

Methods of investigating the unconscious mind; association experiments; analysis of dreams; how the unconscious produces myths and legends; the conflict between the conscious and the unconscious minds; the victory of the conscious mind necessary for normal life but never quite complete; nervousness, neurasthenia, and hysteria the results of partial victory of the unconscious mind; neuroses of dissatisfaction, timidity, and fear; the effect of war stress on the mind; the psychology of shell shock.

Wednesday, March, 21st, 1917.—"Repressed Instincts and War." By ERNEST JONES, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Psycho-analysis of repressed impulses in the unconscious mind; their fate and indirect manifestations. Possibilities and limitations of "sublimation" into socially useful channels; frequency of reaction-formations simulating this. Unconscious influences (1) facilitating the causation of war and (2) seizing the opportunity of war to enable reversion to more primitive standards of morality.

Wednesdays, May 9th and 16th, 1917.—"The Conflict of Motives." By Prof. T. PERCY NUNN, M.A., D.Sc., London Day Training College.

(i) The problems, theoretical and practical, suggested by the conflict between the "rational" and "irrational" motives in human conduct, although amongst the oldest in history, have received no generally accepted solution, and form a centre of contemporary psychological discussion. The war has inevitably increased the urgency and interest of the debate. A brief critical review of its present position (in the writings of McDougall, Bergson, Shand, Myers, Graham Wallas, Trotter, Bertrand Russell, and others) leads to the concept of life as *expressive organisation*.

(ii) This view developed and confronted with outstanding phenomena of individual and social life. Special importance of the discoveries associated with Freud. The practical consequence in education and social organisation.

Wednesday, May 23rd, 1917.—"Human Emotions in Relation to War." By C. BURT, M.A., Psychologist to the London County Council.

Wednesday May 30th, 1917.—"Psychological Surveys and Educational Reconstruction." By C. BURT, M.A., Psychologist to the London County Council.

Admission free. No tickets required. Doors open at 5.0 p.m. Entrance: Gower Street.

WALTER W. SETON, M.A., D.Lit.,
Secretary.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM ORANGE, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Formerly Medical Superintendent, Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

THE following obituary notice appeared in the *British Medical Journal* of January 13th, and merits a place in this Journal, constituting, as it does, a faithful record of the late Dr. Orange's career, and a most fitting tribute by his intimate friend to the memory of a distinguished member of the Association.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL: AN APPRECIATION.

William Orange, whose death on December 31st, 1916, at the age of 83, was announced last week, was of Huguenot extraction, an ancestor having settled in Derbyshire early in the seventeenth century, not so very long after the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572. His father, the Rev. John Orange—a man of studious and philanthropic character—was an Independent Baptist minister who "preached the word" first at Newcastle and afterwards at Torquay, where the subject of this notice was born on October 24th, 1833, and where he showed much promise as a youngster at school and gained quite a number of silver medals.

When about 15 years of age Orange was apprenticed, as the custom then was, to a doctor at Swallowfield, in Berkshire, for the purpose of entering the medical profession. He prosecuted his studies at St. Thomas's Hospital in London, and became M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1856. On leaving the medical school he took a prolonged tour on the Continent in charge of a gentleman whose health had broken down, a trip which enabled him to furnish himself with a passable linguistic equipment in French, German, and Italian, which he found very useful in after years. After some dispensary practice and a spell of three years' work as Assistant Medical Officer at Tooting he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor at its opening in 1862, under his old chief Dr. Meyer, who was the first Superintendent. Together they got the place into working order, and laid the foundation of much public work in connection with this particular department. On Sunday in 1866, while kneeling at the Communion Service, Dr. Meyer was struck a violent blow on the head by a patient with a stone slung in a handkerchief; on his death in 1870 Dr. Orange, who then succeeded him, thus writes of him:

"To the injury which he received from a patient, and to the constant mental strain occasioned by the responsibilities of his office, must, I believe, be chiefly ascribed the loss which the asylum has had to deplore."

In 1868 Orange took the degree of M.D. of Heidelberg, and became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1878. In 1883-84 he was President of the Medico-Psychological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and in that capacity delivered an admirable address on criminal lunacy, pointing out the relations of mental derangement to offences against the law of the land, and explaining the efforts that were then being made by Parliament and the legal authorities to bring the procedure of the Courts, with regard to trials in criminal mental cases, into some sort of uniformity as a development of the practical experience of medical men in these cases.

