

## **The Asylum for Idiots: instituted October 27, 1847. Report, 1851.**

### **Contributors**

Asylum for Idiots (Park House, Highgate, London and Essex Hall, Colchester, England)

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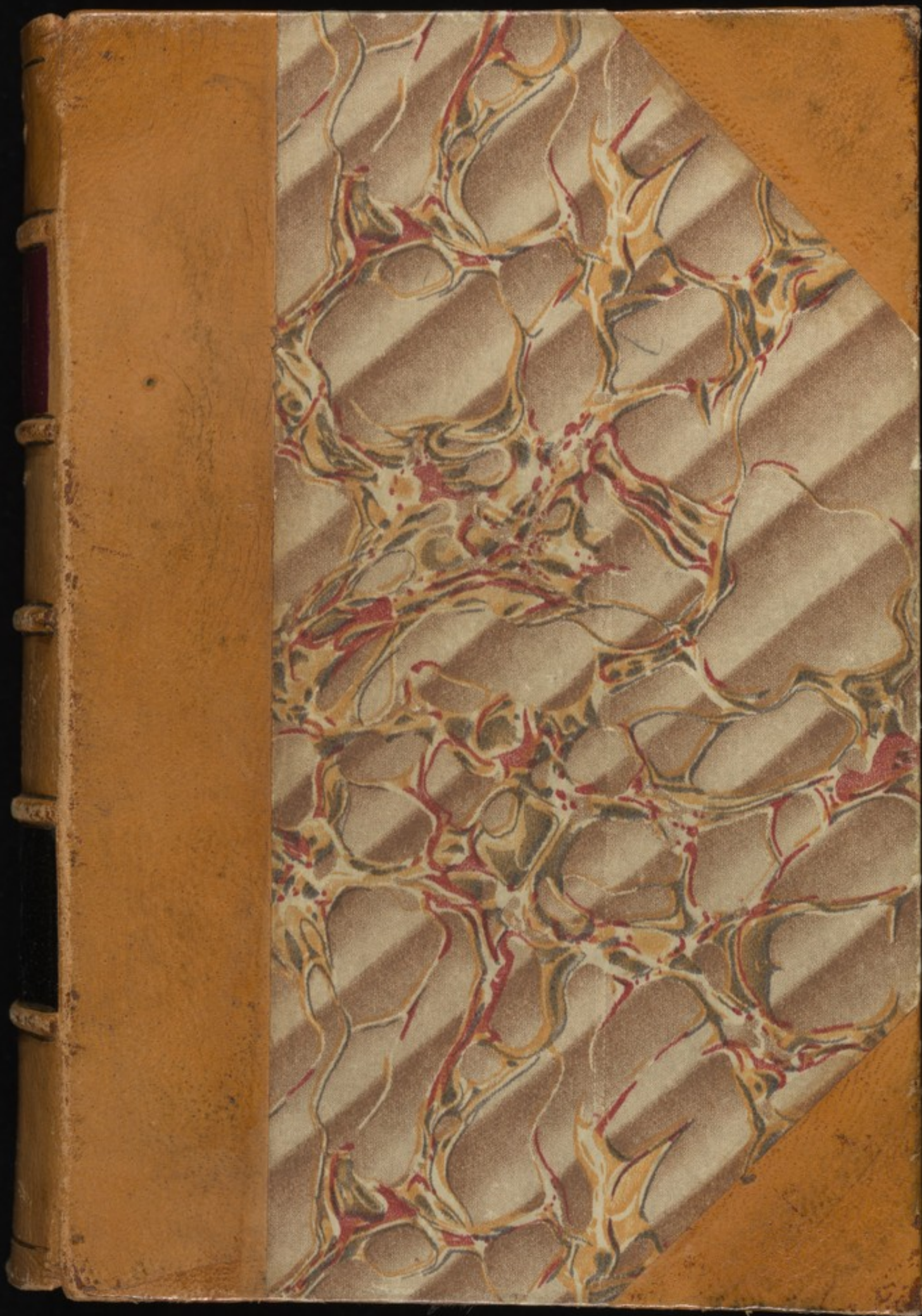
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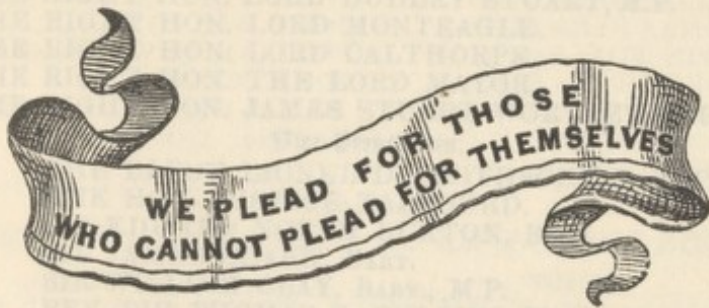
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# ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS:

Instituted October 27, 1847.



