

**The seventeenth report of the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell : January quarter session, 1862 / [Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum].**

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Middlesex.



THE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell.

JANUARY QUARTER SESSION, 1862.

LONDON:

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1862.



# Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

## COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

APPOINTED JANUARY, 1861.

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## Middlesex.

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

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*THE SEVENTEENTH REPORT of the COM-  
MITTEE of VISITORS of the LUNATIC  
ASYLUM for the County of Middlesex, situate at  
Hanwell, being the Ninety-fourth since the commence-  
ment of the Asylum.*

IN presenting their Report to the Court for the year which has lately expired, the Committee are glad to be able to say that, upon the whole, and throughout the year, the state and condition of the Patients, Male and Female, and of the Asylum in all its branches, have been of a very satisfactory character.

The numbers admitted on the Female side, looking to the very considerable number sent into the Asylum in 1860, have been beyond the expectation of the Committee; but they have been received with ease and facility, and accommodation has been readily found for all, without filling up the entire number to which the Female side of the Asylum is appropriated. Of those who have been admitted, 30 belonging to parishes in this Division of the County were received from Colney Hatch at a moment of temporary pressure upon that Asylum, and, at



a subsequent period, 10 Female Patients belonging to parishes in that Division of the County were sent from this Asylum to that.

On the other hand, the numbers received on the Male side, although larger than in 1860, have still continued comparatively small, and there are, consequently, some Wards expressly provided for Male Patients, entirely unoccupied, and some others with many vacant beds in each.

Under this state of things the Committee have had under consideration whether it would not be proper to appropriate one or more of the Male Wards for Females. Up to the present time it has not been necessary to do so, and the decision has therefore been postponed; but, if a real necessity for taking that step shall arise, and the number of Male Patients do not very largely increase, the Court will be glad to learn that the means will thus be found for receiving into the Asylum a larger number of Females than had been originally contemplated, without requiring that any additional expenditure shall be incurred for that purpose.

On the 31st December, 1860, the numbers in the Asylum were respectively 485 Males, and 842 Females, together 1327 Patients.

On the 31st December, 1861, the numbers were 527 Males and 919 Females, together 1446 Patients; being an increase in the whole number of 119, of whom 42 were males and 77 Females.

The total numbers of each sex admitted during the year has



been 153 Males and 246 Females, together 399; of whom 25, that is 14 Males and 11 Females were re-admissions; while in the same period 48 Males and 141 Females have been discharged, and 65 Males and 76 Females have died.

Of those who have been discharged, 26 Males and 59 Females were entirely recovered, and of these 85 Patients so discharged entirely recovered, four Males and 24 Females were received into the Asylum in the year 1861; 13 Males and 18 Females were discharged relieved; nine Males and 16 Females not improved. The Patients relieved or not improved were discharged, some into other Asylums, 10 Females for instance to Colney Hatch, and others were restored to their friends, the friends desiring themselves to take care of the Patients.

Among the deaths were some cases in which death followed so soon after admission, as to have made it, apparently, most injudicious to have removed the Patient to the Asylum while almost in a dying state.

It appears proper to draw the attention of the Court to the following, among other cases:—

One from the Strand Union was admitted on the 1st February, who died on the 5th. One was admitted from St. James's, Westminster, on 13th February, who died on the 23rd. One was admitted from St. George's, Hanover Square, on 18th February, who died on the 1st March. One was admitted from Marylebone on 9th July, who died on the 14th. One was admitted from Paddington on 1st July, who died on the 14th. One was admitted from St. George's, Hanover Square, 4th October, who died on the 18th. One from Hayes, who died



within a fortnight. And one from Uxbridge, who died the day after admission.

It appears to the Committee, that it is its duty to endeavour to impress upon the Parochial Authorities generally, by means of this Report to the Court, that the Asylum has been erected for the care and cure of the Pauper Lunatic, and not to receive the Patient to die and be buried at the Asylum.

To one of these cases, however, the Committee think it right further to call still more particular attention—it is that of the Patient received from the Uxbridge Union.

The Patient was brought to the Asylum on 26th August. He was dirty, thin and pale, extremely feeble, breathed with much difficulty, had a slight cut on the throat, two incised wounds on the left wrist of recent date, stated to have been self-inflicted, and was in a depressed condition. He died on the next following day, in fact within twenty-one hours of admission, and the Committee feel it right to point, in a very prominent manner, to this case among the rest, because, whatever may be the excuse for others among them, here there could be none. It must have been apparent to any careful observer, that the Patient was physically unfit to support the journey.

A considerable number of Patients have been received with the marks of bodily injuries on their persons, and some in restraint. To these cases the attention of the Parochial Authorities is always called. In some it is found the injuries have been inflicted before the Patient was brought to the Workhouse; in others, self inflicted while there, and without blame to the servants of the Guardians. In others, no satisfactory



explanation is given ; and it is always said that the restraint was necessarily applied, although the officers of this Asylum always find that it can be put an end to the very moment the Patient comes under their care.

To one of the cases admitted with severe bruises from St. George's, Hanover Square, the Committee will have to draw the attention of the Court in a subsequent part of this Report.

In the early part of the year, a Deputation from the Justices and Special Lunatic Asylum Committee of the Common Council of the City of London, waited upon and had an interview with the Committee of Visitors at the Asylum.

Having learned, from the Report of the Committee of last year, that so large a number of Beds were then vacant for Males and Females, in the two Asylums of the County of Middlesex, the object of the Deputation was to express, on the part of the City, a desire that provision might be made in one, or both, of the County Asylums for about 200 of the Pauper Lunatics of the City. The Deputation was informed that the subject should receive full and attentive consideration. The same Deputation had already attended at Colney Hatch with the same object in view.

Both Committees thought it necessary that such a proposal should be carefully considered at a Meeting of the two Committees united for that purpose.

It might be that a larger provision than necessary had been made for the Pauper Lunatics of Middlesex, and then it might be advisable to agree to the application from the City. It might, however, be that, although at the time the application



was made the City Lunatics should have been received, yet that the gradual increase of numbers from Middlesex would render it improper to comply with it.

At that joint Meeting, the opinion was, that under the circumstances it would not be desirable or expedient to receive the Pauper Lunatics of the City into the County Asylums.

This Committee to which report was then made of what had taken place at the joint Meeting above referred to, after further full and careful consideration, quite aware that the authorities of the City would naturally desire to obtain for the Pauper Lunatics of the City admission to an Asylum in which they would have secured to them such great advantages, while at the same time the City would be relieved from the expense for some time, if not permanently, of the charge which must be incurred in erecting an Asylum for the City, yet feeling also all the responsibility of thereby possibly excluding those who had the best right and the clearest title to such advantages, the Committee resolved finally, and communicated that opinion to the proper parties, that it was not in the opinion of the Committee expedient or desirable to receive the Pauper Lunatics of the City into this Asylum of the County.

The Committee congratulate themselves that they came to that determination. If they had received the female Pauper Lunatics from the City to the same extent female Pauper Lunatics chargeable to parishes in the County have since been received, the latter would have unfortunately been excluded from the Asylum, and thus have been deprived of the advantages it affords, while it was for them and their benefit that it has been erected.

Acting under the authority given to Committees of Visitors



by the 16th and 17th Victoria, c. 97, the Committee have granted to Ward Attendant, Robert Turner, who, after more than thirteen years good service, had become incapacitated by infirmity of body for the further discharge of the duty of an Attendant, a superannuation allowance of 23*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, being two-thirds of the salary of his situation in the Asylum.

The usual amusements for the Patients, not only within the Asylum, in the weekly dances, and other entertainments, where both sexes are permitted to be present together, but in the grounds or walks in the neighbourhood, and in excursions to Hampton Court and Bushy Park, have taken place during the past year, and to somewhat greater extent, to the advantage, amusement, and benefit of the Patients, and the Committee have been constantly engaged in adding every comfort and means of amusement and entertainment in the wards which they considered desirable.

Some few Patients have been permitted to visit their friends at a distance, under the charge of an Attendant or Nurse, and with advantage to themselves.

The Committee regret to state that they have been under the necessity of dismissing a larger number than usual of the Attendants and Nurses. This might probably have been expected, considering that a great increase in the number of Patients has necessarily brought with it an augmentation in the number required to attend to them ; but, although the fact is to be regretted, the Committee cannot doubt that the Court will concur with them in opinion, that whenever misconduct is proved, it is far better to punish, as an example and a warning to others, than to treat such misconduct in a manner not unlikely to lead to its repetition.



Upon the whole, it is, perhaps, matter of congratulation that the cases are so few, where the body of Attendants and Nurses is so very considerable.

Nurse Sarah Graham was discharged, having been found intoxicated.

Mary Heaton, a nurse, was dismissed for insubordination in positively refusing to obey a Medical order from Dr. Sankey that a Shower Bath should be given to a Patient.

Nurse Eliza Parnell was discharged for refusing to obey an order of the Head Attendant to accompany Female Patients into the front ground.

Attendant Henry Levick was dismissed for using highly improper and obscene language to the Head Attendant of the Ward.

Attendant William Gale was dismissed for striking a Patient.

And Richard Jones was dismissed for obscene language.

Nurse Amelia Hamshaw was dismissed for having been seen by the Matron, kneeling on the body of a Female Patient, who, in a state of great excitement, was resisting the endeavours of other Nurses to change the Patient's boots, the Patient having been laid on the bed to enable them to do so.

It is true, that no bodily injury was inflicted, but it is so well known that the most serious mischief may arise from such a practice, and it is so strongly the determination of the Committee to punish it, that the Nurse was dismissed from the Asylum.



Another case is that of Attendant William Sartin Jones, for a brutal assault on an imbecile Patient, discovered accidentally by two workmen, a Bricklayer and a Labourer, in the service of the Asylum. The Patient was assaulted late in the evening of the 20th November, but it was not reported by the persons who saw it until the morning of the 22nd, when the facts were at once enquired into by the Chairman, who was at the Asylum, and by whom the Attendant was immediately suspended, and removed from the Asylum, until the Committee at its next meeting should determine what course it would be proper finally to take in so grave a matter.

This assault was of so serious a character, and was accompanied by such circumstances of cruelty, that the Committee felt that the punishment of dismissal would not meet the case, and therefore it was ordered that the Attendant should be prosecuted under the 123 Sect. of the Act 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 97. The case was heard before Magistrates unconnected with the Asylum, assembled in Petty Sessions at Brentford, when Jones was convicted of the assault, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour. His dismissal from the Asylum followed as a matter of course.

The Patient Geoghegan, assaulted by the Attendant Jones, died on the 26th December. An investigation was made by the Coroner to ascertain the cause of death, when the whole evidence as to the assault was again gone into before the Coroner's Jury, who having also heard the medical evidence of Dr. Begley and Dr. Jepson as to the cause of death, and a detail of the *post mortem* examination, gave as their verdict, " That Matthias Geoghegan did die after sustaining injuries on his body from external violence, and that whether the death of the said Matthias Geoghegan was occasioned by the said injuries, by



violence, or by natural disease in his chest, there is not sufficient medical evidence before the Jurors to prove."

The Committee thereupon placed the whole of the evidence, as furnished to them by the Coroner, in the hands of Dr. Begley, by whom the case has been carefully considered all through, and have been informed by him that, while there is ample evidence to shew that the state of the chest was the cause of death, there is nothing, in his opinion, to connect that state of the chest with the external injuries, and the Committee had, therefore, no further step to take in the matter.

The Commissioners in Lunacy having seen in the "*Standard*," newspaper, of the 2nd January, a detailed Report of the proceedings at the Inquest, came on the same day to the Asylum to inquire personally into the facts of the case, and by them the Committee was verbally informed that John Neilson, an Attendant in the Ward in which the bruises were inflicted on the person of Matthias Geoghegan, had admitted to them, but reluctantly, that he had heard the Attendant Jones use opprobrious and improper language to Patients in the Ward, which he never reported to his Superior in the Ward, or to the Medical Officer, nor to the Chairman, on the 22nd November, when the assault was first brought to notice, and the Attendant Jones suspended, and by whom Neilson had also been then examined; while he had stated, at the Petty Sessions, that so far as he knew, Jones was an efficient Attendant.

The Attendant Neilson had already been severely reprimanded by the Committee, for not stating at once that he had found bruises on the person of the Patient, on the day following after the assault. Upon this statement from the Commissioners, he was at once called before the Committee, when he admitted, for



the first time, and very reluctantly, to the Committee, that he had known that Jones did use gross and improper language to some of the Patients, and that he never had called attention to the fact, as it was his duty to do : and the Committee, therefore, at once discharged him also.

The Commissioners in Lunacy made their Annual Statutory Visit at the Asylum on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th July, and entered, in detail, in the Visiting Book of the Asylum, the observations, remarks, suggestions, and recommendations, which they submitted to the Committee as the result of that Visit.

Copy of the entry made by the same Commissioners in the Visiting Book will be found *in extenso* in Appendix No. 1.

Copy of the Minute made by the Committee of Visitors, after full consideration of the various principal matters referred to in that entry is given in Appendix No. 2.

The reply of the Commissioners upon that Minute, and the Answer of the Committee thereupon, are set forth in Appendices Nos. 3 and 4.

The Committee request the careful attention of the Court to all these documents, and would there have left the whole matter for the judgment of the Court without further observation, if it did not seem to the Committee that there appears to exist on the part of the Commissioners an expectation that recommendations proceeding from them ought to be more readily adopted, irrespective of the opinions which the Committee of Visitors may entertain on the same subjects.

The Committee of Visitors do not doubt that in the various suggestions and recommendations made from time to time by



the Commissioners in Lunacy, they have solely in view what they consider would be improvements in the Asylum or in the mode and system of management; but, on the other hand, the Committee is by no means disposed to admit that the Commissioners are necessarily the best and most competent judges in such matters in respect to this Asylum, when the Committee, acting upon its own more enlarged experience in the management of their own Asylum, arrive at conclusions different from those of the Commissioners.

This Committee has never hesitated to consider advice and suggestions coming from the Commissioners with all the respect which is due to the quarter from which such advice and recommendations proceed, but it is the Committee of Visitors, after all, as the Commissioners themselves admit which is responsible. The Committee cannot be supposed to be less anxious than the Commissioners for the good management of the Asylum or for the care and well-being of the Patients. Most certainly it cannot be denied that the Committee must be far more intimately acquainted with the state and condition and wants of the Asylum, and consequently with what is really needful, as well as with what is unnecessary and uncalled for. They ought, therefore, they think, to act upon their own deliberate opinions on all matters brought under their consideration, and not on the suggestions of any other authority whatever.

The Committee cannot doubt that these are the principles upon which the Court will desire that the Committee shall continue to conduct the responsible and very important charge which is committed to them by Law, and will require that the Committee shall not abdicate the authority under which that trust is to be exercised.



On the Female side, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of Patients, there has been only one case in which enquiry as to the cause of death by a Coroner's Jury has been necessary, which is below the ordinary average, but on the Male side the number has been larger than usual. There appear, however, to the Committee, to be only three among these cases in addition to that upon the Patient Matthias Geoghegan, already adverted to, on which it is necessary to make some observation. The others are of the ordinary character of sudden deaths which must be expected occasionally to take place in a Pauper Lunatic Asylum of the magnitude of that which is under the charge and management of the Committee, where every case of death not obviously due to natural causes, previously known and under treatment, is at once and very properly, submitted for the consideration of that judicial enquiry.

The first of the cases which the Committee feel it necessary to bring under the notice of the Court is that of Henry Hillman, a patient received from the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square.

The Patient was admitted into the Asylum on the 20th June last. He was, according to the usual rule, immediately stripped and bathed under the superintendence of the Head Attendant, and upon that occasion in the presence of the Relieving Officer of the Parish by whom he was brought to the Asylum. Very serious bruises were then found upon his person, to which the Head Attendant called the attention of the Parochial Officer then present at the Bathing. For a few days there was nothing, in the opinion of those who had the Patient under their charge, to call particular attention to his case. It was then, however, observed that he had some difficulty in breathing, occasioned, it was thought, by bronchitis. The symptoms became more



serious, and on the 29th June he died, that is, on the 10th day after admission. Up to the day of his death internal injury was not suspected, although the bruises above referred to might, perhaps, fairly have led to suspicion, and ought certainly to have led to a more careful investigation than was made in the first instance into the case. The Committee being of opinion that a more careful enquiry ought to have been made, have already expressed that opinion to their own officers, although there can be no doubt that no enquiry, however careful, could have prevented the death of the Patient. It might, however, at once have established beyond all doubt the fact as to whether or not those injuries had been inflicted before he was received into the Asylum.

It is the ordinary rule of this Asylum that a post-mortem examination shall be made before the Patient is buried. If this had not been the rule the Patient Hillman would have been buried, the facts disclosed on the examination of the body would have remained undiscovered, and nothing more would have been heard of the case.

But upon that examination severe fracture of the ribs and other injuries were discovered.

The Coroner was at once summoned, and commenced his judicial enquiry.

The Committee were not made aware of these facts until after the Coroner had been summoned, and then, in accordance with their invariable rule, they abstained from instituting any enquiry themselves until that of the Coroner should be closed. The ground on which the Committee proceeds in such a case, is, that no inquiry by them shall in the slightest degree appear



to conflict with that going on before another and competent legal tribunal.

The Enquiry by the Coroner was not terminated until the evening of Friday, the 12th July, when the following verdict was returned:—"That the said Henry Hillman did die from the mortal effects of exhaustion from fracture of divers of his ribs and other injuries of his body; and that by what means, where, and when the said fractures and other injuries were caused, there is not sufficient evidence before them, the Jurors, to prove."

On the morning of the following day, Saturday, the 13th July, three of the Commissioners in Lunacy happened to arrive at the Asylum, to consider and enquire into the proposals and plans of the Committee for alterations and additions in the Asylum, subsequently approved by the Secretary of State, and for which money has been granted by the Court, when, learning what had taken place in the case of the Patient, Hillman, they naturally and very properly entered upon an Enquiry, on their own part, into the matter.

Having proceeded to a certain extent only, they communicated personally with the Chairman of the Committee, who, at their request, attended at the Asylum, in ignorance himself of the finding of the Jury.

It then became a subject of consideration, whether the matter should not be left, in the first instance, in the hands of the Committee; whether the Enquiry should be conducted by the Commissioners and by the Committee jointly; or whether the Commissioners, having already taken some evidence, though not then upon oath, the whole Enquiry should not be conducted at once



by the Commissioners as an entirely independent authority, with power of Examination on Oath, and irrespective of the Committee, the Committee refraining from taking any step in the matter in the meantime. It appeared to the Chairman and to the Commissioners that, upon the whole, this last would be the best course of proceeding in the matter.

The Chairman subsequently reported to the Committee what had taken place between the Commissioners and himself, when the Committee entirely approved of the course adopted by him.

The Commissioners accordingly pursued the Enquiry at the Asylum and elsewhere, during several days, examining upon oath every person who, in their judgment, it was advisable to call before them, in order, if possible, to elicit the real truth of the case.

When that Enquiry, so conducted, was concluded, the Commissioners were good enough (see their Letter, Appendix No. 5), to furnish the Committee with full copies of all the evidence taken by them, expressing no opinion of their own upon the subject, and leaving the Committee, therefore, entirely free to carry on the Enquiry if they thought proper, or to form their own judgment on the matter on the evidence taken by the Coroner and by the Commissioners, unprejudiced by the expression of any opinion by the Commissioners.

The evidence taken by the Coroner on the one hand, and by the Commissioners on the other, both of which were then before the Committee, appeared to the Committee to have exhausted the subject, and to have placed the Committee in a position to deal fairly and dispassionately with the case upon evidencenot taken by themselves, and they proceeded with great care and



consideration to form their opinion upon the matter. It is needless to say without the slightest desire to shield any person in their own establishment.

The result of that consideration will be found in the Letter from the Committee of the 10th of August to the Commissioners (Appendix No. 6), in which the subject is dealt with in full, and to which the Committee request the careful attention of the Court.

In substance, the opinion of the Committee was that the injuries of which the patient Hillman died were inflicted before he was received into the Asylum, and the special grounds and parts of evidence on which that opinion was formed, were specially brought under the notice of the Commissioners.

In a subsequent Letter from the Commissioners (Appendix No. 7), dated 21st August, and enclosing further papers on the subject, it was stated to the Committee that "the Commissioners by whom the evidence" before adverted to "was taken, are satisfied that the Visitors, in the conclusion at which they have arrived, had no other than a desire to ascertain the truth, irrespective of any interest that might be affected by it, and although they cannot but doubt the correctness of the inference that the injuries (whether inflicted accidentally or by design) were effected prior to admission into the Asylum," being themselves "disposed to think the opposite conclusion the more probable, they are yet of opinion that, in the absence of all means of re-subjecting the various statements made to any direct or sufficient test, it is inexpedient to carry the investigation further."

But in this Letter, as the Court will see, the Commissioners



did not point to any part of the evidence which led them to that conclusion. If they had, the Committee would have been furnished with the means of reviewing their own opinion upon grounds suggested by the Commissioners, but no such opportunity has been afforded to the Committee.

Having investigated the further matters referred to in the Letter of the Commissioners of 21st August, in which the above-quoted opinion of the Commissioners was expressed, the Committee made their reply in a Letter which will be found in the Appendix No. 8.

To that reply the Commissioners have made no answer to the Committee, and, under these circumstances, the Committee cannot doubt that the Court will be of opinion that the Committee did arrive at a correct judgment upon the subject.

The second case to which the Committee desire to draw attention, is that of a patient named William Edwards, who was, in violation of the clear written regulations of the Committee in the Manual for Attendants, suffered to enter a Bath when Hot Water only had been turned on by the Attendant, Alfred Taylor, by which neglect the patient was severely scalded, which scalding was ultimately the cause of his death.

In this case the Coroner's Verdict, as delivered to the Clerk of the Asylum, was in the following words:—"That the said William Edwards did die of inflammation of the duodenum, caused by Accidental Scald;" and, in obedience to the Law, copy of that finding was forwarded by the Clerk of the Asylum to the Commissioners, but the special finding was never delivered to the Clerk of the Asylum by the Coroner, having only been subsequently delivered to the Clerk of the Committee, before whom



it was regularly brought at its meeting on the 10th October, the Clerk of the Asylum being ignorant of the fact until some days after his report to the Commissioners.

But the Commissioners in Lunacy, after receiving from the Clerk of the Asylum notice of the death, and copy of the Verdict as delivered to him, having learned that a special finding had been attached to the Verdict, without making any previous enquiry either of the Clerk of the Asylum or of the Committee, thought proper to address a letter to the Clerk of the Asylum, from which the following is an extract :—“ They observe, with much surprise, that in the notice of the death of the patient William Edwards, transmitted to them on 23rd September, the Verdict of the Coroner’s Jury was stated to have been simply inflammation of the duodenum caused by accidental scald, whereas a Special Verdict had been returned, imputing neglect to the Attendant, and that such neglect had arisen from a want of proper rules in the Asylum,” the Commissioners adding, “ That the suppression in such a notice of that portion of the Verdict which it was essential the Commissioners should have received for their information and guidance, they cannot but regard as extremely reprehensible.”

The Court will at once understand that it was impossible for the Committee to pass over unobserved such an accusation, expressed in such terms, and without the slightest previous enquiry, and upon an entirely imperfect knowledge of the facts, against an Officer of this Asylum, who for upwards of 23 years had faithfully and carefully discharged every duty. The whole correspondence will be found detailed in the Appendices, Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, and the Committee are happy to add that the Commissioners, when the real facts were brought to their knowledge, at once expressed their regret, that having been misled



they were induced to attribute to the Clerk a neglect of his duty, of which this Committee is bound to state to the Court, no instance has ever, to their knowledge, occurred during 23 years of service faithfully and honestly performed.

It is true that it appeared from an official copy of the Coroner's Inquisition subsequently delivered to the Clerk of the Committee, that the Memorandum of the Verdict so delivered by the Coroner to the Clerk of the Asylum was incomplete, inasmuch as there had been a special finding by the Jury in the following words, viz. :—

“That the said William Edwards did die from the mortal effects of an inflammation of one of his intestines called the duodenum, occasioned by his feet having become scalded accidentally, and that his feet were scalded as aforesaid by his having stepped into a bath containing hot water only. And the Jurors further say that there is in part neglect on the part of the Attendant on William Edwards aforesaid, but that this neglect is caused by a want of proper rules in the Asylum aforesaid. And the Jurors further recommend that no patient in this Asylum should be allowed to enter the bath-room until the bath is properly tempered.”

The finding is, no doubt, in accordance with what was stated before the Jury by the Attendant, who neglected the Rules and Orders of the Committee, and by one or two other Attendants; but it is, nevertheless, not true that there is not, and was not, a very well understood Rule with respect to bathing, which is printed in the Attendant's Manual, and has been in force since the year 1847; and with respect to the temperature at which the water shall be before the Patient is suffered to enter the bath. The careless disregard of this Rule leading to such fatal



consequences rendered it only proper that the highest punishment in their power should be inflicted, and Alfred Taylor was therefore dismissed from the service of the Asylum.

The other case to which the Committee have to draw the attention of the Court, is that of the Patient, Theodore Edward Edwards, who destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a table-knife secreted from the dinner table, on the 13th November.

The Patient was admitted to the Asylum on the 19th June, and after a few months, gradually became improved in mental health, and was then reported (that is on the 7th November) by the Medical Officer on the Male side cured, when the order for his discharge was signed.

He was questioned, in the usual manner, by the Committee, as to what were his prospects of employment, and to what part of England he proposed to go. Ascertaining from him that he had every hope of procuring employment at Liverpool, the Committee undertook to furnish him, from the Adelaide Fund, with such clothing as he might need, with the means of proceeding by rail to Liverpool, and with a small sum to place in his pocket.

He was at first cheerful and glad at the prospect of being discharged, but it appears that he soon began to be alarmed at the idea of quitting the Asylum, and afraid that, for some imaginary crime, he might be taken and punished. He told another Patient that if he could not destroy himself in the Asylum he would do so out of it, and this fact being made known to the senior Medical Officer on the Male side instructions were given by his order to the Attendants of the ward to be watchful and careful of the Patient.



On the 13th of November the Patient, notwithstanding that warning, and notwithstanding the Order and Rule of the Committee of the 7th of March, 1850, as to the collection and care of the knives after every meal, was enabled, by the neglect of the Attendant, John Hunt, to secrete a knife, and with it he destroyed himself in a few minutes afterwards.

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, "that the said Theodore Edward Edwards was found dead in a certain water-closet in the Asylum aforesaid, and that his death was occasioned by the mortal effects of loss of blood from a wound in his throat, which he had made with his own hands, by means of a certain table-knife, for the purpose of destroying his life, whilst he was in an unsound state of mind."

The Attendant, John Hunt, was at once dismissed by the Committee. The Committee request attention to the Correspondence with the Commissioners in Lunacy on this subject also, which will be found in Appendices Nos. 12 and 13.

