

The report of the Committee of Visitors and Medical Superintendent of the Devon County Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

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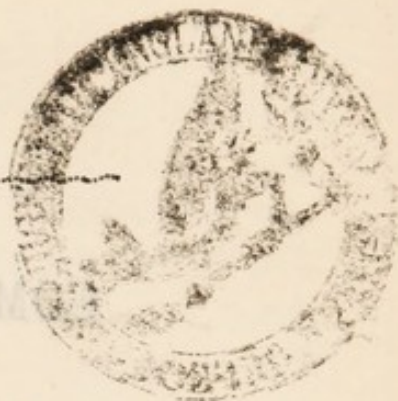
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DEVON EPIPHANY SESSIONS,

1857.



THE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

AND

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

DEVON COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Exeter:

Printed by W. NORTON, 81, Sidwell-Street.

LIST
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

1857.

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T. E. DRAKE, EXETER,

CLERK TO THE VISITORS.

REPORT.

THE Visitors report that during the past year the health of the Patients in the Asylum has been good; the wards clean and in good order, and entirely free from any contagious or epidemic disease.

The balance in hand is now £1,179 9s. 11d.; and £18,500 of the original building debt has been paid off, which has been reduced to £30,500.

The number of Patients admitted during the past year has been 156, including 16 from the Borough of Plymouth. The number discharged is 72; of whom 3 have been relieved, 4 sent out on trial, and 65 recovered.

There have been 40 deaths, shewing a decrease in the rate of mortality.

The number in the Asylum at the present time is 520; namely, 232 males and 288 females. That of the last year was 479. This progressive increase fully proves the necessity of the grant made by the Justices, at the April Sessions, for the purpose of affording increased accommodation. After much deliberation we determined on erecting a new building for female Patients, on an open and airy site, on the land recently purchased at the back of the Asylum, which, if required, may be converted into an infirmary. Although it is capable of containing only 30 Patients, the plan has been so arranged as to admit of its being extended to contain double that number without any change in the original design: and we are of opinion that the increased number of Patients will render it necessary to do so, unless it should be thought more desirable to enlarge any part of the main building.

The contract for the new building was taken in August last, and the work commenced immediately. The state of the weather having been favorable, it has advanced rapidly; and the Surveyor reports that it is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

The Commissioners in Lunacy having expressed a wish that we should make the earliest possible arrangements for the removal of the Patients confined in Plympton House belonging to the Borough of Plymouth, and the Court of Quarter Sessions having placed the funds at our disposal to enable us to do so, we entered into a contract with the Magistrates of the Borough of Plymouth for the care and maintenance of 40 Patients, for the term of 10 years, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per week each, beyond the weekly charge for County Patients, but so that the number of Patients paid for at that rate shall be at no time less than 30, whether that number be in the Asylum or not. Sixteen only have been admitted at the present time.

In consequence of this arrangement, and the increase of County Lunatics, it was found necessary to provide a temporary residence; and we have engaged a house at Exmouth, which, on account of the situation being near the sea, and at a short distance from the Asylum, appeared to be the most desirable. Twenty-nine female Patients were removed there on the 4th of August, and some have been sent since that time; but those only are selected for removal who are reported to be clean and quiet, and who have no symptoms of an objectionable character. They are placed under the immediate care of MR. SYMES, as Resident Medical Assistant; and we have every reason to feel satisfied with the manner in which he has discharged his duties.

It is satisfactory to state that some of the Patients have greatly improved, and several have been discharged.

Three have only been brought back to the Asylum on account of excitement, as on the occasion of any excitement they are immediately taken from Exmouth.

The condition of the wards, and the comfort of the Patients in the Asylum, has been greatly improved by the relief given to the overcrowded state of the Asylum, but we desire that it should be

distinctly understood that this arrangement is merely temporary, and that it will cease when the new buildings are finished, which we hope will be about Michaelmas next.

The land recently purchased by the County has been partly trenched and cultivated by the Patients, who are now proceeding with another portion. The value of the produce has been upwards of £180.

We have not taken any measures for erecting the Farm-Yard and Cattle Sheds, as we considered it desirable to delay the commencement of any other building until that in progress, and which is of the greatest importance, has been completed.

We again beg leave to record the high sense we entertain of the services of DR. BUCKNILL; and also to state that in consideration of the long period during which the Chaplain has diligently performed his duties, and his increased labors, we have advanced his salary from £175 to £200 a year.