## REPORT—1851.

Sixth Edition.

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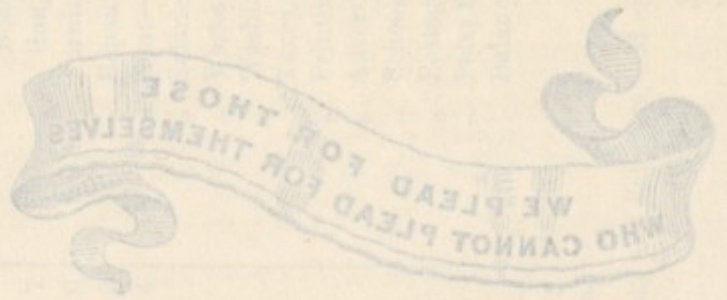
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that factored; but they can with confidence assert that every month has witnessed a decided progress in the adjustment and execution of those methods which have produced the best results. At the close of the former year it was re-

### REPORT—1851.

THE Board of Managers, on resigning their duties, have to offer a Report of their proceedings. They do it with much pleasure, and hope it will afford equal gratification to their constituents.

It is now exactly three years since the operations in favour of the Idiot and Imbecile were begun. The first year was necessarily consumed in preparatory labour. Everything was to be done; everybody was to be taught; and as the whole proceeding was new and untried, alike to the employers and the employed, it required much patience and labour to bring the Institution into exact and efficient working order. They cannot even now say that all their plans have been per-

fect; but they can with confidence assert, that every month has witnessed to decided progress in the adjustment and execution of those methods which have promised the best results.

At the close of the former year it was reported, that we had Ninety-six patients and a family of One hundred and thirty persons; we have, at the present time, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE patients, and ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY persons altogether in family; which number will be augmented by the election of this day to ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE!

It was stated, on the last occasion, that Essex Hall, Colchester, had been occupied, under favourable circumstances. It has now a family of Eighty-two persons, and is working with order and efficiency.

Recently, an effort has been made to interest the inhabitants of the town and of the county in our object; and with such decided success, as to confirm the Board in their original hope, that this important branch of their Charity may, in two or three years, be nourished into matured



existence, and may act independently, as an Asylum for the four Eastern Counties.

At both houses, a steady and continuous effort has been put forth to raise the methods of training and instruction to a higher state of efficiency. Amongst the attendants and teachers there is more harmony of action; a greater interest in their work; and a benevolent desire to witness the fruit of their labours. Physical training has the first place; and all the arrangements for bathing, shampooing, and gymnastic exercises have been improved. In the Schools, there are classes for reading, writing, figures, natural and scripture history, singing, drawing, and music; and with evident marks of advancement. Besides these, there are classes of gardeners, carpenters, shoemakers, basket-makers, knitters and netters.

The question will now arise, which is so interesting to us all, and which has necessarily been in abeyance until this time—With what *success* have we pursued our benevolent object? The Board are quite willing to admit, that this inquiry should be met with a distinct reply; and

they will endeavour to place the results briefly before the Subscribers.

1. First of all, to conceive of any change that has been effected, it is needful to know what was the state of the family **ORIGINALLY**. Amongst those placed under the care of the Board from the commencement there have been :—

**TWENTY-FIVE** unable to walk.

**ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN** unable to feed, dress, or take care of their person.

**TWENTY** epileptic.

**TWELVE** paralyzed.

**SIXTY-EIGHT** dumb; and

**TWENTY-FIVE** under nine years of age.

All the family, of course, were the subjects of physical infirmity and mental imbecility. The rule with the Board has been from the first, *to deem no case ineligible, however bad in itself, and however burdensome to themselves, where there was the reasonable prospect of amendment.* So helpless and so unpromising a family, perhaps was never before brought together.

