

Report of the Committee of Visitors, and first annual report of the medical superintendent of the asylum for the insane poor of the County of Wilts / Wiltshire County Lunatic Asylum.

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Wiltshire County Asylum.

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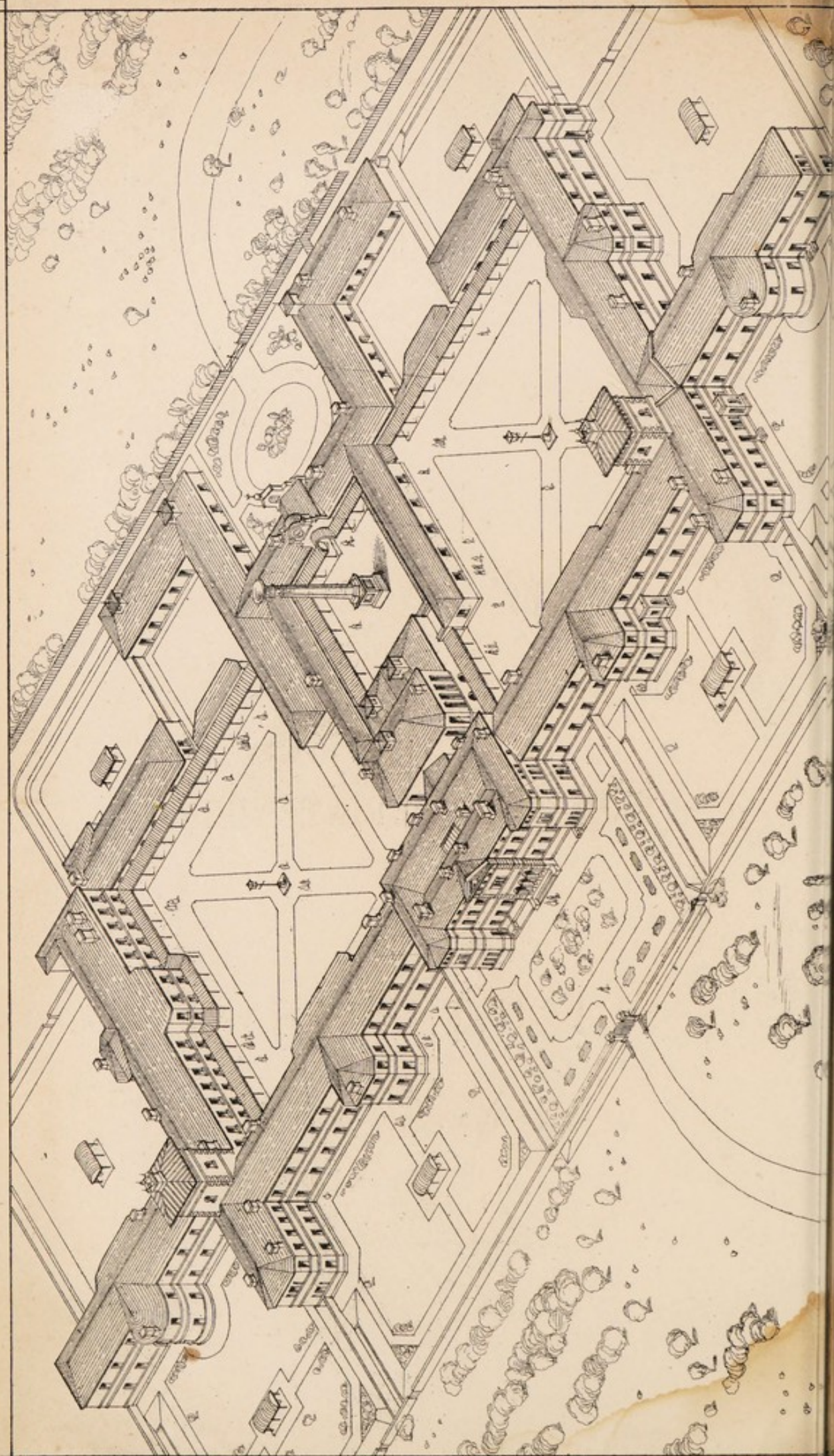
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REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

AND

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

OF THE

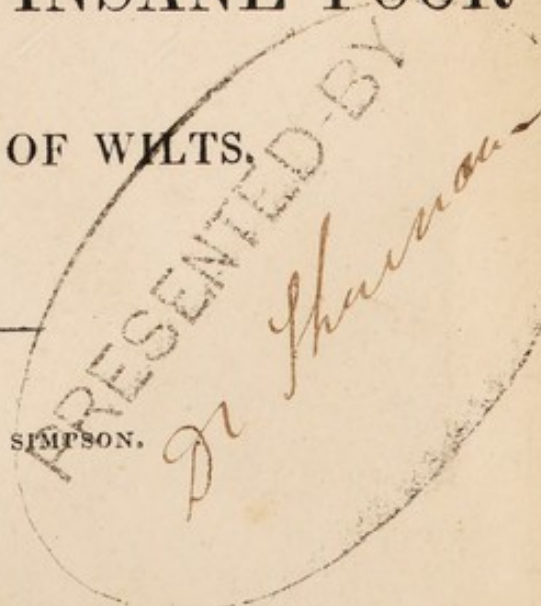
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE POOR

OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

DEVIZES :

PRINTED BY GEORGE SIMPSON.

1852.



REPORT

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT


MEDICAL TREATMENT

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

OF THE COUNTY OF MICHIGAN

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COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

Appointed at the Hilary Sessions, 1852.

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THOMAS SMITH, Esq.

THOMAS HENRY SUTTON SOTHERON, Esq. M.P.

JOHN SWAYNE, *Wilton,*

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

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SIR JOHN WITHER AWDRY, Knt.

HENRY MATHEW CLARKE, Esq.

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MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

TREASURER.

A. MEEK, Esq.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. B. C. DOWDING, M.A.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

R. F. FOOTE, M.D.

CLERK AND STEWARD.

MR. A. P. HOLLAND.

MATRON.

MISS ROSEDON.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

Presented at the Hilary Sessions, 1852.

We have to report that the Asylum having been opened for the reception of Patients on the 19th of September, there have been admitted 73 Males and 94 Females, making a total of 167; and that orders have been signed for the reception of 46 more; which will complete the whole number of Pauper Patients in the several Private Asylums, belonging to the different Unions throughout the County.

Having thus admitted the Patients whose case was most urgent, we are in a condition to receive Patients from Work-houses, and others who may, from time to time, become insane. We have had notice of several, and we take this opportunity of impressing on all who have charge of the poor, that it is most desirable no time should be lost in sending any person to the County Asylum who may be at-

tacked with symptoms of lunacy, because the prospect of permanent recovery is much facilitated, when the cases brought in are recent.

Having been required by the Act to fix a sum for the payment of each patient, we have named Ten Shillings per week, being the amount at present paid to private Asylums; and Fourteen Shillings per week for Private and Out-County Patients; but so soon as our experience shall enable us to say what the cost actually is, we shall fix that sum; and we hope, from the example of other counties, to be enabled to put it at a lower amount.

We beg to express to the Court our sense of the ready aid and co-operation, in all matters connected with the removal of patients, which the Medical Superintendent has met with from the proprietors of the various private asylums from whom patients have been received.

The Buildings are now finished, and the Architect has concluded the works in his department. We are proceeding in the final settlement of the accounts, in which, as well as in all the matters placed under Mr. Wyatt's management, we have great reason to express our acknowledgments to that gentleman.

We have now to apply to the Court to sanction a further loan of £9000.

The total amount of bills unpaid, including Architect's Commission, the Salary of the Clerk of the Works, fittings, furniture, farm, gas, warming apparatus, and many items,

which were not included in the original estimates,—in particular additional accommodation for fifty patients, beyond the number originally contemplated,—will be entirely provided for, after payment of this sum of £9000, with the exception of a sum to cover final expenses, which we estimate at about one thousand pounds.

We shall be able to lay before the Court an exact statement of the sums received and expended in detail, after closing these accounts, which we expect to do before Easter.

The management of the farm is conducted by a bailiff: hitherto his works have consisted chiefly in levelling ground; many of the patients are thus employed, and it is the object of the Medical Superintendent to employ, in digging and other field labour, as many as are in any way fit for it. We hope to be in a condition, in the next Annual Report, to give a satisfactory account of this part of the curative system, both in respect of the improvement of the patients, and the pecuniary returns of the produce of the land.

