

HS1797

Madness, Madmen and the Asylum

The History of Psychiatry, 1750-1950



MODULE HANDBOOK 2004/5

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OVERVIEW

In the eighteenth century the 'mad' was often cast as animalistic, a brute devoid of sense. By the mid-nineteenth century, madness had been institutionalised and had come to represent a loss of reason something that could be returned to sanity by management. How had these changes come about? The module seeks to address this question and provide a broad overview of the history of psychiatry from the beginning of state regulated asylums through to the introduction of physical treatments in the interwar period. It examines the rise of an institutional approach to mental disorder; how asylums evolved into 'warehouses for the mad'; and how this shaped approaches to treatment. In doing so, the module analyses the reasons behind the growth of mental institutions and the legal arrangements for the management and treatment to explore how religion, class, gender, family and community defined mental disorder and its treatment. The module will go on to investigate how ideas about mental disorder changed in the twentieth century. It will examine the role of doctors as they evolved from 'mad-doctors' to psychiatrists, and look at the different ways of classifying insanity alongside treatment regimes, changes in definitions, explanations and depictions of madness.

RESEARCH-LED TEACHING

This module arises out of a research project I was involved in after finishing my PhD. Working with the late Roy Porter on a multi-authored volume on the history of Bethlem – the first "asylum" in Britain – I was responsible for researching and writing the twentieth-century section. After two years of intensive research, a 700-page book was published that covered the history of Bethlem from 1247 to 1995. It addressed the hospital's *alto ego*, Bedlam, looked at the patients admitted, the treatments used, and the hospital's intimate relationship with the development of psychiatry. My work on the Bethlem project related to my previous research interests in medical charity and the professionalisation of medicine as well as an interest in social control and twentieth-century treatments. Although my current research on diseased meat and the public's health in Victorian and Edwardian Britain has moved away from madness, this module builds on the research carried out as part of the Bethlem project and on an ongoing interest in the history of psychiatry as well as my much broader interest in the history of medicine.

AIMS OF MODULE

(Aims define the broad purpose of the module)

- To introduce students to the history of psychiatry in the period 1750 to 1950 to break with notions of a progressive evolution and contemporary assumptions;
- To examine the rise of the asylum and the related historical debates, with particular reference to the impact of Foucault, Porter and Scull;
- To investigate how madness was perceived, and how it reflected and contributed to social values on gender, deviancy and the role of the state;
- To equip students with an appreciation of the social, religious and ideological forces that have influenced social and medical ideas of madness.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of the period of learning, the student will be expected to

- analyse key themes and issues that have influenced social and medical ideas of madness
- discuss with reference to modern historical scholarship selected topics in the history of psychiatry, such as the rise of the asylum, gender and madness, wrongful confinement, degeneration, psychoanalysis, shellshock, and physical treatments
- to encourage students to evaluate critically the common assumptions found in historical writing on the topic

Knowledge and Understanding:

- demonstrate a broad knowledge of the history of psychiatry between 1750 and 1950 and an understanding of the pertinent historical and historiographical ideas
- demonstrate a familiarity with the main ideas, figures, and events in psychiatric history during the modern period in Britain within a conceptual framework which questions contemporary assumptions identify the main tenets of the social history of madness
- demonstrate an understanding of a range of concepts/debates within the appropriate secondary literature
- analyse key themes in the history of psychiatry in the light of those ideas/frameworks

Intellectual Skills:

- identify the nature and scope of the issues raised in the history of psychiatry
- summarise and appraise the relative merits and demerits of alternative views and interpretations in the history of psychiatry (in particularly notions of confinement, gender, professionalisation and label madness) and evaluate their significance
- identify problems, assess evidence, and reach conclusions consistent with them
- devise and sustain arguments about key topics in the history of psychiatry using ideas or techniques including post-structuralism, professionalisation, gender, and institutionalisation
- present, accurately, succinctly and lucidly, and in written or oral form their arguments in accordance with appropriate scholarly conventions

Discipline Specific (including practical) Skills:

- express their ideas and assessments on the history of psychiatry between 1750 and 1950
- discuss in an informed manner the history of psychiatry
- evaluate a range of arguments of alternative historical/historiographical interpretations appropriate to the study of the history of madness in the modern periods

Transferable Skills:

- communicate ideas and arguments effectively, whether in speech or in writing in an accurate, succinct and lucid manner
- formulate and justify their own arguments and conclusions about a range of issues
- demonstrate an ability to modify as well as to defend their own position
- possess a range of information technology resources to assist with information retrieval
- organise their own study methods and workload work as part of a team in seminar or tutorial discussions

What are your expectations of the module?

OUTLINE OF TEACHING

2004: Semester One

INTRODUCTION

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| Week 1 | Introduction | Lecture | 4 October |
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BLOCK ONE: Viewing Madness

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|--------|------------|---------|------------|
| Week 2 | Bedlam Mad | Lecture | 11 October |
| | | Seminar | 13 October |

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| Week 3 | Enlightened views of madness? | Lecture | 18 October |
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| Week 4 | Madness of George III | Video | 25 October |
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| Week 5 | Madness of George III | Seminar | 1 November |
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Week 6 Reading Week

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|--------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| Week 7 | Trade in Lunacy | Lecture | 15 November |
| | | Seminar | 17 November |

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| Week 8 | Managing the Mad | Lecture | 22 November |
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| Week 9 | Reforming the Asylum | Lecture | 29 November |
| | | Seminar | 1 December |

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| Week 9 | Reforming the Asylum | Seminar | 1 December |
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BLOCK TWO: The Asylum Age

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|---------|---------------------------|---------|------------|
| Week 10 | Warehouses for the Insane | Seminar | 6 December |
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| Week 11 | Gender and Madness | Lecture | 13 December |
| | | Seminar | 15 December |

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| Week 11 | Gender and Madness | Seminar | 15 December |
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Christmas Recess

2005 :Semester Two

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| Week 1 | Wrongfully confined? | Lecture | 31 January |
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| Week 2 | Poor Law | Lecture | 7 February |
| | | Seminar | 9 February |

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| Week 2 | Poor Law | Seminar | 9 February |
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BLOCK THREE: Mind and Body

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| Week 3 | The rebirth of restraint | Lecture | 14 February |
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| Week 4 | Notions of degeneracy | Lecture | 21 February |
| | | Seminar | 23 February |

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| Week 4 | Notions of degeneracy | Seminar | 23 February |
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Week 5 Reading Week

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|--------|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Week 6 | Freud and psychoanalysis | Lecture | 7 March |
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| Week 7 | War and Shellshock | Lecture | 14 March |
| | | Seminar | 16 March |

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| Week 7 | War and Shellshock | Seminar | 16 March |
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Easter Recess

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|--------|----------------|---------|----------|
| Week 8 | The Borderline | Lecture | 11 April |
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| Week 9 | Physical Therapies | Lecture | 18 April |
| | | Seminar | 20 April |

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| Week 9 | Physical Therapies | Seminar | 20 April |
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BLOCK FOUR: Overview

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| Week 10 | Revision Session | Seminar | 25 April |
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TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS

This module will be taught in two-hour slots through a mixture of lectures and seminars.

