

The thirty-third annual report of the visitors of the Staffordshire General Lunatic Asylum : for the year ending December 31, 1851.

Contributors

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THE
THIRTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE VISITORS
OF THE
STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL
LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,
1851.

STAFFORD:
PRINTED BY R. AND W. WRIGHT.

1852.

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Vice-President.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF HARROWBY.

Visiting Magistrates.

THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.

LORD WROTTESELEY.

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From the 26th of December, 1851, to the 25th of March, 1852.

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 THE REV. W. E. COLDWELL.
 THOMAS HARTSHORNE, Esq.
 C. HOLLAND, Esq., M.D.

From the 26th of March, to the 25th of June, 1852.

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 THOMAS SALT, Esq.
 R. B. LEVETT, Esq.

From the 26th of June, to the 25th of September, 1852.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.
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 MAJOR CHETWYND.
 W. HARWOOD, Esq., M.D.

From the 26th of September, to the 26th of December, 1852.

THE EARL TALBOT.
 THE EARL OF HARROWBY.
 THE LORD WROTTESELEY.
 THE HON. E. R. LITTLETON, M.P.
 C. B. ADDERLEY, Esq., M.P.

REPORT.

The completion of the extensive alterations which have been in progress during the last three years in this Asylum, and the approach of a new and important era in its history, seem to demand that the simple financial and statistical form of annual report which has hitherto been adopted, should be somewhat modified and extended, for the purpose of describing the changes which have taken place in the institution, as well as those still contemplated.

For this purpose it will be necessary briefly to refer to its origin, and to subsequent circumstances connected with it.

A legacy left by a benevolent individual (Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq.) to the General Infirmary in Stafford, for the purpose of building an insane ward in connexion with that institution, seems to have been the foundation of the charitable part of this Asylum; for we find that under the 22nd sec. of the act 48th George III. cap. 96, which recognises the union of County Asylums with those erected by voluntary contributions, and the principle of the "excess of payments of the more affluent being applied to relieve and lower the payments of persons in more limited circumstances," and gives direct encouragement to the formation of "such laudable institutions," an order of sessions was made in 1814, for the erection of a mixed Asylum, for three classes of Patients, viz.—

"Class 1.—Persons of a superior rank who shall respectively contribute to the charge of care and maintenance according to their pecuniary abilities."

"Class 2.—Persons in limited circumstances, though not paupers, whose payments shall be assisted and relieved out of the funds of the charity, *and the excess of payment* imposed on the more affluent."

"Class 3.—Persons being paupers, sent by Justices of the Peace for the County, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament."

The leading nobility and gentry in the County lent a willing hand in furthering this important scheme, and their liberal donations enabled them to contribute upwards of £3,500 towards the erection of a portion of the building for private patients.

A great and important object was thus attained, and an early effort made to carry out that public provision for the insane of the

middle classes which the legislature then wisely encouraged, and which was subsequently adopted in other County Asylums.

By means of annual subscriptions, donations, and legacies received from time to time, the charitable part of the institution (Class 2,) has afforded a large amount of benefit to those classes of society, who, though ordinarily above the need of extraneous help, are yet reduced by the calamity of insanity to a situation which specially demands the aid of christian charity.

During the last 33 years, upwards of 400 patients have been admitted into the Asylum at low rates of payment, varying according to their pecuniary condition, sometimes indeed for payments merely nominal, and who have nevertheless enjoyed the advantage of association with persons of similar habits and education with themselves, and all the comforts, which under such circumstances can usually only be secured by the possession of independent means.

For a long period, indeed for nearly 20 years, the surplus profits derived from private patients of the higher class (Class 1,) were in a great measure appropriated to meet the ordinary expenditure of the institution, and diminish the charge of maintenance of *pauper* patients.

Thus, during the above period we find that no charge was made upon the county rate for the ordinary repairs of the building, and various extensive alterations, or for additional furniture and bedding for a greatly increased number of pauper patients, which the county was bound to defray under the then existing Act of Parliament. The weekly charge for pauper lunatics was also greatly diminished by the same means, and for many years parishes in this county were charged at the rate of 5s. and 6s. per week for patients, when their actual cost was probably more than 8s. or 9s.

In addition to this, in the year 1836, a sum of £2,000 which had accumulated and been funded on a separate account, was paid over to the county treasurer, in aid of the general county rate.

In the year 1846 the subject was brought more immediately under the notice of the Committee, and a careful and elaborate report was drawn up by Lord Wrottesley, relative to the claims of the subscribers to the profits derived from private patients, and a resolution was passed by the Committee, that in future the savings of the institution should be placed to the credit of the charitable fund, in accordance with the original agreement.

It would be folly to attempt to hold up an institution commenced in the year 1814 and amongst the oldest County Asylums erected, as a model, or at all fitted for the rational system of treatment which now, by common consent, seems to have superseded the coercive and unphilosophical means formerly employed. Though the Stafford Asylum at any period might perhaps fairly be compared with most others, it was practically found that what was considered good and

expedient in 1814 was not so in 1848, and that independent of the want of additional accommodation, much was also required in the way of remodelling the whole institution.

A building originally erected for 120 patients had been made to accommodate upwards of 250, and this had been chiefly effected by the objectionable system of placing beds in the open galleries, and converting sitting rooms into dormitories. The method of warming and ventilation was most imperfect. The former, effected by the transmission of the external air over large heated surfaces was found practically to be most uncertain in the temperature obtained, as well as irregular in distribution, and highly objectionable on account of the burning and deterioration to which the air was exposed. The ventilation of the building was effected by the windows, no independent means of carrying off the foul air having been contemplated in the original construction of the building. At all times this was felt to be a serious defect, but more especially at night, when the air in the bed rooms soon became vitiated and the atmosphere highly impure.

These, and many other important points, had for some years engaged the attention of the Committee, but the prospect of the formation of the present Commission in Lunacy, and a total change in the Act regulating County Asylums and the care of pauper lunatics, induced them to suspend their proceedings until this took place, and until they could more accurately ascertain what additional number of patients they should have to provide for.

