HS1797
Madness, Madmen and the Asylum
The History of Psychiatry, 1750-1950

MODULE HANDBOOK
2002/3

Contents

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 (ECT, lobotomy) in the interwar period. It examines the rise of an institutional approach to the treatment of 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 and treatment changed in the twentieth century. It will examine the role of doctors as they evolved from 'maddoctors' to psychiatrists, and look at the different ways of classifying insanity alongside treatment regimes, changes in definitions, explanations and depictions of madness.

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
.   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
.   analyse key themes and issues that have influenced social and medical ideas of madness in the light of these contexts
.   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 identify strengths, weaknesses, problems, and/or particularities of alternative historical/historiographical interpretations
.   to compare the relative merits and demerits of alternative views and interpretations and evaluate their significance to demonstrate an understanding of some

of the primary sources and an appreciation of how historians have approached them

. ⬜ formulate and justify their own arguments and conclusions about a range of issues relating to this module

. ⬜ present their arguments clearly and concisely in one non-assessed and one assessed essay of 2000 words in accordance with appropriate scholarly conventions, and in examination answers

OUTLINE OF TEACHING

2002 Semester One

INTRODUCTION

Week 1

2 October

Introduction

Lecture

BLOCK ONE: Viewing Madness

Week 2

8 & 9 October

Bedlam Mad

Lecture

Seminar Week 3

16 October

Enlightened views of madness?

Lecture Week 4

22 & 23 October

Madness of George III

	Week	Date	Topic	Format
Video	Week 5	30 October	Madness of George III	Seminar
	Week 6		*Reading Week*	
	Week 7	12 & 13 November	Trade in Lunacy Lecture	Seminar
	Week 8	20 November	Managing the Mad Lecture	
	Week 9	26 & 27 November	Reforming the Asylum Lecture	Seminar

BLOCK TWO: The Asylum Age

Week 10

4 December	Warehouses for the Insane		Seminar
Week 11	10 & 11 December	Gender and Madness	Lecture
			Seminar

Christmas Recess

2003 Semester Two

Week 1	29 January	Wrongfully confined?	Lecture
Week 2	4 & 5 February	Poor Law	Lecture
			Semi

nar

BLOCK THREE: Mind and Body

Week 3

12 February

The rebirth of restraint

L

ecture Week 4

18 & 19 February

Notions of degeneracy

Lecture

S

eminar Week 5

26 February

Freud and psychoanalysis

Semina
r

Week 6

Reading Week

Week 7

11 & 12 March

War and Shellshock

Lecture

S

eminar Week 8

19 March

Lecture Week 9

The Borderline

25 & 26 March

Physical Therapies Lecture

Seminar

BLOCK FOUR: Overview

Week 10

2 April

Professionalising Madness?

Seminar Week 11

8 & 9 April Revision Session

Easter Recess

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.

- **Video** (1) on "The Madness of King George"

- **Revision Session** (1)

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 may take the form of a book review or a critical survey of one or more articles. Suggestions can be found further on in this but I am also happy for you to choose your own text(s). Alternatively, you may submit an essay of between 1,000 and 2,000 words in answer to a question on the Sample Examination Paper. You will **not** be able to answer an assessed essay on this topic. The review / essay must employ the conventions of scholarly presentations 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'.

Assessed Essay
You must submit ONE assessed essay of **not more than 2,000 words,** which will contribute **25%** of the final mark. The essay is designed to give you the opportunity to demonstrate your ability to review evidence, 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 2002). The examination counts for 75% of the final mark. In deciding classification, equal weight is given to all final marks. A specimen examination paper in outlined below.

NOTE: The 'Information For All Students Taking Modules in History And/Or Welsh History In Year

OUTLINE OF MODULE PROGRAMME

You will see that there are sessions **every week** on **Wednesdays**, which will take place at ?? in **Room** ??, and **fortnightly** on **Tuesdays**, which will take place at ?? in **Room** ??. 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 Tuesdays** 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. 8), 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

1. Asses the role Bethlem Hospital played in the development of attitudes and policies towards madness before 1820.

2. To what extent did the eighteenth century see a major change in how the mad were viewed?

3. In what ways and by what means was George III morally managed?

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. To what extent were late-nineteenth century asylums little more than warehouses for the insane?

