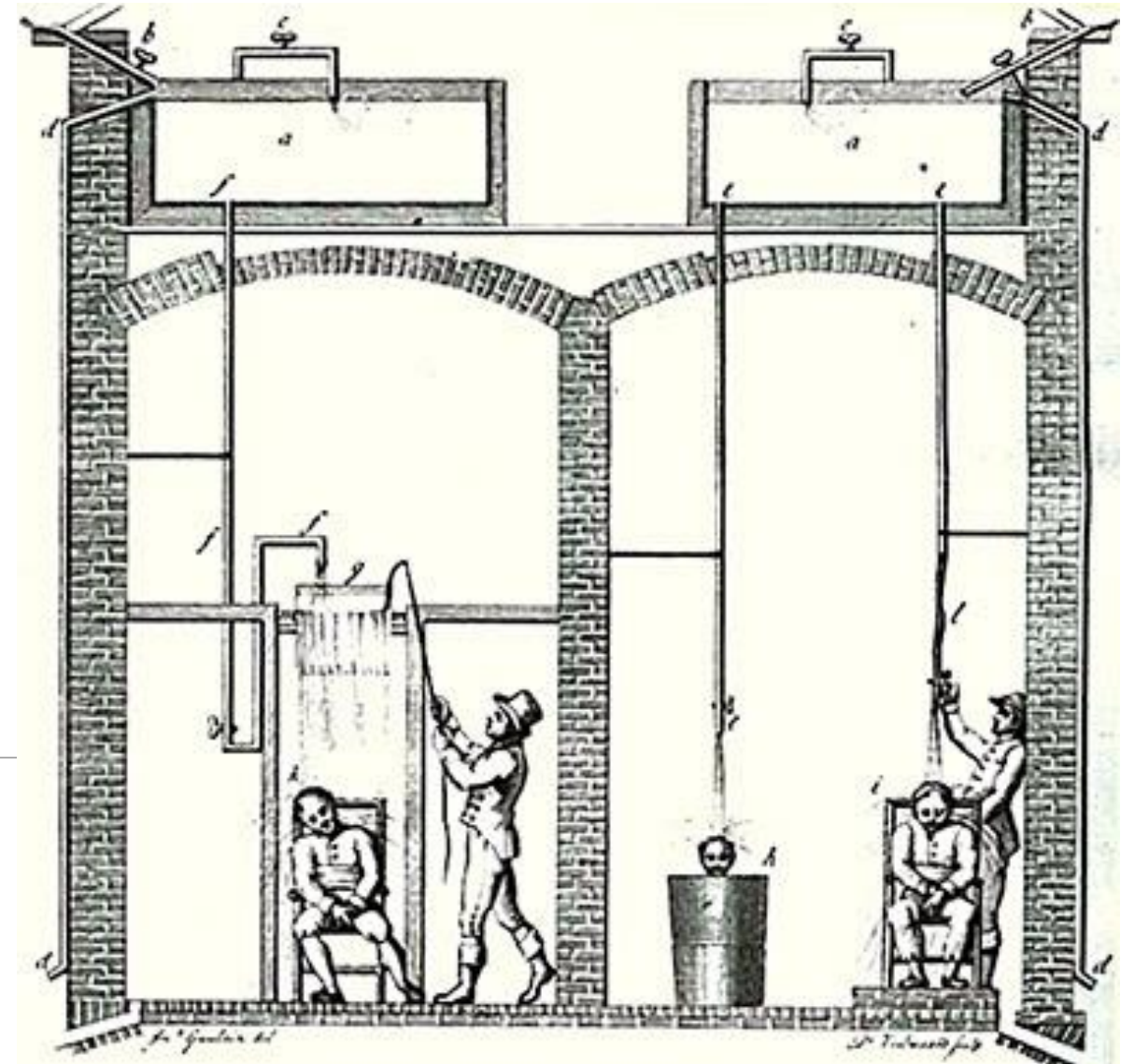


Disciplining the Unruly



What to do with the mad??

Losing the mind and the passions that could be released!

Thomas Willis (1621-75)

Starting to move away from the humoral explanations.



‘To correct or allay the furies and exorbitancies of the Animal Spirits...requires threatenings, bond, or strokes as well as Physick. For the *Mad-man* being placed in a House convenient for the business must be so handled by the *Physician*, and also by the Servants that are prudent, that he may be in some manner kept in, either by warnings, chidings, or punishments inflicted upon him to his duty, or his behaviour, or manners. And indeed for the curing of Mad people, there is nothing more effectual or necessary than their reverence or standing in awe of such as they think their Tormentors...Furious Mad-men are sooner and more cured by punishments and hard usage, in a strait-room, than by *Physick*, or Medicines.

