admission to the asylum he was suffering from cerebral irritation. This man now improved considerably. However he still had great mental derangement. He now had attacks of excitement. At times he conducted himself in an orderly manner, although he was mentally lost and deluded. He now suffered epileptiform convulsions and these attacks were followed by excitement. These seizures recurred. Following one of these fits the skin on his sole and ankle sloughed. However, he recovered from this. He was now very stupid and demented and she was sleepless and obstinate. He was now confined to bed. He now had a convulsive attack that caused his breathing to be troublesome; it was dull and tubular.

**Mathias Darch.** This man's face was vacant and indicative of GPI. He was weakly and reduced. His muscular system was tremulous. He had bronchitis with a slight cough and expectoration. He had a slight bruise on his left hip. He had great nervous debility. He had a ravenous appetite and he was dirty in his habits. He had been an inmate of Worcester Infirmary for 2 months. Prior to that he had been in America. He was taken ill on his journey home. He was confined to bed and his GPI was progressing. He was very anaemic looking. Two or 3 months ago a swelling had appeared on his left thigh. This gradually increased in bulk and dimension. It proved to be a chronic abscess that contained a considerable amount of fluid. It was treated with iodine. . He also developed a chronic abscess in his left groin. This also contained purulent fluid. It was treated with carbolic. He then went on favourable and these wounds healed. He now ate well and appeared to have no bodily ailments. However he got thinner and more cachectic (a form of muscular cancer). His legs remained infected.

**Henry Day.** This man had a heavy and unobservant face. He had a cerebral and general functional derangement. His mental system was in a state of great irritability. He had black-leaded the floor instead of the grate. He had also put his stockings on over his boots. He had also threatened to drown himself. Being out of work was said to have caused his illness. He remained very confused and wandering.

**John Derrycott.** His illness was caused by intemperance, but he had also been hurt fighting. He was wild, restless and disposed to violence. His memory was defective. His body was weakened. He had bruises on his extremities and face. He had a heart problem. He was childish and demented. When he talked he often cried. He claimed he was well and had never been better in his life. He wished to go home. He was still restless and sleepless. There was no improvement mentally. He was not difficult to manage. He got slightly stronger and was able to do some simple work. He then became maniacal. He was confined to his room in a very noisy state. He now had to be fed with the jug. He had a liquid diet with brandy. His bladder was paralysed and he was catheterised to draw off urine. He was now up daily and he was feeding himself. He was still in a restless, noisy and perverted state. He collected all sorts of rubbish and delighted to grovel in dirt. He was then getting weaker and he developed bed-sores. Pulmonary congestion then set in.

**William Dovey.** He wandered about the country for days with no purpose. He would not lie in bed to sleep. He was restless and confused. He believed he was possessed of large sums of money and much property. He was in a low and desponding state. He had an almost idiotic aspect. When he was committed to the asylum he was confused and unable to answer questions correctly. He picked at his clothing.

**Sellars Evans.** This man's face was restless, preoccupied and unobservant. He was extremely restless. He believed he had been to heaven and was King. He was suicidal. Domestic troubles was the supposed cause of his illness. He was restless and violent. He constantly knocked himself about. He ran against walls and this necessitated him being confined in a padded room. He had sores on his lips and teeth.

**Joseph Fisher.** He was failing in flesh and strength. He had a dull and haggard expression on his face. He answered questions in monosyllables. His speech was hesitant. His memory was defective. He was unwilling to admit he had a mental ailment. He claimed his illness began with a peculiar feeling in his head. It felt like a creeping insect. He claimed his illness followed an accident to one of his children. He was quarrelsome and likely to be violent. He imagined that his employer and other people wished to injure him. He had been dismissed from several places because he spoiled his work. He had wandered away from home with no notion of where he was going. He had a large scar on the right side of his head from a wound caused by machinery. His pupils were unequal. He confessed to living a rather licentious life before he married. He had smoked 4 or 5 ounces of tobacco a week. He had also drunk freely. He improved and became more cheerful. His speech improved and he was no longer as restless. However his memory remained defective. He then stated that the accident with machinery happened 20 years ago. His GPI was slowly advancing. He still undertook manual labour. However his speech was less distinct than it had been. He was tremulous, but he had never had any convulsions. He again improved slightly. His muscular system was now tremulous. He was shaky on his legs. He was out working on the farm. His GPI symptoms changed very little. He still worked on the farm and he talked about going home. He claimed he could make a living His GPI symptoms remained the same. He was still somewhat paralysed. There was now a slow advance in his symptoms. He continued to get about and he still worked on the farm. His mental state was impaired. He was confused, but usually quiet and contented. There was no longer any improvement in this man's condition. He now had recurrent fits. These were epileptic in character. They were severe and it was feared he may not recover from them. He was given an enema and he recovered somewhat. He was catheterised to draw off urine. He made a slow

recovery, but he again had seizures, He could now only take fluids and nourishment. He was much wasted and he sordes on his lips. His fits continued and he developed pulmonary congestion. This man was in the asylum for about 6 years and 8 months before he died there.

**Richard Edward Gabriel.** This man had been in good physical condition. He was nervous and agitated. The deranged state of his stomach caused him to be constipated. He was restless and he constantly wandered about the house. He had threatened to set the house on fire. He had delusions of wealth and he imagined friends had attempted to defraud him. It appeared that he had no failure of memory. His tongue was paralysed. He had difficulty expressing his ideas. His hands were tremulous. He was a goldsmith in London working from 8.00 am to 8.00 pm. His habits were strictly temperate. His father had been confined in an asylum for several years before he died. Richard Gabriel never recovered after his first attack. He was briefly in Duddeston Hall Asylum. He was taken from there by friends, but he then became unmanageable. On admission to Powick Asylum he was much agitated. He straddled a lot when he walked. His lower limbs were paralysed. His disease steadily progressed. His speech much deteriorated. He could scarcely articulate. He had difficulty getting up and down stairs. He had to be fed. He apparently feared that his food was poisoned. However this delusion was short lived. He had epileptiform convulsions and cerebral congestion.

**James John Garratt.** This man had a vacant expression on his face. He was imbecile. He had been sent to Worcester Prison for 4 months with hard labour for stealing mutton. The cause of his illness was probably intemperance. He complained of intense pain on his left side and a fractured rib was found. He was perfectly self-satisfied and his memory and mind were much impaired. He could say nothing about himself and he could not remember events one hour ago. His habits were wandering and dirty. His dress was disorderly. He was irritable. He had a demented look on his face. He had ceased to be able to care for himself. He had threatened violence to people about him. This was his 2nd attack of mental illness. He had been treated at Powick before. His wife said that about 2 months previously he had a stroke. This had affected his right side, but only for 2 or 3 days. After he was transferred to the asylum he was quiet and perfectly harmless, but unable to care for himself. He appeared not to understand what was said to him. He remained in this state and was almost insensitive to everything. The cold winter weakened him. He could now not speak a single word. He was confined to bed and fed minced food because he had difficulty in swallowing. He developed bed sores on his lower limbs he was extremely debilitated and emaciated.

**Thomas Griffin.** This man had a wild and suspicious face. He was weakly and reduced. He had Syphilitic sores on his left tibia. He had scars his right groin. On admission to the asylum he was in a very dirty state and infested with vermin. He now had a staring and vacant expression on his face. He could not understand questions he was asked. He was said to have disease of the brain.

