

**First annual report of the medical officers on the state and management of the asylum for the insane poor of the County of Norfolk / [Norfolk Lunatic Asylum].**

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICERS

ON THE STATE AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE POOR

OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

PRESENTED BY

*Dr. Sharpe.*

NORWICH:

PRINTED BY J. IUNGIUS.

1854.



FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICERS

AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK

PRESENTED BY

W. G. H. ...

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A LIST  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
NORFOLK COUNTY PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
*Appointed at the Epiphany Sessions, 1853.*

---

REVEREND THOMAS JOHN BLOFELD, *Chairman.*

REVEREND CHARLES NOURSE WODEHOUSE.

EDMOND WODEHOUSE, ESQ., M. P.

SAMUEL BIGNOLD, ESQ.

THOMAS BLAKISTON, ESQ.

REVEREND EDWARD POSTLE.

RICHARD WARD, ESQ.

R. BLAKE HUMFREY, ESQ.

JAMES BURKIN BURROUGHES, ESQ.

ROBERT JOHN HARVEY HARVEY, ESQ.

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TREASURER AND CLERK:  
F. J. BLAKE, ESQ., KING STREET. NORWICH.



and many in a dying condition, serving only to increase the average amount of mortality, and lower the per centage of cures.

Necessity  
of early  
removal.

We believe with Dr. Hitchman, that the most reckless extravagance of which a parish officer can be guilty, is to detain a lunatic in the workhouse or in a cottage, under the hope that "he may be better in a few days." The "few days" may produce such organic change in the brain of the lunatic as to render him incurable, a permanent tax on his parish, and a permanent sorrow to his friends. That man commits a crime who, knowing this, debars a fellow-creature for a single hour from proper medical aid. By such an act he indirectly robs the parish of its funds. He does worse, he consents to the overthrow of a human intellect—he incurs the "guilt of a destroyer." \*

New Law  
of  
Lunacy.

The New Law of Lunacy makes provision that patients, when attacked, shall be sent to the Asylum in the first stage of the disease, so that every appliance which the enlightened medical skill of the present day can suggest, shall be provided for the insane poor as soon as possible; and if the friends and relations will only assist the authorities, instead of throwing every opposition in their way (which is too often done,) we believe that the per centage of cures may be increased to between 70 and 80 per cent., and the reduction of expenses to the rate-payers will be the result.

Unfavourable  
Cases.

Five of the patients admitted were above 74 years of age, and, when received, were almost in *articulo mortis*; one woman, aged 33, had suffered 3 weeks previously, from typhoid fever, and died within 3

\* Annual Report of the Derby County Asylum.



weeks of admission. Another, aged 44, had been paralyzed 10 years, and for months before admission had not been supplied with the common necessaries of life. The wife of a shoemaker, aged 35, was, on admission, in such an emaciated condition that her appearance resembled that of a skeleton, and the parish authorities were much afraid that she would die on the road. A man, 63 years of age, had been bedridden three years, and suffering from paralysis. Three cases had been so reduced by previous exhaustion, following refusal to take food, that they sank within a month of admission.

The number of patients discharged as recovered may be considered very favourable, being 46 per cent. on the number of admissions, and slightly above the average in the majority of the County Asylums. On an examination in 1845 of the statistics of Asylums, Dr. Thurnam found that, in nine County Hospitals for insane paupers, the proportion of cures was 36.95 per cent. in 15,548 cases; and the result of his observations has been that "less than 40 per cent. may be regarded as a low proportion, and one much exceeding 45 per cent. as a high proportion."

Discharges.

We consider it as a duty imperative on the parish authorities, to provide that those patients who have been discharged as convalescent, should be certainly and readily supplied with all the necessaries of life; and it is advisable that, where practicable, a continuance of the diet which has tended to accelerate their recovery, and which the constitution of the individual seems to require, may for a time be supplied to them.\*

Necessity of providing for those Recovered.

\* In the County Asylums for Middlesex, a fund has been formed by the charitable, which is placed at the disposal of the Committee of Visitors, and enables them to assist those who require it.



We notice this, as cases too frequently occur in which patients, having recovered and been returned to their homes, have either found their former employers unwilling to engage them, or at so reduced a rate of wages, that the effect on their mental condition, produced by disappointment, and on their physical state through want of sufficient food, has been most prejudicial, and many have been rendered incurable by this means alone.

Great care is taken in order that patients shall not be sent away until they have become convalescent, and fit to follow their ordinary employment; and the parish authorities should, we think, do as much as lies in their power for them.

#### Deaths.

The proportion of deaths per cent. to the average number daily resident has been 11.7 (or 8.8 per cent. of the whole number under treatment); we do not consider this proportion altogether unfavourable, for in 1844 it was 18.9, and during the five years ending December, 1849, it was 15 per cent.; since that time a gradual decrease has been experienced. The result of observations in all the Institutions for Pauper Lunatics exclusively, containing more than 4,000 patients annually, extending over a period of twenty years, and in some instances longer, was found by Dr. Thurnam to be 13.88 per cent. on the average number under treatment; the lowest mortality was 10 per cent., and the highest 19 per cent. The grand average of all Asylums in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, America, &c., was found to be 11.86 per cent.

The conclusion which Dr. Thurnam has drawn from his observation has been that, out of 127,700 cases in regard to Pauper Asylums, "a mortality



which exceeds 12 or 13 per cent. is a very unfavourable one, and that one much less than 10 per cent. is highly favourable." The mortality of the Asylum for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1849, was 17 per cent., not including cholera, which alone took off 20 per cent. The mortality of the "West Derby Asylum," one of the new institutions for the county of Lancashire, was during the past year 23 per cent.

During the months of February, March, and April, owing to the inclemency of the weather, several attacks of pulmonary disorder arose, many of which terminated fatally. In May, June, July, and August, the health of the patients was remarkably good. In September and October there were a few cases of autumnal diarrhœa, none of which were of a fatal nature; in addition, there were several attacks of low fever, chiefly among the females, including many of the attendants, to be ascribed, more or less, to the crowded state of this department of the institution; but in the six months ending October 30th, there were only 9 deaths, viz., 5 men and 4 women. In November and December there was an increase in the rate of mortality; 8 deaths occurred, one of which was above 60 years of age, 3 were above 70, and 2 above 80, the latter 5 dying from the general decay of old age.

General  
Health of  
Patients.

Escapes have been attempted in the past year by a few patients only, one of which succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the attendants, and, after scaling a wall 10 feet high, fled, and has not since been heard of. Another patient, a male, who escaped, was a most determined person, and was drowned in attempting to swim across the River Yare. A coroner's inquisition was held, which

Escapes.



entirely exculpated the officers and attendants from want of due caution; and the Commissioners in Lunacy expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the precautions taken to prevent the escape of this man, and also with the efforts made to save him from a watery grave.

Necessity of effective surveillance.

We regard it as a matter of the utmost importance, that the afflicted individuals under our treatment should be retained under effective surveillance, and constantly urge on the attendants the necessity of great vigilance, as we are certain that it is not by means of high walls that lunatics are to be retained; for the history of Asylums affords sufficient evidence to prove that, in proportion as liberty is given to the insane under proper supervision, their retention will be ensured, and their desire to escape removed; and it is found that any little confidence and trust reposed in them is scarcely ever abused.

Statistical Tables.

The Tables appended to this Report have been prepared by the Resident Medical Officer, and will in future be continued; it is hoped that they will be the means of throwing light upon the causes of Lunacy in this County, and of affording to those who are studying the subject trustworthy data.

We are greatly indebted to many of the Clergy, to the Members of the Medical Profession, and others, for affording us information as to the histories of patients admitted, the official documents being oftentimes very vague and unsatisfactory. The form appended has been found useful and embraces most of the points important.



## CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It would be much out of place to hold up as a model of construction and internal arrangements, for the rational treatment of the insane, which was formerly so unscientific, a Hospital that was built in 1812 (and is among the oldest Asylums of this country), though it may be fairly compared with those which were erected at that time, and be considered superior to many, in consequence of the anxiety to keep pace with the times, which the Committee have ever felt, and the activity they have displayed, in adopting the suggestions of their Medical Officers and Superintendent, and in observing the changes made in other institutions.

Gradual  
improvements since  
1812.

There can, however, be no doubt that this, like all human institutions, is as yet not perfect; and although as much has been done during the past year, in the way of progress, as in any former years, and the various propositions of the Medical Officers have been carried into effect, yet there remains much to be done in an Asylum which was built for 100 patients, and which has been made to hold 310 insane paupers, the area of which is nearly the same.

Improvements in the  
past year.

The wards for the male patients are numbered from 1 to 6, and those for the females from 1 to 8; each having an infirmary for the sick.

Classification.

The inmates are, to a great extent, arranged according to the phase of their disease; one class consisting of those approaching convalescence; a second, of the working class, composed of many chronic cases as well as others; a third, of chronic patients capable only of a little work; a fourth, of epileptics;



a fifth, of the noisy and dirty; and a sixth, of aged and quiet cases, with a few suicidal ones which require especial attention.

Crowded  
State of  
Asylum.

In consequence of the numbers during the past year having greatly increased (particularly on the female side of the Asylum), there has been much crowding. The day rooms are made to hold more than they can properly accommodate; and in the female department it has been found necessary to use some of the galleries as sleeping rooms.

Ventilating  
Apparatus.

Increased work is thrown on the ventilating apparatuses, which, in our opinion, require improvement in order that there may be an unvarying heat, which should be at least 55° of Fahrenheit throughout the Asylum. It is only by living in an institution for the insane, that one can thoroughly appreciate the beneficial effects arising from good ventilation, not only is it necessary for those who may probably recover, but for the health and comfort of those whose condition is simply ameliorated by a residence within the building. As the crowding of persons in good health is well known to engender disease of the most severe kind, by an impairment of the functions of the body, how much more pernicious must be the result of placing in a small space a surplus number of individuals who are afflicted in mind and body, if there is not ensured to them a proper supply of pure and warm air; we therefore suggest that measures be adopted for the admission of more warm air into the single dormitories.

Fire Guards.

The day rooms have open fire-places, and the entire removal of the large fire-guards, which was previously commenced, has been attended with good result; no



accident having occurred in consequence; thus the cheerfulness of the apartments is much increased.

The necessity of corridors for exercise within the house, and an amusement hall, is much felt in wet and cold weather; and to supply this deficiency it will be necessary to separate the passages, and erect a new room in the centre for recreation; as we conceive that the benefit to be derived from such a building, for the exercise of the "feeble-minded" and convalescent, would be a sufficient equivalent for the outlay. During the summer months patients are able to walk in the cheerful airing courts, or to be employed in out-door occupation, according to their several requirements; not so in the short and dark days of the winter months.

Amusement  
Hall.

The windows of the day rooms have a much better appearance than formerly, owing to the removal of the wire guards, and the number broken has not been increased. The small windows of 1814 have a gloomy appearance, which tends very much to increase the malady of the desponding, and might be altered with but small expense; and it is in the single-bedded sleeping rooms that this is felt. One great and necessary alteration has been made this year, viz., the substituting wooden floors for those of stone; and the introduction of carpet into the bed rooms, gives an air of comfort to these apartments.

Windows of  
Rooms.

The infirmaries are placed on the first floor, and together are capable of holding but twelve patients, a proportion much too small, as there should be, in our opinion, means of affording all the necessary comforts to 15 or 20 sick patients on each side, having single dormitories, bath room, lavatory, &c., adjoining them.

Infirmaries.



Padded  
Rooms.

A padded room is fitted up on each side of the Asylum, which is of simple construction, and is seldom used.

## Baths.

There are four baths in each department; we trust that, in any future alteration, the number will be increased, and each ward provided with its own lavatories and water closets.

## Bedsteads.

Many of the bedsteads are made of iron, but the feeble and epileptic are provided with crib bedsteads, and recently some of the older wooden ones have been much improved by Mr. Owen.

