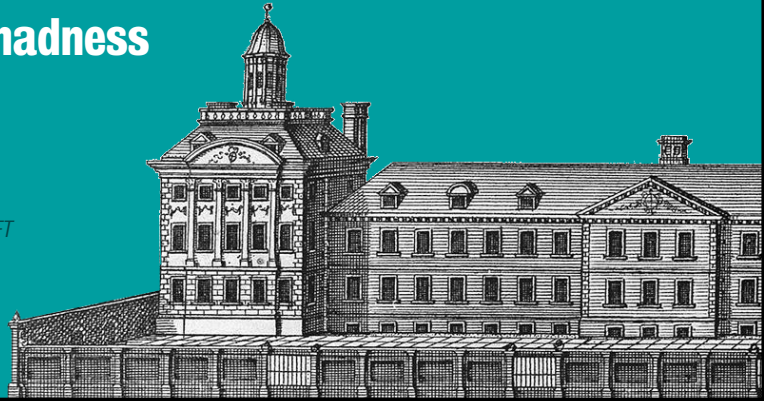


Topic in Action 1.1:
A brief history of madness

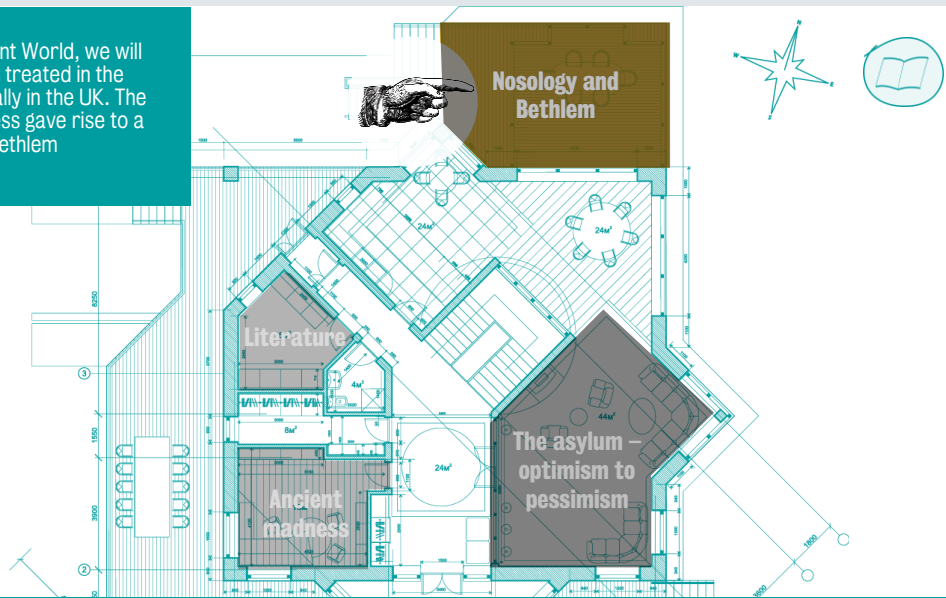
Dr Frank Holloway
Emeritus Consultant Psychiatrist SLaM NHSFT



Part 2

Navigation (1)

Moving on from the Ancient World, we will look at how madness was treated in the Western World - specifically in the UK. The early treatment of madness gave rise to a very famous institution, Bethlem (nicknamed "Bedlam").



Click on the highlighted section "Nosology and the Bethlem" to continue

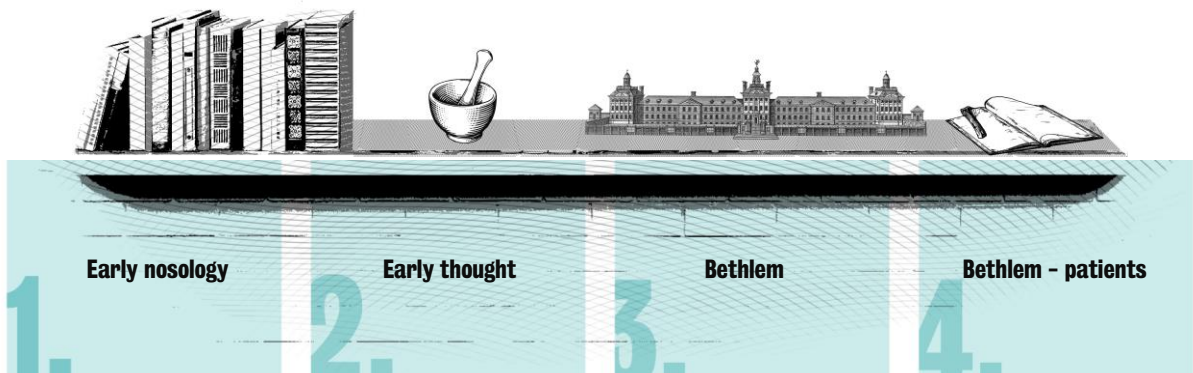
Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