**George Frederick Grimes.** The cause of this man's illness was intemperance and anxiety. He was wild in appearance. He claimed he had made 6 kings and the Suez Canal. He fancied he was to build a church out of pure gold. He said he had a million screws in a bucket. He either ate ravenously or not at all. In not prevented he undressed himself. He then walked about naked. On admission to the asylum he had a skin eruption like pityriasis over his breast and shoulder. There were also patches of this rash on his scalp. His face was vacant and expressionless. He had exalted ideas. His GPI was advanced. He was kept

in bed. He was restless, sleepless and he talked incessantly. He was much deranged. He ate well and was given brandy every day. He had an epileptiform attack. He developed paralysis of the bladder. He was catheterised to draw off his urine. He now had numerous bed-sores. He rapidly got worse.

**John Guest.** This man had been quite sober and industrious. He had suffered from rheumatism for many years. He suffered a paralytic stroke. He began to recover, but he had another seizure. His speech was thick and his movements very difficult. His mind then became affected. His habits were then perverted. He was very confused. He continued in this state. He was restless, anxious and helpless. He had difficulty in swallowing. He contracted bronchitis. He now suffered from dysprocea. He defaecated and urinated under himself. His lower limbs now began to fail. He then rapidly sank.

**William Gwynne.** There were no notes on this man.

**John Hall.** This man had a very vacant and demented expression on his face. He was very feeble and low. His cardiac sounds were almost inaudible. His muscular system was tremulous. His pupils were unequal and sluggish in reacting to light. Idiocy was the chief indication of his insanity. He had been sent to prison for 3 months at Dudley for deserting his wife and family. He was said to have brain softening.

**George Harris.** He was suffering from softening of the brain with intemperance also a factor in his illness. He tended to start suddenly when he was asleep. He used threatening and violent language. On several occasions he had threatened to murder his son. He was flabby, tremulous and feeble. His face was puffy and expressionless. His speech was indistinct. His GPI was quite advanced. He was in a demented state. His memory was defective and his mental manifestations much impaired. There was evidence of heart problems. He was occasionally restless and troublesome. He sometimes pulled the bedclothes off other patient's beds. This caused him to be put in a single room. He got more vacant, lost, shaky and paralysed. He was confined to bed because of his feeble state. He was frequently wet because his urine dribbled out. The skin on his thighs and nates inflamed. It was inclined to form sores. He was then prostrated and totally unable to help himself in any way. He had bedsores and he could only take nourishment in a liquid form.

**Henry Harvey.** This man had a vacant and unobservant look on his face. He was feeble and reduced. He had heart problems; a fatty heart. He had several bruises on his body. He was imbecile. He kept putting his boots on and then taking them off with no cause. He had dirty habits. Intemperance and a dissipated lifestyle were said to be the cause of his illness. He had a stroke 6 months ago.

**William Hinton.** This man's face was rather restless, unobservant and demented. He had threatened to murder his sister and others. He believed he had been robbed. He had hallucinations of sight. Intemperance was the cause of his illness. He had several attacks of cerebral irritation. On admission to the asylum he was in a very feeble state and he was permanently confined to bed. He could not understand anything said to him. He muttered incoherently. He had bedsores on his back and hips.

**John Hobbiss.** This man's face was wild, agitated and excited. He was in a feeble and reduced state. He was irrational. The cause of his illness was intemperance. He had been convicted at Stourbridge of travelling in a railway carriage without a ticket. He was sent to prison in default of paying a 48/- fine.

**John Hollerton.** This man's face was vacant and stolid. He was feeble and reduced. He was despondent and he showed a great resistance to speaking or moving. He stood for hours looking about himself. He was then pushed into a chair. He had meditated suicide by drowning and hanging. Poverty and domestic afflictions were the supposed cause of his insanity. He suffered a few epileptiform attacks after his admission to the asylum. He was deluded that people wished to kill him. He had hallucinations of hearing. He said that he heard voices abusing him. His GPI progressed swiftly. He was shaky in his walk. He was generally quiet and easily managed. He did a little work in the ward. He remained in a feeble demented and paralysed state. He still did a little work. He tripped on a stone in the airing court and fell. The next day he complained about pain in his ankle. He had broken his fibula. This was splinted and he recovered well. He now had a slight limp. However, he was quite well, but unchanged mentally. He remained the same. He was still weak minded. He worked carrying food around the wards. He was very silly and childish. This man wet his bed 2 or 3 times. It was found his urine had a high SG. He had diabetes. He was treated accordingly. He was now found to have a rectal abscess. He was confined to bed. He got bed-sores. He was evidently sinking. He suddenly got much worse. He had diabetes and tubercular pneumonia.

**Thomas James Holloway.** His face was somewhat prepossessing although at time he was vacant and demented. He was feeble and reduced. He was very restless. He had memory loss. He was deluded that he considered another person to be part of himself. That person was called Harry and he was constantly with him. He held conversations with him. Indeed he had enlisted in the army as Harry. His brother in law reported that in bed at night the patient often quarrelled with Harry. He threatened to punish Harry in various ways. He was sent to Fort Hill Military Asylum having been sentenced to 12 months imprisonment for insanity. He had been discharged from there. He was suicidal. About 12 months previously he had been employed in a racing stables and he had been kicked on the head by a horse. However the wound caused suggested that the damage was slight. He had been wild and dissipated in his habits. His previous treatment had been at Fort Hill Military Asylum. He was demented and suffering from GPI. He had hallucinations of sight and hearing. He was impaired confused and incoherent. He had no knowledge of his state and he could not collect or control his thoughts. His movements were irregular. When he was admitted to the asylum this man suffered Hemiplegia that affected his right side. His muscles of deglutination and respiration were much affected. It was feared that he would become asphyxiated. However he rallied. He could now make some limited use of his limbs. Exacerbation of his mental symptoms had occurred. He tended to cry without cause. He was continuously restless and continually scattering the bed-clothes. His memory, articulation and locomotion were all impaired.

**William House or Howes.** He had a wild, unsettled and puzzled face. He was restless and violent to those about him. He had attempted to bite his wife. He had also threatened to knock her brains out with the fire tongs. He had been epileptic for 2 or 3 years. His fits were at long intervals. He was suicidal. After admission to the asylum he was extremely restless, noisy and violent. He fell down steps in the airing court and hit the wall. He broke his right humerus in 2 places. The fracture was reduced with great difficulty. He was kept in bed, but he needed watching because he removed the dressings on his arm. The fracture mended reasonably. He now tore up his body and bed clothes. He was in a very weak mental state. He took no notice of anything. He talked incoherently to himself. He had a hemiplegic attack affecting his right side. He then had an attack of syncope.



**James Houseman.** This man had a stupid expression on his face. His manner was generally odd and flighty. He was unable to give an intelligible account of himself. He had been found wandering in Leeds. He believed he was going to fight Bluebeard for £150,000. His muscular system was flabby and rather tremulous. There was a large scar across his forehead. He had want of expression in his face. His GPI was evidently well advanced. He had all of the extravagant delusions common to GPI. He had suffered hemiplegia, but its affects were only temporary. He was sometimes noisy and restless. However he was not difficult to manage. His paralysis now progressed rapidly. He was now dirty in his habits and restless at night. There was very little change in this man. He had to be fed and he was now noisy and troublesome. He was now confined to bed. He had diarrhoea and bed-sores.