8. "Shellshock had a profound influence on how madness was understood". Discuss

9. Why did doctors embrace physical therapies in the treatment of mental illness so uncritically 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*

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. "The madness of George III reflected as well as hastened the progress of psychiatry in England". Discuss.

4. To what extent should private madhouse keepers be seen as the "unsung heroes" of eighteenth century psychiatry?

5. To what extent should moral therapy be seen as primarily stemming from the work of the York Retreat?

6. How far did nineteenth-century psychiatry discriminate against women?

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. How and why did the understanding of shellshock change during the First World War?

10. "The physical treatments available to doctors for the treatment of mental illness were worse than the disease". Discuss.

CONTACT

- Teaching sessions:
    Tuesday   11.10-12.00   Rm 2.03
    Wednesday   10.00-11.00   Rm X2.03

- Office Hours
    Monday   16.10 to 17.00
    Tuesday   10.00-11.00 and 15.10-16.10
    Wednesday   11.10-12.00

Although these are my formal office hours, I am in the department on a regularly basis so if you need to see me please drop by my office (Room 4.33, ext. 6103) or e-mail (WaddingtonK@Cardiff.ac.uk) to arrange a meeting

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 the 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.

Full guidance on how to prepare for classes is included later in this module handbook.

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)
Hugh Freeman and German Berrios (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry, 1841-1991: The Aftermath* (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)
Elaine Showalter, *The Female Malady* (1987)

QUICK OVERVIEWS

Michael Neve, "Medicine and the Mind", in Loudon (ed.), *Western Medicine: An Illustrated History* (1997)

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)

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 Allderidge, "Bedlam: Fact or Fantasy", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 1 (1985)
Jonathan Andrews et al, *History of Bethlem* (1997)

Reading
Jonathan Andrews, "Hardly a Hospital, but a Charity for Pauper Lunatics", in Barry & Jones (eds), *Medicine and Charity before the Welfare State* (1991)
Jonathan Andrews, "The Politics of Committal to Early Modern Bethlem", in Roy Porter (ed.), *Medicine in the Enlightenment* (1995)
Patricia Allderidge, "Management and Mismanagement at Bedlam, 1547-1633", in Charles Webster (ed.), *Health, Medicine and Mortality in the Sixteenth Century* (1979)
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)
Kenneth Craven, *Jonathan Swift and the Millennium of Madness* (1992)
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)

George Rosen, *Madness in Society: Chapters in the Historical Sociology of Mental Illness* (1968)
Roy Porter, "Madness and its Institutions", in Andrew Wear (ed.), *Medicine in Society* (1992)
Roy Porter, "Bethlem/Bedlam", *History Today* (1997)
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)
Andrew Scull and Jonathan Andrews, *Undertakers of the Mind*
Vieda Skultans, *English Madness* (1979)
Christine Stevenson, "Hogarth's Mad King and his audience", *History Workshop Journal* (2000)
Katherine Williams, 'Hysteria in Seventeenth-Century Case Records and Unpublished Manuscripts', *History of Psychiatry* (1990)

<u>Web pages</u>
Bethlem: http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/MOLsite/exhibits/bedlam/bedlam.htm
Bethlem: http://www.english.upenn.edu/~jlynch/Courses/95c/Texts/bedlam.html

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Week Three: Lecture - Enlightened Views of Madness

<u>Outline</u>
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.

<u>Questions</u>
• 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?

<u>Key Texts</u>
Roy Porter, *Mind-Forg'd manacles* (1987)
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain 1700-1900* (1993)

<u>Reading</u>
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)
D. Cox-Maksimov, "Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*", *History of Psychiatry* (1996)
G. Goodey, "John Locke's idiots in the natural history of the mind", *History of Psychiatry* (1994)
Michel Foucault, *Madness and Civilisation* (1989)
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)
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)

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)
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]
Akihito Suzuki, "Lunacy in Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century England", *History of Psychiatry* (1991 and 1992)
Andrew Scull and Jonathan Andrews, *Patrons and Customers of the Mad-trade* (2001)
Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry* (1998)
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, *George III and the Mad-Business* (1969)

Reading
W. F. Bynum, "Rationales for Therapy in British Psychiatry, 1780-1835", in Andrew Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)
J. Chrstie, "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 he 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, *George III and the Mad-Business* (1969)

Reading

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 he 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?
• 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?