2. It is fair in looking to results to remember

that if cases of this description are not relieved, they become rapidly WORSE. In fact, if the cases which have been under treatment for the last two years, had been without this relief, they would most of them have become positively hopeless. Whether exasperated by unkind treatment, or neglected as beyond recovery, they are sure to fall into a state of dementation and fatuity, and sink away from society and from life to a premature grave. If, therefore, the effect of our exertions had been only to arrest the retrograde movement—to make a growing misery stationary—and so to preserve consciousness and life to a longer period—even this might be regarded as some reward for our labours. Every man who reduces, by a mere fraction, the amount of human misery, is surely a benefactor to his species.

3. But it is the privilege of the Board to speak in POSITIVE TERMS of the good which has been effected. The reference already made to the daily occupations of the School-room, the Gymnasium, and the Workshops, must of itself convey, to the thoughtful mind, the assurance of

very great improvement. Still, with more exactness, it may be stated, that SIX have been taught to walk, and FOURTEEN much improved who had a crippled use of their limbs. TWENTY-SEVEN who were dumb, or made strange and unmeaning noises, are getting the use of articulate sounds, and are beginning to speak. FORTY-EIGHT have been taught to feed and dress themselves, and to observe cleanly habits. TWENTY-THREE have been taught to read; TWENTY-SEVEN to write; ELEVEN to cipher; SIXTEEN to draw. Some are taught music; nearly all singing; nearly all are in the drilling or gymnastic classes. NINETY can attend with propriety on domestic, and about FIFTY can attend on public worship, and have pleasure in so doing.\*

In addition to this, the following benefits are brought to the whole family :

There is ORDER. Considering the materials to be wrought on, this seemed to be a most difficult acquirement. But it is complete.

\* Specimens of their work in carpentry, shoemaking, needlework, writing, and drawing, were exhibited, which surprised and delighted the Meeting.

We might challenge any private school to show greater attention to time, to place, to method, and to authority; and all this is secured without correction.

There are GOOD HABITS formed. This of itself is a great work. In nothing are they at first more deficient. Some scream, some bark, some dance nervously, some mope, some beat themselves, some destroy everything within their reach. All are wilful and unruly; and most of them debased by dirty or disagreeable habits. But, strange to say, they are mostly recovered. The rule is, *never to allow any bad habit to be considered incurable, and, therefore, it is cured.* They attend to themselves and they respect others. Noisy and destructive habits are eradicated. In feeding, they pass from the fingers to the spoon, and from the spoon to the knife and fork. They cultivate good behaviour and mutual kindness; and learn to respect what is due to themselves from others, and what from themselves to others. A child that could not be induced to kneel in worship, now asks several times in the day, "When shall we sing and

pray?" Several cases that were pronounced to be hopelessly dirty, were placed under separate care night and day, and from hour to hour, till better habits were superinduced.

A very remarkable instance of the general reform effected in this respect spontaneously occurred. After the last election, the successful candidates were taken to Colchester: the newly arrived boys, as a matter of course, were placed at the common tables occupied by those who had come nine months before. The new comers, however, were so noisy, so dirty, and so misbehaved, as to shock their companions, who were quite as bad a few months ago. In fact, having borne the annoyance as long as they thought proper, they met, and agreed to request the matron that the fresh cases should be supplied with a separate table, till they knew how to behave themselves. This reasonable request was immediately complied with. A wholesome sense of deficiency was inflicted on the new pupils; and they soon recovered from their disgrace, and have claimed their place at the common table.

There is HEALTH. A family so infirm and

frail as ours, must be exposed to an unusual measure of sickness and mortality; and, in fact, over the first eighteen months there was much and painful service for the Infirmary. But subsequently the change has been very striking. All the benefits brought to the family by exact order, improved habits, and cheerful occupation, are a clear advantage gained in favour of sound health and prolonged life. At the present time there is not ONE CASE of sickness at either of the Establishments.

There is HAPPINESS. The poor Idiot, if wisely and kindly treated, is mostly disposed to be happy. Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Every advance we make in the care and education of this class, has a sensible effect on their contentment and satisfaction. Care sits lightly on them; they are very open to kindness, and glad to return it; and even under privation they are often saved from distressing consciousness. Apart from the cases of positive physical disease and suffering, there is not a family, far or near, more contented, more cheerful, more happy! And this is so evident, and

at the same time so surprising to visitors, that they commonly retire, asking themselves, CAN THIS BE AN IDIOT FAMILY?