Hair Mat-  
tresses.

Hair mattresses have, in some cases, been substituted for straw, several of which have been made in the Asylum.

## Furniture.

The furniture of the day rooms is generally very plain, but a new room has been very tastefully fitted up in the female department which should not pass unnoticed, as we believe it has afforded comfort to many; it is remarked by an eminent psychologist, Dr. Ray, "that it is a great mistake to suppose that such things are designed to please the taste of the sane members only of the establishment, and are not among the legitimate means and appliances for restoring and improving the insane. Insanity is so grievous a misfortune, that asylums are so apt to be regarded in their least pleasing relations, as places of confinement and restraint, and the pang is so sharp of parting with friends at the time they seem to need our attention most, and entrusting them to strangers, that no means should be neglected to deprive our asylums of their prison-like features, and assimilate them to ordinary abodes of domestic ease and refinement. Let the unhappy sufferer see that, though in the



midst of strangers who may be associated in his diseased imagination, with the enemies of his peace, he is surrounded by the beautiful forms of nature in which his spirit may possibly rejoice and sympathise. And let his friends, too, when they think of his abode, be able to dwell upon an image whose features are all pleasing and cheerful. Every one who has the charge of an asylum, knows how important it is that the first impression it makes should be agreeable; for, in a large proportion of cases, we may be sure it will be of that character or the opposite. Approaching it, as they do, with their minds full of apprehension and distrust, ready to torture the slightest displeasing circumstance into an augury of evil, it is doubly necessary that nothing in the outside arrangements should meet their sight calculated to cherish their delusions, but much, on the contrary, to strike their fancy agreeably, and awaken a healthier class of emotions."

In an enlargement of the building (if such be deemed advisable) we propose that a wing be added on the eastern and western sides forming four wards, and covering as large an area as possible, thus ensuring cheerful views and a southern aspect to the day rooms, and offering accommodation to sixty patients of each sex.

Enlargement.

The necessity for a constant supply of clean clothing, in a hospital containing 300 patients, must be apparent; but the laundry of this institution is quite inadequate in its size, offices, and appliances; we beg to suggest that a new laundry be built, having all the arrangements which are found necessary and useful, to facilitate the various operations of washing, ironing,

Clothing.



drying clothes, &c. The whole of the work is now done by patients, under the direction of two paid laundresses only.

Chapel. The size and situation of the chapel will, we trust, engage your attention, as it is not large enough for the number of patients who should attend.

Kitchen. The kitchen is close to the wards of the male division, and we think that in any future alteration of the building, it would be advisable to remove it to a more distant part, in order that the odours arising therefrom may not be inhaled by the occupants of the wards. We believe with an eminent physician, that "the atmosphere redolent of vapour and effluvia, suggests multiform delusions concerning the food."

Offices. In noticing the offices we must particularise the absence, in the centre of the institution, of a dispensary, an office for the Resident Medical Officer, Chaplain's Room, and one for the Visiting Surgeon. Should any considerable addition take place in the number of patients resident, we conceive that it may be found necessary to provide for an Assistant to the Medical Officer. Additional provision will, no doubt, be made for suitable store-rooms, workshops for carpenters, smiths, shoemakers, tailors, &c.

Supply of Water. There is in this asylum an inadequate supply of water; and as an improvement we deem it necessary that a steam engine be erected, and that the cisterns be considerably enlarged.



The day rooms and galleries are well lighted with gas, which is turned off as soon as the patients have retired to bed. Gas.

The patients are many of them supplied with steel knives and white metal forks made expressly for them. Knives and Forks.

The clothing of the women consists of warm under garments, with neat print dresses and linen caps; some are allowed to continue their own apparel where it is thought that a change will have a prejudicial effect. The men have hitherto worn fustian, but recently a neat grey cloth has been introduced; and in future we recommend that this material be generally adopted in the winter. Most of the patients are now supplied with flannel next their skin, as we are anxious that the warmth of the surface be constantly maintained. Clothing.

We must allude to a building at Stephensfeld, in France, as described by Dr. Webster, which has been fitted up adjoining the infirmary—namely, “an airy and spacious gallery or verandah, which could be shut up close, or freely exposed to the external atmosphere, as circumstances might require. Being on the same level with the infirmary, patients who were improving in health, and for whose complaint a change from the confined air of their ordinary dormitory to an open atmosphere, with moderate bodily exercise, would be advisable, might here obtain both, without descending stairs, or incurring the fatigue of making much alteration in their exterior appearance or habiliments. The important benefits derived from such a succursal apartment, for persons approaching convalescence, are so evident that, the same plan might be very Exercising Rooms for the Sick.



judiciously adopted at other institutions for the insane, as also in hospitals and infirmaries." A building of a similar construction, has lately been erected at Bethlem Hospital, and must be considered an invaluable apartment next to the sick ward, "for enabling convalescent patients to take bodily exercise in the open air, before they can be allowed to go out of doors. On the upper story of the infirmary about to be built, on both the male and female sides, there will be an apartment 41 feet by 24, and 13 feet high, reached by stairs leading from the rooms appropriated as infirmaries. The roof is of copper, with a plaster ceiling: three sides of the apartment are wholly of glass, with iron pillars and sashes. The glazing consists of long narrow vertical louvres of glass, each of which turns on a centre, so that they can be all opened, wholly or in part—one movement opening sixteen louvres simultaneously—much in the manner of common parlour blinds: the clear space between each louvre, when open, is about five inches: by this arrangement all three sides of the apartment will be perfectly open for the admission of fresh air, without any possibility of danger to the patients. The bottom of these glazed louvres, is three feet from the floor, and they extend up to the ceiling. Rain cannot enter, and the sunshine may be modified, if necessary." Such buildings might, with advantage, be connected with our infirmaries.

#### Attendants.

The number of attendants is one to ten noisy or dirty patients; and one to twenty or twenty-five of those who are convalescent or quiet; their general conduct has been good, and only one instance has occurred in which it has been necessary to recommend the dismissal of a male attendant for ill-treatment to a patient; with this exception they have



fulfilled their duties with cheerfulness and good temper, and our directions have been scrupulously attended to.

The 30 acres of land lately purchased by the committee, although they may be said to be the minimum number as recommended by the Commissioners in Lunacy for a Pauper Asylum containing 300 patients, may be looked upon as an addition of inestimable value, and we hope we are not too sanguine in believing that a diminution in the number of permanently chronic lunatics, and a lessening the mortality of others, may be anticipated. It must, of course, remain a subject for the consideration of the committee, whether there shall be carried out the more general operations of farming, in addition to spade husbandry. The more varied and extensive the occupation of the patients, the more fully will be developed their individual capabilities. Land.

## PART II.—MEDICAL TREATMENT

It has been unquestionably proved by the best of all means, viz. by long and well-tried experience, that a good and liberal dietary is necessary for the insane. A scale of diet above that which the person would take if well, and surrounded by the comforts of home, is required by those who are confined in an asylum. The disease which affects the patient, is generally one of *asthænia*; there is a diminution of vital power in the various functions of the body, therefore food of easy digestion, nutritious, and even stimulating, is required, which must again differ, according to the class of individuals for whom it is intended. The agricultural labourer, as a rule, will not require so Diet.



liberal a diet as an artizan. The Table on the opposite page, has been prepared by the Medical Officers and adopted by the Committee, and appears to answer the purpose well. In addition, we often find it necessary to administer wine, brandy, ale, and porter, which become the best tonics and restoratives. The opinions of the Members of the Medical Profession, have, during the last few years, undergone much change, as to the proper food required by the insane, in the same way that bleeding *generally* has been dispensed with, in the treatment of lunatics.

There are, however, some Asylums (one in particular, holding the highest position in public estimation,) where the dietary is much lower than this has been for some time past. Dr. Wright, of the West Riding Asylum, says: "For those on common diet and unemployed, who are inactive and merely vegetate in the wards, the aggregate of solid food is about 145 ounces;" we entirely object to the idea that persons who vegetate in the wards should have only just food enough to keep them alive; if such treatment were adopted, the health and comfort of those who are "feeble-minded," would be embittered, their lives shortened, and every prospect of recovery taken away.

#### Reception.

There can be but little doubt that the early treatment experienced by a patient on his entrance into a lunatic hospital, in many instances determines the future career of the disorder. The class of persons with whom he is placed both by day and night; the occupation, amusement, or otherwise; and the administration of medicaments or the withholding them, according to the peculiar nature of the case, are matters of the utmost importance to the man whose



# DIETARY FOR PATIENTS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.								SUPPER.							
	Males.		Females.		Males.				Females.				Males.		Females.					
	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.				
SUNDAY .....	6	1½	5	½	4	..	..	12	2	1½	4	..	12	2	1½	6	2	1½	5	¾
MONDAY .....	6	1½	5	½	..	10½	..	12	..	1½	..	10½	..	12	..	1½	6	2	1½	¾
TUESDAY .....	6	1½	5	½	4	..	..	12	2	1½	4	..	12	2	1½	6	2	1½	5	¾
WEDNESDAY	6	1½	5	½	..	..	10½	12	..	1½	..	10½	12	..	1½	6	2	1½	5	¾
THURSDAY .....	6	1½	5	½	4	..	..	12	2	1½	4	..	12	2	1½	6	2	1½	5	¾
FRIDAY .....	6	1½	5	½	..	10½	..	12	..	1½	..	10½	12	..	1½	6	2	1½	5	¾
SATURDAY .....	6	1½	5	½	..	..	10½	12	..	1½	..	10½	12	..	1½	6	2	1½	5	¾

\* The Milk Broth is made from  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of New Milk, thickened with Oatmeal, to which,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of water is added.

† 1 oz. of Tea; 4 oz. of Sugar;  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint of Milk—to  $5\frac{1}{4}$  pints.

‡ The Cooked Meat is without Bone, consists of Mutton or Beef, Roast or Boiled. § Meat Pie is made of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of Meat to 8 oz. Crust.

|| Meat Dumpling,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of Meat to 8 oz. Crust. ¶ 12 oz. of Potatoes, or if other Vegetables, at least 6 oz. Potatoes.

EXTRA DIET:—For Out-door Workers, Artizans, and Laundry Women, &c.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Beer, with Bread and Cheese, at 11 o'clock, a.m.; and 4 p.m.



nervous system has received a severe shock. Dr. Brown, of the Crichton Asylum, says, that "the first days of a patient's residence in an asylum are most critical and dangerous; if allowed to merge in a large group his peculiarities may be overlooked, his condition less accurately ascertained, and the phase of his malady may be modified by the condition of his companions; these remarks may be said to be of equal importance in reference to the state by night."

Night  
Attendants.

The practice adopted in this asylum by the Medical Officers, is to direct the attention of the night attendant to particular cases, to be specially reported on in the morning. New patients, during the first few nights of residence in the institution, are carefully watched; the Resident Medical Officer makes occasional visits, and should any sudden change take place, he is immediately summoned.

Daily Reports

By the adoption of a Daily Report, kept by each attendant, the Medical Officer is made acquainted with the various circumstances which take place in the different wards as to the change in mental condition, bodily health, cleanliness, &c., of the patients.

Employment.

The proper and useful employment of our patients has occupied considerable attention. Much difficulty has been experienced, however, to find work for those who have been used to agricultural pursuits, owing to the limited quantity of land (until recently) belonging to the institution; habits of idleness, we fear, have too often been confirmed in the apathetic, and the general health of the male patients has been more or less influenced by it. In summer, a piece of land was hired, and about fifty men were daily engaged in cricketing, and more recently a large number have been employed on the land under the



superintendence of Mr Owen. The various forms of classification, occupation, and amusement, may be looked upon not only as hygienic measures of great importance in a lunatic asylum containing a large number of persons, but also as medico-moral remedies of great use (if judiciously wielded) in promoting recovery. There are many who still entertain the idea that the insane are seldom ill, except mentally; the experience, however, of this hospital proves, beyond doubt, that there is scarcely any insane person who is entirely free from physical ailment. Hence the necessity of great caution being observed both as to the kind of labour, and the time to be devoted to it; for that amount of labour which necessarily ensures health in a strong body, cannot with impunity be indulged in by those who are diseased in mind and body.