The Committee are quite aware that it is unusual to append so much Correspondence to their Report, but they have felt it necessary on this occasion to lay before the Court all that has passed upon these several matters, in order that the Court may have the fullest means of forming its own judgment upon these several subjects, all of some importance in the management of the Asylum.

Considerable progress has been made in the New Works sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and for which a Grant of £6,000 was made by the Court on the 18th July last.

A detailed statement of that progress will be found in the Report of the Engineer, Appendix No. 19, under whose direc-



tions they have been carried on; and the Committee are bound to bear testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which he has discharged not alone this particular work, but the whole of the duties of his office.

In that Report will also be found a detail of various matters directed during the year by the Committee, for the benefit, comfort, and advantage of the Patients.

The Court will be glad to learn that so far as these works have been carried the Estimate has not been exceeded, and that there is no reason to suppose that the whole will not be executed within the limits of the amount granted for the purpose.

While, as part of these works, the continuous Wall on the Western part of the Asylum Grounds has been completed, the Broad Walk round that portion of the property has been raised and widened, so as to afford to the Female Patients the most ample means for exercise, with the full prospect of all the surrounding Country, and in entire security as to escape.

The Committee have the satisfaction to state that they have not found it necessary to raise the Weekly rate, payable by the Parishes, for the maintenance of their Pauper Lunatics, which remains, therefore, at 10s. 2½d. per week. But for the considerable expenditure incurred for Extra Diet ordered by the Medical Officers for large numbers of the Patients, and with which the Committee never interfere, they are inclined to believe that the Rate might possibly have been somewhat reduced. The Court will feel that in this matter it is right and proper that the Medical Officers should be the sole judges of what the health of the Patients require.



Full details, and much interesting matter relating to the Patients and to the management of the Asylum, will be found in the Reports made to the Committee by the Medical Officers, the Matron, and Storekeeper, and in the Statistical Tables prepared by the Apothecary, which are as usual appended to this Report, and to which the attention of the Court is requested.

In closing this Report the Committee have to state that the Members who retire are—

Mr. DIMSDALE.

Captain MORLEY.

Mr. HARWOOD HARWOOD.

Mr. GEORGE WOOD.

Mr. GREGSON, M.P.

Mr. ROBINSON.

A. Y. SPEARMAN, *Chairman*.

*Sessions' House, 16th January, 1862.*



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APPENDIX No. 1.

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ENTRY MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS  
IN LUNACY

IN THE

VISITING BOOK OF THE ASYLUM.

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HANWELL ASYLUM,

*20th July, 1861.*

WE have, to-day, and the three days preceding, visited this Asylum, have inspected the several Wards and Offices, and all parts of the Establishment, and have seen all the Patients, Male and Female, in both Divisions.

Since the Visit made on the 14th November, 1860, 256 Patients have been admitted, 79 have been discharged, and 9 have died. Of the Admissions, 108 have been on the Male, and 148 on the Female side. Of the Discharges, there have been 31 on the Male, and 48 on the Female side, of whom 16 Men and 37 Women were entered as recovered, and the Deaths have been 45 of each sex. The numbers now on the Books are 514 Men, and 886 Women; in all 1,400 Patients, of whom, at our visit, only two Men and one Woman were absent on trial.

The Deaths, with the exception of a case to be mentioned hereafter, in which nine or ten fractured ribs were discovered at



the post-mortem examination, present nothing calling for remark. Twenty-two were from General Paralysis, and the chief remaining part from Consumption, Maniacal Exhaustion, and the decay of old age. Of Patients now under Medical treatment, there are on the Male side 37, and on the Female 53.

The Books shew that seclusion is rarely employed in the Male Division, more frequently in the Female. The average number of Women secluded during each week, has been from six to seven, all for short periods. In each case the times and reasons are duly entered. Mechanical restraint is never resorted to.

From to-day's returns, we find that 222 men are variously employed; 76 in the Farm and Gardens, 101 in Trades and other occupations, and 45 as helpers in the Wards. The same returns show a total of 508 Women employed; 201 in Needlework, 134 in the Laundry and Bakehouse, 54 in the Kitchen and Dairy, 109 as Helpers in the Wards, and 10 as House Servants to the Officers of the Establishment. It is to be noted as an extension of employment among the Women, that the peeling of the Potatoes is now done in the Female Division, and it is to be regretted that a better place cannot be found for the purpose than is at present appropriated to it.

The Room called the Bazaar is a large, lofty, cheerful, and well-furnished apartment adjoining the Chapel, used as a General Entertainment Room, and in which parties of the Patients of both sexes meet for Dances and other recreations every Monday during eight months of the year, from October to May. At the present season it is used as a Work-room for the finer kinds of Needlework, by an average of from 35 to 40 Women, always the same, and also as a superior Day-room, to which all the Patients in the Female Division are stated to have unrestricted



access, when fit or able to avail themselves of its advantages. But on the day when we visited it (Thursday the 18th), the entire number present, including those at Needlework, was 42; and, upon inquiry of the Superintendent, we found that, in addition to the Needleworkers, not more than about 40 other Patients, of whom there may be an average of a dozen daily, are ever brought from their Wards into this very cheerful Sitting-room. Out of so large a number as 886, this is a small proportion, and the indication afforded by it, whether of habits necessarily so limiting such a privilege, or of rules needlessly restricting its enjoyment, is not satisfactory.

We have to add, that, in our judgment, there is generally to be observed, in passing through the Wards and ordinary Day-rooms, a marked deficiency in the means afforded for encouraging cheerfulness or intelligence among the Patients, by relieving the listlessness and monotony of their lives from day to day. Some recreation is doubtless supplied to the better class of Patients by such entertainments as that of the Bazaar recently held in the grounds; but these, and the Pic-nics given in the summer months, belong to extraordinary occasions, and to one class, and do not obviate that daily want among all classes, and more especially the excited and troublesome, to which we now refer. We saw very few Books in the hands of the Patients of either sex. We were told that many cheap and entertaining Periodicals are taken in; but excepting those lying on the table in the Bazaar, of which none were in use at the time of our visit, we met with very few in our entire progress through the building. There are 436 Volumes in the Library for Female Patients, and of these not more than from 60 to 80 are stated to be at any time in circulation. In the Male Division the Library does not exceed 180 Volumes; and there is here no room equivalent to the Bazaar in the other Division that might be made available for the more in-



telligent or convalescing, though nothing seems to us more urgently wanted, considering the large number of Patients in the Asylum of a superior class and education. The ordinary Day-room accommodation in both Divisions appears to us to be deficient in comfort and cheerfulness.

Complaints were made to us by Patients of both sexes, of the want of opportunities of taking walks beyond the Airing Courts; and though we are satisfied that there has been a great improvement in this respect, and that many more walk out than formerly, we think that the number might, with advantage, be extended by better arrangements than at present exist for ascertaining the wishes of the Patients. The rule appears to be to restrict the privilege to those who make application for it, through the Attendants in their several Wards; but this places too much at the discretion of Inferior Officers, means of health and enjoyment to the Patient that should never depend on such interposition. When we remarked as to the small proportion of Female Patients who attend the Week-day Services in the Chapel (89 only having been present on Wednesday the 17th, and the returns showing an average of never more than 100), we were informed that more could not be present because they are required to be at work, but that they may leave work and attend Chapel "if they ask." We are of opinion that any arrangements for employing Patients are objectionable which interfere with their due treatment as persons suffering under disease. The Medical Officers are the only proper judges as well of the nature of the employment to which the Patients should be put, and of its periods of duration, as of the intervals of relaxation and rest by which it ought to be accompanied.

The numbers in the Workshops on the days of our visit were small. In the Shoemaker's, there were 7 Patients; in the



Tailor's, 8 ; in the Carpenter's, 6 ; and in the Painter's, 5 ; and we regretted to find that any attempts to teach these or other Trades to Patients disposed to learn them, had been for some time discontinued. A difficulty appears to exist in the state of the Workshops themselves, to any present chance of reviving the attempt with success. In the Tailor's shop, more especially, the escape of Gas from the heater is highly offensive ; and the Ventilation is very bad in many of the others.

The discontinuance of School Teaching is still more to be regretted. The School on the Female side has been wholly given up, and that upon the Male side languishes under want of encouragement, with an average attendance of from eight to ten Pupils. It is only kept alive by such unassisted exertion as can be made for it by means of two of the Attendants who happen to have been Army Teachers. The expediency of providing a paid Teacher, and of placing him under the superintendence of the Chaplain, is a question which calls urgently for the attention of the Committee.

In the Entry of the 14th November last it was stated by our Colleagues that Plans had been prepared for the enlargement of the Chapel ; but we find that in this respect nothing has since been done, and that a building not capable of accommodating 600 persons is all that is yet provided for the reception of at least double that number. Pending such arrangements to supply this deficiency as are become absolutely necessary, we suggested the distribution of the Patients over a greater number of Services, but great objections are made to this plan. The present Chapel returns, not discriminating Morning and Evening Services, show an average gross attendance at both of less than 500 of both sexes on Sundays, and of only 170 at both Services on the week days.



Referring to the same Entry of the last Visiting Commissioners, we have to state that Works are now in progress to give effect to such of the recommendations then made or repeated as relate, firstly, to the substitution of a wide and safe Staircase, in place of a narrow and dangerous one now existing ; secondly, to the enlargement of Airing Courts in both Divisions ; and thirdly, to the construction of a new Ward in the Male Division. The plans to carry out these improvements will be immediately reported for the Secretary of State's sanction ; and the works have been so arranged as to admit of that further extension in the Male Southern Airing Court which has been suggested by Members of our Board, if the Committee should ultimately be induced to consent to it. The alteration immediately proposed will doubtless greatly improve this Airing Court ; especially if Shrubs and Flower beds are introduced, as we trust they will be ; but it will still, from its position and limited extent, be in our opinion inadequate for the ordinary healthy exercise and amusement of the Patients, and we strongly urge upon the Committee the formation of an additional General Airing Court in the position of the present Kitchen Garden.

As to other suggestions in that Entry, we have to state that Handrails have been affixed to Staircases, and some windows opened in the South Walls of the Workshops ; but that no attempts have yet been made to introduce such greater varieties of easy employment as Mat-making, Basket-making, and Straw-plaiting ; that the employment of Women-Nurses for the sick in the Male division is still thought not desirable ; that none of the suggestions respecting Attendants' rooms have been carried out ; that there is no better ventilation of the General Bath-rooms, or of the smaller Dormitories, which is still extremely defective ; that it has been found impracticable to make any improvement in the Male Airing Court of No. 1 Ward ; that there has been



no further supply or better distribution of Illustrated and other entertaining Publications ; and that boards have not yet been substituted for those flagged floors in Epileptic Wards, which have been so frequently the subject of remark as leading to serious accidents.

Not to obtrude upon the Committee opinions already rejected by them, but as a statement of fact which it is our duty to continue to submit for their consideration, we proceed to state the impressions as to these and other matters made upon us by our Visit of the last three days. That the responsibility for the proper management of this great Institution rests, not with our Board but with the Committee of Visitors, we fully admit ; but we should ourselves incur a serious responsibility if, in the exercise of the powers of Visitation of such Institutions confided to us by the Legislature, we failed to bring under notice of their Governing Bodies, on every proper occasion, what from our experience we believe to be defects in their construction, administration, or management.

The continued existence of flagged floors, not only in the Epileptic Wards of both divisions, but in a great proportion of the smaller Dormitories, is a defect which calls for immediate remedy. The Casualty Book, in which the entries are very carefully made, records since the last Commissioners' Visit a total of 419 accidents, 150 in the Male and 269 in the Female Division ; and though several are slight, others are more serious ; and many of those casualties, there can be little doubt, arise from the frequent falling of the Patients on the stone floors.

Very few of the Dormitories, large or small, throughout either Division, are properly provided with means of personal washing, with chairs, with any kind of domestic furniture, with blinds to



the windows, or any provision to encourage the Females in a habit of attending to their own wants. The fifteen-bedded Female Dormitory in No. 4 Basement; the six-bedded and seven-bedded Rooms on the floor above the West Central Basement, connected with No. 2 Female Infirmary Ward, and the Central Basement Dormitories, ought to be disused altogether, if the floors cannot be boarded, more light and air admitted, and a better ventilation introduced.

In the Male Division we observed similar defects, and in all parts of the building we thought the Associated Dormitories too crowded. From the five-bedded Rooms one bed should be taken, and from the eight-bedded two; there should be bedside mats or carpets placed in all the sleeping-rooms, and more washing-basins, combs and brushes, towels, and—especially in the rooms for the sick and epileptic—night commodes. Where stretchers are now used without mattresses, the latter should be supplied when possible; and meanwhile the stretchers should be looked to, many being at present so loose that the patients lie on the iron cross-bars beneath; and, finally, throughout the building, furniture of a more comfortable and domestic kind should be introduced, especially in the Infirmaries.

The Clothing of the Male Patients was, in many instances, untidy and much worn. The grey cloth still in use in this Asylum is so similar to that which is used in gaols, that we must again strongly recommend the substitution of a less unsightly material; and that more variety in colour and quality be introduced. We think it also, as a matter of treatment, highly desirable that Patients of the more respectable and educated class should be allowed to wear their own clothes whenever they desire it or are properly provided.



We have to add that in the Female Infirmary there seemed to us a deficiency of Nurses, and the establishment of a special Night Nurse is desirable. The want is much felt in the No. 2 Ward for the sick, into which all Patients and those requiring most attention are first received, where we found 60 Patients at our visit on Wednesday, of whom 24 were in bed, and of these three or four were at the point of death. So, in No. 9 Ward, we found 47 Patients, of whom 30 are epileptics, with only two Nurses; and, generally, the number of Nurses in the Female Division seemed hardly sufficient. It should be remarked, however, that there are at present seven vacancies in the staff, and that—four more being absent from other causes at the time of our visit—we found only 43 doing duty, out of the complement of 54.

The Beds and Bedding throughout the Establishment were clean and in good order. The arrangements by which, in the general bathing-rooms, a supply of fresh water is afforded to each Patient, are deserving of the highest praise, and we hope to see them carried out in every part of the Building. The Dinners, on each day of our visit, were ample, of good quality, well cooked, and well served. The Attendants and Nurses generally appear to us to be of a good class; and we found evidences everywhere of the assiduous kindness and skill of the Chief Medical Officers in both Divisions. Such defects as have pressed themselves on our attention have their principal source in the gradual extension of the Asylum beyond the bounds that should limit all institutions designed to be curative; and very many of them, we fear, will be found inseparable from the continued congregation, within one too confined area, of so vast a number of Patients. We feel it to be our duty, in conclusion, to repeat our decided opinion that the present medical staff, consisting of a Chief Officer and one Assistant in each Division, is, in any case,



insufficient properly to carry on the service of any Establishment of the magnitude to which this has attained. It is impossible that they should give that attention to individual Patients to which the latter are entitled, and at the same time duly to keep the Case-Books and other records. No time should in our judgment be lost, therefore, in appointing a well qualified Second Assistant Medical Officer in each Division.

Upon the death of a Patient from the effect of fractured ribs, referred to in the opening of this Entry, and as to which we have taken the evidence of many Witnesses, we shall make an independent special Report to our Board.

JOHN FORSTER.  
JAMES WILKES.  
ROBERT NAIRNE.



## II.

COPY OF MINUTE MADE  
BY THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
ON READING THE FOREGOING ENTRY IN THE  
VISITING BOOK.

---

*12th September, 1861.*

The Committee do not propose in this Minute to enter in detail into all the suggestions, observations, and recommendations of the Commissioners in Lunacy which they have found entered at great length in the Asylum Visiting Book, as resulting from the visit made by the Commissioners to the Asylum on the 17th 18th 19th and 20th July. It will be sufficient to say, as to the great majority that, as on former occasions, they agree in some cases with the Commissioners, while in many others they do not. Acting under that responsibility for the good management of this great Institution, which, as the Commissioners in Lunacy justly observe, rests not upon them, but on the Committee of Visitors, it will be their duty to give effect to the former as far as they can ; while, in regard to the latter, it will be equally their duty to lay aside those suggestions in which their opinion differs from that expressed by the Commissioners.

But there are some matters, referred to in these Entries, on which they desire here to record the grounds on which they differ with the Commissioners.

With respect to the Chapel, the Commissioners remark that the Commissioners who visited the Asylum in November last



found that plans had been then prepared for the enlargement of the Chapel, but that nothing has since been done in that respect, and that a building not capable of accommodating 600 persons is all that is as yet provided for the reception of at least double that number; pending such arrangements to supply the deficiency as are become absolutely necessary they suggested, they say, the distribution of the Patients over a greater number of Services, but that great objections were made to this plan. They add that the present Chapel returns, not discriminating the Morning and Evening Services, show an average gross attendance, at both, of less than 500 Patients of both sexes on Sundays; and of only 170 at both services on week days.

That several plans were prepared by order of the Committee, which are still in existence, for increasing the accommodation in the Chapel, having in view the much larger number of Patients who would be received into the Asylum, is quite true; but if the Visiting Commissioners in November last, whose Entry is here referred to, were led to believe that any of those plans had been adopted, and were to be carried out, they were entirely misinformed. No such order has ever been given by the Committee, nor will any such order be made until the actual state of the case shall require it.

The Committee have never lost sight of the fact that the time might come when some step would be necessary for increasing the number of sittings for Patients, but they do not think that time has yet arrived; and it appears to them that the Entry of the Commissioners now under consideration contains itself satisfactory proof of that fact. The number of Patients in the Asylum is now about 1,400 of both sexes. The average attendance at Divine Worship on Sunday, taking every Sunday of the present year from the beginning of January to the 26th August



inclusive, has been only about 490 in the morning and about 475 in the evening; and, with such a state of facts before them, the Committee believe themselves to be entirely justified in not proposing a considerable expenditure on this account.

When the Committee shall be of opinion that increased accommodation is really needed, they will then apply to the Court for the necessary funds, but before they do so they will have to be themselves satisfied also, which at present they are not, that the objections to more than two Services are insuperable.

The Committee must further take the liberty of observing that they do not understand on what grounds the Commissioners, looking to the numbers whose attendance they record out of 1,400 Patients, have expressed so strong an opinion that accommodation for at least 1200 Patients should be immediately provided. They cannot be ignorant that there are, and, as it is much to be feared, always will be in this Asylum, very large numbers of Patients of both sexes whose physical and mental health is, unfortunately, such as to render it quite impossible they should ever attend Divine Service in the Chapel; while there are also numbers who will not attend. Persuasion may be used, and is used, to induce them; often quite unsuccessfully. No other means can be employed.

The Commissioners refer to the Works now in progress, or intended, to give effect to recommendations made, or repeated on the last visit of the Commissioners,—viz.: 1st, The substitution of a wide and safe Staircase in place of a narrow and dangerous one; 2nd, The enlargement of the Airing Courts in both Divisions, and, 3rd, to the construction of a new Ward in the Male Division; and, admitting that these are improvements,



they, at the same time, express their opinion that the extended Airing Court will still be insufficient, and that it would be highly desirable an additional General Airing Court should be formed in the position of the present Garden.

If the Commissioners will be good enough to refer to the original record made by the Visiting Commissioners in November, 1860, they will find that although the removal of the foul linen Male Laundry, the new Staircase, and the increase of the Airing Courts, which last two had been recommended by the Commissioners, were indeed adverted to, there is no reference whatever to the new Male Ward, which was, in fact, not recommended by the Commissioners.

The erection of that Ward, and the removal of the foul linen Laundry, had indeed been contemplated by the Committee of Visitors as part of the general alteration and addition, which they had in view for the Enlargement and Improvement of the Asylum in 1855, and were set forth in the plans then prepared by the Architect, and laid before the Commissioners.

In deference, however, to the objections at that time expressed by the Commissioners those parts were then struck out, but the Committee are very glad now, with the full sanction of the Commissioners, to effect both these improvements.

The number of Patients ordinarily using the Airing Court adjoining the new Ward, and now about to be considerably enlarged, does not amount to 100, and the Committee is quite satisfied the space is amply sufficient for a larger number than are ever likely to use it.

With respect to an Airing court to the South, on the site of



the present Garden, the Committee is bound to state their opinion, that it is not only entirely unnecessary, but that it would be a wasteful application of space now usefully employed for important objects.

The Commissioners appear to have understood that there had been a contemplated augmentation of the Airing Court of Ward No. 1A. That Airing Court was considerably increased some years back, and no further increase has ever been in contemplation.

It is with regret the Committee finds itself obliged to dissent from the conclusions of the Commissioners with respect to some of the Wards in the Towers, to two Wards above the basement attached to No. 2 Female Ward, and from their suggestion that one bed should be withdrawn from every five-bedded Room, and two beds from every eight-bedded Room on both sides of the House. There are no more patients in these five and eight bedded Rooms than the number by which they have always been occupied,—an adoption of this recommendation would involve a loss of 27 beds on the Male, and 26 on the Female side, and that at a moment when the pressure on the Female side is so great, that it will probably become immediately necessary to consider whether some part of the Male side shall not be transferred over for the reception of Female Patients.

This very fact is also quite sufficient to show how impossible it would be to abandon the large Dormitories referred to by the Commissioners, even were the Committee of the same opinion as the Commissioners with respect to them, but they are not. These Dormitories are not occupied except as Dormitories, and by Patients employed elsewhere during the day, and, in the state in which they now are, the Committee consider them to be fitting



and proper Dormitories to be so occupied. Here as elsewhere throughout the Asylum when they find that the ventilation is really defective, they will take care that the best remedy shall be applied, but no such defect appears to them now to exist in these quarters.

The Committee have not made alterations in the sleeping Rooms of the Attendants. They are of opinion that, upon the whole, the accommodation is sufficient.

The duty of the Attendants is to be in constant attendance upon the Patients in the Galleries, Day Rooms, Airing Courts, Front Grounds, or beyond the Asylum; in fact, wherever the Patients may be for exercise or amusement; and the Committee, while they will provide all that is fairly required, must be very careful that inducements shall not be given to the Attendants to remain in their sleeping Rooms during the day.

The Commissioners in remarking upon the small number of Female Patients who attend the daily Services in the Chapel, occasioned, they suppose, by continued occupation in the Laundry, which interferes with their due treatment as persons under disease observe, "that the Medical Officers are the only proper judges as well of the nature of the employment to which the patients should be put, and of its period of duration, as of the intervals of relaxation and rest by which it ought to be accompanied."

Upon this point the Committee entirely concur with the Commissioners. This is a duty of the Medical officers, and a very important one, with respect to every occupation in which Patients are engaged. The Committee are not aware that the Medical Officers neglect to perform it; and they would be glad



to be shown any Rule or Regulation which limits the authority of the Medical Officers in that respect.

In the concluding part of their observations the Commissioners say, "We feel it our duty to report our decided opinion that the present Medical Staff, consisting of one Chief Officer and one Assistant in each Division is, in any case, insufficient properly to carry on the service of any Establishment of the magnitude to which this has attained. It is impossible that they should give that attention to individual Patients to which the latter are entitled, and at the same time duly to keep up the Case Books and other Records. No time should, in our judgment, be lost therefore, in appointing a well qualified Second Assistant Medical Officer in each Division."

Upon this subject the Committee see no reason whatever for changing the opinion which they have expressed on former occasions when the same recommendation proceeded from the Commissioners in Lunacy. They believe now, as they did then, that no such increase is really required. They continue of opinion that four Medical Officers, exclusive of the Apothecary, who also resides in the Asylum, and is a Member of the College of Surgeons, duly and regularly, and day by day, giving their whole time and attention properly and fully in the Asylum, as required by the Regulations and Instructions of the Committee, is a staff amply sufficient for the satisfactory discharge of every duty, and entertaining such opinion, the Committee of Visitors do not feel it consistent with their duty to increase that part of the Establishment.

The Committee desire that a Copy of this Minute shall be forwarded to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and that it shall be entered in the Visiting Book of the Asylum.



## III.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,  
19, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.

*3rd October, 1861.*

SIR,

The Commissioners in Lunacy have had under consideration the Minute made on the 13th ultimo by the Committee of Visitors of Hanwell, referring to the entry of the last Visiting Commissioners at that Asylum, and transmitted with your letter of the 16th September.

Though only a few of the subjects adverted to in the Entry are remarked upon in this Minute, the Commissioners observe with much regret, from its tone and expressions, that they have failed as yet to obtain the valued help of the Committee in regard to those special topics ; and that they must still be content, as in former similar instances, to wait somewhat longer for such consent as they had hoped might at once have been afforded to give effect to suggestions made solely with the view of improving the condition of the Asylum, and adding to the comfort and well-being of its inmates. Entertaining this belief that their views will ultimately be adopted by the Committee, they nevertheless think it their duty, upon the special matters brought under notice in the Minute to reiterate briefly the substance of those views, and to state that in no instance have they been in the least degree altered by the arguments of the Committee. They are of opinion that in all Asylums the Chapel accommodation should be sufficient for at least two-thirds of the Patients, exclusive of Officers and Servants. It is within their experience that a larger



number even than this actually attend the service in some County Asylums, and they must continue to think it incumbent on the Committee of such an Establishment as Hanwell to provide Chapel accommodation in a not less proportion.

The Commissioners have no desire to claim for any of their colleagues the supposed merit of having recommended the new Male Ward, which they regard as of questionable necessity, and they regret to remark the difference which exists between themselves and the Committee on the subject of the Airing Courts. Nothing has been so frequently objected to at Hanwell by Members of their Board as the position, limited extent, and cheerless character of these Courts, and though, in consequence of such objections, improvements have to some extent been made, they remain still very inferior to those of many County Asylums.

The Commissioners are not ignorant of the more frequent opportunities now given to many Patients of the better class to take exercise in the general grounds, and also beyond the Asylum; but they do not therefore think it less essential that cheerful gardens of ample space should be provided for the use of Patients, unable or unfit to go beyond the Airing Courts, and for the general use of all the inmates.

Keeping always in view the same object of promoting the health of the Patients, the Commissioners believe it will be ultimately found essential to place fewer beds in the smaller sleeping rooms, to substitute boarded for flagged Dormitories, and to extend to all these portions of the Establishment more conveniences and comforts of a domestic kind. They would also further remark, with reference to the great importance of securing the services of Attendants of a better class than are usually met



with in Asylums, that they not only think it desirable properly to remunerate such services, but also to afford to the Attendants generally every accommodation in the Building itself that can with propriety be given.

The Commissioners have only to add their conviction, which recent occurrences at Hanwell have not tended to weaken, that the number of Patients in the Institution will compel an increase in the Medical Staff, and they cannot doubt that the Committee must ultimately concur in this opinion.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. MARTIN,

*For the Secretary.*

CHAS. WRIGHT, Esq.



## IV.

SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL,  
12th October, 1861.

SIR,

The Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 3rd instant.