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

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Nosology and Bethlem (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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Nosology and Bethlem (2)

1. Early nosology

2. Early thought

3. Bethlem

4. Bethlem - patients

Theories of the time



Classification of diseases

Adult onset



Mania

Melancholia

Paranoia



You could get better

Born with lack of normal mental function



Amentia



Normal function would never occur

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

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

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Nosology and Bethlem (3)

1. Early nosology

2. Early thought

3. Bethlem

4. Bethlem - patients

Theories of the time



Nosologies were reflected in law

Sir William Blackstone

Commentaries on the Laws of England, Vol 1 (1753)

Quotes laws of Edward II – early 14th**Adult onset
(Lunatic)**

"A lunatic, or non compos mentis, is one who hath had understanding, but by disease, grief, or other accident, hath lost the use of his reason. A lunatic is indeed properly one that hath lucid intervals; sometimes enjoying his senses, and sometimes not..."

...the law always imagines that these accidental misfortunes may be removed...

the king shall provide for the custody and sustentation of lunatics, and preserve their lands and the profits of them for their use, when they come to their right mind."

**Born with lack of normal mental function
(Idiot)**

"An idiot, or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity; and therefore is by law presumed never likely to attain any..."

"A man is not an idiot if he hath any glimmering of reason, so that he can tell his parents, his age, or the like common matters."

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

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

6 of 27

Nosology and Bethlem (4)

1. Early nosology

2. Early thought

3. Bethlem

4. Bethlem - patients

Theories of the time

**Nosologies were reflected in law**

By the time of Edward II (1307 – 1327)
Clear distinction between **Idiot** and **Lunatic**



Adult onset
(Lunatic)

Blackstone 1753:

Lunacy caused by... “by disease, grief or other accident”

Law applies to... “persons under frenzies, or who lose their intellect by disease, those that grow deaf, dumb and blind...”



The law is focused on the management of property

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

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

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Nosology and Bethlem (5)

1. Early nosology

2. Early thought

3. Bethlem

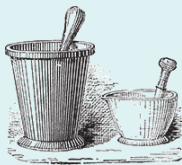
4. Bethlem - patients

Theories of the time

**The Renaissance Paradox**

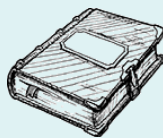
We link it with the...

rise of **natural science**



and...

new learning



But there is also linked with the...

persecution of **witches** as being **possessed by demons**



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

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

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Nosology and Bethlem (6)

1. Early nosology

2. Early thought

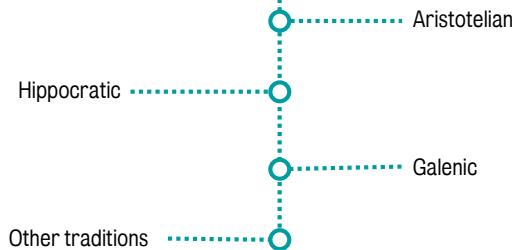
3. Bethlem

4. Bethlem - patients

Theories of the time **The Anatomy of Melancholy (1621)**

Robert Burton

Learnings of melancholy taken from



"I write of **melancholy**, by being busy to avoid **melancholy**"

He knew of melancholy in all its forms

When I lie, sit, or walk alone,
I sigh, I grieve, making great mone... **Major Depression?**
None so sour as melancholy

Methinks I hear, methinks I see,
Sweet music, wondrous melody... **Mania?**
None so sweet as melancholy.

