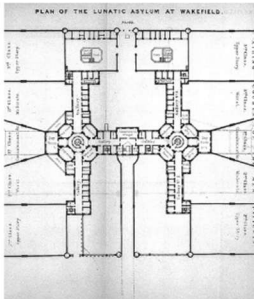
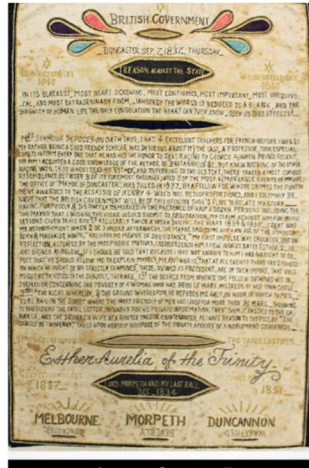


FORGOTTEN WOMEN OF WAKEFIELD

REMEMBERING MARY FRANCES HEATON



The site of the new Lunatic Asylum at Wakefield was carefully considered as was its innovative and progressive design with an emphasis on care rather than imprisonment. The window frames will be of cast iron, to give the necessary security without the appearance of restraint.



TIMELINE

- 1801 — Born 30th May Doncaster
- 1813 — Father, William Stocks Heaton, bankrupt
- 1815-1818 — Building of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum Wakefield.
- 1823-1833 — Music Mistress in London
- 1825 — Eliza Heaton, Mary's sister, elopes to Scotland and marries Edward Waring
- 1826 — Brother, Edward Heaton, marries Mary Bourne, daughter of great American abolitionist Rev George Bourne.
- 1828 — Reverend Martin Joseph Naylor appointed the Chaplain at The Asylum.
- 1831 — Charles Caesar Corsellis appointed Director & Medical Superintendent
- 1832 — Brother, Reverend George Heaton, marries Jane Elizabeth Wood
- 1833 — Thomas Giovanni Wright became The Asylum doctor replacing Dr. Gilby
- 1834 — Mary's father dies and Mary, having moved back to Doncaster, teaches music to Reverend Sharpe's daughter. Mary is still 'Mistress of her own Castle'
- 1837 — Mary causes a disturbance in Doncaster Parish Church during a Divine Service calling the preacher a liar. Subsequent court appearance. Deemed insane and sent to West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
- 1839 — Electric Shocks passed through Mary's abdomen every second day.
- 1842 — Fighting with Mary Matthewman & escape attempt.
- 1843 — Reverend Thomas Bayley Clarkson appointed as Chaplain.
- 1873 — Mary is transferred to Wadsley Asylum South Yorkshire
- 1878 — Dies and is buried in an unmarked grave

THE TRAGIC PATIENT

BY SARAH LEAH COBHAM
BASED ON RESEARCH BY HELGA FOX
& LORRAINE SIMPSON

At the mercy of a society that institutionalised women for behaving in ways male society did not agree with, Mary Frances Heaton was deemed insane and committed to Wakefield Lunatic Asylum for demanding to be paid for music lessons delivered to the local preacher's daughter.

In 1837, aged just 37, Mary Frances Heaton was 'deemed a lunatic insane and dangerous idiot' by JP's Edmund Denison and William Buttie Wrightson. This was based on the evidence of Edward Schofield MD and, because a legal appeal failed and she was unable to settle her account, Mary was ordered (based on a legal loophole) to be moved from Doncaster gaol to the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, in Wakefield.

Mary, at that time, was neither a pauper nor was she insane. By the time she died age 76 however, years of 'treatments' including the ingestion of mercury and electric shocks to her pelvis had been administered, her mind was broken. Mary stitched her story into samplers as part of an early concept of art for therapy, some of which have survived. The stories on her samplers are her legacy.

Born into privilege in 1801, Doncaster, and surrounded by great works of art by Ruben and Vandyke, Mary was the second child of William Stocks Heaton and Mary Heaton (nee Hornby) whose family were rich merchants and allegedly descended from minor royalty. Her father's initial success was as an Attorney of Law and a Freemason.