We beg to remind the Court that it is their duty at the present Sessions to appoint the Visitors for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL TREHAWKE KEKEWICH,

CHAIRMAN.

THE ELEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
DEVON COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DURING the past year 156 Patients have been admitted, of whom 85 are Men and 71 are Women.

The number of Patients at the commencement of the year was 478. The average number resident has been 490: and the number resident at the present date is 520, of whom 232 are Men and 288 are Women.

Forty Patients have died, of whom 21 were Men and 19 were Women.

Seventy-two Patients have been discharged, of whom 28 were Men and 44 were Women.

The mortality has been in the ratio of 8 per cent. to the average number resident, and in that of 6.5 per cent. on the total number under treatment.

Of the 72 Patients discharged, 65 were recovered, 3 were discharged as relieved, and 4 are absent on trial.

The admissions during the past year have been remarkable for the number of Patients with propensities to commit suicide; and for the urgency of the symptoms displayed by them. No fewer than 55 of the Patients admitted were stated on their admission papers to suffer from this lamentable propensity. Some were admitted with

throats actually cut, and others with marks of violence inflicted for the purpose of self-destruction. The form of disease under which the greater part of these Patients laboured was that of melancholia: in a considerable number, however, the symptoms were those of high cerebral excitement; and, in the absence of the suicidal propensity, would have been considered as undoubted cases of mania. The presence of this symptom would not seem to afford a sufficient reason for excluding them from a class to which they would otherwise belong. The manifestations of insanity observed in the wards of this Institution as fully justifies the use of the term "suicidal mania," as that of "suicidal melancholia," which has long been in common use.

In suicidal mania the head is usually hot, the aspect fierce, and the general symptoms those of excitement: the propensity to self-destruction is frequently accompanied by a general tendency to commit acts of violence. The general excitement also undergoes marked periods of remission, and during these periods the suicidal passion suffers abatement. These cases indeed, in addition to all the ordinary symptoms of mania, present a violent and impulsive desire to commit self-destruction:—this desire, or passion, is too urgent and vehement to be correctly designated by the common term—inclination or propensity. It is sometimes associated with delusions of such a nature that they may be supposed to have given rise to the morbid desire, or to have been occasioned by it; or, what is yet more probable, to have originated in the same morbid condition of the brain. Thus one man believed that he saw demons around him, who called upon him to join them in an incarnate state: another believed that he heard a voice from heaven, calling upon him to sacrifice himself in order to put his enemies to shame. More usually, however, in suicidal mania there is no delusion bearing upon the morbid passion. One or two instances will be the best means of conveying an idea of the characteristics of this form of disease.

No. 1595, a Child only twelve years old, and small of his age, was admitted on the third of this month. Previous to admission he had attempted suicide by drowning and hanging. When admitted he

had St. Vitus's dance: round his throat the mark existed where the skin had been excoriated by the pressure of a cord. He constantly cried—"I want to die; oh, let me die!" He knocked his head with violence against the walls, and attempted to suffocate himself by thrusting his hand down his throat: he also bit and kicked at every one who approached him. He was placed in a padded room, and medicines and baths were administered to procure sleep. At the end of 48 hours this effect was produced, and all the symptoms were greatly abated: three days subsequently, on the medicines being withdrawn, the symptoms returned with their original violence; they were however eventually and completely removed by a repetition of the treatment, namely—morphia and warm baths, with cold applications to the head.

No. 1575, an Artizan from Devonport Dockyard, had an attack of fever terminating in symptoms of cerebral inflammation: when the latter subsided, the Patient was found to be under the dominion of a desire to commit self-destruction: when brought to the Asylum, he rushed at the wall, with the intention of fracturing his scull, and inflicted upon the crown of his head a severe contused wound. Under the influence of remedies he has experienced temporary relief; but from time to time symptoms of cerebral excitement occur, the head becomes hot, the face flushed, the eyes wild, and the pulse full: at these times the desire to commit self-destruction is most vehement.

No. 1461 has symptoms greatly resembling the last. So far from being melancholic, his disposition is gay, and his tendencies are pugnacious. He was brought to this Asylum from an Hospital for the Insane, where he had made an attempt to dash out his brains; and, in the presence of Attendants, he suddenly threw himself forward, bringing his head into such violent contact with a marble chimney-piece that the marble slab was actually fractured.