With these statements before the Meeting, may not the Board be permitted to ask, IS NOT THIS SUCCESS? Could the most sanguine have expected more—have expected so much—within so limited a period of time? May not the movement, as one of *experiment*, be considered as complete? And may it not, from this day, be pursued as one of clear certainty, unquestionable duty, and national importance?

The Board, however, have to crave attention to one deficiency, and that of paramount consideration. If they are to advance at all on their present position, either as to numbers or efficiency, which they earnestly hope to do, they must be supplied with BETTER ACCOMMODATION. Beyond any other Institution, they need the power of *separation* and of *classification*. They require distinct arrangements for the various ages and sexes—some for care, and some for education; and these arrangements require to be carried out for the Infirmary, the Nursery,



the Schools, the Workshops, and the Recreation-grounds. No private dwelling, however capacious, can meet the multifarious wants of so *unique* a family. The GREAT WANT OF THE DAY, therefore, is a NATIONAL ASYLUM where the Idiot may find a Home and a School, bringing to him safety, comfort, instruction, and, if needful, permanent protection.

It was reported on the last occasion, that, under this conviction, a BUILDING FUND had been opened in favour of this object. It has been nourished by many liberal Contributions; and amongst them are found the sums of 100 Guineas from the Worshipful Company of Drapers; 200 Guineas from the Corporation of the City of London; and 250 Guineas from Her Majesty the Queen.

One other important step has been recently taken. Quite unexpectedly, a most eligible property, about half an hour's ride from town, was presented to the notice of the Board on most favourable terms. They are happy to state that they have secured the purchase, and that it is now at their disposal. This purchase, however,

has nearly exhausted their fund. The next step—that of arranging for the erection—cannot be taken till they have realized £10,000; so that, if there is any near prospect of the accomplishment of our object, it must be by the most strenuous exertion and liberal contribution.

And shall not this exertion and this liberality be exercised? It is an occasion, not merely for beneficent, but for magnificent action. Are there not many in our land who have wealth, and a heart to use it, who may be asking for some method, before they quit a frail life, of doing an imperishable act of mercy? Can they find a better opportunity? Formerly these great deeds were done under the constraint of fear and superstition. Shall more be done from selfish fear and superstitious terror, than from the pleadings of Divine Charity?

If the occasion asks for grand effort, is not the *object* worthy of it? Is it not a sacred duty to help the helpless, to protect the innocent, to comfort the miserable, who suffer, but sin not? Is it not a far higher proof of civilization, to provide for the happiness of our people—the

lowest and the worst—than to decorate our streets with galleries, statues, and monumental trophies? The innumerable charities which surround and beautify our metropolis, are our sufficient answer to these inquiries.

But there is one exception, and seemingly but one. We still want AN ASYLUM FOR THE IDIOT. He has been strangely overlooked; more than that, he has been despised and ill-used. We have to redeem ourselves from this national dishonour. The *last* link in the golden chain of charity must be supplied. It must lay hold on the poor imbecile in his lowest estate, and recover him from degradation and abandonment, to his place and his rights in the one human family.

Let this be done, and the work of charity will be perfected. The success already granted to our labours is our pledge for the future. We shall not labour in vain; and the fruits will be of the fairest and most delightful kind. Without a figure of speech, as our efforts reach their consummation, it shall be said, that the eye that had no useful sight, doth see; that the tongue

of the dumb is made to sing ; that the lame do walk and leap for joy ; and that the soul long imprisoned and "sore vexed," is raised to liberty—to life ; to the light of heaven—to the light of reason—to the love of God. And our Father in heaven shall acknowledge the deed of mercy and of love, to be GOOD—VERY GOOD.

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attempt and our lively belief founded on careful observation, that the grand design of the Founders will be eventually and completely fulfilled.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

As the gratuitous Medical Officers of the Asylum for Idiots, and only occasionally visiting the houses at Highgate and Colchester, we have been anxious not too early to express our opinion in any formal Report on the progress of the deeply interesting experiment instituted and proceeding there.

But, whilst restrained by the fear of misleading the benevolent supporters of the Asylum, by a premature expression of our conviction and of our hopes, we are aware that a longer silence might give countenance to the doubts of some excellent persons as to the possibility of any good being done, or improvement effected in the Idiot.