**William Hughes.** This man had been cheerful and industrious. He was suicidal. He had tried to drown himself. He was in a feeble state of health. He had a delusion that he would drown. He began to recover. He was Discharged Recovered.

**Henry Huntley.** This man's face was apprehensive and anxious. His eyes were suffused and his skin was hot. He was much depressed and he asserted that his soul was lost. He was frequently restless and excited. He had the delusion that he had burnt all his family. He had endeavoured to put himself on the fire. There was no family predisposition to insanity. He had a stroke in April affecting his left side. This was repeated since. His father was paralysed.

**Henry Husband (or Huband).** This man had a dull and demented face and he was in a weak and reduced state. His speech and movements were indicative of GPI. He had been violent to other people. He struck one man. He ran at a bench in the workhouse, knocked it over, and then claimed it had injured him. He also thought he might injure himself in some other way. He was suicidal. Intemperance was the cause of his illness. He was permanently confined to bed in the asylum. He was obstinate in taking his food. He had bed-sores on his back. His mind was now almost a blank.

**William Insell.** This man had a vacant and unobservant expression. He was somewhat feeble and reduced. He had a peculiarity of manner. His manner of speaking, and the way that he ate his food were indicative of insanity. There was a family predisposition to insanity, but sunstroke and poverty were contributory causes of his illness. He had suffered a 'coup de soleil' last autumn whilst mowing. He had become increasingly demented. He became extremely restless and destructive. His condition had deteriorated. He had become very emaciated. He had extensive sloughing of the skin on his back. He also had bed-sores.

**Francis Jencks.** This man was excited and very talkative. He spoke of his high position and rank. His condition was probably due to drink. He had previously been treated at this asylum. He was suicidal. He laughed continually without cause. He had several delusions. He spent the night flying with the Devil. The purpose was to find hen's nests to take the eggs. He claimed he owned large amounts of property and he promised to leave his Certifier some. He also said he had discovered the poison book that Palmer had been killed with. He claimed he had told this to the chemist who analysed the body. He stayed in this state. He sometime was a trifle improved. However he had a congested brain and his delusions typified GPI.

**John Jencks.** This man had a vacant face. He was restless. He had suffered a stroke and fever whilst in the army in India. He was incoherent in language. He wandered about. He was very irritable. He sat listlessly on a seat all day long. He was difficult to rouse. His GPI was well advanced. He had bed-sores and was obviously failing. He constantly picked at his bedclothes and twitched his anus about.

**Benjamin Jewkes.** He was suffering from brain disease. He was suicidal. He had attempted to cut his throat. He was very violent. He constantly purchased food and clothes he did not need. He had a General Functional Derangement. On admission to the asylum he was very restless and noisy at night. He had to be fed. His mind was almost gone. He suffered fainting fits. He had a heart condition. He had several Apoplectic attacks. He was paralysed on his left side including his face. He had Ptosis of his left eye. He was confined to bed. He had difficulty swallowing. He began to improve, but he then declined.

**William Johns.** His face was abstracted, confused and demented. He had a General Functional Disturbance. He had been going off mentally for about 6 years. This followed the death of his wife. This man was deluded that he had been left a property. His memory about events in the past was very defective. He remembered recent events. He had laid across the railway tracks at Worcester Station. After he was admitted to the asylum his physical state very much improved. However mentally he was unchanged. However, he apparently understood what was said to him. If he spoke it was in monosyllables. He became irritable and he occasionally struck other patients. He now suffered a severe attack of syncope. He never really recovered from this and he was permanently in bed. He then became extremely dirty in his habits.

**Gerrard (or Garau) Jones.** This man had been a patient at Powick Asylum previously. Paralysis was the cause of his illness. He was excitable. He constantly talked about money and claimed he would make his fortune in 3 months. He had very exalted delusions. He had a heart problem. His mind was weak and childish. He had numerous delusions of exaltations. His bodily health was reduced, but he claimed he was never so strong and well as this in his life. He was up daily and was somewhat improved. However he was still feeble and shaky. He ate well. He was now quiet and easily managed. He managed to do a little simple work in the ward. His paralysis progressed slowly. He was much demented. He then became much more feeble and paralysed. He now rolled about his room and he did not take his food well. He was now confined to bed because he was more feeble. He was restless and noisy and he would seldom answer a question. He made no improvement and he now continually talked to himself. He was still in bed, but moderately cheerful and he conversed a little. He was then up and sitting in the ward. He was then very lost in his mind. He then sat grinding his teeth. He was now sometimes noisy at night. He was again confined to bed. He took little notice of his surroundings. His health was failing. He was now critically ill. He looked pale and when he tried to get out of bed he fell back and expired.

**John Jones.** This man was reserved and industrious. He was epileptic. He was feeble but his health was moderate. His mind was much impaired. He mistook the name of people and things. He rarely articulated more than a word. He was often violent to the attendants. He got weaker and was confined to bed. His weak state meant that he often fell and bruised himself. His mind was quite gone and he

obstinately resisted being fed. He became weaker and more exhausted. His paralysis increased. He had difficulty swallowing and he was fed on fluids.

**Thomas Keiff (or Keep).** This man's face was shrewd and intelligent, but preoccupied and abstracted. His habits were dirty and indecent. The cause of his illness was a fractured skull 17 years ago although there had been recent domestic troubles. He was almost entirely confined to bed by extreme debility. He was thin and anaemic and he was unable to understand anything that was said to him. He could not feed himself. He passed his excretions unnoticed. He was frequently noisy and restless. He was moribund and only able to swallow fluids.

**Nathaniel Kimberlin.** Excessive drinking was the probable cause of this man's illness. He had been in the army until 6 years ago. He imagined himself the master of all sorts of handicraft. He constantly started new impracticable schemes. He laboured under the delusion that the Queen had offered him the hand of her daughter, but the dowry was not enough for him. Thousands were of no use to him, he wanted millions. His delusions changed and they were then more religious in nature. He had a heart condition and emphysema. His health improved and he was quiet and industrious in his habits. He was agitated and loquacious about religious subjects. His paralysis was improve. He then lost strength and his speech was thicker. He now had a cerebral congestion. He then suffered a maniacal attack that lasted several days. He was vacant and confused and his paralysis increased. He was now confined to bed. He was stubborn in taking his food. He also destroyed his bedding. He had bedsores and was becoming exhausted.

**Joseph Lake.** This man was unable to apply himself to any occupation. He fancied he could see various things under the bed and table in his room. He had lately been wandering about the county in a state of nudity. When asked why he was doing this it was because he was going to fell trees. He also walked about the house with a hatchet and spoke violently about his mother. He was flabby. His memory had failed and his pupils were unequal. He was scarcely able to speak. He shouted at the top of his voice and was violent when anyone went near him. He was tremulous and stuttering in speech. He suffered a hemiplegic attack. His right side was affected. However he soon recovered. He was restless and very confused. He had a slight cough and his breathing was rapid. He had acute bronchitis with pneumonia in his right lung. He was thinner and more demented. His chest symptoms worsened. He had dysprocea and Broncho-pneumonia.

**William Lamsdale.** This man had a wild, agitated and restless face. He was suffering from a cerebral functional derangement. He was in a very feeble and reduced state. His mania was very strange. He asked how long he had been returned from India (where he had been a soldier). He then pushed his face to the wall and talked to his Certifier. It was believed that he had a 'cup de soliel' whilst in India. It was thought this might be the cause of his insanity. He had been on Parish Relief for several weeks before he came to the asylum.