We have been engaged in drawing up a code of Rules for the Officers of the Establishment. It is important that these should be maturely considered, and we have therefore determined once more to revise them before they are brought into use. *

Dr. Thurnam has thought himself justified in recommending two patients to be discharged as cured; ten others are

* The Rules have, since this Report was presented, been finally adopted, and have received the approval of the Secretary of State. They are printed as a Supplement to the Report.

so far improved as to give him an expectation that they may soon be sent home.

Jan. 1st, 1852.

(Signed) E. P. BUCKLEY, Chairman.

T. H. S. SOTHERON.

R. PARRY NISBET.

F. A. S. LOCKE.

P.S.—The Asylum has been since visited by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who thus close a detailed minute :
“on the whole we have to record our satisfaction with this Establishment, which is manifestly under skilful and judicious management.”

(Signed) J. W. AWDRY.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

In this, his first Report to the Chairman and Committee of Visitors, the Medical Superintendent does not attempt more than to present a concise view of the events and experience of the comparatively brief period which has elapsed since he entered upon the duties of his office. Considering that the time during which patients have been admitted is but little more than three months, and looking also at the partially organized state of the establishment, any more complete report of its proceedings might justly be regarded as premature and out of place. Under these circumstances, the statistical tables, which will for the future be given, are omitted in this Report: it being proposed to combine such details for the three months just expired, with the statistics for the year 1852. A similar course will probably be adopted in regard to the financial accounts.

Brevity of
First Report.

Statistics &
Financial
Accounts.

The Superintendent, who had been appointed in March, 1849, and who, in the interval, had devoted much of his time and attention, in conjunction with the Architect, to the details of the buildings, entered on his office in the fourth week of May in the past year; and

Preliminary
Arrange-
ments.

for more than three months, was closely occupied in directing the internal fittings and furnishing, and in arranging the necessary preliminaries for the reception of patients.*

Visits to
Private
Asylums.

During the same period, with the sanction of the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors, he visited all the Private Asylums in Wiltshire, and that at Fairford in Gloucestershire, in which the patients chargeable to the various Unions and Parishes of the County were detained. In these visits he saw all the patients, and took notes of their respective conditions, with the view of providing for their suitable removal and for their classification on admission to the County Asylum. The Superintendent is bound to state that on these occasions every facility was afforded him by the Proprietors and Medical Officers of the several Asylums; who readily assented to his making such a selection as would prevent the transmission to the County Asylum, on its first opening, of a large number of difficult cases, which,

* The appointment of a Medical Superintendent, previous to the erection of the Asylum, was made by the Committee of Visitors, with the unanimous approval of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The object of this appointment, as stated in the minutes of the Committee, was that of securing to the architect such advice and assistance, as would enable him to complete the internal arrangements of the building in the most satisfactory manner, in accordance with the peculiar requirements of such an establishment. By this means it was believed that many alterations, such as in various asylums have had to be made at a great cost, might be prevented, and that an ultimate saving would be effected. The Committee of Visitors and the architect unite with the medical superintendent in satisfaction at the results of this arrangement. In the course of erecting the building numerous modifications, of greater or less importance, were introduced into the plan, and the internal fittings and furnishing have been so arranged as to leave little to be desired as regards their satisfactory operation.

under its circumstances, with a staff of untried attendants, might possibly have involved disastrous results.

Up to the third week in August, the Superintendent was entirely unassisted in making the needful preparations for the opening of the Asylum. At this time the Steward and Matron, who had been elected in July, entered upon their duties; and to the assistance which he has received from both these officers, and to their exertions in their respective departments, the Superintendent must refer in terms of high commendation.

Steward &
Matron.

The task of selecting the attendants and domestic servants being confided to the Superintendent, by the Committee of Visitors, the filling up this important part of the staff of the establishment necessarily occupied much of his attention. The list of applicants, in reply to the public advertisements, was not a numerous one, and of these the majority proved, on investigation, quite disqualified; so that it was a matter of great difficulty to secure an adequate number for supplying those situations which must necessarily be filled before the Asylum could be opened. Of the earlier appointments, some proved unsatisfactory, and it was found necessary to discharge a few both of the domestics and attendants: one or two others left their situations at their own desire. Since the opening of the Asylum, the number of applicants for employment as attendants, has much increased; and no serious difficulty has latterly been found in filling up these situations as quickly as required by the increasing number of patients. Some of the at-

Attendants
and
Servants.

tendants have had more or less experience elsewhere in the care of the insane; a few of them in asylums of deservedly high character. A large proportion, however, have had to be entirely trained afresh in their duties. At the present time, the Superintendent is glad to be able to speak in generally favourable terms of the servants and attendants; and he feels confidence that, upon longer experience and by attention to the instructions of their superior officers, they will become more and more qualified for the discharge of the duties of their very responsible situations.

Opening of
Asylum.

On the 19th of September the Asylum was opened by the admission of 18 female patients, who were transferred from one of the private asylums. During the following five weeks, female patients continued to be taken in, and by the end of October, 41 patients had been received into the establishment. The division of the building appropriated to male patients was not completed for some time after that for the women, and it was not until the 28th of October, that male patients could be admitted. Since this date, patients of both sexes have been received, in numbers varying from seven to twenty-two at one time, as speedily as the necessary arrangements could be made. The total number of patients admitted up to the 31st of December is 167: viz. 73 males, and 94 females. Of the whole number admitted ten only have been new cases, received under the authority of fresh orders and medical certificates. The average number in the house since it was opened has been 77.4; or 27.13 males, and 50.27 females.

Numbers
admitted.

TABLE: SHEWING THE ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS FROM THE
OPENING OF THE ASYLUM, SEPT. 19TH, TO THE END OF
THE YEAR 1851:—

	Males	Females	Total
Admitted	73	94	167
Died	2	.	2
	—	—	—
Remaining in the } Asylum Dec. 31, } 1851	71	94	165
	—	—	—
Average numbers } resident during } the 15 weeks...	27.13	50.27	77.4

There still remain in the private asylums between forty and fifty patients, chargeable to the Unions of the County, the orders for whose removal have been signed by three Visiting Justices, and whose admission will probably take place in the course of the next fortnight. When all these cases shall have been received, there will still be accommodation in the Asylum for from seventy to eighty additional patients. It must however be borne in mind that, according to the annual return made to the Clerk of the Peace for the County, on the 1st Jan., 1851, the number of "Insane persons, Lunatics, and Idiots," chargeable to the different Unions, amounted to about 400 (399); of whom 221 were reported to be in Private Asylums, 77 in Union or Parish-Workhouses, and 101 boarded with their friends or others, (see Table No. 1). It is hardly probable that more than a very moderate proportion of the two latter classes will ever require to be provided for in the County Asylum; but that such accommodation will, to some extent, be needed, there can be no doubt. It is also probable that, with the

Patients not
yet removed.

facilities the Asylum will afford for the proper treatment and care of insane paupers, their removal in the early stage of the disorder will often be more prompt than formerly, when the only resource was the private asylum, where they must cope disadvantageously with the private and more remunerative cases. It may also be mentioned that there are still, in two private asylums, the pauper patients, about fifteen in number, belonging to the city and boroughs of Salisbury and Devizes, which, not having contributed to the erection of the Asylum, are at present excluded from participating in its benefits. It is however not unlikely that, as in other counties, an agreement will sooner or later be made with the Committee of Visitors, by which these patients may be admitted on the payment of an increased weekly charge.

Size of Asylum and Surplus Accommodation.

From what has now been stated, it will be allowed that, in the erection of an Asylum for the accommodation of from 280 to 300 patients, the Committee of Visitors have not overrated the ultimate wants of the County. On the other hand it is probable that, during the first year or two, at least, there will be space in the Asylum, which it may be for the interest of the establishment and the County otherwise to appropriate.

Admission of Patients from other Counties.

It must be for the Committee of Visitors to decide whether, under all the circumstances of the case, it will be expedient to admit patients from counties not provided with sufficient, if any, asylum accommodation, and as is sanctioned by the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 126, s. 70. One application for the admission of such cases has been received from Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan;

and it is probable that various Boards of Guardians in other counties would gladly avail themselves of the surplus accommodation afforded by this Asylum. It must be stated that there are great objections to the admission of patients from the Principality, even were it practicable to procure persons speaking the Welsh language, properly qualified to act as their immediate attendants.