Methinks I hear, methinks I see
Ghosts, goblins, fiends; my fantasy... **Psychotic depression?**
None so damn'd as melancholy

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

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

9 of 27

Nosology and Bethlem (7)

1. Early nosology

2. Early thought

3. Bethlem

4. Bethlem - patients

Theories of the time **Bethlem**

Mad doctors

↓
Treated those with mental disorders

↓
Became wealthy from privately run madhouses

↓
"Trade in lunacy"

First and only asylum in England for **700 years**

William Cowper (1731 – 1800) Poet

- suffered from recurrent madness
- institutionalised when suicidal
- home care

Foucault

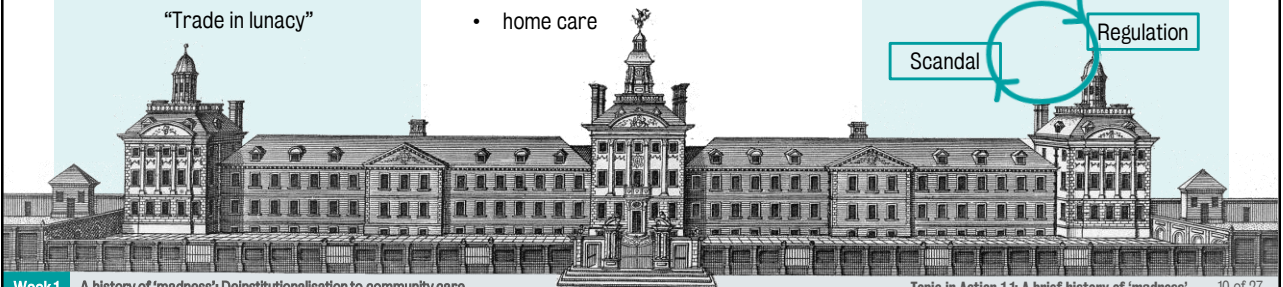
"The Great Confinement"

- continental phenomenon
- large-scale institutions
- 17th century onwards

In England throughout the 18th and 19th century

Scandal

Regulation



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

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

10 of 27

Nosology and Bethlem (8)

1. Early nosology

2. Early thought

3. Bethlem

4. Bethlem - patients

Theories of the time **Characters**

Tom O'Bedlam

- licensed beggar
- released and allowed to roam the country

Founded in 1247 as a priory

First institution in **England** specifically for the **care** of the **mentally ill**...

...and remained so for **200 years**

Extensively **documented**

Literature

Tale of the tub (1710)

- illustrations depicting life in The Bethlem

Location

Moved to various sites

- Moorfields - 1676
- Kennington - 1807
- Beckenham - 1930

Patients

James Norris (1815)

- caused a great scandal Kennington
- American sailor
- chained for 12 years

Is now the site of a very well thought of museum

Museum of the mind

<http://museumofthemind.org.uk/about>



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

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

11 of 27

Nosology and Bethlem (9)

1. Early nosology

2. Early thought

3. Bethlem

4. Bethlem - patients

Theories of the time **James Tilly Mathews**

- disrupted Parliament in **1797**
- detained at **Bethlem**
- complex **delusional** system
- about an "**influencing machine**"
- operated by the "**Air Loom Gang**"
- case written up by James Haslam
- apothecary to Bethlem, in **1810**

Richard Dadd

Murdered his father while psychotic in **1843**

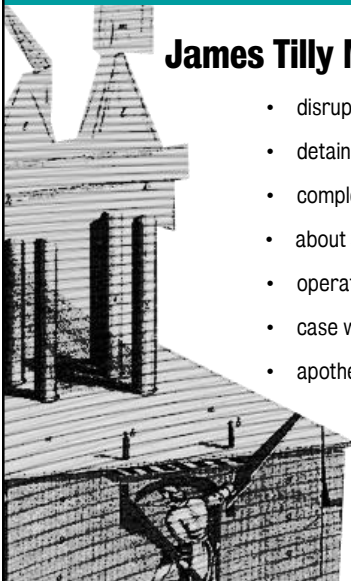
Detained at **Bethlem Criminal Lunatic Wing**

Was later transferred to

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum

Encouraged to continue **painting**

Painted his masterpiece "**The Fairy Feller's Master-Stroke**"