First patented in 1880, this earlier 1850 electric shock therapy is similar to the one used on Mary to treat the hysteria related to her lack of menses.



The neighbourhood of Wakefield was considered the most eligible situation in the Riding, and a piece of land has been purchased contiguous to the Aberford Turnpike Road. 16th December 1815 Leeds Mercury.



FORGOTTEN WOMEN OF WAKEFIELD

MARY FRANCES HEATON

BY SARAH LEAH COBHAM



Joseph Hornby or 'Poor Old Joe'. Mary's mother's relative. Painted by Mr Dennis, an artist painter of ships.

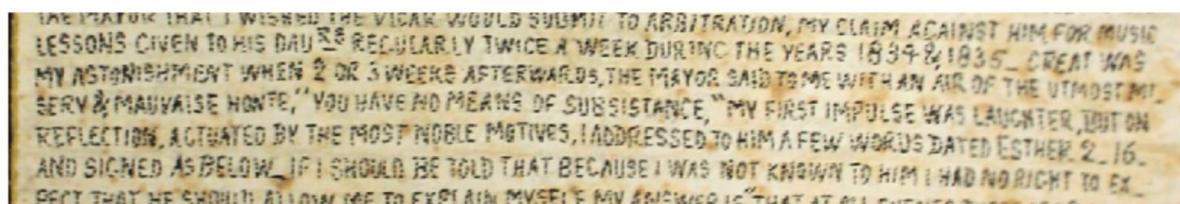
The verdict of the trial in 1837 may have been influenced by the fact that Mary Frances Heaton had been born under the long shadow of madness. Her maternal relative Joseph Hornby, or 'Poor Old Joe' had been famous about the town for lamenting his loss of fortune whilst sitting on the low white wall of his old mansion house telling tales of a lost life of grandeur- whilst dressed in rags.

Or perhaps it was her strong survival instinct born from the bankruptcy her father faced when she was 11 years old and her sister's elopement to Gretna Green at the tender age of 16 and the scandal that followed that that gave her the skills to speak out the way she did at her trial. Either way, Mary Frances Heaton used what she had learnt through her life to make her own way in the world and live '15 years the mistress of her own castle' independently as a Music teacher, in London and Doncaster, before being incarcerated.

The marriage of her brother Edward to Mary Bourne, the daughter of one of America's most famous abolitionists, Reverend George Bourne, in 1827 may have introduced her to deep philosophical debate about anti-slavery but his subsequent immigration to Canada and the marriage and ordination into the church of her other brother, Reverend George Heaton, probably, as an unmarried woman with no male protector also confirmed her lack of status, and value in the world.

When spinster Mary moved back to Doncaster at the age of 32, to be with her dying father, she continued to teach music. Mary created a public disorder when she 'outed' Reverend John Sharpe during one of his sermons at Doncaster parish church for being a 'whited sepulchre, a thief, a villain, a liar and a hypocrite' when she was 36 may have been born more of frustration and a sense of unfairness, than insanity.

She was frustrated with Reverend Sharpe because, as she says in one of the surviving 5 samplers, 'I wish the vicar would submit to arbitration, my claim against him for music lessons given to his dau^r regularly twice a week during the years 1834 & 1835. Great was my astonishment when 2 or 3 weeks afterwards, the mayor said to me with an air of the utmost misery & mauvaise honte, "YOU HAVE NO MEANS OF SUBSISTANCE," MY FIRST IMPULSE WAS LAUGHTER, BUT ON REFLECTION, ACTUATED BY THE MOST NOBLE MOTIVES, I ADDRESSED TO HIM A FEW WORDS DATED ESTHER 2. 16. AND SIGNED AS BELOW. IF I SHOULD BE TOLD THAT BECAUSE I WAS NOT KNOWN TO HIM I HAD NO RIGHT TO EXPECT THAT HE SHOULD ALLOW ME TO EXPLAIN MYSELF MY ANSWER IS THAT AT ALL EVENTS THERE IS NO ONE



Mary's protestations in the church, and her insistence, in the court, that a letter she had written to Lord Melbourne, the Whig Prime Minister, needed to be posted as a matter of urgency compounded the insanity claim. Women were deemed dangerous and insane during the 1830's for all sorts of reasons, none of which had anything to do with their actual mental health but more to do with the lack of their perceived 'womanly attributes'.

