

**State of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum (instituted November 4, 1819) :
[fourteenth report].**

Contributors

Lincoln Lunatic Asylum (Lincoln, England)
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Publication/Creation

Lincoln : printed by J.W. Drury, 1838.

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STATE
OF THE
LINCOLN
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 4, 1819.)

1838.

LINCOLN:
PRINTED BY J. W. DRURY, HIGH-STREET.

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MDCCCXXXVIII.

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1838.

LINCOLN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

At the General Board in July last the Governors, having taken into consideration the pressing inconveniences, arising from the inadequate accomodation, and the unfinished state, of the Female side of the Asylum, as described in the preceding Annual Report, resolved upon applying to the Lincoln Bank for a credit of £2000, on deposit of the writings of the Trust estate. This application was readily acceded to, and considerable progress has been made in carrying into effect the objects of the loan, under the very economical management of Mr. Hartley, whose Professional ability as Surveyor of this Establishment is well known. A large accession of room has thus been obtained for the reception and necessary Classification of Female Patients, and a long desired purchase has been effected of about an acre of ground, immediately adjoining the Female portion of the Building. All the more Sensible of either sex will now be enabled to enjoy the invaluable privilege of taking exercise in the open air, without interruption, in ample space, and with cheerful distant scenery, during any part of the day whenever the weather will permit: and the former Airing Courts of this class of the Patients may be applied to the enlargement of the remainder, so as to gain for the less Sensible class, much healthful and convenient room, long seriously needed under their increase of numbers.

The Boards have to acknowledge with gratitude numerous liberal donations in aid of the above objects, from parties whose names are recorded in the annexed list of Benefactors. The situation well merits every exertion which can be made to enhance

the natural advantages. A late writer thus describes it. **“The Asylum is built on the prominent south-western brow of the lofty hill which forms the scite of the Castle, and consequently commands one of the finest prospects in the County. The City lies partly to the east, and partly below the hill towards the south-east, so situated as neither by smoke nor business to become any annoyance to the inmates of the Asylum. On the west and south-west is an extensive plain, once covered with water, but now completely drained; the nearer part a large open common field, in which is the race-ground, and a great part of that ancient canal, the Fossdyke. Beyond, a fine cultivated Country, interspered with woods, seats, and spires, of an extent truly astonishing, and only bounded by the high grounds of Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, and the towering mountains of the Peak. Thus elevated in its situation, open to the western breezes, and sheltered from the cutting north and north-west winds, it enjoys an air, pure and salubrious, unimpregnated by miasma, uncontaminated by the effluvia of a crowded population.”*

There is now an increased confidence that the anticipations of the last year may be fulfilled, and that *“An example may be offered of a Public Asylum, in which undivided personal attention towards the Patients shall be altogether substituted for the use of Instruments of restraint”*. The bold conception of pushing the mitigation of restraint to the extent of actually and formally abolishing the practice, mentioned in the last Report as due to Mr. Hill the House Surgeon, seems to be justified by the following abstract of a statistical Table,† showing the rapid advance of the abatement of restraints in this Asylum, under an improved Construction of the Building, Night-watching, & attentive Supervision. We may venture to affirm, that this is the first frank Statement of the common practice of restraints, hitherto laid before a British Public.

*The Lincolnshire Cabinet.

† This Table was prepared by Mr. Hill, who since his appointment in July, 1835, has, on this, as well as every other occasion, faithfully and unsparingly exerted himself to serve the interests of the Institution. It is in the power of an unwilling officer to make any improvements fail in practice.

Number of the Patients Restrained, and of the Instances and Hours of Restraint, in eight successive years and nine months, as extracted from the Register of Restraints established March 16th, 1829, on the plan required by Law in Scotland.