The Superintendent must briefly express the gratification he experiences in reporting the material improvement, in the bodily condition as well as in the personal habits and conduct, of a large proportion of the patients admitted into the Asylum. The reaction of this amendment on the mental condition has been most obvious, particularly in the case of many of the female patients. Habits of order, regularity, and propriety have to a great extent been established even in the most confirmed idiotic and demented patients, and further improvement in all these respects may be confidently anticipated.

General improvement
in the Patients.

The employment of the patients is an object of primary consideration. A large proportion of the men are engaged in agricultural pursuits, under the care of an out-door attendant. It is intended still further to encourage this healthy and in every way beneficial occupation, as most in accordance with the previous habits of the majority of the patients. Some efforts have also been made to employ the male patients in other ways. A tailor, and a shoemaker-attendant have both been engaged ; and it is hoped very shortly

Employment

to have the workshops for tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters, brought into use. Under the active and judicious superintendence of the matron, an increasing majority of the female patients are occupied in the domestic labours of the kitchen, laundry, and wards, and in needlework. The greater part of the bed and house linen, and much of the clothing has been, and is in process of being made by the patients, with the assistance of a single seamstress. The following is a list of the articles thus made, compiled from the matron's return :—

Sheets	720	Bags for Clothes.....	4
Bolster-cases	16	Shirts	48
Pillow-cases	401	Shifts	76
Bed-cases	105	Bed-gowns.....	18
Table-cloths	49	Night-caps.....	67
Drawer-covers	16	Stays	8
Towels	87	Handkerchiefs for Men..	60
Roller-towels	180	„ for Women	78
Dusters, Glass Cloths, &c.		Gowns.....	21
for the Kitchen, Laundry, &c.	188	Aprons	207
Muslin Blinds	40	Flannel socks	2

Anticipated
reduction
of weekly
charge.

Though the Superintendent is not sanguine as to making the labour of the insane to any considerable extent remunerative, and regards it rather as an instrument of treatment, he still hopes that the patients may be made in some degree to contribute to their own maintenance ; and that, by the combination of a discriminating economy in the different departments of the Asylum, the weekly charge for the inmates may be gradually diminished.

Religious
Services :
—Chaplain.

The chapel was opened for Divine service on the Sunday after the first admission of patients ; and since

that time they have regularly attended daily morning prayers and two services on the Sunday, in the afternoon of which day a sermon is preached by the Chaplain. The proportion of patients attending chapel has generally amounted to eighty per cent., or four-fifths of the whole number. The effect of this regular attendance on Divine worship appears to be highly beneficial. A reference must not be omitted to the kind interest which the chaplain has evinced in the welfare of the patients, and the attention which he has paid to such of them as the Superintendent has recommended to his especial notice.

Steps have been taken to provide suitable reading and other recreations ; but hitherto it has not been practicable to give this subject as much attention as will be desirable.

Recreations,
&c. &c.

On Christmas Day, the patients enjoyed the addition of plum pudding to the usual roast beef dinner of the day. On New Year's Day, a large majority of both sexes were assembled for an evening entertainment in one of the principal wards, which was decorated with evergreens for the occasion. Tea and buns were provided. An excellent piano having been very kindly lent, vocal and instrumental music, in which several of the patients took part, formed the principal amusement. The evening passed off pleasantly, and the patients seemed generally to appreciate the effort made to gratify them. In some instances the effect proved positively beneficial, and promotive of self-control and mental improvement.

State of
Health :
—Deaths.

The general health of the patients has been good ; but within the last week, two deaths have occurred. One of these, a man 58 years of age, who laboured under a slight form of general paralysis, gradually sunk from the effects of diarrhoea and sloughing sores on the back. The other, an idiotic and epileptic patient, aged 32, of very feeble powers, was carried off rather rapidly, by latent inflammation of the lungs. The mean mortality during the short period of the Asylum's operation, is at the annual rate of nearly nine, (8.95) per cent. on the average population.

Medical
Assistant.

This report would be incomplete without the recognition, by the Medical Superintendent, of the aid which he has received, in the care of the patients and in various other respects, from his assistant, Dr. R. F. Foote.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Superintendent must acknowledge the kind confidence and support afforded him by the Committee of Visitors ; and he would express the hope that in any succeeding Report which he is called upon to make, he may be able to speak with increased confidence of additional labours accomplished, and further advances made towards the successful organization of the Asylum.

(Signed,)

JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

“There are 198 patients in this Asylum, of whom 94 are males and 104 females. Twenty-five patients are registered as being under medical treatment, and one as having been recently secluded for a short period of time. No patient was secluded at the time of our visit.

“We have to-day seen all the patients, and have inspected all the wards appropriated to their use. The patients were generally tranquil, at the time of our visit, and the wards throughout were remarkably clean, well ventilated, and in good order. The bedding was clean and sufficient, and the patients neatly and warmly clad.

“We learn that the patients are placed under the care of eight male and eight female attendants, the male patients being distributed through five, and the females through six wards, all which are spacious, lofty, and unusually cheerful.

“The patients are washed and combed every day before breakfast, and are bathed once a week.

“About 57 males and 45 females are employed in various ways : 20 men in agricultural labour, 4 as shoemakers, and 3 as tailors ; the women chiefly in needle and household work.

“The Church service (with a sermon) is read every Sunday, and prayers twice a day. About three-fourths of the patients attend.

“Books, dominoes, draughts, and skittles are provided for the patients’ amusement. Some of them are instructed in singing, and attempts are about to be made to teach reading and writing to others of the patients.

“The airing grounds about the Asylum are in a state of improvement, and are at present levelled and in sufficient forwardness to enable the patients to take exercise therein.

“Upon the whole, we have to record our satisfaction with this Establishment, which is manifestly under skilful and judicious management.”

(Signed) B. W. PROCTER, } *Commissioners*
T. TURNER, } *in Lunacy.*

WILTS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
APRIL 12TH, 1852.

TABLE 1: SHEWING THE NUMBER OF "INSANE PERSONS, LUNATICS, AND IDIOTS," IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS, CHARGEABLE TO THE SEVERAL UNIONS ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1851.*

UNIONS.	In Licensed Private Asylums		In Union or Parish Workhouses		In Lodgings or with their Friends.		Totals.	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Alderbury	13	15	.	.	4	5	17	20
Amesbury	3	3	3	1	1	3	7	7
Andover†	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
Bradford†	4	7	2	3	2	1	8	11
Calne	2	4	7	4	2	2	11	10
Chippenham	10	10	1	4	4	3	15	17
Cirencester†	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cricklade & Wootton } Bassett }	3	3	2	3	2	4	7	10
Devizes	5	13	2	3	2	1	9	17
Farringdon† . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fordingbridge† . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Highworth & Swindon	12	6	2	4	2	1	16	11
Hungerford†	3	8	.	1	1	1	4	10
Malmsbury	2	3	2	1	3	3	7	7
Marlborough	7	7	1	1	2	1	10	9
Melksham	8	18	.	5	8	4	16	27
Meret	1	3	4	2	1	3	6	8
New Forest† . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pewsey	3	3	1	3	.	1	4	7
Romsey† . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Stockbridge† . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tetbury† . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tisbury†	5	4	.	.	4	4	9	8
Warminster	7	9	1	1	8	9	16	19
Westbury and Whor- } wellsdown }	6	5	1	1	3	3	10	9
Wilton	1	3	5	4	1	1	7	8
	97	124	35	42	59	51	182	217
Totals	221		77		101		399	

* Extracted from the returns, of the Clerks of the Unions, to the Clerk of the Peace of the County.

† The Unions marked thus † are only partly in the county of Wilts.