Speaking out, getting excited, challenging male authority, and refusing to conform would quickly be used as evidence of insanity as these kinds or actions were seen as 'irrational'. Medical men studied women's patterns of behaviour and concluded their 'irrationality' was directly caused by their menstrual cycles, therefore women were more susceptible to lunacy because of the instability of their reproductive systems and the biological crises linked to the female life cycle including: puberty, pregnancy, childbirth, and menopause. Their reproductive systems interfered with their sexual, emotional, and rational control, causing them to be more susceptible to insanity.

This connection between the female reproductive and nervous systems led to the condition called "reflex insanity in women" which led to a weakened mind because of their life cycles. Doctors connected hysteria to everything from unsatisfied sexual desire and maternal drives to being products of bad heredity and bad habits. It was much easier to blame hysteria for these things than to investigate women's intellectual frustration, lack of mobility or needs for autonomy and control. The trio of men who had sentenced Mary decided she was insane simply because she was a woman.

When asked to hand the letter addressed to Lord Melbourne to a gentleman of the court to post on her behalf Mary refused exclaiming, 'I have long ceased to put trust in man'. Perhaps she meant not only the male sex, but, mankind in general.

Lord Melbourne never got that letter, just as Queen Victoria never got the sampler Mary stitched and addressed to our Sovereign explaining how she came to be in the asylum.



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FORGOTTEN WOMEN OF WAKEFIELD

MARY FRANCES HEATON

BY SARAH LEAH COBHAM

Certainly, when Mary stitched her version of the events of that fateful day she states clearly that she was more than capable of paying her way despite the mayor saying she 'had no means of substance'. In a newspaper piece reporting the trial at the time the mayor is painted in a more sympathetic light. 'The Mayor, directing Wheeler, (who had her in charge) to see her made as comfortable as possible and before provisions out of the ordinary to be found for her, the Magistrates willing to defray all above ordinary expenses until something should be heard from her friends, or until she should be liberated.'

Neither her family, nor her friends came forward at her trial, so, abandoned and with no one to settle her bail (as she had not been paid for the work she did) or stand for her character, her fate was sealed.

Once there, her medical notes from one of the most progressive and enlightened asylums in England, give an insight into what happened next.

1837 Nov 11th

At the moment there is no irrationality in her conversation yet there is a wildness and flightiness in her manner and when she has an opportunity she gets into the Airing Court and paces round with great quickness - laughing and talking to herself. Bodily health good.

Note the language. She is wild and flighty and paces quickly. All symptoms of an 'irrational and insane mind' but which we now understand to be symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.



September 7th 1837

WALKER MAYOR
DONCASTER
EXECRABLE BRUTE

WALKER IS THY NAME
BEARS WOLVES AND
TIGERS SOME ASPIRE TO
TAME

BUT MAN WITHOUT
RESTRAINT MORE FIERCE
THAN THEY

FEATS ON HIS KIND AND
MAKES HIS FRIENDS HIS
PREY.

1838 Jan 24th

Was yesterday much excited and irritable. Damning the equerry of Mr B Denison and also the paramour of Mrs B D. by whom she meant Dr Schofield. She imagines they have sold her for a large sum of money and as soon as they have received it she shall be liberated.

Remember Mr Denison and Dr Schofield had sent her to the asylum for being insane. Being excited and irritable about this are symptoms of an irrational and insane mind - apparently. They had 'sold' her to the asylum. During her trial it had been made clear that if she could raise the equity for her release, she would be released. None of her family or friends came to her aid.