In this opinion most scientific men of the present day concur; thus Dr. Hitchman observes: "Although it is an axiom of great importance that the faculties of both mind and body should be employed as much as possible, short of inducing hurtful fatigue, I nevertheless fear that the modern tendency to push employment to an extreme, will, if unchecked, be fraught with deep and permanent injury to chronic lunatics, however much the circumstances may be concealed in the flattering pages of a glowing report, the muscular powers of these unfortunate people are greatly weakened. They are, as a body, physically unfit for work and long and continuous labours; and an increased mortality will be found to proceed *pari passu* with a large display of remunerative labour." Such has not been our aim, nor has it been the desire of the Committee of Visitors, that the health, happiness, and comfort of the patients



should be sacrificed to any mistaken economy. The old notion was, that the insane could bear any vicissitude of temperature ; such has been proved to be erroneous, for we know from observation, that if an insane person is exposed to cold, he is as likely to be attacked with serious or fatal inflammation as a sane person.

**Seclusion.**

The entire absence during the year of all kinds of mechanical restraint, and the rare use of seclusion, will tend as much as anything to show the state of the patients, their tranquillity and comfort. Seclusion is never resorted to except by medical authority, and then only for as long a period as may be deemed absolutely necessary.

**Amusements.**

As a substitute for useful and profitable labour for those not employed, and as a relaxation to others, the men have for some time been provided with quoits, nine-pins, draughts, bowls, &c. For the improvement of those who can read, books have been from time to time supplied of an interesting character, including those of history, the cheaper periodicals, newspapers, &c.

**Music.**

A band has been formed from among the attendants and patients ; the Committee of Visitors having kindly placed at our disposal funds for that purpose, as is the practice in similar institutions in other counties. We consider music to be one of the most appropriate amusements for the insane.

**School.**

Some efforts have been made to form a school, but as yet little has been done ; many of those admitted, it is found, are quite ignorant of the rudiments of education.



Several of the patients and attendants have, under the direction of the Matron, been taught to sing in chapel, and now form a tolerable choir. Singing.

For some time past the whole of the boots and shoes of the Asylum have been made by the patients under the direction of one paid tradesman. Shoemaker.

We have suggested the advantage of engaging an attendant who understood tailoring, as a means to direct those patients who might be inclined to follow this occupation, with a view to their making the whole of the male clothing; the attempts which have been made to carry out this branch of industry have proved successful. Tailoring.

A large number of the imbecile and idiotic have been drilled to march in order, and have been stirred to useful exercise and regularity of dress. It is when standing in rank and file that many attempts are made, even by the violent, to keep themselves controlled, and to appear as steady as possible; it is here that an absent shoelace, dirty or torn trowsers, and an ungainly hat, may be put in comparison with those which are cleanly and neat. Any particle of self-respect may be aroused, and the smallest amount of mind may here often be noticed by the careful observer. Great control is gained over the patients, and the task of taking a vast number to a distance from the Asylum for air and exercise, becomes comparatively easy. Drilling.

During the summer a tea party was given in the field opposite, and between 200 and 300 of the lunatics of both sexes sat down to their tea beyond the influence of the walls, and controlled only by the moral Tea Party.



power of the officers and attendants. It was important that this, which had not been previously tried, should go off well, and nothing, we are happy to say, interfered with the comfort of the evening; a brass band tended to enliven the scene, and the patients afterwards returned to their wards quietly and orderly; and on a visit of the Medical Officer during the night, all was quiet and still.

Employment  
of Females.

The occupation of the women, under the direction of Mrs. Owen, has proved very satisfactory, the average number employed being rather high, as will be seen from the appended Table, taken from the Daily Report supplied to the Medical Officer; and the employment consisting of such as is suited to their tastes and previous habits: needle-work, straw-work, knitting, netting, and the various forms of fancy work.

A few of the convalescent female patients, with some of the attendants, under the superintendence of the Matron, took tea, as usual in the summer, at Postwick Grove.

Aquatic  
Excursions.

Several patients have enjoyed aquatic excursions, which have tended to restore mental and bodily health.

Christmas.

The annual return of Christmas has been celebrated in the Asylum as formerly; the patients, on the 26th of December, were provided with roast beef and plum pudding, and in the evening were amused with music and singing.

Attendance  
at Chapel.

About four-fifths, 240, of the patients attend the service in the chapel, as no person omits the attendance upon Divine worship except from peculiar



bodily disease, or conscientious scruples, or because the Medical Officer considers that such attendance may prove injurious. We beg to thank the Chaplain, the Rev. Edward Cole, for the kindness and interest displayed in particular cases pointed out to him, and for his wish to further our efforts in every respect.

We brought before the notice of the Committee of Visitors the case of a very dangerous lunatic, who was confined in this Asylum under the warrant of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and who possessed homicidal propensities in a very great degree. The presence of patients of this class is always to be looked upon with regret, as they to a great extent endanger the lives of others, and become a source of considerable anxiety to those to whose management and supervision they are entrusted; she has accordingly been removed to Bethlem Hospital. We trust that some further provision will be made for *dangerous* State lunatics. There are many criminal lunatics, as they are termed, who are very cunning, vicious, and desperate, whose insanity it is often difficult to detect: such patients destroy the comfort of the pauper lunatic.

Dangerous  
State  
Patient.

The enforcement of habits of cleanliness for those of dirtiness has been much studied, and many patients who were formerly very dirty in their habits, have thus been rendered cleanly and orderly.

Habits of  
Cleanliness.

The visits of the friends of some of the patients have been refused, although oftentimes against the wishes of relations, who think it a very harsh proceeding after they have taken a long journey to visit them; but as one great object in the removal to an

Refusal of  
Visits to the  
Friends of  
Patients.



Asylum is to produce a new train of ideas, the visits of friends and relations often does much harm if too frequently indulged in, or if commenced at too early a period after admission. Various matters connected with domestic affairs, may have been either the pre-disposing or exciting cause of the attack, and a recurrence to these will be oft attended with harm.

The permission of the visits of the friends of patients is more simple and easy and of less trouble to the Medical Officer.

The refusal of a visit leads to the explanation of the reason of such, and a report in writing to the Committee is made. As a rule, where there is nothing peculiar in the case, we think that patients should not be visited during the first month of their residence in the institution. If any particular danger arises, the friends are made acquainted with it.

Patients of  
the Middle  
Classes.

Some of the patients admitted have been persons whose circumstances were much reduced, or who could not afford the expense of a private asylum. Cases of this kind are not fit for a County Pauper Asylum. A charitable institution for persons belonging to the middle classes, would be a desideratum, as there are many who, "though poor, are not paupers; though overburdened, are not chargeable; who, though scarcely able to maintain themselves when their families are in the full possession of health, are still thrown upon their own unassisted efforts and resources; should those families be visited by bodily or mental disease, they cannot die—to

beg they are ashamed." Such an Asylum has been erected by the charitable in the County of Stafford.

Having spoken of the general treatment of our patients, we must defer allusion to the pharmaceutical measures adopted, as the length of our present report already occupies so much space.

Pharmaceutic  
Treatment.

(Signed)

R. F. FOOTE, M.D.

G. W. W. FIRTH, Chir. Soc.



The first part of the report is devoted to a general  
 description of the district in the form of a  
 general statement of the general conditions of the  
 district, and a brief history of the district.  
 The second part of the report is devoted to a  
 description of the general conditions of the  
 district, and a brief history of the district.  
 The third part of the report is devoted to a  
 description of the general conditions of the  
 district, and a brief history of the district.

R. T. BOOTH, M.D.  
 GLENVIEW, ILL.

# MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES

OF THE

## Norfolk County Asylum,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1853.

TABLE 1.—SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, FOR THE YEAR, 1853.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum 31st Dec., 1852 . . . . .	139	159	298			
Admitted during the Year . . . . .	36	47	83*			
Total under care during the Year . . . . .				175	206	381
DISCHARGED						
Recovered . . . . .	17	22	39			
Relieved . . . . .	1	3	4			
Not improved. . . . .	1	1	2			
DIED . . . . .	19	17	36			
Total Discharged and Died during the Year . . . . .				38	43	81
Escaped . . . . .	1	0	1			
Out on Trial . . . . .	0	1	1			
Total Escaped and on Trial . . . . .				1	1	2
Remaining in the Asylum 31st December, 1853 . . . . .				136	162	298
Average number Resident during the Year . . . . .				139.66	165.25	304.91

\* Nine Patients had been inmates in this Asylum on former occasions.



TABLE 2.—SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, FROM MAY 18th, 1814, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1852.

	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Admitted since } May 18th, 1814 }				998	1160	2158
Discharged . . .	429	579	1008			
Died . . . . .	430	422	852			
				859	1001	1860
Remaining in the Asylum, December } 31st, 1852 . . . . . }				139	158	298

TABLE 3, OF THE ADMISSIONS RELATIVE TO THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR, IN 1853.

	Male.	Female	Total.
January . . . . .	4	1	5
February . . . . .	1	6	7
March . . . . .	2	3	5
April . . . . .	2	6	8
May . . . . .	4	4	8
June . . . . .	5	6	11
July . . . . .	4	1	5
August . . . . .	5	5	10
September . . . . .	0	3	3
October . . . . .	2	6	8
November . . . . .	5	2	7
December . . . . .	2	4	6
Total . . . . .	36	47	83

TABLE 4.—SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS  
ADMITTED, IN 1853.

OCCUPATIONS.	Male.	Female	Total.
Farmer and Daughter . . . . .	1	1	2
Farm and other Labourers, their Wives and Daughters . . . . .	20	23	43
Gardener . . . . .	1	0	1
Miller, Daughter of . . . . .	0	1	1
Watchmaker . . . . .	1	0	1
Shepherd . . . . .	1	0	1
Stonemason . . . . .	1	0	1
Bowl-turner . . . . .	1	0	1
Travellers and Clerk . . . . .	3	0	3
Blacksmith, Wife and Daughter . . . . .	1	2	3
Baker . . . . .	1	0	1
Butcher . . . . .	1	0	1
Groom . . . . .	1	0	1
Wherryman . . . . .	1	0	1
Shoemakers and Wife . . . . .	2	1	3
Wife of Carpenter . . . . .	0	1	1
Shoebinder . . . . .	0	1	1
Governesses and Schoolmistress . . . . .	0	3	3
Dressmakers . . . . .	0	2	2
Wife of Bricklayer . . . . .	0	1	1
Domestic Servants . . . . .	0	11	11
Total . . . . .	36	47	83

TABLE 5.—SHOWING THE CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO  
MARRIAGE OF THE ADMISSIONS, 1853.

CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE.	Male.	Female	Total.
Unmarried . . . . .	9	29	38
Married . . . . .	22	15	37
Widowed . . . . .	5	3	8
Total . . . . .	36	47	83



TABLE 6.—SHOWING THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER ON THOSE ADMITTED, 1853.

FORMS OF DISORDER.	Male.	Female	Total.
MORAL INSANITY . . . . .	2	1	3
MONOMANIA . . . . .	0	1	1
MELANCHOLIA . . . . .	12	14	26
MANIA			
Acute . . . . .	7	13	20
Chronic . . . . .	10	6	16
Remittent . . . . .	0	0	0
Hysterical . . . . .	0	2	2
Puerperal. . . . .	0	1	1
DEMENTIA			
Imbecility (acquired) . . . . .	4	3	7
Fatuity . . . . .	1	3	4
AMENTIA			
Imbecility (congenital) . . . . .	0	2	2
Idiotcy (congenital) . . . . .	0	1	1
Total	36	47	83

TABLE 7.—SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF THOSE ADMITTED, 1853.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Church of England . . . . .	26	37	63
Romanist . . . . .	0	1	1
Independents . . . . .	2	1	3
Baptists . . . . .	2	1	3
Wesleyans . . . . .	3	2	5
Primitive Methodists . . . . .	3	1	4
Unknown . . . . .	0	4	4
Total . . . . .	36	47	83

TABLE 8.—SHOWING THE CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO  
EDUCATION OF THOSE ADMITTED, 1853.