The first returns after the passing of the New Lunacy Act (8 and 9 Vict., c. 126) gave a total of 513 lunatics chargeable to parishes in the County of Stafford, of whom 201 were in the County Asylum, 63 in licensed houses, 173 in workhouses, and 76 boarded out, or with friends.

The Committee therefore had to consider for what proportion of these it would be necessary to provide in the County Asylum, having also a due regard to the future wants of the County, to meet in fact the increasing population, and, it is to be feared, the increase of the disorder as well as the gradual accumulation of chronic and incurable cases which takes place in all Asylums, and after much deliberation they came to the decision that proper provision should be made for at least 400 pauper patients.

To effect this various plans were suggested and discussed, and which resolved themselves into the three following:—

- 1.—To build a second Asylum for Chronic Cases.
- 2.—To extend the present building for the three classes of patients at present in it.
- 3.—To add to the present building, and keep it as a Pauper Asylum, erecting elsewhere a separate institution for the 1st and 2nd classes.

At one time a proposition had been made to retain in the present

Asylum the charitable patients, and dismiss the higher class. Many of the Committee however, and chief amongst them the late Earl Talbot, strongly opposed this separation on the ground that they had no right to interfere with a system which had worked well, and which they regarded as a boon even to the higher class of patients. The difficulties also attending the mixed system would thus have been perpetuated, and the funds of the charity greatly diminished.

Another proposition was also made to build a separate institution for charitable patients only, and although the Committee had no doubt funds sufficient to do this, still the cost of supporting such a charity would have been very considerable, and far beyond any amount which could be hoped to be raised in this County by annual voluntary subscriptions.

The necessity of a very great outlay being required in the present building, to adapt it to the proper accommodation of the number of patients it then contained, and the fact of the working of one establishment containing 4 to 500 patients being more economical than that of two containing half the number, induced the Committee to agree in recommending the enlargement of the present building. They were also further led to adopt this plan by the prospect which had been held out to them by the Corporation of Stafford, of being enabled to purchase 20 acres of land in Coton Field, at the back of the present building, where room is much wanted, and which would have given ample space for enlarging the building and airing grounds in that direction. With this in view the Committee also decided that it should be continued as a mixed institution, though they were at the same time fully alive to certain evils which practically were found to attend the association of different classes of patients in the same establishment.

A long and expensive negotiation relative to the purchase of the additional land in Coton Field completely failed, and led the Committee much to regret that it had ever been entered into. The subject had again to be reconsidered, and after numerous meetings they at length finally decided upon dis severing the connexion between the County and subscribers, enlarging the present Asylum for the paupers of the County, and erecting a new institution for the 1st and 2nd classes of patients.

To a certain extent this separation was forced upon them, for the land belonging to the Asylum was obviously inadequate to the extension of the building according to the plan formerly proposed, and was indeed hardly sufficient for a pauper Asylum, containing 400 patients. Strong arguments also in favour of this separation were found in the great difficulty which was experienced in working a large mixed establishment,—in estimating the average cost of the different classes of patients,—and in keeping the accounts. The possibility also of the interests of the pauper patients being made

secondary to those of the higher class; the occasional jealousy engendered in the former by the superior accommodation of the private patients, and also the uncomfortable feelings frequently produced in the latter by the knowledge, which it is impossible to conceal from them, that they are in a *pauper* Asylum, were practically proved to be evils.

Without discussing the important question of public provision for the insane of the middle classes, or the relative value of public and private Asylums, the Committee had received sufficient proof in their own institution of the disposition of the affluent to resort to it to divest any extension of the scheme of the character of a speculation; and the great benefits afforded to patients in respectable life, but reduced in circumstances, by means of the self-supporting system originally contemplated, offered every encouragement to them to enter upon a still wider field of charity without any reasonable doubt as to the result.

According to the arrangement now proposed, the subscribers were to give up to the County their interest in the building upon repayment of the sum they originally contributed towards it (£3,537), and the County was also to purchase at a valuation 20 acres of land adjoining the County Freehold, and belonging to the subscribers, for which a rental had for some years been paid by the former. These sums, together with property funded, amounting in the whole to upwards of £17,000, formed a capital upon which the subscribers felt justified in proceeding with the scheme.

Plans for the extension of the building as a mixed Asylum had been prepared some time previously by Messrs. Fulljames and Waller, of Gloucester, who had been selected by the Committee to carry out the alterations on account of their practical knowledge of Asylum architecture. These plans had again to be revised and curtailed to adapt them to a more limited number of patients, and those solely paupers, and they were not laid before the Court of Quarter Sessions until April, 1848. Several alterations suggested by the Commissioners in Lunacy having been made, which, though involving an increased outlay, were decided improvements, and gave increased room, and the full sanction both of this body and of the Secretary of State having been given to the proposed separation of the private from the pauper part of the establishment, as well as to the plans and estimates, active operations were commenced in September, 1848, and were continued with little intermission up to the close of 1851.

The total outlay in alterations and additions to the building has been £25,922 12s. 5d., but it must be remembered that this was not simply to provide additional room for 200 pauper patients, but also for those who were at that time crowded together in the Asylum, and sleeping in the open galleries, for upwards of a hundred of whom suitable dormitories had to be erected.

In many instances also the additions were not confined to *this* number, but were absolutely required for the proper accommodation of the *total* number of patients proposed to be received, and thus new day rooms, baths, lavatories, kitchens, laundry, drying rooms, wash-houses, and workshops, with all requisite apparatus, including steam engine, had to be provided on a scale adequate for an Asylum containing upwards of 400 patients.

The expence of introducing Messrs. Hayden's system of warming and ventilation into the old part of the building was necessarily great, as none of the old flues were available for this purpose, and new ones had to be cut in every room for extracting the foul air, and in the galleries for introducing the warm. It is fair also here to state that the alterations in the original plans suggested by the Commissioners in Lunacy, with others made from time to time by the Committee of Visitors, will enable them ultimately to receive about 50 more patients than were originally contemplated, a circumstance materially affecting the average expenditure per head. The whole of the work has been done in a most substantial and satisfactory manner, and although at present every part is not in complete working order, still the arrangements of the building appear to be convenient and well adapted to the purpose for which it is required.