- The aim of the **lectures** (14) is *not to provide comprehensive information on a particular topic*. Rather they are intended as an introduction to the salient features of major themes and topics, to identify the key issues, and guide and focus reading. They aim to provide a basic framework for understanding and should therefore be thought of as useful starting points for further discussion and work.
- **Seminars** (12) concentrate more intensively on specific issues and provide the opportunity for fuller discussion of events / themes / concepts / historiographical considerations that are central to the module. Seminars are linked to lectures. They are *not intended to test your knowledge but to provide you with an opportunity to collectively enhance your understanding of a subject, to provide a forum for the expression of ideas, and to jointly explore themes and arguments*. Successful seminars depend upon a collective willingness to prepare thoroughly and to participate in discussion. It is important to ask questions, no matter how silly you think they are; to raise issues that interest/confuse you; and discussion issues or themes.
- **Video** (1) on "The Madness of King George"
- **Revision Session** (1) aims to provide an overview of the course.

SCHEDULE OF ASSESSMENT

You will be assessed by means of a combination of an assessed essay and an examination paper. You will also be required to submit a piece of non-assessed work.

Un-assessed Work

The **non-assessed assignment** must be at least 1,000 words long and should take the form of a book review or a critical survey. Suggestions can be found further on in the module handbook but I am also happy for you to choose your own text(s). The review / survey must employ the conventions of scholarly presentation and must be submitted in accordance with the procedures and dates as outlined in *Information for all Students Taking Modules in History and/or Welsh History in Year 2*. The non-assessed assignment provides an opportunity for a formative assessment. It offers the chance for extensive feedback on your work. It is designed to help you and to highlight your strengths and weaknesses.

Assessed Essay

You must submit ONE assessed essay of **not more than 2,000 words**, which will contribute **25%** of the final mark for the module. The essay is designed to give you the opportunity to demonstrate your ability to review evidence or the historiography, draw appropriate conclusions, and employ the formal conventions of scholarly presentations. Please choose a question from one of the assessed essay topics. The assessed essay must be submitted in accordance with the procedures and dates as outlined in 'Information for all Students taking Modules in History and/or Welsh History in Year 2'.

Written Examination

In addition to the assessed essay, the module is examined by an unseen three-hour written paper, which will take place during the second assessment period (i.e. in May/June 2004). The examination counts for **75%** of the final mark for this module. In deciding classification, equal weight is given to all final marks. A specimen examination paper is outlined below.

NOTE: The 'Information for all Students taking Modules in History and/or Welsh History in Year 2' contains important information on essay writing which you should consult.

OUTLINE OF MODULE PROGRAMME

You will see that there are sessions **every week** on **Monday**, which will take place at **15.10** in **Room X4.02**, and **fortnightly** on **Wednesday**, which will take place at **10.00** in **Room X4.02**. The two week / one week regular pattern is adopted in order to allow for the 30 contact hours that a triple module comprises. The **non-formal contact hour on alternate Wednesdays** will be time available for you to consult me either individually or in groups on any matters relating to this module, including discussing your written work and returning essays. You are not confined to coming to see me during this period only (see details of my office hours on p. 6), but it is there for your use. I would also encourage you to take advantage of this room and time to meet and discuss informally among yourselves topics relating to this module.

SPECIMEN EXAM PAPER

Duration: Three hours

Answer THREE questions

You will be penalised if there is substantial overlap between your examination answers and material already used in assessed coursework.

1. Assess the role Bethlehem played in the development of attitudes and policies towards madness before 1820.
2. To what extent did the eighteenth century see a change in how the mad were viewed?
3. In what ways and by what means did George III's treatment reflect ideas about moral management?
4. How different was "psychiatry for the rich" from "psychiatry for the poor" between 1750 and 1850?
5. To what extent did psychiatry serve the interests of families more than the needs of the state in the eighteenth and nineteenth century?
6. "Women are more naturally prone to mental disorders than men". To what extent does this statement reflect medical views of women and madness?
7. "Late-nineteenth century asylums were little more than warehouses for the insane". Discuss.
8. "Shellshock had a profound impact on how madness was understood". Discuss.
9. Why did doctors so uncritically embrace physical therapies in the treatment of mental illness between 1900 and 1950?
10. How far and how successfully did mad-doctors professionalise themselves between 1750 and 1950?

SUGGESTIONS FOR CRITICAL REVIEWS

1. Write a critical review of Andrew Scull's *Most Solitary of Afflictions*
2. Write a critical review of Michel Foucault's *Madness and Civilisation*
3. To what extent have historical interpretations of Bethlem changed?
4. To what extent has Roy Porter's work changed attitudes to madness in the eighteenth century?
5. "The social history of asylums is a recent growth area in medical history". Discuss

ASSESSED ESSAY QUESTIONS

Write an essay of **not more than 2,000 words** on one of the following questions:

1. Was Bethlem Hospital as appalling as the 'Bedlam' portrayed by satirists and reformers in the period 1700 to 1850?
2. To what extent did William Battie's views reflect new attitudes to mental illness in the eighteenth century?
3. What does the treatment of George III tell us about the nature of English psychiatry at the end of the eighteenth century?
4. Were eighteenth century private madhouses anything other than places to lock up troublesome people?
5. To what extent should moral therapy be seen as primarily stemming from the work of the Tuke's at the York Retreat?
6. 'Madness in women was understood in terms of their bodies not their minds'. Discuss.
7. Assess the role of the Poor Law in the treatment of the insane.
8. To what extent did fears of degeneration provide a potent force in shaping the state's response to mental illness between 1890 and 1939?
9. To what extent did the First World War mark a change in how madness was understood?
10. 'ECT and lobotomies should be seen as nothing more than brutal and horrific treatments in the history of psychiatry'. Discuss.

CONTACT

- Teaching sessions:
 - MAIN: Monday, 15.10-16.00 in X4.02
 - ALTERNATE: Wednesday, 10.00-10.50 in X4.02
- Office Hours I generally operated an open door policy: if my door is open then come in and I shall be happy to chat. If you prefer a more formal meeting, then I shall always be in my office on Mondays before class from 10 to 11, and from 4 to 5 and on Wednesdays from 9 to 11.

If you want to make an "appointment" please drop by my office (Room 4.33, ext. 76103) or e-mail (WaddingtonK@Cardiff.ac.uk)

GUIDE TO LECTURES, SEMINARS AND DOCUMENT SESSIONS

Guidance for your reading for this module is broken down by lecture/seminar. For each lecture, seminar, and document session there is an outline of the topic and a list of reading. Each week has a list of Key Texts or essential reading, all of which is kept in the **central collection**. Whilst I do not expect you to read all the key texts, you should at least tackle one. Each class also has additional reading. I have tried to be as comprehensive and include as many articles as possible. You should consult these items for further reading, especially for essays and examination preparation. I can always recommend more books/articles if you need them. Where possible I have also included web resources, though you might also check out <http://www.cf.ac.uk/hisar/people/kw/hom.html>, which has some useful links, particularly to libraries, maps, and images (which always go down well in an essay).

Please note that many of the most important books for this module together with the documents and photocopies of important articles (i.e. those from *Medical History*, *Social History of Medicine* (before 2000), and *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*) are in the **central collection** in the Library. You can also access a large number of articles on the reading list through the electronic journals available through the University. Go to <http://ejournals.cf.ac.uk/> and type in the journal name you are looking for. JSTOR (<http://www.jstor.org/>) also offers a large selection (see end for journals available).

Lectures and seminars are accompanied by a number of questions which are intended to help guide your reading and to provide a starting point for seminar discussions. During seminars we will be brainstorming one or more questions (and sometimes documents) relevant to the topic of the session. You will be expected both to lead and to contribute to seminar discussions. Harsh I know, but you will get more out of the sessions that way.

I HOPE YOU ENJOY THE MODULE!