Year.	Total number of Patients in the House.	Total number of Patients restrained.	Total number of Instances of restraint.	Total number of Hours passed under restraint.
1829*	72	39	1727	20,323
1830	92	54	2364	25,458
1831	70	40	1002	13,229
1832	81	55	1401	15,962
1833	87	44	1109	11,992
1834	109	45	647	6,699
1835	108	28	323	2,450
1836	115	12	30	334
1837	130	2	3	28

After deducting the number of Patients introduced in the above Table more than once in the years 1829-30-31-32-33-34-35, and also the re-admitted cases within the same period, the actual number of Patients restrained in the course of such seven years was, 169 ;—

Of these 169, there remained in the House at the end of such seven years, 43 ;—

Of these remaining 43, there were discharged from the Books during the years 1836-7, <i>not having been restrained at all</i> during any part of such two years	11
—————having been restrained only for about <i>seven hours</i> during any part of such two years	2
—————remained in the House December 31, 1837, <i>not having been restrained at all</i> during any part of such two years....	29
—————having been restrained <i>once only</i> (for about nine hours) during any part of such two years	1
	<hr/> 43

* From March 16th.

This striking progress of amelioration affords good encouragement for persevering in a system so successfully commenced ; and the more so, as a corresponding decrease of violence, accidents, and revolting habits, has accompanied the change. Under any system whatsoever violence must be expected occasionally to exhibit itself, and produce its effects in a Lunatic Asylum ; but the comparative rarity of such collisions in this Asylum since the alteration of the Building, the discontinuance of fermented drink, and an habitual presence of attendants in lieu of restraints, has shown that coercion may be safely dispensed with. On the same principle it has been observed, that the number of escapes and outrages in prisons has materially diminished, since the time that the legislature forbade the ordinary use of Irons. There is little doubt that the constraint upon free motion, so commonly employed in violation of a relief called for and indicated by nature under a redundant excitability, must be as distressing and injurious to the Insane, as would be a systematic suppression of the noisy mobility of Childhood. The mischievous ingenuity sometimes exhibited in Instruments of restraint, tends to mislead the feelings of the public, who ought to keep steadily in view that, without any exception, *every* invention (such as the Chair of restraint, &c.) must impede motion, and the proper action of the system, must irritate the Patient, encourage loathsome habits, and discourage all tendency to self control. The very principle of such bodily coercion is unsound and unphilosophical.

The erroneous prepossessions of society on the subject of Insanity, often lead strangers, while unconsciously surrounded by all the worst cases in this Asylum, to inquire where are the furious and violent ; and some strangers can with difficulty be induced to believe, that the unoffending peaceful persons amidst whom they are standing, are the very objects of their inquiry and alarm, subjected to no other control than the habitual presence of steady, watchful, and powerful attendants. The popular belief in the ungovernable ferocity of the Insane, encouraged by persons more studious of their own ease and enjoyment than that of the Patients intrusted to their care, has been very mischievous, and has

tended to excuse restraints and other severities, on the assumption of their necessity; whereas in truth it is this very practice, which renders the complaint intractable, and gives to it a character of exacerbation* seeming to justify both the prejudice and the treatment. Such prejudices and their consequences can only be corrected, by opening examples of a milder management to the inspection of Society, which has a deep personal concern in the mild or harsh treatment of a complaint, which may affect *any*, either personally or through relatives and friends.

During the period when restraints were so freely resorted to in this and other Asylums, it could be little imagined by strangers permitted to see the condition of only a selected portion of the Patients, exercising or engaged in the beautiful Foregrounds, or in some of the cheerful Galleries in front, that behind this scene were lingering under restraints such a large proportion of the Patients. The Public has generally seen what it is least important that they should see. Dr. Farre observes, The words of the talented Samuel Tuke on this subject are golden. *“I believe that “I am not too sanguine when I say, that for one evil arising from “accidental Visitation, ninety nine will be prevented. The evils “of Visitation are speculative bugbears, to which practical men “have too often found it convenient to give the character of “reality.”*

*The following graphic picture of the exacerbating effects of an Instrument in too common use among persons intrusted with the care of the Insane, is from a practised Officer of Bethlem, examined before a Parliamentary Committee.