**Charles Laugher.** This man's face was vacant and unobservant. He was in a very feeble and low condition. He was tattooed with various emblematic figures. He had hypertrophy of the heart. His cardiac dullness was profound. He was imbecile, dirty and paralysed. He could not look after himself or feed himself. He was also epileptic. Poverty and intemperance were the cause of his insanity.

**Samuel Lightwood.** This man had received a good education. He had previously been treated at Birmingham Borough Asylum. He had suffered reverse in his business which was the supposed cause of his illness. He was suicidal. On admission he talked much about his musical and his other talent and his fortune. His mind was occupied by grand schemes and projects. He believed he possessed enormous wealth and power. He wandered about with no object and did not know what he was doing. He could not settle to do anything. He destroyed his wearing apparel. He was in a state of constant motion. He was inarticulate. He had paralysis of his bowels and bladder.

**John Loach.** This man was cheerful and industrious. The loss of his job was the cause of his insanity. He was in moderately good health. He had an idiotic laugh and was restless and childish. He did not sleep well and he got out of bed and wandered about. He often left the house to go and see imaginary people and things. On admission to the asylum he continued to be the same. He refused to eat. He had to be fed. He then began a slight improvement. He then declined.

**Charles Loynes.** He had been reserved and industrious. The cause was said to be anxiety about his work, although drink was also involved. He was in a low, feeble and reduced state. He had been melancholy and violent for several months. His general manner and conduct was entirely changed. On admission to the asylum he was stupid, wandering and confused in his ideas.

**Alexander Gordon Mainwaring.** Nothing was known of this man when he was committed to Colney Hatch Asylum in Middlesex. However his brother William Gordon was already in the same asylum. He was transferred to Powick Asylum. This man believed that he had been appointed to some high office by the Queen, but also by the Empress of the French. He thought of himself as very wealthy. He claimed he had been vaccinated so the poison would work out of him. He was very restless at night. He looked on pieces of paper as cheques. This man was in a moderate state of health. He had delusions of exaltation regarding his prospects and position. He stated that when at Colney Hatch Asylum he superintended and greatly improved the ward he was in. He talked about being on terms of intimacy with the Queen, the Prince of Wales and others in high positions. He devised schemes of a ridiculous and exaggerated character for the improvement of mankind in general. He suffered from pain in the abdomen. He gave little trouble and was quiet and contented. He had a slight paralytic attack that confined him to bed. He was now very vacant and confused. He was getting worse. He was suffering from catarrh and a derangement of his digestive system. He suffered from neuralgia in his left forearm. He got even more demented. However he was able to do a little simple work in his ward. He then got worse and he was confined to a single room. He refused to eat and he contracted pneumonia. He gradually became exhausted.

**Michael Maloney.** This man had a puzzled, unobservant and demented face. Destructive. He had severe dementia and GPI. His speech and understanding were impaired. The cause of his illness were false accusations of theft. There was a strong inherited trait in his family. He was constantly restless and he was noisy; singing and shouting incoherently. He had a hemiplegic attack affecting his left side. The effects of this seizure gradually passed off. He remained restless, dirty and destructive, abstracted. He was excited and irritable. He believed he was to receive large sums of money.

**James Meecham.** This man had been in Stafford Asylum for 6 months when he had his first attack. He had been married twice and his second wife died a year ago. He was deluded that he would soon come into possession of a large fortune and that he would become an MP. He promised to give a supper to all his friends and £100 towards building a chapel when this event happened. He wandered about when at work and he was continually singing, dancing, quarrelling and fighting with his fellow workmen. He had a bruised eye and leg. He continued to be reckless and excitable. He attempted to burst out of his room, but he was restrained by 2 or 3 attendants. He was put to bed and again confined. He began to talk quite rationally. However he was still full of delusions. His body condition was improved. He now began to go about quoting the Scriptures and being very religious. He was now quieter and well conducted, but still quite loquacious. . He was eminently satisfied with his treatment. He constantly thanked people for this. His bodily health was now good. He was now anxious to return to his family. However he tended to be irritable and ill-tempered about the subject of his leaving the asylum. He believed he was needlessly detained. He was sent on trial and the trial period was extended to 2 months. He was found not well enough to be discharged and he returned to the asylum. He was quiet, peaceable and satisfactory. He was also industrious in his habits. After 2 more months trial he was Discharged Recovered. About 2 months later this man was returned to the asylum. He was now morose. He had not attempted to find work. He claimed he had been out seeking work when he had never left the house. He had sharpened a knife and threatened to do for his old employer and the person with whom he lodged. He was thus considered dangerous. This patient complained of a strange confused feeling in his head. He said he was troubled by fearful dreams and that visions sometimes appeared to him. He now interspersed his conversations with religious quotations. He thanked the almighty. He gave little trouble and employed himself usefully. He was quiet and contented. He now receded considerably in the state of his mental condition. He had manifest hallucinations of sight. His memory was still weak. His mind was now much calmer. His hallucinations and delusions were not as prominent. He worked a little in the ward and gave no trouble. However he was more demented than previously. He was now deluded that people came to him to torment him. He was now heavy and drowsy. He complained of atonic dyspepsia. His stomach felt full long after he had eaten. He was still occasionally useful in the ward. His dyspepsia was now better. He was now able to do very little for himself. His paralysis now advanced. He was now unable to dress himself. He could no longer attend to his own wants. However, he was still able to be up daily. He was still full of delusions and he was occasionally restless and noisy. He still ate well. He now suffered from diarrhoea for some weeks. However he recovered after treatment. He still gave little trouble. He was becoming more feeble. He was lost to everything that went on around him as his paralysis again advanced. He now got worse and was confined to bed. He was given brandy and milk. His chest now gave problems and he was running a temperature. He again became more feeble.

**David Millward.** This man was feeble and reduced. He had a wild and reckless manner. He sang, shouted and laughed without cause. He suffered from lack of sleep and loss of memory. The cause of his illness was intemperance. He had been addicted to heavy smoking and drinking for several years. His mother had eccentric habits and of late she had epilepsy.

**Michael Morgan.** He was said to be intemperate, which was the apparent cause of his illness. He had lived a profligate life and had been a soldier in India. He was epileptic and he had muscular spasms. He had debility and his health was broken down. He was deluded that he was a General in the army and

that Lord Gough was his Captain. When he was admitted to the asylum he was restless, sleepless and wandering. He was confused in both his thoughts and actions.

**Thomas Mumford.** This man's face was vacant and demented. He was in a feeble and reduced state. He asserted that several things were facts, when they were not. He had wandered away from home. He ran up and down stairs for no purpose. He claimed he had epileptic seizures, but his wife insisted they were epileptiform. He was suicidal and he had concealed cutting implements under his pillow. Intemperance and pecuniary reverses were the supposed cause of his illness. He continued to be restless and destructive and his speech was incomprehensible.

**Samuel Nicholls.** There were no notes on this man.

**Thomas Oliver.** This man was from Worcester County Prison. He had a wild, unsettled and maniacal face. He was in an extremely feeble and exhausted state. He was suffering from a cerebral and general functional derangement. He had various delusions. The cause of his illness was probably disease of the brain.

