# REMARKS

ON THE

PRESENT STATE

OF THE

# LUNATIC ASYLUMS

## In Ireland,

AND ON THE NUMBER AND CONDITION

OF THE

## *Insane Paupers*

IN

That Kingdom;

WITH AN

## APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A Number of Original Letters and other Papers connected with the Subject.

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*By ANDREW HALLIDAY, M. D.*

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TO

*William Wilberforce, Esq.,*

*M. P., &c., &c., &c.,*

THESE REMARKS

ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANT,

ANDREW HALLIDAY.

# REMARKS, &C.

## CHAP. I.

*General Observations on the State of Lunatic Asylums, &c., &c., in Ireland.*

IN attempting to direct the attention of the Public to a subject so interesting as the present State of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, or to shew the great want of such Institutions, by exposing the very wretched condition of Insane Paupers in that kingdom, I am well aware that I have entered upon a task, difficult in itself, and demanding a greater share of information and talent than I can ever expect to possess: but as I have given much of my attention to the subject, and have spent a great part of the last ten months in ascertaining the present state of the Pauper and Criminal

Lunatics in Ireland, I have been encouraged to publish a few of the facts with which I have been made acquainted, with a view of inducing some honourable Member of the House of Commons, connected with the Country, to step forward in their behalf, so as to accomplish what Mr. Charles W. Williams Wynn has already done in behalf of the criminal and pauper Lunatics in England and Wales.

Sir John Newport informs me, in a letter dated the 25th. January, 1808, that he proposed, about four years ago, to establish, under the authority of Parliament, four provincial Asylums in Ireland, for the reception and cure of pauper Lunatics; but that his intentions were defeated at that time, as the bill which he introduced for that purpose was rejected in the House of Commons. — I trust, however, when it is generally known that in the whole kingdom of Ireland, containing a population of nearly five millions and a half, and where, from existing circumstances, it is proved that Insanity is a disease of as frequent occurrence among the lower classes of the people as in any other country in Europe, there is not even one Asylum for the reception and cure of insane paupers, that such a bill would not be rejected in the House of Commons, if again brought forward.

I do believe that more attention has been paid to the wants of the lower orders of society in Britain, than in any other country in the world. But it is a melancholy fact, that the *Insane*, the most helpless, and at the same time the most destitute part of our species, have never, till of late, been made the object of national humanity —The various Institutions which our nation has to boast of, for the cure of pauper lunatics, have been established either by the benevolence of one person, or the humane exertions of a few individuals.

In 1806, Mr. Wynn, while Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, moved for, and obtained a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to enquire into the State of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics in England and Wales, and the Report of this Committee, which contained a number of interesting facts and observations, was ordered to be printed in July, 1807—But Mr. Wynn was not satisfied with having ascertained the misery of the poor lunatics; he remained firm to his purpose, until he had obtained those comforts and measures of humanity which the long neglected and untold sufferings of the friendless Maniac demanded. He accordingly brought forward a Bill, founded upon the Report of the Select Com-

mittee, and which has just passed into a law, empowering the Magistrates, in and for every county within England and Wales, after considering the expediency and propriety of providing Lunatic Asylums, or Houses for the Reception of Lunatics and other insane persons, in their respective counties, not only to cause the same to be erected, but also to raise such sums of money as may be necessary for that purpose, in the same manner as the county rates are directed to be raised.

If, then, such Asylums have been found to be necessary in England and Wales, where several public institutions, upon a large scale, already exist, and where a very ample provision for the poor is established by law, they are obviously much more necessary in Ireland, where there are no public Asylums, and where the Pauper and the Maniac depend alike for subsistance on the casual bounty of their more fortunate neighbours, or the scanty pittance of the feeling stranger.—I therefore hope, that some of the Irish Representatives will come forward early in the next Session of Parliament, with a bill, similar to the one just passed for England and Wales — It is a subject worthy of their most serious consideration, and demanding their immediate attention.

In ascertaining the necessity for establishing Asylums in Ireland, I directed my enquiries also to the best manner in which they could be erected and supported: I wrote to many of my friends in Ireland, and transmitted a number of circular letters* to some of the

* Copy of a circular Letter transmitted to Ireland:

Manchester, April, 1808.

Sir,

I trust that the subject of this letter is of such interest, that I need make no apology for putting you to this trouble and expence.

A Bill has just been introduced into Parliament, for the purpose of establishing *Asylums* in the different counties of England and Wales, where the *Pauper* and *Criminal Lunatics* of each county are to be received, and their disease properly treated.

As I conceive that it must be the wish of every feeling mind to have the same humane provision extended to Ireland and Scotland, I have, with this view, undertaken to collect every information which I possibly can, to shew the necessity of such an extension of this bill; and I shall esteem it a sincere favour, if you will inform me if there are any Asylums for the reception of insane paupers in

? and whether these Asylums are separate institutions, or connected with Hospitals or Houses of Industry? In what manner they are supported and conducted, and the number of patients in each Asylum. If there are no Asylums, I could wish to know the probable number of insane paupers, whether Lunatics or Idiots: and also, your opinion of the present state of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, and as to

most respectable Magistrates and Physicians in the kingdom, and, through the kindness of these Gentlemen in answering my letters, I have become possessed of a number of valuable facts, which I shall not recapitulate at any considerable length, but, in most instances refer to the respectable originals, which I have taken the liberty of inserting in an Appendix.

I once expected to have been favoured with a copy of the bill which Sir John Newport brought forward in 1804, but I have been disappointed; and I regret this the more, as I conceive that any suggestions from the pen of so distinguished a politician must have been of considerable importance, and would have assisted me very materially.

the necessity of erecting others in different parts of the kingdom, and the best manner in which this could be effected. I shall also be truly thankful for any general Remarks on the Subject with which you may be pleased to honor me. — My intention is, to publish the information I obtain in this manner, and I could wish to quote your words and authority.

I am,
With the greatest respect,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
*Andrew Halliday, M.D.*

Please to favour me with your answer as soon as possible, and to direct the same to Dr. Halliday, Manchester, Lancashire.

As it may be considered of some importance by the Readers of these Observations, and of some benefit to the object which they have in view, I shall very briefly state the opportunities which I have had of ascertaining the wretched condition of paupers, when labouring under mental derangement, and, consequently, the necessity which existed for having Asylums established throughout the Empire for their cure and comfort.

As a professional man, I have attended a good deal to the nature and treatment of diseases connected with affections of the mind, and latterly I have made the different species of Mania my particular study. In 1806 I travelled through the North and West of England, for the purpose of visiting the public asylums established at York, Manchester, and Liverpool. I also visited the Metropolis in the summer of that year, and had an opportunity of examining St. Luke's and Bethlehem Hospitals, as well as several of the most respectable private Asylums in the neighbourhood of London. I have since had an opportunity of visiting the public Asylum at Norwich, and several private Mad-houses in the county of Norfolk. In the course of the last year I travelled through the whole of the South and South West of England, and I neglect-

ed no opportunity of visiting every Asylum where it was possible to gain admission. I have also visited many of the County Gaols, and very many Houses of Correction and Houses of Industry, the more common places of confinement for insane paupers. I shall not distress the feelings of my Readers by any detail of the scenes of misery and wretchedness which I have witnessed. It is sufficient to quote the words of Sir George Onesepherous Paul, who justly observes, "That there is hardly a parish of any "considerable extent in which there may not "be found some unfortunate human creature "who, if his ill treatment has made him phre-"netic, is chained in the cellar or garret of a "Work-house, fastened to the leg of a table, "tied to a post in an out-house, or perhaps "shut up in an uninhabited ruin; or, if his lu-"nacy be inoffensive, left to ramble, half naked, "half starved, through the streets and high-"ways, teazed by the scoff and jest of all that "is vulgar, ignorant, or unfeeling." *

It was my intention to have gone to Ireland in the month of April last, for the purpose of visiting the Hospitals, and various Houses of Industry in that country; and I corresponded

* Vide Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

with several distinguished Members of the House of Commons on the propriety of such a measure. And, though I feel happy in saying that the majority of those with whom I corresponded approved of my plans, I am sorry to add, that it was not in my power to carry them into effect. But, having given my mind so much to the subject, and judging of Ireland from what I had actually witnessed in England and Scotland, I determined to embrace the only alternative which remained, and to make one effort, however feeble, in behalf of the Criminal and Pauper Lunatics of that country: and as I consider minuteness, as well as accuracy, to be essentially necessary to the enquiry in which I am engaged, I shall treat of each Province separately. And I would fain hope, that even this feeble effort will not prove to have been made altogether in vain, but that it may tend to hasten those measures of relief and humanity which are so loudly called for throughout the whole of the kingdom of Ireland.

# CHAP. II.

*Remarks on the State of Lunatic Asylums, and on the Number and Condition of Pauper Lunatics in the Province of Ulster.*

THE Province of Ulster comprehends the Northern Division of the Kingdom, and is divided into nine Counties, and six Bishoprics.

The length of the Province is about ninety-six miles, and the breadth one hundred and twenty. The area is computed at 4,496,205 acres, and the population at 1,274,914 souls; and, from the Returns which have been made to me, the number of insane paupers in the province of Ulster, including Idiots, exceeds four hundred; while, at the same time, there is not a public Asylumof any kind for the reception of Lunatics, in the Province.