The removal of the private patients from this Asylum will probably take place early in 1853, and their apartments will then be given up to pauper patients. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of the New Institution, and the whole of it is expected to be roofed in by the summer of 1852. The site, consisting of 30 acres of land, on an eminence to the eastern part of the town, could not be surpassed for salubrity and beauty of position, and the style of the building (that of the old manor house,) is highly ornamental, and promises to afford every comfort and convenience for the class of patients for whom it is erected.

During the period of the alterations, upwards of 3 years, the Asylum was kept constantly full of patients, and it is a subject of thankfulness, that with all the discomfort and inconvenience attending building operations upon so extensive a scale in an institution of this description, no accident of any kind occurred; and no patient escaped, although frequent opportunities of doing so presented themselves.

As soon as any portions of the new building were fit for occupation, patients were admitted in rotation as application had been made for their reception, and subsequently a general notice was given that there was room for all the pauper lunatics belonging to parishes in the county. Thus the total number of admissions during the year 1851 were 179; more than the aggregate number of patients received during the three previous years.

For a length of time a gradual increase had been taking place in the number of incurable cases, and thus according to the three last annual reports, we find that in the year 1848 31 were returned as

curable, and 221 as incurable: in 1849 26 curable, 220 incurable: in 1850 30 curable, 231 incurable. The admissions during the past year, composed chiefly of patients removed from other Asylums and from Workhouses, where they had been detained for want of room here, will unfortunately tend largely to swell the number of cases whose recovery is utterly hopeless, and upon reference to the tables appended to this report, it will be seen that the number of patients in whom there is the *least* chance of a favourable issue is only 49 out of 349. It will be seen also, that of the patients admitted during the year, 65 are stated to have been insane upwards of two years, 35 from six months to two years, and 79 for periods not exceeding six months. It must be remarked, however, that many of the latter had probably been insane for much longer periods, for it is constantly found that the duration of the attack given in the order upon which patients are admitted, refers only to the more active and palpable manifestations of the disorder, to some violent outbreak, or suicidal attempt, while the more equivocal symptoms, although unmistakeable, are passed over.

The number of recoveries during the last few years with so unfavourable a class of patients, recent cases having been constantly refused admission for want of room, and vacancies being as constantly filled up by chronic cases, must necessarily be low, especially if calculated upon the number resident, and some time must elapse before either the recoveries or deaths assume a fair proportion.

The recoveries during the last five years calculated upon the admissions are:—

1847.....	50.84 per cent.
1848.....	48.52 „
1849.....	67.35 „
1850.....	28.07 „
1851.....	25.69 „

The experience of the last few years in this Asylum shows that with an almost fixed population, and with patients who become as it were acclimated, the mortality is much less than when the admissions are high. Thus during the year when the admissions were necessarily limited, the highest per centage of deaths upon the mean number resident was 8.26 or 6.48 on the total under treatment, and in one year (1849) it was as low as 4.47 on the number resident, and 3.65 on the total under treatment; while the average for the past year with the unusually large number of 179 admissions is 12.54 per cent on the mean number resident, and 8.63 on the total under treatment. In all institutions for the insane, however, a variation often seems to take place in the rate of mortality without any assigned or appreciable cause; and we find, that without being influenced by any epidemic, certain years are remarkable for freedom from sickness and a low rate of mortality, while others are just the reverse. In many other Asylums the mortality during the year

1851 seems to have been larger than in former years, and there appears also to be some reason to believe that the type of the disorder has been *lower* than usual, that acute cases have been less frequent, while ordinary mania and melancholia with a low state of health and great depression of the vital powers have been more general. To a great extent, however, the increased mortality of the past year is to be accounted for by the reduced and hopeless condition of many of the patients when received, the fact, though melancholy, being incontrovertible, that a large number continue to be brought here simply to die. The great majority of the patients admitted in 1851 were more or less affected in their general health, and many of them greatly reduced, and suffering from incurable organic disease.

The difficulty of suitably providing for the insane poor in this County during the last few years has been so great, many having been sent to licensed houses near London, and elsewhere, at a very considerable expence, that some laxity on the part of parish officers in exercising that surveillance over them which the law requires may reasonably be overlooked; but now, with an Asylum amply sufficient for the wants of the County, and in every respect admirably adapted for the proper care and treatment of the insane, any delay in complying with the requirements of the statute becomes more than culpable. Some good it is hoped may arise from pressing upon parish officers, boards of guardians, clergymen, magistrates, and medical men, the great importance of seeing that steps are taken to place all cases of mental disorder in the lower classes which come within their observation under treatment in the County Asylum, at the earliest possible period.

The universal testimony of all connected with institutions for the insane, both in England and elsewhere, shows that everything depends upon early treatment; that the recoveries in cases removed to a proper Asylum within one month after the symptoms of the disorder have shown themselves, are upwards of 80 per cent, and even within 3 months are between 70 and 80, but that they diminish in a fearful proportion as delay takes place, and that when the insanity has existed from 6 to 12 months before admission, the recoveries are found to be diminished more than one half.

The unfavourable circumstances under which the insane poor are placed in their own homes, are hardly mitigated when they are removed to the workhouse, and the number of cases brought to this Asylum in handcuffs, legstraps, and various descriptions of restraint, bearing upon their persons marks of the rude treatment they have been subjected to, were alone, on the score of humanity, reason sufficient for avoiding this course; but on the score of economy, the arguments in favour of the early removal of insane persons to an Asylum are equally strong, though at first sight the reverse may appear to be the case. The weekly average cost in the workhouse is known to be small compared with the Asylum, the case may

possibly be a recent one, and unattended with disposition to violence, and a trial in the workhouse is decided upon. No change for the better takes place, the disorder gradually develops itself, some act of violence is either committed or dreaded, and the patient is fastened hand and foot, tied down in bed, in a position scarcely admitting of motion, and left, perhaps, to the mercies of two or three able-bodied paupers.

Many of these cases sink under the disease or the treatment, and either die in the workhouse or are removed to the Asylum almost in a dying state. Others, perhaps, live on, the disease becomes confirmed, and they are kept in the workhouse until their offensive habits, sinking health, or violent conduct, cause them to be removed to the Asylum, where they remain a burden to their parish for life.

