

The seventy-seventh report of the Visiting Justices of the County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell : January quarter session, 1846 / [Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum].

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THE
SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE
VISITING JUSTICES

OF THE
County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell.

JANUARY QUARTER SESSION, 1846.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, ALDERSGATE STREET.

1846.

LIST OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES
OF THE
HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Appointed at the January Quarter Sessions, 1846.

CHAIRMAN,
CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK, Esq., Totteridge Park, Herts.

HENRY POWNALL, Esq., Spring Grove, Hounslow.

CHARLES ELLIOTT, Esq., 47, Portland Place.

MARLBOROUGH PRYOR, Esq., Hampstead.

GEORGE BAILLIE, Esq., Hanwell Grove.

THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq., Park Terrace, Camden Town.

BENJAMIN J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Southall.

FRANCIS CURWEN SMITH, Esq., Frognal Hall, Hampstead.

HECTOR ROSE, Esq., Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood.

HENRY MORRIS KEMSHEAD, Esq., Westbourne, Paddington.

JOHN WILKS, Esq., Finsbury Square.

WALTER BUCHANAN, Esq., Sussex Place, Hyde Park Gardens.

JOHN TOWNEND, Esq., Hanger Lane, Tottenham.

THOMAS BECKETT, Esq., Russell Place, Fitzroy Square.

JAMES WILLIAM FRESHFIELD, Esq., Moor Place, Betchworth.

Middlesex.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX IN GENERAL QUARTER
SESSIONS ASSEMBLED.

*THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT of the
VISITING JUSTICES appointed to superintend
the Building, Erection, and Management of THE
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM AT HANWELL.*

THE Visiting Justices beg to Report, that in consequence of the Court having, on the 4th of September, come to the Resolution, "that the Visiting Justices of the County Lunatic Asylum be instructed to consider the best means of providing adequate Accommodation for all the Pauper Lunatics of the County, under the provisions of the 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 126, and to confer with the Secretary of State for the Home Department on the subject," this Order of Reference was considered by the Committee on the 18th September, and they came to the following Resolution, namely, "That it is expedient to have an additional Asylum built in the vicinity of Hanwell, wherein sufficient accommodation may be provided for one thousand Patients."

In consequence of this Resolution, the Engineer of the Asylum, Mr. Harris, was ordered to prepare Plans and Ele-

vations for such a building. These he furnished on the 20th November, and accompanied them with a full written description of every part. The Visiting Justices, after much deliberation, and consultation with the medical officers of the Establishment, gave the plans their full approbation; but as the Act prescribed the course to be pursued when Plans for Public Lunatic Asylums were to be submitted to the Government, they thought it best, before they requested a conference with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to transmit them, with the explanatory remarks of the Engineer, to the Metropolitan Commissioners on Lunacy. The Commissioners have acknowledged the receipt on the 12th day of December last; but up to this time they have had no further communication from them upon the subject.

Some matters of importance have been brought before the Committee since their last Report, such as the employment and classification of the Patients; but these the Visiting Justices have thought it right to postpone for the consideration and decision of the new Committee to be appointed at this Session under the recent Act.

The rise in the Contract Prices of Provisions has made it necessary to make an addition of $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the weekly rate of each Patient. The present rate therefore is 9s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d., instead of 8s. 9d.

The Memorials presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions on November 27th, from the Board of Guardians of the Hackney, Stepney, and Edmonton Unions, and the Minute of a Resolution from the Board of Poplar Union, which were officially communicated to the Visiting Justices by the Court,

were considered on the 4th of December, the Committee having been specially summoned for the purpose : and it was resolved, that the Chairman be requested to prepare a Statement, embodying the views of the Committee on the subject of those Memorials, for circulation, previous to the County Day, among the Magistrates of the County. This Statement has been prepared and printed, and is appended to this Report.

Appended to this Report, the Visiting Justices have the pleasure to present the valuable Financial Account of the Asylum, which was prepared by a former member of the Committee. It commences with the first appointment of a Committee, on the 15th November, 1827, and has been brought down to the present time.

THE Visiting Justices, in surrendering up the trust which has been confided to them by the Magistrates of the County, conceive that they cannot better close the duties of their office than by presenting a brief historical sketch of the Asylum, tracing the different changes and improvements which have marked its various epochs, up to the time when its government will be placed under a different law. Such an account may not prove an uninteresting picture to every one who knows the value which belongs to the records of experience, and still more interesting will it be to him who sees in the progress of a great Institution, an important feature in the progress of human society towards those nobler and more enlightened sympathies which should distinguish a Christian country.

Nothing can more strongly mark the progress which society has made within the last fifty or sixty years than the different

aspect under which the insane have been viewed, and the different way in which they have been treated. Formerly there was but little difference in the treatment of the criminal and the insane. What advantage there was, was on the side of the criminal. He was punished for a crime, and under the authority of the law ; the other was visited with a lengthened punishment for no crime, and subjected to the control of one whose brutal will perhaps was his only law. The law afforded no adequate protection to those who, by the loss of reason, were unable to protect themselves. Their very misfortune seemed to shut them out from all sympathy with those who possessed the light of reason. Who ever thought of applying himself to better the condition of the insane ? There was one man, however, Pinel, an intelligent and noble hearted Frenchman, who in 1792, in the midst of surrounding horrors, brought commiseration and kindness within the walls of a Lunatic Asylum. We owe to his courage and humanity the many beneficial changes which have been brought about in this Country, in the treatment of the insane ; he has the distinguished honor of having instructed the Nations of Europe practically in the Christian duty of dealing out to the insane the same measure of mercy, which we ourselves should desire were we to be similarly afflicted.

In this Country, long after the example which Pinel had set, though there were isolated attempts to introduce a humane system of management into Asylums, they were the exceptions only. Cruelties of the most revolting kind continued to be practised by sordid, unprincipled men. The law threw not its protection round the insane ; their sufferings, when known, were unheeded, because they were supposed to be for the most part unavoidable. It was believed that the insane

could only be ruled by brute force, and therefore brute force continued to be the rule, and enlightened humanity the exception.

But this scandal to a Christian country was gradually to be removed, as the spirit of enquiry was awakened, and sounder principles prevailed.

Almost the first, and certainly the greatest benefit conferred upon the Insane pauper, was the Act of the 9th Geo. 4, c. 40, which was intended to facilitate the Erection of County Lunatic Asylums for the Poor, and to Improve the Condition of Lunatics. This Act which was passed in the year 1828, gave a power to Counties to erect such Asylums for the Insane Poor, was not compulsory, but was still a considerable advance in favour of the insane, who had been left either to the neglect of the Parish Poor House, or to the cruelty of those who farmed them, and treated them as the stock of a trading speculation. Thenceforth in those Counties that wisely took advantage of the Act, the friends of the Insane pauper could be assured of that which the laws of society are bound to afford—protection against cruelty, and security against neglect.

This was effected mainly by the appointment of Committees of Magistrates, who were responsible to the Courts of Quarter Sessions that the intention of the Legislature and the provisions of the law should be carried into effect.

At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of 1827, such a Committee was appointed under the Act of 48th Geo. 3rd. cap. 96, for the County of Middlesex, and they presented their first

Report the following April. This Report was principally confined to those preliminary enquiries as to the choice of the land on which the proposed Asylum was to be built; the quantity was not to be less than 25 acres, a limit applicable to the supposed wants, and not, as was afterwards discovered, to the actual wants of the county. The Committee did not specify any particular locality, but required that it should be in an airy and healthy situation, and well supplied with water—they also advertised for Plans.

In their Second Report of Easter, 1828, they announced the choice and purchase of land, consisting of 44 acres, at Hanwell; and certainly there could not have been a better chosen spot for a Lunatic Asylum. It embraced the two requisites of an excellent soil and a pure atmosphere, and the great convenience of a canal in its immediate neighbourhood.

After making choice of the best of three Plans, for which they had offered premiums, they next proceeded to the estimated cost. In their Sixth Report which was presented in the beginning of 1829, the cost was stated to be estimated at £123,730. The Committee do not mention for what number of Patients it was intended, but the Court voted that a sum not exceeding £50,000 should be expended in the erection of an Asylum for 300 Patients. This sum, however, was not found sufficient to cover the lowest tender, which was £62,000. In their Report of 1831, the Committee stated to the Court that they had appointed Doctor and Mrs. Ellis to be the Superintendent and Matron of the New Asylum. In many respects this was a most happy choice: he was a man who from his experience of some years as the Physician of

the Wakefield Asylum in the County of York, and from his active habits of life was well qualified to put the machine in working order, and to see that it worked well; and Mrs. Ellis, the Matron, brought to the office talents of a superior order, and, from both, the Institution derived great benefit during the time of their remaining there. They were both of them benevolent and conscientious, and were sincerely anxious to adopt every improvement which was thought to be compatible with the safety of the Patients. Instruments of restraint were used upon violent or capricious Patients, because the consequences of restraint upon such Patients were not well considered or understood. The time was not ripe for the change which, come when it would, would inevitably meet with a host of prejudiced opponents.

The duties which the new Superintendent took upon himself with the consent of the Committee, were not only those which belonged to him as Physician, but those also which are now exercised in part by the Visiting Justices and in part by the Storekeeper and Accountant. He was entrusted with the choice and engagement of the Officers, the Keepers, and an Assistant Apothecary, who was also to act as Clerk. He was to engage the Housekeeper, and one keeper for every twenty Patients, the men at £25 a year, and the females at £15. So completely was he considered by the Visiting Justices as the General Director of the Establishment, that in April, 1831, the Committee reported their appointment of Dr. Ellis not only as Medical Superintendent and Director, but also as the Treasurer of the Institution, under a personal bond of £2,000, and two sureties of £1,000 each.

With the inexperience of the Committee this delegation of

several duties to the Superintendent appears to have been at the time inevitable. It was however an evil which eventually led to his and Lady Ellis's resignation in 1838.

On the 16th of April 1831, the Building was finished, and opened for the reception of 300 Patients. The first admitted were 25 Males and 15 Females, and soon after the numbers were increased to 178. It was not long however before it was discovered by Dr. Ellis, and it was mentioned by the Committee in their Report of July 1831, that the Asylum which was built for the accommodation of 300 Patients, might be easily made to accommodate 500. But at this time an extraordinary circumstance presented itself, for which the Visiting Justices seemed unable to account. Here was a noble building affording the means, as it was then thought, of accommodating all the Pauper Lunatics of the County, which was not nearly filled, and that, not from the want of Patients, for the Committee in the same Report, recommend the alterations which were to fit it for 500 instead of 300 ; but, because the officers of some parishes were unwilling to send their lunatics to an Asylum built expressly for their use. In some instances they omitted, in others they positively declined to send them. The reason of these refusals and omissions is not given, nor even conjectured ; nor does it appear to have occurred to any one until some years after, when the Parishes shewed more than usual anxiety to get their patients into the Asylum, and urged some serious complaints against the Visiting Justices, on their refusal to allow the exchange of old for recent cases. But in the year 1831, the Visiting Justices were more alive to the importance of having recent cases than the Parishes seem to have been, for in the same Report in which the Committee

mentioned the omission of some and the default of others, and proposed to take measures for compelling the recusant Overseers to send their Patients to the County Asylum, they very properly add, those Patients, namely, whose cases there shall appear to be the greatest probability of curing.

Up to this time it appears that £107,000 had been granted for the whole outlay of an Establishment calculated for 300 Patients; but for the additions and alterations by which it could be made to accommodate 200 more, £20,000 additional were required, which sum, by more accurate estimates, was afterwards reduced to £17,000.