Keir

KEY TEXTS

G. Berrios and Hugh Freeman (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry, 1841-1991* (1991)
William Bynum, Roy Porter & Michael Shepherd (eds) *The Anatomy of Madness: Essays in the History of Psychiatry* 3 vols. (1985)
Phil Fennell, *Treatment without Consent* (1996)
K. Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)
Joseph Melling & Bill Forsythe, *Insanity, institutions and society, 1800-1914* (1999)
Roy Porter, "Madness and its Institutions", in Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
Roy Porter, *Mind-Forg'd Manacles* (1990)
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)
Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry* (1998)
Elaine Showalter, *The Female Malady* (1987)

Details of essential reading, core texts and recommended reading can also be found (and bought!) at Blackwell's readinglist.co.uk at <http://www.readinglists.co.uk/rsl/student/sviewlists.dfp?facid=2536&instid=C15>

QUICK OVERVIEWS

Michael Neve, "Medicine and the Mind", in Loudon (ed.), *Western Medicine: An Illustrated History* (1997)
Roy Porter, "Psychiatry", in Porter, *The Greatest Benefit to Mankind* (1997)
Roy Porter, "Mental Illness", in Porter (ed.), *The Cambridge Illustrated History of Medicine* (1996)
Roy Porter, *Madness* (2003)

SEMESTER ONE

Week One: Lecture - Introduction

Reading

Jonathan Andrews et al, *History of Bethlem* (1997)
Roy Porter, *Mind-For'g Manacles* (1987)
Roy Porter, "Madness and its Institutions", in Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
Roy Porter, "History of Psychiatry in Britain", *History of Psychiatry* (1991)
Andrew Scull, "The Social History of Psychiatry in the Victorian Era", in Andrew Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)
Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry* (1998)

BLOCK ONE: VIEWING MADNESS

Week Two: Lecture & Seminar - Bedlam Mad

Outline

In the early modern period, Bethlem became synonymous with its alter ego Bedlam, and Bedlam with madness itself. This class explores early modern depictions of madness and seeks to evaluate the role Bethlem played.

Questions

- How was madness depicted in the early modern period?
- Was Bethlem merely a dumping ground for the unwanted and difficult in the early modern period?
- What did "Bedlam" as an image come to represent?

Key Texts

Patricia Alderidge, "Management and Mismanagement at Bedlam, 1547-1633", in Charles Webster (ed.), *Health, Medicine and Mortality in the Sixteenth Century* (1979)
Jonathan Andrews, "Hardly a Hospital, but a Charity for Pauper Lunatics", in Barry & Jones (eds), *Medicine and Charity before the Welfare State* (1991)
N. Hattori, "The Pleasure of Your Bedlam: The Theatre of Madness in the Renaissance", *History of Psychiatry* (1995)

Reading

Jonathan Andrews et al, *History of Bethlem* (1997)
Jonathan Andrews, "The Politics of Committal to Early Modern Bethlem", in Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995)
Patricia Alderidge, "Bedlam: Fact or Fantasy", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 1 (1985)
Lawrence Babb, *The Elizabethan Malady* (1951)

Lawrence Babb, *Anatomy of Melancholy*
 Max Byrd, *Visits to Bedlam: Madness and literature in the eighteenth century* (1974)
 Lawrence Conrad, et al., *The Western Medical Tradition 800 BC to AD 1800* (1995)
 D. Cox-Maksimov, "Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*", *History of Psychiatry* (1996)
 Kenneth Craven, *Jonathan Swift and the Millennium of Madness* (1992)
 Penelope Dobb, *Nebuchadnezzar's children* (1974)
 N. Hattori, "The Pleasure of Your Bedlam: The Theatre of Madness in the Renaissance", *History of Psychiatry* (1995)
 Ken Jackson, "*King Lear* and the Search for Bethlem (Bedlam) Hospital", *English Literary Renaissance* (2000)
 Allan Ingram (ed.), *Voices of madness: four pamphlets, 1683-1796* (1997)
 Loan Lane, *A Social History of Medicine* (2001)
 Charlotte McBride, "Places of Madness" (Phd Thesis)
 Michael MacDonald, "Religion, Social Change and Psychological Healing", in Shiels (ed.), *The Church and Healing* (1982)
 Michael MacDonald, *Witchcraft and Hysteria in Elizabethan London* (1991)
 George Rosen, "Social Attitudes to Irrationality and Madness in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Europe", *Journal of the History of Medicine* (1963) [PHOTOCOPY]
 George Rosen, *Madness in Society: Chapters in the Historical Sociology of Mental Illness* (1968)
 Roy Porter, "The Rage of Party: A Glorious Revolution in English Psychiatry?", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Roy Porter, "Bethlem/Bedlam", *History Today* (1997)
 Roy Porter, *Faber Book of Madness*
 Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)
 Andrew Scull and Jonathan Andrews, *Undertakers of the Mind* (2001)
 Duncan Salked, *Madness and Drama in the Age of Shakespeare* (1993)
 Bennett Simon, *Mind and Madness in ancient Greece* (1978)
 Vieda Skultans, *English Madness* (1979)
 Christine Stevenson, "Hogarth's Mad King and his audience", *History Workshop Journal* (2000)
 Akihito Suzuki, "Lunacy in Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century England", *History of Psychiatry* (1991 and 1992)
 Katherine Williams, "Hysteria in Seventeenth-Century Case Records and Unpublished Manuscripts", *History of Psychiatry* (1990)

Web pages

Bethlem: <http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/MOLsite/exhibits/bedlam/bedlam.htm>

Bethlem: <http://www.english.upenn.edu/~jlynch/Courses/95c/Texts/bedlam.html>

Week Three: Lecture - Enlightened Views of Madness

Outline

The eighteenth century has been seen as a crucial period in changing attitudes to madness with a move away from ideas that the mad were "brutes" or animalistic. This class investigates these changing attitudes.

Questions

- What impact did the Enlightenment have on the treatment of the insane?
- How did the understanding of madness change between 1700 and 1800?
- "The eighteenth century was a disaster for the insane". Do you agree?

Key Texts

Roy Porter, *Mind-Forg'd manacles* (1987)

Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)

Reading

- Jonathan Andrews, "The Lot of the 'Incurably' Insane in Enlightenment England", *Eighteenth-Century Life* (1988)
- Jonathan Andrews, "In her Vapours... [or] her Madness?", *History of Psychiatry* (1990)
- Jonathan Andrews et al, *The History of Bethlem* (1997)
- Joan Busfield, *Managing Madness* (1986)
- Lawrence Conrad, et al., *The Western Medical Tradition 800 BC to AD 1800* (1995)
- G. Goodey, "John Locke's idiots in the natural history of the mind", *History of Psychiatry* (1994)
- Michel Foucault, *Madness and Civilisation* (1989)
- R. Houston, *Madness and Society in Eighteenth Century Scotland* (2000)
- Allan Ingram (ed.), *Patterns of Madness in the Eighteenth Century* (1998)
- Allan Ingram (ed.), *Voice of Madness* (1997) see pamphlets by Cruden and Bruckshaw
- Allan Ingram, *The Madhouse of Language* (1991)
- Kathleen Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)
- Ida Macalpine and Richard Macalpine, *George III and the Mad-Business* (1969)
- Michael MacDonald, "Religion, Social Change and Psychological Healing in England 1600-1800", in Sheils (ed.), *The Church and Healing* (1982)
- Michael MacDonald, "Lunatics and the State in Georgian England", *Social History of Medicine* (1989) [PHOTOCOPY]
- Roy Porter, "The Rage of Party: A Glorious Revolution in English Psychiatry?", *Medical History* (1983) [PHOTOCOPY]
- Roy Porter, "Love, Sex, and Madness in Eighteenth-century England", *Social Research* (1986)
- Roy Porter, "Madness and Society in England", *Studies in History* (1987)
- Roy Porter, "Shaping Psychiatric Knowledge", in Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995)
- Roy Porter, "Being Mad in Georgian England", *History Today* (1981)
- Roy Porter, *Faber Book of Madness*
- George Rosen, *Madness in Society: Chapters in the Historical Sociology of Mental Illness* (1968)
- Vieda Skultans, *English Madness* (1979)
- Akihito Suzuki, "Anti-Lockean Enlightenment?", in Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995)
- Akihito Suzuki, "Dualism and the Transformation of Psychiatric Language in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries", *History of Science* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]
- Andrew Scull and Jonathan Andrews, *Patrons and Customers of the Mad-trade* (2003)
- Andrew Scull and Jonathan Andrews, *Undertakers of the Mind* (2001)
- M. Winston, "The Bethel at Norwich", *Medical History* (1994) [PHOTOCOPY]