We wish, therefore, briefly to express our perfect satisfaction with the progress of this great

attempt, and our lively belief, founded on careful observation, that the grand design of the Founders will be eventually and completely fulfilled.

The children who are the subjects of this charity, not only labour under severe degrees of mental infirmity and privation, but under the additional affliction, for the most part, of an infirm or diseased constitution. The majority of them are feeble, several are imperfectly formed, some are partially paralyzed, and many epileptic. All, in consequence of their mental weakness, are, to a certain extent, limited in the use of their bodily powers: their senses are sluggish, they speak imperfectly, they use their hands imperfectly, they walk unsteadily.

It has been to us a source of much gratification to see the gradually extended application of all the combined resources of an Infirmery, a School, and a Sanatorium, to the peculiar combinations of mental and bodily imperfection collected in the Asylum for Idiots; and to notice, both in individual instances, and in the general group of the children, unquestionable

proofs that the science, kindness, and unremitting care bestowed on their bodily well-doing and mental development, has been followed by encouraging and even striking results.

But the education of the idiotic or imbecile child demands much time for the production of permanent effects. Great and peculiar difficulties have to be surmounted, and even again and again to be patiently met and overcome. Seeing, however, the improved health of the greater number of the children, their growing dexterity in all manual exertions, their amended movements, their acquired activity, the power gained in many cases over the external senses, and the attention and the strength apparently imparted to the memory, and the efforts of which several appear capable, to exercise increased self-control, and their improved condition as to deriving pleasure from associating with one another, and deriving pleasure from communicating what they have learned; we feel assured that in the course of a few years every reasonable hope of the supporters of the Institution will be accomplished; and that, whilst the fate of every one of these

afflicted children will be ameliorated, some of them will be restored to their families capable of being usefully employed.

We refrain at present from expressing our own impressions and feelings at greater length. We fully appreciate the care bestowed in the Asylum on the proper classification of the children admitted into the Institution. But, seeing the great variety exhibited in their intellectual, moral, and physical character, we cannot conclude without expressing our great anxiety that they should, before long, be collected in one large and systematically arranged building, affording facilities which no private house can be made to possess, for this very essential object.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D.

WILLIAM JOHN LITTLE, M.D.

THOMAS CALLAWAY, F.R.C.S.



APPENDIX.

CASES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REPORT.

CASE 1.—A boy, aged eight years. Admitted, *April*, 1850. He presented a very unpromising appearance. He could not speak, walk, feed, or take the slightest care of himself. When supported, it was found that he could not stand with his feet flat on the ground. He appeared healthy; the head well shaped, nineteen and a-half inches in circumference; the countenance prepossessing, and the eyes rather intelligent. Yet he did not seem to know what was said to him; was dirty in his habits, and very pugnacious. *April*, 1851. A year has made a vast change in this, formerly, unfavourable case. By dint of persevering in various ways, he has been able to walk for the last six

months. He is more intelligent; appears to understand much that is said, recognizes persons, and knows his way to the school-room. He is particularly fond of being shampooed. He makes great attempts to talk, and for the last three months has been able to call his attendant by name. He can feed himself; dress, with little assistance, and likes to assist others. He is clean in his habits, very affectionate and obedient. He is drilled daily, made to stand in one position for some time, is put on an inclined plane, and by resting on his hands is trained to bear the weight of his body. In school, his limbs are chiefly exercised at present; but he threads beads, learns the names of animals from pictures, and in all respects is a most improving case.

CASE 2.—A girl, aged nine years. Admitted, *January*, 1850. She was very unruly; very active on her feet, but could not be induced to sit at table, or behave with propriety. She was dumb, dirty in her habits, and had no idea of dressing herself. The great difficulty was, to feed her. When brought near to the table, she would seize handfuls of food, and scatter it, or break anything within her reach. *April*, 1851. She is become more intelligent; will now sit at table, feed herself, and behave as well as the rest. In obe-

dience and cleanliness of habit she has remarkably improved. She goes into the school, will listen quietly to the music, and is even admitted to family prayers.

