

An account of the institution of the Lock Asylum, for the reception of penitent female patients, when discharged from the Lock Hospital; with an abstract of the accounts, from the first institution, to lady-day, 1810. Also a list of the benefactors and subscribers / [By Lock Hospital].

Contributors

Royal College of Physicians of London

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AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
INSTITUTION
OF THE
LOCK ASYLUM,
FOR THE RECEPTION OF
PENITENT FEMALE PATIENTS,
WHEN DISCHARGED FROM THE
LOCK HOSPITAL;
WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS,
From the First Institution, to Lady-Day, 1810.
ALSO, A
A LIST OF THE BENEFACTORS
AND
SUBSCRIBERS.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

INSTITUTION

OF THE

LOCK ASYLUM,

FOR THE RECEIPT OF

PERMANENT FEMALE PATIENTS,

WHEN DISCHARGED FROM THE

LOCK HOSPITAL;

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS

FROM THE FIRST INSTITUTION, TO LONDON, 1810.

ALSO,

A LIST OF THE BENEFITORS

AND

SUBSCRIBERS.

EXTRACTS
FROM THE
ORIGINAL PAMPHLET,
WHICH PROPOSED THE
INSTITUTION.

It is generally allowed, that no persons are more miserable or mischievous than those unhappy women who disgrace our streets, and subsist upon the wages of iniquity. Their occupation, connections, &c. speedily obliterate every sentiment of virtue, and familiarize them to wickedness, until shame and remorse being completely banished, they are prepared for every enormity.

Young women, having been seduced, deserted, and banished from their friends, are frequently left without any other resource than that of entering the recesses of debauchery; the general consequences of which are increasing wickedness, a ruined constitution, a premature death, and as far as we can see, everlasting destruction.

In the mean time they throng our streets, lie in wait for the incautious, and corrupt the rising generation; evil habits are early contracted, ruinous connections formed, conscience and the sense of shame subdued, and our youths trained up to profligacy. Here especially they learn extravagance; hence they sally forth to make

depredations to support the expences of licentious indulgence; and many of those unhappy men (whose frequent executions are the grief of every feeling heart) confess that in the company of harlots they were trained up for this fatal end.

Moreover, when we consider the influence of such women on population, and the health of the people; and on the conduct of children to their parents, and husbands to their wives; and that commonly the seducers of virtuous young women (whose conduct is so generally, and justly execrated), are trained up for such seductions in the company of the licentious: we may without exaggeration assert, that a common prostitute is an evil in a community not dissimilar to a person infected with the plague; who miserable himself, is daily communicating the contagion to others, that will propagate still wider the fatal malady.

There is therefore scarce a motive that can influence the feeling heart which doth not powerfully urge us to attempt something, in order to check the progress of this enormous evil. Compassion for the poor wretches themselves, and love to society, and to our connections, and relatives, unite with regard to the interest of religion and morality, in constraining us to wish that something effectual could be done. In such a case, no degree of success should be despised: and a multiplicity of expedients, except they interfere with each other, will not be found too many; and each may have its peculiar usefulness.

The Lock Hospital having been established for the cure of that disease with which it hath pleased God to

chastise this vice, when numbers through poverty could obtain no effectual relief; various methods were taken to prevent an abuse of such an Institution, and among the rest, a plan was formed for turning the Hospital into a penitentiary, by the religious instruction given to the patients in their wards, by a minister of the established church, while actually smarting under the effect of their vices; and there is the clearest evidence that the plan has been in many instances successful.

But whilst the male patients, when cured, return to their former occupations, without any very peculiar obstacle to their reformation, *most* of the women are of that class whose misery and baleful influence have been noticed; many of them have no method of subsistence, but by prostitution; and can procure no lodging but in a house of infamy. These have scarce any alternative, but starving or the prison on the one hand, or returning to their former practices on the other. Should therefore, any serious impressions be made upon them, they would need the faith and constancy of a martyr, in steadily preferring the greatest hardships, to a ready relief by sin, in the very onset of a reformation.

Some few, indeed, have been taken out of the Hospital by their relations, others have been induced to return home, and have been received. But many parents have positively refused, after repeated applications, to harbour their own children, many have no relations who are in circumstances to relieve them: and doubtless some would gladly enter an Asylum among *strangers*, who would recoil at the idea of appearing, emaciated by *disease*, and covered with *infamy*, amongst the *companions of more prosperous days*.