“The Patients are completely confined; if the Strait Waistcoat be tied tightly, respiration is prevented or impeded, and it is always at the mercy of the Keeper how tight he chooses to tie the Waistcoat. If the Patient be irritated by itching in any part, he is unable to administer the necessary relief by scratching, or if troubled with flies; in hot weather it is a painful incumbrance, and if not changed is liable to absorb a great deal of perspiration, which renders sometimes the skin excoriated. He cannot wipe his nose, and he becomes a driveller in consequence; he cannot assist himself on natural occasions, or possess personal cleanliness, so long as the Strait Waistcoat is applied. Then there is another very curious effect, that has resulted from keeping on the Strait Waistcoat for a considerable time; the nails are pinched up, and I have seen some instances, when Patients have been long kept in the Strait Waistcoat, where the nails have resembled the claws of an Animal, so that I can pretty nearly judge by the look of the hand of a Lunatic, if I do not see his face, whether he has been the subject of a Strait Waistcoat a long while.”

The Dietary of the Third Rank Patients has received an addition of animal food, which is now allowed daily instead of for four days only in the week as heretofore. A corresponding diminution in the consumption of farinaceous food, and the entire disuse of fermented drink (by reason of its stimulating property,) have obviated the necessity of any increased charge on this account; while the improved digestible and nutritious quality of the food, will render it more suitable for the impaired nervous condition of the Patients. A recent Parliamentary inquiry has elicited the fact, that a high rate of mortality in Asylums for the Insane, usually accompanies a low rate of charge; the latter of course implying inferiority of diet, and warmth, and attendance, as the chief sources of reduced cost.

Statistical observations have determined that Insanity tends to accelerate the rate of mortality: how much of this consequence may justly be attributed to the complaint, and its usual accompaniment of latent or open organic disease, and how much to improper treatment, remains yet to be ascertained. It is probable that as the number of public Lunatic Asylums shall continue to increase, the treatment of the Insane will continue to improve by comparison of practice, provided that the size of the Establishments be kept within such limits, as not to place the management beyond the control of the Boards, nor out of the reach of minute inspection in every department, nor beyond the possibility of particular professional attention being paid to the case of each individual Patient. Under such circumstances the Statistics of future years may show results more favourable than those of the past, which embrace a period when public Lunatic Asylums were comparatively few, and under a revolting system.

E. P. CHARLESWORTH,
CHAIRMAN.

MARCH, 1838.

LATEST WEEKLY RETURN OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS,

from December 25 to 31, 1837.	M.	F.	Totals.
<i>Number of Patients in the House.</i>	50	38	88
<i>First Rank.</i>	5	1	6
<i>Second Rank.</i>	2	1	3
<i>Third Rank.</i>	43	36	79
<i>Maintained by their Friends.</i>	15	7	22
<i>Maintained by the Public.*</i>	35	31	66
<i>Less than 1 year since the 1st attack.</i>	3	5	8
<i>From 1 to 2 years since the 1st attack.</i>	2	7	9
<i>More than 2 years since the 1st attack.</i>	45	26	71
<i>Less than 1 year since admission.</i>	6	12	18
<i>From 1 to 2 years since admission.</i>	12	10	22
<i>From 2 to 14 years since admission.</i>	20	8	28
<i>Re-admitted cases not included in the above.</i>	12	8	20
<i>Not expected to recover.</i>	43	28	71
<i>Expected to recover.</i>	7	10	17
<i>Convalescent.</i>	2	3	5
<i>Employed.</i>	25	14	39
<i>Attended Evening Prayers.</i>	23	16	39
<i>Attended Chapel on Sunday.</i>	28	17	45
<i>Cases of Idiocy.</i>	2	—	2
<i>Cases of Epilepsy.</i>	4	1	5
<i>Cases of Paralysis.</i>	1	1	2
<i>Cases of Imbecility.</i>	9	6	15
<i>Insensible to calls of nature.</i>	5	5	10
<i>Refuse food.</i>	2	—	2
<i>Dangerous to themselves.</i>	10	14	24
<i>Dangerous to others at present.</i>	5	6	11
<i>Dangerous to others occasionally.</i>	17	10	27
<i>Disposed to destroy Clothing, &c.</i>	14	13	27
<i>In a Noisy Room.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Under any Day Restraint.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Under any Night Restraint.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Sick.</i>	—	2	2
<i>Under Surgical Treatment.</i>	1	—	1
<i>Died.</i>	—	—	—