CASE 3.—A young man, aged twenty-seven years. Admitted, *March*, 1850. He was very sullen; would speak to no one; disliked interference; would remain all day in one place, in a state of vacuity, if allowed. Very dirty in his habits, and of most vicious propensities. *April*, 1851. The first sign of improvement was an inclination to propel the garden chair. He would continue this employment for hours; and the exercise induced, as well as the invigorating air, had a most beneficial effect. Gradually he became more sociable, forgot much that rendered him disagreeable, and for the last five months his daily conduct has been quite correct. He will now walk arm-in-arm with the other pupils; talks to them, asks questions, and is obedient. He has commenced writing, at his own request, and from being a complete sloven in dress, now evinces pride in this particular.

CASE 4.—A little girl, aged three years. Admitted, *June*, 1850. This case remarkably illustrates the advantage of very early treatment. She was

quite helpless; of dirty habits; could not even stand alone, and it seemed impossible to fix her attention. *April, 1851.* She has improved surprisingly. Her health is better; her limbs stronger; she can walk alone; has become intelligent; notices what is going on; knows the persons around her, and is still making satisfactory progress.

CASE 5.—A little girl, five years of age. Admitted, *February, 1850.* She was very shy, would rarely look at any one. She could speak only a very few words, but could walk, feed herself, and preserve clean habits. She could not dress herself, and nothing had been done for her improvement. *April, 1851.* She has been drilled, placed in the school, and can now sew; knows the alphabet, writes on a slate, and is quite an adept at the object lesson. She speaks oftener and more distinctly; sings with others in the class: can dress herself with a little assistance, and has gained much confidence in her own powers.

CASE 6.—A little boy, aged four years. Admitted, *February, 1850.* He was like a wild child; most violent in temper, disobedient, and mischievous. He would kick, bite, or destroy any-

thing. There was great difficulty in restraining him. *April, 1851.* He has become obedient, well-behaved, affectionate, and gentle to all around him. He can dress himself, and is fond of assisting his companions. His intellect has developed wonderfully. He is in the school, answers questions readily, can read short sentences, and write letters on a slate.

CASE 7.—A boy, aged ten years and a half. Admitted, *December, 1849.* He had been much indulged; was very obstinate and vicious in temper, and very sluggish in his movements. He spoke in a drawling tone, and merely repeated what was said to him. He could not read or write, but was able to dress and feed himself. He was stated to be epileptic. *April, 1851.* The fits have quite left him, probably owing to the attention paid to his diet. His intellect has much improved. He is in the singing class, and is learning to play the harmonicon. He can read, write, and draw, and moves with more spirit. He is remarkably obedient. His great delight is in gardening; he is therefore in the gardener's class, and improves mentally and physically.

CASE 8.—A boy aged fourteen years. Admitted, *January, 1850.* He was paralyzed on the right

side, but could feed and take care of himself. He had been taught to read and write a little, but was wilful, pugnacious, and greatly addicted to falsehood. *April, 1851.* He is improved in every respect. With the use only of his left hand, he can now write well, draw admirably, and generally fix his attention on his employment. Shampooing and gymnastics have greatly benefited the paralyzed side. Even with the right hand he can now grasp objects firmly. He has become truthful. At Christmas he was allowed to go home for a short time. A great change was visible, and his father looks forward to his being able to assist him in business.

CASE 9.—A boy, aged fifteen years. Admitted, *May, 1848.* His temper was sullen and morose, his health delicate, and he disliked occupation. He could read and write imperfectly, but was childish, self-willed, and had no resolution or power to overcome the slightest obstacle. *April, 1851.* He has better health, has grown considerably, can read and write much better, and draws well. He can now be trusted about the house, and to perform many little duties. Drilling has improved this case considerably.

CASE 10.—A boy, aged eight years. Admitted,

*July, 1848.* He was very active, mischievous, obstinate, disobedient, violent, and disposed to injure others. His speech was very indistinct; he was much addicted to falsehood. *April, 1851.* He has become obedient, tractable, and truthful; has learned to read and write a little. His speech has greatly improved, and he is one of the best of the drilling pupils.

CASE 11.—A boy, aged ten years. Admitted, *April, 1850.* Could not read or write; was very disobedient, and unmanageable. *April, 1851.* He is now obedient, knows his letters, can write, and has learned basket-making. This promises to be a creditable case.