The practice which frequently prevails in this county of sending recent cases of insanity in the first instance to the workhouse, is attended with great evil, and on no ground does it appear to be necessary. Besides causing delay, and often producing irritation and excitement in the patient, the treatment too frequently resorted to seriously aggravates the malady, all which would be avoided by the direct removal of the patient to the Asylum.

The special aim of the existing Act of Parliament (8 & 9 Vict., cap. 126,) is to secure the early removal of pauper lunatics to the County Asylum, and by it ample powers are given to the medical officers of unions, relieving officers, and overseers, to take *immediate* steps to do so, the neglect of which beyond three days is made penal. Although probably in some districts there may occasionally be a difficulty in procuring the attendance of a magistrate to sign the order, &c., still, in cases of emergency, the necessary order and certificates can always be obtained in Stafford, if the relieving officer accompanies the patient, or if he "cannot on account of his health or *other cause* be safely taken before any justice," (see sec. 48,) he may be examined at home by one justice, or by an *officiating clergyman* of the parish in which he resides, who, with the overseer or relieving officer is competent to sign the order for the patient's admission into an Asylum.

So great is the importance of this subject, both on the ground of humanity and economy, that it cannot be too earnestly pressed upon the consideration of the public, and it would be well if parish authorities and the intelligent part of the community would lend their aid in carrying the salutary provisions of the Act of Parliament into effect, and also interest themselves in disabusing the minds of the lower classes of the prejudices they still too frequently entertain against an Asylum, and induce them to regard it in the light of a hospital, just as specifically appropriated to the treatment and cure of disorders of the mind, as other hospitals are to diseases of the body.

JAMES WILKES.

I.

	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, December 31st, 1850	25	19	44	126	91	217	151	110	261
Admitted during the year 1851	12	8	20	78	81	159	90	89	179
Discharged recovered	6	3	9	21	16	37	27	19	46
Ditto relieved.....	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	2	4
Ditto as incurable, or at request of friends .....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
Escaped .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Died	2	0	2	20	16	36	22	16	38
Remaining in the Asylum December 31st, 1851	27	23	50	162	137	299	189	160	349
State as to the probability of recovery { Curable	4	4	8	19	22	41	23	26	49
{ Incurable	23	19	42	143	115	258	166	134	300
Average number resident throughout the year.....	28	21	49	143	111	254	171	132	303

II.

RETURN OF PATIENTS ADMITTED ON, OR DISCHARGED
FROM, THE SECOND CLASS OR CHARITABLE FUND.

Remaining on the books, Dec. 31, 1850.....	25	} 30
Since admitted	5	
Discharged recovered	1	} 4
Discharged relieved	1	
Died.....	2	} —
Remaining Dec. 31, 1851	26	

III.

FORM OF THE DISORDER.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Mania } Acute	8	7	15
} Ordinary	27	21	48
} Puerperal .....	...	9	9
Melancholia	21	26	47
Imbecility and Dementia	25	21	46
Idiocy	4	4	8
Delirium Tremens	3	...	3
Delirium from Injury to the Head	1	...	1
Moral Insanity	1	1	2
	90	89	179

IV.

DURATION OF THE DISORDER ON ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month	17	13	30
" 2 months	2	10	12
" 3 months	4	9	13
" 6 months	13	11	24
" 1 year	12	8	20
" 2 years	11	4	15
More than 2 years	31	34	65
	90	89	179

V.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Cases of first attack	28	25	53
Cases of more than one attack.....	29	20	49
Not ascertained	33	44	77
	90	89	179

VI.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Married	46	40	86
Single	37	33	70
Widowed.....	7	16	23
	90	89	179
Established Church	42	43	85
Roman Catholics	7	11	18
Dissenters of various denominations	26	22	48
Doubtful and unknown.....	15	13	28
	90	89	179

VII.

AMOUNT OF EDUCATION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Of good Education	6	4	10
Able to read and write	34	28	62
Able to read only	24	25	49
Totally uneducated	26	32	58
	90	89	179

VIII.

AGE OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 15 years	2	1	3
From 15 to 20 years.....	2	6	8
" 20 to 25 "	10	12	22
" 25 to 30 "	15	11	26
" 30 to 35 "	11	5	16
" 35 to 40 "	14	17	31
" 40 to 45 "	11	12	23
" 45 to 50 "	5	6	11
" 50 to 55 "	6	5	11
" 55 to 60 "	5	7	12
" 60 to 65 "	7	4	11
" 65 to 70 "	1	2	3
" 75 to 80 "	1	1	2
	90	89	179

IX.

PROBABLE CAUSES OF THE DISORDER.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Anxiety, domestic and pecuniary	4	5	9
Congenital Defect	3	4	7
Death of Relations.....	...	3	3
Debility and Bodily Disease.....	9	6	15
Disease of the Brain	6	2	8
Disease of the Heart.....	2	1	3
Epilepsy	16	8	24
Fear of Poverty	4	3	7
Fright .....	...	2	2
Fever	4	3	7
Intemperance	21	5	26
Inhaling Chloroform	1	...	1
Injury to the Head	3	...	3
Jealousy	1	2	3
Matrimonial Disappointment	2	3	5
Old Age	1	1	2
Remorse	1	1	2
Religious Excitement	3	3	6
Uterine and Puerperal Disorders .....	...	12	12
Unknown, or not assigned	9	25	34
	90	89	179

	Males.	Females	Total.
Suicidal disposition ascertained in	21	24	45
Hereditary tendency and disposition to the disorder in near relatives ascertained in	20	24	44
ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER STATES OR DISEASES.			
Epilepsy	16	8	24
General Paralysis	4	1	5
Other Diseases of the Brain.....	5	3	8
Disease of the Heart.....	2	1	3
Disease of the Lungs	2	1	3
Great Debility	11	17	28
Exhaustion from refusing food	8	11	19
Injury to the Head	1	...	1
Other diseases	7	5	12