In order to do them real good, they must, if possible, be kept from ever seeing or conversing with their former abandoned companions ; an immediate Asylum alone can promise success : together with the continuation of those instructions, which have excited any seriousness in their minds, or remorse in their consciences, that time may not be allowed for such impressions to wear off ; but that they may have all the advantages that can be given them, for producing an abiding change.

The ingratitude and ill behaviour which some have witnessed in attempting the reformation of such women, discourage them ; and our minds should be armed to expect multiplied instances of this kind. But if amidst *reiterated disappointments*, we are successful only in a *few instances*, and a very small number be brought to true repentance, and a Christian conversation, the honour done to the gospel, the benefit accruing to society, and the salvation of their immortal souls, will be an abundant compensation : and as some of these poor creatures are not more than *thirteen* years of age, and others are but just entered on this course of life, when they begin to feel the painful effects, we shall not be deemed to sanguine, in expecting at least thus much success.

APPENDIX.

Some Instances of remarkable Success.

A YOUNG woman of decent family, and previous good character, having been seduced, and finding herself both pregnant and diseased, was strongly tempted to destroy her life; and when about to leave the Lock Hospital, on some new aggravations of her distress, had actually formed this desperate design. This was suspected, from the fixed melancholy in her countenance; but being spoken to in a friendly manner, and having a place of refuge and retirement, with needful provision offered to her, she was brought to confess, and relinquish her purpose; and has now, for more than eighteen years, behaved with such decorum, fidelity and industry, as have entitled her to the most entire confidence, in a situation in which she is enabled to support herself and child.

Another young woman of reputable parents in the country, went to service in London, and in a few weeks after came into the Lock Hospital. When discharged she was admitted into the Asylum; afterwards her father being applied to, re-

ceived her home, and some months after expressed his entire satisfaction in her conduct, and his warmest gratitude to the Charity. She has since been married and settled in an advantageous manner.

One who had been a prostitute a considerable time, was in the Lock Asylum, so affected by witnessing the death of one of the young women, that she has ever since behaved with great seriousness and apparent piety. After continuing about a year with credit, in service, she married, and still bears a very good character.

A young woman who had continued in the Asylum above a year, and behaved so well for the greatest part of that time as to gain the confidence of all concerned with her, was taken home by her parents, where she almost immediately caught a fever, of which she died in a few days. In that short time, however, her behaviour and conversation were so remarkably humble, pious, and exemplary, as greatly to impress her relatives and those who had formerly known her; and to leave no doubt but that she died a real penitent.

Another who had lived long in vicious courses of various kinds, gave satisfactory proofs of repentance while in the Asylum, and after continuing to behave well there, and in service, for thirteen years, is now married and comfortably settled.

We have learned that many others have been married and live in credit; and one has lived several years in a very creditable place, and still continues to give much satisfaction. Another young woman also, who was very poorly qualified for service, has, by particular industry, and good behaviour, been enabled to live in reputable services for above ten years, and has afforded satisfactory proof of true repentance.

A young woman who left her place very improperly, is known at present to earn her living by a trade to which she was brought up. She makes a very reputable appearance, and attends statedly at a parochial chapel in the neighbourhood: and one who, after continuing some time in the house, was sent to her parents in the country, as incapable of service, and disqualified for needlework through weakness of sight, is since married and lives very creditably.

A poor destitute object, reduced to the utmost wretchedness by want and disease, having been with great humanity relieved by one entirely unacquainted with her, was admitted into the Hospital, and from thence into the Asylum. After having behaved well there for a considerable time, she was received into a most respectable family, where her whole conduct is truly exemplary, and evidential of unfeigned repentance.

Another woman, admitted many years ago, is now exceedingly useful to the Institution, being in all respects exemplary in her conduct, and assisting the matron in superintending the business of the house, and watching over the women.

There are, also, several others in the neighbourhood in creditable services, who attend at the Lock-Chapel; some of whom are communicants at the Lord's Table.

There are, likewise, several women in the House, of whom a very favourable opinion is entertained.

An ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS, from the 26th
of *March*, 1809, to the 25th of *March*, 1810,
inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance of Cash in Hand, <i>March</i> 25, 1809,	59	7	7½
To Subscriptions received - - - -	136	10	0
To Work done by the Women - - - -	112	18	7
To Two Sermons preached in the Chapel -	63	18	2
To Dividends on Stock - - - -	5	8	0
To £200 sold out - - - -	136	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£514	2	4½
	<hr/>		

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By Housekeeping, Washing, &c. - - -	266	9	7
By Wearing Apparel for the Women -	46	8	3
By Rewards in Money to ditto - - -	30	5	0
By Salaries and Wages - - - -	72	10	6
By Tradesmen's Bills - - - -	27	0	3
By Medicines - - - -	5	5	0
By Rent and Taxes - - - -	43	12	0
	<hr/>		
	491	10	7
By Cash in Hand, <i>March</i> 25, 1810 - -	22	11	9½
	<hr/>		
	£514	2	4½
	<hr/>		

A GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS, from the
First Institution of the LOCK ASYLUM, April 12, 1787, to
March 25, 1810.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Received from the First Institution to March 1809 (including £1772 18s. 7d. received for Work done in the Asylum)	10445	12	1½
Ditto from the 26th of March, 1809, to the 25th of March, 1810, (including £112 18s. 7d. received for Work done in the Asylum)	514	2	4½
	£10959	14	6

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid from the First Institution, to March 25, 1809, - - - - -	10445	12	1½
Ditto from March 26, 1809, to March 25, 1810, - - - - -	491	10	7
	10937	2	8½
Cash in Hand, March 25, 1810	22	11	9½
Total	£10959	14	6

STATE of the ASYLUM's FINANCES at Lady
Day, 1810.

	£.	s.	d.
To £200 3 per Cent. Consols - - -	136	0	0
To Dividends due on Stock - - -	2	14	0
To Cash in Hand - - -	22	11	9½
	£161	5	9½

	£.	s.	d.
By Tradesmens' Bills, &c. due March 25, 1810,	136	16	6

The NUMBER of WOMEN Admitted from July 1787,
to Lady-Day, 1810, have been 523, of whom

66 have been received by their friends
153 have gone to service
15 have died in the house
19 remain in the house

253

Of the remaining 270 many have been sent to their parishes;
others have eloped, and some have been expelled for ill be-
haviour: but of several, even of these, favourable accounts
have been since received; some of them are now known to be
married, and living creditably; and many others are earning an
honest livelihood, who not long since were the *pests of society*.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM JULY 1787,

to Lady-Day, 1810, have been 323, of whom

68 have been received by their friends

153 have gone to service

15 have died in the house

17 remain in the house

Of the remaining 270 many have been sent to their parishes;

others have eloped, and some have been expelled for ill be-

haviour: but of several, even of those, favourable accounts

have been since received; some of them are now known to be

married, and living creditably; and many others are earning an

honest livelihood, who not long since were the prey of idleness.

Cost in Fuel, March 24, 1810

By the Committee

By the Treasurer

By the Secretary

By the Steward

By the Overseer

By the Vestry

By the Churchwarden

By the Rector

By the Minister

By the Congregation

By the Society

By the Friends

By the Donors

By the Benefactors

By the Trustees

By the Executors

By the Administrators

By the Attorneys

By the Solicitors

By the Agents

By the Factors

By the Brokers

By the Dealers

By the Vendors

By the Purchasers

By the Lessees

By the Tenants

By the Occupiers

By the Possessors

By the Owners

A
LIST
OF THE
BENEFACTORS
AND
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
LOCK ASYLUM.

N. B. Those marked thus **, are entitled to a Vote at all General Meetings during Life; thus *, are entitled to a Vote by their Annual Subscription.

PATRON,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
*FREDERIC, DUKE OF YORK.

PRESIDENT.
*FRANCIS, MARQUIS OF HERTFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,
* HENRY, EARL BATHURST.
* CHARLES, LORD BARHAM.
* GEORGE, EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

TREASURERS,
* CHARLES HOARE, Esq.
* HENRY THORNTON, Esq.

CHAPLAIN,
* THE REV. THOMAS FRY, A. M.

SECRETARY,
MR. NICHOLAS MEREDITH.

SUBSCRIBERS.

A.

	£	s.	d.
** Edmund Antrobus, Esq.			
C. A. - - - - - - -	2	2	0

B.

** Countess of Bath.			
* Charles, Lord Barham - - - -	5	5	0
* Henry, Earl Bathurst - - - -	5	5	0
* Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. - - - -	5	5	0
** Alexander Bennett, Esq.			
** Mrs. Bennett.			
** Alexander Morden Bennett, Esq.			
* Benjamin Bates, Esq. - - - -	2	2	0
Mrs. Baber - - - -	1	1	0
Mr. Burbank - - - -	0	10	6
Rev. Henry Budd - - - -	1	1	0
Miss Bacon - - - -	1	1	0
* William Blair Esq. - - - -	2	2	0
G. B. - - - -	1	1	0
* William Bramwell, Esq. - - - -	2	2	0

C.