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

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

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Nosology and Bethlem (10)

1. Early nosology

2. Early thought

3. Bethlem

4. Bethlem - patients

Theories of the time 

John Locke (1632 – 1704)

- **associationistic** psychology
- described people with a mental illness as...
- "Drawing reasonable conclusions from false premises"

Physical causes

- diseases of the brain
- hereditary degeneracy
- infective processes

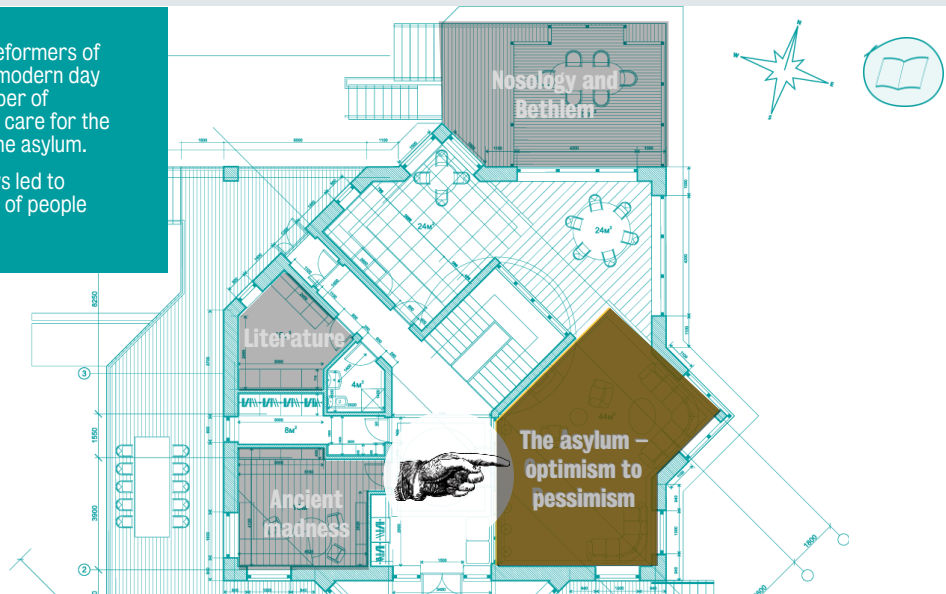
Week1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness' 13 of 27

Navigation (2)

From the Enlightenment reformers of the 17th century up to the modern day the madhouse saw a number of reforms that led to better care for the patients and the birth of the asylum.

However this hasn't always led to optimism around the care of people with mental illness.



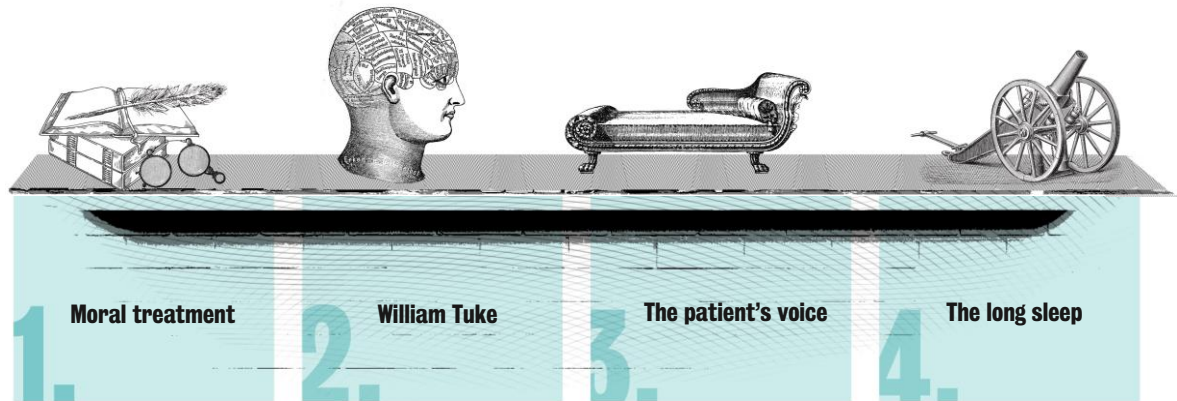
Click on the next button to go to the section titled **The asylum – optimism to pessimism**.