In July, 1832, it was announced that the arrangements were complete for receiving 500 Patients and that 466 had been admitted. A Consulting Physician and a Consulting Surgeon were thought necessary, and Dr. Morrison and Mr. Cooper of Brentford were appointed to those offices.

The 22nd Report of October, 1832, mentions the appearance of Malignant Cholera within the Building. The number originally attacked was 19, and of those 10 died. In 1834 the disease again broke out in the Asylum, and of those who were attacked four died. It is a remarkable fact, for which no reason could be assigned, that the first attack of the disease was entirely confined to Females, and the second as strictly to Males. This is the only Epidemic that has appeared in the Asylum, and this was not connected in any way with the locality.

1833 brought an additional expense in outbuildings and offices. Those which were sufficient for 300, the original

number proposed, were found to be quite insufficient for 500, and, as the numbers have gone on increasing, this same inconvenience of not having outbuildings and offices large enough for the numbers, has been felt, and has had to be remedied up to nearly the present time. The haste also, with which the Asylum was finished, a haste to be commended rather than blamed, when the great uses to which it was intended to minister are considered, now shewed its consequences in the considerable repairs which were found necessary.

Among the useful suggestions for which the Asylum was indebted to Doctor and Mrs. Ellis, was the extensive employment of the Patients. In his very first Report, presented at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions of 1832, he mentions the considerable amelioration which had taken place in the condition of the insane poor of the County, in consequence of the appointment of Commissioners in the year 1828 to visit the places of confinement; and, with great good judgment, he adds, "but even with the greatest solicitude for their comfort, the want of sufficient air, exercise, and employment, which can only be obtained in a large building with ample grounds, presents the most formidable obstacle to their cure." Then he eulogises the Establishment at Hanwell, as admitting every variety of interesting occupation within its walls, the constant employment in the open air, the cultivation of the land and the gardens attached. So eager was he for the employment of the patients, that in December, 1832, he says in his Report, that the system for employing them has been pursued most perseveringly in every variety of work adapted to their respective qualifications, and he tells the Court, that in addition to the quantity of mechanical work which has been done during the year, the levelling of the kitchen garden and orchard, estimated

to cost £1,300, is already in such a state of progress, that if the following year be favourable for out-door employment, the whole will be completed before the end of the year 1833, without one shilling cost to the County. Then, as if anxious to relieve the public mind from all ungrounded fears, and to accustom it to more humane and rational sentiments, he concludes by saying, that not a single accident had occurred from the Patients having been trusted with the tools used in their different occupations. These, among other less formidable weapons, were spades, bill hooks, and scythes. The right spirit which Dr. Ellis displayed in these and similar remarks seems to be the germ of that principle which, when brought practically to bear, has since ended in the abolition of all mechanical restraints.

The same earnest endeavours to employ the patients in useful handicraft labour continued to engage his active mind during the time that he remained at the Asylum. At the same time the non-restraint system was gradually making its way, by the exertions of intelligent men, in two or three other public establishments of the Kingdom, and was, to some extent, adopted in a few amongst the best conducted private Establishments. But if the system of non-restraint failed to convince Sir William Ellis of its practicability, to him and to Lady Ellis the praise is certainly due of having prepared the way for the crowning, though difficult, task, which was afterwards successfully undertaken by Dr. Conolly. By the humane and judicious conduct of Sir William Ellis, he was the pioneer who prepared the way for the removal of those deep-rooted prejudices which had well nigh opposed a fatal barrier to much of the comfort and, as it may hereafter prove, to the possible recovery of the insane.

In urging the importance of employment for the patients, Sir William Ellis states, that from the experience of twenty years, he finds the natural tendency of the disease, when it begins after long excitement, to assume a moderate state of quiescence, and, in a small degree, to cease its discursive wanderings, is, to dwell upon its own erroneous imaginings, unless some object be presented to it which will occupy its attention without producing fatigue; and he concludes by observing, that the majority of the insane, when not under excitement, (for under excitement it would of course be improper to employ them) would be as little willing to do any harm with their tools as would the same number of sane persons; care and discrimination, he observes, are of course necessary, but, with these, long experience has proved that the system of employment is attended with much less danger than is usually apprehended. The patients at the time of this Report were occupied, under proper instructors, in the spinning of twine, in making pottle baskets for fruit; picking, carding, and spinning wool for the making of mops; and in the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets.

The same benevolent spirit animates his remaining Reports. His active habits peculiarly qualified him for carrying out with success every improvement which he thought practicable; and in this respect he had not a superior in either of his successors. All the inclinations of his mind were towards improving the condition of those who were entrusted to his care. He urges the importance of not shutting them out from rational society until they were pronounced perfectly well; he thinks they ought to be allowed a proper degree of liberty as the mind begins to open, and that they might then be introduced into society, and enjoy much of happiness, instead

of being doomed, as then, to incarceration for life. He would give, and by his exertions he did, to a certain extent, give the Establishment the appearance of a little independent colony, rather than that of a Sick Hospital, by making each one take a share in promoting the general welfare. These were the endeavours of Sir William Ellis; and though from the imperfect system, and instruments he had to work with, it was not possible fully to carry them out, they entitle his memory to honour.

In the year 1834 the Committee found themselves called upon by their increasing duties, to give more time to the Asylum than they had hitherto done. They accordingly agreed to meet every month during the summer season, leaving to individuals of their body to visit the Institution at frequent and uncertain intervals. Of late years the Committee have met once a fortnight throughout the whole year, and sometimes every week. At the time when the additions were made to the Offices and Out-buildings, to make them sufficient for 500 Patients, it was anticipated from the continual applications on the part of the different Parishes to have their Patients admitted, that it would not be long before further accommodation would be required. The Visiting Justices took care therefore to have the Offices increased beyond the actual necessity, and the event proved that they were right; for in January, 1834, they reported to the Court, that by fitting up some new rooms, they had been able to accommodate sixty additional Patients, and that without any further change being necessary in the Offices.

In July, 1834, the Committee, in order to assure the public mind of the safety with which Patients may be employed,

when due caution is used, stated that at the time of the Report, out of the total number of 566 Patients, 125 Males, and 201 Females were variously and usefully employed in the Asylum.

The year 1836 was marked by an attack on the management of the Asylum from the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square. The general charge was improvidence and extravagance on the part of the Committee, and the misappropriation of the surplus funds of the Institution. In the elaborate answer to these charges contained in the Thirty-fourth Report, the Visiting Justices minutely examined each, and as the Court thought at the time, satisfactorily refuted them.

About this time an event of a very pleasing kind occurred, shewing, as it did, the increased interest which was taken in those who were suffering under this dreadful malady. This was the establishment of a Fund under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, for the relief of those Patients who are discharged from the Asylum cured. The Committee in their Thirty-second Report, notice, with regret, the circumstance of Patients, after their cure, having been found to relapse into their former state, owing to the distressed condition in which they have found themselves on leaving the Asylum. The Committee state that they had had for some time past a plan in contemplation to remedy this evil. Queen Adelaide having been made acquainted with these particulars, benevolently consented to be the Patroness of a Fund, the interest of which should be applied to the relief of discharged Patients, in sums varying according to the exigency of the case. Queen Adelaide contributed £100, and in a short time the Fund amounted to £613 9s., and the Committee are happy to add,

that it now amounts to £4,800, 3 per cent. consols, and that 558 discharged Patients have partaken of the bounty.

In the Thirty-third Report the same desire was manifested on the part of the Visiting Justices, which they had before shown, to increase the accommodation of the Asylum, and to give the different Parishes the opportunity of sending their recent cases. By a different appropriation of some of the apartments, room was obtained for 30 more Patients, and to meet the increased demand for water, the well which was bored on the west side of the Asylum was made immediately available.

In the beginning of 1836, the Committee reported that they had raised the salaries of Sir William and Lady Ellis, the former to £500 and the latter to £200 a year.

This year the Visiting Justices were again attacked by the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square. It was principally a repetition of the charges which had formerly been refuted, but it also contained a charge founded on a Return which had been presented to a Committee of the House of Commons. The Return contained an account which had not emanated from the Visiting Justices, and which account, when examined, was found to be incorrect. The Report called upon the Vestry to examine for themselves the accounts which are kept at the Asylum, and then judge whether the conduct of the Committee justified the language that had been applied to them.

Animadversions upon public bodies, when conducted with fairness, and with the desire of eliciting the truth, are always of use. They who are acting honourably in the discharge of

a public duty will not be disposed to slacken in their exertions on account of such animadversions, and will endeavour to remove every possibility of objection on the part of those who may be looking out for the occasion of finding fault.

In February, 1837, the Visiting Justices reported that by the recommendation of the Court, they had made enquiries as to the expense of enlarging the Asylum for 200 additional Patients, and that it was estimated at £14,000; they recommended, however, that two wings should be built, and each wing to be of a size to accommodate 150 or together 300 Patients, and so provide for all the Pauper Lunatics of the County. This was a mistake which arose from the imperfect Returns of the Pauper Lunatics out of the Asylum. The serious inconveniences of these defective Returns have been felt up to the present time. The Report mentioned that if the Court should determine upon building sufficient for the accommodation of 300 more, then the total expense was calculated at about £22,000. In a subsequent Report they state that they had contracted for the building of two wings at an expense of £20,000. The additional £2,000 were to be expended in increasing the offices and in the furniture and fittings.

In their Forty-fourth Report the Committee mention the saving of expense in building, in that year peculiarly great, which had arisen from the position of the Asylum, admitting of the conveyance by canal of the heavy materials used in building.

In July, 1838, the Visiting Justices had to record the resignation of Sir William and Lady Ellis. Their resignation

was at the time felt as a great loss to the Asylum. Under their direction the Institution had made considerable advance towards that point, when another system, founded on more enlarged principles, could be successfully introduced. The time had come when from the number of the Patients, and from the complexity of the domestic arrangements, Sir William Ellis was unable to fulfil the duties of Medical Superintendent, Director, Treasurer, and Accountant. The Committee felt this, and that it was due to the County, to the interests of the Asylum, and to Sir William Ellis himself, that they should appoint a House Steward, Treasurer, and Accountant, and that his duties thenceforth should be confined to the sufficiently arduous office of a Physician. This change, necessary as the Committee deemed it to be, led to his and Lady Ellis's resignation.

In the choice of their successors and of the House Steward the Visiting Justices were not fortunate. Dr. Millingen was elected the resident Physician, Mrs. Bonnard the Matron, and Mr. Hunt the House Steward. Dr. Millingen stopped about a year, and Mrs. Bonnard and Mr. Hunt a few months. On the other hand they were fortunate in their selection of Dr. Begley, as an additional House Surgeon on the male side. He continues to execute the trust with zeal and ability.

In July, 1838, the Report announced the completion of the Wings, and that the Building had cost £340 less than the £20,000 granted by the Court, but that as £4,000 were required for warming, furniture, and fittings, the cost of the finishing would rather exceed the £20,000, the sum at which it was estimated.

In the Forty-Seventh Report it was mentioned, that Mrs. Bonnard, the Matron, had ceased to hold the situation, and that Miss Powell had been elected in her stead. In November, 1838, Mr. Hunt, the House Steward, was dismissed, and early in the following year Dr. Millingen resigned.