TABLE 2: SHEWING THE NUMBER OF "INSANE PERSONS, LUNATICS, AND IDIOTS," IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS, CHARGEABLE TO THE SEVERAL UNIONS ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1852.*

UNIONS..	In Wilts County Asylum.		In Private & other County Asylums		In Union or Parish Workhouses		In Lodgings or with their Friends		Totals.	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
Alderbury . . .	11	12	2	.	.	3	4	6	17	21
Amesbury . . .	2	3	1	1	2	1	.	2	5	7
Andover† . . .	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	2
Bradford† . . .	6	7	.	.	1	4	3	1	10	12
Calne	1	3	1	1	6	5	2	2	10	11
Chippenham . .	7	7	3	4	2	4	2	2	14	17
Cirencester† . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett }	1	3	4	.	2	3	2	2	9	8
Devizes† . . .	6	8	1†	3†	2	1	2	3	11	15
Farringdon† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fordingbridge† .	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1
Highworth and Swindon }	4	2	6	4	2	4	2	2	14	12
Hungerford† . .	1	2	1	5	.	1	.	1	2	9
Malmsbury . . .	4	4	.	.	1	2	3	3	8	9
Marlborough . .	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	8	6
Melksham . . .	5	16	.	.	.	6	11	3	16	25
Meret†	1	1	.	1	5	2	.	1	6	5
New Forest† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pewsey	6	1	3	1	1	3	2	.	12	5
Romsey† . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stockbridge† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salisbury, (City)¶	.	.	9	6	.	2	1	.	10	8
Tetbury† . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tisbury†	3	4	.	2	.	.	1	3	4	9
Warminster . . .	4	6	.	.	1	2	7	9	12	17
Westbury and Whorwellsdown }	5	8	.	.	1	.	2	2	8	10
Wilton	1	4	.	.	5	4	1	1	7	9
Patients chargeable to the county . }	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	71	94	35	32	34	50	47	44	187	220
Totals . . .	165		67		84		91		407	

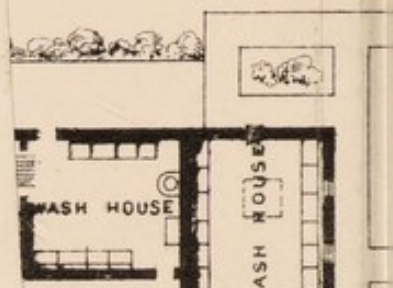
* Extracted from the returns, of the Clerks of the Unions, to the Clerk of the Peace for the County.

† The Unions marked thus † are only partly in the county of Wilts.

‡ These four patients are chargeable to the Borough of Devizes.

¶ In Table 1 for 1851, the numbers for the Salisbury parishes are not given; there being no return for that year.

WILT'S



DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The plans and isometric view of the Asylum, which are appended to this report, have been lithographed from drawings kindly supplied by the Architect, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, (of the late firm of Wyatt and Brandon). Mr. Wyatt has added to the value and interest of these plans by furnishing the statements from which the following description has been principally drawn up.

SITUATION.—The Asylum is situated within one mile of the Town Hall at Devizes, probably as central and convenient a spot as could be found in the county, especially when the projected lines of railway are all carried out. The situation of the Asylum is considerably elevated above the level of the adjacent valley of the Avon; though rather less so than the town of Devizes itself. To the west and south, the land under occupation is bounded by a thickly-wooded ravine or dingle, at the bottom of which is a running brook, which is fed by numerous springs of good water. On this side of the estate it is intended to erect a boundary wall of stone, seven and a half feet in height on the inside. This wall will have a length of upwards of twelve hundred yards. The situation, considering its elevation, is a well sheltered one, and on the north-east and east, the hill of Etchilhampton, which rises at a distance of about a mile, affords considerable protection from the cold winds which blow from these quarters.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER.—The site of the Asylum is on the Upper Greensand, within two miles of the foot of the southern escarpment of the Chalk Downs of North Wilts, and, at one point, touches closely on the Gault. This stratum affords a firm and dry foundation, and from its permeability is admirably adapted for drainage.

QUANTITY OF LAND.—The quantity of land purchased for the Asylum consists of nearly 65 acres, of which 45 are in actual occupation : the remaining $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres do not fall into the possession of the county until the death of a leasehold tenant, aged 69. Of the 45 acres now occupied—

	A.	R.	P.
The actual Buildings occupy an area of	1	2	5*
The Airing-grounds, Superintendent's Garden, Kitchen, Laundry, and Work-courts, Drying-ground, and Central areas, &c.	4	1	26
The remainder, (exclusive of roads,) is used for Spade Husbandry, Grass, and Kitchen-Garden ; —the exact ultimate appropriation not yet being decided	39	1	28
Total	45	1	19

APPROACH.—The Asylum is approached by an entrance-gateway and lodge, placed at the extreme boundary of the whole property, nearest Devizes. The drive skirts the western boundary of the property, and is about 500 yards in length. The lodge is occupied by the farm bailiff.

STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.—The Architect has felt that in a building appropriated to the purpose of a Lunatic Asylum for paupers, it would be as inconsistent as unfair to the rate-payers, to adopt a character of architecture involving the necessity of ornament or excessive expenditure. The Italian style has therefore been selected, as the simplest, the lightest, and most cheerful—that which probably gives the greatest effect at the least cost, and which was best adapted to the building materials available in this locality.

MATERIALS.—The materials used in this work have been brick and stone, the whole of the building being faced with an Oolite, from the Murhill Down quarries of the “ Bath stone ” district. The Asylum is built on the system of fire-proof construction, known as Fox and Barrett’s patent, consisting of iron joists and concrete.

GENERAL PLAN.—The actual arrangement of the building will be clearly understood by reference to the accompanying plans. It will be sufficient to state generally that

* This includes the buildings at the Farm-yard, Gas-works, Entrance-lodge, and the Mortuary Chapel.

the building has on its main front a south-eastern aspect; thus giving to the eight principal corridors and day rooms (Nos. 1 and 2 on each floor), the infirmaries, and airing grounds, the warmest and most cheerful aspect. The centre portion of the main building is divided by the entrance-hall into two nearly equal parts. That to the west contains the Committee-room, visiting and waiting rooms, with apartments for the Matron and Medical Assistant; whilst that to the east consists of the house of the Medical Superintendent, having a separate entrance from the garden. Behind and to the N. W. of the principal centre building, are placed the kitchen and other domestic offices, apartments for the Steward, rooms for the porter and engineer, store-rooms, steam-engine, &c.; and immediately adjoining the north entrance, are two reception rooms for male and female patients; from whence, by means of the covered ways, there is separate access to every ward in the Asylum. Over the gateway of this entrance are a clock, a bell-turret, and a vane. The covered ways are formed of cast-iron columns and bearers, with a roof of slate. They are carried round the whole of the two large central areas, and have a length of 750 feet on each side: their utility in preventing a constant traffic through the wards can hardly be overrated. Branching from the centre building (to the S.W. for females, and to the N.E. for males) are the several wards of the Asylum, eight on each side, including the infirmaries.

APPROPRIATION OF THE WARDS.—The wards are thus appropriated on each side :—

	Wards.	No. of Beds.
No. 1.—Tranquil and Convalescent	2	52
No. 2.—Less orderly, (including many of the Paralytic and Epileptic)	2	32
No. 3.—Disorderly	2	36
No. 4.—Refractory	1	8
No. 5.—Sick (Infirmaries)	1	15*
	—	—
Male	8	143
Female	8	143
	—	—
Total	16	286

Four of these wards, (No. 1, 2, 3, 4), are on the ground floor. The infirmaries occupy parts of both floors. The other three

* Of this number eight, occupying a dormitory communicating both with the Infirmary and with Ward No. 1, on the first floor, may, according to circumstances, be classed either with the sick, or the orderly and convalescent, patients.

wards are on the first floor. The arrangement and appropriation of these latter are almost precisely the same as the corresponding wards on the ground floor, distinguished by the same numbers (1, 2, 3). By means of these wards every desirable classification of the patients may be fully carried out.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE WARDS.—Each ward has its day-room, dormitories, and corridor for exercise. The corridors are twelve feet in width, with the exception of ward No. 4, which is only ten feet ; and have a length, respectively, of 177 feet (Ward No. 1)—110 feet (No. 2)—133 feet (No. 3), and 63 feet (No. 4). The height of all these corridors and the various rooms connected with them is eleven feet. The day-rooms in the wards No. 1, are enclosed with partitions having glazed doors and windows: in the remaining wards they are in the form of large lateral recesses, or *cul de sacs*, communicating with the centre of each corridor. These day-rooms are twenty-two feet in length, and vary from ten to seventeen feet in width. In the wards, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in addition to single sleeping rooms, are one or more associated dormitories. The number and arrangement of these dormitories may be seen on the plan. Of the 286 beds for patients which the Asylum contains, 178, or sixty-two per cent., are arranged in dormitories, the remainder in single bedded rooms, (numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 on the plan).—The dormitories contain from eight to eleven beds each. The single sleeping rooms are nine feet in length by six and a half in width: the few having fire-places are seven and a half in width. The cubic capacity of the former being about 683, that of the latter 782 feet. The superficial area of the several dormitories will be seen on the plan. The cubic capacity, for each inmate, of those for eight beds (Ward No. 1), is 528 feet ; of those for ten beds (No. 3), 493 feet ; and of those for eleven beds (No. 2), 480 feet. Each ward has its attendants' room (A), (and in four wards there are two attendants' rooms to each), a bath-room and lavatory (B), a scullery (S), and two self-acting water-closets (C). Store-rooms are provided in connection with several of the wards. The baths are formed of white tiles. The wash-hand basins are of one piece of white pottery, supplied by Messrs. Wedgewood, of Etruria ; each basin having its supply and waste plug. Hot water is laid on to each lavatory. All the sleeping-rooms in the wards No. 4, and several of those in the wards No. 2 and 3, and in the Infirmary, are provided with window shutters.