1838 March 27th

Has been abusive and violent beating and striking the patients. Believes that Mrs C is under the influence of some of her persecutors and enemies.

Why did Mary feel she had to lash out at patients? We don't know if she was provoked. Mrs C was Caroline Coolidge, the wife of the MD of the asylum may have been kind and lonely, I would imagine Mary may have found a sympathetic ear initially but perhaps realised that Mrs C could never be her friend and so blamed others for preventing that friendship from blossoming.

1838 Nov 16th

Inflammatory Tumour of the right Breast. App. Cataplas. commine. Bowels occasionally confined.

Mary had had no previous illness before this. It's likely she had an ulcer on her breast as she did not die until she was 78 indicating she did not have breast cancer. The question is, how did she get an ulcer on her breast? It's likely Mary had been strapped into her bed as a result of perceived aggressive behaviour earlier in the year which brought on an ulcer. The treatment for the 'tumour' included applying a poultice including Virginia Snake Root, a toxic plant now known as being cancerous and causing kidney failure. So begins Mary's descent into madness brought on by 'treatments' loaded with toxic medicines which would, eventually, effect her mental capacity.

1838 Dec 4th

Never been unwell but twice since Admission, and not for some years before. Bodily Health good but no Improvement in Mind.



FORGOTTEN WOMEN OF WAKEFIELD

MARY FRANCES HEATON

BY SARAH LEAH COBHAM

1838 Nov 16

*Rx Pil Catharti - oil ii - pro renata
No improvements in her mind.*

A purging drug prescribed to keep Mary's bowels open as needed. Likely to be oil taken either orally or as part of an enema this treatment was liberally prescribed for female hysteria as it was believed that by purging the body, the mind would clear. Her mind is focused on fighting the injustice afforded her and trying to be free of the asylum as is shown in her next set of medical notes.

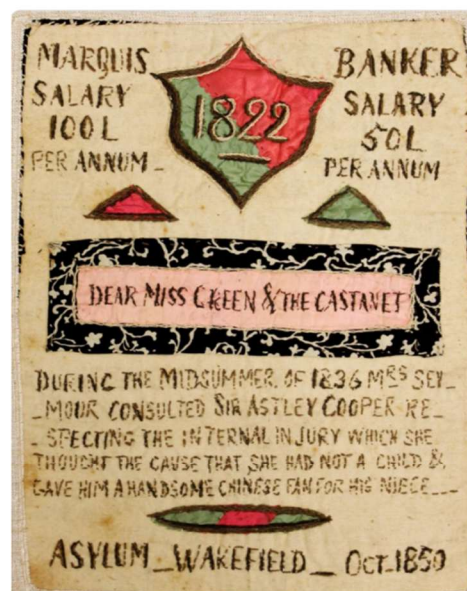
1839 Jan 16th

A letter by Miss H was discovered sewed in the stays of a patient who was just about to leave the Establishment, addressed to a Gentleman in Doncaster. When Miss H ascertained she had been discovered in this Act of duplicity and her intention foiled, she began to curse and swear, using the most disgusting and insolent language, directed chiefly against Mr B.D. and the Director. She is soon excited and her passion becomes at times ungovernable.

Mary is ungovernable. Why? Because she swore? Raised her voice in anger? Wrote a letter of appeal to a sympathetic friend, perhaps to ask for her bail to be paid? Told the director a few home truths? Used her intelligence to smuggle a letter out of the ESTABLISHMENT? Too passionate Mary, according to the doctors, needed treatment to subdue those passions in order to make her sane. The diagnosis? Madness. The treatment? Electric shock therapy. She had not menstruated since she was 31. The year her father died. Trauma can do that. The answer? To electric shock her pelvis every second day to make her bleed and cure her insanity

1839 April 20th

Electric shocks to be passed through the Pelvis every second day. Catamenia have been entirely suppressed for six years past: general health good, with only two exceptions.