Week1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness' 14 of 27

The asylum – optimism to pessimism (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'

15 of 27

The asylum – optimism to pessimism (2)

1. Moral treatment

2. William Tuke

3. The patient's voice

4. The long sleep

Theories of the time

Seminal Moment

Founding of **moral treatment**

Enlightenment Reformers
(1650 – 1701)

Chiarugi - Florence

Daquin - Chambery

Pinel - Bicetre and
Salpetriere

Moral treatment
in England

The York Retreat

Founded in **1796** by
William Tuke

Following the death of
Hannah Mills a fellow
Quaker

Early years are
documented in a book by...

Samuel Tuke – The
Description of the Retreat
(1813)

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 asylum – optimism to pessimism (3)

1. Moral treatment

2. William Tuke

3. The patient's voice

4. The long sleep

Theories of the time



William Tuke

- Sat on a **Committee on Madhouses 1815**
- Madhouse reforms following the **James Norris** incident
 - Movement of "Non-restraint"
 - **Robert Gardiner Hill**
 - **John Conolly**
 - Importance of activity
- Gave rise to a period of therapeutic optimism
- Asylums mandated for all local authorities
- The "**madhouse**" had become the "**asylum**"

Early English and American asylums

- High discharge rates
 - Worcester State Hospital Massachusetts
 - Between **1833** and **1852**
 - Discharged **71% patients** who had been ill for less than a year

However, high discharge rates weren't a new phenomenon:

In **1799**, Bethlem:
Admitted: 201
Cured and discharged: 179
Buried: 20

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

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

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Nosology and Bethlem (11)

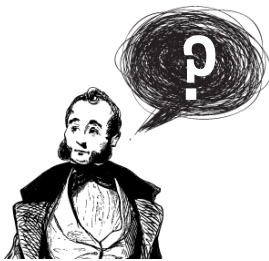
1. Moral treatment

2. William Tuke

3. The patient's voice

4. The long sleep

Theories of the time



Where is the patient's voice?

Founding of
**Alleged Lunatics'
 Friend Society**
 (1845)

"At a meeting of several Gentlemen feeling deeply interested in behalf of their fellow-creatures, subjected to confinement as lunatic patients.

It was unanimously resolved: That this Society is formed **for the protection of the British subject from unjust confinement, on the grounds of mental derangement, and for the redress of persons so confined; also for the protection of all persons confined as lunatic patients from cruel and improper treatment."**

"...That the Society will endeavour to procure a reform in the laws and treatment affecting the arrest, detention, and release of persons treated as of unsound mind..."

Founded by wealthy men who were once detained in asylums.

- **John Perceval**
- **Luke James Hansard**

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

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

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Nosology and Bethlem (12)

1. Moral treatment	2. William Tuke	3. The patient's voice	4. The long sleep	Theories of the time
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Founding of
Mental Aftercare Association
(1879)

“To facilitate the readmission of the poor friendless female convalescent from Lunatic Asylums into social life”

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care
Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness' 19 of 27

Nosology and Bethlem (13)

1. Moral treatment	2. William Tuke	3. The patient's voice	4. The long sleep	Theories of the time
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Late 19th century

Decay of the asylum movement
Rise of psychodynamic thinking

WWI

Shell shock
Psychiatric casualties of trench warfare

US and UK

Bed numbers continued to grow, peaking in 1954

Community Care

1930 Mental Treatment Act
Informal admission of patients into asylums
Option of developing community services

WWII

Psychiatrists had a high profile
Used to treat psychiatric casualties
Therapeutic community movement began

Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care
Topic in Action 1.1: A brief history of 'madness' 20 of 27

Nosology and Bethlem (14)

1. Moral treatment

2. William Tuke

3. The patient's voice

4. The long sleep

Theories of the time **Emil Kraepelin
(1856 – 1926)**

- dichotomy
- manic depression vs dementia praecox (Schizophrenia)
- two distinct functional psychoses

Alois Alzheimer (1864 – 1915)

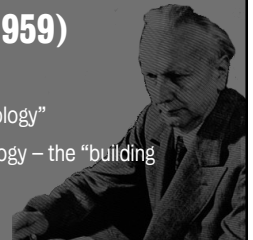
- describes Alzheimer's disease
- dementing disorder with specific neuropathology
- organic psychosis