The Committee request it may be distinctly understood, that it was certainly by no means their intention in the Minute of the 12th ultimo, to adopt a tone, or to use expressions, to which exception could justly be taken. They would have much lamented if they had found, on re-consideration, that that had been the case; but having again very carefully read over that Minute, they are not of opinion that they have done so.

They have, however, nothing to add to what is therein contained. The opinions therein expressed the Committee continue to entertain, and by those opinions they intend to be guided.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES WRIGHT,

*Clerk to the Visitors.*

The Hon. W. C. SPRING RICE,

*Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.*



V.

OFFICES OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,  
19, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.,

*25th July, 1861.*

SIR,

I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to submit to the earliest consideration of the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell County Asylum the accompanying Copy of Evidence, taken by two Members of this Board, in an enquiry into the case of Henry Hillman, late a Patient in the Asylum.

The Commissioners, who made the enquiry, are of opinion that upon the evidence taken in this case, it is desirable that they should withhold any view they may have formed respecting it until the Committee of Visitors shall have had the opportunity of making such remarks as they may wish to make thereon, or of directing any further investigation which they may deem essential in relation to it.

As the Board agree in this opinion, I am to beg that you will submit the evidence to the Committee, and express to them the wish of the Commissioners in Lunacy to receive their remarks upon it; I am further to request that if the evidence cannot at once be submitted at an ordinary Meeting of the Visiting Magistrates, steps may be taken to bring the matter before a Meeting specially summoned for the purpose, as the Commissioners think the case to be one calling for immediate consideration.



I am instructed to add, that all the Witnesses whose testimony is now forwarded, have been examined upon oath, with the exception of Arthur Thomas Hillman and Harriet Hillman, and that it is proposed immediately to swear these Witnesses also to the truth of their depositions.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. SPRING RICE,

*Secretary.*

CHARLES WRIGHT, ESQ.



## No. VI.

SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL.

10th August, 1861.

SIR,

The Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell County Asylum having now given their best and most attentive consideration to all the circumstances connected with the death of the Patient, Henry Hillman, so far as they have been able to learn them by enquiry in the Asylum, and having carefully and anxiously weighed the whole of the evidence taken by the Coroner in the first instance, and subsequently by the Commissioners in Lunacy, which the Commissioners were so good as to communicate *in extenso* to the Committee, they direct me to make the following observations upon this painful subject, to be brought before the Commissioners in Lunacy :—

The Commissioners are aware that pending the Enquiry by the Coroner, an Enquiry set in action by the Committee, it was considered right to abstain from any step which might have even the semblance of an interference with the course pursued by an independent judicial authority; and that the investigation undertaken by the Commissioners having commenced on the morning next following the afternoon on which the Verdict was given by the Coroner's Jury, and before the fact that the Coroner's Enquiry had terminated was known to the Committee, the Committee in like manner took no step pending that further investigation into the facts conducted like the former by an authority entirely independent of the Committee, and invested with very extensive powers for examination on oath,



It was undoubtedly very satisfactory to the Committee to learn that the Commissioners happening to be at the Asylum on that morning on other grounds, and for other reasons, learning that the Patient had died of very serious injuries inflicted it was not known when, or where, or how, should at once have commenced that full, very careful, and anxious examination which has produced so large an amount of evidence as that which is now before the Committee, and where every person has been examined on oath, who, in the judgment of the Commissioners, was capable of throwing light upon the subject, whether in the service of the Asylum or elsewhere.

The Committee of Visitors having now all this evidence, and that of the Coroner's Jury, together with the record of facts made in the Asylum itself before them, they have endeavoured by a careful consideration of the whole to arrive if possible at some determinate conclusion, as to when or how such injuries as caused the death of Henry Hillman, were inflicted; and have certainly had no object in view but the discovery of the truth, and no desire to screen for one moment any person on the Establishment of the Asylum. It is needless to say that, however painful it might have been to the Committee, if the Committee had found either in the evidence taken by the Commissioners, or by the Coroner's Jury, or in the course of their own inquiry, or in the opinion of the Medical Authorities in the Asylum, anything leading even to suspicion that the fractures had taken place in the Asylum, and in consequence of the acts of any person in their service, there would not have been one moment's hesitation as to the course to be taken. It would have been the clear duty of the Committee at once to have placed the parties implicated in legal custody, with a view to their punishment for so serious an offence, if the verdict of a Jury should condemn them.



But the Committee having endeavoured very anxiously to form a dispassionate judgment upon all the evidence before them in this very serious matter, is bound now to state that, in their opinion, there is nothing in any part of these examinations, nor in their own enquiries, which leads to the presumption that the injuries were inflicted after Henry Hillman was received into the Asylum on the 20th of June.

It is clear that when received on that day, and bathed at once on the very same day; and while the Relieving Officer who brought him to the Asylum was present, bruises were exhibited in various parts of the body, and especially on the right side where the principal fractures were subsequently found to be, and that those bruises were pointed out in Hillman's presence to the Relieving Officer of the Workhouse; and also that such bruises were at once recorded on the admission paper by the Head Attendant present, at, and superintending the bathing of the Patient, and on the same day in the Head Attendant's Diary.

Whether the bruise on the right side was or not the consequence of violence or an accident, causing the fractures on that side, is, of course, unknown; although it seems highly probable that it was so.

The evidence throws no further light on that part of the case, although the inference is fairly drawn from it; but the actual truth will probably never be discovered. The fact is, nevertheless, undoubted, that Hillman's body had upon it that particular bruise, in addition to other bruises in several parts of the body, when he reached the Asylum; and it is disclosed by the evidence, that both in the Workhouse and in his son's house, some degree of force had been used, and on several



occasions, some days antecedently to the day of his transfer to the Asylum.

There is nothing to show that by any accident, still less by any violence, were injuries inflicted during the few days which elapsed in the Asylum between his arrival and his death.

The facts thus set forth and recorded in the sworn evidence of persons forming no part of the Establishment of the Asylum, coupled with the actual state of the body of Henry Hillman when brought to the Asylum, when considered with reference to the further evidence on oath of persons on their own Establishment before the Commissioners in Lunacy, as to what took place in the Asylum after he became a patient on the 20th June, appear to the Committee entirely to justify them in the expression of their conviction, that the injuries discovered on the *post mortem* examination as the cause of death, were inflicted at a period antecedent to his admission.

It would ill become the Committee of Visitors to carry their remarks beyond their own Establishment. It forms no part of their duty to express an opinion as to when, or where, or in what manner, the injuries may have been inflicted when the Patient was not under their care; nor, indeed, if it did, had they the means of doing so on the facts as they are now before them.

But while the Committee thus state their opinion on this part of the subject, formed after a very anxious consideration of all the facts which are disclosed, and assisted as they have been by the detailed evidence now before them, they are bound to admit that there does appear to have been a degree of laxity in dealing with the case in the Asylum after the Patient's arrival,



which they have learned with great regret, and for which they were not prepared.

The Committee have always considered it to be most important that no Patient should ever be received, except with the cognizance and under the direct superintendence of the Medical Officers; that no Patient should, in fact, be received without being as soon as possible seen by a Medical Officer, and most especially where marks of violence or of accidental injury are found upon the person. The regulations for the government of the Medical Officers makes express provision on the subject, and the Medical Staff is amply sufficient for the purpose. If those regulations had been duly attended to in this case, although death would no doubt equally have followed, always supposing the fractures to have previously existed, as the Committee believe, yet possibly some degree of suffering might have been spared to the patient; and if when it was known that bruises were found on the body, a proper and careful medical examination had been made, although it might have been, perhaps, impossible to have afforded the patient much relief, still it would have placed the actual fact as to his then state beyond all question or dispute.

It is, therefore, on every ground to be lamented that such examination was not made then nor at any subsequent period during life.

The Committee further must express their great regret that when special attention was afterwards drawn to the case it was not treated by the Assistant Medical officer with that judgment which it appears to the Committee imperatively to have required, and that he should not have thought it necessary to refer at once to the principal Medical Officer upon the subject for the guidance of his greater experience.



There appears to have been some misapprehension on the part of Doctor Jepson as to his duty in regard to the examination of Patients on first arriving at the Asylum, which has been since set right; but the Committee have not concealed from him their opinion that he does not appear to have been sufficiently alive to the very serious nature of the case, and that he ought at once to have brought it under the notice of the principal Medical Officer, which his own special attention was called to.

He is an attentive and careful officer in general, and the Committee have never before had reason to entertain the slightest doubt as to the manner in which his duty is discharged, nor, irrespective of this case, is there any reason to suppose that there is or has been any ground whatever for doubt. The Committee have made known to him the view they take upon this subject. I beg leave only in conclusion to express their thanks to the Commissioners in Lunacy for at once placing before them the whole of the evidence taken by them, and by which they have been so largely assisted in forming their own conclusion on a matter of such deep importance as that which has been under consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES WRIGHT,

*Clerk to the Visitors.*

The Hon. W. C. SPRING RICE,

*Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.*



## No. VII.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

19, WHITEHALL-PLACE, S.W.,

21st *August*, 1861.

SIR,

I am directed by this Board to request that you will thank the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum for the communication they have transmitted on the subject of the Enquiry into the death of Henry Hillman, late a Patient in the Asylum, and upon the Evidence connected therewith, laid before the Committee.

The Commissioners by whom the Evidence was taken are satisfied that the Visitors, in the conclusion respecting this Enquiry at which they have arrived, had no other object than a desire to ascertain the truth, irrespective of any interests that might be affected by it, and although they cannot but doubt the correctness of the inference that the injuries (whether inflicted accidentally or by design) were sustained prior to admission into the Asylum, being themselves disposed to think the opposite conclusion the more probable, they are yet of opinion that in the absence of all means of resubjecting the various statements made to any direct or sufficient test, it is inexpedient to carry the investigation further.

I am further to request that you will lay before the Committee of Visitors the enclosed Copy of a Letter, which the Commissioners have received from a Patient in the Asylum.



Remembering the testimony already given by the Night Watch, Williams, they are not disposed to attach any importance to what is here stated, but the Committee may perhaps think it desirable again to question Williams, and the Patient, Drew, to whom reference is made.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. SPRING RICE,

*Secretary.*

CHARLES WRIGHT, Esq.,

*Clerk to the Visitors, Hanwell Asylum.*

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HANWELL ASYLUM,

16th August, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,

Thinking that the subjoined information might possibly be of some service to you, I have taken the liberty of communicating it to you.

A few days after you left here I was speaking to Mr. Williams, the Night Watchman, about the Patient who died here with his ribs broken, and from the few observations he said to me I concluded that he either knew something about it, or expected to know something in a short time. I took no particular notice of it then, but since that one of the Patients, Mr. Drew, has told me that "Williams said to him that he knew who it was that did the injuries to the man." I have asked him again whether he was quite sure that Williams said so, and he positively declares it



to be true. Whether Williams has any information to give that may be of importance I have no means of telling, but such as I have I communicate to you.

I am, &c.

*P.S.*—Mr. Wilkes knows the person above alluded to, and I believe that in matters of fact his assertions are to be relied on.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



## VIII.

SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL, E.C.,

*7th September, 1861.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 21st instant, in which, after referring to the communication made to the Commissioners in Lunacy by the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum on the subject of the death of the patient, Henry Hillman, you enclose, by direction of the Commissioners, to be laid before the Committee of Visitors, copy of a letter which the Commissioners had received from a Patient in the Asylum on the same subject, stating at the same time that the Commissioners, remembering the evidence already given by the Night Attendant, Williams, were not disposed to attach any importance to what is said by the writer of the letter, but that the Committee may perhaps think it desirable again to question Williams and the Patient, Drew, to whom reference is made.

Deeply impressed with the great importance of discovering the real truth of the case, and of eliciting, if possible, any additional facts which might throw further light upon it, and lead perhaps to that discovery, the Committee have not only examined the Night Attendant, Williams, and the Patient, Drew, but also the Patient, Grellet on the suggestion of Drew, and Tutton and Hieron on the suggestion of Grellet.

Ascertaining during the enquiry that in addition to Drew there were present two of the Painters employed in the Asylum, named Laver and Bunce, on the occasion on which Williams



made the observations referred to in the Letter to the Commissioners, the Committee have examined both of them as to what actually passed.

Drew states that "He (Williams) said he knew where it was "done, but that it was not here;" and Drew further says that he believes Williams meant it to be inferred that it was done in the Workhouse.

The Patients, Drew, Grellet, Tutton, and Hieron, are occasionally together in the Painter's Workshop, and there it became matter of conversation on Drew's reporting what he had heard fall from Williams.

The Patients were all examined apart the one from the other, and were all capable of giving a very connected statement upon the subject. All refer to the fact that the report as to what Williams had said was from Drew; and Hieron states, and Grellet admits, that it was at the suggestion of Hieron the letter to the Commissioners was written by Grellet.

One of the Painters, Bunce, says, "My recollection is that "Williams, in the course of conversation, remarked 'that the "injuries which occasioned the death of Hillman did not take "place in the Asylum, but he partly knew where it was done;" and the testimony of the other, Laver, is exactly to the same effect.

It being evident, therefore, that the whole matter arose out of a statement made by the Night Attendant in the presence of Laver, Bunce, and the Patient, Drew, Williams was questioned, and at once, and without hesitation, admitted that he had said something very like what had been gathered from Drew and



from the two workmen. He was desired to state in writing what he had himself to say upon the subject, and copy of his letter is enclosed.

But the statement therein contained appeared to the Committee of Visitors to require that they should endeavour to ascertain, by direct examination of the person referred to by Williams, whether it was, or was not, true, that Williams had been repeating merely what he had learnt from another: and accordingly the Coroner was requested to permit Mr. Davis, the person in question, to attend the Committee for that purpose, and he came to Hanwell without difficulty or delay.

Mr. Davis is not an officer of the Coroner. He is a private friend of Mr. Brent, the Deputy Coroner, who had held the Inquest on Hillman, and he had been requested by Mr. Brent to take the depositions, for the signatures of the witnesses, to Hanwell, and hence the communication which took place between him and the night watchman, Williams. Mr. Davis distinctly denies that he ever said, in the terms used by Williams, anything whatever to throw the suspicion upon any person connected with the Workhouse or elsewhere, but it is admitted that there was a good deal of conversation between them on the subject. He says Williams expressed an opinion that the ribs were broken in the house of the son. This Williams strongly denies, and maintains that his version of what took place is the truth.

The Committee by no means approve of the course taken by Williams in the matter. It was his duty at once to have communicated to the Committee anything he might have heard touching a matter of so much importance, which he did not do,



and the opinion of the Committee has been conveyed to him, with a severe warning.

But the Committee desire me to add, in conclusion, that nothing whatever has occurred during the course of this further Enquiry, however much these two parties may contradict each other as to the details of what passed between them, to throw any additional light on the main and important points, where and when and how the injuries on Hillman were really inflicted.

In closing this Letter, the Committee desire me to express their regret at learning from you that while the Commissioners are "satisfied that the Visitors, in the conclusions respecting this inquiry at which they have arrived, had no other object than a desire to ascertain the truth, irrespective of any interests that might be affected by it, they cannot but doubt the correctness of the inference that the injuries (whether inflicted accidentally or by design) were sustained prior to admission to the Asylum, being themselves disposed to think the opposite conclusion the more probable."

The Commissioners have not afforded the Committee of Visitors the means of referring to and reconsidering any of those parts of the evidence, upon consideration of which they are disposed to think it more probable that the injuries were inflicted after and not prior to the admission of the Patient to the Asylum. If they had, the Visitors would most willingly have given their most serious reconsideration to the subject, having special reference to the particular portions of the evidence to which their special attention would thus have been directed; but as the Committee have been unable to do this, I am desired to say that having again, and in consequence of your Letter,



given the best and most careful reconsideration to every part of the Evidence, their opinion is strengthened that the injuries, whether inflicted by accident or by design, were sustained, not in the Asylum, but before the patient Hillman was brought to the Asylum from the workhouse.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES WRIGHT,

*Clerk to the Visitors.*

The Hon. W. C. SPRING RICE,

*Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.*



## IX.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,  
19, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.,  
3rd October, 1861.

SIR,

With reference to the notice of death in the case of William Edwards, transmitted by you on the 23rd ult., the Commissioners observe, with much surprise, that the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury was stated to have been simply "Inflammation of the Duodenum, caused by accidental scald," whereas a Special Verdict had been returned imputing neglect to the Attendant, but adding that such neglect had arisen from a want of proper Rules in the Asylum. The suppression, in such a Notice, of that portion of the Verdict which it was most essential that the Commissioners should have received for their information and guidance, they cannot but regard as extremely reprehensible.

Adverting to the circumstances of the death of the Patient Edwards, I am further to enquire whether any means were taken by the authorities of Hanwell to ensure that attention should be given to the instructions for the Bathing of Patients issued by this Board four years ago, and that the recommendations therein should be duly carried out.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MARTIN,

*For the Secretary.*

MR. MORRISON,

*Hanwell Asylum.*



## X.

SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL,

11th October, 1861.

SIR,

The Clerk of the Asylum at Hanwell having laid before the Committee of Visitors the Letter addressed to him on the 3rd instant by order of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the Committee direct me to request that the following observations thereon may be laid before the Commissioners.

In that Letter, the Commissioners, without making any enquiry either of the Clerk or of the Committee of Visitors, assume at once that the Clerk has been guilty of gross misconduct, and write to him in the following terms: "They observe," it is said, "with much surprise that in the notice of the death of the Patient, William Edwards, transmitted to them by the Clerk on the 23rd of September, the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury was stated to have been simply Inflammation of the Duodenum, caused by accidental scald; whereas a Special Verdict had been returned, imputing neglect to the Attendant, but adding that such neglect had arisen from a want of proper Rules in the Asylum;" and then, it is added, "the suppression in such a notice of that portion of the Verdict which it was essential that the Commissioners should have received for their information and guidance, they cannot but regard as extremely reprehensible."

If the Commissioners had made some enquiry, before they directed that letter to be written, of the Clerk of the Asylum, or of the Committee of Visitors, the more proper and regular course of the two, as to the exact facts of the case, they would have ascertained that there had been no suppression by the Clerk, and



would not have been betrayed into a declaration of opinion as to his conduct, no less unjust than uncalled for, and which, if just and called for, should have been addressed to the Committee of Visitors, and not to the Clerk, over whom the Commissioners have no authority.

It is no part of the duty of the Clerk to attend the Inquests held before the Coroner, nor, if it were, would it be his duty to take official notice of anything that occurs until the proper official notice is given to him by the Coroner. His simple duty is to communicate to the Commissioners Copy of the Verdict as it is delivered by the Coroner's authority to him.

In this case he performed that duty strictly and regularly and without a moment's delay, as he does all others.

The Verdict of the Jury as delivered to him on the 23rd of September by the Constable from the Coroner to be forwarded to the Registrar of Deaths, which is all that the Coroner furnished to him, was in the exact words written by him on the notice sent to the Commissioners. No notice was given to him of any special finding, and no such special finding could therefore be forwarded by him to the Commissioners. He obeyed the law and suppressed nothing.

The Committee cannot doubt for a moment that, with this plain statement of the facts before them, the Commissioners in Lunacy will at once be anxious to admit, as an act of simple justice, that their Letter was written in error, and will be desirous of recalling all that part of it which relates to the Clerk.

The evidence taken before the Coroner, and the Special find-



ing were not delivered to the Committee from the Coroner's Office, until after their Meeting on 26th September.

The Committee were aware before that Meeting that there had been a Special Finding, and had applied to the Coroner for copies of the Evidence, and of the whole Verdict.

The Committee, however, did not require any Special Finding to teach them their duty in such a case. The conduct of the attendant, Taylor, was, in a most serious degree, negligent and careless, and such a departure from the well-known rule and practice as to Bathing, and was attended by such lamentable and fatal consequences, that, being already in suspension, he was, at that Meeting, dismissed from the service of the Asylum, as had been already reported to the Commissioners before their Secretary's Letter to the Clerk of the 3rd October, was written.

While thus remarking upon the Letter of the Commissioners, and stating the real facts of the case, the Committee of Visitors most readily express their own opinion that the course hitherto taken by the Coroner, of not delivering at once the whole Finding of the Jury, where that Finding includes matter beyond the actual cause of death, which cases, however, in respect to this Asylum, are very rare indeed, is, when they do occur, full of inconvenience to the Committee of Visitors, and may be so to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and they are in communication with the Coroner, with the view to secure that hereafter a full copy of every Special Verdict, as delivered by the Jury, shall be furnished to the Clerk before the Coroner leaves the Asylum, so that the Committee itself, as well as the Commissioners in Lunacy, may have all the facts before them without delay.

In this particular case the Committee must observe, that



having full knowledge of all the facts, they do not concur in this Finding. They do not admit that the neglect of the Attendant was caused by the want of proper Rules in the Asylum, because they know perfectly well that the rule and practice is truly described in the evidence of Dr. Begley and Mr. Ellis; but supposing, even for a moment, that not to be the case, gross negligence and carelessness is palpable enough, because it was the clear duty of the Attendant to have taken care that the water was at its proper temperature, as prescribed by the Printed Rules in the hands of the Attendant, before he suffered the Patient to enter the Bath.

The Committee of Visitors have no reason to doubt, that if the Rules in force in the Asylum, with respect to Bathing, are duly attended to, they are amply sufficient to prevent evil consequences to any Patient. It is needless, however, to say that no Rule, however stringent or clear, will guard against such negligence or carelessness as was shewn on this occasion.

With respect to the Second Paragraph in your Letter, the Commissioners in Lunacy will probably be good enough to furnish the Committee with a copy of the "Instructions" to which reference is there made.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES WRIGHT,

*Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.*

The Hon. W. C. SPRING RICE,

*Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.*



## XI.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,  
19, WHITEHALL-PLACE, S. W.

18th October, 1861.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 11th instant, respecting the case of William Edwards, and the notice of his death, transmitted by you to this Office.

At the time when their Letter of the 3rd instant was written, this Board had received from the Coroner a full Copy of the finding of the Jury on the Inquest. They could hardly have supposed it possible that the practice should have existed (which they concur with the Committee of Visitors of Hanwell Asylum in considering most objectionable) that the Coroner should deliver to the Authorities of the Asylum only part of the Finding of the Jury. The Board trust that the efforts of the Committee to effect an alteration in this respect may be successful. They desire me, however, to express their regret that, from being misled by this objectionable practice, they were induced to attribute to the Clerk of the Asylum a neglect of his duty.

In compliance with the request with which your Letter concludes I forward a Copy of the Rules recommended by the Commissioners, with reference to the construction, employment, and mode of administration of Baths in Asylums.

I am desired by the Commissioners, in conclusion, to ask you to have the goodness to forward a Copy of any Rules or Regu-



lations relative to Baths which were in existence at the time of the death of William Edwards.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. SPRING RICE.

*Secretary.*

CHARLES WRIGHT, Esq.

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## XII.

SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL,

31st October, 1861.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed to state that the following are the Rules, and practice under those Rules, which were in force at the time the Patient, William Edwards, was scalded, and for neglect of which the Attendant, Alfred Taylor, was dismissed.

“That the temperature of the Bath shall not be less than 90 degrees, nor more than 97 degrees, unless otherwise specially ordered—thermometers being placed in each Bath Room, and the practice throughout the Asylum under that Rule being to turn on the cold water first.

“That in the general Bath Room the duty shall be discharged in the presence of the Head Attendant and four Attendants acting under his direction.”

On the Female Side the number of Nurses depends upon the number of Patients to be bathed, and the bathing is under the superintendence of a Head Nurse.



The Baths are to be prepared to the proper temperature before the Patients are to be allowed to go into the water, and the taps are specially and effectually protected, under an Order made by the Committee in 1851.

When a single Patient is to be bathed for cleanliness, the bathing is conducted by a single Attendant, the number of Attendants being increased if more than one Patient is to be bathed at the same time, or if the Patient is unwilling to submit to the necessary bathing for cleanliness.

But in order to take away the slightest pretence of ignorance of a thoroughly well-known Rule and practice, such as was advanced by the Attendant, Alfred Taylor, in order to protect himself, if possible, from the consequences of his misconduct, the Committee have now affixed in every Bath Room, in addition to all the other precautions, a printed Order calling special attention to the Rule and practice, that the turning on of the Cold Water Tap must be the first operation.

I am, in conclusion, to express the acknowledgments of the Committee for the Circular of the 8th June, 1857, which they find contains recommendations they would readily have adopted, if the practice and management therein suggested had not been already many years in force in this Asylum.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES WRIGHT,

*Clerk to the Visitors.*

The Hon. W. C. SPRING RICE,

*Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.*



## XIII.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

19, WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W.

23rd November, 1861.

SIR,

The Board having had under their consideration the circumstances attending the suicide of Theodore Edward Edwards, on the 13th instant, desire me to say that they would be glad to know whether, in the opinion of the Visitors, there was any defect in the arrangements at the Asylum, owing to which the Patient obtained the knife by which he effected his purpose.

It would appear that such an occurrence would be prevented if it were the practice to count the knives after every meal.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. SPRING RICE,

*Secretary.*

CHARLES WRIGHT, Esq.,

*Clerk to Visitors.*



## No. XIV.

SESSIONS HOUSE, CLERKENWELL,

5th December, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 23rd ultimo, expressing the desire of the Commissioners in Lunacy, in relation to the Suicide of Theodore Edward Edwards, to learn whether, in the opinion of the Committee of Visitors, there was any defect in the arrangements at the Asylum owing to which the Patient obtained the knife by which he effected his purpose; and in which you add, that it would appear that such an occurrence would be prevented if it were the practice to count the knives after every meal.

The Committee of Visitors desire me to state in reply, that, if the Regulations and Orders of the Committee in force in this respect had been attended to, it is their opinion that the occurrence would not have taken place.

The existing Regulation and Order made by the Committee of Visitors on 7th March, 1850, and now in force, as it has been ever since that date, is in the following words:—

“Resolved, That the Matron and Storekeeper be directed to make known throughout their respective Departments that the Committee deem it an important and imperative part of the duty of the Attendants in each Ward to collect, count, and lock up, in a separate place, the dinner knives and forks used in their Ward immediately after each meal, and that the non-



observance of this Rule will render the party offending liable to fine or dismissal."

In order to enable the Attendants and Nurses in every Ward to place the knives and forks after they are collected, counted, and cleaned, in perfect safety, inaccessible to any Patient, a Box is provided with a snap lock, of which no one but the Attendants or Nurses of the Ward have keys, into which they ought at once to be placed; and that no doubt should exist as to the duty of the Attendants and Nurses in the matter, a Copy of the above recited Order is pasted in print on the inside of the lid of every knife box; and it is, indeed, thoroughly well known to every Attendant and Nurse throughout the Asylum.