Mary, on the sampler above, refers to consulting Sir Astley Cooper in 1836 with regards an 'internal injury' which meant she could not have a child. Sir Astley Cooper was well known as the President of the Royal College of Surgeons so she may well have consulted him just a few years after her periods stopped. No amount of electric shock treatment brings menses back after that amount of time. What shock treatment does however is affect the nerves. When nerves are affected by an electric shock, the consequences include pain, tingling, numbness, weakness or difficulty moving a limb. These effects may clear up with time or be permanent. Electric injury can also affect the central nervous system. When a shock occurs, the patient may be dazed or may experience amnesia, seizure or respiratory arrest. I'd be violently assaulting a nurse coming my way to administer electric shock treatment to my pelvis day after day after day given half the chance. It's likely a disassociation with her surroundings and her own self, started at this time. Certainly, as Mary refers to herself as Mrs Seymour on the samplers she stitched, the re-naming of herself, a survival strategy as a result of trauma and part of what would now be understood as PTSD, was then used as evidence of her insanity.



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FORGOTTEN WOMEN OF WAKEFIELD

MARY FRANCES HEATON

BY SARAH LEAH COBHAM

1840 Nov 6th

Has remained in the same state of mind. At times violent and very abusive to those around her. She has this day violently assaulted the Nurse and given her a black eye without any provocation. She has at various times struck several of the patients giving them black eyes and other injuries. She has now been absent from Chapel for the last two years and evinces no desire to attend. She was at that time prohibited from attending in consequence of having two successive times interrupted the Service by making an incoherent address to the Clergyman. Bodily health good.

We have no idea how long the electric shock therapy lasted. What we do know is that nurses administered those treatments and that Mary, in the depths of post traumatic stress disorder, will have been experiencing flash backs. Which probably explains her lashing out at anyone who came near her. Remember why she was originally gaoled? For speaking out against the vicar who refused to pay her for teaching services to his daughter. All those unresolved and ignored injustices spilled over whilst attending services in the asylum Chapel. Apparently, she was incoherent in her protestations. That may have been the case due to the extreme mental anguish she was in, or perhaps Reverend Martin Joseph Naylor and subsequently Reverend Thomas Bayley Clarkson who didn't take the time to listen and just reported her as talking nonsense. Either way, any comfort she may have had from attending chapel, was denied

1840 November 18th_

For the last 6 or 8 weeks she says she "has felt deranged but not insane" and her delusions have been of an extraordinary nature. One afternoon she had some tea sent from the kitchen in which was a fly. This circumstance operated powerfully on her mind, and she believed it put there as a warning that she was to be prepared to receive a pair of wings with which she would be able to fly away and leave the Institution. She continued in the Airing ground rather late in the evening expecting to see them drop from the clouds. She went to bed disappointed, but still believed they would be sent the next morning, the greater part of which she continued to expect them. In the afternoon she began to think she was deluded and it was only in the evening that she could persuade herself that such was the case..

It took 3 years to break Mary's intellect to the point where she was so desperate to be free she began to believe a divine act would save her. It took 3 years for them to break her spirit and 'accept' she was 'deluded'. Perhaps her ability to grasp who Mary Frances Heaton was, was getting harder to keep hold of and it was just easier to conform to their expectations rather than fight and be 'treated' with more electric shocks. Perhaps it was at this point her alternative personality, Mrs Seymour began to appear.

58

CASES CONNECTED WITH

her to the Riding Lunatic asylum. It appeared, that no appeal had been made against this first order. Against the second order, the overseers of D. appealed to the Quarter Sessions. The Sessions were of opinion that the burden of proving the chargeability of the pauper to the township of D. was thrown on the respondents, and quashed the order for want of such evidence.—Held, that the Sessions were wrong, inasmuch as the chargeability of the pauper, and the fact that she had been brought before the Justices by the overseers of D, were recited as the foundation of the first order, against which there had been no appeal.