**Psychodynamic thinking
(Vienna)**

Concepts and ideas on the formation of neurosis and personality disorders

**Karl Jaspers (1883 – 1959)**

- descriptive Psychopathology
- now we use the term "Phenomenology"
- a tool to investigate Psychopathology – the "building blocks" of mental disorder

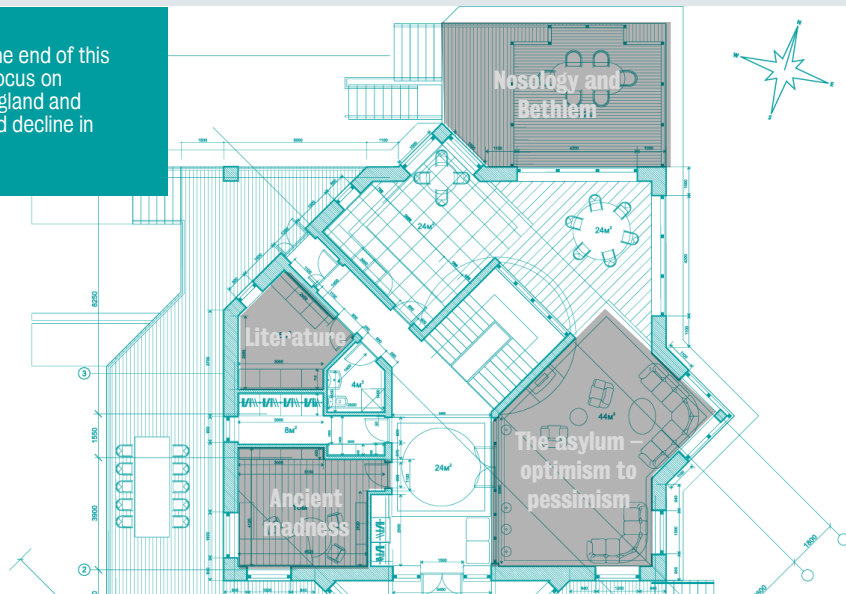


Week 1 A history of 'madness': Deinstitutionalisation to community care

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

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This almost brings up to the end of this topic. The next topic will focus on deinstitutionalisation in England and Wales, which led to a rapid decline in bed numbers.



Click on the "Next" button 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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Deinstitutionalisation

1954 - 60 years of deinstitutionalisation began



Renewed therapeutic optimism
Newly-trained psychiatrists following WWII

Novel effective treatments

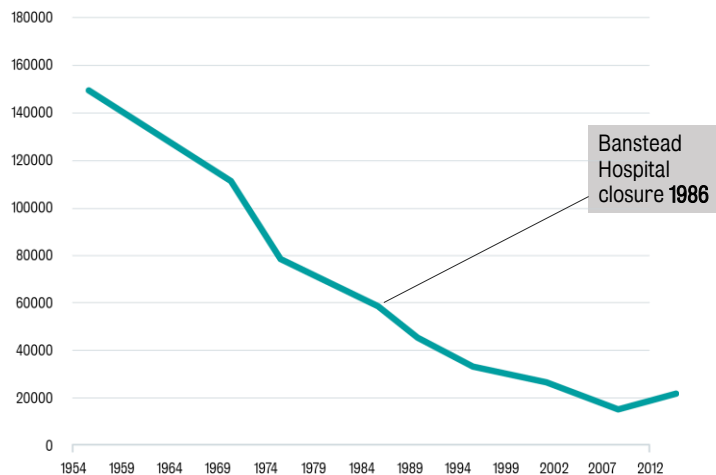


Chlorpromazine – **Psychosis**
Iproniazid – **Depression**
Imipramine – **Depression**

1950s – 1960s



Rise of the Welfare State
Social Security benefits
The District General Hospital movement “Psychiatry in White Coats”



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Image of Moret Gate, thirteenth century, vintage engraved illustration. Industrial encyclopedia E.-O. Lami - 1875.

Image of Optic Nerve, vintage engraved illustration. Trousset encyclopedia (1886 - 1891).

End of topic