FOR OVERVIEWS OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT YOU SHOULD LOOK AT:

- Roy Porter and Mikulás Teich (eds), *The Enlightenment in National Context* (1981)
- Roy Porter, *Enlightenment: Britain and the creation of the modern world* (2001)

Week Four: Video - Madness of George III

Outline

In this class, we will watch *The Madness of King George*, directed by Nicholas Hynter, 1994 (106 minutes).

Key Text

- Ida Macalpine and Richard Macalpine, *George III and the Mad-Business* (1969)
- Roy Porter, *A Social History of Madness*

Reading

- W. F. Bynum, "Rationales for Therapy in British Psychiatry, 1780-1835", in Andrew Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)
- J. Christie, "George III and the historians", *History* (1986)

M. T. Haslam, "The Willis Family and George III", *History of Psychiatry* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]
Ida Macalpine, "George III's Illness and its Impact on Psychiatry", *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* (1965) [PHOTOCOPY]
Michael MacDonald, "Lunatics and the State in George England", *Social History of Medicine* (1989) [PHOTOCOPY]
Roy Porter, *Mind-Forg'd manacles* (1987)
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)

Week Five: Seminar - Madness of George III

Questions

- How did the treatment of George III reflect attitudes to madness in Georgian England?
- Was George III's madness a turning point for Georgian attitudes to madness?

Key Texts

Ida Macalpine and Richard Macalpine, *George III and the Mad-Business* (1969)
Roy Porter, *A Social History of Madness*

Reading

W. F. Bynum, "Rationales for Therapy in British Psychiatry, 1780-1835", in Andrew Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)
J. Christie, "George III and the historians", *History* (1986)
M. T. Haslam, "The Willis Family and George III", *History of Psychiatry* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]
Ida Macalpine, "George III's Illness and its Impact on Psychiatry", *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* (1965) [PHOTOCOPY]
Michael MacDonald, "Lunatics and the State in George England", *Social History of Medicine* (1989) [PHOTOCOPY]
Christopher Reid, "Burke, the Regency Crisis, and the 'Antagonist World of Madness'", *Eighteenth Century Life* (1992)
Roy Porter, *Mind-Forg'd manacles* (1987)
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)

Week Six: Reading Week

Week Seven: Lecture & Seminar - Trade in Lunacy

Outline

The eighteenth century saw the commercialisation of health and the growth of new institutions. Private madhouses were part of this trend and the changing ideas of madness. This class looks at the "trade in lunacy", to investigate the role and nature of private madness and their impact.

Questions

- Why did private asylums develop in eighteenth-century England?
- How applicable is Foucault's notion of a "great confinement" to Britain?
- To what extent were private asylums little more than lucrative enterprises?
- What impact did private asylums have on attitudes/treatments to madness?
- Were all private madhouse cruel institutions?

Key Texts

W. Parry-Jones, *The Trade in lunacy* (1972)
Roy Porter, *Mind-Forg'd manacles* (1987)
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)

Andrew Scull, Charlotte MacKenzie, Nicholas Hervey, *Masters of Bedlam* (1996)

You should also try to look at the work of Michel Foucault, *Madness and Civilisation* (1989). There are also a number of good studies of Foucault and you might want to look at:

Colin Jones and Roy Porter (eds), *Reassessing Foucault: Power, Medicine, and the Body* (1994)

Alan Petersen and Robin Bunton (eds), *Foucault, health and medicine* (1997)

Porter and Micale (eds), *Discovering the History of Psychiatry* (1994)

Jeffrey Weeks, "Foucault for Historians", *History Workshop Journal* (1982)

Reading

Joan Busfield, *Managing Madness* (1986)

Max Byrd, *Visits to Bedlam: madness and literature in the eighteenth century* (1974)

R. Houston, *Madness and Society in Eighteenth Century Scotland* (2000)

Kathleen Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)

Allan Ingram (ed.), *Patterns of Madness in the Eighteenth Century* (1998)

Allan Ingram, *The Madhouse of Language* (1991)

Ida Macalpine and Richard Macalpine, *George III and the Mad-Business* (1969)

Andrew Mason, "The Rev. John Ashburne and the origins of the private madhouse system", *History of Psychiatry* (1994)

Elaine Murphy, "The Mad-House Keepers of East London", *History Today* (2001)

Roy Porter, "Madness and its Institutions", in Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)

Andrew Scull and Jonathan Andrews, *Undertakers of the Mind* (2001)

L. Smith, "Eighteenth Century Madness Practice", *History of Psychiatry* (1993)

Week Eight: Lecture - Managing the Mad

Outline

This class explores the evolution of moral management/restraint, and looks at how it came to represent the goal of asylum reform as well as the role of the York Retreat.

Questions

- What was moral management and how did it differ from earlier approaches?
- Was moral management little more than a replacement of mental with physical chains?
- Why did the York Retreat assume such a prominent role?

Key Texts

Anne Digby, "Moral Treatment at the York Retreat", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 2 (1985)

Roy Porter, *Mind-Forg'd manacles* (1987)

Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)

Set Texts

Samuel Tuke, *Description of the Retreat* (1813) and *Report from the Committee On Madhouses in England* (1815), in Allan Ingram (ed.), *Patterns of Madness in the Eighteenth Century* (1998)

Reading

Joan Busfield, *Managing Madness* (1986)

W. F. Bynum, "Rationales for Therapy in British Psychiatry, 1780-1835", in Andrew Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)

M. Donnelly, *Managing the Mind* (1983)

Anne Digby, "Changes in the Asylum", *Economic History Review* (1983)

Michel Foucault, *Madness and Civilisation* (1989)

F. Godlee, "Quackerism and the Retreat", Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 2 (1985)

R. Houston, *Madness and Society in Eighteenth Century Scotland* (2000)

Allan Ingram (ed.), *Patterns of Madness in the Eighteenth Century* (1998)
 K. Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)
 Ida Macalpine, *George III and the Mad-Business* (1969)
 M. MacDonald, "Lunatics and the State", *Social History of Medicine* (1989) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Pamela Michael, *Care and Treatment of the Mentally Ill in North Wales* (2003)
 Roy Porter, "Was there a moral therapy in eighteenth century psychiatry", *Lynchos* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]
 Roy Porter, "Madness and Society in England", *Studies in History* (1987)
 Roy Porter, "Madness and its Institutions", in Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
 Roy Porter, "Rethinking Institutions in Late Georgian England", *Utilitas* (1994)
 Roy Porter, *Faber Book of Madness*
 Porter and Micale (eds), *Discovering the History of Psychiatry* (1994)
 Andrew Scull, "Moral Treatment Reconsidered", in Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)
 Andrew Scull, "Psychiatry and Social Control in the Nineteenth Century", *History of Psychiatry* (1991)
 Vieda Skultans, *Madness and Morals* (1975)
 Vieda Skultans, *English Madness* (1979)
 Samuel Tuke, *Description of the Retreat* (1813) in Allan Ingram (ed.), *Patterns of Madness in the Eighteenth Century* (1998)
 M. Winston, "The Bethel at Norwich", *Medical History* (1994) [PHOTOCOPY]

Week Nine: Lecture & Seminar - Reforming the Asylum

Outline

The York Retreat provided a model for asylum reformers, but it was scandal that drove the movement. This class explores how the asylum and moral treatment became crucial to asylum reform, assessing historical interpretations and looking at the role of scandal in pushing reform.