Set Text
Alexander Cruden, *The London Citizen Exceedingly Injured* (1739) in Allan Ingram (ed.), *Voice of Madness* (1997)

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)

Reading
Joan Busfield, *Managing Madness* (1986)
Max Byrd, *Visits to Bedlam: madness and literature in the eighteenth century* (1974)
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, *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, *Patrons and Customers of the Mad-trade* (2001)
L. Smith, "Eighteenth Century Madness Practice", *History of Psychiatry* (1993)

Week Eight: Lecture - Managing the Mad

<u>Outline</u>
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.

<u>Questions</u>
- 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?

<u>Key Texts</u>
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)

<u>Reading</u>
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)
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]
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)
Andrew Scull, "Moral Treatment Reconsidered", in Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)
Andrew Scull, Charlotte MacKenzie and Nicholas Hervey, *Masters of Bedlam* (1996)
Vieda Skultans, *Madness and Morals* (1975)
Vieda Skultans, *English Madness* (1979)
Nancy Tomes, "The Great Restraint Controversy", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3
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

<u>Outline</u>
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.

- Why was the asylum able to become integral to the treatment of mental illness in the early nineteenth century?
- How applicable is Foucault's notion of a "great confinement" to Britain?
- What role did the scandal at Bethlem and York play in the asylum reform movement?

<u>Set Texts</u>
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)

<u>Key Texts</u>
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]

You should also 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)

<u>Reading</u>
Patricia Allderidge, "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 Asylumdom", *History of Psychiatry* (1995)
Andrew Scull, Charlotte MacKenzie and Nicholas Hervey, *Masters of Bedlam* (1996)
Andrew Scull, "A Brilliant Career: John Conolly and Victorian Psychiatry", *Victorian Studies* (1984)
Vieda Skultans, *Madness and Morals* (1975)
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)

BLOCK TWO: THE ASYLUM AGE

Week Ten: Seminar - Warehouses for the Insane

<u>Outline</u>

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
Adair, Forsythe and Melling, "A Danger to the Public? Disposing of Pauper Lunatics in Late-
Victorian and Edwardian England", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]
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)
Klaus Doerner, *Madmen and the Bourgeoisie* (1981)

M. Donnelly*, Managing the Mind* (1983)
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)
Peter McCandless, "Build! Build! The Controversy over the Care of the Chronically Insane",
Bulletin for the History of Medicine (1979) [PHOTOCOPY]
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)
Michael Neve and Trevor Turner, "What the Doctor Thought and Did", *Medical History* (1995)

[PHOTOCOPY]
C. Philo, "Journey to the Asylum", *Journal of Historical Geography* (1995)
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, 'A Victorian Alienist: John Conolly", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *The Anatomy of Madness*, vol. i
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 Asylumdom", *History of Psychiatry* (1995)
Andrew Scull, "Rethinking the History of Asylumdom", 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

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

J. Walton, "Lunacy in the Industrial Revolution", *Journal of Social History* (1979/80)

David Wright, "Getting out of the Asylum: Understanding the Confinement of the Insane in the Nineteenth Century", *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

A. Suzuki, "Enclosing and Disclosing lunatics within the family walls", in Bartlett and Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)

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)

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
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 Asylyms", *Llafur* (1996)
Anne Digby, "Women's Biological Straightjacket", in Mendus & Rendall (eds), *Sexuality and Subordination* (1989)
Phil Fennell, *Treatment without Consent* (1996)
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, "At Home with Puerperal Mania", in Bartlett and Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)
Mark Micale, "Hysteria Male/Hysteria Female", in Benjamin (ed.) *Science and Sensibility* (1991)
T. 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)
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 Thomes, "Feminist Histories of Psychiatry", in Porter and Micale (eds), *Discovering the History of Psychiatry* (1994)
M. Vicinus (ed.), *Suffer and Be Still* (1972)

[Christmas Recess]

SEMESTER TWO

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

Outline
Asylums, who were admitted, and how the mad were treated were not without their critics. One important are 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]
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)