It was for neglect of this Rule, and on account of the facility thereby given to the Patient to secrete the knife, that the Attendant Hunt was dismissed by the Committee.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

CHARLES WRIGHT,

*Clerk to the Committee.*

THE HON. W. C. SPRING RICE,

*Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.*



# REPORT

## OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MALE DEPARTMENT.

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THE number of Male Patients in the Asylum at the end of 1860 was four hundred and eighty-five. One hundred and fifty-five were admitted during the year 1861, making together six hundred and forty. Twenty-six were discharged as recovered, thirteen as improved, nine as not improved, and sixty-five died, leaving five hundred and twenty-seven under care at the commencement of this year. The average number resident during the past year was five hundred and seven.

The bodily health of a large proportion of the new Patients was on admission in a low state and there was evidence of neglect about them. Fifty-three of the number were registered as being thin, pale, and feeble; many of these were also suffering from boils; several of them were affected with extensive cutaneous eruptions; others had sores on the sacrum and legs; some were received with black eyes and with bruises on the trunk and limbs; more than one in a filthy condition, clad in tattered garments, and infested with vermin; six were brought in straight waistcoats; a few had marks on their wrists and ankles, as of cords or other means of restraint; and it was discovered that in some instances the officials who bring Patients to the Asylum take off such instruments on approaching the Institution, in order to avoid unpleasant remarks when sur-



rendering their charge, a practice unsanctioned, doubtless, by any Parochial Medical Officer.

Even of the remaining one hundred and two Patients who were registered as well nourished, upwards of thirty had sustained injuries of some kind previous to admission; many had severe bruises, others old sores, several were affected with hernia, one with blindness, and one had lost all his toes from frost during the severe weather of last winter.

The mental disease took the form of Mania in sixty-four cases, that of Melancholia in twenty-one, of Imbecility in sixty-seven, and of Dementia in three. General Paralysis was combined with the disorder in forty-four cases, and Epilepsy in twenty-one; there was a double complication of Paralysis and Epilepsy in four cases.

Disposition to Suicide existed in twenty-six (an unprecedentedly large number); on many of these Patients self-inflicted injuries were perceptible on their arrival at the Asylum.

The causes of the malady were ascertained in one hundred and eight cases, so far as could be from relatives and others capable of giving reliable information; in the remaining forty-seven no previous history could be obtained.

Causes styled Moral, viz., anxiety, grief at bereavements, fretting at losses and disappointments, at non-success in business and the like, were found to have been the only agents in producing the illness in about one-eighth of the cases ascertained; to those of a Physical kind, such as injury of the head, overwork, bad state of health, paralysis, epilepsy, sun stroke, and intemperance, the derangement was traced in nearly one-third; Moral causes united to Physical contributed largely to the development of the ailment.



and still more so when associated with Hereditary Disposition ; but from Hereditary Disposition alone three cases only resulted, whereas Intemperance alone was this year an unusually fertile source of the complaint.

Two thousand and forty Patients have been admitted into the Male division of the Asylum during the time the writer of this Report has been connected with the Institution. The causes of the Insanity have been ascertained in thirteen hundred and ninety-six of these cases, and not ascertained in six hundred and forty-four. Moral causes alone were traced in two hundred and fifty-four of them, Moral in combination with Physical in four hundred and forty, and with Hereditary in two hundred and eighty-eight. Physical alone in two hundred and sixty-one, Intemperance numbering one hundred and fifty-two of the solely Physical causes, and fifty-eight cases were ascribed to Hereditary Disposition only.

It must, however, be admitted that the division into Moral and Physical causes is somewhat arbitrary, and cannot be strictly accurate in all cases ; for as stated in the Report of 1859, it is often difficult to determine whether Intemperance be really a cause or only an early symptom ; it is sometimes discovered by minute enquiries carefully made that Intemperance alleged as the sole cause of the attack has been preceded by domestic unhappiness, that anxiety, or disappointment, or an uncomfortable home have laid the foundation for the habit. Moreover, it is not easy to estimate aright the effects of Hereditary tendency ; for in cases where its existence is denied or not recognized, the influence of congenital proclivities cannot be appreciated.

On examination of the Registers a remarkable fact was disclosed, namely, that no case arising solely from Intemperance



was admitted during the year 1851, probably owing to the healthy educational stimulus and recreation afforded by the Great Exhibition, for the establishment of which, if it conferred no other benefit than that of inculcating lessons of sobriety and elevating the feelings of the people, the late Prince Consort was entitled to the gratitude of the country.

Nine of the Patients who left the Asylum recovered during the year, had been under treatment for periods varying from three to six months, nine others for periods between six and twelve months, three between one and two years, one upwards of two, another exceeding three, one between five and six, one nearly seven, and one upwards of ten.

All the Patients discharged not improved, and eight of those discharged improved, were adjudicated to other districts and transferred to their respective Asylums; four others discharged as improved were committed to the care of their friends, having been so far restored to health as to render it safe to comply with the request of their relatives to that effect. One discharged on probation for a month, did not return at the expiration of that period, on enquiry being made about him, it was found that he had left the neighbourhood, and gone, it was thought, into another County. It seems necessary to adopt some better system than the present one for ascertaining, from time to time, the condition of Patients out on probation, whether in the way of periodical visitation at their homes, by the Parochial Medical Officers, or otherwise.

Twenty-nine of the deaths were caused by General Paralysis; other diseases supervening in some of the cases; nine were due to Apoplexy and Epilepsy; nine also to General Debility; eight to Pulmonary Affections; four to Exhaustion after Mania; one to



Pyæmia, occurring in a Patient already suffering from General Paralysis; one to Cancer of the Œsophagus; one to constitutional disturbance consequent upon fractured ribs; one to Peritonitis, one to Suicide, and one to Inflammation of the Duodenum, arising from a scald.

Inquests were held in eight cases, three of them being those of Epileptic Patients, who were found dead, lying on their faces in their beds; the verdict in each of these was "Accidental Suffocation during an epileptic fit." One was sudden death from hæmoptysis during the night, of a Patient suffering from Consumption, the Verdict was "Suffocation from blood in the air passages, caused by rupture of a vessel in the right lung."

*Another* was in a case of death from scalded feet, in a paralysed Patient, who got into a bath with his shoes on, but otherwise undressed, whilst it was being prepared for him, he died twenty-four days afterwards from acute Duodenitis, the Verdict was "Inflammation of the duodenum, caused by accidental scald."

There was one in a case of fractured ribs; this Patient died on the ninth day after admission; the Attendants, whilst bathing him on his arrival, noticed and recorded that he had bruises on his trunk and limbs, and some of these were found, after death, to correspond with the situation of the fractures, from which facts it may reasonably be inferred that the injuries did not occur in the Asylum. It is right, however, to say, that the Patient was only inspected not examined physically, with a view to the exploration and detection of internal injuries. The Verdict was "Exhaustion from fractured ribs, but there is not sufficient evidence before the Jury to prove how, where, or when the fractures were caused."



The seventh Inquest was in a case of suicide. The man, aged forty-eight, had been discharged as recovered, but remained in the Asylum until arrangements could be made to send him to a seaport town in the north of England, where he had resided for many years, and hoped to obtain employment; he enquired anxiously day after day if the clothes he wore on admission, and which were sent back to the Workhouse whence he was brought, had been applied for and forwarded, being informed that they had but were not yet received, and that he would be furnished with a new suit in the event of his own not being returned, or if they should be in too bad a condition to be worn, he appeared to be satisfied, and expressed himself so, but said to a Patient, that he suspected his clothes had arrived, and that papers would be found in the pockets affording proof of the badness of his character; that these would be used in evidence against him; and he should be prosecuted. He mentioned in confidence to this man his determination to commit suicide, as a means of avoiding exposure, and said that he had actually taken a knife off the dinner table with the intention of concealing it for the purpose of cutting his throat, but that he replaced it, not having resolution to effect his object. The Patient communicated this to the Medical Officer, who immediately afterwards had an interview with the person referred to, also caused the Attendants to be informed of the circumstance, and, desired that they should be watchful of him. The man contrived, however, to abstract a knife from the dinner table, at the conclusion of the meal; he was missed from the Day-room of the Ward shortly after two o'clock, and search being made, he was found dead in the water-closet on the floor with a large wound in his throat. The Verdict was "Death from loss of blood from a wound in the throat inflicted, with a knife, by himself whilst in an unsound state of mind." This act was committed on the seventh day after his discharge as recovered.



*Eighth*, was touching the death of a man, aged forty-two, admitted in September last, in an advanced stage of General Paralysis, and who was violently and maliciously assaulted by an Attendant on the 20th of November, causing one large and several smaller bruises; he died on the 26th December. All the bruises had disappeared, but some ulcers had come on his limbs, indicative of a low state of vitality, and there was a sore on the sacrum, resulting from the recumbent posture essential to his condition, though he occupied a water bed. On examination of the body, Pleuro-pneumonia of recent origin was observed at both sides of the chest, without any lesion elsewhere; this being sufficient to account for death, and it being impossible to maintain that the external bruises, and the morbid appearances within the body stood towards each other in the relation of cause and effect, the Pulmonary affection was assigned as the apparent cause of the fatal termination. The Verdict returned was "Died after violence, whether from violence or natural disease is unknown."

The ages of the Patients, the duration of their disease, their social state, degree of education, and other particulars, will be found in the Statistical Tables appended as usual.

One of the Invalids, a man of good education, admitted in the early part of the year, re-commenced a school for the instruction of the patients, and devoted much time to it; he also organized an evening class for the Attendants. The former, since his discharge as recovered, has been continued by another Patient who takes great interest in it, and had been connected with a Mechanics' Institution for several years; the latter is carried on by two Attendants, formerly regimental schoolmasters. Educational books of approved kind were provided for both schools,



and a small nucleus of a useful Library for the Attendants has been formed.

Recreation and amusements continue, as here-tofore, besides the dance on Monday evenings from October to May, commencing on each occasion at six o'clock and ending at nine. Various games are played at these meetings, as well as at other times in the Wards and Grounds. Also one hundred and seven Patients have taken walks beyond the walls in small parties eighty-seven times, accompanied by Attendants; some have made excursions to Hampton Court, and two have visited their relations at home.

Thirty-eight Patients were secluded during the past year for periods varying from five minutes to eleven hours, the instances of seclusion were ninety-six in number; the time spent in seclusion was one hundred and forty-hours and fifty minutes, being an average of about one hour and twenty-eight minutes to each.

First Quarter	....	29 instances	....	28 hours	25 minutes.
Second do.	....	32 do.	....	42 do.	45 do.
Third do.	....	19 do.	....	49 do.	50 do.
Fourth do.	....	16 do.	....	19 do.	50 do.
		<u>96</u>		<u>140</u>	<u>50</u>

W. C. BEGLEY

HANWELL,  
January 14th, 1862.



# REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

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THE following Table contains a summary of the changes that have taken place during the past year in the Female Department of the Asylum :—

Remaining under Treatment on January 1st,	
1861 .....	842
Admitted during the year .....	246
	<hr/>
Total .....	1088
	<hr/>

## Discharged :—

By recovery.....	59
By removal to other Asylums .....	26
By request of Friends .....	8
	<hr/>
	34
By death.....	76
Remaining on 31st December.....	919
	<hr/>
Total .....	1088
	<hr/>

*Admissions.*—Among the 246 Patients admitted, 30 were received from Colney Hatch Asylum. These Patients were all chargeable to Parishes or Unions lying in the Western District



of Middlesex. Most of them had been in Colney Hatch Asylum several years, and many in other Asylums, previous to their admission into Colney Hatch Asylum. These cases are, without exception, of a chronic character, and give little or no prospect of recovery. Out of the whole number of admissions (462) not one half have yet been visited, and no reliable account therefore has been received of the history of their disease. But in 119 cases the duration of Insanity has been ascertained, and is given in Table III. of the Appendix; and it will be there seen that as many as 95 are cases of recent origin, or have not existed more than one year; and in 80 the disease had not existed more than six months. Many of these cases have already terminated favourably, and the Patients have left the Asylum recovered. The information given in Table III. relating to the duration of the malady in the Patients admitted is calculated to produce a more favourable impression however than the real circumstances warrant, unless we bear in mind that the figures relate to a portion only of the Patients received, and to that portion which contains the largest number of recent cases. The history has been obtained from 119 only, and among the 127 remaining cases, about whom no information has yet been obtained, it is more than probable that a much larger proportion exist of old and incurable class. It is a painful reflection, but no less true, that the incurable and those long afflicted are more seldom visited by friends than the more recently attacked. For example; out of 30 Patients received from Colney Hatch during the past year, 24 have never yet been enquired for by friends or relatives.

The total number of admissions in 1861 is less than the number in the previous year, in the proportion of 246 in 1861 to 357 in 1860. But, in 1860, 146 Patients were received



from Colney Hatch, against 30 admitted in 1861. If the Patients from this source be deducted in both years, then the numbers admitted will be 211 in 1860, against 216 in 1861; showing a remarkable correspondence in the two years.

The total increase in the number of Patients, or, in other words, the number of admissions, less the number of discharges, during the year 1861, was 77. This increase has taken place gradually and regularly throughout the year, and, leaving out the extraordinary source of supply, as from Colney Hatch, the increase amounts as nearly as possible to six per month; so that, before the termination of 1862, the Female Department, which has been arranged to accommodate 957 Patients, will be completely full.

The average number of Female Patients during the past year was 884.

*The Causes* of the Disease are given, as far as they could be ascertained, in Table III. This table demonstrates one source of this great influx of fresh cases. No less than one-third of the Patients whose histories are correctly known, or 39 out of 122, have had previous attacks of Insanity. Out of the thirty-nine, eleven have been formerly inmates of this Asylum. Some of the Patients were treated at home in the previous attack, and many in the Metropolitan Private Asylums. My own experience certainly tends toward the conviction that Patients are more frequently discharged from Private Asylums too soon, or before the convalescence is firmly established, and that they are detained (as the popular belief goes) too long for the sake of profit.

In many of the Patients who have had previous attacks the convalescence must have been complete, and long periods of per-



fect sanity have intervened between the present and former attacks. In this Asylum, almost daily, the friends of Patients importune for their discharge, and often merely because a transient lucid interval has been manifested. Several during the past year have appealed from my advice to the authority of the Committee. In eight cases, however, special circumstances existed for the removal of Patients before the perfect recovery had taken place, as will be detailed further on. As a rule, however, the return of Patients to society at the commencement only of convalescence is prejudicial, and is almost sure to be followed by relapses of more and more hopeless a character than the original attack. To this too early discharge probably it is to be attributed that the large number of Patients admitted are persons who have been previously insane. Patients the most importunate for a discharge are usually those the furthest from convalescence. A quiet submission to advice is almost universally present in those whose minds are really recovering.

The form of the Disease in the 246 Patients admitted is given in the Appendix, Table I. It may be generally stated that 159 were affected with different forms of Mania; 49 with symptoms of Melancholia. Out of the whole number 66 were reported to be Suicidal, or more than one-fourth of the whole.

Fourteen of the 246 cases were complicated with Epilepsy, and two Patients were not found to be Insane after admission.

*Discharges.*—The number of Patients discharged cured in 1861, amounted to 59, or at the rate of 6.67 per cent. on the average number resident. In 1860, the rate was 5.85 per cent.

Among the cases which were discharged cured, there were 30 of the 59 in whom the duration of the disease was ascertained.



In 4 of these 39 the malady had existed upwards of four years (Table XIII.) on their admission into the Asylum. A very large proportion of the Patients discharged cured, two-fifths of the whole, were admitted during the first month of the attack. Frequently as this has been shown, yet it is still common for the poor to apologise for sending their relatives to an Asylum at all. They would not, they often assert, "Put them away, but for their destructive habits," or "They have kept them as long as they could afford." In Table III. it will be seen that one-fifth of the whole number admitted were not received until the malady had existed for more than a year.

*Deaths.*—Seventy-six Female patients have died during the past year, which, compared with former years, is an unusually large number, being at the rate of 8·5 per cent. of the number resident. In the year 1860, the mortality was 7·5 per cent., and in 1859 it was 7·3 per cent.

The increase in the number of deaths is due to the deaths of Patients recently admitted. In comparing Table XIX for the year 1860, and the similar Table in the Appendix for the past year, it will be found that 29 out of the 54 Patients who died in 1860 had been under treatment for periods of less than one year; while in 1861, 45 out of 76 had been in the Asylum for the same period. The greater rate of mortality is also attributable, in some measure, to the large influx of Patients received in 1860, many of whom, of course, were admitted in the latter part of that year. Nine out of 76 deaths occurred among Patients admitted in 1860. It must be borne in mind, in viewing the statistics of the Asylum, that during the past three years the number of Patients admitted have more than doubled the average of all former years. This is shown in the Table



page 122 of the Appendix. Since the deaths occur always among the more recently admitted, the mortality is necessarily influenced by this sudden influx of patients. The recent admissions affect equally the recoveries, and an increase in the number of cures has already been shown to have occurred.

Among the discharges, 26 Patients have been sent to other Asylums; of these 10 were transferred to Colney Hatch Asylum, and were chargeable to Unions or Parishes in the Eastern Division of the County. These 10 Patients had been in this Asylum many years; in several interchanges of Patients had been frequently passed over from some cause formerly, but now no longer in operation. They are all returned as Patients discharged "Not Improved." Sixteen Patients were transferred to other County Asylums; all of these Patients were recent admissions, all had improved since their residence.

Eight Patients were removed by request of friends. Peculiar circumstances existed in each case, which rendered the discharge advisable in the opinion of the Committee. One was the wife of a stonemason, taken ill while the husband was at work temporarily in London. His work finished, he was desirous of returning home, and applied to take his wife with him. One was given up to the husband, who was a Polish Jew, and was about to emigrate. Two patients belonged to distant parts of England, and were removed by their friends, in order to be nearer to their families. Four Patients were in possession of means not requiring the assistance from a Public Institution.

Among the particular circumstances requiring mention as occurring during the past year are one accidental death and three escapes.



One Inquest only has been held on the Female Side, and the Verdict returned was "Accidental Death;" the Patient was in the last stage of General Paralysis. With this disease, two conditions frequently co-exist, viz. a propensity to cram large quantities of food into the mouth and an imperfection in the power of swallowing. This Patient, who was received from a prison during the year, had a great inclination to pilfer. Her difficulty of swallowing was well known, and she was always fed and her meat finely minced for her. The Patient, on the occasion of her death, had filched a dumpling which another Patient had concealed, and in order to eat it unobserved, she went into the bath-room close by. The whole occurrence took place while I was myself in the ward. The Patient had not been out of sight many minutes. She was sought for immediately she was missed, but although I was able at once to remove the dumpling from the mouth and throat the patient never breathed. The liability to this accident in paralysed Patients is one well recognised, and by no means uncommon; the fatal result, however, is rare, owing to the precautions daily in operation to prevent it.

There have been three escapes on the Female Side. One Patient was put to bed at the usual hour, and was missed in the middle of the night. She was brought back by a Policeman at a quarter past two a.m. This patient, though not received from prison, belongs to the criminal class, by previous history. She managed to pick two locks with a piece of wire, which was found concealed in her stocking when she was brought home, and she got over the wall of the Airing Court by placing a form against it.

A second Patient wandered away from one of the Airing Courts and went homeward. The hedge which formed the boundary



of the Females' grounds was at the time removed for the purpose of making the grounds more secure by the erection of a wall.

This wall had scarcely been completed before a third Patient managed to scale it, making the third escape occurring during the past year. This Patient having found a door leading into one of the Airing Courts open one Sunday evening, passed into the Airing Court and lay concealed there for some hours. When the search was abandoned she managed to scale two walls and get away, but was brought back before she had got far from the New Ground on the following morning.

The general health of the Female Patients may be said, on the whole, to have been good, notwithstanding the increase in the number of deaths. All the New Wards have been now in occupation on the Female Side for some time, and the full complement of Beds placed in each Dormitory. As might be expected, some deficiencies have been experienced on entering into the newly-constructed or newly-arranged Buildings. The defects have been duly brought under the notice of the Committee, and the subject is now under their consideration.

The number of Patients under special medical treatment on account of bodily sickness has averaged 87 per diem; 56 of those can be accommodated in the present Infirmary. It remains, however, to be stated, that the average here given, is obtained from the weekly return made in the Medical Journal kept in pursuance of the Act (Sched. G, No. 3, 16 & 17, Vic. cap. 97), and under the heading of "Patients under Medical Treatment, and for what, if any, Bodily Disorder." It is always with considerable difficulty that a line can be drawn between



those Patients who are to be included in the category and those who are not.

Whether Insanity be or be not entirely a bodily disease, must be looked upon at least as an undetermined question. Nor, indeed, can the bearing which undoubtedly bodily affections have upon the mental symptoms be so definitely settled. The number weekly inserted in the list is regulated by what would appear to have been the intentions of the Legislature, and the cases inserted are those chiefly which in medical language are called Intercurrent Diseases, or disorders springing up during the course of another malady; as, for example, an Inflammation of the Lungs occurring in a man with a broken leg. These cases add considerably to the duties of the Medical Officers in a Department containing with Servants, &c., who require also occasional medical treatment, above a thousand inmates. It is not to be implied, however, that the medical treatment of these diseases constitute a major part of the medical duties in an Asylum for the Insane. A much more important portion consists in the direction of remedies, moral and medicinal, for the original or mental disease. But even in attending to these secondary affections, the Physician's Office in an Asylum has its peculiar difficulties, unknown to those who practice among the sane. In Insanity the ordinary symptoms of diseases are often masked, distorted, or entirely concealed. Morbid actions do not always produce the same effects, and are not shown therefore by the same symptoms as in the sane. In many, common sensations passing through the Patient's mind give rise to the most fantastic ideas; and the power of expressing what is felt is not unfrequently entirely lost.

The countenance, which is often an index in the sane, and especially with regard to internal suffering, affords often no



assistance. The personal examination of the Patients is often objected to from peculiar delusions or fancies, and is frequently resisted. The first germs of serious diseases, at a date when they are of the most value, require therefore a very close and frequent scrutiny to discover them. When the time which is available for the performance of these medical duties is considered, in relation to the difficulties and magnitude of the Department, it is a matter of sincere congratulation, that the year has closed without any event of untoward character having to be reported in the Female Department of the Asylum.

W. H. O. SANKEY.



# THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

TO THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

GENTLEMEN,

During the last twelve months, I have been able to perform Divine Service myself twice on each Sunday, with the exception of four Sundays, when I was absent from home, and my duty was kindly undertaken by the Rev. James Back. The congregation was invariably attentive, and well conducted generally; any exceptions which have been observed by me must be attributed to the rough and ungodly habits of the previous life, rather than to causes connected with Insanity: I do not, however, think that I have had to speak to more than three or four persons about their behaviour in the House of God.

The numbers present at our Services have averaged from 300 to 320 Female, and about 210 Male Patients. These, together with the complement of Attendants and Officers, have filled the sittings of the Chapel to crowding, and I have often admired the patience with which the Women, more especially, have sat at the Services, though literally wedged in the seats. The above numbers show that there is not room in the Chapel for all who ought to attend; a matter of serious and solemn consideration.

The celebration of the Holy Communion was attended at the



four quarterly administrations respectively by 67, 60, 70 and 70 Patients, exclusive of a few bed-ridden persons, to whom I have administered the Ordinance privately. The number attending was thus nearly the same at each quarter, but owing to discharges and deaths, the persons attending have only in about two-thirds of the cases been the same at any two consecutive celebrations, so that during the year 107 Patients have communicated. Several others also who had been under instruction were discharged just before the celebration at the Asylum, but will have, I hope, communicated at their Parish Churches.

I have read, with very few exceptions, the daily Morning and Evening Prayers at half-past eight a. m. and five p. m. The Morning Services have been well attended, the more intelligent and industrious Patients being present.

The numerous deaths, together with discharges, have in a measure kept the numbers down, but still the increase during the last two years has been very considerable, and has greatly enlarged on each side the pastoral portion of my duties. I have, however, by daily visits, left none, I trust, who were capable of deriving benefit, without the instruction or consolations of Religion, and on the whole I have had much satisfaction in my more private intercourse with my afflicted flock.

Among those who died were some of our oldest Patients. The number of these is gradually diminishing, and a new class coming in their stead. Some of these have known me to the last; others have sunk into a state of imbecility; some retained their peculiarities until death came. Mrs. E. told me she liked me to read to her, but wished me not to appear to be reading to her, for "the Nurse had a delusion that she was ill, and might



inform her husband, and prevent his removing her, if I treated her as a sick Patient."

Of the 141 Patients who died during the last year, 105 were buried in the Asylum ground, and 36 removed for interment. Formerly a much larger proportion was removed, the greater number of such persons having been members of Burial Clubs. Of those removed this year, I did not hear of more than five whose funeral expenses were thus defrayed.

I resumed my Bible Classes, or Lectures, at the beginning of the winter, and have had large audiences, composed for the most part of the more intelligent Patients. I conduct them still as hitherto like Cottage Lectures. I am now reading the Gospel of St. Mark, with such expositions and illustrations as I deem interesting and profitable.

JOHN MAY, *Chaplain.*

HANWELL ASYLUM,  
Dec. 31, 1861.



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## MATRONS' REPORT.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
FOR HANWELL ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

Upon arriving at the close of another year, I am thankful to be enabled to report to you, that, throughout 1861, the Female Department of the Asylum has been healthy, cheerful, and comfortable.

A considerable addition to the number of Female Patients has been made during the year ; but this has taken place gradually, and, with reference to the discipline and quiet of the Wards, almost imperceptibly.

Not any change has taken place amongst the Female Officers, except that Miss Eleanor Motson, late Superintendent of Laundry, left the Asylum at the end of the year to enter upon her duties as Matron of the County and Borough Lunatic Asylum at Nottingham, she having been elected to that charge early in December.

The Attendants, who are now a large body, have with some exceptions, performed their arduous duties well and acceptably. The exceptions were, unhappily, five in number, viz. :

Sarah Gresham, a woman of most respectable appearance,



good-tempered, well-educated, who had been engaged upon unexceptionable testimonials in the month of June, was found intoxicated, whilst on duty in her Ward, and discharged by the Committee, with a month's warning, in the end of January.

Mary Heaton, Senior Attendant in one of the Wards, refused to obey a Medical Order respecting one of her Patients, and was instantly dismissed by the Committee upon her disobedience being made known to them on the 21st January.

Ellen Harris, a Junior Attendant, was dismissed by the Committee for insubordination in refusing to obey the instructions of the Head Attendant in her Ward, and leaving a number of Patients who were committed to her care, to find their way to and from Chapel by themselves on the 22d January,

Eliza Ann Purnell, a Junior Attendant, was dismissed by the Committee, for insubordination in refusing to obey the directions of one of the Head Attendants to attend upon some Patients who were taking exercise in one of the Airing Courts on the 26th July.

Amelia Hamshaw, a Junior Attendant, was dismissed by the Committee for using unnecessary force and improper means in holding down a Patient who resisted the Senior Attendant and two others who were endeavouring to put a pair of cloth boots upon her feet, on the 7th November.