XI.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Apoplexy.....	1	...	1
Convulsions.....	...	1	1
Disease of the Brain	5	2	7
Disease of the Heart	1	2	3
Disease of the Lungs.....	3	4	7
Epilepsy	5	1	6
Gastro-Enteritis	1	1	2
General Exhaustion	1	2	3
General Paralysis	5	2	7
Old Age .....	...	1	1
5 Died in February, 3 in March, 3 in April, 2 in May, 3 in June, 2 in July, 2 in August, 6 in September, 5 in October, 5 in November, 2 in December	22	16	38

XII.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

MALES.			
Butchers.....	4	Brought forward	58
Carpenters	2	Maltster	1
Clerks	2	Nailer	1
Colliers	9	Plumber	1
Confectioner	1	Potters	5
Farmers	3	Saddler	1
Gentlemen	2	Surgeon	1
Grocer.....	1	Servants	3
Gardeners	2	Shoemakers	4
Hawkers.....	3	Stone Mason	1
Labourers, chiefly agricultural	24	Smiths	4
Lawyer	1	Tailors	2
Locksmiths	3	Paper maker.....	1
Millwright	1	Incapable	7
Carried forward.....	58		90

FEMALES.			
Actress	1	Brought forward	51
Dressmakers	3	Shoebinders	2
Housekeepers	2	Servants	20
Household work	37	Schoolmistress	1
Ladies.....	3	Silk doubler	1
Nurse	1	Washerwomen	4
Potters	2	Incapable or unknown	10
Shopkeepers	2		
Carried forward.....	51		89

XIII. GENERAL STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Year.	Mean Number Resident.	Number of Admissions.	Discharged.		Died.	Number remaining 31st Dec.	Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.	Per Centage of Deaths on mean Number resident.	Per Centage of Deaths on total No. under treatment.
			Recovered.	Relieved and on Trial.					
1819	57	121	36	16	8	61	29.75	14.3	6.61
1820	80	94	32	22	10	91	34.4	12.50	6.45
1821	83	85	36	39	12	89	42.35	14.45	6.81
1822	94	92	46	22	9	104	50.	9.57	4.97
1823	114	104	45	25	14	124	43.26	12.28	6.73
1824	134	103	41	33	15	138	39.80	11.19	6.60
1825	150	126	55	32	27	150	43.65	18.	10.22
1826	150	111	69	30	19	143	62.16	12.66	7.27
1827	151	108	38	42	17	154	35.18	11.25	6.77
1828	166	153	57	40	23	187	37.25	13.85	7.49
1829	180	123	65	52	29	164	52.84	16.11	9.35
1830	172	135	63	28	34	174	46.66	19.76	11.37
1831	179	121	55	39	24	177	45.45	13.40	8.13
1832	182	128	55	43	18	189	42.96	9.89	5.90
1833	189	121	67	42	18	183	55.37	9.52	5.83
1834	193	133	51	45	19	201	38.34	9.84	6.1
1835	197	128	66	35	31	197	56.25	15.73	9.42
1836	203	113	46	39	25	200	40.70	12.31	8.6
1837	202	116	52	26	38	200	44.82	18.81	12.2
1838	209	112	51	22	26	213	45.53	12.44	8.33
1839	233	133	34	38	35	239	25.56	15.2	10.11
1840	245	118	46	32	34	245	38.98	13.87	9.52
1841	244	107	55	26	33	238	51.59	13.52	9.37
1842	232	139	58	48	36	235	41.72	15.51	9.54
1843	234	121	56	28	25	247	46.28	10.68	7.2
1844	242	128	61	31	33	250	47.65	13.64	8.80
1845	250	122	48	32	34	258	39.34	13.60	9.13
1846	260	53	24	11	18	260	45.28	6.92	5.78
1847	258	59	30	14	17	256	50.84	6.58	5.32
1848	254	68	33	18	21	252	48.52	8.26	6.48
1849	248	49	33	11	11	246	67.35	4.47	3.65
1850	250	57	16	7	19	261	28.7	7.60	6.27
1851	303	179	46	7	38	349	25.69	12.54	8.63

XIV.

AVERAGE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, FOR DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Average of Ten Years.	Mean Number Resident.	Number of Admissions.	Discharged.		Died.	Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.	Per Centage of Deaths on mean Number Resident.	Per Centage of Deaths on total Number under Treatment.
			Recovered.	Relieved, and on Trial.				
1820 } to 1830 }	1394	1140	515	343	199	45.26	14.27	7.7
1830 } to 1840 }	2032	1223	523	361	268	42.76	13.18	8.3
1840 } to 1850 }	2472	903	414	226	247	45.84	9.99	7.1

PAUPER DIET TABLE.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
BREAKFAST.		BREAKFAST.	
Milk Porridge	one pint.....	Tea	one pint, with sugar and milk.
Bread	eight ounces	Bread	six ounces.
		Butter	half an ounce.
DINNER.		DINNER.	
Meat.....	six ounces cooked.....	{ Meat	five ounces cooked.
Bread	six ounces	{ Bread	six ounces.
Beer	one pint	{ Beer	three-fourths of a pint.
Vegetables		{ Vegetables	
Meat Pie	fourteen ounces.....	{ Meat Pie	ten ounces.
Beer	one pint	{ Beer	three-fourths of a pint.
Vegetables		{ Vegetables	
Suet Pudding	ten ounces	{ Suet Pudding	eight ounces.
Soup.....	one pint.....	{ Soup	one pint.
Bread	six ounces	{ Bread	four ounces.
Beer	one pint	{ Beer	three-fourths of a pint.
The same as Sunday		The same as Sunday	
Rice Pudding	ten ounces	{ Rice Pudding	eight ounces.
Bread	six ounces	{ Bread	four ounces.
Beer	one pint	{ Beer	three-fourths of a pint.
Soup	one pint	{ Soup	one pint.
The same as Sunday		The same as Sunday	
The same as Thursday		The same as Thursday	
SUPPER.		SUPPER.	
Bread	eight ounces	The same as Breakfast.	
Cheese	two ounces.....		
Beer	one pint		