**James Parsons.** This man had dissipated and intemperate habits, but less so of late. He had 2 paralytic attacks. He was then low, desponding and violent. His conduct was outrageous towards his friends. His muscles twitched. He was restless and he tended to wander about aimlessly. He was confused and incoherent. He complained of headaches and vertigo.

**Edwin Pennington.** The expression on this man's face was abstracted and vacant. He had scars from ulcers on his legs. He had been found wandering around his village and he had walked into the River Teme where it was 5 feet deep claiming he was fishing. He had also woken a neighbour at 2.00 am asking for his fishing rod. On his passage to the asylum he had tried to strip himself. He was excited, violent and threatening. It was thought that the cause of his illness was probably drink. After admission to the asylum he was occasionally very excited and violent. On several occasions he had assaulted ward attendants. He talked about the large amounts of work he had to do in his trade. He then had an epileptic fit which was followed within hours by another seizure. He now claimed he had millions in money, but he had been defrauded. He claimed he would buy the whole world. He had more epileptic fits in rapid succession. His scalp was now very hot. He then suffered a hemiplegic seizure. He sank into a semi-comatose state. His face on the right side was paralysed as was his right arm and leg. He then had difficulties in breathing and in swallowing. His face became livid and dusky.

**Henry Penny.** This man had a wild and excited expression on his face. He was idiotic, but it looked more like a case of brain disease. He had been convicted at Worcester of stealing wood. He was sentenced to a month, but he was sent to the asylum. He was in a very low state when he arrived at the asylum. He was difficult to feed. He had considerable cerebral congestion. There were also signs of pulmonary congestion. His respiration was much embarrassed. He was given stimulants.

**George Perkins.** This man's face was demented, but still observant. His manner was entirely changed by his illness. He constantly wanted to fight. He was sleepless and dirty in his habits. He had threatened to destroy himself. He had attempted to get out of a window. Epilepsy and a family predisposition were

the supposed cause of his illness. His brother and sister had both been insane. On admission to the asylum he was noisy, restless, wandering, violent and dirty in his habits. He constantly talked and muttered to himself. He said he could fight the world. He squared up to anyone near to him. His GPI progressed steadily. He was now quieter and not as violent. He muttered but nothing was understandable. He had 2 epileptiform attacks. These were almost fatal.

**William Phillips.** This man had been at Coney Hatch Lunatic Asylum (the Middlesex County Asylum) when he was transferred to Powick Asylum because his legal Settlement was in Worcestershire. He had been noisy and he tore up his bed clothes and his wearing apparel. He was noisy and confused and he could not give an account of himself, apart from the fact that he had been a fly-boatman. His speech was much affected. He was in feeble bodily health.

**Joseph Pingriff.** There were no notes on this man.

**Thomas Powell.** This man had a vacant and unoccupied expression on his face. He was enfeebled. He had entirely lost his memory. He was suicidal and the cause of his illness was unknown. It may have been intemperate habits. On admission to the asylum he was constantly in bed. He worsened and had a 'vegetative existence'.

**John Prior.** This man's face was demented, childish and unobservant. He was very excited, violent and dangerous. He believed that poison was put in his clothes. He had been treated for his illness in West Bromwich Workhouse. On admission to the asylum he was greatly agitated. He was unable to reply to questions. He had many strange diseased conditions. He had made no improvement. Because of his physical weakness he fell and bruised his face. He was then confined to bed permanently. His GPI rapidly progressed. He struggled to articulate a few words. He now ground his teeth. He had large bedsores. He also developed diarrhoea. He had crepitations when he breathed.

**Robert Pugh.** This man had an intelligent, but preoccupied face. He had not been able to attend to his work. He was restless and excited. A hereditary predisposition was the cause of his illness. His sister had been insane. On admission to the asylum he was quiet and reserved and he answered questions laconically. When he answered questions he never looked directly at the questioner. He had delusions of wealth and power. His GPI progressed rapidly and he could no longer understand anything said to him. He could no longer answer rationally. He had failed on several occasions to write a lucid letter to his wife. He appeared to have lost the ability to receive objective impressions. He was in a dreamy and unobservant state. He was now almost completely paralysed. He was helpless, but he still took his food well.

**Joseph Rann.** Excessive drinking was the supposed cause of this man's illness. This man had gone to shops and ordered goods he had no need for. His state bordered on delirium tremens. He was excited and eager and he was continually talking and muttering. He believed he had been left large sums of money that had been improperly withheld from him by relatives. He had some heart problems. After admission to the asylum he remained restless and generally in a poor state. He then lost flesh at a remarkable rate. He now showed signs of congestion of his brain. He also had chest problems. He was

given a good diet with stimulants. However he continued to sink. He was then more or less comatose. He died of Disease of the brain and GPI.

**Joseph Rivers.** This man's illness was caused by intemperate habits and epilepsy. His mother had been eccentric. He was suicidal. He could not apply himself to any mental activity. He was wild and restless in manner. He constantly moved about with no apparent cause. When reaping corn he simply removed the wheat ears and left the stems standing. At the police station he was singing and was very violent. On admission to the asylum he was in a good physical state. However he had bruises on several parts of his body. The expression on his face was dull and heavy. He was rather sullen and taciturn. He answered questions relatively intelligently. He was going on reasonably and did not give much trouble. He was moderately industrious. He was then unchanged. However his actions were slow. He was dull and unintelligent. He had epileptiform seizures. His paralysis was now well marked. His speech was very defective and his mind was impaired. He was now confined to bed. He was now in a helpless and prostrated state. He could do little for himself and he was sometimes difficult to feed. He remained in this state. He developed bed-sores. This man was gradually deteriorating. He was exhausted. He also lost flesh. He was restless and he picked at and tore his bed clothes. His habits were dirt and perverted. He got worse.

**Thomas Royal.** He had been sober and industrious. He had a seizure. His mental incapacity was put down to disease of his brain. He was incapable of looking after himself. He was sleepless at night. He had difficulties in talking and moving about. Any remarks he managed were childish and unconnected.

**Edward Morris Sayce.** He was confused, wandering and restless. He could not give any account of himself. He had delusions about his strength, his position in life, resources and other personal matters. He had suffered 2 paralytic seizures. He was in a feeble, but moderate state.

**Joseph Sheldon.** This man had attacks over several years, but they got worse. The cause was a gun-shot wound and a loss of money. He was violent and excitable. He was filthy in his habits and he used very bad language. He had destroyed things in the house and run after his son with a knife. He was very feeble and reduced. Some of his toes were raised in bullae. He had the scars of old sores on his legs. Both tibiae were thickened and below his right knee there was a small sinus leading down to the bone. His pupils were unequal. His GPI was far advanced. He was demented and fatuous. He tore the bedclothes and was extremely restless. He passed his urine and faeces involuntarily. His habits remained depraved. He had to be fed and dressed. He turned his bed upside down and he replied with a drawling 'yes' in answer to any question he was asked. He ground his teeth. He also laughed aloud and was very noisy. He was made to get up for 4 to 5 hours a day. He was gradually failing and was confined to bed. He was extremely paralysed and he had pulmonary congestion. He had bed-sores and quickly lost flesh.

**Michael Sinnett.** This man's face was vacant and passionless. A fall that damaged his head was the supposed cause. He had false hallucinations and was demented. He had destroyed his clothes. He had a heart condition. He had no control over his limbs. He became more helpless and paralysed. He was constantly in bed. He was still dirty, noisy and destructive.