The cases of suicidal melancholia have been numerous and their symptoms have not been less urgent and distressing than those above referred to. If the attack of suicidal passion is less sudden in melancholia than in mania it is more persistent. By care and

watchfulness a fatal result may perhaps be avoided with more certainty in these cases than when the desire takes the form of a sudden impulse, but they are not the less the occasion of constant and painful anxiety.

The most markworthy event of the past year has been the opening of the Branch Asylum at Exmouth. During the spring months the female wards were overcrowded to an extent injurious to the comfort and welfare of the Patients, and detrimental to their curative treatment. To relieve this overcrowding, and also to extend the advantages of the Institution to the Lunatic Poor chargeable to the Borough of Plymouth, the Visitors determined to enlarge the Asylum by the additional buildings now in progress of erection. But the immediate admission of the Plymouth Patients was urged upon the Visitors by the Commissioners in Lunacy; and, in order to render this possible without delay, I ventured to recommend that a convenient house should be rented, in which quiet and convalescing Patients might be placed, until the new buildings were completed. This recommendation having received not only the sanction of the Visitors, but also that of the Justices of the County in Quarter Sessions, a suitable house was sought for. At the suggestion of the Court of Sessions, efforts were made to procure a house affording the needful accommodation on the sea coast, in order that the Patients removed to it might obtain the utmost advantage of a beneficial change of air and scene. After inspecting many houses, the choice fell upon one situated on a terrace, adjoining the Town of Exmouth. The advantages afforded by it are the following:—It is sufficiently large to accommodate forty Patients, with the needful staff. It has a large day-room, in which forty Patients can dine together. It is surrounded by its own walled gardens, and has private approaches and a lodge. Although placed in a line with other houses, forming a terrace which fronts the sea, it is 600 yards distant from the town. It is close to a large common bordering the sea, which affords to the Patients the means of enjoying daily exercise beyond the limits of their residence. Its only serious disadvantage is one to which it is exposed in common with all that part of the town which entitles Exmouth to

the character of a watering place, namely—a deficiency of water. Another disadvantage of a more temporary, and therefore less serious nature, was at first experienced in its proximity to a town of some 6000 Inhabitants, principally composed of the maritime and poorer classes. The rude curiosity of these people was, at first, the occasion of some annoyance both to the Patients and to those in charge of them. It was, however, soon appeased; and at the present time, when, in their daily walks, our Patients meet with the sons of toil, they encounter only kindly looks, or frank and friendly greetings. An advantage, collateral to these enjoyed by the Inmates of Asylums themselves, has been derived, from their frëer intercourse with the world, in country walks and other customs, by which the former strictness of their incarceration has been broken through. Men at large have been taught that their brethren, whose liberty is restricted on account of mental disease, are not the fierce and repulsive objects which authorized fiction has represented them. Rational and humane sympathy is thus encouraged. The progress towards a better feeling, fruitful in blessings to the insane, is not without profit to the public mind which it honors. All men are liable to the attack of mental disease, and therefore all participate in the amelioration of its miseries. But the individuals most liable to insanity are those whose weak nerves most subject them to selfish panic, and whose ill-trained minds are most liable to unreasonable prejudice. I have known more than one person become insane from the fear of insanity. To such persons it is an actual measure of security that the veil should be torn aside from the fancied horrors of the mad house. It is thus that the more unrestrained intercourse between the Inmates of Asylums and the outer world (which has been so wisely encouraged by the Commissioners in Lunacy)—it is thus that the Exmouth Asylum, and its free social life, differing little from that of a large private family, are calculated to promote the wholesome change which is taking place in the public mind on the subject of mental disease.

The advantages which have accrued to the Patients from their residence in the Branch Asylum have been considerable. The whole

body of its Inmates have greatly enjoyed the change from the monotony of a long-continued and enforced residence in the wards of the parent Asylum,—a change accompanied by the most varied and delightful views of coast and river scenery. They have greatly enjoyed their daily rambles on the shore, the common, or the cliffs. They have fully appreciated the unrestrained and domestic arrangements of the little colony; and they have conducted themselves with so much quietude and decorum that the inhabitants of the nearest house acknowledge that, if uninformed, they would not have known that the Asylum was not occupied by a quiet private family.