In the midst of the difficulties consequent upon these changes, the Committee had to lament the sudden and serious illness of their respected Chairman, Colonel Clitherow. The illness was of such a nature as to compel him to resign the Chairmanship, which he had held from the first appointment of the Committee. In the Minutes of the Committee of Visiting Justices, of the date of April 4th, 1839, it was recorded—

“That this Committee cannot receive the resignation of their respected Chairman, Colonel Clitherow, without expressing their very deep regret that his state of health will not permit him any longer to preside over their meetings. They are also desirous of recording the high sense they entertain of his character, and their concurrent thanks for the valuable services which he has so long and so zealously given to this Institution.”

This was moved by the Dean of Carlisle, and seconded by Sir James Williams, and carried unanimously.

Colonel Clitherow did not survive this illness many years. He died in October, 1841.

The quick succession of changes among the officers, painful

and harassing as it was at the time, finally led to the most beneficial results. A valuable officer was gained to the Institution in Dr. Begley. Mrs. Bonnard was replaced by Miss Powell, and Dr. Millingen by Dr. Conolly. These were important changes, not only as respected the superior talents and qualifications of the officers themselves, but on account of the unanimity and good feeling which they brought to the support of the most valuable system ever suggested for the management of the Insane.

Hitherto at Hanwell, the way in which the Patients were managed and controlled, was one in which kindness was the rule, and severity the exception. Confidence was reposed in the Patients wherever it was supposed it could be done with safety; kindness, wherever it could be appreciated. But in states of maniacal wildness, where danger either to themselves or others was apprehended, there was no other prophylactic than instruments of coercion. The severity of their application would depend chiefly on the disposition or the humour of the Keeper. But in every instance the application was supposed to be a matter of necessity, and one or other of the instruments of coercion was resorted to, whenever the state of the Patient seemed to require it.

To the election of Dr. Conolly, Miss Powell, and Dr. Begley, the Asylum is mainly indebted for the establishment of the humane and eminently rational system of non-restraint. Without the guidance of the first, and without the zealous assistance of the others, and the active co-operation of all three, this could not have been effected. They were the instruments in the hands of Providence for effecting this happy change.

In justice to Dr. Conolly, it is right for the Visiting Justices to bear this public testimony to his services. In maturing the system which he introduced into the Asylum, he started from the vantage ground of enlarged principles, and these he based upon experience and the knowledge of human nature. In Dr. Begley, as one of the House Surgeons, he had a sincere and intelligent coadjutor; and in Miss Powell that character of mind which is so peculiarly valuable when an experiment is to be tried, full of difficulties, and which, upon the first failure of any moment, might have been entirely wrecked. Fertile in resources, she was equally prompt and energetic in their application. Aided by the self-devotion of such a mind in the cause of humanity, it is not surprising that Dr. Conolly should thus speak of her in one of his Reports. "The Resident Physician cannot close his Report, without recording as a means of enabling him, in a great measure to disregard some of the difficulties to which he has alluded, the constant support which his efforts have received from Miss Powell, the Matron, whose daily and hourly services have been, and are such as he will not attempt to characterise, except by saying that they are incalculable, although from their very nature, many of them are known to few earthly witnesses."

The First Report of Dr. Conolly, which was presented five months after the commencement of his duties, is distinguished by enlarged and philosophical views and by practical good sense. There is a strong desire evinced to improve what he found to be defective in Hanwell, and to introduce a trial at least of non-coercion.

The Visiting Justices had recommended the Resident

Physician soon after he commenced duty to institute an examination of the Dietary, and he on his part recommended such an alteration as would increase the quantity of solid in proportion to liquid food. But not only did the proper Diet of the Patients engage his attention ; other subjects of great importance entered into his Report. The thorough ventilation of the Building as a necessary element for health ; the freer use of out-door exercise, and a greater number of attendants in order to admit of it with safety. Clothing, Occupations, Employment, Classification, and the Construction of Medical Registers are all found in his First Report. But the subject upon which he dwells with most earnestness is the non-restraint of the patients. Under the sanction of the Visiting Justices, Dr. Conolly had already begun to depart widely from the previous practice of the Asylum.

He saw that the forcible restraint of Refractory Patients, did in fact create many of the outrages and dangers they were designed to subdue ; and then he instanced the better practice of Lincoln Asylum, where for three years, and with 150 Patients, there had been no restraint whatever ; from the very brief experience of three months he did not presume to say that strong restraints might never be required, but he points to the example of Lincoln as a successful attempt to do without.

In the soundness of these views the Visiting Justices concurred. They were forcibly struck with the many considerations which would render such a humane system of management eminently desirable if it were practicable. But at the same time that they felt the force of the reasoning, they could not look without deep anxiety at the progress of

the experiment which had many serious obstacles within the house to contend with, and many deep rooted prejudices, both within and without.

The obstacles within the house may be explained in a few words. The easiest, though not at all times the safest way of governing refractory patients, is by brute force. When threats could avail nothing, the usual way of settling the difficulty was by violent but effectual coercion. For this purpose many means were employed suitable to different cases. When a Patient was extremely violent, he was placed, possibly in a restraint chair, a contrivance in which his body and arms could be rendered immoveable. With this and such like contrivances a fewer number of attendants need be employed than without them. The forcibly constrained Maniac might fill the ward with his cries, and all the while the Ward Attendants might be occupied with the other Patients, and would be called to the Sufferer only by the ceasing of his cries, possibly from sheer exhaustion. This is not an exaggerated picture, it might formerly be seen any day within the walls of Hanwell, an Asylum where no cruelty was permitted, or rather, that only was permitted, which did not pass by the name of cruelty, because it was supposed to be unavoidable. This necessity, as it was supposed, lost much of its repulsive aspect by use, and not only were the Ward Attendants reconciled to it, but in the same proportion, became indisposed, and even opposed to a system which demanded so much more labour and watchful attention on their parts and did not appear to them nearly so efficacious. This with the ancient prejudices of such as could not be swayed by sound reason, but who

frequently by their conduct paralysed, the exertions of those who were disposed to do their duty, placed the experiment in an extremely disadvantageous position for a successful issue. As the Visiting Justices watched its progress which they did by meeting once a fortnight at the Asylum, and sometimes once a week they were enabled to form a correcter estimate of its high value. They lent therefore their entire sanction, and the weight of their authority to support the Physician in his undertaking.

But in addition to the difficulties within the house, the system had still more formidable antagonists without.

This is not mentioned in the way of censure. The Visiting Justices might have come to the same conclusion as its opponents, had they not themselves witnessed the experiment in its progress.

They had however, satisfied themselves that the danger of non-restraint, was not near so great, as that which was the result of exasperating the insane by the application of mechanical force, and that there was comparatively but little danger, where gentleness, and the constant attention of Ward Attendants in sufficient numbers were substituted instead. The Visiting Justices had only one course to take, and that was to meet the opposition by an appeal to reason and to facts. But these struggles are now happily over, and public opinion in favour of non-restraint is daily becoming more powerful.

The Improvements in the Building, as experience pointed out their necessity, have been carried on up to the present

time. Most of them, however, have not been of any magnitude. The original defects in the ventilation, have of late years been corrected, and it is now found to be sufficiently well ventilated, as well as warmed and lighted, to secure health and comfort. A great improvement has also been effected of late years by the substitution of slopes for close areas, by which the basement sleeping apartments have been rendered cheerful and healthy.

As the comfort of the Patients has been more completely studied, the Asylum has borne less of the repulsive character which belongs to a place of confinement, and more the aspect of a house of refuge for the insane, where everything adapted to their situation in life, that can minister to their comfort is provided for them. Though Dr. Conolly has ceased to reside on the premises, the same kind spirit prevails there, and the same method of governing the refractory Patients, which he introduced.

Among the great public advantages for which the County are indebted to Dr. Conolly, was the delivery of Clinical Lectures on Insanity within the walls of the Asylum. These Lectures were given for three successive seasons, to a limited number of pupils, who were selected by the different London Hospitals. There is good reason for thinking, that these lectures, having the advantage of an accomplished lecturer, and of such various illustration, were of great benefit to those who had the privilege of attending them. It is to be hoped that succeeding Committees will not lose sight of the great national benefit which may eventually be derived from such lectures. It may hereafter, under proper regulations, become a school for the study of a malady, the causes of which are but little understood.

Of late years there have been some changes in the Officers of the establishment, which in most instances have been so far satisfactory that they have proved the estimation in which the Asylum has been held as a school for the training of efficient Officers in the practice of the best system. Miss Powell, after her marriage with Dr. Bowden, accepted an offer made to her and her husband, to organize and govern a Reformatory for female convicts in Van Dieman's Land. The advantages held out by the Government deprived the Asylum of her valuable services. She left in April, 1843, and was succeeded by Mrs. Macfie, a lady in whose hands the non-restraint system has not lost its efficiency. Dr. Davey, a zealous and able disciple of the same school, after remaining in the Institution three years, quitted it to superintend a Government Asylum for Lunatics in the Island of Ceylon. This was the second Officer chosen by the Government from the Asylum at Hanwell, to conduct important Public Institutions in the Colonies. In the year 1844, Dr. Davey was succeeded by Dr. Nesbitt, who after conducting his Department with ability for a year, quitted the Asylum on being appointed Physician to the Northampton Asylum. He has been succeeded by Dr. Hitchman, who is the present Assistant-Surgeon for the female side of the Asylum.

At the time, it was thought necessary, from the magnitude of the Establishment, to have a House Steward, Mr. Whelan, who had held the office of Governor of the Union Workhouse at Swaffham, was appointed to the situation. He remained from February, 1839, to November, 1844; and upon his leaving, Mr. Clift, a long-trying and faithful servant of the Institution, succeeded to the duties of the office, though he still retains his original designation of Storekeeper. Mr.

Harris is the Engineer of the Asylum, and Mr. Morrison the Accountant. With these, and also with the Housekeeper, Mrs. Farrar, the Visiting Justices have abundant reason to be satisfied.

It now remains for the Committee of Visiting Justices to surrender their office into the hands of those whom the Court may think proper to appoint as their successors. The next Committee will have to superintend the building of another Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the County, who cannot be received into the present Building at Hanwell. This must take up a considerable share of their time and attention. In the government of the present Asylum, their labours will be comparatively light. Though the Establishment shares the lot of everything of human construction, and must always be capable of improvement, the more difficult part of the work is already accomplished. Long may it continue to flourish in their hands, and in those of their successors, and may it never want the services of men zealous in forwarding every improvement by which the welfare and restoration of its unhappy inmates may be most effectually secured.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK,

Chairman.

12th January, 1846.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

EMPLOYMENT,

31st Dec., 1845.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	65	Needlework	154
Helpers in the Wards	38	Kitchen and Dairy	15
Tailors	9	Helpers in the Wards	49
Shoemakers	8	Laundry	63
Brushmaker	1		
Cooper	1		
Bricklayers	2		
Carpenters	6		
Painters	2		
Printing Office	4		
Upholstery Room	36		
Store Room, Kitchen, Bake-house, Brew-house,	12		
and Engine-house	5		
Foul Linen Wash-house			
Employed	189	Employed	281
Unemployed	198	Unemployed	256
Sick	31	Sick	29
Total in Asylum	418	Total in Asylum	566
Males			
Females			
	418		418
			566
			984

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr.		Cr.		
1845.		1845.		
Sept. 30.	To Balance of Cash this day	£	s. d.	
Dec. 31.	To Cash received from Parishes for Maintenance, &c., of Patients.....£4,520 5 4	1,867	3 0	
	To ditto from County Treasurer for ditto of County ditto.....762 4 9			
		5,282	10 1	
	To ditto, ditto, Purchase Money for Field at Hanwell, in the occupation of Mr. Goring	715	13 3	
		£7,865	6 4	
1845.	Dec. 31.	To Balance of Cash this day	£	s. d.
	To amount due from Parishes for Maintenance &c., of Patients..... £4,265 10 6	1,430	14 10	
	To ditto from County Treasurer for ditto of County ditto	835	10 11	
		5,101	1 5	
	To ditto from ditto for Ordinary Repairs of the Asylum under Act 8 and 9 Vict. cap. 126	468	14 9	
		£7,000	11 0	
</				

(Errors excepted.)