**John Skinner.** There were no notes on this man.



**John Snipe.** Drink and paralytic seizures were the cause of this man's illness. He was said to be out of work and epileptic. He was also suicidal. He believed he was away from home when he was there. He also believed that he had been injured by a tree falling on him. He failed to recognise his friends. He also failed to react to the calls of nature. He had tried to get a knife in order to stab his father in law. He had also tried to jump into a pool of water. On admission to the asylum it was found a skin eruption all over his body. His bodily condition now improved. He walked in a very strange leaping fashion. He had a delusion that his wife was living in a cottage close to the asylum. He said he could see her from the ward windows. He greatly exaggerated his strength and he claimed he was perfectly well. He also believed he could walk almost any distance. He remained in this feeble and paralysed state. He was demented and deluded. However, he was easily managed. He now got more feeble and wandering. He talked in a childish manner. He required a good deal of attention. He was able to do a little ward work, but his condition was getting worse. However the progress of his paralysis was stationary. His mental state was still very weak. He then appeared a little improved and more cheerful. His paralysis was no worse and his appetite was improved. He went on in this way. He remained confused, vacant and dull. However, he was quite industrious and well behaved. He then started to work on the farm, but he quickly had a problem with his leg that prevented him working there. He continued to be simple and weak minded. He could sometimes converse, but then he was incoherent and absurd. His physical health was still good. He was quiet and civil and he managed to work outside. Mentally he was still very weak. If asked a question he simply repeated the question. He continued in the same demented state. He contracted bronchitis that confined him to bed. He continued in this simple and childish state, He worked in the ward, but he began to drag his right leg. This man remained in the asylum for over 21 years before he died there in December 1892.

**Henry Spencer.** This man had a vacant and unobservant face. It was semi-idiotic. He was in a feeble and reduced state. His manner was incoherent. He claimed he was digging the foundation for his own house. He was both suicidal and epileptic. A previous bodily illness was said to be the cause of this mental illness. He had suffered from typhus fever a year ago. He had never been well since.

**John Spilsbury.** This man's illness was supposedly caused by a loss of property. He was thought suicidal. He had a loss of memory, but he thought he was ruined. He was very morose. He had a wild appearance and he had difficulty answering questions. He was very violent. He attacked any person who came close to him. He had attempted to ram his head onto the fire. He had also threatened to destroy himself. This man's heart was feeble. His nose, arms and legs were swollen and bruised. He was in a very low and depressed state. He refused to eat and he had continual constipation. He was given purgatives to resolve this problem. If questioned his eyes became glassy and his face flushed. He began to sink to a state of apathy and he was almost in a coma. He was fearful and he constantly cried out. He gradually sank.

**Edward Spooner.** The cause of this man's illness was anxiety about his wife, who had absconded with his brother. He was unable to apply himself to any mental occupation. He had lost his memory. He had exalted delusions. This man believed he had been left £100 by someone. He wanted to do everyone some good. He offered to take people on trips. He had threatened to cut the throats of several inmates of the workhouse. His ideas were confused and he had exalted delusions. He had heart problems. He

had a slight cough and exaggerated breathing. After admission to the asylum his appearance improved. He was quiet, tractable and he ate and slept well. He was now cheerful and well conducted. He wanted to do everyone some good. He then began to fail. He had difficulty in walking and he was very confused. His GPI progressed. He was now unable to attend to his own wants. He was now chiefly confined to bed. He had to be attended like a child. He suffered from boils. He passed his evacuations under him. He had bed-sores.

**James Starr.** There were no notes on this man.

**Frederick Stockhall.** This man looked self-satisfied and cunning. He was feeble and reduced. He met his Certifier in the street and started talking with great volubility. He clearly did not know what he was saying. His wife said she was in great bodily fear of him. She said he had threatened her life. A previous mental illness was the cause of this attack. He was discharged because his Medical Certificate was invalid. He was readmitted to the asylum 3 days later. The Certifier had found this patient in a state of acute mania accompanied by great excitement and persistent delusions. He was restless, talkative and violent. He required constant attendance to prevent him from injuring himself and others. He had bed-sores and he was noisy and he rolled about his room.

**Thomas Stothard.** This man was said to be intemperate in his use of tobacco. He had received a severe blow on the head from a bar of iron. He was wounded on the face and chin. His thoughts were confused and he was irrational. He walked about without purpose especially at night. He committed acts of mischief. He mistook the identity of people and called them by the wrong names. He twitched and was silly and vacant.

**James Sutton.** This man had a quiet unobservant face. He believed he owned a large number of horses and that he was owed large sums of money. He went into the street naked. He had threatened to stab his wife and he had attempted to cut his own throat on several occasions. Previously he had been steady in his habits. His GPI was progressing steadily. He was restless and he frequently stripped off his clothes. He passed his motions unnoticed.

**Thomas Taylor.** Excessive drinking was presumed to be the cause of this illness. He had apparently been on bad terms with his wife. He believed he had plenty of money. However he also believed he had been robbed of his money. He was cruel to his wife who he accused of infidelity. He was suicidal. He was excited and restless. He was suffering from a cerebral and general functional derangement. He was still deluded about his wife being unfaithful. His heart was feeble and he had emphysema. He was confined to bed, but he would not keep covered up. He got up and wandered about his room. His face was dull and unintelligent. His paralysis was progressing. He now suffered epileptiform seizures. He was feeble and his speech was virtually unintelligible. He had bed-sores on his back. He got emaciated.

**William Taylor.** This man had a dull, vacant and heavy face. He was feeble and reduced. He answered questions incorrectly. His memory was faulty. He could not remember anything. He was thought suicidal. The cause of this attack was religious fanaticism. He had been a man of very temperate habits. Whilst in the asylum his habits were vacant and stupid. He knew nothing of the people around him and furthermore he was not interested in them. His speech was still indistinct. He was Discharged Relieved.

(This probably meant that someone offered to take him from the asylum who would look after him). However within nine months this man was recommitted to the asylum. He arrived from Worcester County Prison where he had been serving a sentence. He now had melancholia with excitement and violence. The cause given for his insanity was his wife's infidelity and a blow to his head. He was sent to prison from Halesowen for wilful damage and a failure to pay sureties to keep the peace. His sentence was 21 days with hard labour. On readmission to Powick Asylum his condition varied considerably. Sometimes he was cheerful and he worked about the ward, but at other times he was excited, restless and noisy. He was then in a very melancholy state. He would not speak and he refused his food. He also refused to keep in bed. He then had several epileptiform attacks. These lasted for about 4 hours. They left him very stubborn about his food. He was fed on beef-tea and stimulants. He was then much troubled with diarrhoea. He was given medicine and his condition improved. He was restless at night. He was dirty and perverted in his habits. His condition worsened and he was again confined to bed.

**James Terrill.** This man came from Bromyard in Herefordshire. He had been quiet and industrious. Loss of property and reverses in his business were the supposed cause of his illness. He had been treated at home. He began to assault and bite people. He had walked into the road naked. He had burned furniture and been destructive. He believed he was possessed of much property, which his relations had stolen from him. He claimed that he had a large sum of money buried in a field. When he was admitted to the asylum he was very excited. He was now violent. There was much twitching of his body.