To convalescing Patients the advantages have been still greater. A change, at the proper time, from the great Asylum to the little colony, has, in several instances, given a fresh impetus to improvement, and consolidated recovery. Not unfrequently Patients improve up to a certain point and then become stationary. In this state of affairs, as in the convalescence from whooping cough and some other disorders, a change of air and scene is of the utmost benefit, and a lingering and doubtful convalescence quickly becomes an established cure. In other instances of more satisfactory convalescence the Branch Asylum affords a useful gradation between the restriction of the large Asylum and perfect liberty. It appears to break the sudden jump from a life of dependence to one of freedom and of effort—too often one of turmoil and distress.

Among the Inmates of the Branch Asylum, whose mental disease is of a chronic and incurable form, some have greatly improved in bodily health and strength; some previously sunk in apathy have had their attention awakened by the novel and pleasant objects around them; and some melancholics have been more cheerful.

On the whole, the experiment of the Branch Asylum has been eminently successful in its management and its influence upon its Inmates.

Its influence upon the parent Institution has been less satisfactory, since the relief it has afforded to our crowded wards has been of short duration. Owing to the numerous admissions, the female wards in the County Asylum are, at the present, as crowded as ever. But had

the Branch Asylum not been provided, the gates of the County Asylum must have been closed against the admission of the insane poor; a lamentable necessity which has occurred in many other Counties, but which has hitherto been avoided in the Asylum for the County of Devon. No Patient brought with the legal forms of admission has yet been turned back from its gates;—neither the safety of the public, nor the welfare of any insane person, has been endangered by delays in affording care and treatment immediately the legal demand for them has been made. The evils of refusing the admission of Patients to the County Asylums are greatly augmented now that private Asylums for the detention of the Insane Poor have, with few exceptions, been closed. Such refusal must be attended with great inconvenience, and in some instances with danger to the public: it must expose the excluded to the custody of persons who have neither the experience nor the means of providing skilful or even humane treatment; and upon many it must inflict an injury great beyond the power of computation, that of withholding the opportunity and destroying the possibility of cure.

The Branch Asylum, at Exmouth, has opened the wards of the County Asylum to forty Patients, who must otherwise have been excluded therefrom. Of these Patients from fifteen to twenty will be discharged cured, whose maladies would probably, under exclusion and neglect, have terminated in a different manner. This result of the Branch Asylum is practical and tangible, and fully compensates the labor and anxiety which its establishment has occasioned.

When the new buildings are completed the little colony at Exmouth will be recalled. I must confess that I shall not without regret see its Inmates deprived of influences which have so greatly relieved the most pitiable form of human suffering. I can only hope that this example will be followed in other Counties whenever the Asylum wards are full, and the question of admitting or excluding Patients becomes urgent.

A good house, with large rooms, is no substitute for the expensive arrangements of a properly constructed Asylum; the large majority

of Insane Patients could not receive proper care and treatment therein: but, as an adjunct to a crowded Asylum, a large ordinary house in the country, or on the coast, for the use of quiet and convalescing Patients, has been proved by our experience during the past year to be not only practicable but highly advantageous. It has the additional recommendation of being no burthen upon the finances of the parent establishment. The cost of the care and maintenance of the Patients at Exmouth has not exceeded that incurred in the Asylum; and the cost of lodging, that is the rent and taxes, has been much below the ordinary interest of money spent in Asylum buildings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CHARLES BUCKNILL.

January 1st, 1857.

OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1856.

TABLE No. 1.

FORM OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION.

Mania, recent	66	Imbecility	1
" chronic	10	General paralysis	7
Melancholia	31	Epilepsy	8
Dementia	24		
" with paralysis	1		
Idiocy	7	Total	155

TABLE No. 2.

AGE ON ADMISSION.

From 10 to 20 years	10	From 70 to 80 years	7
" 20 " 30	31	Above 80	2
" 30 " 40	35	Unknown	6
" 40 " 50	26		
" 50 " 60	22		
" 60 " 70	16	Total	155

TABLE No. 3.

ASSIGNED CAUSE OF ILLNESS IN PATIENTS ADMITTED.