Questions

- Why was the asylum able to become integral to the treatment of mental illness in the early nineteenth century?
- What role did the scandal at Bethlem and York play in the asylum reform movement?
- How "popular" were the ideas represented by moral therapy?

Key Texts

Roy Porter, "Madness and its Institutions", in Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
 Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)

Reading

Patricia Alderidge, "Bedlam: Fact or Fantasy", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 1 (1985)
 Joan Busfield, *Managing Madness* (1986)
 W. F. Bynum, "Rationales for Therapy in British Psychiatry, 1780-1835", in Andrew Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)
 J. Crammer, "English asylums and English doctors", *History of Psychiatry* (1994)
 M. Donnelly, *Managing the Mind* (1983)
 Anne Digby, "Changes in the Asylum", *Economic History Review* (1983)
 K. Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)
 Joseph Melling & Bill Forsythe, *Insanity, institutions and society, 1800-1914* (1999)
 Roy Porter, "Madness and Society in England", *Studies in History* (1987)
 Roy Porter, "Shaping Psychiatric Knowledge", in Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995)
 Andrew Scull, "The Architecture of the Victorian Lunatic Asylum", in A. D. King, *Buildings and Society* (1980)
 Andrew Scull, "A Victorian Alienist: John Conolly", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 1 (1985)

Andrew Scull, "Psychiatry and Social Control in the Nineteenth Century", *History of Psychiatry* (1991)
Andrew Scull, "Re-writing the History of Asylums", *History of Psychiatry* (1995)
Andrew Scull, Charlotte MacKenzie and Nicholas Hervey, *Masters of Bedlam* (1996)
Leonard Smith, "Close confinement in a mighty prison", *History of Psychiatry* (1994)
Leonard Smith, "To cure those afflicted with the disease of insanity", *History of Psychiatry* (1993)
David Wright, "Getting out of the asylum", *Social History of Medicine* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]

BLOCK TWO: THE ASYLUM AGE

Week Ten: Seminar - Warehouses for the Insane

Outline

The nineteenth century witnessed the most rapid rise in the number of asylums and the aggregate of patients confined in them. For Scull, they became "warehouses". At the same time, the first half of the century saw intense interest in asylums as the site for treating madness. This class explores these two areas, looking at the nature of the asylum as a therapeutic environment.

Questions

- How effective were asylums as curative institutions?
- What kinds of treatment did the asylum offer?
- What was the medical and social context of asylum building?
- Who did asylums end up serving: patients, families, communities or doctors?

Key Texts

Roy Porter, "Madness and its Institutions", in Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)
Akihito Suzuki, "The Politics and Ideology of Non-Restraint", *Medical History* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]

Reading

Alan Beveridge, "Madness in Victorian Edinburgh", *History of Psychiatry* (1995)
Joan Busfield, *Managing Madness* (1986)
J. Crammer, "English Asylums and English Doctors", *History of Psychiatry* (1994)
R. Davies, "Inside the house of the mad", *Llafur* (1985)
Forsythe, Melling and Adair, "Politics of Lunacy", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)
Phil Fennell, *Treatment without Consent* (1996)
Edward Hare, "Was Insanity on the Increase", *British Journal of Psychiatry* (1983)
Nick Hervey, "A Slavish Bowing Down: The Lunacy Commission and the Psychiatric Profession", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 2 (1985)
Richard Hunter and Ida Macalpine, *Psychiatry for the Poor* (1974)
K. Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)
D. Mellett, "Bureaucracy and Mental Illness: The Commissioners in Lunacy", *Medical History* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]
Pamela Michael and David Hirst, "Establishing the 'rule of kindness'", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)
Pamela Michael, *Care and Treatment of the Mentally Ill in North Wales* (2003)
Peter McCandless, "Build! Build! The Controversy over the Care of the Chronically Insane", *Bulletin for the History of Medicine* (1979) [PHOTOCOPY]
George Rosen, *Madness in Society: Chapters in the Historical Sociology of Mental Illness* (1968)
Andrew Scull, "The Architecture of the Victorian Lunatic Asylum", in A. King (ed.), *Buildings and Society* (1980)
Andrew Scull, "Was Insanity on the Increase", *British Journal of Psychiatry* (1984)
Andrew Scull, "Psychiatry and Social Control in the Nineteenth Century", *History of Psychiatry* (1991)
Andrew Scull, "Re-writing the History of Asylums", *History of Psychiatry* (1995)

Andrew Scull, "Rethinking the History of Asylums", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society*
Andrew Scull, Charlotte MacKenzie and Nicholas Hervey, *Masters of Bedlam* (1996)
Andrew Scull, "A Brilliant Career: John Conolly and Victorian Psychiatry", *Victorian Studies* (1984)
Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry*
Leonard Smith, "To cure those afflicted with the disease of insanity", *History of Psychiatry* (1993)
Jeremy Taylor, *Hospital and Asylum Architecture in England, 1840-1914* (1991)
Nancy Tomes, "The Great Restraint Controversy", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3

ADMISSION

Charlotte MacKenzie, "Social Factors in the Admission, Discharge and Continuing Stay of Patients of Patients at Ticehurst" in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 2 (1985)
Jo Melling and R. Turner, "The Road to the Asylum", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1999)
Melling, Forsythe and Adair, "Migration, family structure and pauper lunacy in Victorian England", *Continuity and Change* (1997)
C. Philo, "Journey to the Asylum", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1995)
David Wright, "Getting out of the Asylum", *Social History of Medicine* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]
David Wright, "The Certification of Insanity in Nineteenth-Century England and Wales", *History of Psychiatry* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]

OUTSIDE THE ASYLUM

Peter McCandless, "Build! Build! The Controversy over the Care of the Chronically Insane", *Bulletin for the History of Medicine* (1979) [PHOTOCOPY]
David Hirst and Pamela Michael, "Family community and the lunatic in mid-nineteenth century Wales", in Bartlett and Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)
Melling, Forsythe and Adair, "Families, communities and the legal regulation of lunacy in Victorian England", in Bartlett and Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)
Harriet Sturdy and William Parry-Jones, "Boarding out-insane patients", in Bartlett and Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)
A. Suzuki, "Enclosing and Disclosing lunatics within the family walls", in Bartlett and Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)

Week Eleven: Lecture & Seminar - Gender and Madness

Outline

With the principal focus on women, this class will explore Victorian conceptions of madness and gender. It will look at how doctors conceived women's bodies and how they used this to determine theories about female insanity.

Questions

- How and why were women's reproductive functions linked to mental disorder?
- Why were more women sent to asylums than men?
- How were women treated?
- To what extent did madness become feminised in the nineteenth century?