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

Hanwell, January 12th, 1846.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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The ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

Gr.

1845.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 30. To balance of Cash this day				1,867	3	0
Dec. 31. To Cash from Parishes for the maintenance, &c. of Patients,	4,520	5	4			
To ditto from County Treasurer ditto of County ditto	762	4	9			
				5,282	10	1
To ditto from ditto, Purchase Money for Field at Hanwell				715	13	3
				<u>£7,865</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
1845.						
Dec. 31. By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries of Officers, Wages of Servants, and other Disbursements, from 1st October to this day	5,425	14	8			
By ditto paid on account of Ordinary Repairs of the Asylum, ditto	293	3	7			
By ditto paid Purchase Money for Field at Hanwell, in the occupation of Mr. Goring	715	13	3			
By Balance this day as per Cash Book..	1,430	14	10			
				<u>£7,865</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

The Accounts were Audited according to the Act by us,

12th January, 1846.

JOHN GARFORD.

THOMAS BECKETT.

WILLIAM EVANS.

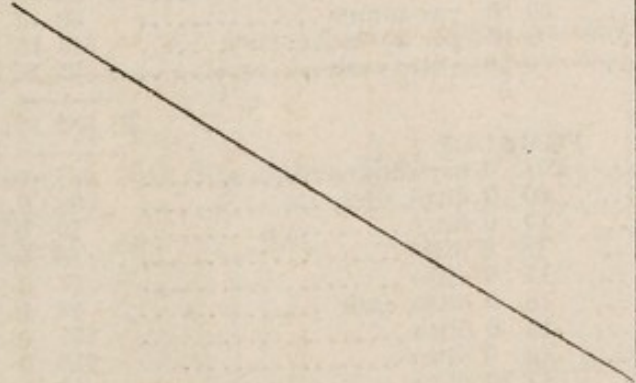
MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE from 1st October to 31st December, 1845.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
1845.		£ s. d.	1845.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Balance from 30th September, 1845	2,425 5 11	Dec. 31.	By Meat	923 18 8
	<i>From Parishes in Middlesex.</i>			Flour	644 12 0
	To Cash Received for Maintenance, &c., of Patients.....	836 5 5		Oatmeal, Peas, &c.	30 8 9
	Ditto due for ditto	3,942 1 1		Groceries	331 14 11
		4,778 6 6		Tobacco and Snuff	67 6 8
	<i>From Parishes in other Counties.</i>			Cheesemongery	252 17 11
	To Cash Received for Maintenance, &c., of Patients	0 0 0		Malt and Hops.....	409 6 0
	Ditto due for ditto	87 8 8		Farm.....	252 9 2
				<i>House and Other Expenses.</i>	
	<i>From County Treasurer for County Patients.</i>			By Coals.....	408 16 0
	To Cash Received for Maintenance, &c., of Patients	0 0 0		Soap, Soda, Starch, &c.	142 1 4
	Ditto due for ditto	87 8 8		Oil, Candles, &c.	19 5 4
				Straw for Bedding, &c.....	42 10 0
	<i>From County Treasurer for County Patients.</i>			Furniture, Bedding, and Linen	225 9 6
	To Cash Received for Maintenance, &c., of Patients	0 0 0		Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.....	98 5 6
	Ditto due for ditto	830 16 3		Turnery, Brooms, Brushes, &c.	49 14 1
				Earthenware and Glass	22 0 5
	<i>For Funerals.</i>			Rates and Taxes	0 0 0
	To Cash Received	0 0 0		Postage and Stationery	42 13 1
	Ditto due	6 16 0		Printing, Advertisements, &c..	15 18 3
				Freight and Carriage	15 3 10
				Retaking Patients	6 1 2
				Law Expenses	0 0 0
				Funeral Expenses	3 12 6
				By Clothing.....	469 2 6
					1,091 11 0

To Cash Received for Purchase of
Land.....
Ditto due for Repairs of Asylum

£	s.	d.
715	13	3
468	14	9
1,184	8	0



£9,313	1	4
--------	---	---

Errors excepted.

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

Hanwell, 12th January, 1846.

By Salaries of Officers	615	15	2
Wages of Servants			
	1,094	10	2

Medicine, &c.

By Drugs, Leeches, Trusses, &c...	82	17	2
Wine and Spirits	53	6	0
Porter	21	4	9
Fish, Poultry, Oranges, &c. ..	13	12	9

171	0	8
-----	---	---

By Incidentals.....	72	5	4
---------------------	----	---	---

72	5	4
----	---	---

Lands and Buildings.

By Field at Hanwell	715	13	3
---------------------------	-----	----	---

715	13	3
-----	----	---

Repairs.

By Labour	278	3	7
Building Materials	175	11	2
Insurance	15	0	0

468	14	9
-----	----	---

6,995	11	9
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Balance.....	2,317	9	7
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£9,313	1	4
--------	---	---

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURE FOR EACH PATIENT.

	£	s.	d.
Provisions	0	4	6
House Expenses, &c.....	0	1	8½
Clothing	0	0	8½
Salaries and Wages	0	1	8½
Medicine and Incidentals	0	0	4½

Total.....	0	8	11½
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Weekly Rate for the Quarter	0	8	9
-----------------------------------	---	---	---

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.
THE ESTABLISHMENT.—31st of December, 1845.

OFFICERS.		Per Ann.
1* Physician.....		£315 0
1* Chaplain		200 0
1 Resident Surgeon, Males.....		200 0
1 Ditto Females		150 0
1* Clerk to Visiting Justices		100 0
1 Storekeeper.....		125 0
1* Accountant		250 0
2* Assistant Clerks.....	£70 and £40	110 0
1† Engineer		160 0
1 Matron.....		200 0
1 Assistant ditto		40 0
1 Housekeeper		50 0
1 Superintendent of Bazaar		25 0
1 Ditto Storeroom.....		25 0
1 Ditto Laundry.....		20 0
16	SERVANTS.	£1,970 0
MALES.		
1 Attendant	£40 0	£40 0
6 Ditto	35 0 each	210 0
3 Ditto	33 0 each	99 0
2 Ditto	32 0 each	64 0
1 Ditto	27 0	27 0
8 Ditto	26 0 each	208 0
5 Ditto	25 0 each	125 0
2* Tailors	{ 1 5 } per week	114 8
2* Upholsterers	{ 1 5 } ditto	114 8
2* Shoemakers	{ 1 5 } ditto	111 16
1* Tinman.....	1 4 ditto	62 8
1* Brewer	1 4 ditto	62 8
1* Stoker	1 0 ditto	52 0
2* Ditto.....	0 18 ditto	93 12
1* Ditto.....	0 16 ditto	41 12
1† Gardener	1 4 ditto	62 8
1* Cow and Pigman	1 1 ditto	54 12
1 Assistant to ditto	0 3 ditto	7 16
1* Carter	0 14 ditto	36 8
2* Farm and Garden Labourers	0 15 ditto each	78 0
1† Porter at Lodge.....	1 1 ditto	54 12
1 House Porter	30 0 per annum	30 0
1* House Labourer.....	0 18 per week	46 16
2* Foul Linen Washers....	0 18 ditto each	93 12
49	FEMALES.	£1,889 16
1 Head Attendant.....	£21 0 per annum	£21 0
3 Attendants	20 0 ditto, each	60 0
1 Ditto	19 0 ditto	19 0
1 Ditto	18 0 ditto	18 0
1 Ditto	17 0 ditto	17 0
3 Ditto	16 0 ditto, each	48 0
9 Ditto	15 0 ditto	135 0
15 Ditto	14 0 ditto	210 0
1 House-maid.....	17 10 ditto	17 10
2 Ditto	10 10 ditto	21 0
1 Laundry-maid.....	19 0 ditto	19 0
1 Ditto	16 0 ditto	16 0
1 Ditto	15 0 ditto	15 0
3 Ditto	14 0 per annum each	42 0
2 Ditto .. Foul Linen	{ 15 0 } ditto	29 0
1 Cook	20 0 ditto	20 0
1 Bakeress	18 0 ditto	18 0
1 Scullery-maid	16 0 ditto	16 0
1 Kitchen-maid	16 0 ditto	16 0
1 Ditto	12 0 ditto	12 0
1 Dairy-maid	13 0 ditto	13 0
51 Females		782 10
49 Males		1,889 16
100 Servants		2,672 6
16 Officers		1,970 0
116 Total.		£4,642 6

* Neither boarded nor lodged.

+ Lodged only.

I. MORRISON, Accountant.

Since the Asylum opened.						During year ending Dec. 31, 1845							
				Males.	Females.	Total.					Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since 16th May, 1831				1412	1430	2842	In Asylum on Dec. 31, 1844				417	565	982
							Admitted				51	44	95
							Re-admitted ...				5	4	9
											473	613	1086
							Males. Females.						
Cured	340	338					11	16					
Discharged relieved	81	57					6	4					
Died.....	573	469					38	27					
											55	47	102
				994	864	1858							
Remaining in Asylum } December 31st, 1845 }				418	566	984					418	566	984

Daily average Number of Patients in Asylum..... 984

[illegible]

J. MORRISON, *Accountant.*

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum for the Quarter of the Year ending 31st December, 1845.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of Carriage.

	£	s.	d.
Ox Beef	0	7	4
Prime Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (without heads, shanks or inside suet) ..	0	7	4
Beef and Mutton Suet (in equal proportions)	0	7	4
Flour	2	6	0
Malt	2	18	0
Oatmeal	0	15	0
Cheese.....	2	14	0
Butter	4	10	0
Sugar (Raw)	2	14	0
Sugar (Lump)	3	12	0

CHAS. WRIGHT, Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE
OF THE
HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FROM ITS OPENING,
MAY 16th, 1831, TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1845.

TABLE (A).

Amount of Sums raised by way of Mortgage upon the County Rates, pursuant to Statute 9 Geo. 4, cap. 40, sec. 13 & 14, for Building and Enlarging the Hanwell Asylum.

		£	£ s. d.	
1828	July. . 10	13,440	At 4 0 0	
1829	{ April . . 16	1,000	„ 4 10 0	
	{ November 5	63,000	„ 4 0 0	
1830	August . 5	30,000	„ 4 0 0	
1831	November 23	17,000	„ 5 0 0	
1837	{ June . . 27	10,000	„ 4 15 0	
	{ October . 16	5,000	„ 4 19 6	
	{ January . 2	6,000	„ 4 17 6	
	„ „	1,000	„ 3 19 0	Per cent. Interest.
1838	{ December 3	1,000	„ 4 0 0	
	„ „	1,000	„ 4 10 0	
1839	July . . 11	820	„ 4 17 0	
1840	April . . 23	5,000	„ 4 12 0	
1841	January . 21	1,000	„ 4 10 0	
1842	{ April . . . }	5,500	„ 4 10 0	
	{ June . . . }			
		160,760		

N.B. By the sums raised in 1828 to 1831, amounting to 124,440*l.*, accommodation was obtained for 600 patients, and the necessary staff of officers and attendants. By the sums raised in 1837 to 1839, amounting to 24,820*l.*, additional accommodation was provided for 200 patients, and an increased staff of officers and attendants; and by the further sums raised in 1840, 1841, and 1842, of 11,500*l.* (together with a considerable sum, amounting to some thousands, paid out of the county rate in those years for internal alterations, additional bedding, &c.), a new infirmary on the male side was erected, and further accommodation was provided for 200 patients, with additional day-rooms and airing grounds, and a further increased number of attendants. A new gas-house, with all the necessary apparatus for the manufacture of coal-gas, a new foul-linen and a new store-room were also built, and a well was sunk, to the depth of 290 feet, to meet the great increase of water required by the establishment.