Early in February Mrs. Ellen Trafford, one of the Head Attendants, resigned her situation in the Asylum, having been elected Superintendent of the Wards in the New County Lunatic Asylum near Bristol.



Early in March the Committee were pleased to appoint Mrs. Alice Walton, who had been some time Matron of the Windsor Hospital, to be Head Attendant, in Mrs. Trafford's room.

Early in August, the Bakeress, Mary Hamlet, having resigned her situation upon her marriage, the Committee were pleased to appoint Martha Llewellyn, who had been upwards of two years in the service of the Asylum, in the capacity of Dairymaid, to be Bakeress on probation; and the Committee were further pleased to appoint Jane Everest, who had been some time in the service of the Asylum, to be Dairymaid in Llewellyn's room. At the end of three months, both these servants having performed their respective duties in a satisfactory manner, were confirmed in their appointments.

The industrial occupations of the Patients have been pursued as cheerfully as in former years.

A very important addition has been made to the efficient working of the Laundry Department, in the recently constructed Machine Room, with its Washing and Wringing Machines and ample Rinsing Troughs; the two receptacles, one for depositing the foul linens, &c., as brought direct from the Male Wards every morning, and the other for the supply of clean duplicate articles to replace these immediately, and in the new Drying Closets; to these great advantages must be added the supply of soft water now obtained from the rain water pipes and condensed steam. The arrangements by which the Foul Linen Laundry on the Male Side was to be dispensed with and the whole of the soiled and heavy articles washed and got up on the Female Side appeared, when first proposed, to involve a serious and formidable undertaking; but the admirable facility with which the chief difficulties have been met and overcome, and the very large amount of



assistance which is rendered by the machinery in lessening the heavier manual labour, at the same time that it more effectually cleanses the materials subjected to it, have produced already a satisfactory result. It is true that this new section of this very important field of labour has not yet been many weeks in operation, and some alterations or even additions may still be requisite, but it affords sufficient evidence for the assurance that the advantages will greatly outweigh the expenditure of every kind which has been incurred.

The employment of Female Patients in the preparation of Vegetables for the Kitchen continues to be satisfactory. The number thus occupied daily, Sunday excepted (the work for that day being performed on Saturday) averages 30, and might be much higher; they are all Volunteers and drawn from a class to whom change of scene with employment, which does not require mental energy nor tax physical strength, is a positive boon; the hours of occupation are from Nine A.M. until halfpast Twelve or a quarter to One; each Patient is supplied with a portion of bread-and-cheese and half a pint of beer at Eleven o'Clock. The Department devoted to this use has undergone some alteration in the course of the year. A large open Fireplace has been constructed and rendered safe by a wire guard, and a boarded floor supplied, the latter laid down in compartments, so as to admit of being raised for cleaning and drying, and easily laid down again. The work performed is in assistance of the Kitchen Department, but the Patients who work are attended by Nurses only; they are not left for a moment, and if any individual leaves the apartment for however brief a space, or feels disinclined to work, her knife is deposited with the Attendant.

The exercises and out-of-door amusements of the Patients have been unremittingly pursued. The walking parties beyond



the gates have been much more frequent than in former years; the number of Patients capable of appreciating the privilege being so much greater. A great acquisition to the means of healthy exercise, as well as to the intelligent enjoyment of a large class of chronic Patients, and of others who are incapable of taking more extended walks, has been secured in the complete enclosure of the north-west grounds of the Asylum by the erection of the Boundary Wall, with the raised walk constructed just within it. This walk affords an extensive view of the surrounding country, whilst the wall protects the promenaders and shelters them from the observation of passengers on the road beneath.

Many visits have been made to Hampton Court Palace and Gardens during the late beautiful summer and autumn, in parties of from seven to nine Patients, accompanied by an Officer; each party discovering new objects of interest and fresh themes of conversation for weeks afterwards. Not an incident of the journey is unobserved nor left undetailed, from the spreading of the table-cloth for refreshments under one of the magnificent chesnuts in Bushey Park, to the last burst of sunshine gilding the old trees at Heston, as the party nears home again. These pleasant excursions appear to acquire additional zest as the years roll on. Reminiscences of past visits, characteristic traits of former companions with whom they were shared, considerate kindnesses of Officers superintending the parties and pic-nics, are dwelt upon in grateful terms. But it is not the chronic inmates of the Asylum alone whose health and happiness is studied in these little enjoyable jaunts; they are made available in the treatment of the convalescent, as well as in some cases where the Patient—although quiet and gentle and capable of appreciating change of scene and objects, out of the usual daily routine—has not yet reached that state. Not any instance has yet occurred



in which this species of recreation has not proved to be beneficial.

The recoveries during the year have been happily above the average of past years, and number amongst them several hopeful restorations to home, and cherishing affection, and groups of little ones, and with the clearer perceptions of restored health—a large proportion of all which makes life desirable. In three instances, the day of the Patient's final discharge was speedily followed by that of her marriage. The engagements had been formed in each case previously to the attack of illness. It might be, perhaps, enquired how large a share "Hope deferred" had in inducing that weariness of the spirit which resulted in actual, although happily, only temporary disease.

Several domestic servants, of good character and average abilities, have been restored to usefulness and the coveted independence of self-support by honest labour.

On the 6th of January, a Patient, who had been admitted at the close of the previous summer, gave birth to a healthy infant, and his mother's complete recovery and discharge from the Asylum followed early in the spring.

The number of Deaths amongst the Female Patients occurring in 1861, has been considerably above the average of late years. In many cases deaths rapidly followed admission; and in others, removed individuals whose terms of residence within its sheltering walls were almost coeval with the Asylum itself. But the House was not visited by any Epidemic.

Amongst those who have passed from amongst us to return



no more was one whose peculiar delusion rendered her case one of the most remarkable in the Wards, and which made a vivid impression upon Visitors. She believed herself to be dead, yet with singular inconsistency persisted that she could not rest in her grave unless her head should be cut off before she was put into her coffin, and this last act of charity she craved continually at the hands of the Physician, not from any subordinate Medical Officer, nor any one else. When she saw this gentleman, she reproached him with his hard-heartedness in not releasing her, and at the same time shrank from contact with any one passing her seat lest she should be hurt. "I am a dead corpse," said she, rocking herself backwards and forwards. "It is only the cold wind speaking in me." She had a large appetite, but declared she never ate any food. She was invariably helped bountifully at meals; her portion being placed upon her plate at once because she would not ask for a second supply however much desiring it, because her doing so would lead the Attendant to believe she had eaten the first. If Visitors entered the Ward as dinner was being served, anyone who was aware of E. F.'s peculiarities could see her putting meat and vegetables from her own plate upon that of the Patient who sat on either side. No sooner were the Visitors out of sight than she claimed the return of her dinner vociferously, and helped herself with interest from their plates. She was always desirous of being enveloped in warm articles of clothing without reference to the season, or the state of the atmosphere, and was delighted if she could succeed in purloining a blanket from a bed in which to enwrap herself. Yet E. F. was an intelligent and a well-informed woman, and when diverted from dwelling upon herself and her imaginary condition, could converse upon general topics with freedom and ability. Under all circumstances she was a keen observer of all which passed around her, and would



sometimes recall events and conversations which had passed from every other mind until she reproduced them. E. F. died in the 53rd year of her age, and in the 10th of her residence, having been confined to her bed only a few days.

On the evening of the 24th of January, by the kind permission of the Committee, Mr. Kenney, a professor of conjuring, &c., entertained a large assemblage of Male and Female Patients in the Recreation-Room. The greater number of the Male Officers, including Dr. Begley, Dr. Sankey, the Rev. John May, and their respective families, were present, as were also many of the Female Officers, and the Patients, who all behaved exceedingly well, were very much amused and interested, and very frequently applauded the professor.

Early in the year the Fancy-work and other light and varied occupations usually pursued in the Bazaar—but which had been in a great measure in abeyance for some time, owing to the more pressing preparation of garments and linen for the increased number of Patients—were resumed, and with the usual success.

In the beginning of the summer the Committee were pleased to direct preparations to be made for a Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles to be held in the grounds of the Asylum.

The Sale took place on the 12th July; five years having elapsed since the last celebration of a similar kind. The weather was beautifully fine, and the Sale was patronised by not fewer than 1,600 visitors, who had received invitations and tickets of admission authorised by the Committee.

The proceedings commenced at twelve o'clock. Several of the Magistrates arrived early, and most kindly brought members of



their families. Some of the principal Stalls were honoured by the assistance of lady members of the aristocracy, and, altogether, the scene was a brilliant and attractive one. The Band was excellent. A considerable number of Patients were in attendance at the Stalls, including mostly those who had contributed by their industry, taste, and ingenuity, to the pretty articles for sale. And by special order of the Chairman of Committee, Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart., several hundreds of the Patients, indeed, all who could appreciate the indulgence, were under the care of their respective Attendants, permitted to visit the grounds and look on at the proceedings, and each one conducted herself with perfect propriety.

Not any accident nor untoward circumstance of any kind happened to disturb the general comfort and satisfaction which prevailed from the commencement of the Fair until its close at seven o'clock.

The Cash proceeds of the Sale were satisfactory, although some tasteful articles remained undisposed of at the end.

In the month of June, Augustin Robinson, Esq., most kindly presented a handsome Rosewood Piano-forte to the Asylum, for the use of Female Patients—a well-timed and valuable gift.

The Monday Evening Assemblies of Male and Female Patients for Dancing and other Amusements in the Recreation Room, continue to be as much appreciated and as warmly patronised as ever. And it is worthy of remark, that amongst the large number of Female Patients who were discharged recovered in the early part of the year and during the Winter, almost every individual was in constant attendance each Monday evening during the season.



(Extract from Diary.)

" 25. *December*, 1861.

" The Female Patients, throughout their whole Department, have been very cheerful to day. A very large number attended Divine Service in the forenoon. The Roast Beef and Christmas Ale were most thoroughly enjoyed; the Plum Pudding was excellent in quality, served hot, and the supply abundant. The Wards were everywhere comfortable in temperature, the fires burned brightly, and the Patients were everywhere contented. As the population of the Female Wards was never so numerous on any former Christmas Day, so, certainly, never have been, the comprehensive orders and regulations of the Committee carried out with a more gratifying result, than was witnessed in the whole aspect of the Female Department this day."

On the evening of the 24th December the Attendants and Servants of the Asylum enjoyed their Annual Supper and Entertainment, kindly ordered by the Committee. The Supper was, as usual, excellent and abundant, and well served. The company was a large one, and appeared to enjoy themselves heartily. Without exception, all behaved well, and the party broke up in quiet and good order at 12 o'clock.

On the afternoon and evening of the 2nd January, 1862, the Male and Female Patients held their Annual Winter Entertainment. Those Patients who, from choice or circumstances, remained in their Wards, were supplied abundantly with the good things constituting their holiday fare. A very large number assembled in the Recreation Room, so many, indeed, that the seats were almost wedged together, and standing-room was at a premium; but the greatest good humour prevailed everywhere throughout the evening, and quadrilles and country



dances made room for themselves, and were kept up with great spirit and animation. At 8 o'clock the Male Patients adjourned for the discussion of a Hot Supper, and the Females, after an abundant repast of Cake, Spiced Beer, and Fruit, danced quadrilles and polkas until the return of their partners. Many of the Male Patients, however, preferred remaining down stairs to enjoy some good singing and the fumes of the "soothing weed."

The Wards on both sides were decorated in a very tasteful manner with evergreens, designs in coloured paper, mottoes, &c. In the Recreation Room some very good flowers, fabricated by Female Patients, enriched the wreaths of evergreens; but elegant as these were, they could not make up for the absence of the bright holly berries, so unusually scarce this season. The Patients were honoured by the presence of many of the Magistrates, of the Committee, and some of their friends.

The Officers of the Asylum were all present. The Chaplain and Mrs. May and their children remaining until the Queen's Anthem was sung.

The number of Female Patients present in the Recreation Room during the evening was 371.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your faithful and obedient servant,

CATHERINE M. E. MACFIE.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
*for the County Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell.*



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REPORT  
OF THE  
FARM AND GARDEN COMMITTEE.

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THE Farm and Garden Committee have held four Meetings during the past year, visiting the Grounds and inspecting the Live Stock on each occasion. The Stock they found in good and healthy condition, and the Grounds well cropped, the average number of Patients, ninety-six, being daily employed throughout the year.

The produce of the year consisted of 5,515 lbs. Beef, 1,394 lbs. Veal, 18,941 lbs. Pork, 151 lbs. Bacon, 1,379 lbs. Butter, 199 $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen Eggs, 18,355 gallons Milk, 1,352 bushels of Potatoes, 1,102 bushels of Parsnips, 244 $\frac{3}{4}$  bushels of Carrots, 551 bushels of Turnips, 129 $\frac{3}{4}$  bushels of Onions, and 4,846 bushels of Cabbages, all of which, with the exception of the Parsnips, have been consumed in the Establishment.

There have also been produced 15 loads of Hay, 12 loads of Straw, 14 quarters of Oats, 6 quarters of Barley, and 75 tons of Wurtzel.

The Live Stock consists of 22 Cows, 4 Heifers, 4 Calves, 1 Bull, 2 Boars, 10 Sows, 88 Pigs, and 6 Horses.



Two of the three additional Tanks have just been completed

No. 1, in the Kitchen Garden contains 10,000 gallons.

2, in the Old Field ..... „ 26,000 „

3, ditto (in completion) „ 13,000 „

These Tanks receive the Sewerage of the Asylum, and are so situated that by the use of a pump and some 300 feet of two-inch tubing, worked by three men, the whole area of the Kitchen Garden and of the Old Field can at any time be well irrigated with Liquid Manure direct from them, thereby saving the vast amount of time and labour which have hitherto been occupied in conveying it in a Water Cart.

A new Vegetable House has been fitted up in the Orchard, in the place of the old one which was very cold and damp, the change adding much to the comfort of the Patients, to which may be added the further advantage of washing the Vegetables in one apartment previous to being delivered to the Female Patients to prepare for cooking, giving an increase of room for keeping the general stock of Vegetables, Fruit, &c. in another.

GEORGE WOOD,

*Chairman.*

January 14, 1862.



## ENGINEER'S REPORT.

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TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE  
HANWELL ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

I again have the honour to lay before you a Report of the Works executed during the past year in my Department.

The New Works, for which the sum of £6,000 was granted by the Court in July last, have taken a large share of my time and attention, but other matters have not been neglected; and with the exception of Two of the Male Airing Courts temporarily encroached upon for the completion of these Works at the Eastern end of the Building, every part will I believe be found in thorough repair and good condition.

The New Works have gone on rapidly, and with as little annoyance to any Department as I believe could well be given. I have endeavoured, as far as possible, in carrying them on, not in any way to lessen the Patients' comfort, with a due regard to their safety.

The South and West Boundary Walls were the first of these works started upon, and were finished by the 21st September.

The Asylum is now enclosed by substantial Walls on the North, South, and West sides; and Walks have been formed



within these Walls, and raised so as to allow a clear view of the surrounding Country.

The New Laundry Buildings adjoining the General Laundry at the South-west Corner, for the purpose of doing away with the Laundry for Foul Linen on the Male Side, and the construction on its site of a New Ward, were commenced on the 17th August, and completed by the 12th October.

The Machinery being set to work on the 4th November.

Everything therein is I believe satisfactory, and the Machinery and Engine working well.

The duty performed in this Wash-house is considerable, and will effect a large saving in various ways over the old system.

I have now commenced to remove the Old Laundry for Foul Linen, and to prepare for the erection of the New Staircase at the Eastern end of the Male Refractory Wards; also for the New Ward for some of the most noisy Patients, and the enlargement of the Male Airing Courts; and I hope, if the weather permits, to complete these Works early in the coming Spring.

The New Works already completed have, I am happy to say, been done within the estimated cost laid before you.

Amongst the improvements effected during the year I may, perhaps, be allowed to mention a few of the most important in comfort and convenience.

Alterations have been made in the Tailor's, Shoe Maker's, and Upholsterer's Shops; Windows have been inserted in the South



Wall; boarded floors have been laid down in place of stone, and larger windows inserted in the north front of all these Shops, and Water Closets have been substituted for Privies, these various matters effecting a considerable improvement therein.

Handrails have been fixed to all the Staircases previously without them on the Male and Female Sides.

Water Closets have been substituted for the Privies in Airing Courts and Grounds.

Three large Manure Tanks have been built in the Kitchen Garden and Field by the Brent side, partly intercepting the flow of Sewage into the Brent, and arrangements have been made to pump up the same on to the fields by Hand Labour; these will form a valuable addition to the Farm and Garden.

In connexion with these Tanks a drain has been laid down to divert the Sewage flowing into the Dock.

The Dock has always been a great nuisance in warm weather, having hitherto been only a large open Cesspool; the Drain now carries this Sewage to the Manure Tanks, and when the Dock is again cleaned out (which now requires to be done) it will be hereafter comparatively pure, not only being relieved of this Sewage but also of the dirty water from the Vegetable Washing House (the business of this Wash-house being now in course of removal to a Shed near the Orchard, fitting up for this purpose but not yet completed.)

A Pumping Apparatus has been erected for pumping up rain water for use in the Laundry, and arrangements have been made by which the whole of the condensed liquor from Steam Coppers,



Drying Rooms, &c. in Laundry and Kitchen is also used for the same purpose ; this should effect a large saving in soap.

Other Works of importance will be seen in the accompanying statements to have been carried out.

The number of Gas-burners lighted nightly is now 1,083, making 130 added during the past year, and more are continually being required as the Asylum gradually fills.

In my last year's Report I mentioned that the maximum number of Gas Burners the Works were calculated to supply had nearly been attained, and to meet the then coming demand, I, in resetting the Benches of Retorts in the Spring, put in two extra Retorts in each Bench ; this has carried us through the present Winter so far, but will not be sufficient for any further demand.

To meet this, another Bench of Retorts should at once be provided, but there is no room in the present Retort House for this purpose. Sufficient space could be found adjoining, at a small expense.

The cost of Gas Supply for the Year, including all Repairs, Wages, &c., was 1s. 10½d. per 1,000. Cubic Feet.

The quantity of Gas consumed was 4,084,370 Cubic Feet, and the total Cost of Gas supply for the Year £381 12s. 10d.

The increase in Cost of Gas per 1,000 Cubic Feet (3½d.) over last year is caused partly by the severe winter shutting up the Canal for weeks, and I was obliged to buy Coals to be brought by Road at an increased cost and of an inferior quality, and as



every 8d. per Ton increase in Coal adds 1d. per 1,000 feet to the cost of the Gas (the Coke being charged at the same rate throughout) the increase may easily be accounted for.

Most of the Gas Companies in London were similarly situated, and many of them paid a reduced Dividend in consequence.

In addition to this, four extra Retorts, with the necessary pipes, &c. were inserted in resetting the Benches of Retorts in the Spring, as previously mentioned, to supply the increased demand for Gas; the cost of these (£34), I have charged in the amounts previously given; but this is not a legitimate repair, being an addition which should come from capital, but as I had inserted it in my Gas Journal, I thought it better to leave it so with this explanation. The £34 would make a difference of 2d. per 1,000 Cubic Feet for the year's consumption.

The Tar produced in the Gas Works has not readily been got rid of; it is too far from London to pay for carriage, and there is no sale for it in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity has therefore at times been given away.

For the last three years, I have been using the Tar with Coals to heat the Retorts, instead of Coke, and have saved considerably thereby. But as the make of Tar increases with the make of Gas, I have again been troubled to get rid of it. To effect this I have been trying some experiments to burn the Tar alone as fuel for heating the Retorts, and I am glad to say with great success. The benefit from this arrangement was not felt in this year's Account, it having been in perfect operation only two months; but I hope, in my next, to show a reduction in Cost of Gas from this process.



The Gas supplied to the House has been of good quality and pure, and, I believe, amply sufficient ; no reports to the contrary having reached me.

The Water Supply to the Asylum is still ample for all purposes, and the Machinery connected therewith in good condition.

Thanking you for your continued favours,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY MARTIN.

*December 31st, 1861.*



## WORKS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR 1861.

	£	s.	d.
To laying down Drain Pipes to convey Rain Water to Tank .....	15	0	0
To constructing Pumping Apparatus for Rain Water, with Pipes to Two Tanks, and supply to Laundry .....	171	0	
To repairs to Tailor's Shop after Fire .....	18	14	7
To improving Tailor's, Shoemaker's, and Up- holsterer's Shops .....	64	0	0
To constructing and fixing Ironing Stoves in Laundry, heated by Gas .....	27	0	0
To fitting Hand Rails to Staircases, Male and Female Sides .....	36	0	0
To Gas Cooking Tables in Kitchen .....	17	8	0
To fitting up Cupboards and Counter in General Store Room .....	108	17	6
To fitting up a Lavatory in No. 11, Male Ward..	28	5	0
To fitting Iron Gratings to all Drying Horses ...	48	10	0
To laying Earthenware Pipe Drain to divert the Sewage from the Dock .....	28	4	6
To fitting up Room in Basement of Kitchen as a Vegetable Paring Room .....	46	12	0
To removing Ground from Laundry Drying Ground .....	45	0	0
Carried forward .....	£654	11	7



	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	654	11	7
To constructing three Manure Tanks in Kitchen Garden and Field by Brent Side .....	224	3	0
To fitting up Water Closets in Yards and Upholsterer's and other Shops .....	55	8	0
To removing old Gas Pipes in Refractory Wards and fitting new .....	21	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£955	6	7
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HENRY MARTIN,

*Engineer.*



# Sanwell Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the Number of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS of Patients during the Year ending 31st December, 1861.

QUARTERS ENDING										YEAR ENDING		
										31st December.		



# HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*Return of Patients Annually Admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on 16th May 1831, to the 31st December, 1861, distinguishing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and those now remaining in the Asylum.*

ADMITTED.				TOTAL.									Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1861.		
				DISCHARGED.						Died.					
				Cured.			Relieved or Not Improved.								
Year ending Dec. 31st.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1831	136	159	295	34	30	64	5	4	9	82	106	188	15	19	34
1832	188	234	422	35	54	89	14	19	33	129	138	267	10	23	33
1833	90	113	203	26	33	59	5	3	8	52	63	115	7	14	21
1834	70	52	122	17	17	34	6	4	10	44	26	70	3	5	8
1835	78	63	141	15	20	35	6	4	10	50	33	83	7	6	13
1836	67	46	113	19	15	34	3	3	6	37	22	59	8	6	14
1837	36	27	63	9	6	15	7	2	9	17	14	31	3	5	8
1838	139	186	325	37	34	71	11	20	31	77	87	164	14	45	59
1839	123	95	218	39	24	63	8	9	17	67	51	118	9	11	20
1840	100	51	151	25	13	38	11	2	13	53	26	79	11	10	21
1841	102	122	224	26	34	60	9	22	31	59	50	109	8	16	24
1842	92	91	183	26	24	50	7	12	19	47	33	80	12	22	34
1843	74	86	160	24	25	49	16	13	29	25	35	60	9	13	22
1844	61	57	118	10	13	23	13	6	19	27	18	45	11	20	31
1845	56	48	104	10	12	22	5	9	14	32	15	47	9	12	21
1846	59	36	95	16	14	30	6	6	12	31	11	42	6	5	11
1847	56	44	100	15	21	36	9	3	12	27	13	40	5	7	12
1848	64	41	105	18	19	37	19	3	22	21	11	32	6	8	14
1849	67	46	113	22	18	40	10	6	16	27	10	37	8	12	20
1850	74	50	124	18	18	36	14	6	20	33	11	44	9	15	24
1851	88	102	190	14	21	35	9	17	26	36	24	60	29	40	69
1852	57	63	120	11	22	33	11	7	18	25	17	42	10	17	27
1853	64	63	127	18	17	35	5	12	17	29	20	49	12	14	26
1854	87	82	169	24	20	44	12	10	22	39	29	68	12	23	35
1855	73	78	151	21	21	42	11	16	27	25	22	47	16	19	35
1856	80	60	140	26	29	55	15	3	18	21	9	30	18	19	37
1857	57	81	138	17	25	42	6	15	21	18	16	34	16	25	41
1858	55	60	115	16	16	32	4	9	13	20	12	32	15	23	38
1859	81	114	195	15	29	44	17	15	32	21	27	48	28	43	71
1860	175	357	532	27	49	76	19	29	48	48	48	96	81	231	312
1861	155	246	401	7	28	35	10	11	21	18	16	34	120	191	311
	2704	2953	5657	637	721	1358	303	300	603	1237	1013	2250	527	919	1446

15th January, 1862.

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.



# Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

## EMPLOYMENT.

1861.

	Mar. 31st.	June 30th.	Sept. 30th.	Dec. 31st.
MALES.				
In Front Grounds .....	15	8	14	18
Garden, Orchard, Farm Grounds, &c. ....	59	73	74	60
Cow House and Piggery .....	8	8	10	9
As Coal Porters and Wood Chopping .....	2	2	3	4
Bricklayers, Whitewashers, &c. ....	3	1	1	1
In Tinman's Shop .....	2	1	1	1
Carpenter's Shop .....	9	6	8	10
Painter's and Plumber's Shop .....	1	1	3	3
Smith's Shop, Gas House, Engine House, } and Boilers .....	2	3	2	1
Store Room .....	3	1	1	3
Tailor's Shop .....	14	13	9	11
Shoemaker's Shop .....	11	8	9	10
Printing and Bookbinding .....	2	1	2	1
Upholsterer's Shop and Picking Coir.....	33	35	33	30
Kitchen, Brewhouse, and Bakehouse, and } preparing Cocoa .....	7	9	9	9
Foul Linen House .....	4	4	4	0
As Helpers in the Wards .....	44	43	44	45
Stonemason .....	1	0	1	1
Employed .....	220	217	228	217
Unemployed .....	242	260	266	263
Sick .....	39	34	27	47
Total in Asylum .....	501	511	521	527
FEMALES.				
At Needlework in the Wards, Bazaar, and } Work-room .....	169	187	193	200
In Bakehouse, Kitchen, and Dairy .....	64	65	50	72
As Helpers in the Wards .....	108	111	108	130
At Officers' Apartments .....	10	11	12	12
In Laundries and Distribution Room.....	124	126	136	136
Employed .....	475	500	499	550
Unemployed .....	303	294	328	254
Sick .....	79	88	94	115
Total in Asylum .....	857	882	921	919
Total Patients in Asylum.....	1,358	1,393	1,442	1,446

15th Jan., 1862.