Blows on head	1	Grief at temporary loss of ditto	1
Convulsions	1	" loss of property	2
Cholera	1	Hereditary	10
Disease of brain	1	Intemperance	8
Debility	1	Ill-will against fellow servant ..	1
Disappointed affections	2	Lightning stroke	1
Disappointment	1	Melancholy	1
Epilepsy	7	Mental anxiety	1
Over excitement in business ..	1	Old age	1
Exposure to cold	1	Pregnancy	1
Fright	4	Puerperal fever	1
Fevers	6	Reduced circumstances	4
Falls	4	Religious fanaticism	11
Grief at death of father	1	Sickness	1
" mother	1	Study	1
" daughter	2	Sight of a boy who had shot himself	1
" son	1	Congenital	2
" sister	1	Unknown or no cause assigned	66
" aunt	1	Injury to leg	1
Grief at desertion of husband ..	1		
" illness of daughter	1	Total	155

TABLE No. 4.

DURATION OF ATTACKS PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

Under 2 months	70	Congenital.. .. .	2
From 2 to 6 months.. .. .	29	Unknown	10
" 6 " 12	19	Continuous	4
" 1 " 3 years	7		
" 3 " 10	7		
Upwards of 10 years	7	Total	155

TABLE No. 5.

OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Agricultural labourers	25	Mariners' wives.. .. .	2
" wives	7	Mason	1
" widows.. .. .	2	Machine worker	1
Basket maker	1	Marine storekeeper	1
" wife	1	No occupation	10
Barmaid	1	Needlewomen	6
Bakers	2	Pensioner	1
Coachman	1	Printers	2
" wife	1	Painter and glazier	1
Charwoman	1	Shoemakers	5
Coal carrier	1	" wives	2
Cordwainers	2	Shopwoman	1
Carpenters	3	Shopkeepers	2
" wife	1	Soldiers	2
Dockyard labourer	1	Shipwright	1
Domestic servants	14	" widow	1
Dressmakers	5	Sadler	1
Excise officer	1	Schoolmistress	1
Farmers	4	Smiths	2
" daughter	1	" wife	1
Farrier's wife	1	Tailors	2
Gardeners	4	Tallow chandler	1
Grocers	2	Watch maker	1
Hairdresser's wife	1	Woodman	1
Housewife	1	Woolcomber	1
Lacemaker	1	Unknown	12
Linen draper	1		
Land surveyors.. .. .	2	Total	155
Mariners	5		

TABLE No. 6.**NUMBER OF PATIENTS ORDINARILY EMPLOYED, DEC. 1856.****MALES.**

Cleaning galleries, bed-rooms, knives and forks, making beds, and other domestic occupations	}	28
Oakum pickers		26
Coir pickers		28
Mat makers		3
Weaver		1
Organist		1
Carpenters		6
Shoemakers		7
Blacksmiths		2
Tailors		4
Bakers		2
Assisting the Brewer		2
Assisting the Engineer		2
Assisting the Mason		3
Painters		2
Assisting the Steward		1
Assisting the Porter		1
Turning the mangle		1
Cutting-up fire wood		1
Carrying coal, coke, &c.		5
Working in stable		2
Attending to pigs and cattle		4
Gardening and spade husbandry		60
Total		192

FEMALES.

Cleaning galleries, bed-rooms, knives and forks, making beds, and other domestic occupations	}	17
Laundry, washing-house, &c.		22
Kitchen helpers		9
Stocking knitters		7
Needleworkers		88
Coir pickers		73
Total		216

TOTAL NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS EMPLOYED 408.

TABLE OF DISCHARGES.