EDUCATION.	Male.	Female	Total.
Of fair Education . . . . .	1	4	5
Can Read and Write . . . . .	13	17	30
Can Read . . . . .	11	5	16
Can neither Read nor Write . . . . .	11	17	28
Unknown . . . . .	0	4	4
Total . . . . .	36	47	83

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE AGES AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST  
ATTACK, AND UPON ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED, 1853.

AGE.	Age at First Attack.			Age at Admission.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Under 5 years . . . . .	1	3	4	0	0	0
From 10 to 15 years . . . . .	1	0	1	0	0	0
„ 15 „ 20 „ . . . . .	1	4	5	1	3	4
„ 20 „ 30 „ . . . . .	9	13	22	7	8	15
„ 30 „ 40 „ . . . . .	5	8	13	5	12	17
„ 40 „ 50 „ . . . . .	6	9	15	8	12	20
„ 50 „ 60 „ . . . . .	8	4	12	6	3	9
„ 60 „ 70 „ . . . . .	2	2	4	7	6	13
„ 70 „ 80 „ . . . . .	1	0	1	2	1	3
„ 80 „ 90 „ . . . . .	0	1	1	0	2	2
Unknown . . . . .	2	3	5	0	0	0
Total . . . . .	36	47	83	36	47	83
	Male.	Female	M.&F.	Male.	Female	M.&F.
Average Ages in Years . . . . .	39.9	35.8	37.8	44.8	41.2	43.0



TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE CAUSES OF THE DISORDER, SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED IN THOSE ADMITTED, 1853.

CAUSES.	Male.	Female	Total.
<b>PREDISPOSING CAUSES.</b>			
Hereditary Predisposition ascertained	14	11	25
Congenital Weakness of Mind ..	2	3	5
Former Attacks .. ..	8	8	16
Intemperance .. ..	4	0	4
Poverty and Want ... ..	2	2	4
Old Age .. ..	1	1	2
Taking Quack Medicine .. ..	0	1	1
Incontinence of Wife .. ..	1	0	1
Epilepsy .. ..	3	1	4
Confinement in Prison .. ..	1	0	1
Illness or Loss of Relatives .. ..	2	1	3
Disorders of Menstruation .. ..	0	13	13
Dissolute Life .. ..	0	1	1
Religious Anxiety and Excitement ..	0	1	1
Pride .. ..	0	1	1
None or Unknown .. ..	12	14	26
Total .. ..	36	47	83
<b>EXCITING CAUSES.</b>			
<b>PHYSICAL—Fever &amp; Febrile Diseases..</b>			
Epilepsy .. ..	6	0	6
Old Age .. ..	1	3	4
Feeble Health .. ..	2	1	3
Intemperance .. ..	5	2	7
Disorders of Menstruation .. ..	0	2	2
General Paralysis .. ..	1	0	1
Operation of Lithotrixy .. ..	1	0	1
Congenital Weakness of Mind .. ..	1	3	4
<b>MORAL—Disappointed Affections ..</b>			
Grief for Loss or Illness of Relations	0	2	2
Poverty and Distress .. ..	7	5	12
Religious Anxiety and Excitement	5	1	6
Excessive Study and Intense Mental Exertion .. ..	0	2	2
Grief and Disappointment .. ..	0	1	1
Domestic Troubles, Illtreatment, Desertion .. ..	0	3	3
Ill-regulated Mind .. ..	2	1	3
Anxiety as to a Livelihood .. ..	3	1	4
Not Ascertained .. ..	1	14	15
Total .. ..	36	47	83

TABLE 11.—SHOWING THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.

DURATION OF DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.	Male.	Female	Total.
<b>FIRST CLASS.</b>			
Cases of the first attack, of not more than three months' duration . . . . .	8	11	19
<b>SECOND CLASS.</b>			
Cases of the first attack, of more than three, but not more than twelve months' duration . . . . .	7	8	15
<b>THIRD CLASS.</b>			
Cases not of the first attack, and of not more than twelve months' duration . . . . .	7	12	19
<b>FOURTH CLASS.</b>			
Cases of the first or not first attack, and of more than twelve months' duration . . . . .	13	17	30
Total . . . . .	36	47	83

TABLE 12.—SHOWING WHENCE THE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

ASYLUMS AND OTHER PLACES.	Male.	Female	Total.
<b>COUNTY AND OTHER PUBLIC ASYLUMS</b>			
Middlesex Asylums			
Hanwell . . . . .	0	2	2
Colney Hatch . . . . .	0	1	1
Bethel Hospital, Norwich . . . . .	1	0	1
<b>PRIVATE ASYLUM</b>			
Heigham Retreat . . . . .	0	1	1
Union Workhouses . . . . .	3	10	13
PRISONS (Norwich Castle) . . . . .	1	0	1
Own Homes or Private Houses . . . . .	31	33	64
Total . . . . .	36	47	83



TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE DISEASES WHICH HAVE PROVED FATAL, 1853.

	Male.	Female	Total.
Typhoid Fever . . . . .	0	1	1
Apoplexy, Meningeal . . . . .	0	1	1
„ Sanguineous . . . . .	0	1	1
„ Serous . . . . .	0	1	1
General Paralysis . . . . .	5	1	6
Hemiplegia . . . . .	0	1	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	2	0	2
Pneumonia . . . . .	6	0	6
Bronchitis . . . . .	0	1	1
Phthisis . . . . .	0	1	1
Peritonitis . . . . .	1	0	1
Dysentery Chronic . . . . .	0	1	1
Disease of the Liver . . . . .	1	0	1
Diarrhœa . . . . .	0	1	1
Decay of Old Age . . . . .	3	2	5
Exhaustion from Maniacal Excitement . . . . .	0	2	2
*Suffocation from a Fit of Epilepsy . . . . .	0	1	1
Nervous Exhaustion . . . . .	0	1	1
Cancer of Mammary Gland . . . . .	0	1	1
*Drowned in Attempting to Escape . . . . .	1	0	1
Total . . . . .	19	17	36 †

TABLE 14.—SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED, AND OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED, 1853.

AGE.	Ages of those discharged Recovered.			Ages of those who have Died.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	1	4	5	0	0	0
„ 20 „ 30 „	0	2	2	2	1	3
„ 30 „ 40 „	5	9	14	6	4	10
„ 40 „ 50 „	4	5	9	4	3	7
„ 50 „ 60 „	6	1	7	2	1	3
„ 60 „ 70 „	1	1	2	1	2	3
„ 70 „ 80 „	0	0	0	4	3	7
„ 80 „ 90 „	0	0	0	0	3	3
Totals . . . . .	17	22	39 †	19	17	36 ‡

\* Coroner's Inquisition.

† Cures 46.98 per cent. on the Admissions.

‡ Deaths 11.7 per cent. on the average number resident.

TABLE 15.—SHOWING THE CLASSES IN REFERENCE TO THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER IN THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED, AND IN THOSE WHO HAVE DIED, 1853.

DURATION OF DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.—First attack, and within three months .	10	15	25	2	2	4
SECOND CLASS.—First attack, above three, but within twelve months . . . . .	2	2	4	4	0	4
THIRD CLASS.—Not first at- tack, and within twelve months . . . . .	5	4	9	1	2	3
FOURTH CLASS.—First attack or not, and more than twelve months . . . . .	0	1	1	12	13	25
Totals .	17	22	39	19	17	36

TABLE 16.—SHOWING THE DEATHS RELATIVE TO THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR, IN 1853.

	Male.	Female	Total.
January . . . . .	2	3	5
February . . . . .	2	1	3
March . . . . .	4	1	5
April . . . . .	4	2	6
May . . . . .	2	1	3
June . . . . .	0	1	1
July . . . . .	3	0	3
August . . . . .	0	0	0
September . . . . .	0	2	2
October . . . . .	0	0	0
November . . . . .	1	3	4
December . . . . .	1	3	4
Total . . . . .	19	17	36



TABLE 17.—SHOWING THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER IN THE 298 PATIENTS REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1853.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL INSANITY . . . . .	2	3	5
MONOMANIA . . . . .	1	3	4
MELANCHOLIA . . . . .	8	12	20
MANIA—			
Acute . . . . .	6	5	11
Chronic . . . . .	61	66	127
Remittent . . . . .	5	5	10
Hysterical . . . . .	0	5	5
Puerperal . . . . .	0	3	3
DEMENTIA—			
Incoherence & Imbecility (Acquired)	27	31	58
Confirmed Dementia (Fatuity) .	8	12	20
AMENTIA OR IDIOTCY—			
Imbecility (Congenital) . . . . .	9	7	16
Idiotcy (Congenital) . . . . .	12	7	19
	139	159	298

TABLE 18.—SHOWING THE DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE 298 PATIENTS REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT, 1ST JAN. 1853.

	Male.	Female.	Total
Under 3 months . . . . .	12	8	20
From 3 to 6 months . . . . .	9	9	18
" 6 to 12 months . . . . .	11	10	21
" 1 to 2 years . . . . .	18	30	48
" 2 to 5 " . . . . .	38	47	85
" 5 to 10 " . . . . .	27	30	57
" 10 to 15 " . . . . .	12	8	20
" 15 to 20 " . . . . .	7	7	14
" 20 to 25 " . . . . .	2	6	8
" 25 to 30 " . . . . .	1	2	3
" 30 to 35 " . . . . .	2	2	4
" 35 to 40 " . . . . .	0	0	0
TOTAL. . . . .	139	159	298



TABLE 19.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF MALE PATIENTS IN EMPLOYMENT, ATTENDING CHAPEL, &amp;c.

	19th July.	20th Dec.	
No. of Patients—Males ... ..	137	143	
New Patients ... ..	0	0	
Deaths ... ..	0	0	
Accidents			
Occurrence of Fits ... ..	5	6	
§ Violence towards Patients or Attendants...	0	1	
Injury to Clothes, &c. ... ..	0	0	
No. of Patients Employed and how	{ in the Wash-house...	2	2
	{ „ Garden ...	28	18
	{ „ Kitchen ...	3	3
	{ „ Wards ...	12	14
	{ as Carpenters ...	3	3
	{ „ Shoemakers ...	5	4
	{ „ Tailors ...	3	4
	{ „ Bricklayers ...	0	2
	{ „ Upholsterers ..	0	1
{ in Pumping ...	6	6	
No. of Patients taking Exercise in the Courts ...	23	20	
„ „ taking Exercise on the Farm ...	49†	22‡	
„ „ attending the School ...	0	0	
„ „ attending Chapel ..	103	101	
„ „ in Bed during the day ...	2	4	
„ „ in Seclusion, and time of each...	0	2	
„ „ Refusing Food ... ..	0	0	
„ „ taking Medicine ... ..	4	8	
„ „ Wet or Dirty by Day ...	6	4	
„ „ Wet or Dirty or Night ...	9	6	
Escapes or Attempted to do so ... ..	0	0	
Unusual Circumstances ¶ ... ..	0	0	

\* Two days have been taken indiscriminately during the Summer and Winter Months.

† Employed in Cricketing.

‡ Employed in Spade Husbandry.

|| Names of Patients and the number of Fits are put down.

§ Nature of Violence, whether Injury of one Patient to another, or Accidental Injury of Patients by Attendants.

¶ Any peculiar change in mental or bodily state, noticed since Visit of Medical Officer.