Key Texts

J. Kromm, "The Feminisation of Madness", *Feminist Studies* (1994)
Elaine Showalter, *The Female Malady: Women, madness and English culture 1830-1980* (1987)
Elaine Showalter, "Victorian Women and Insanity", in Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)

Reading

J. Brewer, *A Sentimental Murder* (2002)
Joan Bushfield, *Men, Women and Madness* (1996)

Joan Bushfield, "The Female Malady", *Sociology* (1994)
 Kerry Davies, "Sexing the mind: Women, Gender and Madness in Nineteenth Century Welsh Asylums", *Llafur* (1996)
 Anne Digby, "Women's Biological Straightjacket", in Mendus & Rendall (eds), *Sexuality and Subordination* (1989)
 Charlotte Perkins Gilman, *The Yellow Wallpaper*
 Charlotte Perkins Gilman, *Living*
 Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar, *The Madwoman in the Attic* (1979)
 Barbara Harrison, "Women and Health", in Purvis (ed.), *Women's History* (1995)
 Jalland & Hooper (eds), *Women from Birth to Death* (1986)
 Ludmilla Jordanova, *Sexual visions* (1989)
 Thomas Laquer, *Making Sex* (1990)
 Hilary Marland, "Destined to a perfect recovery: The confinement of puerperal insanity", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)
 Hilary Marland, "At Home with Puerperal Mania", in Bartlett and Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)
 Melling, Forsythe and Adair, "Migration, family structure and pauper lunacy in Victorian England", *Continuity and Change* (1997)
 Mark Micale, "Hysteria Male/Hysteria Female", in Benjamin (ed.) *Science and Sensibility* (1991)
 Trevor Turner, "Henry Maudsley", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3
 Denise Russell, *Women, Madness and Medicine* (1995)
 Barbara Hill Rigney, *Madness and sexual politics in the feminist novel* (1978)
 Roy Porter, *Faber Book of Madness*
 Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)
 Vieda Skultans, *Madness and Morals* (1975)
 Vieda Skultans, *English Madness* (1979)
 Helen Small, *Love's madness: Medicine, the novel, and female insanity, 1800-1865* (1996)
 Nancy Theriot, "Negotiating Illness", *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences* (2001)
 Nancy Thomes, "Feminist Histories of Psychiatry", in Porter and Micale (eds), *Discovering the History of Psychiatry* (1994)

[Christmas Recess]

SEMESTER TWO

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| Week One: Lecture - Wrongfully Confined? Madness and the Law |
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Outline

Asylums, who were admitted, and how the mad were treated were not without their critics. One important area of concern was the notion of "wrongful confinement". This lecture looks at the issue of "wrongful confinement" to explore the legal mechanisms of confinement, the growth of certification and the issues it prompted.

Questions

- How did the legal mechanisms of admission to an asylum change during the nineteenth century?
- Why did the issue of "wrongful confinement" generate such concern?

Key Texts

Nigel Walker, *Crime and insanity in England*, 2 vols. (1973)
 Peter McCandless, "Liberty and Lunacy: The Victorians and Wrongful Confinement", *Journal of Social History* (1978)

Peter McCandless, "Dangerous to Themselves and Others: the Victorian Debate over the Prevention of Wrongful Confinement", *Journal of British Studies* (1983)

Reading

T. G. Davies, "The Welsh Contribution to Mental Health Legislation", *Welsh History Review* (1996)
Joel Peter Eigen, *Witnessing Insanity: Madness and mad-doctors in the English court* (1995)
Phil Fennell, *Treatment without Consent* (1996)
Nicholas Hervey, "Advocacy or Folly: The Alleged Lunatics' Friend Society, 1845-63", *Medical History* (1986) [PHOTOCOPY]
K. Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)
Ida Macalpine and Richard Macalpine, *George III and the Mad-Business* (1969)
W. Parry-Jones, *The Trade in lunacy* (1972)
Roy Porter, *Mind-Forg'd Manacles* (1990)
Andrew Scull and Jonathan Andrews, *Undertakers of the Mind* (2001)
Roger Smith, *Trial by Medicine: Insanity and responsibility in Victorian trials* (1981)
Joshua John Schwieso, "'Religious Fanaticism' and Wrongful Confinement in Victorian England", *Social History of Medicine* (1996) [PHOTOCOPY]
Clive Unsworth, *The Politics of Mental Health Legislation* (1987)
John Walton, "Casting Out and Bringing Back in Victorian England: Pauper Lunatics 1840-70", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *The Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 2 (1985)
David Wright, "Getting out of the asylum", *Social History of Medicine* (1997) [PHOTOCOPY]

Week Two: Lecture & Seminar - Poor Law

Outline

Although asylums emerged in the nineteenth century, not all patients suffering from mental illness were treated in them. This class looks at alternative sites for treatment, drawing on new work that investigates how the Poor Law was used to provide care for the pauper insane.

Questions

- What provision was made for pauper lunatics?
- How did the Poor Law seek to provide care for the mad?
- Were pauper lunatics treated differently from asylum patients?
- What was the relationship between the Poor Law and the asylum?

Key Texts

Adair, Forsythe and Melling, "A Danger to the Public? Disposing of Pauper Lunatics in Late-Victorian and Edwardian England", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]
Peter Bartlett, *The Poor Law of Lunacy* (1999)
Ruth Hodgkinson, "Provision for Pauper Lunatics", *Medical History* (1966) [PHOTOCOPY]

Reading

Peter Bartlett, "The Asylum and the Poor Law", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)
Joan Busfield, *Managing Madness* (1986)
Forsythe, Melling and Adair, "Politics of Lunacy", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)
Forsythe, Melling and Adair, "The New Poor Law and the County Lunatic Asylum", *Social History of Medicine* (1996)
Peter McCandless, "Build! Build! The Controversy over the Care of the Chronically Insane", *Bulletin for the History of Medicine* (1979) [PHOTOCOPY]
Jo Melling et al, "A proper lunatic for two years", *Journal of Social History* (1997)
Jo Melling and R. Turner, "The Road to the Asylum", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1999)
Jo Melling and Adair, "The New Poor Law and the county lunatic asylum", *Social History of Medicine* (1996)

Pamela Michael, *Care and Treatment of the Mentally Ill in North Wales* (2003)
P. Rushton, "Lunatics and idiots", *Medical History* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]
J. Saunders, "Quarantining the weak minded", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3 (1988)
Vieda Skultans, *English Madness* (1979)
Leonard Smith, "The Pauper Lunatic Problem in the West Midlands", *Midland History* (1996)
Leonard Smith, "The County Asylum in the Mixed Economy of Care", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)
Akihito Suzuki, "Lunacy in Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century England", *History of Psychiatry* (1992)
John Walton, "Lunacy in the Industrial Revolution", *Journal of Social History* (1979)
David Wright, "The Discharge of Pauper Lunatics", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)

FOR BACKGROUND ON THE POOR LAW, SEE
M. A. Crowther, *The Workhouse System, 1834-1929* (1981)
Anne Digby, *Pauper Palaces* (1978)
Derek Fraser (ed.), *The New Poor Law in the Nineteenth Century* (1976)

BLOCK THREE: MIND AND BODY

Week Three: Lecture - Rebirth of Restraint

Outline

Although non-restraint and forms of moral management became state policy, by the late nineteenth century some psychiatrists started to advocate a return to methods of restraint to control a growing asylum population. This lecture looks at this renewed concern about restraint to explore the growing concern about the effectiveness and utility of non-restraint.

Questions

- Why had non-restraint become problematic by the late-nineteenth century?
- How widespread was the use of non-restraint?
- Why were drug treatments to sedate used with greater regularity by 1900?