NO. IN ADMISSION BOOK.	AGE ON ADMISSION.	SEX.	LENGTH OF TIME INSANE ON ADMISSION.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM IN DAYS.	SUPPOSED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	FORM OF DISEASE.
1423	16	F	1 week	86	Reading sentimental novels	Mania
1415	52	M	Unknown	153	Unknown	Ditto
1372	37	F	Ditto	218	Bad health	Ditto
453	54	F	Ditto	3020	Unknown	Maniacal dementia
1427	45	F	6 months	88	Uncertain	Melancholia
191	48	F	Unknown	3725	Unknown	Ditto
946	54	F	Ditto	1540	Epilepsy	Dementia
1318		F	Ditto	377	Unknown	Melancholia
1429	53	M	2 months	106	Death of son	Ditto
1392		F	Unknown	199	Unknown	Mania
1442	75	M	Ditto	63	Ditto	Dementia
1130	30	F	Ditto	920	Ditto	Ditto
1296	26	F	Ditto	426	Ditto	Mania
1436	66	F	6 months	91	Ditto	Melancholia
719	55	F	Unknown	2204	Ditto	Ditto
1080	57	M	Ditto	1141	Ditto	Chronic mania
1311	53	F	Ditto	427	Ditto	Melancholia
1298	37	F	Ditto	455	Ditto	Ditto
645	54	F	Ditto	2603	Ditto	Ditto
1435	17	F	1 week	116	Dread of a voyage to Australia	Mania
1463	35	M	2 weeks	45	Supposed drink	Dementia
565	57	F	Unknown	3161	Unknown	Chronic mania
1387	28	F	Ditto	171	Ditto	Melancholia
1386	48	F	Ditto	170	Ditto	Chronic mania
962	44	F	Ditto	1912	Bad health and fear of death	Melancholia
1434	27	M	Ditto	145	Mental excitement	Mania
1231	45	F	Ditto	640	Unknown	Melancholia
1416	59	F	1 month	191	Ditto	Mania

TABLE OF DISCHARGES.

NO. IN ADMISSION BOOK.	AGE ON ADMISSION.	SEX.	LENGTH OF TIME INSANE ON ADMISSION.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM IN DAYS.	SUPPOSED CAUSE OF INEBRITY.	FORM OF DISEASE.
1470	37	F	4 months	78	Religious fanaticism	Melancholia
1462	46	F	5 weeks	58	Fright	Ditto
1417	21	M	3 months	188	Unknown	Mania
1438	57	F	1 week	166	Temporary excitement	Ditto
1216	46	F	Unknown	722	Unknown	Ditto
1357	38	F	Ditto	376	Ditto	Ditto
1061	68	M	Ditto	1286	Ditto	Melancholia
1485	35	M	2 weeks	65	Drinking	Mania
1486	48	M	Some weeks	64	Unknown	Ditto
1487	39	F	14 days	63	Death of aunt	Ditto
1494	53	F	5 weeks	44	Unknown	Melancholia
126	34	F	Unknown	3925	Ditto	Imbecility
1247	45	M	Ditto	664	Ditto	Mania
1481	23	M	Ditto	84	Ditto	Ditto
1340	20	F	Ditto	464	Ditto	Ditto
1507	10	M	9 yrs. 3 mths.	49	Convulsions	Idiocy
1483	28	F	2 weeks	113	Disappointed affections	Mania
1205	46	F	Unknown	813	Unknown	Chronic mania
1399	42	F	Ditto	334	Ditto	Mania
1446	56	F	1 week	204	Hereditary predisposition	Ditto
1447	53	F	2 weeks	204	Religious mania	Melancholia
1510	63	M	Unknown	54	Intemperance	Mania
1375	34	M	Ditto	421	Unknown	Suicidal melancholia
1532	56	M	3 weeks	47	Ditto	Melancholia
1508	42	M	2 weeks	84	Epileptic fits	Mania
1502	35	M	2 weeks	97	Mental anxiety	Ditto
1473	32	F	3 weeks	294	Unknown	Melancholia
924	50	M	Unknown	2232	Fright at having sold poison	Chronic mania

TABLE OF DISCHARGES.

NO. IN ADMISSION BOOK.	AGE ON ADMISSION.	SEX.	LENGTH OF TIME INSANE ON ADMISSION.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM IN DAYS.	SUPPOSED CAUSE OF INSANITY.	FORM OF DISEASE.
1549	15	M	5 weeks	49	Unknown	Mania
1535	47	M	1 week	98	Religious fanaticism	Ditto
1533	33	F	2 weeks	105	Unknown	Melancholia
931	43	M	Unknown	1858	Apoplexy	Ditto
1531	70	F	6 months	116	Unknown	Mania
1552	89	F	Unknown	52	Ditto	Dementia
1484		M	Ditto	219	Drunkennes	Mania
1578	16	M	10 weeks	23	Over excitement in business	Ditto
1514	24	F	6 weeks	196	Unknown	Ditto
1566	42	M	4 months	60	Fever in India	Mania, with gen. paralysis
1529	59	M	2 years	185	Unknown	Mania

OBITUARY.

