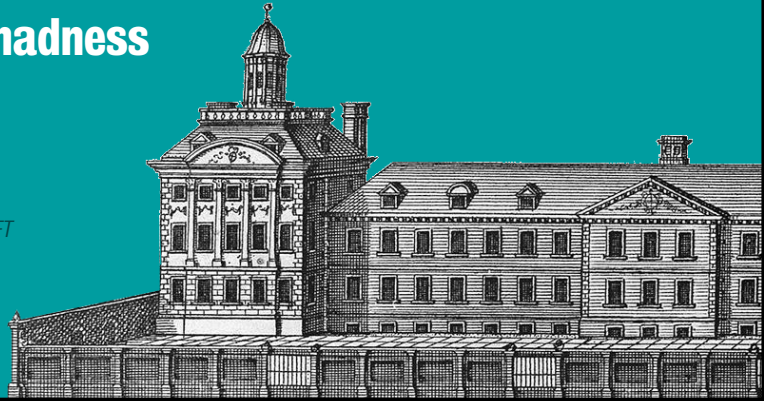


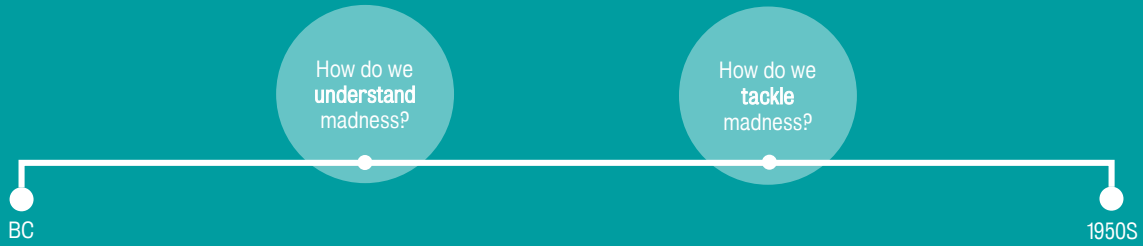
Topic in Action 1.1:
A brief history of madness

Dr Frank Holloway
Emeritus Consultant Psychiatrist SLaM NHSFT



Part 1

Introduction



Best-**documented** country
in regards of health care

Peripheral prior to 1600s



Medicine



Mental disorder



Professional expertise

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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Navigation

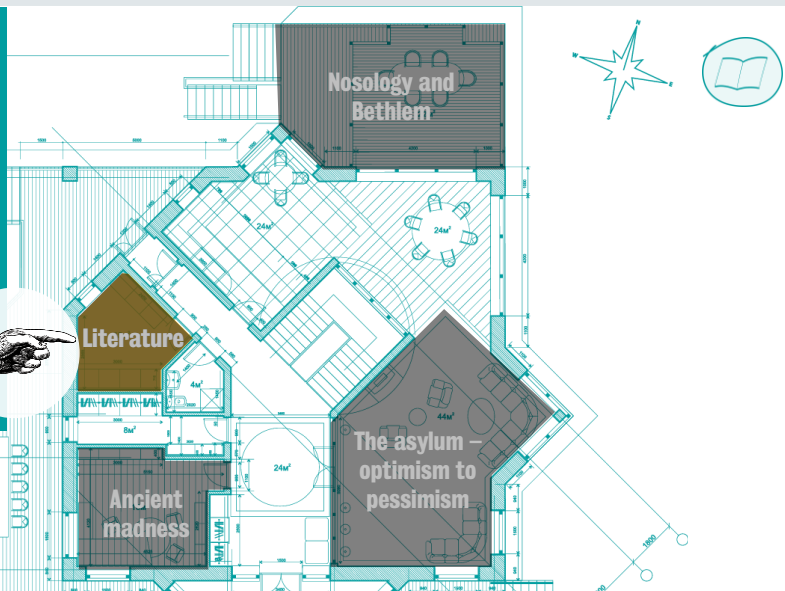
This topic consists of four sections.

As you navigate through these sections you will learn more about 'madness' and its continued presence throughout time.

The first section will give an overview of various books written on the subject of "madness"; from general histories to those about specific institutions, such as Bethlem.

Note: These books are not being prescribed as required reading.

We start with Literature.