CASE 12.—A youth, aged sixteen years and a half. Admitted, *April, 1848.* He resembled a child of four or five years; was restless in manner and slovenly in habit. *April, 1851.* He has improved surprisingly; he is less nervous, understands what is said to him, and converses rationally. He can read and write tolerably, and is in all respects improving.

CASE 13.—A boy, aged thirteen years and a-half. Admitted, *May, 1848.* He was very idiotic in his movements, and in the noises he made. He

appeared dull and torpid. His friends had been unable to manage him. He was dirty in his habits, and seemed involuntarily disposed to injure others. *April, 1851.* He is now lively, and much more intelligent; will answer questions readily. His habits are now cleanly, and the unnatural and idiotic sounds are never heard. He is very expert in the drilling class.

P. S.—Since the publication of the First Edition of this Report, there have been added to the family 54 persons, so that the numbers are now **ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE** patients, and **TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE PERSONS** altogether in family.

OFFICE, JUNE, 1852.



*Receipts and Expenditure from 31st December, 1850, to 31st December, 1851.*

<p>1851. Dec. 31. To Balance at Bankers' ..... £654 13 4          " Annual Subscriptions and Payments for Pupils..... 4875 1 4          " Life Subscriptions ..... 1852 7 0          " Donations..... 444 2 6          " Ditto from S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., on account of Rent ..... 200 0 0          " Legacy..... 10 0 0          " Miscellaneous Receipts..... 17 1 0          " Dividends on Stock ..... 108 7 1          " Cash due to Building Fund ..... 92 18 2</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£8249 10 5</p>	<p>1851. Dec. 31. By Housekeeping Expenses for Board, Clothing, Education, &amp;c. .... £3271 6 5          " Furniture ..... 275 12 7          " Repairs ..... 331 7 11          " Rent—Highgate, Colchester, and Office... 575 17 6          " Salaries of Officers, and Commission..... 1161 16 2          " Wages—Highgate and Colchester..... 667 4 8          " Washing..... 456 13 3          " Taxes, Gas, &amp;c..... 149 17 5          " Printing..... 223 6 3          " School Books and Stationery..... 62 14 3          " Advertisements..... 74 11 8          " Postages..... 42 10 1          " Travelling Expenses, Agent, &amp;c..... 131 2 8          " Miscellaneous Expenditure..... 144 6 9          " Cash in hand ..... £65 0 10          " Do. in hand of Treasurer ..... 614 2 0</p> <hr style="width: 100%;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">£8249 10 5</p>
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Examined and compared with the Books and Vouchers, and certified to be correct

JAMES ABBISS,  
 JAMES MANN,  
 CHARLES GATLIFF, } *Auditors.*

Examined and compared with the Books and Documents here before me, and certified that the same are correct and true.