NO. IN ADMISSION BOOK.	AGE AT DEATH.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM IN DAYS.	FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE WHEN ADMITTED.	APPARENT CAUSE OF DEATH.
1420	17	85	Imbecility	Epilepsy
1450	78	5	Mania	Ditto
1165	27	1123	Idiocy	Phthisis
1292	45	756	Melancholia	General paralysis
573	58	2685	Mania	Gangrene of lungs
1069	76	1005	Acute melancholia	Exhaustion of old age
547	59	2816	Melancholia	Gradual exhaustion
600	65	2590	Dementia	Phthisis and epilepsy
1457	66	20	Ditto	Gangrene of lungs
1177	52	752	Melancholia	Gradual decay
1383	71	251	Dementia	Exhaustion of old age
1382	36	255	Ditto	Phthisis and epilepsy
1430	49	138	Idiocy	Bronchitis, with general paralysis
667	33	2625	Mania	Phthisis
1374	71	312	Chronic mania	Exhaustion of old age
1428	28	171	Dementia	General paralysis
1493	35	2	Mania e potu	Suffocation
1338	45	423	Dementia	General paralysis
1250	35	738	Idiocy	Epilepsy
1499	48	16	Ditto	Diarrhoea
126	45	3917	Imbecility	Pneumonia and epilepsy
405	39	3493	Melancholia	Phthisis
1522	56	3	Delirium following apoplexy	Cerebral decay
1449	30	2181	Mania	Phthisis
1474	62	115	Melancholia	Gradual exhaustion
588	33	779	Ditto	General paralysis
1515	30	42	Mania	Cerebral congestion
1124	30	1104	Chronic mania	Epilepsy

OBITUARY.

NO. IN ADMISSION BOOK.	AGE AT DEATH.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM IN DAYS.	FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE WHEN ADMITTED.	APPARENT CAUSE OF DEATH.
1540	26	14	Mania	Cerebral congestion
1524	45	63	General paralysis	General paralysis
1521	82	82	Dementia	Decay of old age
408	54	3579	Acute melancholia	General decay
1456	38	251	Mania	General paralysis
1562	46	3	Acute delirium	Acute delirium
597	64	2867	General paralysis	Atrophy of brain
1390	45	479	Mania	Phthisis
375	29	3704	Ditto	Epilepsy
473	54	3474	Chronic mania	Decay of nervous system
1101	35	1330	Mania	Scrofulous necrosis of elbow and sternum
1437	41	379	Dementia	General paralysis

COUNTY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, 1856.

DR.]	Jan. to Dec.	£.	s.	d.	CR.]	Jan. to Dec.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance due from Treasurer on last Account ..		108	10	9	By Interest paid	1221	16	6	
To received Two Rates (including the Stoke Damerel Half Rate)		3772	15	8	Paid on Account of the New Building	1500	0	0	
Cash, anonymous		20	0	0	Balance due from Treasurer	1179	9	11	
		<u>£3901</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£3901</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	

EDMUND Wm. PAUL, County Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEET.

General Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Devon County Lunatic Asylum, for the Year 1856.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hand, on the 31st December, 1855 ..	587	15	10	For Salaries and Wages ..	1934	3	0
For County and Borough Patients	11858	9	1	Provisions	5786	19	3
From sale of Mats, Matting, Rags, Bones, &c.	37	6	1	Necessaries, including Coals, Ironmongery, &c. &c. ..	1619	10	6
Of Dr. Bucknill, a Year's Rent of Field, (less Income-Tax)	17	9	6	Surgery and Dispensary, including Wines and Spirits	356	9	0
Balance	362	8	6	Bedding, Clothing, Leather, &c.	1915	6	5
	<u>£12863</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	Coir and Rope	45	5	10
				Miscellaneous Payments) not included under the above heads)	715	15	0
				Paid to Building and Repair Account	490	0	0
					<u>£12863</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>

BUILDING AND REPAIR ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, on the 31st December, 1855	143	10	5	Paid Manley, on Account of his Contract for Building Additional Ward	400	0	0
Received by Transfer from Establishment Account ..	490	0	0	Paid Bills for Repairs and Labor of Artizans	393	13	3
Of County Treasurer	1500	0	0	Balance in Treasurer's hands	1339	17	2
	<u>£2133</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£2133</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>

WILLIAM MORGAN, Clerk and Steward.

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Exeter:

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