Willis's ideas were embraced by society physicians.

Lucrative new market

They didn't necessarily work with the Bedlam mad, however they were keen to endorse the methods for what should be done with them!



It is Cruelty in the highest Degree not to be bold in the Administration of Medicine. [Only] a Course of Medicines of the most violent Operation [would suffice] to bring down the Spirit of Stubborn Persons [and] reduce their artificial Strength by compulsive Methods.

Physician and Governor of Bedlam, Nicholas Robinson

Treatment of King George III

The Countess of Harcourt states

- “The unhappy patient...was no longer treated as a human being. His body was immediately encased in a machine which left no liberty of motion. He was sometimes chained to a stake. He was frequently beaten and starved, and at best was kept in subjection by menacing and violent language.



New Treatments Developed

Machinery was developed to instil fear and shock in the patients.

The Chinese Temple, Joseph Guislain:

“It consists of a little Chinese temple, the interior of which consists of a movable iron cage, of lightweight construction, which plunges down into the water descending in rails, of its own weight, by means of pulleys and ropes. To expose the madman to the action of this device, he is led into the interior of the cage, one servant shuts the door from the outside, while the other releases a brake which, by this manoeuvre, causes the patient to sink down, shut up in the cage, under the water. Having produced the desired effect, one raises the machine again.”

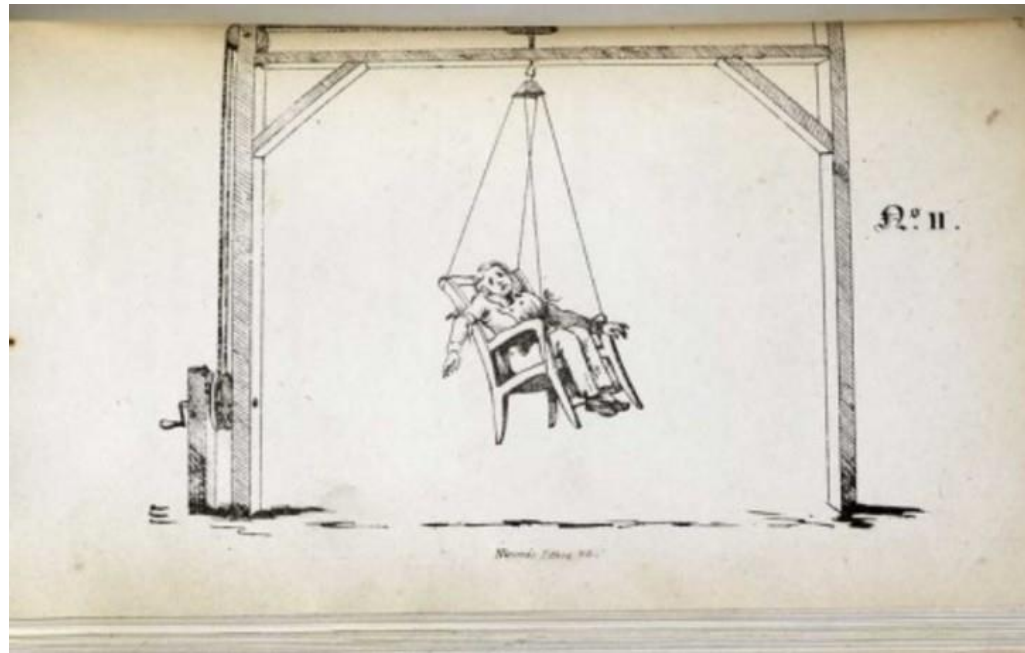
Benjamin Rush – The Tranquilizer



Other 'Inventions'

Erasmus Darwin (Charles Darwin's grandfather) suggested a swinging motion might bring the insane back to sanity again.

This was taken up by Joseph Mason Cox (1763-1813) who developed the swinging chair.



Thoughts?

Other viewpoints?

1795 we start to see signs of what will eventually become known as 'Moral Treatment'.

John Ferriar (1761-1815) –physician to the Manchester Asylum

Thomas Bakewell (1761-1835) Keeper of a madhouse in Staffordshire

- Felt that there was a need to stir the madman's 'moral feelings'.

Tuke and Pinel

William Tuke, Quaker, tea and coffee merchant. (1732-1822). Founded York Retreat

Phillipe Pinel (1745-1826) possibly liberated the insane at Saltpetriere and Bicetre, Paris.