There is a padded room fitted up, in each of the wards No. 3 and 4.

AIRING COURTS.—There are eight airing courts, four for each sex, which are open, spacious, and cheerful ; the patients from each ward having access to their own court without passing through any other ward. They are laid out with gravel walks and turf slopes, and each court has a neat and commodious covered seat fitted up in the centre. It is intended to plant shrubs in some of them.

WINDOWS.—The sashes, throughout the wards, are made of cast-iron, of the ordinary domestic shape, and size. The panes measure 13 by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, except in the single sleeping rooms and the dormitories on the first floor, in which they are of smaller size, and measure only $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They are all hung with wire line, half opening from the top, and half from the bottom. The extent to which they open, (and which is limited to a space of five inches and a half,) is regulated by blocks screwed to the window-frames.

FLOORING : PROVISIONS AGAINST FIRE.—The floors of all the corridors, day-rooms, dormitories, and single sleeping rooms, are formed of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch yellow deal battens. Slate sills are introduced in the doorways, so as to cut off communication in case of the floor of any one room taking fire. In addition to the fire-proof construction of the building, a fire-plug is so arranged, in connection with the cisterns in the ventilating towers, as to be made available upon any point of the gallery or dormitory where fire might originate.

WARMING AND VENTILATION.—The warming and ventilating of the building has been executed by Mr. H. C. Price, of Derby-street, Westminster, who has been similarly employed at the Oxford, Leicester, Bucks, Lincoln, and Colney Hatch Asylums, and whose experience gives every guarantee of success. By means of two heating apparatuses, an average temperature, of at least 55 degrees, can be preserved, through the most severe weather. The external air being admitted in large quantities, passes over a series of plates and pipes filled with boiling water, and from the hot-air chamber passes into large flues running the whole length of the corridors. To equalize the temperature of the air in these flues, a coil of pipe is

introduced, through which hot water is in constant circulation. The separate sleeping rooms, dormitories, and bath-rooms, are warmed by distinct flues branching from the main ones above described. In addition to this artificial warmth, open fire-places are introduced in all the day-rooms, bath-rooms, and attendants' rooms, and into a limited number of the separate sleeping rooms. The vitiated air is drawn off by flues placed near the level of the ceiling, thence conducted into main horizontal foul air flues, from whence it is drawn into the ventilating towers, shewn in the perspective view. In these towers, are also placed (in connection with the hot water supply throughout the building) coils heated by hot water, for the purpose of rarifying the foul air, and so increasing the ventilating power.

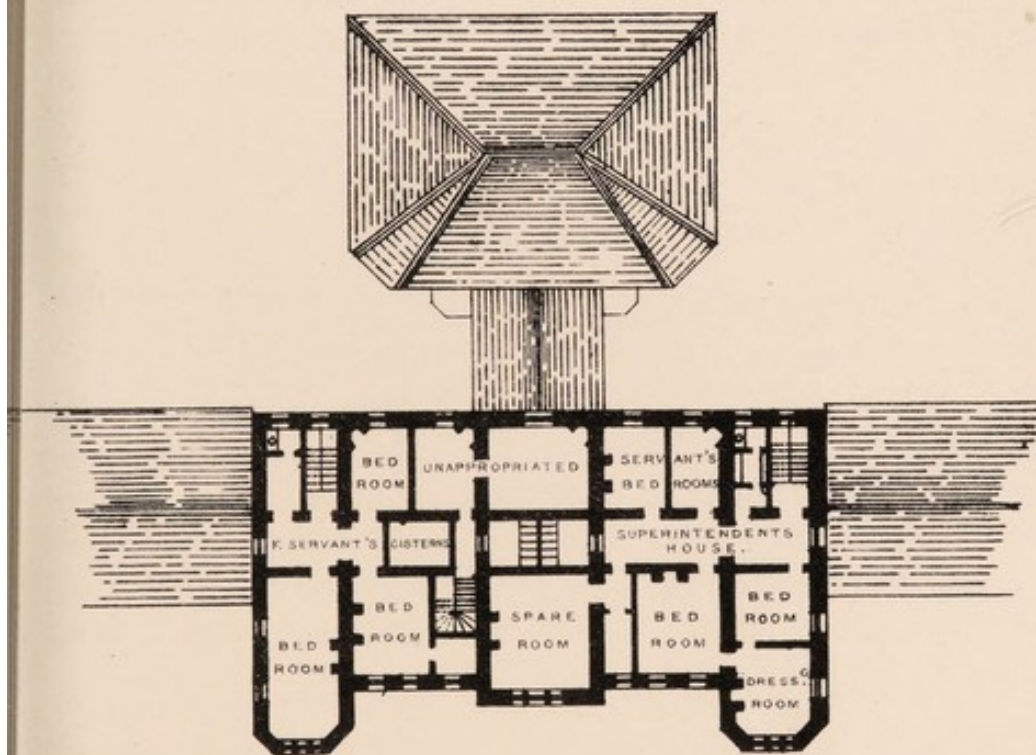
CHAPEL.—The Chapel is situated on the first floor of the central building, having separate approaches for males and females. It affords accommodation for about 250 patients, exclusive of their attendants. It is warmed by steam pipes, and lighted with gas.

WORKSHOPS.—Workshops are provided, to the east of the north front, for carpenters, blacksmiths, plumbers and glaziers, and for tailors and shoemakers; and likewise for picking coir and oakum, and weaving, should it be found desirable to introduce these last named occupations.

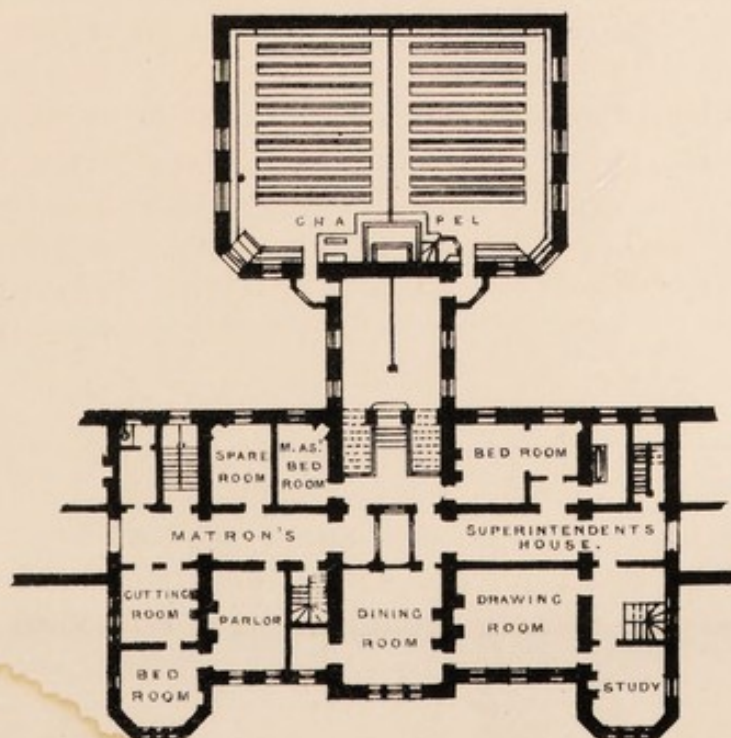
KITCHEN.—The kitchen is ventilated by a lantern in the roof, and is placed in the centre of the building, communicating with the bread store, (and through that with the bakehouse,) the dairy, larder, pantry, scullery, servants' hall, and the serving-room, in which the patients' meals are delivered to the several attendants over a counter, and from thence distributed to the various wards. The cooking apparatus consists of six steamers, a hot dresser, &c., and was supplied and arranged by Mr. Wm. Jeakes, of London. Beneath the kitchen and central building is a basement floor, which affords extensive cellarage for beer, butcher's meat, potatoes, &c.