TABLE (B.)

*Amount of Mortgage Money and Interest Re-paid, and in
course of Re-payment.*

Year.	PAID AND TO BE PAID.								
	Principal.			Interest.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1828	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1829	960	0	5	626	11	4	1,586	11	9
1830	5,531	9	0	3,132	7	9	8,663	16	9
1831	7,674	9	0	4,098	11	4	11,773	0	4
1832	8,888	14	9	4,636	8	9	13,525	3	6
1833	8,888	12	8	4,263	11	11	13,152	4	7
1834	8,888	14	4	3,890	14	8	12,779	9	0
1835	8,888	14	4	3,542	12	2	12,431	6	6
1836	8,888	14	4	3,145	0	11	12,033	15	3
1837	8,888	14	4	3,009	13	10	11,898	8	2
1838	9,960	2	10	3,252	15	0	13,212	17	10
1839	10,603	0	0	3,082	10	9	13,685	10	9
1840	10,661	11	5	2,787	2	10	13,448	14	3
1841	11,018	14	3	2,459	5	7	13,477	19	10
1842	11,090	2	10	2,096	11	5	13,186	14	3
1843	10,522	19	9	1,770	16	3	12,293	16	0
1844	5,949	11	4	1,321	2	8	7,270	14	0
1845	3,808	10	10	1,053	2	10	4,861	13	8
	141,112	16	5	48,169	0	0	189,281	16	5
1846	2,594	5	7	870	15	6	3,465	1	1
1847	2,594	5	7	749	3	0	3,343	8	7
1848	2,594	5	7	627	9	11	3,221	15	6
1849	2,594	5	9	505	17	4	3,100	3	1
1850	2,594	5	7	384	4	4	2,978	9	11
1851	2,594	6	7	262	11	4	2,856	17	11
1852	1,522	16	9	157	18	1	1,680	14	10
1853	880	0	1	99	15	11	979	16	0
1854	821	8	10	59	12	9	881	1	7
1855	464	5	6	30	10	7	494	16	1
1856	392	17	9	11	4	10	404	2	7
	160,760	0	0	51,928	3	7	212,688	3	7

TABLE (C.)

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

N. B. This Table is made up to December 31st to the close of the Year 1838 inclusive, afterwards to September 30th.

Years.	Average Daily Number of Patients.	Charge on the Main- tenance Fund. (9 Geo. 4, c. 40, s. 30.)	Charge on the County Rate. (9 Geo. 4, c. 40, s. 33.)	Total Charge on Maintenance Fund and County Rate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1831	*127	4,570 13 8	20 4 9½	4,590 18 5½
1832	427	8,147 12 6	25 2 8½	8,172 15 2½
1833	537	10,006 19 1½	538 12 4½	10,545 11 6
1834	564	9,691 8 5	2,085 6 1	11,776 14 6
1835	580	8,938 15 0	1,363 16 7	10,302 11 7
1836	611	9,415 1 7	676 11 10	10,091 13 5
1837	608	10,656 12 11	921 12 3	11,578 5 2
1838	662	12,006 14 0	1,459 1 11	13,465 15 11
1839	†603	11,273 0 4½	3,586 1 2	14,859 1 6½
1840	835	18,843 0 6	†6,081 8 3	24,924 8 9
1841	883	20,410 9 9	†7,770 3 0	28,180 12 9
1842	943	21,990 2 1	†8,917 5 10	30,907 7 11
1843	970	20,057 8 0	†7,269 8 2	27,326 16 2
1844	984	19,605 13 10	5,609 11 11	25,215 5 9
1845	983	19,958 1 0	4,343 15 9	24,301 16 9
	10,317	205,571 12 9	50,668 2 7½	256,239 15 4½

* This Year comprehends 33 weeks only. The average for the 33 weeks was 200 Patients, which is the same as 127 for 52.

† For 3 Quarters or to Michaelmas only, the Committee having in that Year determined to make up the Accounts from Michaelmas to Michaelmas. Three-fourths, therefore, only of the average number of the Patients for the whole Year (804) are taken.

‡ During these 4 Years heavy expenses were incurred beyond the sums raised by mortgage for additional Buildings, in adapting the interior of the Asylum, the airing courts, &c., to the improved system of treatment.

TABLE (D.)

ANNUAL COST OF EACH PATIENT.

N. B. This Table is also made up to December 31st to the close of the Year 1838 inclusive ; afterwards to September 30th.

Years.	Average Daily Number of Patients.	Charge on the Maintenance Fund, (9 Geo. 4, c. 40, s. 30.)			Charge on the County Rate, (9 Geo. 4, c. 40, s. 33.)			Total Charge on Maintenance Fund and County Rate.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1831	*127	35	19	9½	0	3	2½	36	3	0
1832	427	19	1	7½	0	1	2	19	2	9½
1833	537	18	12	8½	1	0	0¾	19	12	9
1834	564	17	3	8	3	13	11½	20	17	7½
1835	†580	15	8	2½	2	7	0¼	17	15	2¾
1836	†611	15	8	2½	1	2	1¾	16	10	4¼
1837	608	17	10	6½	1	10	3¾	19	0	10½
1838	662	18	2	8¾	2	4	1	20	6	9¾
1839	†603	18	13	10¾	5	18	11½	24	12	10¼
1840	835	22	11	3¾	7	5	8	29	16	11¾
1841	883	23	2	3½	8	16	0	31	18	3½
1842	943	23	6	4½	9	9	1½	32	15	6
1843	970	20	13	6¾	7	9	10½	28	3	5¼
1844	984	19	18	5¾	5	14	0¼	25	12	6
1845	983	20	6	0½	4	8	4½	24	14	5¼
	10,317	19	18	6	4	18	2¾	24	16	8¾

* This Year comprehends 33 Weeks only. The average for the 33 Weeks was 200 Patients, which is the same as 127 for 52.

† Three Quarters Provisions only are contained in the Account of Expenditure for 1835, and 5 Quarters for 1836, one average is therefore taken for the Two Years.

For 3 Quarters, or to Michaelmas only, the Committee having in that Year determined to make up the Accounts from Michaelmas to Michaelmas. Three-fourths therefore only of the average Number of the Patients for the whole Year (804) are taken.

|| An Increase in the Dietary, amounting to 1s. per week, was made this year.

TABLE (E.)

Detailed Statement of the Weekly Expense incurred in the Maintenance of each Lunatic.

Years.	Provisions.		House Expenses.		Clothing.		Salaries.		Medicine and Incidental Expenses.		Total.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1831	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	9	11
1832	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	6	11
1833	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1834	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1835 } 1836 }	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1837	3	5	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1839	3	10	1	2	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	2
1840	*4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1841	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1842	4	10 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1843	4	0 $\frac{5}{8}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	11 $\frac{1}{8}$
1844	4	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	0	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	0	9	1	7	0	4	7	7
1845	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average	3	11	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	7	7

* At Michaelmas, 1839, the Non-Restraint System was established, and the Dietary of the Patients increased.

TABLE (F).

Average of the Yearly Contract Prices of the Principal Articles of Consumption (Expense of Delivery included.)

Articles	Per	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	Average
Beef	14 lbs.	s. d. 5 10	s. d. 5 3½	s. d. 5 10½	s. d. 5 8½	s. d. 4 4½	s. d. 6 1½	s. d. 6 7½	s. d. 6 0½	s. d. 6 1½	s. d. 6 1½	s. d. 7 5	s. d. 7 8½	s. d. 5 6½	s. d. 5 10½	s. d. 7 5	s. d. 6 2½
Mutton	Do.	s. d. 6 8½	s. d. 6 5	s. d. 6 7½	s. d. 6 3½	s. d. 4 9½	s. d. 6 5½	s. d. 6 7½	s. d. 6 0½	s. d. 6 0½	s. d. 7 2½	s. d. 7 5	s. d. 7 8½	s. d. 5 6½	s. d. 5 10½	s. d. 7 5	s. d. 6 5½
Flour	Sack	s. d. 55 0	s. d. 49 3	s. d. 45 9	s. d. 39 6	s. d. 31 5½	s. d. 35 9	s. d. 46 0	s. d. 48 9	s. d. 54 3	s. d. 52 3	s. d. 45 9	s. d. 49 3	s. d. 36 9	s. d. 41 0	s. d. 35 9	s. d. 44 5½
Oatmeal	Cwt.	s. d. 18 0	s. d. 17 9½	s. d. 17 10½	s. d. 16 8½	s. d. 16 9	s. d. 16 2½	s. d. 19 4½	s. d. 18 1½	s. d. 22 3	s. d. 18 3	s. d. 16 0	s. d. 16 7½	s. d. 13 9	s. d. 13 3	s. d. 13 9	s. d. 16 11½
Malt	Quarter	s. d. 73 0	s. d. 66 0	s. d. 61 6	s. d. 58 0	s. d. 56 10½	s. d. 58 10½	s. d. 61 4½	s. d. 58 7½	s. d. 66 0	s. d. 69 0	s. d. 59 6	s. d. 58 6	s. d. 53 6	s. d. 57 9	s. d. 59 0	s. d. 61 2
Cheese	Cwt.	s. d. 0 0	s. d. 0 0	s. d. 54 8	s. d. 49 3	s. d. 49 7	s. d. 61 5	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 61 0	s. d. 57 9	s. d. 58 0	s. d. 66 0	s. d. 60 0	s. d. 53 0	s. d. 50 0	s. d. 54 0	s. d. 57 2½
Tea	lbs.	s. d. 4 10	s. d. 4 10	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 4 2	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 1	s. d. 3 5	s. d. 4 8	s. d. 4 4½	s. d. 4 0½	s. d. 4 2	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 4 2
Sugar, Raw	Cwt.	s. d. 56 8	s. d. 56 0	s. d. 56 6	s. d. 57 0	s. d. 58 9	s. d. 64 9	s. d. 59 8	s. d. 62 3	s. d. 63 6	s. d. 62 0	s. d. 69 6	s. d. 65 4½	s. d. 64 0	s. d. 63 0	s. d. 61 0	s. d. 61 4
Ditto, Refined	Do.	s. d. 83 0	s. d. 83 3	s. d. 81 9	s. d. 84 0	s. d. 80 10½	s. d. 85 11	s. d. 87 0	s. d. 85 3	s. d. 82 6	s. d. 83 0	s. d. 98 0	s. d. 87 6	s. d. 84 0	s. d. 80 0	s. d. 80 0	s. d. 84 4
Coals, Wallsend	Ton	s. d. 27 9½	s. d. 25 10½	s. d. 21 10½	s. d. 23 7½	s. d. 24 9	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 26 6	s. d. 26 0	s. d. 26 0	s. d. 25 6	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 25 0
Ditto, Welsh	Do.	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 25 9	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 27 3	s. d. 27 8	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 25 9	s. d. 24 7½	s. d. 23 6	s. d. 23 6	s. d. 25 11½
Soap	Cwt.	s. d. 0 0	s. d. 65 0	s. d. 65 0	s. d. 51 0	s. d. 49 0	s. d. 55 6	s. d. 50 0	s. d. 56 0	s. d. 65 0	s. d. 46 0	s. d. 45 0	s. d. 45 0	s. d. 45 8	s. d. 41 0	s. d. 41 0	s. d. 51 5½

THE HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM DIETARY.