Click on the highlighted section "**Literature**" to continue

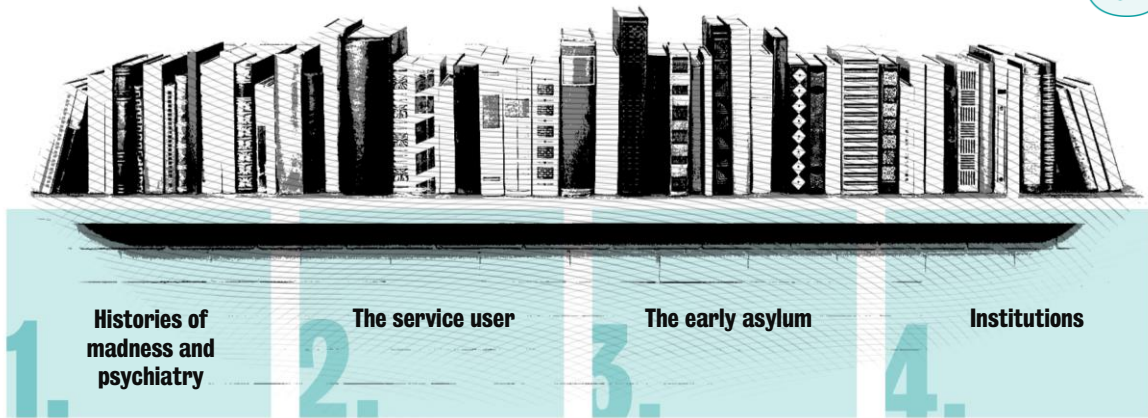
Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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Literature (1)

This section consists of four parts:



Click "Next" to continue

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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Literature (2)

1. Histories of madness and psychiatry

2. The voice of the service user

3. The early asylum

4. Histories of institutions



History of Medicine
Bynum and Porter

Madness in Civilization
Andrew Scull
(Sociologist)

Healing the Mind
Michael H. Stone
(Psychiatrist)

A History of Psychiatry
Edward Shorter
(Historian)



Bynum & Porter (1987); Scull (2015); Shorter & Marshall (1997); Stone (1997)

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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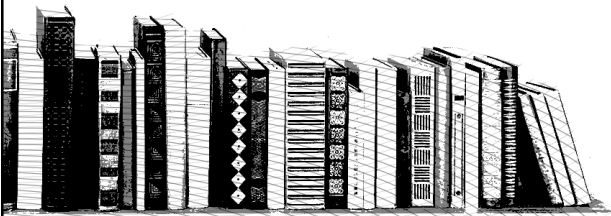
Literature (3)

1. Histories of madness and psychiatry

2. The voice of the service user

3. The early asylum

4. Histories of institutions



Mind-Forg'd Manacles
Roy Porter
 (Social historian)

The Faber Book of Madness
Roy Porter
 (Social historian)



Porter (1987, 1991)

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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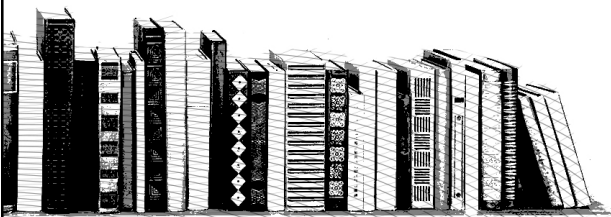
Literature (4)

1. Histories of madness and psychiatry

2. The voice of the service user

3. The early asylum

4. Histories of institutions

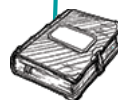


Managing the mind
Michael Donnelly

Museums of Madness
Andrew Scull
 (Sociologist)

George III and the
 Mad-Business
**Ida Macalpine &
 Richard Hunter**

The Trade in Lunacy
Parry-Jones



Donnelly (1983); Macalpine & Hunter (1970); Parry-Jones (2013); Scull (1979)

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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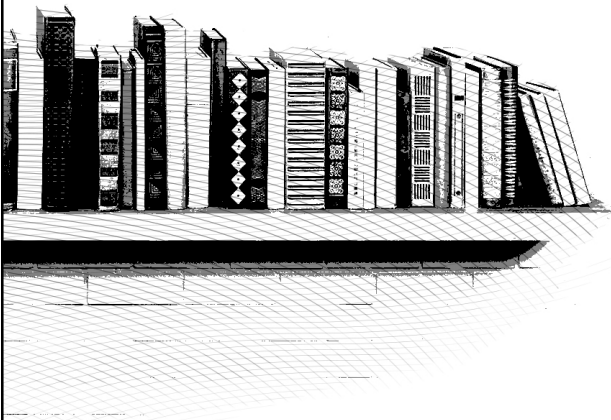
Literature (5)