ABSTRACT OF THE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Bread, 8841 stones	675	13	0
Butter, 828 pounds	43	18	1
Candles, Lamp Oil, and Gas	59	14	0
Cheese, 74 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs	184	14	1
Coal, 737 tons 1 cwt. 3 lbs.	359	6	0
Clothing	257	0	2
Coffee, Currants, and Raisins	9	7	8
Expences in the Grounds and Gardens, &c.	141	3	9
Fish and Poultry	7	11	9
Flour, 566 stones	50	17	6
Furniture, Linen, and Bedding	1047	2	10
Meat, 46,394 pounds	895	2	11
Medicines, &c.	52	8	3
Malt, Hops, &c.	229	15	4
Milk, Rent of Land, &c.	31	8	9
Mops, Brooms, &c.	16	11	9
Oatmeal, Barley Flour, &c.	48	2	1
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	91	11	1
Rice, &c.	15	2	3
Salaries, Wages, and occasional Hire	1595	19	0
Soap, Starch, Blue, &c.	59	10	5
Salt, Pepper, &c.	34	10	0
Stationery, Printing, &c.	94	3	7
Sugar, 4332 pounds	91	4	10
Straw for Cattle	30	17	10
Tea, 727 pounds	132	19	7
Tobacco and Snuff	22	13	3
Wine and Spirits	37	0	3
Workmen's Bills	717	5	1
	<u>£7032</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>1</u>



The present rate for Pauper Lunatics is Seven Shillings per week, including Clothing.

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurers' hands, January 1, 1851	...	1178	1 5	By the Year's Expenditure, as specified on page 23	...	7032	15 1
To Receipts for Care, Maintenance, Reimbursements for Clothing, and other Expences of Patients	...	6388	14 4	By Clothing and extra Expences of Patients charged in their respective accounts, and reimbursed, or to be reimbursed, to the Institution	...	227	3 0
To Receipts from Subscription Fund	...	153	5 0	By Transfer to Subscription Fund	...	1000	0 0
To Receipts for Sale of Cows, Barn, &c.	...	69	7 3	By Balance in Treasurers' hands, January 1, 1852	...	659	4 4
To Receipts from County Rate for Repairs	...	142	6 0				
To ditto ditto for Furniture & Fittings	...	987	8 5				
To new Buildings	...	...	...	

CASH ACCOUNT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurers' hands, 1st January, 1851	621	16	9	By Transfer to the General Cash Account, for part			
To One Year's Dividend on £1876 2s. 6d.	...	...	...	Maintenance of Patients on <i>this</i> Fund	...	...	...
To Donations received during the year	...	54	13	By Expences in connection with building new Asylum	153	5	0
To Subscriptions received during the year	...	3049	15	By Balance in Treasurers' hands, January 1st, 1852...	4053	6	10
To Transfer from General Account	...	164	15		810	2	5
To Sale of Potatoes	...	1000	0				
To Sale of Hay and Straw	...	14	5				
	...	111	9				
	£5016	14	3		£5016	14	3

Examined and found Correct,

E. R. LITTLETON, }
W. E. COLDWELL, } AUDITORS.
W. WEBB,

BENEFACTIONS BY DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Anglesey the Marquis of	100	0	0
Anson the Viscount, deceased	100	0	0
Addison Samuel, Esq.	50	0	0
Addison John, Esq., deceased	50	0	0
Bagot Lord	100	0	0
Bagot Lady	5	0	0
Bagot Lady Harriet	5	0	0
Buller Sir John Buller Yarde	10	10	0
Buller Edward, Esq.	10	10	0
Baker the Rev. R. B.	5	0	0
Booth Hugh, Esq., Clayton, deceased	21	0	0
Brutton Thomas, Esq., deceased	10	10	0
Clarke Sir C. M., Bart.	10	10	0
Curzon the Viscount	100	0	0
Chetwynd Sir George, Bart., deceased	100	0	0
Chetwynd Sir George, Bart., deceased	21	0	0
Cornwallis the Right Hon. and Rev. Earl, deceased, then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry	100	0	0
Clarke Mrs., Wiggington Lodge, deceased	20	0	0
Collins John, Esq., deceased	21	0	0
Cooper the Rev. E., trust money of Skynner Woodrooffe, Esq., deceased	125	0	0
Devonshire the Duke of	100	0	0
Dartmouth the Earl of	100	0	0
Dudley and Ward the Viscount, deceased	105	0	0
Evans W., Esq., Derby	5	0	0
Granville the Viscount	100	0	0
Giffard Thomas William, Esq.	21	0	0
Grove Edward, Esq., deceased	21	0	0
Harrowby the Earl of, deceased	100	0	0
Hatherton Lord	105	0	0
Horton the Right Hon. Robert Wilmot	50	0	0
Horton Eusebius, Esq., deceased	52	10	0
Inge W. P., Esq., deceased	30	0	0
Inge the Rev. Charles, deceased	5	5	0
Jones John, Esq., Highgate, deceased	10	0	0
Lawley Sir F., Bart., deceased	42	0	0
Lawley Miss, Ashfurlong, near Sutton Coldfield	10	0	0
Lane John, Esq., deceased	52	10	0
Lane T., Esq.	50	0	0
Lane Mrs.	5	0	0
Levett the Rev. Richard, deceased	21	0	0
Levett the Rev. Thomas	10	10	0
Leigh the Rev. Clement	5	0	0
Lister Thomas, Esq., deceased	21	0	0
Mosley Sir Oswald, Bart.	50	0	0
Monckton, the Hon. Edward, deceased	52	10	0
Monckton Edward, Esq., deceased	10	10	0
Manley Admiral, deceased	21	0	0
Manley John Shaw, Esq.	10	0	0
Mills Thomas, Esq.	25	0	0
Mottershaw Thomas, Esq., deceased	21	0	0
Oxford the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of	21	0	0
Carried forward	£2197	15	0