Males.

BREAKFAST.

Milk thickened with Oatmeal and Flour 1 pint; Bread 6 ounces.

DINNER.

Sunday	{	Meat 5 ounces, cooked. Yeast Dumpling 4 ounces. Beer half-a-pint. Vegetables.
Tuesday ..		
Wednesday		
Friday		
Monday	{	1 pint soup. Bread 6 ounces. Beer half-a-pint.
Thursday		Irish Stew 12 ounces. Bread 6 ounces. Beer half-a-pint.
Saturday		Meat Pie Crust 12 ounces. Meat 1½ ounce. Beer half-a-pint.

SUPPER.

Bread 6 ounces; Cheese 2 ounces; Beer half-a-pint,

EXTRAS TO WORKMEN.

Out-door Workers to be allowed half-a-pint of Beer at 11 o'clock, A.M. and at 4 P.M. daily, and 1 ounce of Tea and 4 ounces of Sugar per week.

Females.

BREAKFAST.

Bread 5 ounces; Butter half-an-ounce; Sugar 4 ounces per week;
Tea 1 pint.

DINNER.

Sunday	{	Meat 5 ounces cooked. Yeast Dumpling 4 ounces. Beer half-a-pint. Vegetables.
Tuesday ..		
Wednesday		
Friday		
Monday	{	1 pint Soup. Bread 6 ounces Beer half-a-pint.
Thursday		Irish Stew 12 ounces. Bread 5 ounces. Beer half-a-pint.
Saturday		Meat Pie Crust 12 ounces. Meat 1½ ounce Beer half-a-pint.

SUPPER.

Milk thickened with Oatmeal and Flour 1 pint; Bread 5 ounces.

EXTRAS TO LAUNDRY WOMEN, &c.

Laundry Women to be allowed half-a-pint of Beer at 4 P.M. and together with Helpers, &c. 1 ounce of Tea and 4 ounces of Sugar per week, in lieu of the ordinary Supper.

MEDICAL STATISTICAL TABLES

FOR THE

Quarter ending 31st December, 1845,

PRESENTED TO THE

VISITING JUSTICES BY THE PHYSICIAN.

TABLE I.

Form of Disease in the Cases of the 18 Patients admitted during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

<i>Form of Disease.</i>	M.	F.	Total
MANIA	3	1	
——— with Epilepsy	1	—	
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	1	—	
	5	1	6
MELANCHOLIA	1	—	
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	1	—	
	2	—	2
INCOHERENCE	2	1	3
IMBECILITY	2	2	
——— with General Paralysis	1	—	
———, with Epilepsy and General Paralysis	1	—	
	4	2	6
FEBRILE DELIRIUM*	—	1	1
Total	13	5	18

* The condition of this patient was, from admission to the time of death, that of a patient affected with typhus fever. A large abscess existed in the brain.

TABLE II.

Combinations of Disease in 2 Epileptic Cases, admitted during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
With Mania	1	—	1
„ Imbecility	1	—	1
Total	2	—	2

TABLE III.

Duration of the Disorder in the 18 Cases admitted during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

<i>Duration.</i>	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month . .	—	2	2
„ 3 „ . .	1	1	2
„ 6 „ . .	4	—	4
„ 1 year . .	1	—	1
„ 2 „ . .	1	1	2
„ 3 „ . .	1	1	2
„ 4 „ . .	1	—	1
„ 5 „ . .	2	—	2
„ 8 „ . .	1	—	1
„ 9 „ . .	1	—	1
Total	13	5	18

TABLE IV.

Causes of the Disorder in the 18 Cases admitted during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
MORAL.		MORAL.	
Anxiety . . .	1	Jealousy . . .	1
Fright . . .	1		— 1
	— 2	PHYSICAL.	
		Injury of head . .	1
			— 1
PHYSICAL.		HEREDITARY.	
Disease of the heart .	1	Hereditary disposition	1
Epilepsy . . .	1		— 1
Injury of head . .	1		3
Intemperance . .	1	Deduct repetition from } combined causes . }	1
	— 4		—
Not ascertained . .	7		2
	— 7	Not ascertained . .	3
	—		—
Total . . .	13	Total . . .	5
	==		==

TABLE V.

Station or Occupation of the 18 Patients admitted during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Porters . . .	2	Servant . . .	1
Tailors . . .	2	Shoebinder . . .	1
Artist . . .	1	Not ascertained . .	3
Clockmaker . . .	1		
Coal merchant . .	1		
Jeweller . . .	1		
Labourer . . .	1		
Law-writer . . .	1		
Sailor . . .	1		
Tile-maker . . .	1		
Tinplate-worker . .	1		
	—		—
Total . . .	13	Total . . .	5
	==		==

TABLE VI.

<i>Degree of Education of the 18 Patients admitted during the quarter ending 31st December, 1845.</i>			
	M.	F.	Total.
Well Educated ..	1	—	1
Can Read and } Write	10	1	11
Can Read	1	1	2
Not ascertained ..	1	3	4
Total.....	13	5	18

TABLE VII.

<i>Proportion of the Married and Single, and Widows and Widowers of the 18 Patients admitted during the quarter ending 31st December, 1845.</i>			
	M.	F.	Total.
Single.....	6	3	9
Married	4	2	6
Widowers.....	3	—	3
Total.....	13	5	18

TABLE VIII.

<i>Religion of the 18 Patients admitted during the quarter ending 31st December, 1845.</i>			
	M.	F.	Total
Church of Eng- } land	9	4	13
Roman Catholics	2	—	2
Not ascertained ..	2	1	3
Total.....	13	5	18

TABLES IX. and X.

Age at the Time of the First Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 18 Patients admitted during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

AGE.	FIRST ATTACK.			ADMISSION.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From 15 to 20 Years	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ 20 to 25 „	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ 25 to 30 „	1	3	4	—	2	2
„ 30 to 35 „	5	—	5	4	1	5
„ 35 to 40 „	—	2	2	2	2	4
„ 40 to 45 „	2	—	2	2	—	2
„ 45 to 50 „	1	—	1	1	—	1
„ 55 to 60 „	1	—	1	1	—	1
„ 65 to 70 „	2	—	2	2	—	2
Total	13	5	18	13	5	18

TABLE XI.

Causes of Disorder in the 2 Cases Discharged Cured during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

	M.	F.	Total.
Not ascertained	1	1	2

TABLES XII. XIII. XIV. XV.

Form of the Disease,—Duration of the Disease,—Age,—and Length of Time under Treatment in the Asylum, in the Cases of the 2 Patients Discharged Cured during the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

TABLE XII.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania.....	1	..	1
Melancholia	..	1	1
Total.....	1	1	2

TABLE XIII.

Duration of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 6 months	1	..	1
„ 1 year ..	..	1	1
Total.....	1	1	2

TABLE XIV.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 35 to 40 Years....	..	1	1
„ 40 to 45 „	1	..	1
Total	1	1	2

TABLE XV.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 6 months.	1	..	1
„ 1 year ..	..	1	1
Total	1	1	2

Similar Tables in the Cases of the 14 Patients who have Died in the Quarter ending 31st December, 1845.

TABLE XVI.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania.....	..	1	
— with Epilepsy.....	1	..	
— with General Paralysis	2	..	4
Incoherence	1	1	
— with General Paralysis	2	1	5
Imbecility with Epilepsy	1	..	
— with General Paralysis	1	..	2
Dementia	1	..	
— with General Paralysis	1	..	2
Febrile Delirium*	..	1	1
Total	10	4	14

TABLE XVII.

Duration.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months	..	1	1
„ 9 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 1 year ..	1	..	1
„ 3 „ ..	2	..	2
„ 4 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 6 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 8 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 13 „ ..	2	..	2
„ 21 „ ..	1	..	1
Not ascertained.....	2	1	3
Total.....	10	4	14

TABLE XVIII.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 25 to 30 years	1	..	1
„ 30 to 35 „	1	1	2
„ 35 to 40 „	1	1	2
„ 40 to 45 „	2	1	3
„ 45 to 50 „	3	..	3
„ 50 to 55 „	2	..	2
„ 60 to 65 „	..	1	1
Total	10	4	14

TABLE XIX.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month	..	1	1
„ 3 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 6 „ ..	2	..	2
„ 9 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 2 years ..	2	1	3
„ 5 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 6 „ ..	2	..	2
„ 13 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 14 „ ..	2	..	2
Total.....	10	4	14

TABLE XX.

*Causes of the 14 Deaths during the Quarter ending
31st December, 1845.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Disease of the Brain . . .	—	1	1
Apoplexy	1	—	1
General Paralysis	6	1	7
Epilepsy	1	—	1
Pulmonary Consumption . .	—	1	1
———— Hemorrhage . . .	—	1	1
Abscess of the Liver . . .	1	—	1
<i>Verdict of Coroner's Inquest.</i>			
“Natural effusion of Blood on the Brain”	1	—	1
Total	10	4	14

J. CONOLLY.

TABLE XX

Name of the Island		Area in Acres		Population	
1. ...		...		...	
2. ...		...		...	
3. ...		...		...	
4. ...		...		...	
5. ...		...		...	
6. ...		...		...	
7. ...		...		...	
8. ...		...		...	
9. ...		...		...	
10. ...		...		...	
11. ...		...		...	
12. ...		...		...	
13. ...		...		...	
14. ...		...		...	
15. ...		...		...	
16. ...		...		...	
17. ...		...		...	
18. ...		...		...	
19. ...		...		...	
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26. ...		...		...	
27. ...		...		...	
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29. ...		...		...	
30. ...		...		...	
31. ...		...		...	
32. ...		...		...	
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36. ...		...		...	
37. ...		...		...	
38. ...		...		...	
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94. ...		...		...	
95. ...		...		...	
96. ...		...		...	
97. ...		...		...	
98. ...		...		...	
99. ...		...		...	
100. ...		...		...	

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX IN
QUARTER SESSION ASSEMBLED.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF
Messrs. ALLEN, of Carlisle Street,
Soho Square, Attorneys at Law.

Messrs. Allen have to report, that the Appeals touching the settlements of the Pauper Lunatics, Charles Clark and Harriet Ellis, which were pending when Messrs. Allen made their last Report, have since been heard, and that the orders adjudicating the settlements of those Lunatics in St. Anne, Westminster, and St. Luke, Middlesex respectively, have been confirmed by the Court.

In the case of Mary Ann Brand, also referred to in Messrs. Allen's last Report, an order adjudicating her settlement to be in the Parish of St. Michael-le-Querne, in the City of London, has been obtained, and submitted to by the Overseers of that Parish.

In consequence of Notices given to the Clerk of the Peace since the County day of the last Quarter Session, Messrs. Allen have attended at the Metropolitan Police Courts, at Petty Sessions, and on Parish Officers in ten cases.—In two of them the applications to charge the County with the maintenance of the Lunatics were abandoned. In another case the

Lunatic died after the Notice had been given, and therefore the application was not made to the Magistrate; and in the remaining seven cases the Magistrates decided that the Paupers were chargeable to the County, and made orders accordingly.