* 1 Patient, Barlings—1, Baumber—1, Belchford—1, Bitchfield—3, Boston—1, Branswell—1, Bracebridge—1, Brigg—1, Cranwell—1, Cranwell—1, Derby—1, Dorrington—1, Falkingham—2, Fosdyke—2, Frampton—1, Frieston—1, Friskney—1, Frithville—4, Gainsbro—1, Gedney—1, Glentham—1, Gonerby (little)—1, Gosberton—2, Grimsby—1, Haburgh—1, Hale (little)—1, Haxey—1, Helpringham—1, Henswell—1, Holbeach—1, Horncastle—1, Leicester—7, Lincoln, (viz. 1, St. Benedict; 1, St. Martin; 2, St. Mary; 2, St. Peter at Arches; 1, St. Swithin)—1, Louth—1, Morton, near Gainsbro—1, Nettleham—1, Newton upon Trent—1, Partney—2, Peterboro—1, Rauceby (South)—1, Sibsey—1, Skirbeck—1, Sleaford—1, Spalding—1, Spilsby—1, Stamford (St. Martin)—1, Sutton (St. Mary)—1, Tickencote, Rutland—1, Toynton (high)—1, Uffington—1, Whaplode.

Number of the Patients Admitted, and of those Discharged from the Books,
 from Jan. 1, 1837, to Dec. 31, 1837. from April 26, 1820, to Dec. 31, 1837.

	M.	F.	Tot.		M.	F.	Tot.
Remained Jan. 1, 1837.....	53	32	85				
Admitted in 1837	16	17	33	Admitted	300	233	533
Re-admitted in 1837	8	4	12	Re-admitted cases.....	60	52	112
Discharged in 1837	27	15	42	Discharged	310	247	557
Remaining Dec. 31, 1837..	50	38	88	Remained Dec. 31, 1837 ..	50	38	88

State of the Patients when Discharged from the Books,
 from Jan. 1, 1837, to Dec. 31, 1837. from April 26, 1820, to Dec. 31, 1837.

As Recovered	15	As Recovered	254
Improved	6	Improved	64
Removed during treatment.....	5	Removed during treatment	112
Improper object	0	Improper object.....	1
By order of the Board.....	1	By order of the Board	13
Escaped	0	Escaped	5
Dead*	15	Dead†.....	108
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	42		557
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Re-admissions.

<i>Of the 533 patients admitted, have been Re-admitted.</i>				<i>Of the 254 Patients Discharged as Recovered, have been Re-admitted.</i>			
63 Patients	1 time each	63 cases		23 Patients	1 time each	23 cases	
9	2 times each	18		4	2 times each	8	
2	3	6		2	3	6	
3	4	12		1	4	4	
1	5	5		1	7	7	
1	8	8					
	<hr/>	<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	
79 Patients.....		112 cases.		31 Patients		48 cases	
	<hr/>	<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>	

Of whom 3 have died and 4 remain in the Asylum.

** Causes of the deaths in 1837.*

Consumption	4	Gradual Exhaustion ..	1	Typhus Fever	3
Dropsy	1	Old Age	3	Ulcerated Bowels	1
Epilepsy.....	1	Paralysis	1		

† Causes of the Deaths from April 26, 1820, to Dec. 31, 1837.

Abscess in the Brain	1	Fever	3	Old Age	6
Apoplexy	6	Found dead in bed	2	Paralysis	2
Catalepsy	1	Gradual Exhaustion ..	26	Psoas Abscess	2
Consumption	4	Inflamed Brain.....	1	Suicide	7
Diarrhœa	3	————Lungs	2	Tabes	5
Diseased Heart	1	————Parotid Gland	1	Typhus Fever	3
Dropsy	7	Locked Jaw.....	1	Ulcerated Bowels	2
Dying when admitted ..	6	Maniacal Exhaustion..	6	Water in the Head.....	1
Epilepsy	9				

Periods of Decease after Admission.

Between 1—7 days	Days 7—14	Weeks 2—4	Months 1—3	Months 3—6	Months 6—12	Years 1—2	Years 2—3	Years 3—16	Tot.
4	8	6	13	10	19	16	10	22	108

Ages at the time of Decease.