This was an appeal against the following order of Joseph Holdsworth and Francis Maude, Esqrs., two Magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire, dated the 6th of December 1838, and made under the 42nd section of the 9 Geo. 4. c. 40, intitled, 'An act to amend the laws for the erection and regulation of county lunatic asylums, and more effectually to provide for the care and maintenance of pauper and criminal lunatics in England:—' Whereas, on the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1837, Mary F. Heaton, spinster, a poor person, chargeable to the township of Doncaster, in the West Riding of the county of York, was deemed to be insane: and whereas the overseers of the poor of the said township of Doncaster did bring the said M. F. Heaton before Edward Denison and William Battie Wrightson, Esqrs., two of Her Majesty's Justices, &c.: and the said E. Denison and William Battie Wrightson, so being such Justices as aforesaid, did thereupon then and there call to their assistance Edward Scholefield, Esq., Doctor of Medicine; and upon the examination of the said M. F. Heaton, the said Edmund Denison and William Battie Wrightson, so being such Justices as aforesaid, were then and there satisfied that the said Mary F. Heaton was insane, but the place of the legal settlement of the said M. F. Heaton could not be then and there ascertained: and whereas the said Edward Denison and W. B. Wrightson, so being such Justices as aforesaid, by an order under their hands and seals, bearing date the said 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord

1837, directed to the overseers of the poor of the said township of Doncaster, did direct the said overseers to cause the said M. F. Heaton to be conveyed to the Riding lunatic asylum, established in the township of Stanley cum Wrenthorpe, in the parish of Wakefield, in the said riding, the said pauper lunatic asylum being a house duly licensed for the reception of insane persons; and the treasurer of the said West Riding was thereby ordered to pay to the treasurer of the said asylum such weekly sum for the maintenance and care of the said M. F. Heaton, according to the 9 Geo. 4. c. 40. s. 41, as should from time to time be fixed upon by the visiting Justices: and whereas the said M. F. Heaton was, under the said last-mentioned order, conveyed by the overseers of the poor of the said township of Doncaster to, and placed in, the said pauper lunatic asylum, established at the township of Stanley cum Wrenthorpe aforesaid, on the said 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1837, and from thenceforth hath been and is now confined therein, under the said last-mentioned order; and a certificate from the said Edward Scholefield, bearing date the said 16th day of September 1837, that he had personally examined the said M. F. Heaton, and that she appeared to be of insane mind, was duly delivered by the overseers of the said township of Doncaster to Charles E. Corbells, the superintendent of the said pauper lunatic asylum, at the time the said Mary F. Heaton was placed therein: and whereas we, J. Holdsworth and F. Maude, Esqrs., two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, &c., did, upon the said 5th of December instant, duly inquire into the last legal settlement of the said M. F. Heaton, and satisfactory evidence was obtained as to such settlement: and whereas the visiting Justices of the said pauper lunatic asylum did, on the 8th day of January 1838, fix upon the weekly sum of 6s. for the maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of the said M. F. Heaton, and the same has been paid by the treasurer of the said West Riding: we, the said Joseph Holdsworth and Francis Maude, so being such Justices as aforesaid, do therefore, upon due proof made before us upon oath, and upon due consideration had of the

Abandoned by her wealthy relatives, the cost of Mary's keep was claimed from Doncaster Parish.



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FORGOTTEN WOMEN OF WAKEFIELD

MARY FRANCES HEATON

BY SARAH LEAH COBHAM



1841 Jan 23rd

Scrofulous Disease of the right elbow which is of old standing but had become inflamed and suppurating within the last week.

Jan 23rd. Cont Cataph Lin Decoct Papav

Mary had had, at some point had an infection that housed the same bacteria as tuberculous and which had settled in her elbow. Likely to have been inflamed and as a result of restraint, she was prescribed a highly poisonous hemlock poultice for the wound and a form of opium to keep her quiet. Both medicines would have affected her nervous system and left her confused, dazed and disorientated.