The Home Office was well advised in promoting Dr. Orange to be head of Broadmoor, although such excellent and capable candidates as Dr. Lockhart Robertson, Superintendent of the Sussex Asylum, and Dr. Gover, the Medical Inspector of Prisons, were being "run" for the post. I knew Dr. Orange at this time, but I did not become officially connected with Broadmoor until 1876, when I was appointed Deputy Superintendent. Since that date it has been my privilege to preserve a close and unbroken friendship with him up to his death.

Orange's work as Superintendent of Broadmoor, as a pioneer in systematising the complicated details of management and treatment of criminal lunatics generally, and in formulating and adjusting the multitudinous array of questions bearing upon insanity in its relation to crime, made him a world-wide authority of the highest repute on these and allied subjects. Amongst the many privileges that I had as his deputy was that of meeting the many eminent authorities on insanity and crime, both British and foreign, who came to seek his counsel and to visit the asylum and its inmates. Dr. Motet, a French physician of great eminence and experience, wrote to his Government after a visit in 1881: "We have returned from Broadmoor satisfied at having found the realisation of an idea that has always appeared to us to be right." And two years later the French Senate received the following report:

"The delegates of the Commission of the Senate who visited Broadmoor on October 10th, 1883, were satisfied that, despite the fine exterior appearance, the liberality of the accommodation, and the exceptional care bestowed upon the dietary, there is no unnecessary extravagance. It is true that one might at first sight imagine some extravagance in the *personnel* of the attendants as regards their number, their selection with regard to height and physique, and their admirable appearance; in their bearing, in the taste bestowed upon their private dwellings, which form an avenue of charming cottages outside the asylum; but one recognises at once that the great importance given to this question of the *personnel* of the attendants affords the explanation, not only of the small number of escapes and other casualties at Broadmoor, but also of the unexpected spectacle of good order, tranquillity, and perfect discipline which strikes strangers who visit it."

It was a source of much gratification and encouragement to Dr. Orange to have such testimony to the success of his efforts in wearing down the officiously

adverse criticisms which were at times levelled against the *raison d'être* of Broadmoor, and the "extravagance" which attended the safe and proper treatment and management of this special class of asylum inmate.

In appreciation of his work the Medico-Psychological Society of Paris made him a Foreign Associate, and other societies abroad paid him a similar compliment.

Most of Orange's work as medical adviser to the Home Office in criminal mental cases was of necessity confidential. But among the many cases of individuals sentenced to death for murder in which, with a colleague, he held a statutory medical inquiry on behalf of the Home Secretary may be mentioned that of Christiana Edmunds (1872) the notorious Brighton poisoner. In this complicated and difficult case Dr. Gull and Dr. Orange, after a long examination of the prisoner, found sufficient grounds to justify them in certifying her to be insane. Another important case was that of the Walthamstow murder in 1883, where William Gouldstone took the lives of his five children. Here Drs. Orange and Gover found distinct evidence of insanity. In both these cases a considerable amount of feeling and of conflict of opinion amongst medical men and the public was engendered, the value of the Home Office reference under circumstances of the sort was demonstrated, and whatever excitement or irritation may have been displayed was allayed. Orange's capacity for making patient and searching investigation and of, as it were, penetrating the intimate workings of the mind of accused persons, and his wide experience in dealing with cases of the sort, made him invaluable in the administration of justice at this angle, where evidence has to be weighed in combination with personal examination, and where the issues of life and death may be said to be involved. In the case of Lamson, the Wimbledon murderer, who was hanged, no insanity could be found.

In March, 1878, the Rev. Henry J. Dodwell was tried for shooting at the Master of the Rolls (Sir George Jessel) and found "guilty but insane," and sent to Broadmoor. The Master of the Rolls was not hit on the discharge of the pistol, which contained no bullet, but only (as Dodwell himself told me) a wad made up of a marginal strip from the *Morning Advertiser*, upon which he had written "Unfaithfulness to the true interests of the Crown of England," Dodwell's real object being to secure a criminal trial at which he might have an opportunity of making his grievances public. On June 6th, 1882, Dodwell made a murderous assault upon Dr. Orange, and as the mental schemings of such a mind as his are ever of interest, I quote the victim's own account of the circumstances:

"A determined assault was made upon me, on June 6th, by one of the inmates, who, whilst I was occupied in reading some letters with respect to which he had requested my advice, suddenly, and without warning, struck me a violent blow on the head with a heavy stone slung in a handkerchief. The perpetrator of this act was the same man who fired at the Master of the Rolls four years ago; and the act was prompted by a precisely similar motive on both occasions—namely, in order to attract public attention to a conspiracy of which he believed himself the victim. He afterwards stated that he had made up his mind to commit an act that would lead to a coroner's inquest more than a year ago, but that no sufficiently favourable occasion had then presented itself. Being, however, cool and determined and cunning, although labouring under a dangerous delusion, he was, like insane persons of this description, able to exercise sufficient self-control to wait until the circumstances were such as he deemed favourable to the full accomplishment of the object that he had in view."

It so happened that some two months previously Dr. Orange had, at the instance of the Treasury, given evidence of insanity at the trial of Robert Maclean, who fired a pistol at Queen Victoria; and in the course of his examination he stated, as a matter of illustration, that some points in the case resembled those in the case of "the man who shot at the Master of the Rolls. He maintains he is right and always has maintained he is right. He knew beforehand that he would have to go through a criminal court, *but he is insane and irresponsible.*" This statement was read by Dodwell in the newspaper account of the trial, and it proved to be the factor in his mind which determined him to wait no longer, but to commit the assault on Dr. Orange at the earliest opportunity, which he himself created by asking the superintendent to advise him on a family matter of some importance.

Although he had leave of absence for a year, Orange never recovered from the effects of this assault; and the strain of the work made it a great struggle for

him to keep on in his weakened condition, because he felt that his confidence in his own powers had been reduced. This to a man whose leading mental attribute had been decision in action was fatal to his *amour propre*, and led to his retirement on pension four years after the date of the injury. He did no active official work after this, except that after prolonged rest he became a member of the Council of Supervision of Broadmoor from 1892 till 1904, and was usefully employed. On his retirement Queen Victoria conferred on him the honour of the Companionship of the Bath.

In its issue of June 5th, 1886, the *British Medical Journal* referred to Dr. Orange in the following terms:

"His eminently successful administration of this post has been testified to over and over again in our columns and elsewhere; and when we recollect the dangerous and intractable character of the lunatics sent to Broadmoor its superintendent cannot be said to hold an office which is either a sinecure or free from constant risks of all sorts. Dr. Orange's management of Broadmoor has been characterised by a judicious firmness, combined with a most kindly consideration for the interests of the unfortunate patients who came under his care. He will be greatly missed by them; while, as an evidence of the estimation in which he was held by the officers and staff of the establishment, he was, last Monday, presented by them with a handsome and substantial silver salver and many expressions of regret at his departure and cordial good wishes for his future. When referred to, as he frequently was, in cases of capital offences where the mental condition of the offender came into question, his investigations were thorough, his decisions clear and sound; and his recommendations were, we believe, invariably carried out, and never failed to be satisfactory not only to the authorities but also to the general public, in whose estimation he deservedly stood high."

And the *Lancet* of the same date congratulates Dr. Orange upon the successful results of his labours in the public service, and of his most efficient administration of a grave and responsible public trust. Referring to the "trying duties developing upon him as one of the advisers of the Home Office authorities in cases where capital crimes had been committed, and where the question of insanity arose," the *Lancet* went on to say that

"The general public have to be especially grateful to Dr. Orange, for, with an exceptional experience on the subject, his scientific penetration, his sound judgment, and his shrewd common sense never failed to secure universal approval for his decisions on these momentous issues."

After much that was in praise of Dr. Orange, the *Journal of Mental Science* for July, 1886, thus speaks:

"After hard and anxious work, Dr. Orange succeeded in reducing the complicated details of the asylum administration and of questions which thereafter arose as to the best methods of dealing with the criminal lunatics of the country to a complete system, such as has earned the unqualified praise of visitors from all parts of the world."