**Thomas Turberville.** The cause of this man's illness was presumed to be a family predisposition. He was violent in his conduct. He believed he was an Agent for Lord Coventry employed to overlook the tenants. He believed he was to marry a lady of property. He had very exalted ideas about his property ownership and social position. He was in fair health. He had numerous delusions of an exalted nature regarding property and his social status. There was no improvement in his state. On admission to the asylum he proved restless, stubborn, dirty and perverted in his habits. He refused to eat and was sleepless. He was given a sedative at night. He was confined to bed with erythema with a rash covering his entire body. This responded to treatment and he was able to sleep. He now constantly spat as he walked round the ward or when he was in his room. He improved somewhat but he was still thought depraved. He now got more stupid and demented. His paralysis was now well marked. He was destructive, dirty in his habits and constantly wetting himself. He rubbed urine on his hands. He now put on weight. He then had a number of attacks of a violent character. These continued unabated for several days and nights. These ceased, but he now vomited after food. He was unable to keep food in his stomach for long. . He then had severe convulsions.

**John Wall.** This man's face was stolid and dissipated. He talked about sleeping in Jesus Christ's bed and he had threatened to kill someone. He had threatened to kill his wife and strangle himself. He was in the habit of running from one place to another saying that he was afraid to remain. He had been struck by lightning two years previously. He was drunken and dissipated in his habits. He had a vicious temperament. He had married 12 months ago. Since then he had ill-treated his wife for which he had undergone several short prison terms.

**Josiah Ward.** There were no notes on this man.

**Thomas Warden.** Suspicions about his wife were the cause of this man's illness. He had lost all recollection of things that happened recently. He expressed great dislike of his children. He followed his wife about saying he would kill her. He was very violent and restless at night. He had adult and vacant expression on his face. His pupils were unequal. He was very quiet and inactive and his memory was defective. His ideas were confused. He denied statements he had previously made. He now said he had always been on good terms with his wife and that he had never shown any violence towards her or his children. He gave little trouble and was tractable. . He was moderately industrious. He was vacant and demented and he forgot the simplest things that he had known a few minutes before. He then became a little brighter. He then worked with the shoemakers where he was quiet, contented and easily managed. However his mental state was still weak and impaired. He was now in fair physical health. He was able to work daily, but his paralytic symptoms were well marked. He was now quiet and contented. He became somewhat brighter and he was contented and industrious. He still worked with the shoemakers. He continued unchanged. He had dyspepsia and was confined to the ward. He recovered. He had another dyspeptic attack. His complexion was now dusky. He was temporarily away from the shoemaker's shop. He continued in the same state. He was dull and stolid and at times he manifested obscure symptoms of a cerebral disease. He still worked each day with the shoemakers. He required a great deal of looking after in relation to this work. Because his memory was very defective he frequently lost his tools. He was civil and he answered when spoken to. He used as few words as possible. He seldom spoke to the men close to him. He was quiet and harmless. He continued to go to the shoe maker's shop when he was not able to work. He appeared oblivious to what was going on around him. He was becoming more demented. He was then incapable of even the simplest work. He suffered hemiplegia affecting his right side. This attack reduced his strength and he was now confined to bed. However his paralysis did lessen somewhat. He paid no attention to passing events. He got worse and it was predicted he would die. He now passed his urine under him. He had bed-sores.

**George Webster.** This man's face was frank, open, cheerful and intelligent. He said that he would have his wife rechristened in the names of Prince Albert and Queen Victoria. Then he believed all his children would be members of the Royal Family. He often wandered from the house in search of imaginary people. He filled his pockets with stones and cinders. He slept very little. His illness was said to be caused by working in a hot brick-kiln. On admission to the asylum he was still excited. He now destroyed his clothing. However, he was not noisy or troublesome. He was suffering from acute dementia. He made very odd requests, but he was difficult to understand. He was unable to occupy himself. He had hemiplegia on his left side. He came out of the effects within 2 days. He then entered a state of coma when he breathed stertorously. He was treated with a stimulating enemata. This lessened his paralysis. He now came out of his coma. He could now articulate a few words. He took his food well. Although he was initially slow in his movements he then improved. He was now very industrious. His mind got stronger. He complained of being constipated. Every day he asked for a Hymnal and a Prayer Book. He was depressed about the troubles of the world. He improved considerably. His periods of depression got less. He was Discharged recovered. He returned to the asylum about two years later. His face was much demented. He was sleepless and he wandered about all night praying and talking. He was suicidal. His previous attack was the supposed cause. There was also a predisposition to insanity in his family. He remained restless and irritable after his readmission to the asylum. He had no control over his own ideas. However he then greatly improved and he became quieter and more rational. However, his memory was bad. However, he then relapsed. He was then very paralysed. His powers of speech and

movement were uncertain. He had urine retention. He improved and he was again excited and restless. He was confined to bed. He then had several epileptic seizures and these recurred. He was then in a deep coma.

**Henry Whitwell.** This man was in feeble condition and he was very tremulous. Excessive smoking, drinking and a family predisposition were the supposed cause of his illness. He had been in a low and depressed state for some time and he then got worse. He appeared to be in great distress of mind. He took no notice of anyone. He simply stared wildly and vacantly about him. He would not answer enquiries. Occasionally he raved and was unmanageable. He destroyed things and tore his clothes into shreds. He then suffered continual convulsive seizures. His condition got worse every day.

**William Whoods.** This man was originally sent to Gloucester County Lunatic Asylum. He was probably suicidal. He would not eat and was thought to need constant watching. This was because he was in a wandering and excited state. On admission to Powick Asylum he was found to be suffering from advanced GPI. His tongue was tremulous. His pupils were unequal. His memory was defective. He claimed he had just come from home. He was confused and he laboured under many delusions. He progressed relatively well once he was in the asylum. He gave little trouble. He became more paralysed and then he had some epileptiform seizures. These left him more paralysed. He remained in a stupid and prostrated state.

**William Willett (or Willetts).** The cause of this man's illness was said to be sunstroke. He was rambling in his conversation. He asserted facts and then immediately denied them. If questioned he was lost and confused. He claimed that he had worked at places that did not exist. He also claimed that his child was upstairs in bed, when in fact his infant had been dead for many months. His wife stated that he was quite changed in his manner of late. On admission to the asylum it appeared that this man's digestion was impaired. His face was flushed and he had an unintelligent expression on his face. In the asylum he was little changed. He was unsettled at night and he got up and walked about. Although he was contented and quiet he did complain of pains in his head. He now contracted bronchitis. He was now getting more feeble. He was very confused and his memory was all but gone. His bodily health had improved, but mentally he was little changed. He was now in a feeble and paralysed state. He was childish and he claimed he had come to the asylum that morning on a short visit and that he would soon leave. His mind remained just as impaired. He could now not find his way to his own bed. He was now very demented and unfit to undertake any occupation in the asylum. He now suffered from acne rosacea on his face. This condition persisted. He was now quiet and contented and he had a good appetite. He was in the same confused and demented state. However, his paralysis was not progressing. He remained much the same. He had acne spots on his face. There was no mental alteration. He did a little work in the hair shop. He had been moved between wards. He was now physically in fairly good health. He now had occasional asthma attacks. He took his food well and gave little trouble. However he was still very lost and demented. He was still in a lost vacant condition. He now could not occupy his mind in any way. He had suffered several attacks of bronchitis. He was very lethargic and unable to do anything to occupy himself. In the summer he sat in the airing court all day doing nothing. Then in winter he was not ill with bronchitis as severely as he had done. He now claimed he had come to the asylum on the day before yesterday. He continued in exactly the same state. His asthma was also now better. His memory was now completely gone. He still claimed he had only been in the asylum for 2 days. His bodily health was quite good but mentally he was unchanged. He now said it was 4 days since

his arrival, but then it was 3 days. His bronchitis now recurred. This complaint disappeared in the summer months. Later, in the winter he was in bed with bronchitis again. He remained the same and was not fit for any physical exertion. He suffered from dysprocea and his chest sounds were not healthy. This complaint then kept him in bed. He was treated with turpentine stupes. He got worse and he was dull and heavy. He was given brandy every 4 hours. He was then unconscious and then comatose. This man was in the asylum for over 15 years. He died there in August 1886.