					£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	...	2197	15	0
Peel Sir Robert, Bart., deceased	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
Parker Thomas Hawe, Esq.	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Petit the Rev. John Hayes	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Petit Louis Hayes, Esq.	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Philips J. B., Esq., deceased	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Price Theodore, Esq.	...	...	...	...	15	4	6
Royds the Rev. C. S., Haughton	...	...	...	...	10	10	0
Russell Jesse Watts, Esq.	...	...	...	...	105	0	0
Sutherland the Duke of, deceased	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Sutherland the Duke of	...	...	...	...	105	0	0
Stamford and Warrington the Earl of, deceased	...	...	...	...	105	0	0
Scott Sir E. D., Bart., deceased	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
Salt J. S., Esq., deceased	...	...	...	...	52	10	0
Smith —, Esq., Lapley Wood	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Sneyd Edward, Esq., deceased	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Sparrow John Esq., deceased	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Spode Josiah, Esq., deceased	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
St. Vincent the Viscount	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Talbot the Earl, deceased	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Talbot the Hon. and Rev. J. C., deceased	...	...	...	...	52	10	0
Waldo Mrs., Worthing, Hants	...	...	...	...	8	1	0
Walhouse Moreton, Esq., deceased	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
Webb Henry, Esq., deceased	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Webb James Esq., deceased	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Whitby the Rev. Thomas, deceased	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Williams Philip, Esq.	...	...	...	...	21	0	0
Wodehouse the very Rev. Dr., Dean of Lichfield	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
					£3884	10	6

BENEFACTIONS BY LEGACIES.

Brown Isaac Hawkins, Esq., by the Trustees of the Stafford							
General Infirmary	...	...	...	...	1000	0	0
Bourne John, Esq.	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
Bourne Ralph, Esq.	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
Charlewood the Rev. C. B.	...	...	...	...	10	10	0
Collins John, Esq.	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Clarke John, Esq.	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
Daubrie Mrs.	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Eggington John, Esq.	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Higgins the Rev. Sambrook	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Harding Mrs.	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Jones John, Esq., Highgate	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Kemsey the Rev. M.	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Salt J. S., Esq.	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Sheppard Sir T. C., Bart.	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Sparrow John, Esq.	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
Sparrow Mrs.	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Sneyd Edward, Esq.	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Watkins the Rev. J.	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
					£2450	10	0

BENEFACTIONS BY ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE IN JANUARY.)

*Those marked thus * are New Subscribers.*

	£	s.	d.
Allen B. H., Esq., Longcroft Hall ...	1	1	0
Bagot Lord, Blithfield ...	5	5	0
Bamford Mr. T., Stafford ...	1	1	0
Bradford the Earl of ...	5	5	0
Boughey Sir T. F. F., Bart. ...	3	3	0
Bateman John, Esq., Knypersley ...	2	2	0
Bennett Captain, Stourton, near Stourbridge ...	1	1	0
Bentley Mrs., Dudley ...	1	1	0
Black Mrs., London ...	1	1	0
Bott John, Esq., Coton Hall, near Burton ...	1	1	0
Buller Edward, Esq., Dilhorne ...	2	2	0
Buchanan the Rev. Alexander, Hales Hall ...	1	1	0
Cavendish the Hon. Eliz. M. M. ...	1	1	0
Chetwynd Sir George, Bart., Grendon ...	1	1	0
Chetwynd Lady H. M., Longdon ...	1	1	0
Chetwynd Major, Brocton Hall ...	2	2	0
Chinn Sinkler, Esq., Lichfield ...	1	1	0
Curzon the Hon. R., Hagley ...	2	2	0
Caldwell J. S., Esq., Linley Wood ...	2	2	0
Coyney Charles, Esq., Weston Coyney ...	1	1	0
Crosbie Mr. John, Stafford ...	1	1	0
Cruso John, Esq., Leek ...	1	1	0
Dartmouth the Earl of ...	5	5	0
Davenport John, Esq., Westwood ...	1	1	0
Dickinson the Rev. J. H., Blymhill ...	1	1	0
Dudley the late Earl of (Trustees of) ...	5	5	0
Dudley Mr. Charles, Stafford ...	1	0	0
Dyott Richard, Esq., Freeford ...	1	1	0
Fitzherbert Thomas, Esq., Swinnerton Park ...	2	2	0
Floyer W. H. C., Esq., Hints ...	1	1	0
Flint Charles, Esq., Leek ...	1	1	0
Fowke Mr., Stafford ...	1	1	0
Giffard Thomas W., Esq., Chillington ...	1	1	0
Greene R., Esq., Stowe, Lichfield ...	2	2	0
Grove Rev. Thomas, Mavesyn Ridware ...	1	1	0
Grove Mrs., Shenstone Park ...	1	1	0
Harrowby the Earl of ...	5	5	0
Hatherton Lord ...	2	2	0
Hanbury Robert, Esq., Milford ...	1	1	0
Hanbury John, Esq., Curborough, near Lichfield ...	1	1	0
Hand R. W., Esq., Stafford ...	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	£74	10	0