In stating the number of Lunatics at four hundred, I must observe, that the Gentlemen of the different Counties who have so politely

attended to my queries on this head, have been guided, in a great measure, by opinion, as to the actual number of Insane Paupers in each County. When we consider, however, their high professional characters and intimate acquaintance with their respective counties, I conceive that their statements will be found to be as correct, if not more so, as the Returns which were made to the Select Committee of the House of Commons by the Parish Officers in England and Wales.

From what I have learnt of Sir John Newport's Bill, I understand that he proposed to establish only *four* Asylums in the whole Kingdom: that is, one in each Province: and, though I admit that institutions of this nature, when established upon a large scale, are attended with much less expence, both to the individuals who can afford to pay for their board, and to the Public at large, I am of opinion that such is the great extent of this and of the other Provinces, that nine, if not eleven Asylums are necessary for the better care and maintenance of Pauper and Criminal Lunatics in Ireland.

Several of my Correspondents are of opinion that there ought to be an Asylum for the reception of Lunatics attached to the Hospitals in each County (for in Ireland Infirmaries have

been established by the Legislature in each county). But this would be a very serious expence to the Nation, and, in my opinion, not even so beneficial as District Asylums upon a large scale.

I would, then, suggest, that the Province of Ulster might be divided into two Districts, the one to comprehend the Counties of Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, and Antrim; the other, to consist of the Counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh, and Down: that the Asylum for the first District might be built at Londonderry; and for the second District, I think Monaghan would be the most centrical situation. And, even with an Asylum at each of these places, the distance which many would have to travel will be very considerable.

The expence of such Asylums will, no doubt, be very great: but in several of the counties there are already large sums in the hands of the County Treasurers, which might be dedicated to this purpose, and which, in fact, the Judges at the Assize in different instances have ordered to be appropriated to the building of apartments in the County Hospitals, for the reception of Lunatics. The great impropriety, however, of confining Maniacs in the body of an Hospital, where quiet and rest are

absolutely necessary, is a sufficient reason why the orders of the Judges have not been carried into effect.

I trust, that these sums of money will be allowed to remain, and to accumulate, until the subject is fairly discussed, and that they will then be appropriated, under the authority of Parliament, to the building of Asylums, unconnected with any Hospitals, and not in each county, as at present intended; but in the districts of the province which may be found to be the most advantageous.—In the appendix No. 1, I have inserted several valuable letters connected with this Province, and which contain the facts I have mentioned more at large, and various others, well worthy of attention; and which, from the respectability of their Authors, must be read with considerable interest.—I intended to have given only extracts from these letters, but I found that, in doing so, I should deprive my readers of much useful information. I have, therefore, taken upon me to give the letters verbatim, trusting that the gentlemen will pardon me if I have made too free with that information which their politeness and humanity prompted them to afford me.

# CHAP. III.

*Remarks on the present State of Lunatic Asylum in the Province of Connaught, and on the Number and Condition of Pauper and Criminal Lunatics in that Province.*

THE Province of Connaught forms the most western division of the kingdom, and is divided into the counties of Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Galway: it is but thinly inhabited, and the improvements in this Province have not kept pace with the other districts of the country. Although Connaught is nearly 90 miles in length and 80 in breadth, and is computed to contain 3,681,746 British acres, the population is not more than 800,000. There are no public Lunatic Asylums in the Province; and I have not been able to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the probable number of insane paupers which it may contain; but, as Mr. Keane observes, "they are numerous enough to attract the notice of every humane and benevolent mind."

At present the Lunatics which become dangerous are sent occasionally to the House of Industry at Dublin; that is, when they can be suffered no longer to wander from place to place, on account of their propensity to injure others or themselves; and money for this purpose is generally raised by voluntary subscription, in the town or parish where such poor Lunatic resided: but when we come to consider the very great distance which some of them have to travel, and the very precarious provision which exists for their being sent at all, we cannot be surprised at their being suffered to remain with their friends, chained in some out-of-the-way place, while they remain dangerous; and suffered, when harmless, to wander from place to place, as Mr. Edgworth observes, "without any attempt being made to secure them.* "

I think that one Asylum, calculated to contain about two hundred patients, might be sufficient for this Province, and that Roscommon, in the county of that name, would be the most centrical situation for such an establishment.

In number II. of the Appendix, the Reader

* Vide Mr. Edgeworth's Letter, Appendix No. 4.

will find a very interesting letter from Mr. Keane, surgeon, at Castlebar, and surgeon to the Mayo County Hospital.

# CHAP. IV.

*Remarks on the present state of Lunatic Asylums, and on the Number and Condition of Pauper Lunatics, in the Province of Munster.*

AS the Province of Munster forms the largest division of the Kingdom, the area being computed at 5,329,146 British acres, and the population at nearly two millions, it is natural to suppose that the number of insane paupers must be very great; and accordingly I find, upon comparing the information which I have obtained from various quarters, that they amount to considerably more than four hundred. There are no Lunatic Asylums in this Province, but a proportion of the Lunatics and Idiots of the respective counties are confined in the Houses of Industry, at Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. These institutions are supported by Grand Jury Presentments, and are not only the Asylum of the Pauper Lunatics, but the prison of the vilest outcasts of the country; and I conceive that the misery, the extreme of wretchedness, which is suffered to exist in institutions of so mixed a nature, where the

raving madman is confined in common with the harmless idiot, and the hardened wretch who despises the laws of his country—points out sufficiently the humanity, if not the necessity, of establishing Asylums for the reception of those whom it hath pleased DIVINE PROVIDENCE to inflict with the greatest of all human evils, the loss of reason.

"The County and City House of Industry at Cork, (says a late Writer) is well worthy the notice of a traveller: although the objects of punishment and charity within its pale are objectionable, yet, upon the whole, it does honor to the humanity of the city. Against this mixture, which obtains in every large town and city in Ireland, except Dublin, too solemn a protest cannot be entered.

"The first objects which presented themselves were the vilest prostitutes of the city, and incorrigible young offenders: the former amounted to eighty-two, each of whom had a chain and log fastened upon one leg; they were wretchedly clad, being allowed no prison dress."—"In another part of the building (he observes) I saw the idiots and insane, amounting to one hundred and eight; the former were very few; the latter appeared to have every proper attention paid to them: formerly they

used to run about the streets unattended. The Wards, though too confined, were remarkably clean, and there was not, as in England, that highly improper intercourse of convalescents with subjects of violent phrenzy." *

The same Author observes, when speaking of Limerick, that if the traveller will take the trouble of walking over Thomond Bridge, and enter the House of Industry, as it is called, he will quit a noble city, gay with novel opulence and luxury, for a scene which will strike his mind with horror. "Under the same roof, (says he) I saw madmen *stark naked*, girded only by their irons, standing in the rain in an open court, *attended by women;* their cells upon the ground floor, scantily supplied with straw, damp and ill secured. In the Wards of Labour, abandoned prostitutes in rags and vermin, each loaded with a chain and heavy log, working only when the eye of the superintending officer was upon them, are associated throughout the day with respectable old female housekeepers, who having no children to support them, to prevent famishing seek this wretched Asylum: at night they sleep in the same room, the sick,

* Vide Carr's Stranger in Ireland, pages 412 and 413.

(except in very extreme cases) and the healthy, the good and the bad, all crowded together. In the Venereal Ward, the wretched female sufferers were imploring for a little more covering, whilst several idiots, squatted in corners, half naked, half famished, pale and hollow-eyed, with a ghastly grin, bent a vacant stare upon the loathsome scene, and consummated its horror. Fronting this Ward, across a yard, in a large room nearly thirty feet long, a raving Maniac, instead of being strapped to his bed, was handcuffed to a stone of 300lbs. weight, which, with the most horrible yells, by a convulsive effort of strength, he dragged from one end of the room to the other, constantly exposed to the exasperating view and conversation of those who were in the yard. The building of this Lazar gaol is so insecure, that the prostitutes confined in it, although ironed and logged, frequently make their escape.

" Upon enquiry, I found, what I need scarcely relate to my Reader, that the funds are very inadequate; that it is supported by presentments and charity, and very seldom visited by those whom official duty, if not common humanity, ought to have conducted there. The number of miserable wretches in this house amounted to one hundred and thirty-eight: the Governor

appeared to be a humane man, and seemed deeply to regret what he could not conceal." *

I shall make no apology for laying before my Readers these extracts: they speak for themselves, and proclaim aloud the great impropriety of confining Maniacs in Houses of Industry. A picture of greater wretchedness than that just described cannot be found in any country; I therefore trust, that it is needless to harass the feelings of the humane by dwelling upon it. In the county of Kerry, there is no institution of any kind for the reception of Lunatics. In Waterford there are generally from thirty to forty confined in the House of Industry. In the county of Clare there are seven cells for the reception of Lunatics, attached to the County Infirmary; and I believe that there are two or three cells of the same nature attached to the County Hospital of Tipperary. When we consider the number of insane paupers in this Province, and those institutions already mentioned for the *confinement* of the insane, (as they cannot have any other denomination than places *of confinement)* I think the necessity of having two, if not three Lunatic

* Vide Carr's Stranger in Ireland, pages 321, 322, and 323.

Asylums, where the Lunatics of each district of the Province can be received, and their disease properly treated, must be abundantly evident.

I would, then, suggest the propriety of having Lunatic Asylums established in the neighbourhood of Cork, Limerick, and Waterford: they ought to be sufficiently large to contain from one hundred and fifty to two hundred patients each; and if erected at a small distance from each of those cities, they could have the advantage not only of the best medical attendance, but of free air, and sufficient ground where the patients could work and take exercise.