\*SUMMARY OF ATTENDANTS' MORNING REPORT.

Each Ward Attendant delivers a Report in writing, containing all the Occurrences which have taken place during the previous twenty-four hours, to the Medical Officer at Nine a.m. each day; a separate Report is made by each Night Attendant every morning at Eight a.m.



TABLE 20.—RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF FEMALE PATIENTS  
IN EMPLOYMENT, ATTENDING CHAPEL, &c.

	19th July.	20th Dec.
No. of Patients—Females	166	166
New Patients	0	0
Deaths	0	0
Accidents		
Occurrence of Fits	1	0
§ Violence towards Patients or Attendants	0	1
Injury to Clothes, &c.	0	0
No. of Patients Employed and how		
{ Cleaning Wards	16	13
{ in Laundry	25	26
{ „ Knitting	9	23
{ „ Plain Needlework	35	36
{ „ Kitchen	7	7
{ „ Fancy Needlework	7	7
No. of Patients taking Exercise in the Courts	26	78
„ „ taking Exercise in the Garden	104	45
„ „ attending the School	0	0
„ „ attending Chapel	144	125
„ „ in Bed during the day	2	9
„ „ in Seclusion, and time of each	0	2
„ „ Refusing Food	1	1
„ „ taking Medicine	7	11
„ „ Wet or Dirty by Day	7	1
„ „ Wet or Dirty by Night	7	1
„ „ Escaped or Attempted to do so	0	0
Unusual Circumstances ¶	0	1

\* || § ¶ For references see preceding page.

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S DAILY REPORT.

## \* SUMMARY OF ATTENDANTS' MORNING REPORT.

Each Ward Attendant delivers a Report in writing, containing all the Occurrences which have taken place during the previous twenty-four hours, to the Medical Officer at Nine a.m. each day; a separate Report is made by each Night Attendant every morning at Eight a.m.



TABLE 21.—RETURN OF PATIENTS ANNUALLY ADMITTED INTO THE NORFOLK COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, WITH THE DISCHARGES, DEATHS, AND RE-ADMISSIONS, FROM THE OPENING ON MAY 14, 1814, TO DEC. 31, 1833.

Number.	Years beginning May 18th.	Admissions during each Year.			Discharges during each Year.			Deaths during each Year.			Re-admissions.			Average number resident in each Year.			Mean Annual Mortality per Cent. Resident.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	1814	33	33	66	6	6	12	3	1	4	0	1	1	20	20	40	10.1
2	1815	15	18	33	7	17	24	6	2	8	1	1	2	30	30	60	13.3
3	1816	22	31	53	7	13	20	4	7	11	2	4	6	33	34	67	14.28
4	1817	24	20	44	10	15	25	4	6	10	1	2	3	47	40	87	11.49
5	1818	11	20	31	9	17	26	7	1	8	1	6	7	47	42	89	8.98
6	1819	18	16	34	10	10	20	4	3	7	2	1	3	46	40	86	8.13
7	1820	20	26	46	9	15	24	2	6	8	1	2	3	52	41	93	8.60
8	1821	18	29	47	12	13	25	12	7	19	5	5	10	50	44	94	20.21
9	1822	18	23	41	9	11	20	7	7	14	1	2	3	52	54	106	13.20
10	1823	11	16	27	8	11	19	11	6	17	2	5	7	54	48	102	16.66
11	1824	16	20	46	9	21	30	3	2	5	2	4	6	52	57	109	4.58
12	1825	13	28	41	12	20	32	3	8	11	2	4	6	55	59	114	9.64
13	1826	19	21	40	7	9	16	4	8	12	0	5	5	52	65	117	10.25
14	1827	19	15	34	12	13	25	12	8	20	5	6	11	56	56	112	17.86
15	1828	27	25	52	5	10	15	10	6	16	5	5	10	66	60	126	12.69
16	1829	21	23	44	13	11	24	11	14	25	5	4	9	65	67	132	18.94
17	1830	24	24	48	15	20	35	6	8	14	7	6	13	65	65	130	10.76
18	1831	35	41	76	10	15	25	13	8	21	5	10	15	78	82	150	14.00
19	1832	24	31	55	12	15	27	17	11	28	3	5	8	76	72	158	17.72
20	1833																
	May 1, to Dec. 31	17	19	36	10	12	22	8	9	17	..	..	..	75	84	159	15.93
TOTAL from beginning to Dec. 31, 1833		405	489	894	192	274	466	147	128	275	50	78	128	53.5	53.1	106.6	12.8



TABLE 22.—PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DIED, FROM  
JAN. 1ST, 1834, TO DEC. 31ST, 1853.

ADMITTED.				Discharges during each Year.			Deaths during each Year.			Mean Numbers Annually Resident.			Mean Annual Mortality per Cent. Resident.
Year	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1834	20	30	50	11	13	24	16	14	30	70	93	163	18.46
1835	28	22	50	13	14	27	18	10	28	75	94	169	13.60
1836	28	20	48	8	11	19	18	13	31	68	94	162	18.40
1837	25	21	46	9	8	17	17	15	32	68	96	164	19.25
1838	30	29	59	11	9	20	17	18	35	72	94	166	21.11
1839	24	24	48	6	12	18	19	14	33	70	94	164	20.12
1840	32	39	61	13	14	27	8	14	22	81	92	173	12.71
1841	29	31	60	11	7	18	18	24	42	80	90	170	24.70
1842	26	32	58	16	20	36	14	8	22	76	99	175	12.57
1843	31	38	69	17	20	37	21	22	43	72	95	167	26.35
1844	38	29	67	15	16	31	16	15	31	70	94	164	18.96
1845	32	42	74	14	10	24	11	17	28	80	86	166	16.88
1846	38	42	80	10	21	31	9	13	22	94	100	194	11.45
1847	29	41	70	12	19	31	18	18	36	95	105	200	18.0
1848	35	51	86	23	22	45	9	19	28	100	110	210	13.33
1849	40	51	91	19	18	37	18	17	35	115	120	235	14.89
1850	37	39	76	19	23	42	19	19	38	110	130	240	15.83
1851	33	52	85	10	16	26	12	14	26	120	140	260	10.0
1852	40	43	83	5	21	26	14	18	32	130	153	283	11.30
1853	36	47	83	20	26	46	19	17	36	139	165	304	11.70

TABLE 23.—PREVIOUS HISTORY.

Name.	Age	Married, Single, or W	No. of Child.	No. of Attacks	Duration of present Attack.	Date of Admission

Born ... ..

Disposition ... ..

Temper ... ..

Habits ... ..

Education ... ..

Religion ... ..

Occupation ... ..

Residence ... ..

Predisposing Causes { Hereditary ...  
Other ... ..

Exciting Cause ... ..

Particular Propensities or Hallucination...

Accompanying Bodily Disorder ... ..

Additional particulars of previous history

them, to do so on Wednesday or Saturday between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Persons who are unable to Visit during the week days will be permitted to do so on Sunday. In order that the Medical Officer may be made acquainted with the Previous History of Patients; such information as will enable him to do so, should be supplied to DR. FOOTE at the Asylum. The annexed form will suggest the kind of information which should be obtained.



## OBITUARY.

Date of Death, 1853.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder	Assigned Cause of Death.	Date Examined at Death.
Jan. 12th	March 29, 1851	39	Married	Mania, and good health.	2½ years	General Paralysis.	
Jan. 30	August 26, 1850	57	Married	Chronic mania, good health.	2½ years	General Paralysis.	
Feb. 12	April 3, 1852	33	Married	Dementia, and general paralysis and very feeble health	3 years	General Paralysis.	
Feb. 19	Mar. 11, 1852	70	Widower	Dementia, feeble health	1 year	Decay of old age	
Mar. 2	January 22, 1843	44	Single	Mania, with epilepsy and good health.	4 years	Epilepsy.	26 h
Mar. 7	Sept. 26, 1851	43	Single	Dementia, with general paralysis and good health.	2 years	Pneumonia.	24 h

## MALES.

External appearance of Body.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.
	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.
	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.
	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.
Body in good condition.	Red spots in brain numerous*††; $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of serum in each lateral ventricle; pituitary gland contained a small body of the density of cartilage. Right hemisphere weight 24, left 24; cerebellum pons and medulla $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; total $55\frac{1}{2}$ .	Considerable pleuritic adhesion on left side; trachea much congested; a large quantity of pinky frothy mucus completely blocking up the bronchial tubes; heart covered with fat, weight 13.	Kidneys much congested, each being divided into five or six lobules—right weighed 7, left 6; other viscera healthy.
Body in good condition.	Red spots in brain numerous*††; $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of serum in each lateral ventricle; pituitary gland healthy; weight of encephalon, $55\frac{1}{2}$ .	Old pleuritic adhesions on the left side; trachea much inflamed, right lung healthy; left lower lobe in a state of grey hepatization sinking in water. Heart healthy, weight 9 oz.	Liver, stomach, and intestines healthy; kidneys normal in structure; right weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; left, $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

NOTE. For explanation of references (\*††) see end of the Obituary.



## OBITUARY.

Date of Death, 1853.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder	Assigned Cause of Death.	Date Examination after Death.
Mar. 29	Dec. 22, 1852, 2nd Attack.	76	Single.	Mania, in good health.	4 months	Peritonitis.	24 h
Mar. 29	June 24, 1852	33	Single	Congenital Imbecility with Epilepsy.	From Birth.	Pneumonia.	26 h

MALES. *continued.*

External appearance of Body.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Complexion fair.	<p>Eight ounces of serum on surface of brain, numerous red spots in substance; in each lateral ventricle about three drachms of pinkish serum and 3 or 4 cysts, size of millet seeds: weight of brain 46; cerebellum pons varolii and medulla oblongata <math>6\frac{1}{2}</math>: total of encephalon <math>52\frac{1}{2}</math>.</p>	<p>Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides; bronchi in upper part contained a thin ash-coloured layer of lymph, mucous membrane congested, of old standing; heart large and fat; serous membrane of aorta at point of emergence from pulmonary artery, contained a distinct cyst; several old adhesions of false membrane where the pericardium is reflected; mitral and tricuspid valves thickened.</p>	<p>Peritoneum deeply congested; surface of the bowels covered with flakes of recent lymph, of few days standing, glueing them together; small intestines in parts attached to diaphragm by a band of false membranes of recent origin; vessels of omentum deeply congested. In cavity of abdomen some ounces of dirty brown serum, with shreds of purulent looking lymph; in left iliac region, omentum partially disorganized, where it was adherent to walls; lower and left portion of omentum thickened into a fleshy mass. <i>Liver</i> 52; gall bladder distended.—<i>Kidneys</i>, left, 5—a little purulent looking fluid in its substance; right 6—in stomach <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> pint of fluid fœcal matter as thick as pea soup; bladder empty.</p>
Head very narrow anteriorly.	<p>Dura mater adherent to arachnoid in a small spot at upper surface of left hemisphere ††; red spots in substance of brain numerous; each lateral ventricle contained 2 drachms of clear serum; weight of right hemisphere 19, left <math>19\frac{1}{2}</math>; cerebellum pons and medulla oblongata 6: total <math>44\frac{1}{2}</math>; <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> an ounce of serum at base of brain.</p>	<p>Considerable adhesions of right pleura of old standing; lower lobe of right lung in a state of grey hepatization, in some points extended into purulent infiltration; lower lobe of left lung in a similar state; upper lobes float in water.—Heart healthy, weight <math>6\frac{1}{2}</math>.</p>	<p>Liver healthy; gall bladder empty and small; kidneys, right rather large and much congested, weight <math>6\frac{1}{2}</math>, left less congested 5.</p>



## OBITUARY

Date of Death, 1853.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder	Assigned Cause of Death.	Date Examined after Death.
April 6.	May 29 1841.	52	Married.	Mania, with feeble health.	12 Years	Pneumonia.	20 hours
April 6.	June 19, 1851	32	Married.	Dementia.	3 Years.	Pneumonia.	44 hours