Reading

Joan Busfield, *Managing Madness* (1986)
Phil Fennell, *Treatment without Consent* (1996)
Peter McCandless, "Build! Build! The Controversy over the Care of the Chronically Insane", *Bulletin for the History of Medicine* (1979) [PHOTOCOPY]
Nancy Tomes, "The Great Restraint Controversy", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)
Andrew Scull, "A Brilliant Career: John Conolly and Victorian Psychiatry", *Victorian Studies* (1984)
Andrew Scull, Charlotte MacKenzie and Nicholas Hervey, *Masters of Bedlam* (1996)
Akihito Suzuki, "The Politics and Ideology of Non-Restraint", *Medical History* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]

Week Four: Lecture & Seminar - Notions of Degeneracy

Outline

As psychiatry adjusted to cope with an increasingly bleak prognosis of mental illness, growing support was expressed for the idea that insanity was actually an organic disease and probably a hereditary trait. This class investigates how late-nineteenth-century European theories of mental

illness were influenced by the theory that insanity was an inherited condition. It examines ideas about degeneration and eugenics, and looks at why these theories were so influential.

Questions

- How did ideas of degeneration influence psychiatric thinking and practice?
- Why was the theory of degeneration so popular?
- What options were considered for the care of the mentally deficient in the early-twentieth century?

Key Texts

Ian Dowbiggin, "Degeneration and Hereditarianism", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 1 (1987)

M. Thomson, "Sterilisation, Segregation & Community Care", *History of Psychiatry* (1992)

Richard A. Soloway, *Demography and Degeneration* (1990)

Reading

Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra and Roy Porter (eds), *Cultures of neurasthenia from Beard to the first world war* (2001)

Mark Jackson, *The Borderland of Imbecility* (2000)

Greta Jones, *Social Darwinism and English thought* (1980)

Ledger and Luckhurst (eds), *The Fin de Siecle* (2000)

John Radford, "Sterilisation v. segregation", *Social Science and Medicine* (1991) [PHOTOCOPY]

J. Saunders, "Quarantining the weak minded", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3 (1988)

Andrew Scull, Charlotte MacKenzie and Nicholas Hervej, *Masters of Bedlam* (1996) see chapter on Maudsley

Mathew Thomson, *The Problem of Mental Deficiency* (1998)

Mathew Thomson, "Though ever the Subject of Psychological Medicine", in Freeman and Berrios (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry*

T. Turner, "Henry Maudsley", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3

Stephen Watson, "Malingers, the 'Weak-minded' Criminal and 'Moral Imbecile'", in Clark and Crawford (eds), *Legal Medicine in History*

EUGENICS

L. Farrall, *Origins and Growth of the English Eugenics Movement* (1969)

Michael Freeden, "Eugenics and Progressive Thought", *Historical Journal* (1979)

Michael Freeden, "Eugenics and Social Policy", *Historical Journal* (1983)

Greta Jones, "Eugenics and Social Policy", *Historical Journal* (1982)

Greta Jones, "Women and Eugenics", *Annals of Science* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]

Daniel Kevles, *In the Name of Eugenics* (1986)

John Macnicol, "Voluntary Sterilisation Campaign", in Fout (ed.), *Forbidden History* (1992)

Robert Nye, "Rise and Fall of the Eugenics Empire", *Historical Journal* (1993)

Daniel Pick, *Faces of Degeneration* (1989)

Robert Peel (ed.), *Essays in the History of Eugenics* (1998)

Dorothy Porter, "Enemies of Race", *Victorian Studies* (1991)

Geoffrey R. Searle, *The Quest for National Efficiency* (1971)

John Welshman, "Eugenics and Public Health in Britain, 1900-40", *Urban History* (1997)

"MENTAL DEFICIENCY"

Pamela Dale, "Implementing the 1913 Mental Deficiency Act", *Social History of Medicine* (2003)

Harvey Simmons, "Explaining Social Policy: The English Mental Deficiency Act", *Journal of Social History* (1978)

Walmsley, Atkinson and Rolph, "Community Care and Mental Deficiency", in Bartlett and Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)

David Wright and Anne Digby (eds), *From Idiocy to Mental Deficiency* (1996)

David Wright, *Mental Disability in Victorian England* (2001)

Week Five: Reading Week

Week Six: Lecture - Freud and Psychoanalysis

Outline

This class explores the ideas of Freud and the impact of psychoanalysis on Britain and the treatment of mental illness.

Questions

- To what extent was psychoanalysis influenced by late-nineteenth-century concepts of hysteria?
- How did Freud view mental illness?
- To what extent was Freud received in Britain?
- How far did psychoanalysis make in roads into the treatment of mental illness in Britain?

Key Texts

M. Pines, "The Development of the Psychodynamic Movement", in Berrios and Freeman (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry, 1841-1991* (1991)

D. Rapp, "The Early Discovery of Freud by the British General Educated Public", *Social History of Medicine* (1990) [PHOTOCOPY]

Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry* (1998)

Reading

L. Cameron & J. Forrester, "A nice type of English scientist", *History Workshop Journal* (1999)

Michael J Clark, "The Rejection of Psychological Approaches to Mental Disorder in Late Nineteenth-Century British Psychiatry", in Andrew Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)

Eric Dean, "War and Psychiatry", *History of Psychiatry* (1993)

J. Forrester, "Contracting the Disease of Love", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 1 (1988)

Peter Gay, *Freud* (1989)

Peter Gay, *Freud for Historians* (1985)

Peter Gay (ed.), *The Freud Reader* (1995)

Rhodri Hayward, "Policing Dreams", *History Workshop Journal* (2000)

R. Hinshelwood, "Psychodynamic psychiatry before World War One", in Berrios and Freeman (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry, 1841-1991* (1991)

Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra and Roy Porter (eds), *Cultures of Neurasthenia from Beard to the First World War* (2001)

Ernest Jones, *The life and work of Sigmund Freud* (1961)

Mark Micale, "Hysteria and its historiography", *History of Psychiatry* (1990)

Roy Porter, *Faber Book of Madness*

Nikolas Rose, *The psychological complex: psychology, politics and society in England* (1985)

A. Sally, "psychoanalysis in Britain", *History Workshop Journal* (1998)

Elaine Showalter, *The Female Malady* (1987)

Frank Sulloway, *Freud, Biologist of the Mind* (1979)

E. Young-Bruehl, "A History of Freud Biographies", in Micale and Porter (eds), *Discovering the History of Psychiatry* (1994)

Web Pages:

Freud: <http://users.rcn.com/brill/freudarc.html>

Freud museum: <http://www.freud.org.uk/>

Week Seven: Lecture & Seminar - War and Shellshock

Outline

The First World War has been seen to have a dramatic impact on the understanding of mental illness, aiding the reception of psychoanalysis. A new disease, shellshock, became linked to modern warfare and raised questions of masculinity and madness. This class looks at the nature of shellshock and its impact of psychiatric thinking.

Questions

- What was 'shellshock'?
- How were the symptoms of shellshock explained and treated?
- To what extent was the patient's social class considered a factor of symptomatology and treatment?
- How did shellshock change psychiatry?