I have inserted several valuable letters in the Appendix, No. III., which I received from different parts of the Province of Munster, and I would call the particular attention of the Reader to the letter from Dr. Matthew Pool, of Waterford, which contains many very valuable observations.

# CHAP. V.

*Remarks on the State of Lunatic Asylums, and on the Number and Condition of Pauper Lunatics, in the Province of Leinster.*

THE Province of Leinster, as being the seat of the metropolis, possesses advantages superior to any of the other Provinces: it is about one hundred and four miles in length, and fifty-five in breadth, and is divided into twelve counties: the superficial contents of the Province are about 2,642,958 British acres, and the population exceeds one million nine hundred thousand souls.

I have not been able to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the number of insane paupers in Leinster, but many circumstances concur to render it probable that their number is very great. The extreme misery of the poor in Ireland, and the crouded and dirty state in which they live together, particularly in Dublin, joined to their extreme ignorance and bigotry, are strong predisposing causes to

this disease; and, as is justly observed by one of my medical correspondents, the temporary insanity of intoxication from ardent spirits, which is so common among the lower Irish, often lays the foundation of confirmed Mania.

There are no public Asylums of any description for the reception of Lunatics in the Province of Leinster, except in the capital; and even there the only Asylums are Dean Swift's Hospital, and the House of Industry. I have indeed to remark, that the only Public Asylum in Dublin, *and in Ireland*, for the reception of Lunatics, is that which was established and endowed by SWIFT: and that even this Asylum is shut to the pauper.

I understand that two Classes of Patients are received into Swift's Hospital; that the higher class pay about one hundred pounds per annum for their board, &c., and that the lower class of patients pay about sixty pounds. It is therefore evident, that in Ireland (and as is the case in Scotland) where no regular or legal provision exists for the maintenance of the poor, that those whose support depends on the precarious bounty of individuals, can never be admitted into this Asylum, and particularly, too, when it is always sufficiently filled with those who can afford to pay.

In the Dublin House of Industry, there are forty-six separate cells for the reception of Lunatics, and where they can, for life, be confined with safety: these cells are constantly full, and from the last annual report it appears, that there were nearly ninety-two insane paupers upon the books of the institution. This I conceive to be a very small number, considering that not only the Lunatics of the city and county of Dublin, but also of the whole North and West of Ireland, have been sent to the Dublin House of Industry. I am happy to learn, that in this institution the Maniacs are separated from the motley group which compose its inmates, and are not exposed, as at Limerick, to the exasperating view of the thoughtless multitude: yet, even here, it is a sad picture to see in the same court-yard the vagabond and prostitute, whom the laws of their country have doomed to punishment, intermixing with the innocent children of Paupers, who are humanely supported and educated by the charity, while both are teazing and laughing at the silly idiot, whose harmless propensities admit of his enjoying so much liberty.

I think that there ought to be five, but surely not less than three, district Asylums in the Province of Leinster; one for the city and county of Dublin, the counties of Louth,

East Meath, Kildare and Wicklow, at Dublin; one to comprehend the counties of Wexford, Kilkenny and Carlow, at Carlow; and a third at Tullamore, in King's county, for the counties of Longford, West Meath, and King's and Queen's counties.

Although I suggest these on a large scale, for the sake of œconomy, I cannot but think that in this Province, which is so highly improved, and where the population is so great, there ought to be five district Asylums, instead of three; one at Navan, for the counties of Louth and East Meath; one at Mullingar, for the counties of Longford and West Meath; another at Maryborough, for King's and Queen's counties; a fourth at Carlow, for Wexford, Kilkenny, and Carlow; and a fifth at Dublin, for the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, and Dublin.

I suggest these arrangements, however, with very great diffidence, and more with the view of drawing the attention of others to the subject, than from any wish of having them adopted.

In the Appendix, No. IV., I have given some very interesting letters from the Province under consideration, and I am convinced that Mr. Edgeworth's observations will be read with much pleasure by every friend of humanity.

# CHAP. VI.

*Concluding Observations.*

PRIOR to the passing of Mr. Wynn's Act, it was the established law in England, that, " where persons are by Lunacy furiously mad, or so far disordered in their senses that they may be dangerous to be permitted to go abroad, two Justices of the Peace shall, by warrant, cause such person to be apprehended and kept safely locked up in some secure place within the county, where the parish in which such Lunatic shall be found shall lie." Accordingly, under this act, which passed so long ago as the 17th. of George II., it became an object with the Magistrates, at the time that workhouses were erected in the different counties, to have some strong cells, generally in a detached part of the building, and on the ground floor or garret, where the Lunatics which became chargeable upon the parish could be kept safely locked up ; and it is melancholy to reflect on the many cases of merely temporary delirium, which have been converted into incurable madness, by the unhappy sufferer having been indiscriminately locked up in these cells ;

of which one or two instances have come under my own observation.

It is sufficiently proved by experience, that not only confinement, but separate confinement, is absolutely necessary in cases of Lunacy. Many fatal accidents have occurred when Lunatics have been allowed to go at large, and even when they have been confined, in company with others, in the dungeons of our common gaols, to which many have been committed by Magistrates acting under the 17th. of George II.

By the act which passed in the 14th. of his present Majesty, it is declared, " that no house at a greater distance than seven miles from London, or within the county of Middlesex, shall be kept for the reception of more than one Lunatic, unless such house shall have been licensed by the Justices of the Peace at their Quarter Sessions. " — It is also enacted, " that notice of the receipt of every Lunatic admitted into such house, (except such pauper lunatics as shall happen to be sent there by Parish Officers) shall be given to the Secretary of the Commissioners in London, within fourteen days from the time of such lunatic being received " — These acts, however, which appear to have been the only statutes in force

respecting the care and maintenance of Pauper Lunatics, are, in a great measure, applicable only to England and Wales; and therefore we find, that as Paupers, they have been supported by the Parishes to which they belonged; and as Vagrants they have been confined in the Houses of Correction, or Houses of Industry: and if the parish officers even had the humanity to send the insane paupers to a private Asylum for Lunatics, the Commissioners appointed for the general superintendance of these Asylums were expressly discharged from taking any notice of such patients, and the Keeper of the Asylum was not required to make any report of their being admitted; so that their good or bad treatment remained solely with their keepers.

If, then, it has been found that in England and Wales the practice of confining such Lunatics, and other insane persons as are chargeable to their respective parishes, in Houses of Correction, Poor Houses, and Houses of Industry, is highly dangerous and inconvenient, and if it has been judged expedient that further provisions should be made for the care and maintenance of such persons, and for the erecting proper houses for their reception;* is it not equally expedient that farther provision

* Vide preamble to Mr. Wynn's act.

should be made for the same wretched description of our species in Ireland and in Scotland? but particularly in Ireland, where there are no parish settlements — no public Asylums to receive the insane pauper, and where he is obliged to be confined in common with the out-casts of the country, in the dungeons of the public Gaols, or in the Houses of Correction, or, rather, Houses of Industry at Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford?

In making these bold assertions, I do not mean to say that there are no Lunatic Asylums in the Kingdom. I know that there are many very respectable private Institutions of this nature; and I am happy in having it in my power to state, from the first authority, that these Asylums appear to be conducted in a proper manner; * but when there is no check whatever upon the Keepers of such institutions, and when we consider, too, that in many instances they are undertaken by persons ignorant of the medical profession — is there not

* In a letter which I had the honor to receive from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Phœnix Park, 1st. Feb., 1808, his Grace is pleased to mention, that in consequence of my representations, he had directed an Inquiry to be made into the State of the Hospitals for the reception of Lunatics, and that they appeared to be conducted with regularity, good order, and attention.

every reason to suppose that they may be sometimes converted to the worst of purposes—that of injuring the peace of innocent individuals for private emolument?

I believe that it was the intention of the Legislature, when the humane provision for establishing Infirmaries in each county was effected in Ireland, that these Hospitals should comprehend the cases of Lunacy, as well as of every other disease; but the impossibility, as well as the impropriety of treating Lunatics in a general Infirmary, has been long ascertained.

In England, as at Manchester, York, and Liverpool; and at Montrose and Dumfries in Scotland, we have sufficient proof of the very great advantages which such Institutions derive from their being connected with general Hospitals; but in all these instances the Lunatic Asylum is quite a distinct building from the Infirmary. I am of opinion, however, that when Asylums are to be built upon a large scale, as must be the case if the system of dividing the Kingdom into districts is adopted, that they should be perfectly distinct from every other institution, and built in the country, that is, at a moderate distance from any town. The Asylum ought not to be confined to a mere

house and small garden, as is almost always the case when they are attached to Infirmaries or built in crouded cities, but should have not less than one acre of ground attached to the Institution, for every fifteen or twenty patients which it is calculated to contain.

This ground, under proper management, would lessen very much the expences of the Institution: the poor Idiots would be kept at work for exercise or for amusement; the Maniac would have his mind diverted from its gloomy ideas, by the variety and change of scene which this extent of garden or farm would afford; and the convalescent would be not only amused, but have their minds and constitutions invigorated, by working or taking exercise in such a place. The expense of properly inclosing and dividing such a portion of ground would soon be defrayed by its produce; but I conceive that the whole might be effected by the patients themselves. It would be much more humane to keep the incurable, and the idiots who were able to work, employed in doing such things, than to suffer them to wander about, as at present, half naked, and half starved.