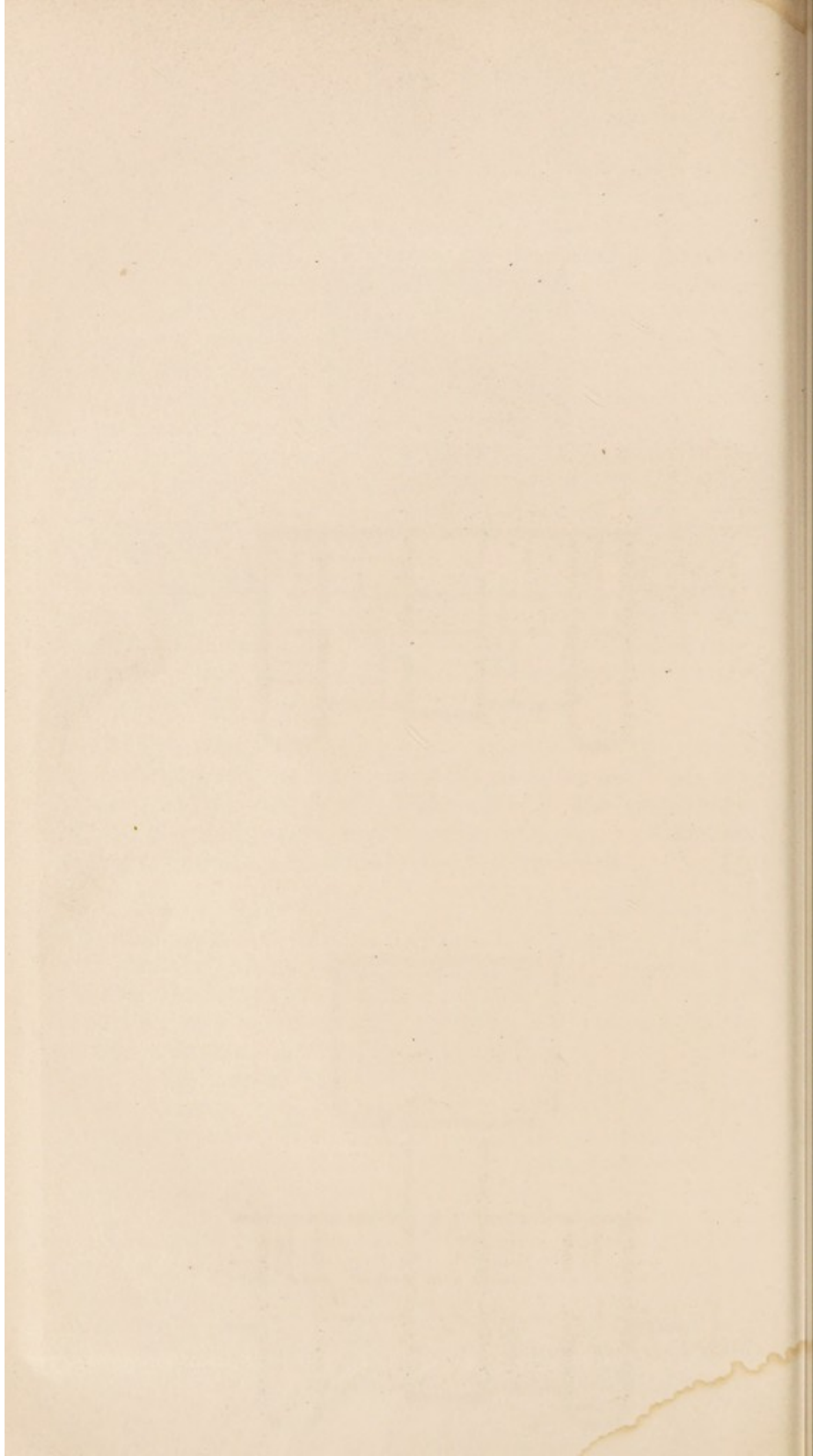
LAUNDRY.—The laundry department occupies the low range of building to the west of the north entrance. This has also been fitted up by Mr. Jeakes, and comprises two drying closets with 14 horses, three coppers or boilers supplied with steam, &c., and two rinsing troughs. Hot and cold water are laid on to 21 washing troughs. A rain water tank, which

WILTS COUNTY ASYLUM.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.





receives upwards of half of the rain water falling on the roofs, and holds 5,760 gallons, is placed in the Laundry-Court. The waste steam-pipes discharge into this tank; and the supply of soft water has hitherto been found quite sufficient for the purposes of washing, for an establishment now consisting of about 235 persons.

STEAM ENGINE.—A small, direct-action, non-condensing steam-engine, of five horse power, is placed immediately adjoining to the two steam boilers, which serve the laundry, cooking apparatus, scullery, and the pipes for warming the Chapel. The engine is at present merely employed in pumping water from the well and forcing it into three large cisterns; one situated in each of the ventilating towers, and the other in the central building. Arrangements have been made for its hereafter being employed to grind corn and turn the wringing machine in the laundry. Connected with this engine, is a chimney-shaft sixty feet high, which is placed in the centre of the kitchen court.

WELL AND WATER SUPPLY.—The well is sixty feet deep, and four feet in diameter, and affords an abundant supply of water, of excellent quality. Levels are connected with this well, so as to afford a reserve supply of 15,000 gallons; the three cisterns containing upwards of 10,000 gallons, and the average consumption of water being at present, about 21 gallons to each inmate, in 24 hours. An analysis of the water has been made, by Professor E. Ronalds P.D., which gives the following result: one gallon imperial, or 70,000 grains of the water, containing

	Grains.
Solid matter, as found by direct experiment.....	26.885
Organic matter.....	1.528
Sulphate of Soda.....	3.428
Sulphate of Lime.....	1.137
Carbonate of Lime.....	17.567
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	0.620
Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron, with traces of earthy Phosphates.....	0.805
Silica.....	1.627
	<hr/>
	26.702
Loss.....	0.183=26.885

The degree of hardness, indicated by the soap test, was 19.47 degrees. The specific gravity of the water was 1000.262,—pure

water being 1000. The water, exposed in a leaden vessel for five days, exerted no solvent action on the lead.

GAS WORKS.—The gas works are placed at some little distance from the Asylum, in a retired spot, to the north-west, where they are little seen. They consist of a retort-house (having three cast-iron retorts), coal-house, and purifying house. There is a waste vessel and tar cistern. The gas-holder contains about 2000 cubic feet of gas; the works being furnished with a governor valve for regulating the pressure of gas to the Asylum. The gas is laid on to the building by a three-inch main, and from the centre court branches right and left for the supply of the lights throughout the building, of which there are already provided 290. The lights are all kept under the control of the attendants, who are provided with keys, by which alone the gas can be turned on and off, and the extent of the flame regulated. These works and fittings have been executed by Messrs. Cockey of Frome.

DRAINS.—Glazed stone ware drain pipes of various diameters have been used for the drainage, the drains of the wings meeting at a central point, opposite the south front. From this spot, an egg-shaped brick sewer, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, with a fall equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in the yard, is carried a distance of 140 yards, and terminates in a solid manure tank, from which an overflow drain carries the liquid manure to a separate tank; these tanks being of easy access, and centrally placed for the service of the land.

FARM BUILDINGS.—These have been arranged in the most compact manner, at a convenient distance to the north-east, and consist of a farm-labourer's cottage, cow-house for ten cows, stabling for six horses, with hay, corn, and harness rooms, a root and boiling house, coach-house and cart-shed, thrashing-barn and granary, piggeries, &c., with manure tanks, coal and straw stores, &c.

CEMETERY.—A cemetery has been provided in a beautifully secluded and quiet spot, surrounded by trees, at the north west angle of the Asylum property. It occupies an area of three quarters of an acre, enclosed by a stone wall and light iron fence, and is to be provided with a small mortuary chapel, built of stone.

June 9th, 1852.

(Signed)

T. H. WYATT.
J. THURNAM.

GENERAL RULES
FOR THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE ASYLUM.

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

1.—The Committee of Visitors, for the time being, shall meet for the first time, on the third Wednesday in January, and shall then (after appointing a Chairman and a Clerk to the Visitors) appoint at least five Members of the Committee of Visitors, to be a House Committee, for the purposes after mentioned.