1841 Jan 26th

Rx Decoc Sarza obi C Bi bis die

A further prescription of a sarsaparilla poultice which was less toxic and an anti-inflammatory was also used on Mary to treat psoriasis. This more soothing treatment was mitigated by adding Sassafras root which caused damage to the liver. None of this however compared to the damage the course of mercury caused, which further damaged the nervous system, and was often prescribed, before the poultice treatment.

1841 January 30th

Conti Decoct Rx Cerati Calam. By Sig Plumbe Acet Zi M N Ung
Arm much improved and ulcers healing.

1841 March 23rd

It is only occasionally and that by a long conversation that the state of Miss H's mind can be ascertained. She states "during the last year she has been insane at least three times when she feels a mystified state of mind which she cannot describe. One time she felt convinced that Lord Melbourne was residing in the adjoining house and she was most anxious to write to him to expose the great villainy which has been practiced in keeping her here."

It could be argued that a great amount of villainy had been undertaken to keep Mary Frances Heaton in the asylum. The 'last year' saw her prescribed treatments that attacked her nervous system, induced hallucinations and poisoned her body. Clinging onto the last action she was able to do as a free woman, writing to Lord Melbourne, and re-living that in an attempt to keep hold of a mind under the influence of asylum drugs may have been the sanest thing she could do at that time.



FORGOTTEN WOMEN OF WAKEFIELD

MARY FRANCES HEATON

BY SARAH LEAH COBHAM

1842 Jan 31st

Capt. Mist. Salin Zi cum Vin. Antim g..x ter die

Mary has a cold and is treated with a generic combination of medicines for symptoms of cough, sinus & chest congestion.

Jan 31st

Catarrh - feverish, bowels open.

Feb 3rd

Omittr. Mixture.

Opium given.

1842 Aug 2nd

The nurse says she is discontented, and disposed to quarrel and find fault with everything.

1842 Aug 3rd

Has been fighting Mary Matthewman.

No one knows why Mary was fighting with Mary Matthewman however, Stitched Up Theatre, inspired by Mary's story, have created a radio play, *The Unravelling Fantasia of Miss H.* which can be found here:

<https://soundcloud.com/user-252494766/the-unravelling-fantasia-of-miss-h-1/s-V4vkmFNXKbR>

1843 Jan 19

*Yesterday complained of headache and in the evening had vomiting. Is better today. Mist Effer. Aum:j.carb
Omitt.Mist*