I shall not presume to offer any suggestions on the interior œconomy of such Asylums

at present, but refer the Reader to the Extract from the Report of the Select Committee, which I have given in the Appendix, No. V., where he will find the Opinion of the late Dr. Willis on some of these Minutiæ.

It seems to be the opinion of those most conversant with Ireland, that the money necessary for building such Asylums should be raised by Grand Jury Presentments, as is done at present with regard to the Houses of Industry and County Hospitals. In many instances, however, these presentments are very inadequate to the support of the different institutions: I therefore would suggest, that in the framing of any act, such consequences should be particularly guarded against; and, such is the nature of man to procrastinate, that I conceive whatever measures the Legislature are pleased to adopt should be made compulsory, and not left to the discretion of any man, or set of men. I further conceive, that it will be not only necessary to provide for the establishment of Asylums in the different districts, but that a fund should be provided in *each county*, for the purpose of having the insane paupers conveyed to the Asylum of the district where the county to which such pauper shall belong, shall lie; and Magistrates should be

empowered, and strictly enjoined, to take up every wandering Lunatic, and cause him to be conveyed, with safety, by the nearest rout, to the district Asylum.

I should suppose that the warrant of the Magistrate who committed the Lunatic, might be made a sufficient voucher to the County Treasurer for paying, out of the appropriated fund, the expences which would be incurred in conveying the Lunatic to the district Asylum.

The greater part of the Bill which has just passed, for the better care and maintenance of pauper and criminal Lunatics in England and Wales, is equally applicable to Ireland and Scotland; and I should humbly conceive that it might be made, with a very few variations, to meet the existing laws in both countries. I have every reason to believe, that a similar Bill will be brought forward for Scotland, early in the next Session of Parliament. The wretched sufferers of that kingdom have long had a steady and persevering friend in a Lady, whose zeal and exertions in the cause of Humanity would do honor to a HOWARD or a WILBERFORCE.

I wish I could plead the cause of the Lunatics in Ireland with equal effect, and could

be assured that some of the Honourable Members of the House of Commons, connected with that country, would take the trouble of enquring into the few facts which this pamphlet contains. They would find them dreadfully confirmed; and I think they could not forsake their cause, while there remained any probability of relieving their sufferings. Sir John Newport is pleased to say, that he will yet attempt to bring forward some measures for their relief: I sincerely hope that he will embrace an early opportunity of doing so; and, whatever plan may be suggested, that it will be fairly and candidly discussed, and that no party feelings will be allowed to interfere in a matter where so much of human happiness is at stake.

I now put a period to my labours on this subject. As an obscure individual, I am afraid that I have had it more in my power to ascertain the existence of those evils which I have endeavoured thus briefly to expose, than to have them done away. I have, however, used no delicacy in pointing them out to those who have such a power; and I shall ever feel a pleasure in reflecting, that I have been enabled to dedicate so much of my time to a subject of such general importance.

I cannot conclude without offering my most grateful acknowledgments to the Right Honble. Viscount Milton, the Right Honble. Lord Arden, William Wilberforce, and Henry Thornton, Esqs., for the polite manner in which they have assisted me, and without which I should not have been able to lay these Remarks before the Public.

# APPENDIX.

## No. 1.

*Copy of a Letter from Dr. L. M'Can, of Armagh, to Dr. Halliday.*

SIR,

I am honoured with yours of the 25th. April, concerning Asylums, &c. — There is no Asylum, or receptacle for derangements or other disorders, here, or, for aught I know, in the kingdom, except Dublin, but a county Infirmary that takes in surgical patients exclusively, and some Dispensaries which attend to medical cases. The number of deranged here is very inconsiderable: suppose the whole province of Ulster, consisting of nine counties, could average about from twenty to thirty each, including every species of fatuity, lunacy, and mania. They are chiefly occasioned by abuse of spirituous liquours, puerperal affections, hereditary or connate predisposition, external accidents, or violence. The paupers ill of these affections are for the most part left to their fate: the people of circumstance, if their complaints resist the skill of the family physician, are generally sent to Dublin. For some years past it was fashionable to send them to Doctor Willis, in England. There are Asylums, Dispensaries, and many charitable Institutions in Dublin, for the benefit and relief of the indigent poor and sick, I believe very well conducted at present. There is neither Asylum nor Dispensary here, and I fear it might be considered too expensive to erect public Asylums in every county; but think it would be a very useful and laudable

institution to have one erected in a central situation of every province; that would be allowing four to the kingdom, exclusive of the metropolis: indeed, a House of Industry, or Workhouse for lazy vagrant beggars, and an Asylum for the indigent, aged, infirm, and real objects of all descriptions, is very much wanted here, as well as in many other parts of the kingdom; but to give any hints how that may be best effected, I consider myself altogether incompetent: that, I suppose, must be submitted to the wisdom of Parliament. Heartily wishing you success in the pursuit of your laudably humane and beneficent intention,

I am, Sir,

With sincere esteem,

Your respectful, obedient servant,

LUKE M'CAN.

*Armagh, May 19th.*, 1808.

.....

*Extract of a Letter from Dr. Caldwell, of Londonderry.*

*Londonderry, May 5th.*, 1808.

SIR,

Hurried by your anxiety for an immediate answer to your letter on the subject of Lunatics, I shall write what follows. It is a lamentable fact, that idiots and lunatics, in Ireland, are greatly neglected by the Legislature: and beggars are generally permitted to roam at large. Lunatics require houses for themselves; that they may be thus prohibited from annoying idiots, sick persons, &c. The expence of treating lunatics must be great, as keepers of strong, sound minds are indispensably necessary for them. There is not any Asylum in this county exclusively instituted for persons deranged; but some of them, very few, are received into the hospital of this city. Whether or not county

Hospitals ought to be improved and new modelled, it is not my intention to mention. I believe that the Hospital of this County is supported by a small Parliamentary aid, by subscriptions from a few Governors, and an occasional tax on the County, by the Grand Jury, at the Assizes. There would probably be more than seventy paupers in a state of lunacy or idiotism found in this county. Asylums could be erected and supported, with more impartiality, by Parliamentary grants, than by the Presentments of Grand Juries. Every enlightened mind must acknowledge the utility and humanity of Asylums for persons, whose bodies are human, and minds lost, or leading them into crimes or dangers. I cannot suppose that Ireland and Scotland are to be neglected, while England and Wales are improved. As mental afflictions are diffused over the United Empire by our CREATOR, the relief ought to be general by the Legislature.

With best wishes for your success in this humane undertaking,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN CALDWELL.

*Dr. Halliday.*

.....

*Copy of a Letter from J. Murray, Esq., Cavan.*

*Cavan, May 8th.* 1808.

SIR,

I received your letter in due time, and only delayed the answer in order to make some enquiries on the subject of it. I felt great pleasure from the communication, inasmuch as it holds forth some prospect of extending a most

necessary charity to a most helpless class of our fellow-creatures. I have to inform you, that there is no Asylum for lunatics in this town or neighbourhood, nor do I know of any nearer to it than Dublin. There is one, I understand, at Downpatrick, and that is the only one I have heard of in the North of Ireland. In this town we have not even a House of Correction, though such a place would be a great desideratum. The only public establishment we have for the Poor is an Infirmary, and that has, hitherto, been very badly regulated. — As to the necessity of establishing Lunatic Asylums, I think there can be no question; and if these were made to comprehend Houses of Industry also, the beneficial effects to the Irish public would be great indeed. Whatever doubt or difference of opinion there may be with respect to the policy or utility of other plans relating to the poor, I think there can be none as to the propriety of correcting the idle and the vicious, and of extending relief to those, who, from poverty and disease, cannot possibly relieve themselves.

I cannot form any judgement of the probable number of insane paupers in this neighbourhood. The lunatics are commonly sent off to Dublin, as soon as the precarious bounty of individuals will enable them to go—but their friends cannot always be persuaded to let them go so far. The idiots generally remain, the cruel sport of wicked and inconsiderate boys. It is the custom of our Irish poor to share their food with any wandering insane person who should come to their houses, even though they were half starving themselves — hence such persons become an oppressive burden to that class of the community which is least able to bear it. I should think that one Lunatic Asylum would be sufficient for two or three counties in Ireland, unless it should seem fit to connect Houses of Correction and Industry with them, under one economical establishment. This would seem a most desirable plan, perhaps in every county in Ireland; for, besides idiots and lunatics, the public are too often annoyed by drunken, profligate wretches, who would need correction and restraint.

and yet escape the ordinary chastisement of the law. I would beg leave to suggest, that in any general establishment intended to comprehend these different objects, a provision for the Blind would form a most worthy object of public attention.

There is a new Jail about to be built immediately in this town, and it strikes me that the old one might be converted into an excellent Asylum. For obvious reasons, it would not seem proper to have Lunatic Asylums attached to Infirmaries.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
And ardent wishes for the success of your undertaking,
Your very obedient servant,
JOHN MURRAY.

*Dr. Halliday.*

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*Copy of a Letter from Dr. S. Black, of Newry.*

*Newry, May 13th.*, 1808.