2.—They shall appoint two of the Committee of Visitors to be Auditors for the year, who shall examine the accounts quarterly.

3.—The Committee of Visitors shall also meet at the Asylum, on the last Wednesday in April, July, and October, and shall at every such meeting take into consideration, and determine on all contracts, rates of payment, expenditure, and all other subjects connected with the establishment.

4.—Three or more of the Committee of Visitors shall, once at least in every three months, inspect the Asylum, and see every patient therein, and perform the duties imposed on the Committee of Visitors by the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 126, and shall at each visit insert in a book, to be kept for that purpose, their opinion as to the then condition of the Asylum, and of the patients therein, and also such other statements and suggestions as they may deem expedient.

5.—Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Committee of Visitors shall be kept and entered by the Clerk

of the Visitors ; and at every quarterly meeting the proceedings of the last quarterly and of any intervening meetings shall be read.

6.—Regulations and orders for the management of the Asylum shall be taken into consideration and determined on, at the first meeting of the Committee of Visitors. Other regulations (being consistent with the rules herein laid down, and with the regulations and orders for the time being in existence,) may be made by any three of the Committee of Visitors, at any general or special meeting: to be in force until the next quarterly meeting, but no longer ; unless confirmed by such meeting.

7.—No general rule shall be altered, nor any new regulation (except such as last mentioned) be made, unless at some quarterly meeting, or at some special meeting, to be assembled for the purpose ; of which ten days notice (stating the particular object of such meeting) shall be given, and no alteration in the general rules shall take effect, until it has received the approbation of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

8.—At the first meeting in January in each year, the Committee of Visitors shall make such appointments and perform such duties as may be necessary for carrying into effect the 40th and 42nd sections of the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 126 ; and whenever a vacancy shall thereafter occur in any of the offices of Treasurer, Chaplain, Medical Superintendent, Medical Assistant, Matron, or Clerk and Steward, the Clerk of the Visitors shall forthwith convene a meeting (conformably to section 15 of the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 126) for the purpose of making an appointment and filling up the vacancy.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

1.—Two at least of the House Committee shall visit the Asylum once at least in every month, and their duties shall be as follows : viz.,

To inspect the food, and see that all contracts are performed ; also to see all the patients, and all the wards and premises appropriated to their use ; and also to inquire and

examine as to the convalescence and improvement of particular patients, and as to the treatment, health, and general condition of all.

To advance sums, not exceeding £50, to the Steward, for current expenses.

To examine the accounts, and report thereon to the Auditors.

To make entries in a book, to be kept for that purpose, of the result of their visitations.

To direct the Clerk of the Visitors to call a meeting of the Committee of Visitors (pursuant to the 15th Section of the Act) whenever necessary, in order to appoint and discharge attendants and servants; and in all cases of hiring and discharge, the Committee to take into consideration every report and recommendation of the Medical Superintendent relative thereto.

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

1.—He shall give up the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and shall not attend to or engage in any professional or other business or employment, except that of the Asylum.

2.—He shall have authority to recommend the hiring and discharge of all attendants and servants, and shall also generally have the control over the attendants and servants, and authority to suspend them, whenever he shall deem expedient.

3.—He shall make a yearly report of the number of admissions, removals, and discharges of patients during the year, and shall also make a like report as to their general condition and such other matters as may appear expedient for the purpose of showing the state and management of the Asylum.

4.—He shall be responsible for the condition of the patients, and for the management and condition of the establishment, and shall have the direction of the medical, surgical, and moral treatment of the patients, and of all general arrangements within the Asylum.

5.—Should any case of danger or difficulty arise, he shall have the power to call to his aid in consultation, one or more Physicians or Surgeons practising in the neighbourhood.

6.—He shall examine every patient on admission, and make proper entries relative thereto; and shall see every patient at least once a day, and take care that such medicines as he may deem proper, be duly administered.

7.—He shall classify the patients of both sexes; shall regulate and determine, at all times, the diet for sick and infirm patients; and shall have the power, from time to time, of examining and reporting on the quality of all provisions furnished for the use of the patients.

8.—He shall never absent himself for more than one night without the previous written consent of one of the Committee of Visitors, and then only, on condition of his providing for the proper performance of his duty during his absence, and entering the same in his journal.

9.—He shall superintend and direct the performance of the duties of the attendants and servants; and also those of the medical assistant, clerk, and matron, so far as they are not provided for by the rules.

10.—He shall report to the Committee of Visitors, and also to the House Committee at every visit, the name of every patient fit for discharge, and also every inquest, death, and escape that shall have occurred since the last preceding visit.

11.—He shall keep a journal, in which he shall make the following entries: 1st, The name of every attendant and servant whom he shall suspend, together with the date and cause of such suspension; and 2ndly, The name of every patient fit for discharge, or who shall have escaped since the last visit of the Committee, and all such other facts, observations, and suggestions as he shall deem important, relative to the condition or management of the Asylum or the patients therein. And such entries shall be read, as part of the proceedings, at the next meetings of the House Committee and Committee of Visitors respectively.

12.—In all cases of fatal or dangerous accident or other emergency he shall immediately communicate the fact in writing to the members of the House Committee.

See also under "General Management," Rules 12, 15, 16, 17, 18.

CHAPLAIN.

He shall perform Divine Service and preach one Sermon on every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday ; read Prayers at least once daily, and attend patients whom the Medical Superintendent may deem in a proper state of mind to receive benefit from such services.

MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

1.—He shall be under the controul of the Medical Superintendent and obey his directions. He shall give up the whole of his time to the duties of his office, and shall not attend to or engage in any professional or other business or employment except that of the Asylum.

2.—He shall visit each ward and see every male patient twice, and every female patient at least once daily, and more frequently if requisite ; and in his visits to the female wards, he shall be accompanied by the matron, or in her absence, by one of the principal female attendants.

3.—He shall keep a record of the cases of all the patients, describing the history, symptoms, mode of treatment, and all material circumstances connected therewith.

4.—He shall compound the medicines, and punctually attend to any remedial means prescribed for the patients. He shall examine and correct the diet lists daily, and take care that all extras for the sick are duly supplied.

5.—He shall exercise a general controul over the conduct of the attendants, and report any misconduct or neglect of duty on their part, to the Medical Superintendent.

6.—He shall exert what moral influence he can, with the patients for their benefit, and to the utmost of his power

promote their employment and recreation in the way most appropriate to their several circumstances.

7.—In the temporary absence of the Medical Superintendent he shall receive the patients, and make the proper entries, and discharge such other medical duties as may in that case devolve upon him.

8.—In his occasional absence from the Asylum, he shall conform to the directions he may receive from the Medical Superintendent, as to its duration and the period of his return.

MATRON.

1.—She shall be under the controul of the Committee of Visitors and of the Medical Superintendent. She shall obey the directions of the Medical Officers, and shall be responsible for the condition of the kitchen, laundry, drying grounds, and female wards, and shall have the controul over the female attendants and servants, under the Medical Superintendent.

2.—She shall immediately report to the Medical Superintendent every act of misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of any female attendant or servant.

3.—She shall see all the female patients and every ward appropriated to their use, at least twice a day, and shall report all illness and casualties, and whatever she knows to be improper, or contrary to order, to the Medical Superintendent, as soon as the same shall occur.

4.—She shall superintend the bedding and clothing of the patients, and shall use her best endeavours to induce the female patients to occupy themselves in needle and household work, and other fit employments.

5.—She shall devote her whole time to the duties of the Asylum, and shall make no engagements which may interfere therewith.

See also under "General Management," rule 15.

TREASURER.

1.—All monies shall be paid to the Treasurer, who shall keep the accounts, and make them up to the 31st day of

December annually, and state the balance, if any, then in his hands.

2.—He shall give security for the sum of £1200.

CLERK AND STEWARD.

1.—The Clerk shall also act as Steward, and shall perform all the duties of both those offices, under the controul of the Committee of Visitors and of the Medical Superintendent, to whom he shall immediately report whatever he knows to be improper, or contrary to order, in the economy of the house, or the conduct of the servants.

2.—He shall take care of all the books and papers (except the medical books), and of all the stores, and shall be responsible for the quantity, quality, and safe keeping of all articles supplied for the use of the establishment, which he shall in no case receive without an invoice, to be signed by himself, and filed when found correct.

3.—He shall examine and superintend the weighing and measuring of all goods and provisions furnished to the establishment, and immediately report to the Superintendent any failure in the quality or quantity thereof, and take his instructions thereon.