MALES *continued.*

External appearance of Body.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Complexion fair; facial angle small; body emaciated.	Near junction of the two parietal bones at the anterior superior angles, and an inch behind this spot two depressions, the bone of skull at these points translucent * † ‡; the lateral ventricles contained each about one drachm of serum; total weight encephalon 50.	Half a pint of reddish serum on right side, old pleuritic adhesion on the lower part of left; a few recent on lower part of right; vessels of pleura congested, upper lobe of right lung studded with old tubercular masses, in some places softening; middle lobe infiltrated with tubercle, lower lobe commencement of tubercular inflammation, the whole being increased in amount of solidification; left at apex commencing inflammation; heart, weight 22; pericardium much thickened, universally adherent, and with difficulty separated from heart; right auricle large, left dilated; mitral orifice only admit one finger; valves thickened and cartilaginous.	Liver, weight 58; rather pale, spleen large and soft, kidney left on its surface and projecting a little way into its cortical substance, a tubercular looking body about the size of a large bean; bladder empty.
Body healthy.	Calvarium very thick and heavy, internal surface very irregular † ‡; 3 or 4 deep fossæ at the vortex, bone translucent, 1 oz. of serum in cavity of arachnoid, substance of brain soft, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of serum in each lateral ventricle; right hemisphere, weight $19\frac{1}{2}$ , left $19\frac{1}{2}$ ; pacchionian glands enlarged, cerebellum & medulla, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; total $46\frac{1}{2}$ .	Pleura slightly adherent on left side; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of brown fluid in pleural cavity; whole of right lung consolidated, lower & middle lobes in a state of grey hepatization, left lung engorged; heart 18.	Liver, weight 62; kidney, right rather congested, weight $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; left 7.



## OBITUARY.

Date of Death, 1853.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death,	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder	Assigned Cause of Death.	Date Examination after Death
April 9.	Jan. 1, 1848	34	Single.	Malancholia with Oblique Inguinal Hernia.	From Birth.	Pneumonia.	16 hours
April 8.	Sept. 12, 1851	74	Married.	Imbecility Congenital and good health.	2½ years	Bronchitis and general decay of old age.	48 hours
May 7.	Jan. 30, 1851 2nd Attack.	42	Married.	Mania	3 years.	General Paralysis.	20 hours
May 20.	May 6, 1853	49	Married.	Melancholia with refusal to take food, and diseased Liver.	8 months	Disease of Liver.	24 hours

MALES *continued.*

external appearance of Body.	APPEARANCE AFTER DEATH. With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Body healthy.	Meningeal vessels turgid with dark blood; half an ounce of serum in cavity of arachnoid † †; red spots in substance of brain numerous, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of serum in each lateral ventricle; weight of right hemisphere $22\frac{1}{4}$ , left $21\frac{1}{2}$ , cerebellum and medulla 6.	Extensive pleural adhesions on left side, bronchial membrane congested; heart tricuspid valve contained a fibrous deposit.	Liver left lobe prolonged into a long flattened expansion, weight 58; slight adhesions of descending colon, spleen $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; kidneys, right $4\frac{1}{2}$ , left $7\frac{1}{2}$ .
Body healthy.	Calvarium thin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of serum beneath dura mater, red spots in brain numerous, each lateral ventricle $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of serum, substance of brain saturated with serum; weight of right hemisphere 24, left 24, cerebellum and medulla 7.	Vessels of pleurae enlarged; left lung much congested, upper lobe softened and contained tubercles not very numerous, lower lobe of right lung hepatized, heart filled with black blood, right auricle and ventricle dilated, weight $9\frac{1}{2}$ .	Gall bladder greatly distended with dark green bile; liver, weight 36; kidney, left dense & congested, 7; right $5\frac{1}{2}$ , spleen 3, pancreas tough.
Body healthy.	In left lateral ventricle $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. of serum † † specific gravity of cerebrum 1040, of cerebellum 1044; left hemisphere weight $21\frac{1}{2}$ , right 22; cerebellum, meso-cephalon and medulla oblongata, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; total 48.	Left lung covered with flakes of recent lymph, 12 oz. of reddish serum in pleural cavity, on right side 6 oz., lungs in first stage of pneumonia; heart, weight $13\frac{1}{2}$ .	Liver pale, weight $61\frac{1}{2}$ ; kidneys, commencement of Bright's disease, left, weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ , right $4\frac{1}{2}$ .
Very emaciated.	Red spots in substance of brain numerous, arachnoid membrane covering cerebellum very opaque * † †: specific gravity of cerebrum 1036, of cerebellum 1040, the latter appeared very soft; right hemisphere weight 21; left 21; cerebellum, medulla, and meso-cephalon 5, total of encephalon 47.	One ounce of serum in pericardium, heart flabby, walls thin.	Liver small presented a nutmeg appearance, kidneys much congested, no distinction between the cortical and medullary substance; weight, left $5\frac{1}{2}$ , right $5\frac{1}{2}$ .



## OBITUARY.

Date of Death, 1853	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	Date Examined after Death.
July 8.	Jan 1, 1853	25	Married.	Melancholia, with refusal to take food.	8 months	Accidentally drowned in attempting to escape	24 hours
July 31.	Sept. 21, 1852	32	Single.	Congenital Idiot.	From Birth,	Typhoid fever with Pleuro-Pneumonia.	36 hours

MALES *continued.*

Internal appearance of Body.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
<p>Head, face, and neck swollen, palæ of nostrils distended, ears purple &amp; congested, pupil eyes dilated, mouth open, serous rusty fluid escaped on pressing throat. Abdomen fuller than during life, small pieces of weed on various parts, ecchymosis at upper part.</p>	<p>Scalp much congested &amp; œdematous*; left hemisphere pale; anœmic choroid plexuses pale, right lateral ventricle contained one drachm of serum; right hemisphere weight <math>25\frac{1}{2}</math>, left <math>25\frac{1}{2}</math>, cerebellum pons, &amp; medulla 7 oz., total 58.</p>	<p>Trachea and œsophagus full of water, œdema around the epiglottis; old pleuritic adhesions of right side considerable, left lungs breaking down on removing, lungs everywhere crepitant, considerably congested with dirty red frothy fluid (sp.gr. 1038) calibre of œsophagus diminished by spasmodic contraction, small green weed below rima glottis, under surface of trachea slightly congested; in upper part of trachea small fragments of shell, and at origin of right bronchus shell of gastropod, with pieces of peat earth; very little water in lungs, small quantity of bloody fluid in larger bronchi, mucous membrane of bronchial tube congested, blood present in right side of heart, fluid black and small in quantity, left side empty.</p>	<p>Stomach full of gruel, § lower portion of stomach having a dirty hue, liver large and congested, weight 76; whole of intestine dark from fluid blood, kidneys congested, right, weight 8, left 7.</p>
<p>Head small, facial angle very small, the occiput relatively more developed than the inciput.</p>	<p>Bones of calvarium thin, in region of sutures diphanous meningeal vessels distended, † red spots in brain numerous, <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> drachm serum in each lateral ventricle, velum interpositum strong and tough, a considerable quantity of serum at base of brain; sp. gr. of cerebrum 1035: cerebellum 1037; weight of brain 28; cerebellum, &amp;c. 4; total 32.</p>	<p>Pericardium contained 2 or 3 oz of serum, heart flabby and fat, old pleuritic adhesions on right side, considerable adhesions on left extending whole length of pleura; right lung considerably congested, left solid, and on cutting a purulent looking fluid escaped.</p>	<p>Liver soft, easily broken down, weight 59; spleen large, soft, <math>13\frac{1}{2}</math>; kidneys, right, weight 6, left <math>5\frac{1}{2}</math>, somewhat mottled.</p>

§ Had taken gruel for breakfast 3 hours previous to death.



## OBITUARY.

Date of Death, 1853.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder	Assigned Cause of Death:	Date Examined after Death.
July 31.	June 27, 1849 2nd Attack.	29	Single.	Mania and Epilepsy.	5 years.	Epilepsy causing internal congestion.	30 h
Nov. 1,	Aug. 11, 1853	63	Married.	Dementia, with general Paralysis, very emaciated, and dangerous state.	2 years.	General Paralysis.	24 h
Dec. 20.	May 2, 1853	74	Married.	Fatuity with general Paralysis, and very emaciated.	2½ years.	Decay of old age.	24 h

MALES *continued.*External  
appearance of  
Body.

APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH.  
With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.

	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Body healthy.	Considerable congestion of vessels of pia mater *†; lateral ventricles healthy, in each 1 oz. of fluid; right hemisphere, weight $17\frac{1}{2}$ ; left $18\frac{1}{2}$ ; cerebellum, &c. 6; total, encephalon 42: sp. gr. of cerebrum 1036: cerebellum 1038	Lungs largely congested with dark blood. Heart—right ventricle full of dark semi-fluid blood; left, quite empty.	Liver, weight 53, appearance like a nutmeg on section, the centres of the tubules congested and the hepatic venous canals full of serum; spleen 5, right kidney $5\frac{1}{2}$ , left $5\frac{1}{2}$ .
Body maciated; ulcer on left knee	Calvarium thin, unsymmetrical †; specific gravity of cerebrum 1036, of cerebellum 1038; half an ounce of serum in left lateral ventricle; right hemisphere—weight $19\frac{1}{2}$ , left $20\frac{1}{2}$ ; cerebellum pons varolii, and medulla oblongata $7\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Total weight of encephalon $47\frac{1}{4}$ ; several ounces of serum at base of brain.	Lungs healthy, heart, weight $13\frac{1}{2}$ .	Liver, weight 48; on the external part of right kidney beneath the capsule a small quantity of pus, the difference between cortical and medullary substances obliterated; right, weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; left 5, spleen $5\frac{1}{4}$
Body maciated.	General substance of brain pale and softer than usual; right hemisphere weight 22, left 23, cerebellum, &c. 7, specific gravity of cerebrum 1034, of cerebellum 1036.	Pleura everywhere adherent, numerous large white spots and lines on the surface of the lungs; heart, weight $2\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Liver, weight 43; kidneys, left cortical substance contained a cyst size of a bean, having a cartilaginous tumour enclosed; weight 4, right 4, spleen 7



## OBITUARY

Date of Death, 1853.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder	Assigned Cause of Death.	Date Examined after Death.
Jan. 8.	Oct. 10, 1852.	34	Single.	Mania, with general Paralysis.	3 years.	General Paralysis.	
Jan. 13.	Aug. 21, 1852.	43	Single.	Dementia, with general Paralysis & Epilepsy, and in a feeble condition.	2 years.	Leron's Apoplexy.	
Jan. 29.	Aug. 19, 1852.	34	Single.	Dementia, with Epilepsy.	5 Years.	Suffocation from Epilepsy, died in the Paroxysm.	
Feb. 25.	Oct. 27, 1848.	83	Single.	Decay of old age.	5 years.	Diarrhœa, with decay of old age.	78 hours
Mar. 6.	Feb. 27, 1853.	33	Single.	Acute Mania from Typhoid fever, and in a very precarious condition.	3 weeks.	Typhoid fever.	48 hours

## FEMALES.

External Appearance of Body.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.
	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.
	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.
Body generally very emaciated.	Bones of calvarium irregular* † †; vessels of pia mater much congested, effusion of serum beneath pia mater; red spots in substance of brain numerous, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of serum in each lateral ventricle, choroid plexuses, congested and enlarged, 4 oz. of serum at base of skull; right hemisphere, weight $19\frac{1}{2}$ , left 20; cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and pons varolii, weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ .	Heart healthy, weight 8.	Liver large, weight 40, extending into left hypochondriac region, where gall bladder was distended with bile & contained several large gall-stones of an irregular form, many being of the size of a large horse-bean; spleen soft and pulpy; intestinal canal congested; kidneys left, weight 3, and containing a cyst filled with fluid, and 1 inch in diameter, right 3.
Much emaciated.	Red spots in substance of brain numerous, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of serum in each lateral ventricle † Right hemisphere, weight 19, left 18; the cerebellum pons and medulla 6; total 43.	Both pleuræ very firmly adherent; in the centre of middle lobe of left lung a circumscribed portion $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter in a state of grey hepatization; heart, weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; mitral valves much congested.	Liver healthy, edge of left lobe adhering firmly to spleen, gall bladder very full, kidneys healthy, right, weight 4, left $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; uterus congested with remains of ulceration around os-uteri.