1843 Aug 18

*Mist. Effer? Ammon. Scarb 20. Pit. J Aper h.s. Haust.
Salin. J Hyose*



Mary Escapes

1843 Nov 20

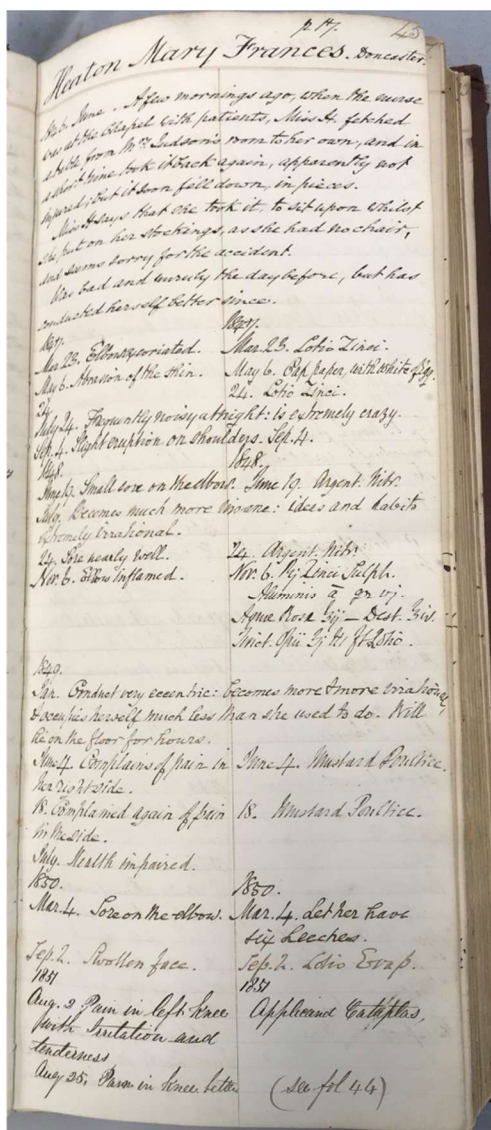
A little after 7pm on Saturday the 18th instant, Miss Heaton made her escape from No. 15. Immediate search was made and it was found that she had scaled the airing court wall which is (information missing) feet high, by means of a winter hedge? elevated on two pails? The top of the former reaching within (information missing) feet of the top of the wall. Whilst a search was being made a man who tenants one of the cottages contiguous to the south side of the plantation, came to say that a female had taken refuge in his house. It was Miss H. The account he gave was that she desired to have lodgings for the night, saying that she had escaped from the Asylum and was about to proceed to London in the morning. She also promised him a large sum of money if he afforded her the protection and assistance she desired. She talked in a wild and extravagant manner on many other subjects, so as to convince him that she was insane even had he not known whence she came. Lastly, she requested to be shown to a bedroom and to be locked in, that she might be safe from her pursuers. He locked the door, left his wife in charge of the house, and came to the Asylum. For the week previous to the escape, her conduct was strange, extravagant, contemptuous and overbearing. By the more feeble and timid patients she is dreaded and disliked.



FORGOTTEN WOMEN OF WAKEFIELD

MARY FRANCES HEATON

BY SARAH LEAH COBHAM



Between June 1846 and 1855 Mary's physical and mental health deteriorates. Eventually, Mary gave up protesting and took to quietly embroidering her story as part of the 'art therapy' offered by the institution and a way of preserving her memories. As usual, her notes are full of assumptions. In places, it's almost as if the doctors are bored of her. 'Progressive' measures such as applying leeches were applied to cure insanity linked to, in the end, what must have been unendurable pain.

1846 June

A few mornings ago, when the nurse was at the Chapel with patients, Miss H fetched a table from Mrs Judson's room to her own and in a short time took it back again, apparently not injured, but it soon fell down in pieces. Miss H says she took it to sit upon whilst she put on her stockings, as she had no chair, and seems sorry for the accident. Was bad and unruly the day before, but has conducted herself better since.

1847 Mar 23

Elbow excoriated.

Lotio Zinci.

1847 May 6

Abrasion of the skin.

Cap paper, with white of egg.

24. Lotio Zinci

1847 July 24

Frequently noisy at night: is extremely crazy.

1847 Sep 4

Slight eruption on shoulders

1848 Jun 19

Small sore on the elbow.

Ungent Nitr?

July

Becomes much more insane: ideas and habits extremely irrational.

July 24

Sore nearly well. Ungent Nitr?

Nov 6

Elbows inflamed. Rx Zinci. Sulph. Aluminis ?

1849 Jan

Conduct very eccentric: becomes more and more irrational and occupies herself much less that she used to do. Will lie on the floor for hours.

1849 Jun 4

Complains of pain in her right side. Mustard Poultice.

June 18

Complained again of pain in her side. Mustard Poultice.

July

Health impaired.

1850 Mar 4

Sore on the elbow. Let her have six leeches.

Sep 2

Swollen face. Lotio Evap.

1851 Aug 2

Pain in left knee with irritation and tenderness. Applicant Cataplas?

Aug 25.

Pain in knee better.

1855. Jan 1

Pain in side. Flatulence.

**Transferred Unimproved
to the South Yorkshire Wadsley
April 15 1873 Herbert C Major MD
(Medical Officer)**



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