SIR,

I regret exceedingly that a variety of avocations should have prevented me from attending to your letter of the 25th. ult. so soon as my inclination and sense of duty would have led me to do. In answer, I observe that there are not in this Borough, nor in any part of the North of Ireland (according to my information) any Asylums for the reception of insane persons; I mean Asylums on a public foundation. There are indeed private Mad-houses, where the reception and treatment of patients must of course be attended with such a serious expence, as must limit their advantages to persons of property. But there is no receptacle of this kind for the poor. In the greatest establishment of this kind that we have in this country, namely, St. Patrick's Hospital, Dublin, (commonly called Swift's,) the expence is very considerable. There are two orders of patients. To

the higher class, the expence is about £100 per annum; to the second class, £60. In another great establishment, the House of Industry, there are, I understand, forty-six separate cells for lunatics. I am not sure that there is any expence attending the admission of a lunatic here; but the number of cells is, unfortunately, too limited to obviate the exigency of the evil. As to the number of lunatics or idiots, I have no data on which to found any calculation. It is, however, unhappily considerable, as must be obvious to all who walk our streets, or ride along our public roads. As to the necessity of erecting public Asylums for lunatics, I can only observe, that it appears to me not to admit of any question that such institutions, wisely managed and judiciously administered, would tend to public comfort and accommodation, and that it would become a humane people to promote and adopt them. But as to the best manner of effecting this end, I am satisfied there is great difficulty. I shall only observe, that if the conduct and management of such a plan should be committed to the Grand Jury of the county, there is nothing I am more convinced of, than that no valuable or useful purpose will ever be accomplished by it.

I do not feel myself called upon to reason on this subject in this place. I shall only observe by way of illustration, that the general establishment throughout the Country of Bridewells, or Places of Confinement to Labour for the Reception of Vagabonds, criminal Paupers, and disorderly Servants, seems to me a regulation of Police more immediately connected with the safety, comfort and advantage of the Public, than Lunatic Asylums. Now the Laws, as they now stand, put it in the power of Grand Juries, at Assizes to present money for such purposes, and enjoin Magistrates to commit certain descriptions of persons to Bridewell! Yet we have no such thing. — It would be easy to explain the causes of this supineness and criminal indifference. But the occasion does not seem to demand such a discussion.

Sincerely wishing you success in your public-spirited endeavours, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most faithful and obedient servant,

SAMUEL BLACK.

*Dr. Halliday.*

.....

*Copy of a Letter from the Revd. Stewart Hamilton, Rector and Provost of Strabane.*

*Strabane, May 11th.*, 1808.

SIR,

I was honored with your letter on the subject of Lunatic Hospitals, and should be truly gratified to be able to give you any information that would in the least be a a means of carrying into execution an Institution most loudly called for: it is truly melancholy, the miserable state the unfortunate poor in general are reduced to for want of medical assistance.

From the best information I could get, there is but one Lunatic Hospital in Ireland, and that in Dublin: through the interest of the Revd. Doctor Fowler, Archdeacon of Dublin, I had a man removed from this town to Dublin, there being no place of the sort nearer.—There is now in the hands of the County Treasurer, a considerable sum of money (fines imposed for unlicensed stills) which the Judge of Assize has ordered to be appropriated to the building Lunatic Apartments attached to the County Hospitals; but when that may take place is very uncertain. — The number of unfortunate idiots, I think, is greater than lunatics; of both, I do not think in the county there would be more than from sixty to one hundred: but if it were possible to have a Dispensary for the relief of the poor insane, it would be an incalculable advantage to the community at large, as

there can be no doubt but the want of medical advice and medicine entails misery and diseases on their unfortunate families.

I have the honor to be

Your faithful Servt.

STEWT. HAMILTON,

Rector of the Parish, and Provost.

*Dr. Halliday.*

.....

*Copy of a Letter from Dr. James M'Ilwain.*

*Coleraine, May 29th.*, 1808.

SIR,

We have no Asylum here for the reception of persons insane. I beg to apologize for not answering your letter sooner, but as it was my intention to have gone to Londonderry the week after receiving it, and as a new Poor-house and Infirmary had been erected there lately, (indeed it is not yet finished,) hopes were excited that some useful information might be procured. Professional matters delayed me for two weeks, and on my going there, my friend, Dr. Caldwell, informed me that he had answered your letter, and of course anticipated me on the subject. — Surely a Reception House in each county, for persons of this unfortunate class, properly directed, would be a great *desideratum*, as it exhibits a want of civilization to see them wretched wanderers through the country.

Any exertions you may make in behalf of this unfortunate class will be well rewarded.

Believe me, dear Sir,

Your obedt. humble Servt.,

JAs. M'ILWAIN.

*Dr. Halliday.*

# APPENDIX.

## No. 2

*Copy of a Letter from H. B. Keane, Esq., of Castlebar.*

*Castlebar, May 6th.*, 1808.

SIR,

I beg leave to state, in reply to your letter of the 23d. ultimo, that we have no place for the reception of insane paupers, in this county. At the time county Infirmaries were instituted in Ireland, the act mentioned that there should be a Ward allotted for their reception: the manifest inconvenience of having them in the body of an hospital, where quiet is generally so much required, points out why it did not take place.

The Legislature are not to blame for this neglect, as, within these two years, Acts of Parliament have been passed authorising Grand Juries to pay money for their support and erection which has been shamefully neglected.

I think the plan attended with the greatest economy, (which should be foremost in any mode for their adoption) would be by having them contiguous to the County Hospital, where the same attendants, at least with a very few additional ones, might answer for their care and management. This has been successfully carried into effect at Liverpool, under the inspection of the late Dr. Currie.

The probable number of insane paupers I can have no accurate idea of, but they are numerous enough to attract the notice of every humane and benevolent mind: those of them that become dangerous, are generally sent by subscription to the Asylum, in Brunswick-street, Dublin.—Any thing in my power, on this or any other subject I am capable of giving you information upon, you are welcome to.

Your obedt. servant,

H. B. KEAN.

*Dr. Halliday.*

# APPENDIX.

## No. 3.

*Copy of a Letter from Dr. Matthew Poole, of Waterford.*

*Waterford, 20th. May,* 1808.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 25th. April, on the subject of submitting to Parliament *sufficient grounds* for extending to this kingdom similar benefits to those which the provision of a bill, at present under consideration in the House of Commons, for establishing Asylums for the reception of pauper and criminal Lunatics, in the different counties of England and Wales — I shall only briefly observe, that, from a long residence in this country, extensively engaged in public and private practice in the line of my profession, I have frequently turned my attention to the subject in question; having witnessed the evils resulting to society from the want of establishments of the kind, particularly as it is known that the causes of mental derangement exist (from the habits of the natives) in this country, to a considerable extent; "*the poverty of the lower order, their propensity to excess in drinking of spirituous liquors, their hard labour, and want of domestic comforts.*" — For the miseries and wretchedness of the poor far exceed any description in my power to express; and when it is considered that their wants are but precariously relieved by the voluntary donations of individuals, the necessity of a public measure of the kind, on the grounds of general policy, will appear obvious

to every reflecting mind. But when we consider that the loss of reason is of all afflictions the most deplorable a human being can be exposed to, it must be the wish of every humane and feeling person to contribute to the protection and support of his suffering fellow creatures, and, as the safety of the unfortunate individuals (so afflicted) forms but a part of the consideration of the plan in question, compared with the safety of society at large, the exigency of the measure must, even in this point of view, appear evident. From the calculation of an able Senator (Sir John Newport) the number of insane persons and idiots in this kingdom, is equal to that of any other country in Europe: in this city we have an House of Industry, supported by Grand Jury Presentments on the city and county; to which are attached sixteen cells for the accommodation (I should rather say confinement) of pauper lunatics only: the cells are of a bad construction, and in no manner calculated for the treatment of lunatics: they are, as I have already stated, merely places of confinement for destitute paupers, and the funds of the institution will not admit of their being improved. The number of lunatics of the above description, on the strength of this charity, is in general, from twelve to sixteen, and of pauper idiots, about twenty. The superintendence of these people, together with other medical duties of the charity, are discharged by six professional gentlemen of the town, who attend (without payment) in rotation, two months at a time. I cannot say I am competent to afford you the information you wish for, respecting the general state of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland: I believe there are but few public institutions of the kind, (Dublin, and in Cork). I am not acquainted with any private establishments, except in Dublin, where I believe there may be two or three, under the sole direction of professional men, for their own private emolument. From my own observations, joined with that of others, I think I may venture to say, that the situation of the pauper lunatics and idiots in Ireland, is, in general, most deplorable. I

would recommend that public Institutions, for the reception of pauper and criminal lunatics, should be established in convenient situations throughout the kingdom, and in such proportion as may be judged necessary; that the institutions should be under the controul of the Legislature, and governed by Acts of Parliament; the Lord Lieutenant, or Governor of the county, to have the appointment of the medical officers, who should be regularly qualified, and men of excellent private character, and the other servants similarly appointed; that the support of the establishment should be by public aid from Parliament. I fear I have encroached too much on your time, by the length of this letter; notwithstanding, I find it defective in the information I could wish to communicate, my several avocations occupying so much of my time. You will, however, excuse the many imperfections, and I shall only observe, that it is a subject I feel much interested in. I most sincerely wish you every success in the humane undertaking you have embarked in, and shall, with pleasure, at all times, afford you any information on the subject in my power to give.

With respect, believe me to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MATTw. POOLE, M. D.

*Dr. Halliday.*

.....