## OBITUARY.

Date of Death, 1853.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death,	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder	Assigned Cause of Death.	Date Examination after Death.
April 8.	Dec. 4, 1851	71	widower	Dementia (fatuity)	3 years.	Bronchitis and general decay of old age.	24 hours
April 21.	Sept. 22, 1852.	26	Single.	Melancholia with tertiary Syphilis and Leucorrhœa.	3 years.	Disease of uterus and exhaustion.	52 hours
May 7.	April 30, 1853.	35	Married.	Melancholia with refusal to take food, and precarious condition.	6 months	Exhaustion; admitted in a dying state.	24 hours
June 2.	May 9, 1853.	65	Married.	Acute Mania and in a very feeble condition	unknown.	Exhaustion from acute mania.	26 hours

FEMALES *continued.*

External appearance of Body.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Body emaciated, ecchymosis of left mamma and right leg.	The lateral ventricles contained about three drachms of serum * †, several red spots on dura mater, red spots in substance of brain numerous; right hemisphere, weight 21, left 20; medulla, cerebellum, and pons 6½.	Whole of right lung in a state of inflammation, the lower lobe of left lung sinking in water, recent pleuritic adhesions on right side; the bronchial membrane much congested and filled with a pink serum; heart flabby, weight 8½.	Liver small, healthy; gall bladder contained a small quantity of bile, weight 32; kidneys, right 4, left 3½; spleen 3.
Body emaciated, calvarium a little flattened on left side at protuberance of parietal bone.	Dura mater somewhat congested, readily separated from bone †, congestion of pia mater †, bloody points in substance of brain numerous, pineal gland pale; cerebrum 1036; about 3 drachms of serum at base of brain; cerebellum 1036; right hemisphere, weight 18½; cerebellum, medulla, and pons 6.	Old adhesions of pleura on both sides; heart, weight 6¾.	Gall bladder full; liver, weight 39, mottled not nodulated; spleen 3½, firm; kidneys, weight, right 3¼, left 3¼; commencement of fatty degeneration, colon & rectum much thickened & filled with pus and not so large in size as the small intestines; mucous membrane folds of congested, uterus traces of ulceration around the os.
Body very emaciated like a skeleton.	Not examined.	Not examined.	Not examined.
Ecchymosis on forehead, body emaciated.	Calvarium irregular in form, points in it translucent, chiefly in region of the pachionian bodies, ½ an ounce of serum in sac of arachnoid and some beneath pia mater; red spots in brain large, dark, and numerous; a few small serous cysts in choroid plexuses, 2 drachms of serum in each lateral ventricle; right hemisphere, weight 19, left 19; cerebellum and medulla 6 oz.; cerebrum sp. gr. 1035; cerebellum 1037.	Lungs a little congested; heart flabby, weight 10.	Liver, weight 4¾; spleen soft 7; kidneys, left rather congested, 3½; glairy fluid coming from uterus.



## OBITUARY.

Date of Death, 1853.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder	Assigned Cause of Death.	Dates Examination after Death.
Sept. 5,	Feb. 2, 1852, 2nd Attack.	64	Married.	Chronic mania.	2 years.	Exhaustion from maniacal excitement.	24 hours
Sept. 20.	Aug. 28, 1848	44	Married.	Puerperal mania, and feeble health.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ years.	Phthisis.	24 hours
Nov. 2.	April 18, 1853	50	Married.	Dementia, fatuity, with hemiplegia and epilepsy, and in a very emaciated and precarious state.	11 years.	Hemiplegia.	30 hours

FEMALES *continued.*

External Appearance of Body.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH. With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Body much emaciated.	Lateral ventricles contained $\frac{1}{3}$ an ounce of serum in each*†; much serum beneath pia mater, 6 oz. of serum at base of brain; sp. gr. of cerebrum 1035, cerebellum 1035, the latter and pons varolii very soft; right hemisphere, weight $17\frac{1}{2}$ , left $17\frac{1}{2}$ ; cerebellum pons and medulla $6\frac{1}{2}$ .	Considerable pleural adhesion chiefly of left side; heart small.	Liver, weight $35\frac{1}{2}$ oz., spleen 2; kidneys, right 4, left $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; uterus small.
Body emaciated.	Pia mater rather congested,*† some serum beneath pia mater, red spots in substance of brain numerous, 2 oz. of serum at base; right hemisphere, weight $19\frac{1}{2}$ , left $19\frac{1}{2}$ ; sp. gr. 1036; of cerebellum 1040; weight of latter, with pons and medulla $4\frac{3}{4}$ .	Considerable pleuritic adhesions on both sides, left lung at upper lobe contained a cavity size of a large orange, on left side a smaller cavity, but whole of both upper lobes destroyed by cavities, both lobes of left side & two upper of right affected; heart, weight, $7\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; tricuspid valve slightly thickened, substance of heart softened, ventricular valves thin, soft, and flabby.	Liver much congested and soft, weight 36 oz., spleen $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; kidneys pale, right, weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ , left $2\frac{1}{2}$ .
Body much reduced, right arm and leg contracted and much reduced in size.	Calvarium surface irregular; about $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of serum in arachnoid cavity; right hemisphere, weight $15\frac{1}{2}$ , left $15\frac{1}{2}$ ; cerebellum medulla and pons varolii 4 oz.; sp. gr. of cerebrum 1034, of cerebellum 1034; 2 oz. of serum at base of brain, red spots in substance numerous.	Heart, weight 8 oz.	Liver, weight 32, spleen 6; kidneys, right contained a cyst $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, left 33.



## OBITUARY.

Date of Death, 1853	Date of last admission.	Age at Death.	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	Date of Examination after Death.
Nov. 7.	Sept. 15, 1853	84	Single.	Dementia, fatuity, and in a very precarious state.	Unknown.	Decay of old age.	19 hours
Nov. 17.	Sept. 15, 1853	73	Single	Dementia, fatuity, and in a very precarious state.	Unknown.	Apoplexy meningeal.	19 hours
Dec. 9.	May 3, 1853	84	Single.	Dementia, fatuity, and emaciated in condition.	Unknown.	Decay of old age.	

FEMALES. *continued.*

External Appearance of Body.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH, With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Much emaciated.	Half a pint of serum in cavity of arachnoid, dura mater very firmly adherent in frontal region, † vessels of pia mater injected; right hemisphere, weight 16, left 16; cerebellum, medulla, and pons $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; sp. gr. of cerebrum 1038, of cerebellum 1038, the latter of pulpy consistency.	Five oz. of serum in left pleural cavity, no adhesions, lungs very healthy; heart, weight $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; in corpora arantii of aortic valves calcareous deposit, also in descending aortu.	Liver, weight 37; kidneys, right 3, left 3, spleen 3.
Much emaciated.	One ounce of serum in arachnoid cavity, very little congestion of pia mater, † a clot about an inch in diameter on the upper surface of orbit 1-12th of an inch in thickness, a coagulum extending whole length of falx cerebri on right side, and as far as commencement of the middle lobe on left; substance of brain hard, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of serum in each lateral ventricle; right hemisphere, weight 17, left $17\frac{1}{2}$ ; cerebellum and medulla $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; sp. gr. of cerebrum 1034, of cerebellum 1031.	Lungs healthy; heart slight hypertrophy of left ventricle, weight 14.	Liver, weight $26\frac{3}{4}$ ; kidneys, right 2, left 2; spleen $2\frac{1}{2}$ .
Much emaciated.	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.



## OBITUARY.

Date of Death, 1853.	Date of last admission.	Age at Death,	Civil State.	Mental State and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Mental Disorder	Assigned Cause of Death.	Date Examined after Death.
Dec. 8.	May 27, 1851	73	Single.	Epilepsy with dementia, and in a feeble state.	unknown.	Sanguineous apoplexy.	36 hours
Dec. 30.	May 5, 1830 2nd Attack.	56	Single.	Chronic mania.	23 years.	Cancer of mamma.	27 hours

FEMALES *continued.*

External appearance of Body.	APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH. With the Weight of the Principal Organs in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
	HEAD.	CHEST.	ABDOMEN.
Much reduced.	Small thin layer of blood in region of superior longitudinal sinus; vessels of pia mater generally distended, 2 oz. of serum at base, $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in each lateral ventricle, red spots in substance numerous; right hemisphere $14\frac{1}{2}$ , left $15\frac{1}{2}$ , cerebellum, medulla, & pons $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; sp. gr. of cerebrum 1036, of cerebellum 1038.	Heart covered with fat, mitral valves partially calcified, coronary arteries healthy, numerous atheromatous, patches in aorta, pleuritic adhesions on left side, in lower lobes of both lungs deposits of small size schirrous or tubercular, bronchi and bronchial vessels calcified; in left lung several patches of spurious melanosis.	Liver presented a nutmeg appearance, weight 34; kidneys, right contained several calculi in its pelvis, surrounded by a mucopurulent fluid; on upper surface a large softened patch occupying one-third of surface, as if due to atrophic softening, presenting the appearance of brain substance softened; spleen 3, mesenteric vessels in some parts contained atheroma; weight 3, left healthy 3.
Edema of both legs, right arm swollen from above downwards; in axilla and between this and right breast, large open ulcer laying bare ribs 3 inches in superficial diameter, surface covered with sanious matter and pus.	Very little serum in cavity of arachnoid *††; vessels of pia mater full of blood, substance of brain firm, red spots numerous; right hemisphere, weight $18\frac{1}{2}$ , left $17\frac{1}{2}$ ; cerebellum, pons, and medulla $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; half an ounce of serum in each lateral ventricle. The calvarium presented a number of white spots, the larger ones from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, round in form, with many smaller ones; the substance of the bone in these points, translucent, & more or less soft.	Left lung old pleuritic adhesions, right posterior half firmly attached to ribs, right consolidated as if from inflammation, scattered through it a number of small hard tubercles; left healthy, heart healthy.	Liver much enlarged (especially upper part of right lobe) studded all over with numerous small white tubercles, those at surface cup-shaped, in lower right hand corner almost converted into one schirrous mass, on lower surface of liver a small schirrous gland

N.B. \* Indicates that the dura mater was firmly adherent to the calvarium.

† That the arachnoid membrane was generally opaque.

‡ That the pia mater was readily separated from brain, and beneath it an increased quantity of fluid.