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
Peter Bartlett, "The Asylum and the Poor Law", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)
Peter Bartlett, *The Poor Law of Lunacy* (1999)
Leonard Smith, *Cure, Comfort and Safe Custody* (1999)

Reading
Adair, Forsythe and Melling, "A Danger to the Public? Disposing of Pauper Lunatics in Late-Victorian and Edwardian England", *Medical History* (1998) [PHOTOCOPY]
Forsythe, Melling and Adair, "Politics of Lunacy", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)
Ruth Hodgkinson, "Provision for Pauper Lunatics", *Medical History* (1966) [PHOTOCOPY]
Jo Meeling 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)
P. Rushton, "Lunatics and idiots", *Medical History* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]
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)
Vieda Skultans, *English Madness* (1979)
John Walton, "The Treatment of Pauper Lunatics in Victorian England: The Case of Lancaster Asylum, 1816-1870", in Scull (ed.), *Madhouses, Mad-Doctors and Madmen* (1981)
John Walton, "Lunacy in the Industrial Revolution", *Journal of Social History* (1979)
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]
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

Outline
Although non-restraint and forms of moral management became state policy, by the late nineteenth

<u>Questions</u>
- 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?

<u>Reading</u>
Phil Fennell, *Treatment without Consent* (1996)
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)
Akihito Suzuki, "The Politics and Ideology of Non-Restraint", *Medical History* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]

Week Four: Lecture & Seminar - Notions of Degeneracy

<u>Outline</u>
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.

<u>Questions</u>
- 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?

<u>Key Texts</u>
M. Thomson, "Sterilisation, Segregation & Community Care", *History of Psychiatry* (1992)
Richard A. Soloway, *Demography and Degeneration* (1990)
John Welshman, "Eugenics and Public Health in Britain, 1900-40", *Urban History* (1997)

<u>Reading</u>
Ian Dowbiggin, "Degeneration and Hereditarianism", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 1 (1987)
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)
Mark Jackson, *The Borderland of Imbecility* (2000)
Greta Jones, "Eugenics and Social Policy", *Historical Journal* (1982)
Greta Jones, "Women and Eugenics", *Annals of Science* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]
Greta Jones, *Social Darwinism and English thought* (1980)
Daniel Kevles, *In the Name of Eugenics* (1986)
John Macnicol, "Voluntary Sterilisation Campaign", in Fout (ed.), *Forbidden History* (1992)
Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra and Roy Porter (eds), *Cultures of neurasthenia from Beard to the first world war* (2001)
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)
John Radford, "Sterilisation v. segregation", *Social Science and Medicine* (1991) [PHOTOCOPY]
J. Saunders, "Quarantining the weak minded", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of*

Harvey Simmons, "Explaining Social Policy: The English Mental Deficiency Act", *Journal of Social History* (1978)
V. Skultans, *Madness and Morals* (1975)
Mathew Thomson, *The Problem of Mental Deficiency* (1998)
Mathew Thomson, "Though ever the Subject of Psychological Medicine", in Freeman and Berrios (eds), *150 Years or British Psychiatry*
Walmsley, Atkinson and Rolph, "Community Care and Mental Deficiency", in Bartlett and Wright (eds), *Outside the Walls of the Asylum* (1999)
Stephen Watson, "Malingerers, the 'Weak-minded' Criminal and 'Moral Imbecile'", in Clark and Crawford (eds), *Legal Medicine in History*
David Wright and Anne Digby (eds), *From Idiocy to Mental Deficiency* (1996)
David Wright, *Mental Disability in Victorian England* (2001)

Week Five: Seminar - 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)
Peter Gay, *Freud* (1989)
Peter Gay, *Freud for Historians* (1985)
Peter Gay (ed.), *The Freud Reader* (1995)
Ernest Jones, *The life and work of Sigmund Freud* (1961)
Rhodri Hayward, "Policing Dreams", *History Workshop Journal* (2000)
Marijke Gijswijt-Hofstra and Roy Porter (eds), *Cultures of Neurasthenia from Beard to the First World War* (2001)
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

Week Six: Reading Week

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)
Elaine Showalter, *The Female Malady* (1987)
Jay Winter, "Shellshock & the cultural history of the Great War", *Journal of Contemporary History* (2000)