Key Texts

Harold Merskey, "Shell-Shock", in G. Berrios and Hugh Freeman (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry, 1841-1991* (1991)

Ben Shephard, "The early treatment of mental disorders", in Berrios and Freeman (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry: The aftermath*

Martin Stone, "Shellshock and the Psychologists", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 2 (1988)

Elaine Showalter, *The Female Malady* (1987)

Reading

Peter Barnham, *Forgotten Lunatics of the Great War* (2004)

Ted Bogacz, "War Neurosis and Cultural Change in England 1914-22", *Journal of Contemporary History* (1989)

Joanna Bourke, "Effeminacy, Ethnicity and the End of Trauma", *Journal of Contemporary History* (2000)

Joanna Bourke, "Disciplining the Emotions", in Cooter, Harrison and Sturdy (eds), *War, Medicine and Modernity* (1998)

Joanne Bourke, *Dismembering the Male* (1996)

Roger Cooter, "Malingering in Modernity", in Cooter, Harrison and Sturdy (eds), *War, Medicine and Modernity* (1998)

Eric Dean, "War and Psychiatry", *History of Psychiatry* (1993)

Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra and Roy Porter (eds), *Cultures of Neurasthenia from Beard to the First World War* (2001)

Eric Leed, *No Man's Land* (1979), chap 5

Eric Leed, "Fateful Memories", *Journal of Contemporary History* (2000)

Peter Leese, "Problems Returning Home", *Historical Journal* (1997)

Peter Leese, *Shell Shock* (2002)

Merskey and Brown, 'Post-traumatic Stress Disorder and Shell Shock', in Berrios & Porter, (eds), *A History of Clinical Psychiatry* (1995)

G. Mosse, "Shell shock as a social disease", *Journal of Contemporary History* (2000)

Mark Micale and Paul Lerner (eds), *Traumatic Pasts* (2001)

Mark Micale, "Hysteria and its historiography", *History of Psychiatry* (1990)

Siegfried Sasson, *Diaries 1915-18* (1983)

Siegfried Sasson, *Memoirs of an infantry officer* (1965)

Ben Shephard, *A War of Nerves* (2001)

Elaine Showalter, "Rivers and Sasson" in Margaret Higonnet et al, *Behind the Lines* (1987)

Matthew Thomson, "Status, Manpower and Mental Fitness", in Cooter, Harrison and Sturdy (eds), *War, Medicine and Modernity* (1998)

Jay Winter, "Shellshock & the cultural history of the Great War", *Journal of Contemporary History* (2000)

Jay Winter, "Catastrophe and Culture", *Journal of Modern History* (1992)

Web Resources:

Shellshock: http://raven.cc.ukans.edu/~kansite/ww_one/medical/medtitle.htm

Shellshock: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/war/wwone/shellshock_01.shtml

Shellshock: <http://raven.cc.ukans.edu/~libsite/wwi-www/shshock/>

W. H. Rivers: http://raven.cc.ukans.edu/~kansite/ww_one/comment/rivers.htm

[Easter Recess]

Week Eight: Lecture - The Borderline: Mental Health and a Sane Society

Outline

In the interwar period, changing ideas about mental illness led to a new category of patient, the borderline, that required a different approach to treatment, questioning the appropriateness of the asylum and compulsory care. This class looks at the notion of "borderline" in mental illness and changing approaches to mental illness, certification and asylum care.

Key Texts

Joan Busfield, "Restructuring Mental Health Services", in Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra and Roy Porter (eds), *Culture of Psychiatry and Mental Health Care in Post-war Britain and the Netherlands* (1998)

Kathleen Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)

Clive Unsworth, *The Politics of Mental Health Legislation* (1987)

Reading

Patricia Alderidge, "The foundation of the Maudsley Hospital" in G. Berrios and Hugh Freeman (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry, 1841-1991* (1991)

Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)

Phil Fennell, *Treatment without Consent* (1996)

Nikolas Rose, *The psychological complex: psychology, politics and society in England* (1985)

Andrew Scull, Charlotte MacKenzie and Nicholas Hervej, *Masters of Bedlam* (1996)

Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry* (1998)

Louise Westwood, "A Quiet Revolution in Brighton", *Social History of Medicine* (2001)

T. Turner, "Henry Maudsley", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3

Week Nine: Lecture & Seminar - Physical Therapies

Outline

Lobotomy has been seen as one of the "horrors" of twentieth century psychiatry, but why did it become a form of treatment that was enthusiastically adopted? This class looks at the emergence of physical forms of treatment in the interwar period to explore the genesis of shock therapies and their impact on psychiatry and the treatment of mental illness.

Questions

- What treatments were available to psychiatrists in the interwar period?
- Were shock therapies a sign of desperation by well-meaning psychiatrists?
- Why were shock therapies and psychosurgery embraced so enthusiastically by psychiatrists in the first half of the 20th century?
- How were shock therapies used in the treatment of mental illness?

Key Texts

Phil Fennell, *Treatment without Consent* (1996)

Berrios and Hugh Freeman (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry, 1841-1991* (1991)

Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry* (1998)

Reading

Jonathan Andrews et al, *History of Bethlem* (1997)

German Berrios, "Psychosurgery in Britain and Elsewhere", in G. Berrios and Hugh Freeman (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry, 1841-1991* (1991)

David Crossley, "The Introduction of Leucotomy", *History of Psychiatry* (1993)

F. James, "Insulin Treatment in Psychiatry", *History of Psychiatry* (1992)

Kathleen Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)

Diana Gittins, *Madness in its Place: Narratives of Severalls Hospital, 1913-1997* (1998)

M. Fears, "Therapeutic Optimism and the Treatment of the Insane", in R. Dingwall (ed.), *Health care and health knowledge* (1977)

Pamela Michael, *Care and Treatment of the Mentally Ill in North Wales* (2003)

Harold Merskey, "Somatic Treatment, Ignorance, and the Historiography of Psychiatry", *History of Psychiatry* (1994)

Andrew Scull, "Desperate Remedies: A Gothic Tale of Madness and Modern Medicine", *Psychological Medicine* (1987)

Andrew Scull, "Somatic Treatments and Historiography of Psychiatry", *History of Psychiatry* (1994)

Andrew Scull, "Focal Sepsis and Psychosis: The Career of Thomas Chivers Graves", in Freeman and Berrios (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry* (1996)

Elaine Showalter, *The Female Malady* (1987)

J. Pressman, *The Last Resort* (1998)

G. Windholz and L. Witterspoon, "Sleep as a Cure of Schizophrenia", *History of Psychiatry* (1994)

Web Pages

Neurosurgery: <http://neurosurgery.mgh.harvard.edu/history.htm>

Shock Therapies: http://www.epub.org.br/cm/n04/historia/shock_i.htm

BLOCK FOUR: OVERVIEW

Week Ten: Revision Session

Outline

Provides you with an opportunity to raise questions about the course, topics and documents and to go through sample examination questions.

Make up three examination questions and bring them to the class:

1.

2.

3.

TITLES AVAILABLE IN JSTOR

JSTOR: An archive of electronic journals which currently provides access to more than 200 scholarly titles in over 20 disciplines in the Arts and Sciences. Journals are archived, where possible, back to the first issue, though the most recent years are excluded. The whole database can be searched by keyword and author, and the articles retrieved can be downloaded and printed.

American Historical Review 1895-1999
Economic History Review 1927-1998
Eighteenth-Century Studies 1967-1995
English Historical Review 1886-1997
Historical Journal 1958-1997
History and Theory 1960-1998
History of Education Quarterly 1961-1997
Isis 1913-2001
Journal of British Studies 1961-2002
Journal of Contemporary History 1966-1999
Journal of Economic History 1941-1998
Journal of Interdisciplinary History 1970-1997
Journal of Modern History 1929-1999
Journal of Economic History 1941-1997
Journal of Southern History 1935-1997
Journal of the History of Ideas 1940-1995
Osiris 1936-99
Past and Present 1952-1997
British Journal for the Philosophy of Science 1950-1998