4.—He shall superintend the weighing and measuring out of the provisions, so as to suit the diet tables.

5.—He shall take stock once a quarter, and keep quarterly accounts of all monies received and paid, and also of all goods ordered, and payments made for the same, in such form as the Committee of Visitors shall direct.

6.—He shall distinguish the building account from the maintenance account, and the accounts of the County from those of the Unions and Parishes; and shall lay an abstract of the accounts before the Visitors at the quarterly meetings, showing the monies received and paid, and the Unions and Parishes in arrear.

7.—He shall keep all such books of account and other books as shall from time to time be ordered by the Committee

of Visitors to be kept and used in the establishment; and shall regularly, daily enter therein in such form as they shall from time to time direct, all such particulars as shall be considered necessary to shew the true state of the current accounts and the affairs of the establishment; which books shall be kept in the office of the Clerk and Steward, and be subject at all times to the inspection of any member of the Committee of Visitors and of the Medical Superintendent.

8.—He shall keep the registers of patients prescribed by the Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, sec. 44, 73, 75, 76), and shall fill up and transmit, in the manner, and at the time directed, all returns required to be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and other authorities.

9.—He shall show to the Medical Superintendent all letters he may receive relative to the Asylum, and submit to him the replies, keeping copies of the same when required. Under the direction of the Medical Superintendent, he shall answer all applications relative to the admission of patients; and when orders are given for their discharge, he shall communicate the circumstance to their friends, and to the officers of the Parish or Union to which each shall belong.

10.—He shall be especially responsible for the condition of the engine house, warming apparatus, gas works, bake-house, workshops, cellars, central areas, covered ways, kitchen court, coal and ash places, and drains, and shall take care that all necessary repairs to the building are promptly attended to, and carried out; conferring from time to time with the Medical Superintendent.

11.—He shall, at least once a week, visit all the male wards and inspect the state of the baths, water supply, and warming apparatus, and of the bedding and clothing of the male patients, and observe as to the necessity for repairs to the building or furniture. He shall pay similar weekly visits to the female wards, in which he shall be accompanied by the matron, or, in her absence, by one of the principal female attendants.

12.—When the duty is not performed by any higher officer, he shall read prayers every evening at a quarter to ten o'clock, to all the house servants and as many of the

officers and attendants as may be able to attend, unless other arrangements for the performance of this duty shall be made by the Medical Superintendent.

13.—He shall take care that all the outer doors are properly secured by ten o'clock every night.

14.—In his occasional absence from the Asylum, he shall conform to the directions which he may receive from the Medical Superintendent, as to its duration and the period of his return.

15.—He shall give security to the amount of £200, and on no account whatever receive a gratuity from tradesmen or others.

See also under "General Management," Rule 17.

BAILIFF.

1.—He shall be responsible to the House Committee for the actual management of the farm, that is, of all the land outside the walls (except the Medical Superintendent's garden), including roads, plantations, and farm-buildings.

2.—He shall have charge of the stock, farm produce, and all implements of husbandry, and shall be responsible for their being at all times in the state best calculated to secure their preservation. He shall also have the direction of any labourers who may be employed on the farm.

3.—He shall receive his orders from the House Committee or Medical Superintendent, and refer, at intervals, on any point of difficulty or question, to the Medical Superintendent, Chairman, or nearest Visitor.

4.—He shall supply the establishment with such farm produce as shall from time to time be required through the Steward, and shall keep an account of the quantity of the same, and of the value, estimated at wholesale prices. He shall also keep an account of all produce directed to be sold, and of the proceeds of the sales thereof, and of all monies received or expended by him on account of the Asylum.

5.—He shall submit his accounts every week to the Steward, by whom they shall be examined and checked, and laid before the House Committee at every meeting.

6.—Under the controul of the Medical Superintendent, he shall exercise a general care and direction of such of the patients and attendants as are employed on the farm, and shall be responsible for the safety and proper treatment of the former, so far as they are left under his charge.

7.—He shall, from time to time, report to the Medical Superintendent any circumstances which may require his knowledge or direction.

8.—He shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the entrance gate, and shall guard against the escape of patients, and the admission of improper persons to the grounds of the Asylum.

9.—No alteration of the grounds, or any thing beyond the usual cultivation, shall be undertaken without reference to the Committee.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

1.—The male and female patients shall be kept in separate wards. No male attendant, servant, or patient shall be allowed to enter the female wards, nor any female to enter the male wards, except by express direction of the Medical Superintendent.

2.—The convalescent and quiet patients shall be in general separated from those who are refractory, noisy, or dangerous, and the clean, at all times separated from the dirty patients.

3.—There shall be at least one attendant for every ward, and not less than one attendant for every twenty-five patients who are tranquil or convalescent, and not less than one attendant for every twelve patients who are dirty, violent, or refractory, or dangerous to themselves or others.

4.—During the day, the patients of both sexes shall be employed as much as practicable out of doors; the men in gardening and husbandry, the women in occupations suited to their ability; and, as a principle in treatment, endeavours shall be continually used to occupy the minds of the patients, to induce them to take exercise in the open air, and to promote cheerfulness and happiness amongst them.

5.—Workshops and tools shall be provided, and artizans and others encouraged to follow their particular callings, and to learn shoemaking, tailoring, and other common and useful trades; and needlework, straw work, and other suitable employments shall be provided for the women.

6.—An ample supply of books and cheap publications of a cheerful nature (in addition to Bibles and Prayer books) shall be provided, and kept up in case of destruction; and various means of amusement shall be placed at the disposal of the patients of both sexes, and they shall be encouraged to have frequent recourse thereto.

7.—The airing grounds into which the several wards open, shall be accessible to the patients for at least three hours in the morning, and three hours in the afternoon of every day, when the weather is favourable.

8.—One attendant shall sleep in each ward, and as near as may be, to every dormitory, and each of them shall either have a light, burning throughout the night, or the means of immediately obtaining a light.

9.—No dormitory for male patients (excepting rooms for single patients) shall contain less than three beds. There shall be a space of at least two feet and six inches between the beds, and all the male patients shall sleep in single beds.

10.—No patient shall be restrained or secluded at any time, except by medical authority, (of which a report to be made), or kept in restraint or seclusion longer than is expressly sanctioned by such authority.

11.—All the attendants shall be instructed to treat their patients kindly and indulgently, and never to strike or speak harshly to them, and they shall be responsible for the safety, cleanliness, and general condition of the patients, and for the ventilation, proper warmth, and good order of their respective wards.

12.—Near relations and friends of the patients shall be allowed to visit them once in every fortnight on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of ten and four, but no visitor shall be admitted to any patient, if the Medical Superintendent shall state in writing, that he considers the visit likely to be injurious to such patient, or otherwise inexpedient.

13.—In case of the illness of a patient, or if the friends come from a distant place, or be otherwise unable to come on

one of the visiting days, they may be admitted on other week days; and if unable to come on a week day, then such patient's friends may be admitted to visit on Sundays, during the space of two hours, after morning or evening service.

14.—All Parish Officers shall be encouraged to visit the patients belonging to their Parish or Union, once in every three months, or oftener, on a week day, and to make particular enquiries from time to time, as to the treatment experienced by the patients, and their fitness for discharge.

15.—Upon every visit made by a male relation or friend, or by a parish officer to a female patient, the matron or a female attendant shall accompany the visitor, and remain in the room throughout the interview, unless dispensed with by the Medical Superintendent.

16.—No stranger shall be admitted into any part of the Asylum occupied by patients, except by the written authority of one of the Committee of Visitors, or one of the Commissioners in Lunacy, or by permission of the Medical Superintendent, unless accompanied by some Medical Officer belonging to the institution.

17.—On the death of a patient, notice shall be immediately given by the Clerk to the parish officers, and also to one of the nearest relations of the deceased (if his address be known) and the body shall be delivered to them, if requested; but if the body be not removed on the fourth day after death, it shall be buried under the directions of the Medical Superintendent. Should he consider earlier interment to be necessary, this rule is to be dispensed with.

18.—No patient shall pass beyond the grounds of the Asylum until discharged by due authority, unless the temporary absence of such patient be permitted under the power contained in the 71st Sect. of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, or unless the Medical Superintendent shall give express directions for that purpose.

I approve of the foregoing Rules,

S. H. WALPOLE.

WHITEHALL, 25th March, 1852.