*Copy of a Letter from Dr. Moriarty, senr., of Killarney.*

SIR,

In answer to your letter, I hasten to inform you, that in the county of Kerry there is no Asylum, or Hospital, for insane paupers. In this town, two poor insane sisters are lodged, fed, and attended to, through the bounty

of an individual: the expence arising is about half-a-guinea a week; they are fed and clad from this sum. The house in which they are lodged, is also inhabited by a poor woman, who finds it her interest to pay them every necessary care and attention for the sum above mentioned. The food is composed of potatoes and milk, or such cheap fare. These women have been confined about eight years: they had a strong hereditary disposition to insanity. Disappointments produced it in one, and, I believe, sympathy in the second. Observing the effect produced on the second, orders were given to prevent their being visited by an only brother, who continues in good health, but possessing much facility to acquire the complaint of his sisters. The number of insane paupers in this county, is about ten; the number of idiots about twelve. I think insanity is become a more common complaint in this county, within these ten years back, than it has been heretofore, which I attribute to the facility with which the middle and lower classes of people procure whiskey, of which they drink to excess. I have met with this species of insanity very frequently in this town; it is not permanent, its duration is about eleven or fourteen days; it often alternates with epilepsy. Any thing vinous or spirituous given to the patient, increases or continues the complaint: opium produces the same effects. What I find most efficacious, are, warm baths, a large blister on the back, and cooling laxative medicines: I give whey as common drink. A long sleep at length takes place, and judgment returns. I am not perfectly acquainted with the state of the Lunatic Hospitals in this kingdom, and decline giving all the information I could wish. I think it would be highly advantageous to have an Asylum for Lunatics annexed to every County Hospital, to be supported as such Hospitals are, by a tax or Grand Jury cess. Such a support would give stability to the Institution, and, as I understand that the power vested in the Grand Juries of this kingdom is to be better regulated, it would be better that the Grand Jury of the county should superintend the expenditure of

such an Institution, than individuals, or any other body of persons.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient and most
humble Servant,
P. MORIARTY, M. D., senr.

*Dr. Halliday.*

.....

*Copy of a Letter from Dr. Andrew Castle, of Ennis.*

*Ennis, 9th. May,* 1808.

SIR,

I was favoured with your letter of the 23d. of April, and would have answered it sooner, only that I was from home. There is attached to the county of Clare Infirmary, an Asylum for the reception of seven insane paupers. This is the case with most of the County Infirmaries in Ireland, and they are immediately under the direction of the County Surgeon.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
ANDREW CASTLE.

*Dr. Halliday.*

# APPENDIX.

## No. 4.

*Copy of a Letter from Richd. Lovell Esq., Edgeworth, of Edgeworthstown.*

*Edgeworthstown, 27th. April,* 1808.

SIR,

I immediately sit down to answer your letter, which reached me this day.

What Asylums or provisions for lunatics or idiots there may be in Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Belfast, which are our principal towns and cities, next in consequence to Dublin, I do not distinctly know, but, as you have most probably applied to proper persons in these places for information, I shall not delay my letter with a view to the obtaining farther knowledge:

In the Province of Leinster, where I reside, there is not, except in the capital, any place of reception for lunatics, or idiots, of any description. The only idiot, that I remember, as an incumbrance in this neighbourhood, I sent to the House of Industry, in Dublin, where he was readily received, and taken proper care of till he died.

Lunatics are much more common in this country, than idiots; and their being suffered to be at large is a nuisance of great magnitude.

I have, during a residence of six and twenty years in Ireland, seen a considerable number of mad people, of both sexes, in every stage of the disease, wandering from place to place, without any attempt being made to secure them. They are, when outrageous, objects of terror, and when harmless, I am sorry to say, that they are objects of sport and derision, not only to children, but to people not less without sense than themselves.

Perhaps six people of deranged intellect may be seen annually in this country; half of whom are suspected to be imposters. It is a common practice for the men to go stark naked, to shock women. And I have seen women attempt to strip themselves, but they have always been prevented.

As to what is requisite, it appears to me, that in this Province (Leinster) the public establishments in Dublin are sufficient: but it is absolutely necessary that some provision should be made to enable Magistrates to transmit wandering idiots and madmen to Dublin, at the public expence, and at a given rate per mile. The money to be raised off the counties by (our mode of) presentments, upon the affidavit of the Magistrate as to the transmittal, and of the person under whose care the pauper was sent to Dublin; which last affidavit should be coupled with a receipt from the Hospital where the lunatic was received. I do not think that the expence on each county, would exceed five pounds yearly. Any farther information, which you may think it in my power to give, I shall be happy to communicate.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

RICHD. LOVELL EDGEWORTH.

*Dr. Halliday.*

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Jacob, of Maryborough.*

SIR,

Any attempt to afford relief to persons labouring under a disorder, of all others, perhaps, the most to be compassionated, must be laudable; it, therefore, should be the duty of every person to whom you apply to contribute their mite of information, (such as it may be) in aid of your benevolent design.

The condition of persons labouring under lunacy, is, in this kingdom, truly deplorable. The only Asylums, as far as I know, provided for them by the Legislature, are the County Gaols, and County Workhouses. Their being but few Workhouses attached to the counties in Ireland, the more general Asylum is the Gaol: unless, therefore, the friends of the insane person are enabled, by their circumstances, to procure accommodation in some of the private madhouses, in Swift's Hospital, or the House of Industry in Dublin, they must be under the dreadful necessity of conveying him to the Gaol, or to the Workhouse, (perhaps worse than the Gaol) or suffering him to wander at large (which is too generally the case) about the country. Whilst in this manner roaming about, though objects of terror and disgust, they are still objects of pity; and, unless they become absolutely dangerous, they are suffered to remain at large, owing to the unwillingness that persons feel of treating them severely, or using harsh methods to keep them in subjection.

In our county, there is no place for the reception of a lunatic, but the Gaol. This is a new and elegant building, and at present contains but two lunatics, who are kept in a range of cells, separate from the prisoners. The cells in which they are confined, are about twelve feet by nine, which are kept clean, as far as circumstances will admit of, and which are well lighted, but afford no particular accommodation for inmates of this discription, nor no attempts made by medical treatment towards their relief, which I

look on as a great pity, considering the numbers we cure or relieve in private practice.

The number of lunatics in our Gaol bears a small proportion to the number in the county: many towns are occasionally infested with them.

There is no sort of establishment in this Gaol for the relief of lunatics, which might possibly be accomplished under proper medical aid. They are delivered over, under the committal of a Magistrate, to the care of the Gaoler; on him it must lie a burthensome and most disgusting duty, to convey to them the common necessaries of life. Their howlings, songs, and laughter, must tend much to disturb the interior of the prison. There is no day room here appropriated to them. There is no airing yard, but the one common to the felons, who must, of course, object to their being turned in amongst them; consequently you may think me waranted on these premises, (with the additional consideration that there is no medical gentleman particularly skilled in this disorder appointed to attend them) in forming the conclusion, that the Gaol, whether considered with relation to the prisoners or the lunatics, is a most improper place for the confinement of the insane, and can afford them but the least chance of being restored to reason.

The interference of the Legislature, in favour of these unhappy objects, becomes, therefore, a matter of imperious necessity. You ask me the best manner in which the erecting Asylums could be effected? It is my opinion, that since this disorder requires a peculiar mode of treatment, and a peculiarly expensive establishment to give decided effect to that treatment, that there should be but few Asylums, (as Provincial) not many (as County) Asylums. Because, where the Asylum is on a large scale, it will bear the expence of a large and complete establishment, which would

probably be attended with too heavy an expence for an individual county to bear.

Four Asylums, in each of the (four) Provinces of this kingdom, upon a large scale, would probably afford a large extent of relief to what *few mad* people we have in Ireland.

I am, with respect,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN JACOB,

Surgeon, &c., &c., Queen's County Infirmary.

*Dr. Halliday.*

.....

*Copy of a Letter from J. F. Martley, M. D.*

*Kells, May 27th.*, 1808.

SIR,

Absence from home for a length of time on professional business, prevented my receiving and answering your obliging favour sooner.

I will endeavour to answer all your queries in a satisfactory manner. We never have had any Institutions of the kind you mention, for the reception of the Pauper and Criminal Lunatics; nor do I believe there is any such Asylum in Ireland, unless in Dublin or Cork. Whenever such cases occur in this town or country, the Churchwardens send them up to Dublin, to the House of Industry. The number of such objects, in my district, is comparatively small; but still there is in the whole county, probably, a number sufficient to render such an Asylum desirable, and, in my opinion, it ought to be attached to the County Infirmary. I am extremely sorry that it is not in my power to give you any useful infor-

mation on the subject, as few or none of the cases of Pauper Lunatics come under my observation. I hope your laudable endeavours may be crowned with success.

I remain, Sir, with great respect,
Your much obliged and obedt. Servant,

J. F. MARTLEY, M. D.

*Dr. Halliday.*

.....

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Stewart, Surgeon to the County Fermangh Infirmary, and Provost of Enniskillen.*

*Enniskillen, 20th. May,* 1808.

SIR,

In answer to your letter, which met some unaccountable delay, I have the honor to inform you, that there are not any Asylums for Lunatics in this borough, county, or any town I know of, (Dublin excepted) in this kingdom, at the same time that there are generally one or two lunatics stationary in this and every town, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. My opinion is, that a sufficient Asylum, to hold not more than four of those unfortunate creatures, if built near the County Infirmary, might be supported for a sum not more than fifty pounds annually; but I cannot point out the best mode of acquiring the sum necessary to erect and furnish the necessary building and pay for the maintenance of the lunatics. Medical attendance might be given gratis, by the County Surgeon; and, probably, ten pounds added to the wages of the Infirmary servants, would defray their expence, which sum I include in the £50. I take it for granted, that the sums requisite must be raised by presentment of the Grand Juries, pursuant to an Act of Parliament for that purpose; which Act, if not made compulsory, will not answer the end wished for. I shall have great plea-

sure in assisting to establish so useful an Institution, and furnishing you with any particular information you may require.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

WM. STEWART,

Surgeon to the County Fermanagh Infirmary, and Provost of Enniskillen.