J. MORRISON, *Clerk of the Asylum.*



# Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

## THE ESTABLISHMENT, 31st December, 1861.

### OFFICERS.

	Per Ann.		Per Ann.
1 Medical Officer and Superintendent, Male Department .....	£300 0	1 Storekeeper .....	£150 0
1 Ditto, Female Department .....	300 0	1 Storekeeper's Clerk .....	60 0
2 Assistant Medical Officers, £150 each .....	300 0	1† Engineer .....	200 0
1 Apothecary .....	100 0	1 Matron .....	300 0
1* Chaplain .....	350 0	2 Assistant ditto, £40 each ..	80 0
1* Clerk to the Committee of Visitors .....	150 0	1 Superintendent of Work-room ..	25 0
1* Clerk of the Asylum .....	350 0	1 Ditto Bazaar .....	35 0
2* Assistant Clerks,—£120 and £95 .....	215 0	1 Ditto Laundry .....	30 0
		1 Housekeeper .....	45 0
	20		£2,990 0

### SERVANTS—MALES.

2 Inspectors .....	£52 0 0	per ann. each .....	£104 0 0
1 Attendant .....	40 0 0	ditto .....	40 0 0
1 Ditto .....	38 0 0	ditto .....	38 0 0
7 Ditto .....	35 0 0	ditto each ..	245 0 0
5 Ditto .....	33 0 0	ditto each ..	And a Suit of 165 0 0
1 Ditto .....	31 0 0	ditto .....	Uniform every 31 0 0
1 Ditto .....	26 0 0	ditto .....	8 months. 26 0 0
6 Ditto .....	24 0 0	ditto each ..	144 0 0
6 Ditto .....	22 0 0	ditto each ..	132 0 0
16 Ditto .....	21 0 0	ditto each ..	336 0 0
2 Ditto (Night) .. £38 & ..	26 0 0	ditto .....	64 0 0
2* Ditto (Garden) .....	1 2 0	per week each .....	114 8 0
1* Tailor .....	1 7 0	ditto .....	70 4 0
2* Ditto .....	1 1 0	ditto each .....	109 4 0
2* Upholsterers .. £1 7 & ..	1 5 0	ditto .....	135 4 0
2* Shoemakers .. £1 7 & ..	1 0 0	ditto .....	122 4 0
1* Tinman .....	1 8 0	ditto .....	72 16 0
1* Brewer .....	1 7 0	ditto .....	70 4 0
1* Stoker .....	1 1 0	ditto .....	54 12 0
1* Ditto .....	1 0 0	ditto .....	52 0 0
2* Ditto .....	0 18 0	ditto each .....	93 12 0
2* Ditto .....	0 16 0	ditto each .....	83 4 0
1* Gas Maker .....	0 18 0	ditto .....	46 16 0
1* Gardener .....	2 2 0	ditto .....	109 4 0
1† Cowman and Pigman ..	1 1 0	ditto .....	54 12 0
1* Assistant to ditto .....	0 16 0	ditto .....	41 12 0
1* Carter .....	0 16 0	ditto .....	41 12 0
3* Farm & Garden Labourers	0 16 0	ditto each .....	124 16 0
1† Porter at Lodge .....	1 1 0	ditto .....	54 12 0
1 House Porter .....	30 0 0	per annum .....	30 0 0
1* House Labourer .....	0 18 0	per week .....	46 16 0
1* Laundry Man .....	1 2 6	ditto .....	58 10 0
			£2,911 2 0

### SERVANTS—FEMALES.

1 Head Attendant .....	£22 0	per annum .....	£22 0
1 Ditto .....	21 0	ditto .....	21 0
2 Night ditto .....	£25 & ..	ditto .....	47 0
1 Attendant .....	25 0	ditto .....	25 0
3 Ditto .....	23 0	ditto each .....	69 0
5 Ditto .....	20 0	ditto each .....	100 0
5 Ditto .....	19 0	ditto each .....	95 0
4 Ditto .....	18 0	ditto each .....	72 0
1 Ditto .....	17 0	ditto .....	17 0
5 Ditto .....	16 0	ditto each .....	80 0
27 Ditto .....	15 0	ditto each .....	405 0
1 Housemaid .....	17 0	ditto .....	17 0
1 Ditto .....	14 0	ditto .....	14 0
1 Ditto .....	12 0	ditto .....	12 0
1 Ditto .....	14 10	ditto .....	14 10
2 Ditto .....	10 10	ditto each .....	21 0
4 Domestic Supernumrs.	16 10	ditto each .....	42 0
1 Laundry Maid .....	19 0	ditto .....	19 0
1 Ditto .....	17 0	ditto .....	17 0
5 Ditto .....	16 0	ditto each .....	80 0
3 Ditto .....	15 0	ditto each .....	45 0
1 Ditto .....	13 0	ditto .....	13 0
1 Cook .....	30 0	ditto .....	30 0
2 Assistant ditto .....	15 0	ditto each .....	30 0
1 Bakeress .....	17 0	ditto .....	17 0
1 Kitchen Maid .....	12 0	ditto .....	12 0
1 Scullery ditto .....	13 0	ditto .....	13 0
1 Dairy Maid .....	12 0	ditto .....	12 0

83 Females

£1,361 10

77 Males

2,911 2

20 Officers

2,990 0

180

£7,262 12

\* Neither boarded nor lodged.

† Lodged only.



## Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption for the Four Quarters of the Year ending  
31st December, 1861.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of Carriage.

		Quarter to 31st Mar.		Quarter to 30th June.		Quarter to 30th Sept.		Quarter to 31st Dec.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Ox Beef	per stone	0	6 4	0	6 11½	0	6 11½	0	7 8
Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (without head, shanks, or inside suet)	per stone	0	6 4	0	6 11½	0	6 11½	0	7 8
Beef and Mutton Suet	per stone	0	6 4	0	6 11½	0	6 11½	0	7 8
Flour	per sack	2	8 0	2	6 6	2	6 6	2	3 3
Malt	per quarter	3	5 0	3	7 0	3	7 0	3	2 0
Cheese	per cwt.	3	2 0	3	3 0	3	3 0	2	16 0
Butter	per cwt.	4	18 0	4	10 0	4	10 0	4	10 0
Sugar (raw)	per cwt.	2	1 0	2	1 0	2	1 0	2	1 0
Sugar (refined)	per cwt.	2	10 0	2	10 0	2	10 0	2	10 0
Coals (Steam)	per ton, Not contracted for.	0 19 9							

1st January, 1862.

CHARLES WRIGHT, Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.



# Hamwell Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the Average Number of OFFICERS, &c., boarded at the Expense of the Establishment during the Year ending 31st December, 1861.

DESCRIPTION.	QUARTERS ENDING				YEAR ENDING 31st December.
	31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	
Officers .....	14	14	14	14	14
Families of ditto . . . .	9	9	9	9	9
Servants of ditto . . . .	7	7	7	7	7
Attendants { Male . . . .	44	44	45	46	45
{ Female . .	53	52	54	57	54
Servants.. { Male . . . .	1	1	1	1	1
{ Female . .	21	24	21	21	22
Patients.. { Male . . . .	488	504	515	522	507
{ Female . .	846	870	897	921	884
Total .....	1,483	1,525	1,563	1,598	1,543

J. MORRISON,  
*Clerk of the Asylum.*

15th January, 1862.



# Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

The ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.

	£	s.	d.	1861.	£	s.	d.
1860.							
Dec. 31. To Balance of Cash this day	63	11	5	Dec. 31. By Cash paid on account of Maintenance, &c., of Patients, viz.:			
1861.							
Dec. 31. To Cash received from Parishes for the Maintenance, &c., of Patients				For Provisions	19	168	10
" To ditto from County Treasurer, ditto of County ditto				" House and other expenses	5	275	10
" To ditto from ditto, on account of the ordinary Repairs, &c., of the Asylum	36,305	7	4	" Clothing	2	204	4
" To ditto from ditto, on account of Additions and Alterations	4,161	2	4	" Medicine, Wine, &c.	1	897	17
" To ditto from ditto, on Account of Lands and Buildings	0	0	0	" Salaries of Officers	2,982	10	0
" To Ditto on account of Bazaar	3,300	0	0	" Wages of Servants	4,435	10	7
	384	7	7	" Bazaar	7	418	0
				Incidental Expenses	328	5	8
					245	8	1
				By Cash paid on account of ordinary Repairs, &c., of the Asylum, to this day	36,537	17	7
				By ditto, paid on account of Additions and Alterations	4,400	4	2
				By ditto, paid on account of Lands and Buildings	3,161	12	7
				By Balance	114	1	4
					£44,214	8	8

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors,  
16th January, 1862.

Examined by the Committee of Accounts,  
15th January, 1862.

A. Y. SPEARMAN, Chairman of the Committee.

WM. ELSEY, Chairman.







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# HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, from 1st January to 31st December, 1861.

## INCOME.

DATE.	HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	TOTAL.
		31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.		
1861. Dec. 31.	<i>From Parishes in Middlesex.</i>	<b>FROM WEEKLY RATE.</b>					
	To Cash received for Maintenance.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Ditto due ditto.....	7,575 12 1	7,923 4 8	7,759 4 8	.....	23,256 1 5	.....
	Total....	7,575 12 1	7,923 12 7	8,218 14 9	5,362 5 10	32,083 4 6	32,083 4 6
	<i>From Parishes in other Counties.</i>						
	To Cash received for Maintenance.....	232 3 8	235 9 10	277 2 0	2 12 0	747 7 6	.....
	Ditto due ditto.....	3 6 0	3 8 0	34 2 0	361 16 0	419 12 0	.....
	Total....	235 9 8	238 17 10	328 4 0	364 8 0	1,166 19 6	1,166 19 6
	<i>From County Treasurer.</i>						
	To Cash received for Maintenance.....	1,003 5 2	1,023 3 4	1,030 4 9	1 12 1	3,058 5 4	.....
	Ditto due ditto.....	.....	.....	.....	1,039 18 9	1,039 18 9	.....
	Total....	1,003 5 2	1,023 3 4	1,030 4 9	1,041 10 10	4,098 4 1	4,098 4 1
	<i>For Funerals.</i>						
	To Cash received.....	22 19 0	22 2 0	23 16 0	.....	68 17 0	.....
	Ditto due .....	.....	.....	.....	29 8 0	29 8 0	.....
	Total....	22 19 0	22 2 0	23 16 0	59 8 0	98 5 0	98 5 0
	<i>From Bazaar.</i>						
	To Cash received for Articles made for Additional Patients and for Sales of Flaxey Work.....	.....	226 2 0	139 2 9	16 15 10	383 1 7	383 1 7
	Total Income from Weekly Rate, &c.	8,835 5 11	9,448 16 9	9,721 1 6	9,805 8 6	37,820 14 8	37,820 14 8
		<b>FROM COUNTY RATE.</b>					
	<i>Repairs.</i>						
	To Cash received from County Treasurer.....	1,409 6 9	994 8 11	931 4 7	.....	3,335 0 3	.....
	Ditto due .....	.....	.....	.....	1,867 18 7	1,867 18 7	.....
	Total....	1,409 6 9	994 8 11	931 4 7	1,867 18 7	4,802 18 10	4,802 18 10
	<i>Landward Buildings.</i>						
	To Cash received from County Treasurer.....	.....	.....	1,821 15 10	1,539 16 9	3,161 12 7	.....
	Ditto due .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total....	.....	.....	1,821 15 10	1,539 16 9	3,161 12 7	3,161 12 7
	Total Income from County Rate.....	1,409 6 9	994 8 11	2,552 0 5	2,807 15 4	7,764 11 5	7,764 11 5
	TOTAL INCOME .....	10,244 12 8	10,443 7 8	Balance from Dec. 31st, 1860 £ 12,415 3 10	31st, 1860 £ 45,365 6 1	3,557 12 6	45,365 6 1
						£ 68,922 18 7	£ 68,922 18 7

### EXPENDITURE.

DATE.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	QUARTER ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	Total of General Heads of Expenditure
		31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.		
		FROM WEEKLY RATE.					£ s. d.
	<i>Provisions.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	By Meat .....	1,355 7 4	1,569 17 7	1,564 4 2	1,649 13 3	6,099 8 3	
	Flour .....	999 8 0	977 0 0	1,009 11 0	1,007 8 9	3,994 7 9	
	Outmeal, Peas, &c. ....	1 17 4	3 5 3	3 19 10	4 1 8	12 4 1	
	Tea and Cocoa .....	399 9 7	285 5 1	318 3 2	290 10 4	1,394 10 4	
	Sugar and Treacle .....	154 11 7	179 18 3	187 13 7	198 2 1	711 2 4	
	Sundry Groceries .....	62 5 1	75 17 6	71 16 10	75 1 10	286 1 3	
	Tobacco and Snuff .....	33 9 8	58 10 4	52 5 5	64 8 8	228 13 11	
	Butter .....	197 11 8	184 9 2	198 18 0	230 8 8	781 7 6	
	Cheese, Eggs, &c. ....	330 15 4	321 17 11	322 15 3	364 14 4	1,338 2 10	
	Milk and Hops .....	790 8 0	858 9 11	825 15 10	971 13 6	3,445 18 3	
	Potatoes and other Vegetables .....	337 8 0	315 2 6	85 16 0	277 4 10	1,015 11 4	
	Farm (see Farm Returns) .....	473 12 5	368 10 8	345 12 9	325 0 6	1,512 16 1	
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,023 4 0</b>	<b>4,886 10 11</b>	<b>4,776 13 10</b>	<b>5,018 15 0</b>	<b>19,705 3 9</b>	<b>19,705 3 9</b>
	<i>House &amp; other Expenses.</i>						
	By Coal, &c. ....	795 6 11	322 0 8	545 13 11	481 14 4	2,145 15 10	
	Soap .....	89 2 8	85 8 0	90 8 8	104 14 6	269 14 10	
	Starch, Soda, &c. ....	17 15 0	21 2 2	16 14 4	17 6 7	72 18 1	
	Oil, Candles, &c. ....	18 5 1	12 0 9	17 17 0	22 3 7	70 8 3	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Linen .....	456 4 0	149 17 5	222 7 8	247 7 8	1,075 16 9	
	Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. ....	43 10 0	37 9 11	37 14 6	40 15 3	154 9 8	
	Turnery, Brooms, Brushes, &c. ....	27 14 9	78 15 2	78 10 6	145 1 7	237 2 0	
	Furniture and Glass Bases and Taxes .....	35 12 8	28 19 6	45 2 1	65 10 1	165 8 4	
	Postage and Stationery, &c. ....	116 19 3	71 7 1	67 14 1	85 12 1	311 12 6	
	Printing, Advertising, &c. ....	53 12 11	45 15 11	59 16 7	44 6 1	205 11 6	
	Freight and Cartage .....	32 8 0	12 2 10	17 11 2	24 6 2	73 8 2	
	Retaking Patients .....	2 2 0	6 3 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	8 3 8	
	Patients on Trial .....	25 9 10	26 7 1	41 13 9	45 14 10	149 5 6	
	Law Expenses .....	20 5 6	6 1 6	7 1 0	5 14 6	29 3 6	
	Funeral Expenses .....	6 13 6	4 1 6	7 1 0	5 14 6	25 10 8	
	Bazaar .....	11 4 11	146 1 1	169 18 8	.....	338 19 8	
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,791 13 7</b>	<b>1,064 2 4</b>	<b>1,829 1 11</b>	<b>1,871 8 0</b>	<b>5,665 5 10</b>	<b>5,665 5 10</b>
	<i>By Clothing .....</i>	<i>714 10 6</i>	<i>319 11 4</i>	<i>793 19 0</i>	<i>931 13 8</i>	<i>2,759 14 6</i>	<i>2,759 14 6</i>
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>						
	By Salaries of Officers .....	742 10 0	741 10 0	768 15 0	748 15 0	2,992 10 0	
	Wages of Servants .....	4,378 6 7	5,633 16 4	5,154 11 10	5,052 15 10	4,429 10 7	
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,120 16 7</b>	<b>6,374 16 4</b>	<b>5,922 16 10</b>	<b>5,800 10 10</b>	<b>7,421 0 7</b>	<b>7,421 0 7</b>
	<i>Medicine, &amp;c.</i>						
	By Drugs, Leeches, Trusses, &c. ....	85 1 5	49 15 0	44 19 11	50 5 3	210 0 7	
	Wine and Spirits .....	148 1 0	158 15 0	171 18 0	178 16 6	654 10 6	
	Porter .....	128 3 0	144 8 6	189 3 6	224 8 0	696 3 0	
	Fish, Poultry, Oranges, &c. ....	90 10 11	106 9 5	108 19 3	115 12 8	430 3 3	
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>447 16 4</b>	<b>458 17 11</b>	<b>515 0 8</b>	<b>569 2 5</b>	<b>1,900 17 4</b>	<b>1,900 17 4</b>
	<i>By Incidentals. ....</i>	<i>70 16 11</i>	<i>37 16 9</i>	<i>62 7 16</i>	<i>78 8 7</i>	<i>249 10 1</i>	<i>249 10 1</i>
	<b>Total Expenditure from Weekly Rate</b> .....	<b>9,968 17 11</b>	<b>5,513 5 7</b>	<b>9,650 10 1</b>	<b>9,706 18 6</b>	<b>37,693 12 1</b>	<b>37,693 12 1</b>
		FROM COUNTY RATE.					
	<i>Repairs.</i>						
	By Labour .....	450 6 8	542 14 5	340 9 2	616 11 9	1,950 2 9	
	Building and other Materials, viz. ....						
	Bricks, Slates, &c. ....	262 10 2	127 0 1	218 5 9	125 5 5	474 7 5	
	Timber, Furniture, &c. ....	218 17 7	29 8 2	76 10 6	176 19 3	544 12 5	
	Iron, Lead, Zinc, &c. ....	479 19 4	209 14 10	399 12 0	237 16 2	1,325 19 4	
	Glass .....	11 16 7	.....	25 3 3	9 12 11	56 18 9	
	Paint, Oil, &c. ....	62 14 6	.....	38 9 5	83 4 3	215 5 2	
	Sundries .....	2 12 11	19 0 4	22 8 6	18 8 11	72 10 8	
	Insurance .....	94 3 0	.....	.....	.....	94 3 0	
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,469 6 9</b>	<b>994 8 11</b>	<b>801 4 7</b>	<b>1,267 18 7</b>	<b>4,692 18 10</b>	<b>4,692 18 10</b>
	<i>Lands and Buildings.</i>						
	By Land .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Buildings .....	.....	.....	1,621 15 10	1,539 16 9	3,161 12 7	
	<b>Total .....</b>	.....	.....	1,621 15 10	1,539 16 9	3,161 12 7	3,161 12 7
	<b>Total Expenditure from County Rate</b> .....	<b>1,600 6 9</b>	<b>994 8 11</b>	<b>9,952 0 5</b>	<b>2,907 15 4</b>	<b>7,764 11 5</b>	<b>7,764 11 5</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..</b>	<b>11,578 4 8</b>	<b>9,507 14 6</b>	<b>12,033 10 6</b>	<b>12,208 13 16</b>	<b>45,458 3 6</b>	<b>45,458 3 6</b>
						<b>Balance.</b>	<b>3,488 11 1</b>

*Average Weekly Expenditure for each Patient from Weekly Rate.*

	QUARTERS ENDING												For the Year 1861.		
	31st March.			30th June.			30th Sept.			31st Dec.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
Provisions.....	0	5	10½	0	5	5½	0	3	11½	0	5	3½	0	5	5
House and other Expenses.....	0	2	1	0	1	3½	0	1	5½	0	1	4	0	1	5
Clothing.....	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	10½	0	0	11½	0	0	11
Salaries and Wages.....	0	2	3	0	1	11½	0	2	0½	0	1	11	0	2	0
Medicine and Incidentals.....	0	0	7½	0	0	6½	0	0	7½	0	0	8	0	0	7
Total.....	0	11	7½	0	9	6½	0	10	2½	0	10	2½	0	10	4½
Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year, Middlesex Parishes.....	0	19	2½	0	10	2½	0	10	2½	0	10	2½	0	10	2½
ditto ditto ditto Parishes in other Counties.....	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	14	0

(Signed)

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum

*Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 16th January, 1862*

(Signed) A. Y. SPEARMAN, CHAIRMAN.

*Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 15th January, 1862.*

(Signed) WM. ELSEY, CHAIRMAN.



# QUEEN ADELAIDE FUND.

General Statement of the Accounts of the Charity, from its Establishment, 24th June, 1835, to 31st December, 1861.

1860.		1861.		1860.		1861.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Dec. 31.		To amount of Subscriptions, and Benefactions from the establishment of the Fund to this date.....	5,823 11 4	Dec. 31.		By sundry purchases of Stock, from the establishment of the Fund to this date, amounting to £6,905 2s. 10d. Consols, and £363 14s. 10d. Reduced.....	6,687 4 6
"		To ditto of Dividends on amounts of Stock invested to same date.....	6,064 5 2	"		By relief afforded to sundry Patients during the same period.....	£3,105 10 0
"		To ditto Fines for neglect of duty.....	31 9 6	"		By amount paid to Colney Hatch Asylum, in aid of "The Queen Victoria Fund," to this date.....	1,600 0 0
Jan. 10.		To Half-year's Dividend on £13,000 Consols, due January 1861.....	£186 17 6	"		By sundry payments for Printing, Law, and other expenses.....	4,705 10 0
April 9.		To Half-year's ditto on £2,500. Reduced, due April 1861.....	35 18 9	"			460 14 11
July 9.		To Half-year's ditto on £13,000 Consols, due July 1861.....	187 13 9	1861.		By relief afforded to sundry Patients from 1st January to this date.....	272 4 0
Oct. 13		To Half-year's ditto on £2,500. Reduced, due October 1861.....	37 10 0	"		By amount paid to Colney Hatch Asylum in aid of "The Queen Victoria Fund," ditto.....	200 0 0
July 8.		To Property Tax on Dividends, returned.....	45 11 5	"		By sundry payments for Printing, Law, and other expenses.....	0 0 0
Dec. 31.		To amount of Subscriptions from 1st January to this date.....	493 11 5	"		By Balance.....	96 19 6
"		To ditto, Fines for neglect of duty.....	8 1 0				
			1 14 6				
		£12,422 12 11				£12,422 12 11	

## STOCK ACCOUNT.

STOCK ACCOUNT.			
Amount purchased out of Subscriptions, &c., as above.....	£3 per Cent. Consols.	£3 per Cent. Reduced.	
Amount of Legacy by Miss Phillips, transferred by the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery.....	£ s. d. 6,905 2 10	£ s. d. 363 14 10	
Amount of Legacy, £500, (less duty £50) by Mrs. Harriet Dunlop; invested by her Executors.....	5,644 17 2	2,136 5 2	
	450 0 0		
Total .....	£13,000 0 0	£2,500 0 0	

The said Stock is invested in the names of H. POWNALL, and E. HALSWELL, Esqrs., Sir ALEXANDER YOUNG SPEARMAN, Bart., and H. M. KEMSHEAD, Esq.  
 Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 16th January, 1862.  
 A. Y. SPEARMAN, Chairman of the Committee.  
 Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 15th January, 1862.  
 WM. ELSEY, Chairman.



## Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

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*The Quantity of Land connected with the Asylum, and its Appropriation.*

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	A.	R.	P.
Site of the Asylum and Building.....	3	2	17
Shrubberies .....	3	3	0
East Front Airing Grounds, Males .....	6	0	0
West do. do. do. Females .....	5	3	20
Airing Courts, Males .....	3	0	0
Do. do. Females .....	3	0	20
Farm Buildings .....	1	0	23
Burial Ground.....	2	0	0

### UNDER CULTIVATION.

Kitchen Garden .....	3	3	0
Orchard .....	1	3	0
Old Field.....	17	0	0
New Field .....	20	0	0
Brent Meadow.....	6	0	0
Total ...	<u>77</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JOHN W. CLIFT.

*January 14, 1862.*







## Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

*Average Number of Male Patients Daily Employed in each Month of the Year, and its estimated Value of Labour of the Patients in each Department, for the Year 1861.*

1861.	Number at Spade Husbandry.	Number in Grounds.	Number in Shops.	Number in Wards.
January	22	44	77	46
February	24	51	83	46
March	33	52	84	48
April	34	55	85	48
May	35	51	86	48
June	36	55	86	48
July	25	67	87	48
August	19	82	86	48
September	45	54	82	48
October	50	47	82	48
November	30	60	81	48
December	28	70	80	48
VALUE . . . .	£ s. d. 352 14 6	£ s. d. 216 6 6	£ s. d. 750 0 0	£ s. d. 150 0 0

JOHN W. CLIFT,  
*Storekeeper.*

14 January, 1862.



## Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

*Employment of Female Patients, and its Estimated Value, for the Year ending 31st December, 1861.*

Average Number of Patients.	Employment.	£ s. d.
240	Needlework { Bazaar Workroom } Wards	700 0 0
30	Kitchen and Dairy .....	80 0 0
12	Bakehouse .....	60 0 0
30	Preparing Vegetables ....	52 0 0
130	Laundries .....	700 0 0
130	Helpers in Wards .....	230 0 0
12	Helpers in Officers' Houses	25 0 0
584		£1,847 0 0

14 January, 1862.

C. M. E. MACFIE,  
Matron.



## Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

### A RETURN

*Of Clothing, &c., manufactured or made up by the Patients, &c.  
from the 1st January to 31st December, 1861.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Mattresses .....	381	Aprons and Pinafores ..	1,848
Bolsters .....	204	Bedgowns .....	18
Strong Rugs.....	56	Flannel Jackets .....	112
Canvas Bed Sackings....	124	Flannel Drawers .....	93
Bedside Mats .....	206	Handkerchiefs .....	288
Mattings for Wards ....	113	Neckerchiefs .....	576
Ticken Frocks & Trousers .	15	Petticoats .....	1,233
Canvass Frocks & Trousers	66	Shawls.....	96
Macintosh Aprons .....	117	Shifts .....	380
Macintosh Sheets .....	146	Shirts .....	650
Coats and Jackets .....	307	Shrouds and Caps .....	118
Waistcoats .....	259	Gowns .....	983
Trousers .....	353	Women's Caps .....	560
Men's Capes .....	88	Men's Caps.....	720
Men's Caps .....	750	Harden Stays .....	
Braces .....	582	House Flannels .....	1,378
Men's Leather Boots and } Shoes .....	8	Table Covers .....	41
Women's ditto....ditto..	170	Towels .....	550
Men's Cloth Boots and } Shoes .....	848	Sheets .....	968
Women's ditto .. ditto..	504	Pillow-cases .....	370
Boot and Shoe Uppers....	300	Boot and Shoe Uppers ..	708
Repairs in Tailor's Shop..	7,698	Repairs in Bazaar .....	8,870
Do. in Shoemaker's do. ..	2,705	Do. in Workroom .....	1,200
Do. in Upholsterer's do. ..	2,780	Do. in Wards.....	9,000

The Fancy Work made and sold in the Bazaar is not included in the above statement.

The whole of the Repairs, are done by the Patients in the Tailor's, Shoemaker's, and Upholsterer's Shops.

The washing for the Establishment, consisting, on the 31st December, 1861, of 1,597, is also performed by the Patients, with the superintendence and assistance of 10 Laundresses.

The whole of the Cooking, Baking, and Dairy Department is done by the Housekeeper and 7 Servants, with the assistance of 42 Female Patients.