1852

1850

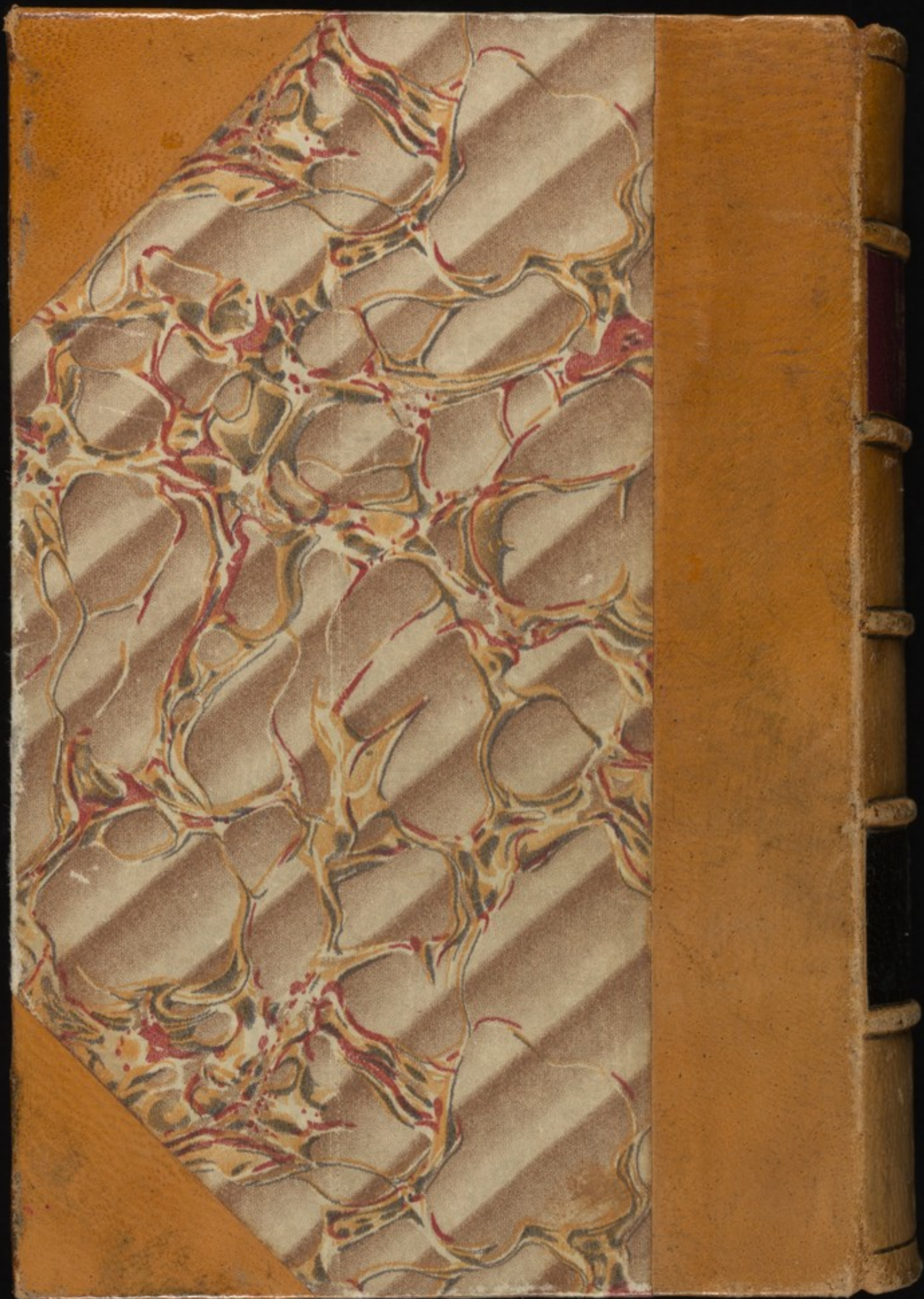
" Cash due to various parts ..... 10 0 0  
 " Balance on stock ..... 100 0 0  
 " Miscellaneous Receipts ..... 10 0 0  
 " Total ..... 200 0 0  
 " Ditto from 'H. J. S.' on ac-  
 " counts ..... 100 0 0  
 " The subscriptions ..... 100 0 0  
 " Balance ..... 100 0 0  
 " Annual subscriptions and payments for  
 " Dec 21 To Balance at Bank, ..... 100 0 0

1851

" Cash due to various parts ..... 100 0 0  
 " Balance on stock ..... 100 0 0  
 " Miscellaneous Receipts ..... 100 0 0  
 " Total ..... 300 0 0  
 " Ditto from 'H. J. S.' on ac-  
 " counts ..... 100 0 0  
 " The subscriptions ..... 100 0 0  
 " Balance ..... 100 0 0  
 " Annual subscriptions and payments for  
 " Dec 21 To Balance at Bank, ..... 100 0 0

1850

Receipts and Expenditures from 31st December, 1850, to 31st December, 1851.



MEDICAL  
TRACTS

543

Receipts and Expenditure, from December 31st, 1862, to December 31st, 1863.

The Wellcome Library



250	3	0
27	15	11
4	6	0
150	13	0
17	8	3
184	17	2
359	17	2
27	4	10
2,830	7	5
2,789	15	6
378	3	3
58	14	4
1,650	0	0
11	2	11
1,082	17	4
623,037	10	2

MAN, } Auditors,  
W. W. WESSELL,

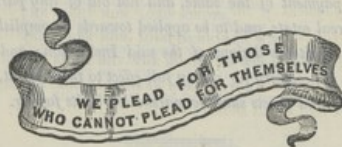
Examined and com



# THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

INSTITUTED OCTOBER 27, 1847.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1862.



ESTABLISHMENT:  
EARLSWOOD, RED HILL, SURREY.  
OFFICE—29, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.  
1865.

GEORGE UNWIN, GRESHAM STEAK PRESS, BUCKLEBURY, LONDON.



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