Messrs Allen have also been called upon to interfere in the case of Sarah Grimes, with the view of protecting the Interests of the County.

The charges for defending the two Appeals (in which the Witnesses, who were numerous, had to attend on two occasions) for obtaining the order adjudicating the settlement of Mary Ann Brand, and for correspondence in the case of Sarah Grimes, are £69. 5s. 10d., and the expence of attending at the Police Courts, at Petty Sessions, and on Parish Officers in the ten cases of which Notice had been given to the Clerk of the Peace, and of tracing out evidence in some of them, amounts to £13. 6s. 0d.

All of which Messrs. Allen submit, &c.

C. & J. ALLEN.

15th January, 1846.

AN ADDRESS

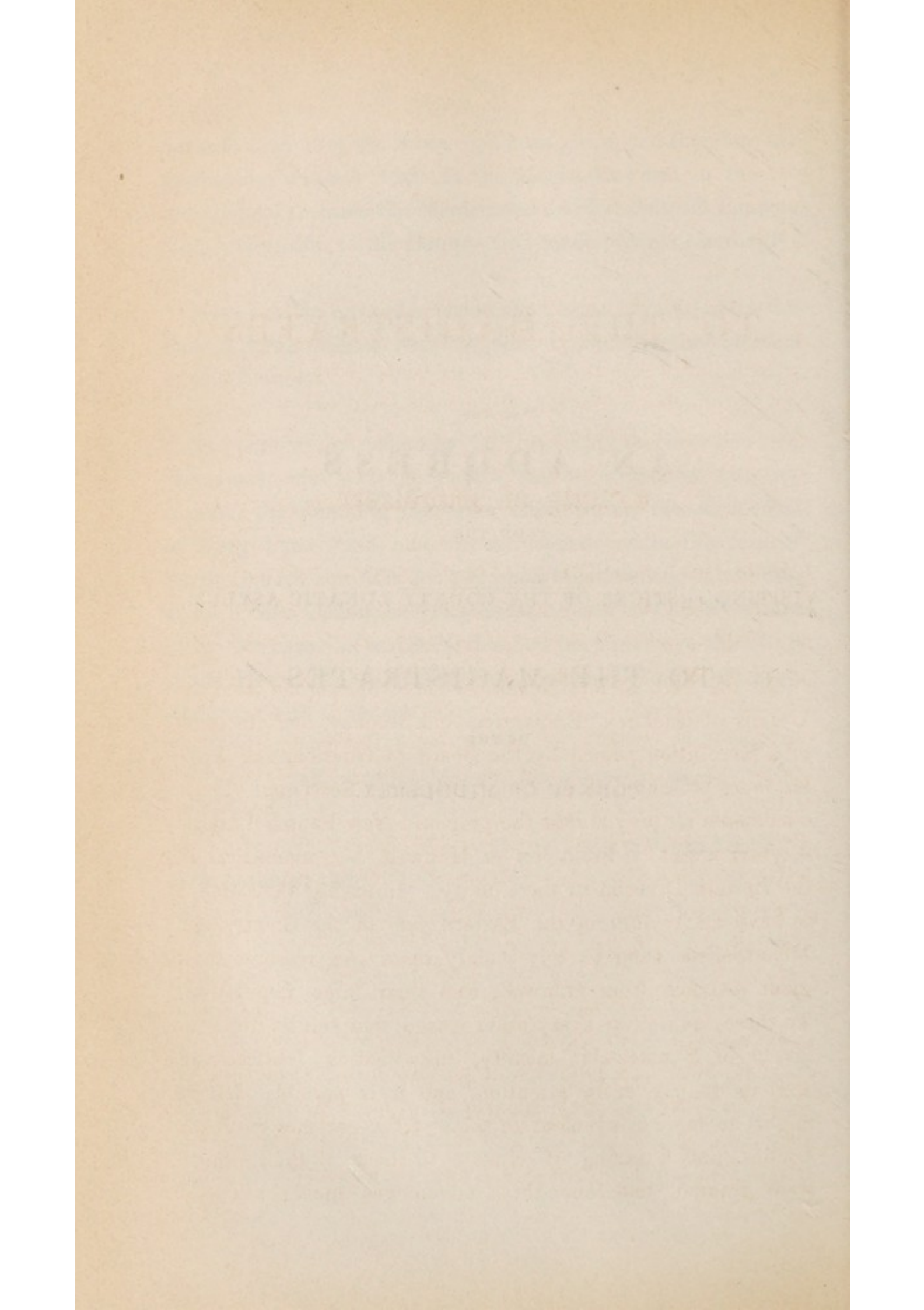
FROM THE

VISITING JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

TO THE MAGISTRATES

OF THE

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.



TO THE MAGISTRATES

OF THE

County of Middlesex.

On the 27th of last November three Memorials from the Unions of Hackney, Edmonton, and Stepney, and the copy of a Resolution passed by the Board of Guardians of Poplar, were presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions. These documents all prayed that the proposed New Pauper Lunatic Asylum might be built, not at Hanwell, but somewhere in the Eastern Division of the County. In urging their claims to have an Asylum on the Eastern side of the County, the Memorialists seem to rely mainly upon two reasons, their great distance from Hanwell, and their large population. To these, as well as every other reason that can be urged in favour of a particular locality, the Visiting Justices are anxious to pay every attention, and it is possible that it might be more convenient to some of the parishes in these Unions, and a saving of expense to them, if their prayer were granted, but then these advantages must obviously

depend upon the site selected, and various other circumstances which could not at present be ascertained. Before they determined upon this question, the Memorialists would have done well to examine whether there were not many other advantages, and those of greater importance which Hanwell presented, and which would be lost not only to the four Unions, but to the whole County, if any other situation but Hanwell were to be chosen. To supply this omission, and to show the Magistracy of the County how greatly Hanwell is to be preferred in every point of view to any other place that could be named, the Visiting Justices beg to lay the following statement before them.

It is satisfactory as well as gratifying to the Visiting Justices that the Unions which have memorialised the Court do not found their objections to Hanwell on anything connected with the locality, or the system of management; all they wish for, as it is expressed by the Hackney Union, is, that another distant spot should be selected in which the same excellent plan might be carried out. They highly approve of the County Lunatic Asylum, and its management, and duly appreciate the care and attention which are bestowed on its afflicted inmates. The Stepney Memorial regrets the insufficient accommodation at Hanwell, which debars their sixty-four Pauper Lunatics, who are distributed in licensed houses, from participating in the great advantages resulting from the humane and enlightened system which prevails in the County Asylum. After these expressions of their approval, so gratifying to all those who have laboured to bring the Asylum to its present state, it will be an additional satisfaction to the Visiting Justices, if they shall convince the Memorialists, and every one who has any doubt

upon the subject, that it will be more beneficial to the Patients' themselves, and far more advantageous to the County, if the proposed Asylum be built, not in the Eastern or any other part of the County, but at Hanwell.

No one, the Visiting Justices conceive, is in a condition to form a correct judgment on the subject unless he can lay aside local prejudices, and will examine the question in its bearings upon the whole County; he must not allow partial advantages, however seductive to those who are more immediately concerned, to stand in the way of the public benefit. If he will do this, then the Visiting Justices are prepared to show that in case the proposition of the four Unions were to be adopted, it would be a serious pecuniary loss to the whole County.

But before they enter upon this, it may be well to set the Union of Hackney right upon a point which the Memorialists seem to have entirely mistaken. They express their opinion that the present Establishment is sufficiently large to be managed with a due regard to the comfort and advantage of the poor Inmates, and consistently with the duties to be performed by the various Officers in whom the control and management thereof are placed. It would seem from this, that the Memorialists are under the impression that the New Asylum was to be placed under the control of the same Officers as have the management of the present, and naturally enough conclude that such an arrangement would prove injurious to the Patients. In this the Visiting Justices fully concur; but fortunately for the good government of the two Asylums, and for the proper care of the Patients, such a plan was never for a moment entertained by the Visiting Justices.

Not only would it be incompatible with humanity and good government, but the Visiting Justices will venture confidently to assert that such a plan could not be carried out at all. The present Asylum contains very nearly 1,000 Patients, and these are confided to the care of one Visiting Physician, two House Surgeons, and a Matron, and acting under these there are 26 Male and 34 Female Ward attendants. Now, it must be evident to every one at all acquainted with Lunatic Asylums, and who is aware of the difficulties, the anxieties, and the watchfulness necessary for the proper care of the Insane, that these offices can be no sinecures. At Hanwell so much labour is required, and so harrassing in its nature, that any attempt to increase the duties of the present Officers and Ward Attendants would be utterly impracticable. If any change in the management of the Asylum were thought necessary, perhaps it would be one which might, in some measure, diminish the labour of the Officers and Ward Attendants, but certainly not increase them. The Visiting Justices, in recommending that a new Asylum should be built at Hanwell of a magnitude sufficient for the reception of the remaining Pauper Lunatics of the County, contemplate its being placed under the control of distinct Medical Officers, with the exception perhaps of the Visiting Physician, and have its own Ward Attendants, and, with some exceptions, its own domestic Officers and Servants. The whole might be under one general superintendence. The supposition, therefore, contained in the Memorial from Hackney being founded on mistake, can form no reason whatever why the new Asylum should be built on the Eastern side of the County in preference to Hanwell.

The Visiting Justices will now proceed to point out the

advantages which must result to the County if the New Asylum be built on the Twenty-four Acres, which have been lately purchased, adjoining the grounds of the Asylum.

These consist, first, of the saving in the cost of various Outbuildings and Offices, which, being already built, would be applicable to both Establishments, but the expense of which must be again incurred in case a spot in another part of the County were selected.

	Cost of Present Building.	Addition to answer for both Asylums.	Saving effected by Building near Old Asylum.
	£.	£.	£.
Bakehouse, Brewhouse and general Storeroom, and Tailors' Shoemakers' and Upholsterer's-shops.....	2,575	900	1,675
Wash-houses, Drying-rooms, Laundry and Women's Work-rooms	3,772	2,081	1,691
Cow-houses and Pig-styes.....	960	300	660
Gardener's Cottage, Scaffold and Cart-sheds, Stables, Dead-house, and Poultry-house.....	800	..	800
Dairy	215	..	215
Coal-sheds and Dock.....	2,310	..	2,310
Gas-works, Well, Steam-engines and Pumps; Smith's, Carpenter's, Plumber's, and Tinman's Shops, and Engineer's Storeroom.....	4,200	..	4,200
Accountant's-offices, Engineer's-house, Porter's-lodge, Entrance-gates, and Coach-house	2,400	..	2,400
£	17,232	3,281	13,951

To this may be added the probable saving in the contract price of the cost of the erection arising from the greater facility in the purchase and the conveyance of bricks and other materials by water-carriage to Hanwell. This has been estimated at 3,000*l.* The calculations on which these estimates are founded are purposely rather under than over the mark, and yet we find an additional expense of about 14,000*l.* will be incurred in out-buildings and offices, and a probable expense of 3,000*l.* in the contract, making altogether 17,000*l.* by building in any other part of the County.