*Dr. Halliday.*

.....

*Copy of a Letter from Dr. Wm. Stoker, of Dublin.*

*York-street, April 29th.*, 1808.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th. instant, which I would have done sooner, but waited a few days to obtain more information on the subject of your queries than I then possessed.

It appears to me, from the result of these enquiries, and my own experience, that your undertaking to forward the extension of the Act for the relief of indigent lunatics to this country, is wise and humane, as there is no adequate provision for such persons in Ireland.

There are but two public institutions for the reception of lunatics in Dublin; one established by the benevolence of Dean Swift, whose exertions for Ireland his countrymen always remember with gratitude. From this establishment, however, little advantage is to be derived by indigent lunatics, as, I understand, patients admitted there must pay equivalent to their support: the other is attached to the House of Industry, which circumstance, I fear, often prevents those who would otherwise apply for admission, as a prejudice exists in the minds of the poor against an Institution where the idea

of a place of punishment is connected with that of refuge; and, if that feeling was removed, I find there would not be accommodation for the numbers who would apply.

As to the number of indigent lunatics in Dublin, I am not prepared to make any statement; but having frequently observed that pitiable description of persons, both male and female, wandering through the streets, whose harmless propensities justified their liberty, I am inclined to think that the number of them labouring under different species of madness, is very considerable: in the country parts of Ireland, however, (where the poor are more incapable to give shelter to those so affected) the evil is more remarkable.

I regret that it is not in my power to give such minute information as would assist you, or as would justify either you or me in publishing it; but, should you require it, I hope, at a future time, to be able to furnish you with better materials for your good work: and, as perhaps it may be some incitement to you, and is so creditable to our profession, I take this opportunity to state, that this city owes its best conducted and endowed Hospitals to the exertions, and, indeed, chiefly to the private fortunes of Physicians, such as Sir P. Dunne's Hospital, Dr. Steven's Hospital, Lying-in Hospital, Renner's Hospital, Dublin General Hospital, and many others.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedt. Servant,

WM. STOKER.

*Dr. Halliday.*

# APPENDIX.

## No. 5.

## MINUTES of EVIDENCE from the REPORT of a SELECT COMMITTEE appointed by the HOUSE of COMMONS, to ENQUIRE into the STATE of LUNATICS in ENGLAND and WALES.

*Veneris, 6° die Martii,* 1807.

Sir GEORGE ONESIPHOROUS PAUL, Bart., called in, and examined.

HAVE you made any observations on the state of the gaols? — Constantly, during the last twenty-five years:

Have you observed many lunatics in confinement? — Not until since the act of the 40th. of his present Majesty, c. 94.

What has been the state of them? — To speak specifically of two confined in the gaol of the county of Gloucester, the one *Thomas Roberts,* who was tried and acquitted on account of lunacy, soon after passing that act; he was tried for a highway robbery, and I have reason to believe he was acquitted on a false plea of lunacy, inasmuch as he has been cook to the penitentiary house six years, and conducted himself as a man of sound mind. Also *James Need,* tried for an assault

at the summer Assizes 1803, and remanded under the powers of the same act, to be kept in custody till his Majesty's pleasure shall be further known; and during that time he has been maintained at the charge of the county, to the relief of the parish in which he is settled: this man is really insane, and probably dangerous to be permitted to go abroad.

How far do you conceive the best regulated gaols to be proper places for the custody and cure of insane persons?—I think gaols, however well regulated, are places highly improper for the custody, and inconsistent with the cure of lunatics. It is improper as a place of custody, because they must of necessity either be kept in society with other persons disposed to torment them and aggravate their misfortunes, or they must be shut up in total solitude, in a situation completely inconsistent with any regard to their cure. I conceive, also, that to confine a madman together with criminals, would be dangerous to those with whom he was confined, and pregnant with disturbance; as the present system of constructing gaols is calculated for the conveyance of sound.

Have you known any inconvenience arise from the noise and disturbance created by the confinement of Lunatics within a gaol?—I have an instance at present in the case of a debtor, who has been confined five years in the gaol of Gloucester for a debt so large as not to come under the intended benefit of the insolvent act, and who in his paroxysms is frequently heard in the streets at Gloucester, and of course disturbs, not only the persons within the prison, but also the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to a considerable distance, and has frequently excited, in the minds of the populace, an idea that some cruelty was exercising within the walls of the prison. I have also known an instance in the same gaol, of a person brought in for debt, in a paroxysm of lunacy, and delivered to the Sheriff in that state, and who, although attended by the two physicians visiting that gaol, and although he had every other possible assistance, died in the paroxysm in two days. I have also reason to believe, that there are many similar instances in other gaols, and I am also of

opinion, that those instances will be most multiplied where they are best taken care of at the county expence.

Do you apprehend the necessary attendance upon a Lunatic could be supplied at as cheap a rate in a gaol, as at a house set apart for the reception of Lunatics ?—Every Lunatic in a gaol either has or ought to have one or more persons whose especial business it is to look after him, As in well regulated prisons no more officers are kept than necessary for the ordinary business of the prison; in the case of the debtor above stated, two fellow prisoners are constantly paid each of them to the amount of the county allowance out of a fund appropriated to charity in that prison.

Have you observed the manner in which pauper Lunatics are usually kept by the Parish ?—I have in many instances seen lunatics in parish poor houses, but in no instance have I seen them kept with any regard to their cure; they are generally confined in some out-house or cell, or other place in which their noise gives least disturbance and trouble to the keepers of those houses. I have seen poor lunatics not in the poor house, who have been fastened to the leg of a table within a dwelling house; others chained to a post in an out-house; and in one instance I witnessed the case of a man shut up chained in an uninhabited ruin, and food daily brought to him from his relations, living at a quarter of a mile distance.

Have you made any calculation respecting the costs of providing for the maintenance and care of Lunatics in a house properly established for their reception? — I did so in the year 1795, when I made my calculations on various numbers, from 20 to 67 patients; it being evident that the individual cost of each patient will diminish in proportion as numbers increase to a certain extent; that the most economical establishment would be from 250 to 300. By my calculation in 1795, when there were 20 patients, I conceive the average cost would be 12s. 4d. per week, where there are 24 patients 11s. and 1¼d.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 patients..... | 10 | 10¼ | 42 patients..... | 9 | 0½ |
| 26 do. ..... | 10 | 7½ | 48 do. ..... | 8 | 6½ |
| 27 do. ..... | 10 | 5 | 67 do: ..... | 7 | 6½ |
| 30 do. ..... | 9 | 10½ | | | |

and I have reason to believe, that the 7s. 6½d. in 1795 would now be 9s. 6d., and the other sums proportionably increased. But I beg leave to refer the Committee for further particulars on this subject to my scheme of an institution, and description of a plan for a Lunatic Asylum, to be built at Gloucester, drawn up and published by me in the year 1796. In the above calculation I include board, medicine, attendance and household establishment, but not the prime cost of the building or the clothing of the patient.

.....

*Mercurii,* 11° *die Februarii,* 1807.

Mr. THOMAS DUNSTAN, Master to St. Luke's Hospital.

GIVE an account of the establishment of St. Luke's Hospital?—The officers and servants to St. Luke's Hospital are as follows; viz. a physician, surgeon, and secretary, non-resident; an apothecary and his wife, a master and matron, six men and ten women servants, resident.

The average number of patients at one time in the hospital is three hundred; there are consequently 320 persons to provide for.

The convalescent patients assist in performing the household work.

The average number of incurable patients in the house at one time is 115, and there are waiting for admission 640 persons.

The average number of curable patients admitted annually is as follows:

Males 110. Females 153 — Total 263.

of which number 60 are parish patients.

The numbers discharged are as follows:

Cured, Males 37. Females 71. — Total 108.

Uncured, Males and Females 100.

Unfit from various causes, chiefly palsy, fits, pregnancy, &c., &c., 28. Dead 37.

From the above estimate it appears, the proportion of females to males admitted is nearly as 3 to 2; of females cured to males, nearly as 2 to 1.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The average of salaries to the officers is ..... | 467 | 0 | 3 |
| Do. wages to servants ..... | 303 | 19 | 2 |
| Do. medicines ..... | 79 | 15 | 3 |
| Do. house expences, viz. bread, meat, butter, cheese, bedding, ironmongery, &c., &c. ..... | 5,146 | 4 | 0 |
| The average of ground rent and taxes is ..... | 270 | 13 | 5 |
| | £6,267 | 12 | 1 |
| The building cost £55,000, which taken at an interest of six per cent. is ..... | 3,300 | 0 | 0 |
| The average of repairs is ..... | 297 | 10 | 8 |
| | £9,865 | 2 | 9 |
| The average expenditure for each person, exclusive of the building and repairs, is ..... | 19 | 9 | 9 |
| Do. inclusive of do. do. ..... | 30 | 16 | 6 |
| Do. for each person's board, bedding, and washing, &c. ..... | 16 | 1 | 9 |

What space of ground does the building occupy?—The ground, including yards and gardens, three acres and an half, which we find fully sufficient.