JOHN W. CLIFT,  
*Storekeeper.*

*January 14, 1861.*



## Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

### A RETURN

*Of Clothing, Bedding, &c., delivered out, from the 1st January  
to the 31st December, 1861.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Coats and Jackets .....	393	Aprons and Pinafores ....	1,848
Waistcoats .....	393	Bedgowns .....	18
Trousers .....	418	Shifts .....	380
Shirts .....	818	Hose .....	2,160
Hose .....	1,565	Flannel Jackets .....	112
Flannel Jackets .....	224	Handkerchiefs .....	288
Flannel Drawers .....	381	Neckerchiefs .....	576
Handkerchiefs .....	576	Gowns .....	983
Neckerchiefs .....	1,195	Petticoats .....	1,233
Men's Capes .....	57	Shawls .....	96
Hats and Caps .....	554	Bonnets .....	355
Braces .....	846	Caps .....	560
Gloves .....	62	Gloves .....	240
Ticken Frocks .....	16	Stays .....	672
Canvass Frocks .....	1	Canvass Frocks .....	20
Canvass Trousers .....	29	Ticken Frocks .....	
Ticken Trousers .....	3	Macintosh Aprons .....	117
Leather Boots .....	214	Leather Boots .....	1,289
Do. Shoes .....	291	Do. Shoes .....	394
Cloth Boots .....	1,652	Cloth Boots .....	1,273
Do. Shoes .....	2	Do. Shoes .....	284
Mattresses .....		Mattresses .....	313
Bolsters .....		Bolsters .....	133
Blankets .....		Blankets .....	300
Rugs .....		Rugs .....	145
Sheets .....		Sheets .....	968
Pillow-cases .....		Pillow-cases .....	370
Macintosh Sheets .....		Macintosh Sheets .....	77
Canvass Bed Sackings .....		Canvass Bed Sackings .....	36
Towels .....		Towels .....	550
Coir Mats .....		Coir Mats .....	70
Carpets .....		Carpets .....	14

JOHN W. CLIFT,

*Storekeeper.*

*January 14, 1861.*



## Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

*A RETURN of Clothing in Store on the 1st January, 1861, and the  
1st January, 1862, and its value.*

1st January, 1861.				1st January, 1862.			
	s.	d.	£ s. d.		s.	d.	£ s. d.
109 Aprons .....	0	9	4 1 9	87 Aprons.....	0	9	3 5 3
96 Men's Leather Boots 6	6		31 4 0	88 Men's Leather Boots 6	6		28 12 0
53 Ditto do. Shoes 4	6		12 7 6	22 Ditto do. Shoes 4	6		4 19 0
69 Ditto Cloth Boots.. 4	6		15 10 0	48 Ditto Cloth Boots 4	5		10 12 0
10 Ditto do. Shoes : 1	6		0 15 0	12 Ditto do. Shoes 1	6		0 18 0
— Women's Leather } Boots .....	4	0	0 0 0	347 Women's Leather } Boots.....	4	0	69 8 0
119 Ditto do. Shoes.. 3	0		17 17 0	220 Ditto do. Shoes 3	0		33 0 0
140 Ditto Cloth Boots.. 4	0		28 0 0	96 Ditto Cloth Boots . 4	0		19 4 0
18 Ditto do. Shoes.. 1	6		1 7 0	216 Ditto do. Shoes.... 1	6		16 4 0
250 Jackets and Coats.. 8	0		100 0 0	145 Jackets and Coats 8	6		19 2 6
250 Waistcoats .....	4	0	50 0 0	146 Waistcoats.....	4	0	29 4 0
250 Trousers.....	8	0	100 0 0	162 Trousers.....	8	6	68 17 0
160 Men's Capes .....	7	6	60 0 0	82 Men's Capes .....	7	6	30 15 0
7 Do. Ticken Frocks 6	0		2 2 0	12 Do. Ticken Frocks 6	0		3 12 0
— Strong Canvas } Frocks .....	25	0	0 0 0	7 Strong Canvas } Frocks .....	25	0	8 15 0
1 Do. Do. Trousers.. 10	0		0 10 0	4 Do. Do. Trousers.. 10	0		2 0 0
499 Shirts .....	3	6	87 6 6	231 Shirts .....	3	6	40 8 6
259 Flannel Jackets.... 3	6		45 6 6	48 Flannel Jackets.... 3	6		17 3 0
356 Ditto Drawers .... 3	0		53 8 0	181 Ditto Drawers .... 3	6		31 13 6
258 Stockings .....	1	6	19 7 0	348 Stockings .....	1	3	21 15 0
96 Neckerchiefs.....	0	6	2 8 0	403 Neckerchiefs.....	0	6	10 1 6
43 Handkerchiefs .... 0	4		0 14 4	24 Handkerchiefs .... 0	4		0 8 0
396 Braces.....	0	4	6 12 0	348 Braces.....	0	6	8 14 0
36 Gloves .....	0	9	1 7 0	48 Gloves .....	0	9	1 16 0
— Men's Blk. Hats .. 4	0		0 0 0	10 Men's Blk. Hats .. 4	0		2 0 0
20 Do. Epileptic Do.. 3	6		3 10 0	29 Do. Epileptic Do. 3	6		5 1 6
54 Do. Day Caps..... 1	0		2 14 0	84 Do. Day Caps .... 1	0		4 4 0
276 Do. Night Caps.... 0	3		3 9 0	276 Do. Night Caps .. 0	3		3 9 0
22 Women's Stays.... 1	8		1 16 8	36 Women's Stays .. 1	8		3 0 0
35½ Yrds. Men's Cloth 4	6½		8 1 11½	20 Yrds. Men's Cloth 4	6½		4 11 3
96 „ Flannel.... 1	0½		5 2 0	96 „ Flannel .... 1	0½		5 2 0
46½ „ Merino .... 1	8		3 17 6	— „ Merino .... 1	8		0 0 0
34 „ Ticken .... 1	0½		1 16 1½	38½ „ Ticken ..... 1	1½		21 15 5
— Calico .....	0	5½	0 0 0	100 „ Calico..... 0	5		2 1 8
320 lbs. Leather .... 1	4		15 6 8	283 lbs. Leather ..... 1	6		21 4 6
£685 18 0				£550 16 7			

Amount of Clothing purchased 1860 .....	£2,401 16 2
„ „ 1861 .....	2,729 14 6

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Number of Patients 1860 ..	464	820	1,304
„ „ 1861 ..	507	884	1,391

14th January, 1862.

JOHN W. CLIFT, Storekeeper.



## Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

*Provisions consumed during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1861.*

Number of Officers and Servants.....	154
Ditto     Male Patients.....	525
Ditto     Female Patients.....	918
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,597
	<hr/>
Meat—Bacon .....	6,759 lbs.
„     Beef and Mutton .....	240,902 lbs.
„     Pork .....	19,196 lbs.
Beer.....	83,119 gals.
Bread .....	488,542 lbs.
Butter .....	20,517 lbs.
Cheese.....	38,084 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Cocoa .....	12,376 lbs.
Coffee .....	793 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Eggs .....	46,678 No.
Flour .....	484,400 lbs.
Potatoes .....	7,456 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Other Vegetables .....	7,023 bus.
Rice.....	5,740 lbs.
Oatmeal .....	868 lbs.
Arrowroot .....	560 lbs.
Sugar .....	29,090 lbs.
Tea .....	6,212 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Treacle .....	30,738 lbs.
Milk .....	18,353 gals.
Malt .....	5,400 bus.
Hops .....	4,890 lbs.
Porter and Ale .....	83,104 pints.
Wine .....	75,481 gls.
Brandy.....	6,233 gls.
Gin .....	13,410 gls.
Fish.....	18,138 No.
Oranges.....	6,380 No.

JOHN W. CLIFT,  
*Storekeeper.*

14 January, 1862.



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Harwell Linnæi Asplum.

TOTALS OF SUMMARIES OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS FOR THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR 1861.

MALE <sup>S</sup>IDE.

	Number of Patients.	Meat Dinners.	Minced Meat.	Mutton Chops.	Pork Chops.	Bacon.	Fish.	Eggs.	Mutton Broth.	Beef Tea.	Extra Strong Beef Tea.	Arrow Root.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Batter Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread and Butter Puddings.	Butter in lieu of Cheese.	Small Loaves.	Seed Cake.	Biscuits.	Figs.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Fruit.	Tea in the Morning.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Extra Beer.	Scotch Ale.	Pale Ale.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Sherry Wine.	Orange Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.	Ginger Beer.	Tobacco.	
31st January .....	488	40	7	2	2	2	3	14	40	22	..	5	10	..	9	18	10	1	84	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	13	3	..	5	1	..	59	26	38	..	4	3	..	..
28th February .....	490	43	7	1	2	2	4	14	41	23	3	10	11	..	7	17	10	1	84	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	13	4	..	5	2	..	63	31	25	..	2	3	..	..	
31st March .....	500	44	6	..	..	2	4	18	38	20	..	8	9	..	5	21	11	1	86	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	16	2	..	5	1	..	64	30	30	..	2	3	..	..	
30th April .....	503	46	7	1	..	2	5	15	37	21	..	9	11	..	5	21	12	..	85	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	16	2	..	4	1	..	66	32	30	..	2	3	..	..	
31st May .....	503	19	6	2	..	..	4	20	34	14	..	6	14	..	7	4	4	..	83	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	11	2	..	4	2	1	64	23	38	..	3	3	..	..	
30th June .....	510	43	4	..	..	1	4	15	38	14	..	5	13	..	5	19	11	1	85	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	3	14	2	..	5	1	1	68	14	36	..	2	3	..	..
31st July .....	509	34	6	3	..	1	23	21	41	16	..	5	12	..	3	20	10	..	83	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	13	2	..	5	2	1	72	23	45	..	2	4	..	..	
31st August.....	514	40	6	3	..	2	19	18	41	15	..	4	14	2	2	18	20	..	84	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	14	2	..	5	2	1	70	19	59	..	2	4	4	..	
30th September .....	517	45	6	1	..	2	8	13	40	17	..	4	15	2	3	15	16	..	85	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	17	2	..	5	1	1	71	20	54	..	2	4	6	..	
31st October .....	519	61	7	1	..	2	4	10	43	22	..	9	12	2	3	14	7	1	83	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	18	2	..	5	1	1	75	18	59	..	4	5	6	..	
30th November .....	519	45	6	3	..	1	23	13	53	19	..	3	11	1	3	17	16	..	86	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	18	2	..	5	1	1	77	15	70	..	2	6	6	..	
31st December .....	526	53	8	..	..	1	4	9	46	20	..	3	9	1	5	16	13	..	93	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	16	2	..	5	1	1	85	11	63	..	1	4	6	..	

14 January, 1862.

JOHN W. CLIFF, *Storekeeper.*



# Parwell Lunatic Asylum.

TOTALS OF SUMMARIES OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS FOR THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR 1861.

FEMALE SIDE.

	Nmb er of Patients.	Meat Dinners.	Minced Meat.	Mutton Chops.	Pork Chops.	Bacon.	Fish.	Eggs.	Mutton Broth.	Beef Tea.	Extra Strong Beef Tea.	Arrow Root.	Milk.	Gruel.	Butter Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Fruit Pudding.	Bread and Butter Pudding.	Cheese.	Small Loaves.	Butter.	Biscuits.	Figs.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Fruit.	Tea.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Sherry Wine.	Orange Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.	Ginger Beer.	Rum.		
31st January .....	840	54	30	10	1	6	28	35	17	16	4	6	33	5	11	25	..	..	1	63	5	8	4	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	6	126	10	115	9	12	38	..	..
28th February .....	841	53	30	15	1	5	33	45	17	15	4	7	32	6	13	25	..	..	1	64	4	8	2	4	9	..	..	..	..	4	121	10	111	9	10	32	..	..	
31st March .....	856	55	..	16	2	5	31	41	21	17	4	9	32	6	13	26	..	..	1	66	3	8	3	4	9	2	1	1	..	1	115	8	130	7	11	31	..	..	
30th April .....	867	54	30	17	2	8	36	47	17	17	4	8	33	6	10	35	..	..	1	66	6	6	3	4	10	..	..	..	..	4	119	6	126	10	13	32	..	..	
31st May .....	870	54	30	29	2	5	45	53	16	19	4	8	32	5	14	30	..	..	3	60	7	8	4	4	9	2	5	..	..	4	124	6	122	6	13	31	..	..	
30th June .....	877	61	30	21	2	2	31	49	16	20	6	7	32	4	12	28	..	..	2	69	2	8	4	6	..	..	6	..	..	4	128	6	119	6	13	28	..	..	
31st July .....	882	77	..	27	1	10	52	54	15	20	6	6	35	4	11	29	..	..	2	68	4	8	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	4	132	7	123	6	11	34	..	..	
31st August .....	900	79	1	27	1	9	51	58	16	23	4	7	40	4	13	40	2	..	1	69	6	8	7	2	1	..	4	..	..	5	134	10	122	6	14	33	..	..	
30th September .....	920	56	15	17	1	7	39	65	20	30	4	8	29	6	8	39	2	..	1	70	2	60	8	2	..	..	4	1	15	5	146	10	108	6	12	32	..	2	
31st October .....	912	53	15	19	1	4	32	64	20	25	4	8	39	6	8	36	1	..	2	73	9	8	6	2	..	1	6	..	..	6	157	10	128	12	11	34	..	2	
30th November .....	911	76	1	32	2	8	57	64	20	22	4	9	37	8	15	40	1	..	4	76	10	8	12	2	..	..	7	..	1	161	11	125	22	11	37	..	1		
31st December .....	915	52	..	14	1	3	57	60	19	23	4	9	34	5	8	39	1	..	1	75	8	8	12	2	7	..	6	..	1	176	9	156	37	8	39	1	..		

January 14, 1861.

JOHN W. CLIFT, Storekeeper.



## MEDICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

*Form of the Disease in the Cases of the 401 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

<i>Form of Disease.</i>	M.	F.	TOTAL.
MANIA . . . . .	41	111	152
„ Suicidal . . . . .	5	29	34
„ with General Paralysis . . . .	8	4	12
„ with General Paralysis, } Suicidal . . . . . }	1	—	1
„ with Epilepsy . . . . .	5	7	12
„ „ „ Suicidal . . . . .	4	3	7
„ Senile . . . . .	—	1	1
„ Puerperal . . . . .	—	1	1
„ Hysterical . . . . .	—	3	3
MELANCHOLIA . . . . .	6	26	32
„ Suicidal . . . . .	11	22	33
„ with General Paralysis . .	2	—	2
„ with General Paralysis, } Suicidal . . . . . }	1	—	1
„ with Epilepsy . . . . .	—	1	1
„ „ „ Suicidal . .	1	—	1
IMBECILITY . . . . .	26	8	34
„ with General Paralysis . .	24	3	27
„ with General Paralysis, } Suicidal . . . . . }	1	1	2
„ Epilepsy . . . . .	10	—	10
„ „ „ Suicidal . . . . .	1	2	3
„ General Paralysis and } Epilepsy . . . . . }	3	—	3
„ General Paralysis and } Epilepsy, Suicidal . }	1	—	1
„ Incipient General Pa- } ralysis . . . . . }	1	—	1
„ Suicidal . . . . .	—	4	4
DEMENTIA . . . . .	1	5	6
„ with General Paralysis . .	2	1	3
„ with Epilepsy . . . . .	—	3	3
„ „ „ Suicidal . .	—	1	1
„ Suicidal . . . . .	—	5	5
IDIOTCY . . . . .	—	2	2
„ with Epilepsy . . . . .	—	1	1
Convalescent on Admission . . . .	—	2	2
Total . . . . .	155	246	401



TABLE II.

*Combination of Mental Disease with Epilepsy in 43 Epileptic Cases, admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

	M.	F.	Total.
With Mania . . . . .	5	7	12
"    "    Suicidal . . . . .	4	3	7
With Melancholia . . . . .	—	1	1
"    "    Suicidal . . . . .	1	—	1
With Imbecility . . . . .	10	—	10
"    "    Suicidal . . . . .	1	2	3
With General Paralysis . . . . .	3	—	3
"    "    Suicidal . . . . .	1	—	1
With Dementia . . . . .	—	3	3
"    "    Suicidal . . . . .	—	1	1
IDIOTCY . . . . .	—	1	1
Total . . . . .	25	18	43

TABLE III.

*Duration of the Disorder in the 401 Cases admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month . . . . .	11	37	48
"    2    "    . . . . .	6	16	22
"    3    "    . . . . .	12	7	19
"    4    "    . . . . .	3	6	9
"    5    "    . . . . .	—	3	3
"    6    "    . . . . .	12	11	23
"    7    "    . . . . .	—	3	3
"    8    "    . . . . .	—	2	2
"    9    "    . . . . .	2	1	3
"    1 Year . . . . .	15	9	24
"    2    "    . . . . .	15	10	25
"    3    "    . . . . .	10	2	12
"    4    "    . . . . .	3	2	5
"    5    "    . . . . .	2	1	3
"    6    "    . . . . .	6	2	8
"    7    "    . . . . .	—	1	1
"    8    "    . . . . .	1	2	3
"    9    "    . . . . .	2	1	3
"    10    "    . . . . .	—	1	1
"    11    "    . . . . .	3	1	4
"    14    "    . . . . .	—	—	—
"    15    "    . . . . .	—	—	—
"    16    "    . . . . .	—	—	—
"    17    "    . . . . .	—	—	—
"    18    "    . . . . .	—	—	—
"    19    "    . . . . .	—	—	—
"    20    "    . . . . .	—	—	—
"    30    "    . . . . .	—	—	—
"    37    "    . . . . .	1	—	1
From Birth . . . . .	3	1	4
Not Ascertained . . . . .	108	127	235
Total . . . . .	155	246	401



TABLE IV.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 401 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

MALES.		Not ascertained .....	47
MORAL.			—
Failure in Business.....	4		155
Illness of Children and other } Relatives .....	2		—
Want of Employment.....	7		
Disappointments .....	3		
Difficulties .....	1		
Fright .....	4		
Misconduct of Wives .....	2		
Business Anxieties .....	4		
Loss of Situation .....	2		
Blindness .....	1		
Death of Relatives .....	5		
Disappointed Affection .....	3		
Inability to work.....	1		
Jealousy .....	1		
Anxiety on Religious Subjects	1		
Distress.....	1		
Losses .....	1		
	—		
	43		
PHYSICAL.			
Injury of the Head .....	7		
Intemperance .....	27		
Do., and Injury of the Head	1		
Do., General Bad Health..	2		
Do., Fever .....	1		
Do., Injury to the Spine ..	1		
Bad State of Health .....	10		
Congenital Defect .....	1		
Paralysis .....	6		
Fever .....	1		
Over-work .....	5		
Want of Sufficient Food ..	2		
Epilepsy .....	10		
Dissipation .....	3		
Over-study .....	1		
Fits .....	2		
Hardships and Privations..	1		
Sunstroke .....	1		
Poverty .....	1		
Self Deprivation of Rest ..	1		
Debility from Diarrhœa ..	1		
	—		
	85		
Hereditary .....	34		
	—		
	162		
Deduct repetitions for com- } bined causes.....	54		
	—		
	108		
FEMALES.			
MORAL.			
Death of Children and other } Relatives .....	5		
Death of Lover .....	1		
Fright.....	6		
Anxiety and Trouble.....	6		
Dread of Poverty .....	1		
Illness of Mother .....	1		
Religious Excitement .....	2		
Domestic and other Quarrels .	3		
Illtreatment by Husband ....	1		
Unrequited Affection .....	2		
Failure in Business .....	1		
Remorse.....	2		
Poverty and Destitution ....	3		
Disappointment.....	1		
Solitary Confinement .....	1		
Insanity of Sister .....	1		
Desertion .....	1		
Grief .....	1		
False Accusations .....	2		
	—		
	41		
PHYSICAL.			
Puerperal .....	9		
Intemperance.....	11		
Previous Attacks .....	39		
Lactation .....	4		
Epilepsy.....	9		
Age.....	5		
Congenital .....	2		
Injury of the Head ....	1		
Apoplexy .....	1		
Paralysis .....	1		
Fever .....	1		
	—		
	83		
Hereditary .....	21		
	—		
	145		
Deduct repetitions for com- } bined causes .....	23		
	—		
	122		
Not ascertained .....	124		
	—		
	246		
	—		



TABLE V.  
*Station or Occupation of the 401 Patients admitted during the  
Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

MALES.		Cohabiting with Blacksmith and other men.....	
Artist .....	1	Chambermaid .....	1
Compositors.....	3	Prostitute. ....	1
Tailors .....	9	Lady's Maid .....	1
Gardeners .....	3	Kept Mistress .....	1
Furniture Broker.....	1	Nurses .....	3
Carpenters .....	3	Governesses.....	3
Cab Driver .....	1	Ballet Dancer .....	1
Greengrocer.....	1	Housekeepers .....	2
Labourers.....	13	Charwoman .....	1
Commercial Traveller.....	1	Lace Cleaner .....	1
Brush Maker .....	1	Dressmakers .....	2
Pewterer .....	1	Wives or daughters of the follow- ing, having no separate occu- pation themselves:—	
Bricklayers .....	2	Harnessmaker .....	1
Clergyman .....	1	Sawyer .....	1
Soldiers .....	6	Commercial Traveller.....	1
Porters .....	5	Soldiers .....	2
Butchers .....	2	Gardeners .....	2
Builder .....	1	Baker .....	1
Soda Water Maker .....	1	Servants .....	2
Servants .....	6	Labourers .....	7
Workman in Powder Mills....	1	General Dealer .....	1
Drapers .....	2	Coachmakers .....	2
Blacksmith .....	1	Smiths .....	3
Coachmen .....	2	Plumbers and Painters .....	7
Bootmakers .....	12	Stoker .....	1
Police Constables .....	2	Waiters .....	2
Butlers.....	3	Musician .....	1
Waiters.....	2	Pork Butcher .....	1
Tutors and Teachers .....	3	Carpenters .....	4
Ostlers .....	3	Coachmen .....	8
Clerks .....	7	Weaver.....	1
Gas Fitter .....	1	Bricklayer .....	1
Hatter .....	1	Cooper .....	1
Baker .....	1	Porters .....	6
Confectioner .....	1	Tailors .....	6
French Polisher .....	1	Bootmakers .....	7
Grocer .....	1	Officers in H.M. Service ....	2
Masons.....	2	Printseller .....	1
Publicans.....	3	Costermonger .....	1
Draymen .....	2	Engraver .....	1
Errand Boy.....	1	Bargeman .....	1
Bill Sticker .....	1	Solicitor .....	1
	115	Gunsmith.....	1
No occupation or not ascertained	40	Hatter .....	1
		Sculptor .....	1
Total .....	155	Stone Mason .....	1
		Pensioner .....	1
			146
		No occupation or not ascertained	100
		Total....	246
FEMALES.			
Laundresses.....	3		
Lady's Companion .....	1		
Domestic Servants .....	25		
Schoolmistresses .....	2		
Cooks .....	4		
Gaiter Maker .....	1		



TABLE VI.

*Degree of Education of the 401 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Well Educated..	4	8	12
Plainly Educated	23	1	24
Can Read & Write	67	88	155
Can Read .....	3	24	27
Cannot Read } or Write .. }	11	18	29
Not ascertained	47	107	154
Total.....	155	246	401

TABLE VII.

*Proportion of the Married and Single, and Widows and Widowers, of the 401 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Single .....	37	67	104
Married .....	69	69	138
Widows .....	—	10	10
Widowers .....	8	—	8
Not ascertained..	51	100	151
Total.....	155	246	401

TABLE VIII.

*Religion of the 401 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Church of England	83	117	200
Roman Catholic..	18	16	34
Independent ....	2	3	5
Wesleyan .....	4	—	4
Baptist .....	1	2	3
Independent ....	2	2	4
Jewish .....	2	1	3
Not ascertained ..	43	105	148
Total.....	155	246	401



## TABLES IX. and X.

*Age at the time of the Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 401 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

AGE.	First Attack.			Admission.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
From 5 to 10 Years . . .	—	1	1	1	2	3
„ 10 to 15 „ . . .	1	4	5	1	1	2
„ 15 to 20 „ . . .	3	5	8	3	6	9
„ 20 to 25 „ . . .	8	16	24	4	20	24
„ 25 to 30 „ . . .	17	12	29	17	15	32
„ 30 to 35 „ . . .	19	17	36	22	20	42
„ 35 to 40 „ . . .	14	18	32	13	23	36
„ 40 to 45 „ . . .	15	17	32	19	24	43
„ 45 to 50 „ . . .	9	15	24	7	15	22
„ 50 to 55 „ . . .	11	7	18	8	8	16
„ 55 to 60 „ . . .	2	6	8	4	5	9
„ 60 to 65 „ . . .	3	2	5	3	3	6
„ 65 to 70 „ . . .	—	5	5	2	5	7
„ 70 to 75 „ . . .	—	6	6	1	6	7
„ 75 to 80 „ . . .	—	1	1	—	1	1
„ 80 to 85 „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Birth . . . . .	3	2	5	—	—	—
Not ascertained . . . .	50	112	162	50	92	142
Total . . . . .	155	246	401	155	246	401



TABLE XI.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 85 Cases discharged Cured  
during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
<i>Moral.</i>		<i>Moral.</i>	
Disappointed affection .. ..	1	Fright .. .. .	3
Misconduct of wife .. ..	1	Grief .. .. .	2
Failure in business .. ..	1	Anxiety .. .. .	1
Anxiety .. .. .	1	Disappointment .. ..	1
Want of employment .. ..	2	Loss of relations .. ..	3
Disappointments .. ..	1	Loss of property .. ..	1
Difficulties .. .. .	1	Religious excitement .. ..	3
Reverses .. .. .	1	Cruelty of husband .. ..	1
	9	Insanity of sister .. ..	1
			16
<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
Intemperance .. .. .	10	Poverty .. .. .	1
Overwork .. .. .	3	Intemperance .. ..	3
Exhaustion from discharge } from a scrofulous abscess }	1	Former attacks .. ..	9
Injury of the head .. ..	1	Rheumatic fever .. ..	1
	15	Puerperal .. .. .	1
		Epilepsy .. .. .	1
Hereditary predisposition ..	8	Lactation .. .. .	1
			17
	32	Hereditary predisposition ..	5
			38
Deduct repetitions for com- } bined causes .. .. . }	6	Not ascertained .. .. .	21
	26		59



## TABLES XII., XIII., XIV., and XV.

*Form of the Disease,—Duration of the Disease on Admission,—Age,—and Length of Time under Treatment in the Asylum, in the Cases of the 85 Patients discharged Cured during the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

TABLE XII.