TABLE 23.—SHEWING THE NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS, LUNATICS, IDIOTS, IN THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK, CHARGEABLE TO THE SEVERAL UNIONS, ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1854.\*

UNIONS.	In Norfolk County Asylum.		In Private and other County Asylums.		In Union or Parish Work-houses.		In Lodgings or with their Friends.		TOTALS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aylsham . . .	12	7	...	...	1	3	6	5	19	15
Blofield . . .	4	7	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	8
Depwade . . .	19	15	...	...	1	2	3	2	23	19
Docking . . .	7	7	...	...	3	2	6	6	16	15
Downham . . .	6	6	...	...	2	5	1	6	9	17
Erpingham . .	6	10	...	...	3	...	1	12	10	22
Faith's Saint .	6	12	...	...	2	1	2	1	10	14
Flegg East & West	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Forehoe . . .	6	10	...	...	...	3	1	1	7	14
Freebridge Lynn .	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	1
Guiltcross . . .	3	9	...	...	2	3	3	5	8	17
Henstead . . .	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7
Loddon & Clavering	6	18	1	...	1	2	7	5	15	25
King's Lynn † .	5	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	9	4
Mitford & Launditch	6	13	...	...	8	3	6	3	20	19
Norwich ‖ . . .	...	...	35	26	...	...	26	31	61	57
Swaffham . . .	4	2	...	...	2	3	4	3	10	8
Thetford † ‡ . .	1	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	3	1
Tunstead & Happing	4	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	16
Walsingham . .	12	11	...	...	1	2	2	2	15	15
Wayland . . .	3	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	7
Wisbech † . . .	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
Yarmouth † . .	4	...	4	9	6	9	6	4	20	22
	136	162	42	37	38	40	77	92	293	331

\* Extracted from the Returns of the Clerks of Unions to the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum. The Returns have not been received from all the Unions according to 16 and 17 Vict., c. 97, s. 64; the table is completed from the Quarterly Returns.

† Unions only partly in the County of Norfolk.

‡ Patients chargeable to the Boroughs of Lynn, Thetford, and Yarmouth.

‖ Norwich is a County of a City.

ANNUAL  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TREASURER,

FROM

DEC. 19th, 1852, TO DEC. 25th, 1853.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

IN ACCOUNT WITH

### FRANCIS JOHN BLAKE,

TREASURER OF THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM

FROM DEC. 19, 1852, TO DEC. 25, 1853.

DR.      The County of Norfolk for Criminal and Vagrant Lunatics, from the 19th December, 1852, to the 25th December, 1853.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount due for Quarter ending 19th December, 1852	14	6	0			
To Lodging, Maintenance, Care, Medicine, Washing, and Clothing of Margaret Munro, Augustine Chief, Francis Wright, Elizabeth Miller, 13 weeks each at 5s. 9d. per week; 13 weeks at 5s. 6d.; 14 weeks at 6s.; and 13 weeks at 9s.; and Jane Farrall, 5 weeks at 5s. 9d. 13 weeks at 5s. 6d.; 14 weeks at 6s.; and 13 weeks at 9s.	84	10	3			
	98	16	3			

### CONTRA.

CR.

		£	s.	d.
1853.				
February 19	By Cash from County Treasurer	14	6	0
May 3	Ditto ditto .	14	19	0
July 29	Ditto ditto .	19	6	3
November 4	Ditto ditto .	21	0	0
		69	11	3

Balance due to the Asylum . . . £29 5 0

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS WITH THE COUNTY AND THE  
GUARDIANS OF THE SEVERAL UNIONS AND INCORPORATED  
PARISHES.

The County, The Poor Law Unions, and Incorporated Parishes.	Due 19th December 1852.	Due from 19th Dec. 1852, to 25th Dec. 1853.	Received from 19th Dec. 1852, to 25th Dec. 1853.	Quarterage falling due 25th Dec. 1853.
The County . . . . .	£. 14 s. 6 d.	£ 98 s. 16 d.	£ 69 s. 11 d.	£ 29 s. 5 d.
Aylsham . . . . .	71 10 0	397 4 6	284 5 6	112 19 0
Blofeld . . . . .	36 8 0	220 19 6	161 2 6	59 17 0
Depwade . . . . .	90 4 0	605 1 9	414 5 3	190 16 6
Docking . . . . .	47 6 0	303 13 3	217 1 9	86 11 6
Downham . . . . .	39 6 6	240 17 6	164 16 6	76 1 0
Erpingham . . . . .	59 6 6	354 7 0	251 15 0	102 12 0
Faith's Saint . . . . .	54 3 6	362 19 0	247 5 6	115 13 6
Flegg East and West . . . . .	17 0 6	97 7 0	68 2 0	29 5 0
Forehoe . . . . .	53 12 6	321 3 6	232 19 6	88 4 0
Freebridge Lynn . . . . .	20 17 6	96 10 3	73 2 3	23 8 0
Guiltcross . . . . .	39 6 6	239 1 3	167 1 3	72 0 0
Henstead . . . . .	79 10 6	423 14 6	310 15 6	112 19 0
Loddon and Clavering . . . . .	102 11 6	585 19 9	428 9 9	157 10 0
Mitford and Launditch . . . . .	71 1 0	427 1 9	307 4 3	119 17 6
Swaffham . . . . .	25 0 6	157 17 9	116 6 3	41 11 6
Thetford . . . . .	17 17 6	98 19 9	73 6 9	25 13 0
Tunstead and Happing . . . . .	53 14 6	303 12 0	217 6 0	86 6 0
Walsingham . . . . .	86 1 6	493 11 0	359 0 0	134 11 0
Wayland . . . . .	16 10 0	122 3 9	87 1 9	35 2 0
Wisbech . . . . .	38 15 6	226 12 0	164 10 0	62 2 0
TOTAL	1034 10 0	6177 13 0	4415 8 6	1762 4 6



AN ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS WITH THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES, HAVING BOARDER PAUPER PATIENTS.

	Due 19th Dec. 1852.	Due from 19th Dec. 1852 to 25th Dec. 1853	Received from 19th Dec. 1852 to 25th Dec. 1853	Quarterage falling due 25th Dec. 1853
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*KING'S LYNN.—Five Borough Pauper Patients, 53 weeks each, viz.—13 weeks each at 10s.; 13 weeks each at 11s.; 13 weeks each at 10s. 6d., and 14 weeks each at 12s.	32 10 0	189 17 6	144 7 6	45 10 0
*GREAT YARMOUTH.—Four Borough Pauper Patients, viz.—Three, 13 weeks each at 10s. Three, 13 weeks each at 11s.; Three, 13 weeks each at 10s. 6d.; and Four, 14 weeks each at 12s.	19 10 0	127 16 6	91 8 6	36 8 0
*SEDDLESCOMB.—One Boarder Pauper Patient, 13 weeks at 5s 9d.; 13 weeks at 10s. 6d.; 13 weeks at 10s. 6d.; and 14 weeks at 12s.	0 0 0	28 1 3	18 19 3	9 2 0
This Patient was sent from Hillington, and is legally settled in the Parish of Seddlescomb, Sussex.				
Total Boarder Pauper Patients	52 0 0	345 15 3	254 15 3	91 0 0
Total for Criminal, Vagrant & Pauper Lunatics	1034 10 0	6177 13 0	4415 8 6	1762 4 6
Total . . .	1086 10 0	6523 8 3	4670 3 9	1853 4 6

\*The above Places do not pay to the County Rates.

## THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE

## TREASURER OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

FROM THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 1852, TO THE 25<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 1853

FOR PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF

## MAINTENANCE OF THE ASYLUM.

DR.

1853		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 12th,	To Balance due to Treasurer				492	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

## SALARIES.

To Paid Officers' Salaries	546	2	6			
Servants' Wages and Gratuities	397	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	<hr/>			943	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

## FOOD.

Butchers' Meat, 3140 st.	979	9	7			
Flour 2000 st.	193	0	6			
Bread 6606 st.	636	16	6			
Cheese 87 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs.	280	9	5			
Tea 900 lbs.	151	3	4			
Sugar	51	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Coffee	22	8	2			
Rice, Tapioca, and Arrowroot	2	8	0 $\frac{1}{3}$			
Groats	5	14	8			
Salt	2	11	0			
Vinegar	3	5	0			
Potatoes 312 sacks	171	5	3			
Milk 19,592 quarts	190	5	8			
Butter	161	9	8			
Eggs	14	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Sundry Articles of Grocery	36	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	<hr/>			2903	5	9

Carried forward	£4339	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
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PAID FOR GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF THE ASYLUM—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.	£	s.
1853.	Brought forward				4339	0
SPIRITS, &c.						
To Paid	Wine and Spirits	73	8	0		
	Ale, 518 barrels	480	10	0		
	Porter, 26 ditto	59	2	0		
	Tobacco and Snuff	69	11	6		
		<hr/>			682	11
FIRING, &c.						
	Gas (438,800 cubic feet)	131	12	9		
	Coal	198	17	6		
	Cinders	176	16	0		
	Soap	56	3	6		
	Candles	7	5	3		
	Oil	1	4	2		
	Wood and Fagots	4	13	6		
		<hr/>			576	12
	Drugs and Leeches				37	13
BEDDING, CLOTHING, &c.						
	Men's Suits	91	16	3		
	Shoes, Leather, &c.	99	13	4		
	Linen, Hosiery, &c.	230	6	2		
	Sheeting, &c.	78	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	Tapes, Threads, &c.	18	7	0		
	Women's Bonnets	4	19	2		
	Men's Caps	16	4	3		
	Yarn, Knitting Cotton, &c.	29	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	Women's Shawls	12	8	0		
	Tailor	1	5	0		
		<hr/>			583	5
	Printing, Books, and Stationery				38	14
FURNISHING, &c.						
	Brushes and Brooms	29	17	0		
	Cleaning Chimneys	3	0	0		
	Dwiling	37	3	4		
		<hr/>			70	0
	Carried forward				£6327	18

PAID FOR GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF THE ASYLUM—*continued.*

1853.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				6327	18	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

## FUNERAL EXPENSES.

to Paid Shrouds, Bearers, and Burial Fees . . . . .				19	3	0
Treasurer of County for 37 Coffins . . . . .				19	8	6

## SUNDRIES.

Expenses attending Removal of Patients } to and from other Asylums . . . . .	6	13	0			
Retaking Escaped Patients . . . . .	2	14	6			
Clockmaker . . . . .	4	0	0			
Labourers employed in Drying House, &c. . . . .	11	10	0			
Teaching Music . . . . .	5	0	0			
Attendants' Suits and Caps . . . . .	18	4	6			
Straw . . . . .	58	8	8			
Oat Flights . . . . .	0	14	0			
Postage and Parcels . . . . .	7	14	5			
Braziers' Work . . . . .	4	15	5			
Barley Meal . . . . .	1	8	6			
Shaving Patients . . . . .	29	14	0			
Pigs . . . . .	18	3	6			
Poultry . . . . .	6	8	3			
Garden Seeds . . . . .	4	9	2			
Hire of Ground for Wood, &c. . . . .	2	10	0			
Allowance to Patients Discharged on } Trial, under 71st section of 8 and 9 } Vict., c. 126 . . . . .	2	7	0			
Waterproof Cloth . . . . .	3	8	8			
Sand and Carting . . . . .	2	18	9			
Petty Disbursements . . . . .	5	18	10			
				197	1	2

Overcharge to the Parish of Redenhall } of William Warden . . . . .				5	17	0
Overcharge to the Parish of East Dere- } ham of Edward Hill . . . . .				1	10	0

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£6570 17 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

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## CONTRA.

1853.	£	s.	d.
By amount received for Criminal and Vagrant Lunatics . . . . .	69	11	3
Ditto for Pauper Lunatics . . . . .	4345	17	3
Ditto for Boarder Pauper Lunatics . . . . .	254	15	3
Ditto of Male Attendants towards their } Suits of Clothes (2 years) . . . . .	11	13	0
By Superintendent, from Sale of Shoes . . . . .	21	6	4
Ditto from Sale of Rags, &c. . . . .	1	14	1
<hr/>			
By amount received . . . . .	4704	17	2
To amount paid as at page 55 . . . . .	6570	17	11
<hr/>			
Balance due to the Treasurer . . . . .	1866	0	$\frac{1}{4}$
Amount of Quarterage due from the Unions, &c., to } the 25th of December, 1853, as per Abstract, page 52 }	1853	4	6
<hr/>			
Balance due to the Treasurer . . . . .	£12	16	3
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(ERRORS EXCEPTED.)

F. J. BLAKE,

TREASURER.

28TH FEBRUARY, 1854.

Examined with the Vouchers, and found correct,

THOMAS J. BLOFELD,  
EDWARD POSTLE,  
R. BLAKE HUMFREY.