**John Williams.** He was melancholic and quarrelsome. He had been anxious and unable to work. The cause of his illness was said to be intemperance. He imagined he had been travelling over different parts of the country. He was bruised and on admission to the asylum he was very reduced. He had to be fed He had been cheerful and industrious.

**Joseph Williams.** This man had co-habited with a woman for 20 years and she had borne 5 children in that time. He had delusions. He believed that angels were always watching him intending to shoot him. He constantly talked and prayed. He told his Certifier that he must be swift over his prayers because he had to say 1,400 before night. He always thought someone was going to do ill to him. On the night prior to his admission to the asylum he had wandered away from home and he could then not find his way back. He then lay down on top of a boiler to sleep. However, during his sleep he fell off and bruised himself very badly on his legs. On several occasions he got giddy and fell to the ground. He then badly cut his head. This wound failed to heal. His eye-lid and forehead became oedematous. However, he recovered and he was no longer giddy. However, he was still feeble and shaky. He continued to be up daily. He then suffered another paralytic attack. He was then confined to bed in a feeble and helpless state. . He now had several convulsive seizures. His condition worsened and he had more epileptiform attacks every few days. He had bed-sores.

**Thomas Williams.** Epilepsy and intemperance were the cause of this man's illness. He was violent. He was haggard in appearance. He had scars from mustard patches on his legs. His wrist was abraded and swollen. There were marks from a cord and numerous bruises on his body. He was extremely agitated. If he was approached or was touched he kicked out and tried to get away. His facial expression was wild and staring. His pupils were widely dilated. He was very restless and he could not stay still for a moment. He was put to bed and sedated with chloral. He was now quieter and did not appear as frightened. He allowed himself to be examined by the AMO. He could only get out a very disjointed sentence. He could now be coaxed to eat. He then improved and was able to be out of bed. His speech improved. He complained of confused feelings in his head and a loss of memory. He was now quiet and tractable. He now worked in the blacksmith's shop. He was quiet and industrious there. He had suffered no fits since he was admitted to the asylum. He was getting on moderately well. He continued to work with the smiths. His wife now asked that he be allowed out on trial, which was agreed. Six days later he returned to the asylum. He looked wild and haggard. He was now hardly able to articulate at all and his gait was shaky. After a few weeks he again settled. He was gradually getting stronger. He was now working in the engine house. He was shaky and his speech was defective. He was then unable to work because his paralysis and mental state worsened. Mentally he was now childish and confused. He now suffered from cerebral congestion. He was up daily, but he was vacant and tottery. He then had several convulsive attacks. He was confined to a single room where he sometimes rolled about the floor. He also tore his

bedding. He was unable to attend to his own wants. He gradually got worse and he was stupid and restless. He was very dirty in his habits. His convulsions continued. They were severe.

**David Wilson or Gethin David.** This man was epileptic. Restlessness and several delusions indicated his insanity. It appeared he was sentenced to four months in prison with hard labour for stealing latches. He was reduced and he had bed-sores on his sacrum. He gesticulated a great deal and he was under the impression that God had given him permission to build all the houses in the world. He was restless by day and night. He was inclined to be destructive and to have dirty habits. He now had large boils on his thighs. He was ravenous when he ate. He then developed an abscess on his jaw. This was opened and drained. His condition and his behaviour now improved. His boils had almost disappeared and he was more collected and coherent. He now made himself useful in the ward. He was moved to work in the carpenter's shop. However his mind was still much impaired. His memory was also defective. He now became even more vacant and deluded. He talked to himself a great deal and he wandered about with no object in mind. He was then drowsy and demented all day and he had an epileptic fit. He was left in a low prostrated condition. He was given brandy. He now had several epileptiform attacks. He was very tremulous. He became more feeble and suffered convulsive attacks. He was generally restless and excited. He now had large bed-sores and he suffered from diarrhoea. . He was fed a slop diet.

**Richard Wood.** He was a man of quiet and sober habits, but he suffered from epilepsy. He was confused and incoherent. His memory was much impaired. He claimed that he had been robbed of everything he possessed. He also thought someone intended to murder him. He was restless and irritable and he could not trust anyone when he was committed to the asylum. He was thought to be in good health and he was Discharged Recovered. However, he was readmitted to the asylum having been released on trial. Sometime after his discharge he had become violent and he was outrageous in his behaviour. He was removed to the workhouse where his symptoms were so severe he was sent to the asylum. He talked nonsense and his ideas were illogical. He had attacks of violent excitement. He did not sleep and he was again outrageous in his conduct. He had to be restrained for his own safety. On readmission to the asylum he was confused and stupid. He could not express his ideas or comprehend what was said to him. His memory was weak, particularly regarding names.

**William Woolridge.** There were no notes on this man.

**Henry Yarnold.** This man had been cheerful and industrious. Intemperance was the supposed cause of his illness. He had Cerebral and functional derangement. He had an excited and wild face. He fancied he was possessed of a large fortune, but he had been robbed. He had suspicions about his neighbours. He was at times violent and he needed constant attention. On admission he was in an excited and restless state and he was violent to others. He still had delusions about his wealth and about his neighbours. At night he was very noisy and destructive. He was wet and dirty in his habits. He had diarrhoea that lasted about a week. He improved, but he then deteriorated.

**Samuel Yarnold.** He had a heavy, apathetic and unobservant face. He was in a very restless and low state and he needed constantly watching. He had constantly tried to jump from the window. His memory and understanding were affected. He had been active and temperate and there was no family predisposition to insanity. He remained restless, wandering and stupid. He understood little of what was

said to him. He had ulcers on his legs. His GPI then progressed rapidly. He had great difficulty in swallowing.

**Thomas Sheward York.** This man's face was cheerful, restless, but considerably demented. He was suffering from asthma and cerebral irritation. He was violent and unmanageable. He wandered about and did not sleep. He did not eat. He also threatened to cut his own throat. The cause was said to be intemperance. On admission to the asylum he was very restless. He accumulated a considerable amount of articles about his person. He was constantly talking about his plans and purchases. He was still deluded and he had exaggerated ideas about his own powers. He picked up pieces of stone, which he claimed had been sent from heaven. He claimed his memory had returned to him very powerfully, so that he knew everything and he recollect everything. He said that he had been making plans since his infancy. His physical health improved, but his GOI progressed rapidly. He could no longer comprehend or articulate as well as he had. He became much worse and was entirely confined to bed. He suffered from diarrhoea and his lungs became congested.