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	74	10	0
Hall T. K., Esq., Hollybush	1	1	0
Heywood Thomas Perceval, Esq., Dove Leys, Ashbourn ...	2	2	0
Hincks Miss, Tettenhall Wood	2	2	0
Hill Henry, Esq., Tettenhall	1	1	0
Hiern J. G., Esq., Stafford	1	1	0
Hinckley Mrs. Richard, Lichfield	1	1	0
Howard the Hon. Colonel	5	0	0
Hordern Alexander, Esq.	1	1	0
Inge Captain W., Thorpe	1	1	0
Jervis Swynfen, Esq., Darlaston	1	1	0
Jesson Henry, Esq., Trysull	1	1	0
Kynnersley Mrs. C. S., Highfields	1	1	0
Kynnersley T. C. S., Esq., Uttoxeter	1	1	0
Lane John Newton, Esq., King's Bromley	1	1	0
Lane Mrs., ditto	1	1	0
Lichfield the Lord Bishop of	3	3	0
Littleton the Hon. E. R., M.P.	1	1	0
Law the Rev. Chancellor, Lichfield	1	1	0
Levett R. B., Esq., Milford, near Stafford	1	1	0
Lloyd Mr. Henry, Stafford	2	2	0
Manley John Shawe, Esq., Manley Hall, Lichfield	1	1	0
Minton Herbert, Esq., Stoke	1	1	0
Mosley Sir Oswald, Bart., Rolleston Hall	1	1	0
Morgan Mr. C. E., Stafford	1	1	0
Mott John, Esq., Lichfield	1	1	0
Morley Francis, Esq., Stubbs Lodge, Newcastle	1	1	0
Oldham J. O., Esq., Bellamour Hall	3	3	0
Parker Sir W., Shenstone Lodge	1	1	0
Parker T. H., Esq., Park Hall	1	1	0
Phillips Robert, Esq.	1	1	0
Piercy J. E., Esq., Warley Hall, Shropshire	1	1	0
Russell Jesse Watts, Esq., Ilam Hall	2	2	0
Sutherland the Duke of	5	5	0
Stamford and Warrington the Earl of	5	5	0
Salt Thomas, Esq., Weeping Cross, Stafford	1	1	0
Salt the Rev. Joseph, Standon, Eccleshall	1	1	0
Salt John, Esq., London... ..	1	1	0
Salt William, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
Salt George, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
Salt Miss, ditto	1	1	0
Salt Miss Elizabeth, ditto	1	1	0
Salt Miss Emma, ditto	1	1	0
Shaw Mr. J. K., Weeping Cross, Stafford	1	1	0
*Sleigh Mrs., Leek	2	2	0
*Sleigh John, Esq., ditto	1	1	0
Smith C., Esq., Elmhurst Hall, Lichfield	1	1	0
Sneyd Ralph, Esq., Keele Hall	5	5	0
Sneyd the Rev. J., Basford	2	2	0
Sparrow Miss, Bishton	1	1	0
St. Vincent the Viscount	1	1	0
St. Vincent the Viscountess	1	1	0
Talbot the Earl	5	5	0
Talbot Mr. John, Stafford	1	1	0
Taylor W. B., Esq., the Brooms	1	1	0
<i>Carried forward</i>	£162	9	0

						£	s.	d.
	<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	...	...	162	9	0
Till, Mr. T., Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Tomlinson F. W., Esq., Cliffe Ville	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Twemlow Francis, Esq., Betley Court	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Twemlow Thomas, Esq., Peats Wood	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Vernon General, Hilton, Wolverhampton	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Wrottesley Lord	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Webb James, Esq., Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Whieldon George, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Whitby the Rev. E., Creswell	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Williams Mr. Thomas, Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Williamson H. H., Esq., Longport	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Wise J. Ayshford, Esq., Clayton Hall	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Wolferstan Stanley Pipe, Esq., Statfold	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Woolley Mr. Thomas, Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Wright Messrs. R. and W., Stafford	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Yates Francis, Esq., Blymhill	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
						<u>£182</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

FORM OF LEGACY.

To those who are so charitably disposed as to become Benefactors by Will to this Institution, the following form of a Legacy is recommended :—

“I give and bequeath unto [*here name one or two persons as Trustees*] the
“sum of———upon trust, that he [*she or they, as the case may be*] do
“pay the same to the Treasurer, for the time being, of the Staffordshire
“General Lunatic Asylum, which sum I charge upon my personal Estate,
“and not upon any part of my Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, and
“direct that it be applied towards carrying on the Charitable designs of
“the said Asylum.”

Persons desirous of obtaining information respecting the admission of the different classes of Patients, are requested to apply personally or by letter, to the Superintendent of the Staffordshire General Lunatic Asylum, Stafford.

DONATIONS RECEIVED TOWARDS THE ERECTION OF THE NEW ASYLUM.

FIRST APPEAL.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Earl Talbot (part in materials)	300	0	0	Sir J. Chetwode, Bart....	21	0	0
The Late Charles Arkwright, Esq.	200	0	0	W. C. Norcop, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Mrs. E. Curtis, Walsall ...	200	0	0	Smith Child, Esq., M.P. ...	21	0	0
Miss Sparrow	200	0	0	Edward Knight, Esq., M.D. ...	21	0	0
The Earl of Harrowby... ..	150	0	0	The Rev. A. H. Buchanan ...	21	0	0
The Earl of Dartmouth ...	150	0	0	Purney Sillitoe, Esq. ...	21	0	0
The Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of the County ...	100	0	0	George Salt, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Lord Ward	100	0	0	J. H. Webb, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Dowager Lady Ward ...	100	0	0	William Salt, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Lord Wrottesley	100	0	0	Mr. Wilkes	21	0	0
Samuel Addison, Esq... ..	100	0	0	Philip Williams, Esq... ..	21	0	0
John Davenport, Esq... ..	100	0	0	The Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Lichfield ...	20	0	0
Herbert Minton, Esq... ..	100	0	0	S. P. Wolferstan, Esq... ..	20	0	0
William Evans, Esq., Derby... ..	100	0	0	John Salt, Esq... ..	10	10	0
The Earl of Shrewsbury ...	50	0	0	The Rev. Joseph Salt... ..	10	0	0
The Lord Bishop of Lichfield ...	50	0	0	The Hon. E. R. Littleton, M.P. ...	10	0	0
Viscount Lewisham, M.P. ...	50	0	0	William Johnson, Esq... ..	10	0	0
Miss Hinckes	50	0	0	Richard Greene, Esq... ..	10	0	0
Mrs. Wood	50	0	0	Jos. Bourne, Esq. ...	10	0	0
J. W. Russell, Esq.	50	0	0	Jos. Bennett, Esq. ...	10	0	0
J. O. Oldham, Esq.	50	0	0	The Rev. H. A. Cartwright ...	10	0	0
James Loxdale, Esq.	50	0	0	Cornelius Cartwright, Esq. ...	10	0	0
William Davenport, Esq. ...	50	0	0	Joseph Guest, Esq. ...	10	0	0
John Cruso, Esq.	50	0	0	W. Bennett, Esq. ...	10	0	0
T. H. Parker, Esq.	50	0	0	R. Fisher, Esq... ..	10	0	0
W. Harwood, Esq., M.D. ...	50	0	1	George Robinson, Esq... ..	10	0	0
Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart... ..	36	15	0	Samuel Swynfen, Esq... ..	10	0	0
Thomas Twemlow, Esq. ...	31	10	0	R. B. Levett, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Thomas Salt, Esq.	31	10	0	I. B. H. Bennett, Esq... ..	10	0	0
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