Reading
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 Society* (1998)
Joanna Bourke, *Dismembering the Male* (1996)
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)
E. Leeds, "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)
Martin Stone, "Shellshock and the Psychologists", in Bynum, Porter & Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 2 (1988)
Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry* (1998)

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

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 categoary 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
Clive Unsworth, *The Politics of Mental Health Legislation* (1987)
Kathleen Jones, *Asylums and After* (1993)

Reading
Jonathan Andrews et al, *History of Bethlem* (1997)
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)
Diana Gittins, *Madness in its Place: Narratives of Severalls Hospital, 1913-1997* (1998)
Phil Fennell, *Treatment without Consent* (1996)
T. Turner, "Henry Maudsley", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *Anatomy of Madness*, vol. 3
Edward Shorter, *A History of Psychiatry* (1998)
Louise Westwood, "A Quiet Revolution in Brighton", *Social History of Medicine* (2001)

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 ere 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)

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: Seminar - Professionalising Madness

Outline
This class acts as a overview, addressing the question of professionalisation and the growth of a psychiatric profession in the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Questions
• What was the relationship between asylums and psychiatrists?
• How did the asylum contribute to a sense of professional identity?
• What was the status of psychiatric in the nineteenth century?
• How did the status of psychiatry/psychiatrists change?

Key Texts
Andrew Scull, *The Most Solitary of All Afflictions: Madness and Society in Britain* (1993)

Reading
William F. Bynum, "The Nervous Patient in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century England", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *The Anatomy of Madness*, vol. i
Peter K. Carpenter, "Thomas Arnold: A Provincial Psychiatrist in Georgian England", *Medical History* (1989) [PHOTOCOPY]
Diana Gittins, *Madness in its Place: Narratives of Severalls Hospital, 1913-1997* (1998)
Nick Hervey, "A Slavish Bowing Down", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *The Anatomy of Madness*, vol. ii (1985)
D. Mellett, "Bureaucracy and Mental Illness: The Commissioners in Lunacy", *Medical History* (1981) [PHOTOCOPY]
M. Neve and T. Turner, "What the Doctor Thought and Did", *Medical History* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]
Richard Russell, "The Lunacy Profession and its Staff in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century, with Special Reference to the West Riding Lunatic Asylum", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *The Anatomy of Madness*, vol. iii
Andrew Scull, "A Victorian Alienist: John Conolly", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *The Anatomy of Madness*, vol. i
Andrew Scull, Charlotte MacKenzie and Nicholas Hervey, *Masters of Bedlam* (1996)
Andrew Scull and Jonathan Andrews, *Undertake of the Mind* (2001)
Andrew Scull, "A Brilliant Career: John Conolly and Victorian Psychiatry", *Victorian Studies* (1984)
Andrew Scull, "Mad-Doctors and Magistrates ", *Archives Europeennes de Sociologie* (1976)
M. Shepherd, "Psychiatric Journals and the Evolution of Psychological Medicine", in Bynum, Lock and Porter (eds), *Medical Journals and Medical Knowledge*

Leonard Smith, "Lunatic Asylum Keepers", *Social History of Medicine* (1988) [PHOTOCOPY]
Akihito Suzuki, "The Politics and Ideology of Non-Restraint", *Medical History* (1995) [PHOTOCOPY]
A. Suzuki, "Framing Psychiatric Subjectivity", in Melling and Forsythe (eds), *Insanity, Institutions and Society* (1999)
Trevor Turner, "'Not Worth Powder and Shot': The Public Profile of the Medico-Psychological Association", in Freeman and Berrios (eds), *150 Years of British Psychiatry*
Trevor Turner, "Henry Maudsley", in Bynum, Porter and Shepherd (eds), *The Anatomy of Madness*, vol. iii

Week Eleven: Revision Session

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

TITLES AVAILABLE IN JSTOR

Economic History Review (1927-96)
Eighteenth Century Studies (1967-1995)
Historical Journal (1958-1996)
Journal of British Studies (1961-96)
Journal of Contemporary History (1966-1998)
Journal of Interdisciplinary History (1970-1996)
Journal of Modern History (1929-1999)