1. Histories of madness and psychiatry

2. The voice of the service user

3. The early asylum

4. Histories of institutions



Bedlam
Catharine Arnold

The Retreat
Samuel Tuke

150 Years of British
Psychiatry 1841 - 1991
Hugh Freeman & German
E. Berrios

150 Years of British
Psychiatry
Volume II The Aftermath
Hugh Freeman &
German E. Berrios

Arnold (2008); Berrios & Freeman (1991); Crammer (1996); Tuke (1964)

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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Literature (6)



Problems

- Facts are difficult to establish
- **Ideas:** Complex and open to interpretation
- **Ideologies:** Bias that underlies historical accounts
- **Presentism:** Looking at the past without context
- **The Whig interpretation of history:** Triumphant progress from the ignorance of the past
- **Elitism:** We often only hear their voice

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

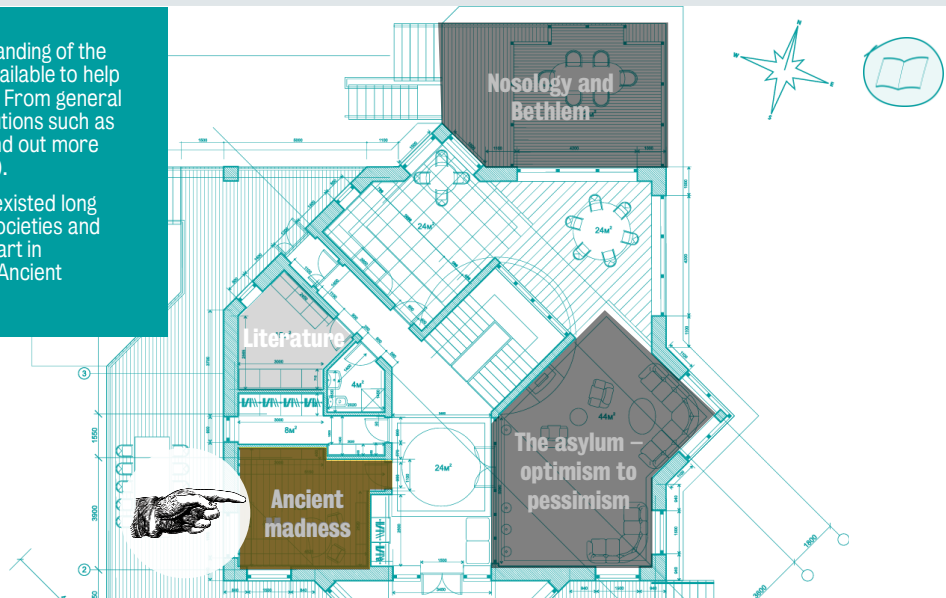
Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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Navigation

You now have an understanding of the vast array of literature available to help you understand madness. From general histories to specific institutions such as Bethlem (which you will find out more about later in this module).

The concept of madness existed long before our modern-day societies and has played an influential part in civilisation as far back as Ancient Greece.



Click on the highlighted section "Ancient madness" to continue

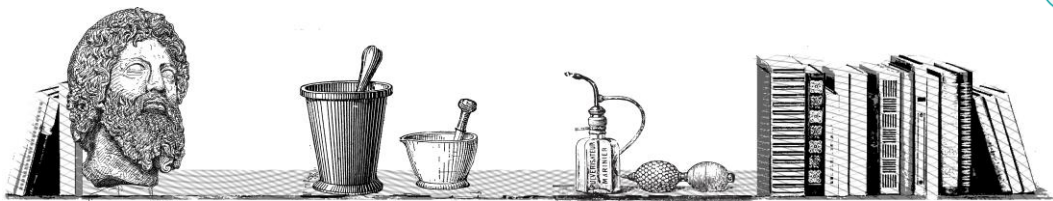
Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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Ancient madness (1)

This section consists of four parts:



1. Spiritual

2. Hippocratic medicine

3. Humoralism

4. Philosophy and psychology

Click "Next" to continue

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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Ancient madness (2)

1. Spiritual

2. Hippocratic medicine

3. Humoralism

4. Philosophy & psychology

Theories of the time

King Saul

"The spirit of the Lord had forsaken Saul, and at times an evil spirit from the lord would seize him suddenly"

(Samuel 16:14)

"David would take his harp and play on it, so that Saul found relief: he recovered and the evil spirit left him alone"

(Samuel 16:23)

Is this a description of bipolar disorder?