* Lord Calthorpe - - - -	5	5	0
** E. Cocks, Esq.			
Mr. William Cardale - - - -	1	1	0
* Richard Cardin, Esq. - - - -	2	2	0
* Mrs. Cunningham - - - -	2	2	0
* Rev. George Clark - - - -	2	2	0
Francis Cobb, Esq. - - - -	1	1	0

D.

				£	s.	d.
* George, Earl of Dartmouth	-	-	-	5	5	0
* Mrs. Denman	-	-	-	2	2	0
Mr. J. Downing	-	-	-	1	1	0
* T. M. Dawson, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0

E.

** George, Earl of Egremont.						
* Richard Emmott, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Charles Elliott, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0

F.

* Mrs. Frazer	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Lady Mary Fitzgerald	-	-	-	5	5	0
* Richard W. Forbes, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Rev. Thomas Fry	-	-	-	2	2	0

G.

* James, Lord Gambier	-	-	-	2	2	0
* George Grenfell, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0

H.

* Marquis of Hertford	-	-	-	5	5	0
** William Heberden, M. D.						
* Henry Hoare, Esq.	-	-	-	5	5	0
* Henry Merrick Hoare, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Charles Hoare, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Lady Emily Hervey	-	-	-	5	0	0
* Lady Caroline Hervey	-	-	-	5	0	0
* Lady Francis Harpur	-	-	-	3	3	0
Capt. Hooper	-	-	-	1	1	0
* Mr. Hayter	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Mrs. Harryman	-	-	-	2	2	0
Miss Hill	-	-	-	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Hill	1	1	0
* William Harding, Esq.	2	2	0
Mr. Hatchard	1	1	0
William Mortlock, Esq.	1	1	0
* John Hatsell, Esq.	5	5	0

I.

** Christopher Idle, Esq.

J.

* Mr. Jarvis	2	2	0
Miss Jennings	1	1	0

K.

* Thomas Kilvington, M. D.	2	2	0
Mrs. N. Kemp	1	1	0

L.

* George, Lord Bishop of Lincoln	3	3	0
* Multon Lambard, Esq.	2	2	0
* A. S. Lillingston, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Lambard	1	1	0
Miss Lambard	1	1	0
* Vincent Litchfield, Esq.	2	2	0
* Edward Longley, Esq.	2	2	0

M.

* Lady Robert Manners	2	2	0
Sir H. P. S. Mildmay, Bart.	1	1	0
Ambrose Martin, Esq.	1	1	0
* Mr. John Mackell	2	2	0
* Roger Metcalfe, Esq.	2	2	0
** James Moore, Esq.			
Mrs. Hannah More	1	1	0

N.

						£	s.	d.
Mrs. Neale	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0

O.

Miss Otway	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Miss Jane Otway	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0

P.

* Josias Dupre Porcher, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Sir W. Pepperell, Bart.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
** Hon. Philip Pusey.								
* David Parker, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
** Thomas Plumer, Esq.								
* General Phipps	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Mrs. Poole	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0

R.

* William Raikes, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
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S.

* Thomas Shakespear, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Rev. Charles Simeon	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* John Simeon, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Mr. William Stidder	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Samuel Smith, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
* Ambrose Serle, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
James Singleton, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Shropshire	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
* James Stephens, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Lady St. John	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0

T.

* Clement Tudway, Esq.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
** Samuel Thorntop, Esq.								

				£	s.	d.
* Robert Thornton, Esq.	-	-	-	5	5	0
* Henry Thornton, Esq.	-	-	-	5	5	0
** John Thornton, Esq.						
** Mrs. Henry Thornton						
* Mrs. Robert Thornton	-	-	-	5	5	0
** Rev. Mr. Tomlin						

V.

Rev. John Venn	-	-	-	1	1	0
** Miss Vansittart.						

W.

* Hon. Percy Wyndham	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Hon. Henry Watson	-	-	-	2	2	0
* William Wilberforce, Esq.	-	-	-	5	5	0
Rev. Basil Woodd	-	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. Wilkinson	-	-	-	1	1	0
Messrs. Winter and Co.	-	-	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Woodd	-	-	-	1	1	0
* Miss Warren	-	-	-	2	2	0
* William Wynch, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Mrs. Wilson	-	-	-	2	2	0
Mr. James Woodhouse	-	-	-	1	1	0
** D. P. Watts, Esq.						

Y.

* Arthur Young, Esq.	-	-	-	2	2	0
* Mr. Alexander Yeats	-	-	-	2	2	0