How long have you been master of St. Luke's?—Upwards of 25 years.

In what capacity was you in Bedlam?—Keeper. I was Keeper there between seven or eight years; and I have only to observe further on the subject of the building, that for the description of persons intended to occupy it, I think the rooms used only as sleeping rooms, which are 10ft. 6in. by 8ft., would do equally well if they were only 8ft. by 7ft. The width of the galleries at St. Luke's, in which the patients walk in wet weather, is 15ft. 6in., whereas a width of 12ft. would be sufficient.

Is St. Luke's at any time wholly occupied with Lunatics?—Always.

What number will completely occupy it?—Three hundred.

What space of ground does the building itself occupy?—The building is 493ft. long, and 30ft. deep in the centre, the wings project from front and rear 60ft. each.

What space do the yards and gardens occupy?—There are two airing grounds for the use of the patients, containing about 2,000 superficial yards each; the front area is the length of the building, and 30ft. wide, there is a kitchen garden and detached pieces, making in the whole about 3½ acres.

What is the number of apartments in St. Luke's?—The body of the house consists, on the ground floor, of the master's office and closet, the apothecary's office and shop, a dining and visiting rooms; on the one pair, of a committee, physician's, and a waiting room; on the two pair, of a master's, matron's, and apothecary's chambers, and a work-room; on the three pair, of five bed rooms. There are seven galleries, each of which contains 32 single rooms, 10ft. 6in. by 8ft. two rooms, four beds in each. 18ft. 4in. by 9ft. 9in. a sitting room 28ft. by 13ft. a smaller sitting room for refractory

patients 10ft. 6in. by 8ft. and a servant's room about 17ft. square. There are two attics in the building, containing five rooms each, in which the other patients are lodged; there are also two privies, a wash room, and three straw shafts.

N. B. The sitting room would be better was it wider, and the smaller sitting room should be larger, one privy, and one straw shaft would be sufficient.

How many kitchens; if but one of what size? — A kitchen 28ft. by 18ft. 6in. and scullery adjoining 21ft. by 9ft. a smaller kitchen 18ft. by 15ft. in which the servants dine.

How many wash-houses; if but one of what size? — One wash-house 56ft. by 12ft. one for foul blankets, &c. 27ft. by 12ft.

N. B. It would be an advantage if the large wash-house was wider.

How many laundries; if but one of what size? — A drying room 15ft. square, heated by a stove, and a mangling and ironing room 26ft. by 11ft.

N. B. This is hardly wide enough; beside the kitchens, &c. above stated, there are on the ground floor baths, a laboratory, coal cellars, and water engine.

Whether the present building is, in your opinoin, sufficiently commodious for the number and description of Lunatics now specified by you to have generally occupied it?— Yes; with the exceptions above stated.

Whether the same sized building, which has commodiously supplied all the wants and comforts of that number and class of patients now described by you, would have had within itself sufficient accommodation, provided thirty-five of the specified number of Lunatics had been paralytic, and a like number of thirty-five had been in a state of bodily weakness?—No; but I am of opinion there will never be more than half that proportion paralytic or out of health.

Do not 100 Lunatics of a weak and infirm and a paralytic description, require more room, more care, more attendants, and more expence, than the same number not affected

with bodily diseases?—Yes; a number of 100 would require two additional nurses.

What additional number of attendants would be required if a fifth of these 300 were paralytic, and otherwise weak and infirm?—One man and one woman.

What additional expence in wine, spirits, medicine, and nourishing diet, would ten paralytic and weak Lunatics require, over and above the same number of ten of that description kept in St. Luke's?—From two to three shillings per week each.

What food are the Lunatics generaly supplied with in St. Luke's?—Breakfast,—water gruel with bread, butter, and salt. Dinner,—on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, mutton, beef, veal, and sometimes pork, with the best table beer; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, broth. Supper, —Bread and cheese, or bread and butter, with beer; a larger allowance on broth days.

Whether for the most part the Lunatics in St. Luke's, are not provided with the same food in compliance with a general system, (deviating no doubt at times in some peculiar cases? —Yes; the deviations are in cases of illness, when beef-tea, broth, sago, wine, &c., are given.

What is the greatest number of Lunatics allowed to occupy one sitting room?—About thirty.

What size is the room the greatest number occupy?—28ft. by 13ft.

What is the greatest number of Lunatics allowed to sleep in any one room?—Four in a state of recovery.

What is the size of the room in which the greatest number sleep?—18ft. 4in. by 9ft.

What size are the beds? what the cost? are the bedsteads iron?—The bedsteads are of wood, 6ft. by 3ft. moveable ones, cost £2 18. fixed with leaded drawers, &c. £3 [illegible]

In general, after Lunatics have been under an [illegible] 3. management at St. Luke's, is it necessary that [illegible] uniform should be under direct coercion?—It is not easy [illegible] one in ten, [illegible] to average the

number of patients in ten that require a continuance of coercion; I think they may be about three in twenty: they are patients disposed to injure themselves or others, and are seldom or ever to be trusted with confidence, much is certainly to be done by management, but it is impossible, on this head, to lay down a general rule, each effort must be adapted to the peculiar indisposition, it is necessary to check some, to encourage others, and to animate all with a hope of recovery.

Do not a great proportion of Lunatics, by a firm and uniform management, and by habit become tractable; which Lunatics, if allowed to separate and follow their own wills, would soon be unmanageable without coercion?—Yes, a large proportion.

Are there any Idiots in St. Luke's, or such like? — They are not allowed by the rules of the Hospital.

How many floors are there for the reception of patients at St. Luke's?—There are four, including the basement.

Do you find any inconvenience arise from the number of floors? — None.

Does it appear to you necessary, that in a Lunatic Ward, the bed rooms for the patients should be placed on one side only of the galleries? — In St. Luke's they are double at each end, for the space of near 30ft.

What is the whole length of one gallery? — About 120ft.

Have you found any advantage from the cold baths, for the use of Lunatic patients? — Yes; by washing and keeping them clean in warm weather.

.....

*Mercurii, 4° die Martii,* 1807.

JOHN NASH, Esq. called in and examined.

I have turned my thoughts to the construction of a Lunatic Asylum.

For what Asylum did you furnish plans? — For an Asylum by subscription for the county of Hereford, for an Asylum at Exeter, and for an Asylum at Gloucester not yet executed.

Can you inform the Committee of the comparative expence in building Asylums for different numbers of patients? — I can.

What would be the expence in building an Asylum, according to Sir G. Paul's plan, for 50 patients in London?— Upon the supposition that the building is to be erected of brick; that the walls are to be two bricks in thickness; the dining-room 21 feet by 12; the wards 12 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet in height; that the Overseer's room is to be 14 by 12; that the floors and ceilings, and walls, and partitions are to be lined with elm boards: that the floors and partitions are to be filled in with sawdust, to prevent the communication of sound; that the buildings are to be covered with slate, with dripping eaves; two water-closets to be erected in each division of ward, — the costs will be as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the wards and gallery ..... | £ 7,000 |
| For the eating-room, Overseer's room, water-closets, stairs to yard, cisterns and water-closets appertaining to those wards, exclusive of general offices | 760 |
| | 7,760 |

Supposing the general offices to consist of the offices described by Sir G. Paul, in his scheme for the Gloucester Asylum, kitchen, scullery, two larders, a pantry, a laundry and washouse, and servants' eating room, and cellars on the basement floor; a surgeon or apothecary's room, a room for his medicines, a room for his books and papers, which is also to serve as a committee room; a hall of inspection, with staircase and gallery of inspection for the upper wards;

a housekeeper's room; a store room; a bread room; hot and cold bath; a waiting room; and a passage of entrance, to be built of the like materials of the wards; will cost, together with the bed rooms for the domestic officers, £3,100.

What will be the expence of adding a third ward, to contain 25? — On the foregoing data, £5,880.

.....

*Lunæ, 9° die Martii,* 1807.

Dr. WILLIS called in, and examined.

How long have you been a Commissioner under the Act of Parliament of 14 Geo. III.? — About a year and an half.

During that time have you had frequent opportunities of observing the manner in which the Pauper Lunatics are taken care of in the different private mad-houses within the district of London and Middlesex? — I have repeatedly visited the houses within that district during that time, but in general I have reason to think, that the inspection of the Commissioners has been productive of considerable improvement.

Has it in general met with your approbation, or have you observed any want of due care and management? — In general it has met with my approbation, in some instances I have observed the want of attention to cleanliness, and, in general, want of accommodations.

Are they in general allowed a sufficient space? — I think in general they are.

What degree of medical attendance do you think necessary in a house for the reception of Lunatics? In my opinion, a house should have the daily attendance of a medical person.

Do patients of any particular description require any peculiar accommodation, with respect to their apartments, or to their food, or otherwise? — Certainly; including the paralytic, the infirm, and the violent, require each a separate

plan of treatment; the infirm will require a more nourishing sort of food, and warmer apartments, and separation from the rest of the patients.

Are you of opinion that warm and cold baths are necessary for lunatics patients? — I think warm baths may be very useful; but it can seldom happen that a cold bath will be required.

Are you of opinion, that in such a house, it is necessary the convalescent should be separated from the other patients? —I do not think in general that such a separation is called for, not having found from experience any disadvantage arise from the want of it.

Do you consider it to be at all disadvantageous that a Lunatic should be removed to a distance from his friends?— I do not conceive it to be disadvantageous in general, in some instances even advantageous.


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