(Stein 2011)

Causation
Spiritual

Treatment
Psychological

Asclepius

Madness in the **sacred**

Early **Greek** thought

Asclepius

Temples for **healing** through
ritual and sacrifice

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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Ancient madness (3)

1. Spiritual

2. Hippocratic medicine

3. Humoralism

4. Philosophy & psychology

Theories of the time

Hippocrates

The Hippocratic Corpus

A collection of 60 early Ancient Greek medical works

"... from the brain, and from the brain only, arise our pleasures, joys... as well as our sorrows, pain, grief and tears. It is the same organ that makes us mad or delirious, inspires us with dread and fear, brings sleeplessness...and aimless anxiety"

Mania

Paranoia

Hysteria

Melancholia

Based on **humours...**

...Imbalance in humours = **Disease and disorders**

Phlegm

Blood

Yellow bile

Black bile

Indifference
(Phlegmatic)

Passion
(Sanguine)

Anger
(Choleric)

Sadness
(Melancholic)

Too much **yellow bile**

Too much **black bile**

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

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Ancient madness (4)

1. Spiritual	2. Hippocratic medicine	3. Humoralism	4. Philosophy & psychology	Theories of the time
--------------	-------------------------	---------------	----------------------------	----------------------

The diagram illustrates the four theories of ancient madness and their historical influence. On the left, a Vitruvian Man figure is shown with four teal boxes representing the theories: Physical explanation, Physical treatments, Restore the balance of the humours, and Blood-letting, enemas, vomiting, starvation. On the right, a vertical timeline shows the historical influence of these theories, with a teal box at the top stating 'Provided the dominant explanatory framework'. The timeline includes Greek, Roman, Islamic tradition, and Early modern periods.

Theories of the time:

1. Spiritual
2. Hippocratic medicine
3. Humoralism
4. Philosophy & psychology

Theories of the time:

- Physical explanation
- Physical treatments
- Restore the balance of the humours
- Blood-letting, enemas, vomiting, starvation

Provided the dominant explanatory framework

Historical influence:

- Greek
- Roman
- Islamic tradition
- Early modern



Ancient madness (6)

1. Spiritual

2. Hippocratic medicine

3. Humoralism

4. Philosophy & psychology

Theories of the time **Plato (427 – 347 BC)**

“People whose psychological constitution is warped should be put to death”

(Republic Book III 410)

Celsus (25BC – 50AD)

“If it is the mind that deceives the madman, he is best treated by torture, fetters or flogging”

However, he supported psychological treatments for melancholy

- soft music
- warm baths

“His attendants announced pretended legacies to him, to relieve his anxieties, until he recovered his reason”

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

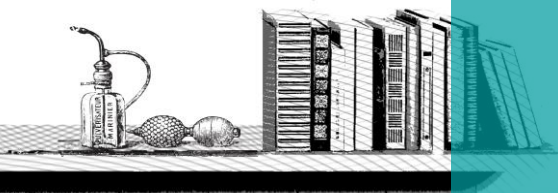
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Ancient madness (7)

Madness in the ancient world

Three broad explanations:

- a disorder of the brain
- a reaction to circumstances, moral weakness or failing
- spiritual or demonic possession



Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

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Before we move on, it is important to understand the role that the Islamic world played in our understanding of earlier civilisations, and how it influenced the institutions of the western world

Click on the "Next" button to explore these two topics.

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

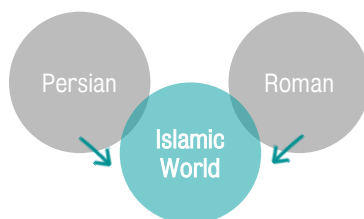
Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness'

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The Islamic world (2)

A successor to Greek and Roman civilisation

Hospitals founded called Bimaristans



Source of most of our knowledge of Greek and Roman texts

Provided the model for early institutions for the vulnerable

Institutions were copied by the West



Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

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Moving west

St Dymphna and “the wisdom of Geel”

7th
century Irish Princess

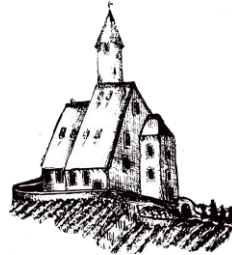
Fled to Geel (Belgium)



Murdered by her **mentally ill** father



Became **patron saint** for
people with **mental disorders**



Those with mental disorders brought to
the **Church of St Dymphna** for **healing**

Many would stay in
homes in the
surrounding area



Still recognised by the
Catholic Church

Prayer to Saint Dymphna

O merciful God,
You have willed that St. Dymphna
Should be invoked as the patroness
Of nervous and mental disease.
Grant that, through the prayer
Of this youthful martyr of purity,
Those who suffer from nervous
And mental illness may be helped
And consoled. I recommend
To You in particular
(here mention those
you wish to pray for).
Through Christ Our Lord.
Amen.



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“You have willed that St Dymphna
should be invoked as the patroness
of nervous and mental disease”

End of part 1