Dr. Orange's contributions to the medical press contained expressions of opinion which were always practical and well thought out. His article on "Criminal Responsibility," in *Tuke's Dictionary of Psychological Medicine*, deals with the rules by which Courts have been and are guided, and the cases cited by him are useful for reference. He concludes by saying: "It must be remembered that in a criminal court the term responsibility means liability to legal punishment." He adds: "In a general sense, a person may be said to be insane so as not to be liable to legal punishment: (1) When his mental condition is such as to render him unfit for penal discipline; or (2) when, in the words of Lord Blackburn, disease of the mind was the cause of the crime; or when, in the words of Mr. Justice Stephen, the accused 'was deprived by disease affecting the mind of the power of passing a rational judgment on the moral character of the act which he meant to do.'" In an address at Reading in 1877, on "The Present Relation of Insanity to the Criminal Law of England," Dr. Orange made the following remark, which ought to be borne in mind: "Moral depravity must be carefully distinguished from actual mental disease. The term 'moral insanity' is, I think, better avoided in a criminal court of law" (*British Medical Journal*, October 20th, 1877).

Of an attractive personality, Orange was essentially the official, and he devoted himself unsparingly to the work of his life, for which he was well fitted by a good physique, a sound judgment, an equable temperament, and a strong will. He had many friends, and was himself a staunch friend. He did not, however, readily make friends; his mind was formal in its activities, and a certain mannerism, referable, perchance, to his Huguenot (French) descent, together with a searching but not unkindly look from his clear eye, rather gave strangers the impression that they were "psychologised." In this way he no doubt did himself less than justice, for he was ever sympathetic with those in trouble, and ready to help when appealed to. His was a fine intellect which led him to sound decisions by a process of rapid intuition; but he was occasionally apt to spoil the effect by harking back and entering into minute details which occupied time, but which had the effect of satisfying him, as it were, that he had not failed to form a correct judgment at first.

He read much in scientific and general literature, was well informed, and could hold his own in controversy. He took little or no interest in outdoor games. He was keen on the asylum farming operations and fond of riding exercise on the Bagshot Heath or in the Swinley Forest, while nothing gave him more thorough enjoyment than a day with Garth's hounds. He could play a good rubber of whist, and was musical and capable of taking his part in glees and light operettas.

Orange had as a lifelong friend Dr. Charlton Bastian; and of close friends he had also Henry Weston Eve and Osmund Airy, and other masters at Wellington College, which was in the immediate neighbourhood. In this relation I must not omit to mention his good friend the late Sir Warwick Morshead, Bt., the Chairman of the Council of Supervision, who was Orange's steadfast collaborator in all that was done for the good of Broadmoor and its inmates.

Two years after he went to Broadmoor Dr. Orange married Miss Florence Elizabeth Hart, a lady of much charm and attractiveness. He had, I am told, fallen in love with her when she was a child, and married her when she was *æt.* 17. They were an ideally happy and domesticated couple, given to hospitality and the cheerful entertainment of friends and neighbours. She died three years before him, and they both lie at rest in the cemetery at Bexhill. They had five children—four daughters and one son—all well gifted with intellectuality and working capacity. The son, Mr. Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E., is the Accountant-General of the Board of Education.

In conclusion, I am glad to have been afforded the opportunity of writing this memoir of a courteous gentleman, a high-minded public official, and, especially to me personally, an esteemed friend.

DAV. NICOLSON.

DR. THOMAS SEYMOUR TUKE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.(Oxon.).

DR. TUKE, a regular attendant at the meetings of the Association, is another victim of the severe winter.

After a short illness he died of pneumonia.

He was sixty-one years of age, but his hearty, buoyant nature gave one the impression that he was much younger, and, as a consequence, one cannot help feeling that he has been prematurely cut off in his prime.

He was the son of Dr. Harrington Tuke, who was President of the Association in 1873, and who for years was a leading consultant in mental diseases. He was proprietor of a first-rate private asylum, The Manor House. To this Dr. Seymour Tuke, with his brother, succeeded, and later moved to Chiswick House, the property of the Duke of Devonshire. Here, associated with his brother, he lived and died.

He was the grandson of Dr. Conolly, who was so well-known all over the world as being the introducer of "non-restraint" in the treatment of the insane.

Dr. Maudsley was his uncle, and no one has been a more ardent supporter of humane treatment of the insane than Dr. Maudsley.

It has been remarkable that the name Tuke has always been associated with the most humane treatment of sufferers from mental disorders. There was Hack Tuke, a descendant of the founder of The Retreat, York, there was Sir J.