Form of Disease,	M.	F.	Total.
Mania.....	13	33	46
—Suicidal.....	3	8	11
—with Incipient } General Paralysis }	1	—	1
—Puerperal Suicidal	—	1	1
—with Epilepsy ..	—	2	2
Melancholia.....	7	7	14
—Suicidal.....	2	6	8
Imbecility, Suicidal ....	—	1	1
Convalescent on Ad- } mission .... }	—	1	1
Total ...	26	59	85

TABLE XIV.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years ..	3	5	8
„ 20 to 25 .....	4	5	9
„ 25 to 30 .....	4	7	11
„ 30 to 35 .....	5	4	9
„ 35 to 40 .....	5	4	9
„ 40 to 45 .....	3	3	6
„ 45 to 50 .....	—	3	3
„ 50 to 55 .....	—	4	4
„ 55 to 60 .....	1	1	2
„ 60 to 65 .....	3	1	4
„ 65 to 70 .....	1	—	1
Not ascertained .....	—	32	32
Total .....	26	59	85

TABLE XIII.

Duration of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	9	12	21
„ 3 Months	11	5	16
„ 6 „	3	5	8
„ 1 Year...	—	4	4
„ 2 Years.	—	1	1
„ 3 „	—	2	2
„ 4 „	1	2	3
„ 5 „	—	—	—
„ 6 „	—	—	—
„ 7 „	1	—	1
„ 8 „	—	—	—
„ 9 „	—	—	—
„ 10 „	—	—	—
„ 11 „	—	—	—
„ 12 „	—	—	—
„ 13 „	—	—	—
„ 20 „	—	—	—
From Childhood.....	—	—	—
Not ascertained .....	—	29	29
Total .....	26	59	85

TABLE XV.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	—	1	1
„ 2 Months	—	3	3
„ 3 „	3	9	12
„ 6 „	6	15	21
„ 8 „	2	7	9
„ 9 „	6	6	12
„ 1 Year..	1	9	10
„ 2 Years.	3	7	10
„ 3 „	1	1	2
„ 4 „	1	1	2
„ 5 „	—	—	—
„ 6 „	1	—	1
„ 7 „	1	—	1
„ 8 „	—	—	—
„ 9 „	—	—	—
„ 10 „	—	—	—
„ 11 „	1	—	1
„ 12 „	—	—	—
Total .....	26	59	85



TABLES XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XIX.

Similar Tables in the Cases of the 141 Patients who have Died in the Year ending December 31st 1861.

TABLE XVI.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA.....	5	49	54
— Suicidal .....	1	2	3
— with Epilepsy .....	3	1	4
— Suicidal .....	—	—	—
— with General Paralysis.....	5	2	7
MELANCHOLIA .....	6	8	14
— Suicidal .....	—	—	—
INCOHERENCE ..	2	—	2
— with General Paralysis .....	—	—	—
IMBECILITY.....	9	5	14
— with General Paralysis .....	17	2	19
— and Epilepsy .....	4	—	4
— with Epilepsy .....	8	1	9
— Senile .....	—	—	—
DEMENTIA .....	1	3	4
— with General Paralysis..	4	1	5
— Epilepsy .....	—	—	—
Idiocy .....	—	2	2
Total .....	65	76	141

TABLE XVIII.

AGE.	M.	F.	Total.
From 12 to 15 years.....	—	1	1
" 15 to 20 " .....	3	2	5
" 20 to 25 " .....	2	—	2
" 25 to 30 " .....	1	3	4
" 30 to 35 " .....	6	4	10
" 35 to 40 " .....	7	4	11
" 40 to 45 " .....	4	3	7
" 45 to 50 " .....	4	5	9
" 50 to 55 " .....	10	3	13
" 55 to 60 " .....	5	1	6
" 60 to 65 " .....	9	3	12
" 65 to 70 " .....	—	3	3
" 70 to 75 " .....	2	3	5
" 75 to 80 " .....	2	2	4
" 80 to 85 " .....	2	1	3
" 85 to 90 " .....	—	—	—
" 95 to 100 " .....	—	—	—
Not ascertained.....	8	38	46
Total .....	65	76	141

TABLE XVII.

Duration.	M.	F.	Total.
From Childhood .....	1	2	3
Not exceeding 3 Months.....	4	14	18
" 6 " .....	3	5	8
" 9 " .....	—	4	4
" 1 Year .....	—	—	—
" 2 Years .....	10	10	20
" 3 " .....	7	3	10
" 4 " .....	3	3	6
" 5 " .....	4	3	7
" 6 " .....	2	—	2
" 7 " .....	3	2	5
" 8 " .....	—	—	—
" 9 " .....	1	2	3
" 10 " .....	—	2	2
" 11 " .....	—	—	—
" 12 " .....	1	1	2
" 13 " .....	1	—	1
" 14 " .....	—	2	2
" 15 " .....	—	1	1
" 16 " .....	1	—	1
" 17 " .....	—	—	—
" 18 " .....	—	1	1
" 19 " .....	1	—	1
" 20 " .....	—	1	1
" 21 " .....	—	—	—
" 22 " .....	—	—	—
" 23 " .....	1	1	2
" 24 " .....	—	2	2
" 27 " .....	1	—	1
" 28 " .....	1	1	2
" 30 " .....	—	1	1
" 31 " .....	1	—	1
" 34 " .....	2	—	2
" 38 " .....	—	1	1
" 39 " .....	1	—	1
" 46 " .....	1	—	1
Not ascertained .....	15	14	29
Total .....	65	76	141

TABLE XIX.

Time under Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Week. ..	2	3	5
" 1 Fortnight ..	3	5	8
" 1 Month ..	5	1	6
" 3 Months..	5	9	14
" 6 " ..	4	4	8
" 9 " ..	6	12	18
" 1 Year ....	6	11	17
" 2 Years ..	10	9	19
" 3 " ..	3	2	5
" 4 " ..	3	1	4
" 5 " ..	2	—	2
" 6 " ..	1	2	3
" 7 " ..	—	—	—
" 8 " ..	—	—	—
" 9 " ..	—	3	3
" 10 " ..	2	1	3
" 11 " ..	1	—	1
" 12 " ..	1	1	2
" 13 " ..	1	1	2
" 14 " ..	1	1	2
" 15 " ..	—	—	—
" 16 " ..	—	—	—
" 17 " ..	1	—	1
" 18 " ..	—	1	1
" 19 " ..	—	—	—
" 20 " ..	1	1	2
" 21 " ..	1	1	2
" 22 " ..	3	—	3
" 23 " ..	—	2	2
" 24 " ..	—	2	2
" 27 " ..	—	1	1
" 28 " ..	—	1	1
" 29 " ..	2	—	2
" 30 " ..	1	1	2
Total .....	65	76	141



TABLE XX.

*Length of Time that the 2,250 Patients who have Died, from the opening of the Institution to the 31st December, 1861, had been under Treatment in the Asylum.*

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Not exceeding 1 Week.	16	14	30
„ 1 Fortnight.	47	29	76
„ 1 Month.	67	29	96
„ 3 Months.	127	81	208
„ 6 „	159	79	238
„ 9 „	97	73	170
„ 1 Year.	77	55	132
„ 2 Years.	177	111	288
„ 3 „	91	84	175
„ 4 „	86	51	137
„ 5 „	51	41	92
„ 6 „	33	41	74
„ 7 „	35	35	70
„ 8 „	26	28	54
„ 9 „	20	35	55
„ 10 „	25	33	58
„ 11 „	12	20	32
„ 12 „	9	24	33
„ 13 „	11	19	30
„ 14 „	24	16	40
„ 15 „	12	14	26
„ 16 „	7	16	23
„ 17 „	6	15	21
„ 18 „	10	10	20
„ 19 „	7	6	13
„ 20 „	3	13	16
„ 21 „	10	8	18
„ 22 „	9	9	18
„ 23 „	7	6	13
„ 24 „	5	3	8
„ 25 „	1	3	4
„ 26 „	1	6	7
„ 27 „	2	4	6
„ 28 „	3	4	7
„ 29 „	3	1	4
„ 30 „	1	1	2
Total . . . .	1,237	1,013	2,250



TABLE XXI.

*Annual per Cent. of Cures and Deaths, from the opening of the Institution, 16th May, 1831, to the 31st December, 1861.*

Years ending 31st December.	Average Number of Patients.	Number of Cures.	Per Centage of Cures.	Number of Deaths.	Pr. Centage of Deaths.
1831 from May 16	200	20	10.00	21	10.50
1832	427	64	14.99	99	23.18
1833	537	59	10.99	77	14.34
1834	564	48	8.51	58	10.28
1835	580	28	4.83	71	12.24
1836	611	37	6.06	65	10.64
1837	608	27	4.44	48	7.89
1838	662	33	4.98	89	13.44
1839	803	88	10.96	78	9.71
1840	849	52	6.12	66	7.77
1841	899	47	5.23	86	9.57
1842	949	63	6.64	90	9.48
1843	980	47	4.79	61	6.22
1844	983	38	3.87	68	6.92
1845	984	27	2.75	65	6.68
1846	977	21	2.15	73	7.47
1847	973	40	4.11	59	6.06
1848	967	29	3.00	77	7.96
1849	961	33	3.43	69	7.18
1850	962	47	4.88	64	6.65
1851	959	27	2.82	53	5.53
1852	962	43	4.47	51	5.30
1853	968	43	4.44	68	7.00
1854	979	30	3.10	81	8.27
1855	1017	37	3.64	95	9.34
1856	1020	47	4.61	72	7.06
1857	1033	55	5.32	60	5.80
1858	1034	45	4.35	70	6.76
1859	1021	42	4.11	63	6.17
1860	1181	57	4.82	112	9.48
1861	1391	85	6.11	141	10.13
Total.....		1,359	5.50	2,250	8.87



TABLE XXII.

*Causes of the 141 Deaths in the Year ending December 31st, 1861.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Apoplexy.....	2	1	3
„ Meningeal .....	—	2	2
Inflammation and Abscess of Brain.....	—	1	1
Softening of Brain.....	—	1	1
„ of Right Corpus Striatum .....	—	1	1
Epilepsy .....	1	2	3
Debility after Epilepsy .....	3	—	3
General Paralysis .....	28	7	35
„ „ and Exhaustion after Mania .....	—	1	1
Mania .....	—	4	4
„ with General Paralysis.....	—	1	1
Exhaustion after Mania .....	4	5	9
Melancholia.....	—	3	3
Dementia.....	—	1	1
Exhaustion after Dementia .....	—	1	1
Disease of Aortic Valves .....	—	1	1
Rupture of Heart .....	—	1	1
Pericarditis .....	—	1	1
Fatal Syncope.....	—	1	1
Pneumonia .....	—	6	6
Pleuro-pneumonia .....	—	1	1
Tubercular Pneumonia .....	—	2	2
Pulmonary Consumption .....	3	—	3
Phthisis .....	—	13	13
Tuberculosis .....	1	—	1
Bronchitis .....	—	1	1
Hydrothorax .....	1	—	1
Phthisis with General Paralysis .....	1	—	1
Peritonitis .....	1	—	1
Cancer of œsophagus .....	1	—	1
Disease of Liver .....	—	1	1
Disease of Kidneys .....	—	2	2
Abscess of Kidneys.....	—	1	1
Exhaustion .....	—	1	1
Age .....	—	3	3
General Debility .....	9	6	15
„ „ accelerated by fracture of Femur ..	—	1	1
Exhaustion after Abscess in Axilla .....	—	1	1
Pycemia .....	1	—	1
Gangrena Senilis.....	—	1	1
<i>Verdicts of Coroners' Juries.</i>			
“ Accidental Death from Suffocation during Epileptic Fits ” .....	3	—	3
“ Fractured Ribs and other injuries, how caused, unknown .....	1	—	1
“ Inflammation of the Duodenum, caused by accidental scald ” .....	1	—	1
“ Suffocation from Blood in the air passage, caused by rupture of a blood vessel in the right Lung ” ..	1	—	1
“ Death by loss of Blood from a wound in the Throat. Self inflicted ” .....	1	—	1
“ Died after violence, whether from violence or natural disease, unknown ” .....	1	—	1
“ Accidental Death from impaction of food in the gullet ” .....	—	1	1
Total.....	65	76	141



TABLE XXIII.

*Form of Disease in the Cases of the 1,446 Patients remaining in the  
Asylum on the 31st December, 1861.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA .....	160	370	
—, <i>Suicidal</i> .....	26	100	
— with Epilepsy .....	29	20	
—, <i>Suicidal</i> .....	8	6	
— with General Paralysis .....	21	12	
—, and Epilepsy .....	2	—	
— with Delusions .....	—	12	
— with Hysteria .....	—	5	
— alternating with Melancholia .....	2	—	
— Puerperal .....	—	1	
	248	526	774
MELANCHOLIA .....	26	97	
—, <i>Suicidal</i> .....	49	65	
—, with Epilepsy .....	2	2	
—, <i>Suicidal</i> .....	1	3	
—, with General Paralysis .....	5	2	
— <i>Suicidal</i> .....	8	—	
	86	169	255
INCOHERENCE .....	12	34	
— with occasional Violence .....	—	2	
	12	36	48
IMBECILITY .....	91	83	
—, <i>Suicidal</i> .....	30	4	
— with Epilepsy .....	—	26	
— with General Paralysis .....	34	4	
— with Paralysis and Epilepsy .....	4	—	
	159	117	276
DEMENTIA .....	12	50	
— with Epilepsy .....	4	4	
— with General Paralysis .....	—	5	
— with occasional Violence .....	—	2	
	16	61	77
IDIOCY .....	5	8	
— with Epilepsy .....	1	2	
	6	10	16
Total .....	527	919	1,446



TABLE XXIV.

*Duration of the Insanity in the Cases  
of the 1,445 Patients remaining in the  
Asylum on the 31st December, 1861.*

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	5	16	21
" 6 "	8	9	17
" 9 "	7	7	14
" 1 Year	10	27	37
" 2 Years	30	28	58
" 3 "	35	30	65
" 4 "	31	35	66
" 5 "	20	35	55
" 6 "	18	13	31
" 7 "	17	15	32
" 8 "	14	15	29
" 9 "	13	10	23
" 10 "	11	14	25
" 11 "	5	16	21
" 12 "	11	17	28
" 13 "	8	14	22
" 14 "	7	14	21
" 15 "	10	16	25
" 16 "	9	13	22
" 17 "	10	18	28
" 18 "	9	17	26
" 19 "	10	9	19
" 20 "	8	10	18
" 21 "	8	18	26
" 22 "	9	17	26
" 23 "	10	6	16
" 24 "	6	10	16
" 25 "	7	15	22
" 26 "	6	13	19
" 27 "	4	14	18
" 28 "	10	15	25
" 29 "	4	14	18
" 30 "	3	5	8
" 31 "	9	7	16
" 32 "	1	11	12
" 33 "	1	9	10
" 34 "	3	2	5
" 35 "	2	3	5
" 36 "	3	2	5
" 37 "	3	4	7
" 38 "	1	4	5
" 39 "	2	5	7
" 40 "	2	7	9
" 41 "	—	3	3
" 42 "	2	3	5
" 43 "	—	4	4
" 46 "	1	1	2
" 54 "	1	1	2
From birth .....	18	19	37
Not ascertained .....	119	309	488
Total.....	527	919	1446

TABLE XXV.

*Ages of the 1,445 Patients remaining in  
the Asylum on the 31st December,  
1861.*

AGES.	M.	F.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years....	1	—	1
" 10 to 15 " ....	1	1	2
" 15 to 20 " ....	21	20	41
" 20 to 25 " ....	23	61	84
" 25 to 30 " ....	57	64	121
" 30 to 35 " ....	78	78	156
" 35 to 40 " ....	42	94	136
" 40 to 45 " ....	43	104	147
" 45 to 50 " ....	53	95	149
" 50 to 55 " ....	58	93	151
" 55 to 60 " ....	27	84	111
" 60 to 65 " ....	19	41	60
" 70 to 75 " ....	11	13	24
" 75 to 80 " ....	1	1	2
" 80 to 85 " ....	1	1	2
" 85 to 90 " ....	—	—	—
" 90 to 95 " ....	—	—	—
Not ascertained.....	91	178	269
Total .....	527	919	1446

TABLE XXVI.

*Length of Time that the 1,446 Patients  
remaining on the 31st December,  
1861, have been in the Asylum.*

TIME.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	33	50	83
" 6 "	30	70	100
" 9 "	27	38	65
" 1 Year	30	53	83
" 2 Years	81	231	312
" 3 "	28	43	71
" 4 "	15	23	38
" 5 "	16	25	41
" 6 "	18	19	37
" 7 "	16	19	35
" 8 "	12	23	35
" 9 "	12	41	53
" 10 "	10	17	27
" 11 "	29	40	69
" 12 "	9	15	24
" 13 "	8	12	20
" 14 "	6	8	14
" 15 "	5	7	12
" 16 "	6	5	11
" 17 "	9	12	21
" 18 "	11	20	31
" 19 "	9	13	22
" 20 "	12	22	34
" 21 "	8	16	24
" 22 "	11	10	21
" 23 "	9	11	20
" 24 "	14	45	59
" 25 "	3	5	8
" 26 "	8	6	14
" 27 "	7	6	13
" 28 "	3	5	8
" 29 "	7	14	21
" 30 "	10	23	33
" 31 "	15	19	34
Total.....	527	919	1446



## Middlesex.

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

*THE 48th REPORT of Messrs. ALLEN, of  
Carlisle Street, Soho Square, ATTORNIES-  
AT-LAW.*

Messrs. Allen have to report that during the year 1861, the settlements of ten Criminal Lunatics confined in the County Asylums at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, under warrants of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, and of one Pauper Lunatic (who had been made chargeable to the County on the 16th of May, 1860), were discovered and adjudicated; and that of such Lunatics one belonged to a parish in the City of London, two to parishes in Essex, and one to a parish in Surrey.

Messrs. Allen have likewise inquired into the cases of two other Criminal Lunatics, but without having been able to discover settlements.

An order has been made upon the parish of Edmonton for the past and future maintenance of a wandering Lunatic who had been sent to the Asylum at Colney Hatch on the 7th of



July, 1860, and whose maintenance had been charged to the County.

They have attended at the Metropolitan Police Courts, at Petty Sessions, and on Parish Officers, and made enquiries relative to ninety-three other Lunatics, in consequence of notices given (under the 98th section of the Act of 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 97) to the Clerk of the Peace by Parish Officers of their intention to apply for orders charging the County with the Lunatic's maintenance. In twenty-two of those cases the applications were abandoned by the Parish Officers, or orders upon the County Treasurer were refused to be made by the Magistrates in consequence of information obtained by Messrs. Allen. In the remaining seventy-one cases the Paupers were deemed chargeable to the County; fifty-nine of them being natives of Ireland or Scotland, or being foreigners.

The sum of £54 2s. 3d. has been received by the County Treasurer in the cases of the ten Criminal Lunatics, and of the Pauper Lunatic whose settlements were adjudged as above mentioned; and a sum of £13 7s. 1d. has also been received by the County Treasurer from the Parish of Edmonton for the maintenance of the wandering Lunatic, incurred previously to the making of the order on that Parish. Messrs. Allen have likewise received the pension of three Pauper Lunatics, amounting to £21 5s. 10d., and paid that sum to the County Treasurer; by which three several payments a sum of £88 15s. 4d. has been credited to the County.

The expenses incurred in the 107 cases before mentioned,



and for correspondence, attendances, and enquiries in five other cases, with the view of protecting the interests of the County, including travelling expenses and payments to country agents, amount to £335 8s. 1d.

Messrs. Allen have to observe that if the making of orders on the County Treasurer in the twenty-two cases had not been successfully opposed, the County Rate would not only have been charged with the expense of the maintenance of those Lunatics incurred within the previous twelve months, but would also, according to the present weekly rates charged at the County and Private Asylums, have been liable to the payment of about £572 a year for the Patient's future maintenance so long as they remained in the County or Private Asylums; and that the expense of maintaining the ten Criminal Lunatics and one Pauper Lunatic whose settlements have been discovered and adjudged, and of the before-mentioned wandering Lunatic would have amounted to a further annual charge of about £312.

All which Messrs. Allen submit, &c.,

C. & J. ALLEN & SON.

16th January, 1862.



## APPENDIX.

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Total number of Cases from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862 .....	<u>112</u>
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*Adjudged to Parishes:—*

Criminal Lunatics .....	10
A Pauper Lunatic .....	1
A wandering Lunatic .....	1
	— 12
Applications to charge the County abandoned or Orders refused in .....	22
	— 34
Enquiries made in the cases of Criminal Lunatics in which settlements could not be discovered .....	2
Adjudged chargeable to the County .....	71
Attendances, Correspondence, and Enquiries in other cases .....	5
	— <u>112</u>



1862. Jan. 1st. *AN ABSTRACT of the Annual Returns of Pauper Lunatics (made pursuant to the 64th Section of the 16th & 17th Vict., cap. 97,) chargeable to Parishes and places in Middlesex.*

UNIONS AND PARISHES.	In County Asylum, Hanwell.		In County Asylum, Colney Hatch.		In Private Asylums.		In Work- houses.		With Friends.		In Asylums in other Counties.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>BARNET UNION—</b>														
Finchley .....	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Fryern Barnet .....	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hadley .....	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
South Mimms .....	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Common Fund .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
<b>BRENTFORD UNION—</b>														
Acton .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Brentford, New .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chiswick .....	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Ealing .....	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	13
Greenford .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hanwell .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Heston .....	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
Isleworth .....	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	5
Twickenham .....	5	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
Common Fund .....	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
<b>EDMONTON UNION—</b>														
Edmonton .....	—	—	5	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	12
Enfield .....	—	1	4	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	9
Hornsey .....	—	1	2	13	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	15
Tottenham .....	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	11
<b>HACKNEY UNION—</b>														
Hackney .....	1	4	28	50	—	1	13	7	2	2	—	—	44	64
Stoke Newington .....	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
<b>HENDON UNION—</b>														
Edgeware .....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Harrow .....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2
Hendon .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Kingsbury .....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pinner .....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Stanmore, Great .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ditto Little .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Willesden .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Union or Common Fund .....	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
<b>HOLBORN UNION—</b>														
Holborn, St. Andrew .....	2	3	9	19	—	—	5	3	1	—	—	—	17	25
Saffron Hill .....	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
St. Sepulchre .....	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Union or Common Fund .....	1	—	7	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	5
<b>FULHAM UNION—</b>														
Fulham .....	5	12	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	10	15
Hammersmith .....	20	26	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	24	31
Common Fund .....	1	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
<b>KINGSTON UNION—</b>														
Hampton and Teddington .....	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	5
Hampton Wick .....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
<b>LONDON, EAST, UNION—</b>														
Glasshouse Yard .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>POPLAR UNION—</b>														
Bromley .....	1	1	5	7	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	6	12
Poplar .....	—	2	15	15	—	—	5	1	7	9	—	—	27	27
Stratford-le-Bow .....	—	1	6	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	10
Common Fund .....	—	—	11	15	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	14	18
<b>STAINES UNION—</b>														
Ashford .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Bedfont, East, with Hatton ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Cranford .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Feltham .....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hanworth .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Harlington .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Harmondsworth .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Laleham .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Littleton .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shepperton .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stanwell .....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Sunbury .....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
Common Fund .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carried forward .....	74	137	116	181	—	2	48	35	12	17	—	1	250	373



UNIONS AND PARISHES.	In County Asylum, Hanwell.		In County Asylum, Colney Hatch.		In Private Asylums.		In Work- house.		With Friends.		In Asylums in other Counties.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
STEPNEY UNION—														
Brought forward .....	74	137	116	181	—	2	48	35	12	17	—	1	250	373
Limehouse .....	—	—	10	33	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	13	45
Ratcliff .....	—	—	9	27	—	1	2	11	1	1	—	—	12	40
Shadwell .....	—	—	10	14	—	—	3	17	—	—	—	1	13	32
Wapping .....	—	—	4	7	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	11
Union Fund .....	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
STRAND UNION—														
St. Anne, Westminster .....	16	14	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	18	19
St. Clement Danes .....	12	16	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	23	20
Covent Garden .....	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	7
Rolls .....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3
St. Mary-le-Strand .....	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
Common Fund .....	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	4	10
UXBRIDGE UNION—														
Drayton, West .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Harefield and Hayes .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hillingdon .....	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	8	3
Ickenham .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Northolt .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Norwood .....	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Ruislip .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uxbridge .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Common Fund .....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
WHITECHAPEL UNION.														
St. Katharine .....	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4
Christ Church .....	5	1	7	13	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	18	19
Mile End, New Town .....	1	1	6	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	9
Norton Folgate .....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Whitechapel .....	4	7	20	28	—	—	8	7	—	—	1	—	33	42
Aldgate, St. Botolph, Without	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	8
Trinity, Minorities .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Old Artillery Ground .....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Common Fund .....	1	—	5	12	—	—	1	8	1	1	—	—	8	21
PARISHES, SOLE—														
Bethnal Green .....	7	5	42	72	—	—	13	20	—	—	—	—	62	97
Chelsea .....	20	68	12	1	—	—	12	14	3	4	—	—	47	87
Clerkenwell .....	9	11	35	50	—	—	11	21	2	1	—	—	57	83
George, St., East .....	1	1	21	48	—	3	12	20	—	—	1	—	35	72
Giles, St., and Bloomsbury ..	15	27	16	2	—	4	4	9	—	—	—	—	35	42
Hampstead .....	9	14	—	1	—	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	10	22
Hanover Square .....	26	72	3	3	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	33	78
James, Westminster, St. ....	18	53	10	1	1	—	8	11	—	—	—	—	37	65
Islington .....	5	16	51	65	—	3	4	2	2	4	—	—	62	90
Kensington .....	21	57	9	1	—	—	6	5	—	2	—	—	36	65
Luke, St. ....	5	13	17	25	—	—	22	36	3	1	—	—	47	75
Margaret, St., and St. John ..	27	55	10	1	1	—	18	22	—	—	—	1	56	79
Martin, St., Westminster ...	19	39	—	1	—	—	5	7	1	1	—	—	26	48
Marylebone .....	65	79	37	62	—	—	28	47	47	68	—	—	177	257
Paddington .....	16	35	1	1	—	—	9	8	—	1	—	—	26	45
Pancras, St. ....	24	38	110	153	—	—	46	96	—	—	—	—	180	287
Shoreditch .....	17	8	42	91	4	2	34	37	—	—	—	1	97	139
Mile End, Old Town .....	—	1	36	38	—	—	19	36	—	—	—	—	55	75
	450	797	658	954	6	15	336	519	73	105	3	6	1526	2396
Chargeable to the County of Middlesex .....	65	94	81	143	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	147	240
Chargeable to other Counties.	14	23	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	41
	529	914	747	1115	7	17	336	519	73	105	3	7	1695	2677

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
At Hanwell .....	529	914	1443
At Colney Hatch .....	747	1115	1862
In Private Asylums .....	7	17	24
In Workhouses .....	336	519	855
With Friends .....	73	105	178
In other County Asylums .....	3	7	10
	1695	2677	4372

CHARLES WRIGHT,  
Clerk to the Visitors.