It would be difficult to estimate the saving on sewerage which would be effected by building adjacent to the present Asylum, without inspecting the site which might be chosen elsewhere; but if that site should be at all unfavourable, the additional cost would probably be about 1,000*l.*

Among the other advantages mentioned above, are the existing workshops, which would be applicable to both Asylums; but this would not be the whole of the saving. Two sets of workmen would not be required, which must be the case with two separate establishments. From this alone there would be a great annual saving. For now there are two paid Carpenters, who with the assistance of the Patients are more than sufficient for the general repairs, and yet the two could not be dispensed with, as, during the absence, for instance, of one paid Carpenter in the wards, there must always be another present in the shop to take charge of the Patients who are able to assist. The same is true of the Smiths, Plumbers, and Painters. In none of these departments would any more paid workmen be required, as all the additional work would be done by a greater number of Patients.

One paid man is employed to make the gas and sweep the chimnies. The same man, with more assistance from Patients than what he has at present, would suffice, and the same is true of the tinman, and partially of some others. The saving in these departments would approach very nearly 500*l.* per annum.

If the second Asylum were built in another part of the County and not at Hanwell, the following will be found to be the increased annual expense in the salaries for the domestic officers and servants connected with various departments of the Establishment.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ESTIMATED SAVING in the Cost of the Establishment in the event of the New Asylum being built adjoining the Old.

	£	s.	d.
1 Visiting Physician	315	0	0
1 Chaplain	200	0	0
1 Clerk to the Visiting Justices	100	0	0
†1 Accountant	250	0	0
*1 Assistant Clerk.....	40	0	0
1 Storekeeper	125	0	0
1 Engineer	160	0	0
1 Housekeeper.....	50	0	0
*1 Superintendent of Bazaar	25	0	0
*1 ————— of Workroom	25	0	0
*1 ————— of Laundry.....	20	0	0
*1 House Porter	30	0	0
*1 Cook	20	0	0
*1 Dairy Maid	13	0	0
	£	s.	d.
†1 Gatekeeper	at 1	1	0 per Week
1 Master Tailor.....	„ 1	5	0 „
1 ——— Shoemaker	„ 1	5	0 „
1 ——— Upholsterer	„ 1	5	0 „
1 ——— Tinman	„ 1	6	0 „
1 ——— Carpenter	„ 1	10	0 „
1 ——— Painter and Plumber .	„ 1	8	0 „
1 ——— Smith	„ 1	10	0 „
1 ——— Bricklayer.....	„ 1	10	0 „
1 Assistant Carpenter	„ 1	8	0 „
1 ——— Smith	„ 1	9	0 „
1 Chimney Sweep and Gas Maker „	„ 1	1	0 „
1 Stoker, &c. at the Enginehouse „	„ 1	0	0 „
†1 Head Gardener	„ 1	4	0 „
1 Ornamental Gardener	„ 1	2	0 „
1 Cowman	„ 1	1	0 „
1 Carter.....	„ 0	14	0 „
1 Kitchen Labourer	„ 0	18	0 „
52 Weeks at £21 16 0	1,133	12	0
	£2,506	12	0
Board, Washing, Coals, Candles, Furniture, &c., for Officers and Servants marked thus * and thus †..	350	0	0
	£2,856	12	0
Deduct for Assistant to Storekeeper, say ..	77	12	0
	£2,779	0	0
Allow for addition to Salaries and Wages to the above Officers and Servants.....	779	0	0
	£2,000	0	0

The Visiting Justices would now call the attention of the Magistracy to the advantages which would result to the County in the articles of Water, Coal and Gas, by building the New Asylum at Hanwell, and not elsewhere.

In an establishment which requires a more than ordinary quantity of water, Hanwell has been more than usually fortunate. In the year 1843 a well was sunk at the expense of £1,500. No less than from 40,000 to 50,000 gallons are required for each day's consumption. But the well at Hanwell is sufficient for the supply of more than three Asylums, each of them as large as the present; for it yields 142,000 gallons daily. Now, unless the land which could be procured on the eastern side of London, in addition to a healthy situation, and it is presumed that such a situation could not be very easily found, possessed of a spring capable of furnishing from 40,000 to 50,000 gallons of water, the same expense must be incurred in sinking a well, with the possibility of being, after all, disappointed. The expense of this, which would not fall upon the four Unions exclusively, but must be shared by the whole county, would be spared by building the new Asylum at Hanwell.

The same is true with respect to Gas. All the Apparatus for the production of Gas is at work on the premises at Hanwell, and would be sufficient for the use of both Establishments.

But there is another great advantage in Hanwell which could hardly be obtained at all elsewhere, and certainly not without great additional expence. In the article of coals alone in consequence of the facility of water carriage, and of there

being a dock on the premises, which was constructed by the County, at an expense of about £1,500, it is estimated that there would be a saving of £200 per annum by building the New Asylum in the twenty-four acres adjacent.

Were the two Asylums to be at different parts of the County, great trouble, expense, and disappointment, would be frequently incurred by the friends and relatives of the Patients, before they could determine at which Asylum they should be able to find them. All this would be avoided by having both Asylums in one locality.

The other reasons which the Visiting Justices have to urge as justifying their preference of Hanwell to the eastern or any other part of the County, regard the benefit which would result to the Patients.

The Visiting Justices cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the Magistracy the importance of securing, as the site for a New Asylum, a spot with a healthy soil and a pure atmosphere. No other situation should be chosen but where both of these can be obtained. But both of these are already obtained at Hanwell, and have been tested by fourteen years experience. That which might be expected, from its clear atmosphere and gravelly soil, is confirmed by the fact, that during the whole time the building has been occupied no sickness whatever has arisen among the Patients which could be attributed to its situation. As a site for an Hospital it cannot be excelled. It rests with the Magistracy to consider whether a situation is likely to be obtained on the Eastern side of London where these advantages, so indispensable for the health of the Patients, can be obtained. But the diffi-

culty of finding such a place will be greatly increased by the known injury that has been done to property in the neighbourhood of a Lunatic Asylum. Let any one who may be inclined to doubt this, inquire what Bethnal Green was formerly, and what the deterioration of property in its neighbourhood has been, in consequence of its private Lunatic Asylums ; and then let him think what the diminished value of property would be in some fine, healthy, and convenient situation, if such a situation could be got, by building there an Asylum for 1,000 or 1,200 Patients. But by building at Hanwell no one is injured, for supposing that the value of property has been lowered in consequence of the Asylum at Hanwell, the mischief is already done, and another Asylum could not increase it.

If the Asylums were to be at different parts of the County, the one at the East or North-east, and the other at the West, it would be impossible for one Committee of Visiting Justices to superintend them both. Already the labour is great, which is indispensable to its proper supervision, and with another Asylum their attendance must be doubled. But if the two Asylums were on different sides of the County, this could only be effected by having two Committees. Nor would this be the only evil nor the least, one Physician could not attend to both, and there must be two Governors. Under such an arrangement it would be impossible, with two Physicians, to preserve for any time a uniformity of system in the moral and medical treatment of the Patients, and it would be equally impossible to preserve a uniformity of system in the keeping of the Books, Accounts, and Returns under two Committees, each having its separate Accountant. But by having one Storekeeper and one Accountant, for no

more would be required if both Asylums were built at Hanwell, one set of books only would be required in their several departments, and the utmost regularity and uniformity of system be insured.

But great benefit to the Patients would arise from having the two Asylums in the same neighbourhood. The Medical Staff of each Asylum would be emulous for the excellence of that to which he belonged, and the system could not fail to become more perfect by the interchange of thoughts among experienced and intelligent men. Besides this, the assistance of all the Medical Officers would be available to each, in cases of emergency.

These last reasons might alone be thought sufficient to determine the choice in favour of Hanwell ; but when to these is added the consideration that nearly £20,000 outlay will most probably be saved in Outbuildings and Offices, and in the Contract, besides an additional annual saving of at least £2,000, it is presumed that there cannot be a doubt as to which ought to be preferred.

The four Unions that have memorialized against the choice of Hanwell are now in a condition to understand the reason of the preference. They may be reconciled to the views of the Visiting Justices, when they consider that all the Parishes in the county will benefit by diminished expense, whereas by the adoption of their proposition, the benefit, if any, could be but local, and at a great additional expenditure, which the whole County would have to bear. An enlarged view of the question will, there can be no doubt, suggest to their minds that the principle which, in its application, is advantageous to

all, must be the right one. But it may serve still further to confirm them in this, to know that there is one Parish in the Edmonton Union which is opposed to any change of situation for another Asylum, and the Visiting Justices are happy to be able to subjoin to this Address the copy of the Memorial addressed to them from the undersigned Guardians of the Poor of the Edmonton Union, being the six elected Guardians for the wealthy and extensive parish of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex.

For the convenience of reference, the Visiting Justices have also annexed hereto, as an Appendix, an Abstract showing the total amount of the saving that it is estimated would arise from building at Hanwell.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK,
Chairman of the Visiting Justices.

23rd December, 1845.

APPENDIX.

TO THE VISITING JUSTICES OF THE HANWELL
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE MEMORIAL of the Undersigned GUARDIANS of the Poor of the Edmonton Union, being the six elected Guardians for the Parish of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex.

SHEWETH,

That a Memorial from the Edmonton Board of Guardians having been transmitted to the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, and to the Worshipful Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, praying,

“That in providing greater Accommodation for the Lunatic Poor of Middlesex, a building for that purpose may be erected in the Eastern Division of the County.”

We, the elected Guardians of the said Parish of Hampstead, desire to state our unanimous dissent from the prayer of the above cited Memorial upon the following grounds:—

- 1st. Because gratefully sensible, as we are, of the kind and efficient manner in which the Visiting Justices have superintended the Hanwell Asylum, and confident that they will not remit their attention when the number of unfortunate inmates under their charge shall

have been increased, we think that the appointing of *two* Visiting Committees would probably lead to an objectionable diversity in the regulations adopted, while the duty of visiting two Asylums at a considerable distance from each other, would press most unreasonably upon the same Committee.

- 2nd. Because we believe the existing Asylum possesses peculiar local advantages, such as the supply of water, the facilities of access by canal and railroad, &c. which could hardly be found in any other part of the county.
- 3rd. Because the purchase of a new site, and the erection of an entirely new building, would call for a very much greater outlay than an additional erection upon ground already secured.
- 4th. Because the expences of general management, and more particularly the salaries of the superior officers in *two* separate Establishments must be proportionally much greater than would be incurred by the enlargement of one.
- 5th. Because not only is the distance of Hampstead from Hanwell small (10 miles), and in all probability less than the distance would be from any contemplated Establishment in the Eastern Division of Middlesex, but also, our immediate vicinity to the Paddington Terminus of the Great Western Railway

secures us an immediate means of access far preferable to the indirect roads, by which we can communicate with that portion of the County.

Hampstead, 16th Dec. 1845.

Signed, THOS. AINGER, *Incumbent of Hampstead.*

WM. PURTON

E. PAGE CLOWSER

ALEX. HAMILTON

JOHN DIXON

G. H. CLOWSER

*Guardians of the
Poor of the Edmon-
ton Union, elected
by the Parish of
Hampstead.*

APPENDIX.

Abstract shewing the Amount that would most probably be saved in the original cost of the Building, if erected on the ground adjoining the present Asylum, and also, the annual saving in the cost of the Establishment.

Saving in Contract for the Building.

	£	£
In the erection of various Out-buildings and Offices from	14,000	to 15,000
In the purchase and conveyance of Bricks and other Materials from	3,000	to 4,000
Sewerage	1,000	

Annual Saving in Cost of Establishment at least £ 2,000

APPENDIX

It is to be observed that the first of these (most probably) is not in the original text of the Bulletin, it is inserted on a ground which is not stated. The second is in the text of the Bulletin.

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