Betw.— 20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & upw.	unknown	Total.
1	11	22	25	19	13	8	9	108

Average Number of Patients and Household in 1837.

Patients..... 90; Household..... 15

Average Consumption of Bread, per head, per day..... 18oz.

Average Consumption of Meat, per head, per day..... 10oz.

Note.—The Patients did not all receive a Meat diet daily in 1837.

Charged to the Patients for Board, Lodging, and Attendants in 1837.. £2344 13 2½

Number of each Rank of the Patients admitted in 1837.

First Rank.... 1 M. 2 F. | Second Rank.... 3 M. 2. F. | Third Rank.... 20 M. 25 F.

Sums received from the Patients for Board, Lodging, and Attendants.

from the Opening of the Institution in March 1820, to December 31, 1837.

1st Rank.....	1 Patient at 2 12 6 per week,	6 7 6		
	3	2 2 0	166 7 0	
	2	1 11 6	59 3 6	
	2	1 5 0	47 6 7	
	52	1 1 0	3295 7 1	3574 11 8
2nd Rank	78	0 15 0	2453 9 0	2453 9 0
3rd Rank	23	0 12 0	453 0 4	
	162	0 10 0	4838 3 11	
	203	0 9 0	7442 18 8	
	104	0 8 0	2584 5 3	15,318 8 2
				£21,346 8 10

Variations in the rates of payment by some of the same Patients, and Re-admissions, will account for the apparent excess of Patients above the real number of 533.

DISBURSEMENTS,
from January 1, 1837, to December, 31, 1837.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
House Surgeon ..	100	0	0						<i>Brought Forward</i>	1842	8	10½	
Matron	36	4	0						Escape of Patients	6	7	6	
Secretary	42	0	0						Medicine	13	10	4	
Surveyor	10	10	0						Newspapers, Peri-				
Grounds Porter ..	20	19	6						odicals, Books..	2	19	5	
4 Male Attendants	80	10	7½						Printing, Advertis-				
4 Female Ditto ..	31	10	0						ing	21	1	10	
5 Female Servants	39	7	7						Stationery, Postage	5	11	0	49 10 1
In lieu of Beer ..	53	4	10½						Cooperage	3	15	9	
Night Watching ..	23	12	6						Earthenware, Glass	6	19	0	
Sick Nursing	3	15	0						Furniture.....	117	19	6	
Hired Labor	15	6	8	457	0	9			House Linen	74	17	5	
									Ironmongery, Bra-				
Bread ..45,157lbs.	261	1	9						ziery	31	10	10	235 2 6
Butter .. 1,031lbs.	55	14	3						Excavating, Level-				
Cheese782lbs.	27	14	6						ling	60	3	8	
Coffee.....28lbs.	2	16	0						Leading	52	7	0	
Eggs	6	7	8						Joiner	4	19	2	1
Fish	0	7	5						Mason, Bricklayer	9	16	14	0
Flour268lbs.	31	4	6						Painter	8	0	6	
Meat .. 16,943lbs.	393	9	9						Plumber, Glazier ..	94	1	9	
Milk	128	15	4						Smith	74	12	1	1625 1 1
Oatmeal	24	4	0						Surveyor, a gratuity for ad-				
Plums, Currants ..	4	1	0						ding a story to the North				
Potatoes 1,292lbs.	33	12	6½						Male Gallery, and building				
Poultry	5	1	6						the North Female Gallery ..	80	0	0	
Rice	926	11	10						Purchase of Land	344	16	10	
Salt, Pepper	3	16	2½						Insurance, 2 years	16	10	0	
Sugar ...1,562lbs.	45	19	0						Patients' Clothing.....	210	11	5	
Tea	250	59	4						Patients' Advances returned				
Vegetables	14	16	10						on discharge.....	33	6	9½	
Wine	5	15	6	1115	13	7			In hands of Surveyor.....	123	3	9	
Candles ..445lbs.	10	6	7										
Coal160 tons	156	10	3										
Firewood.....	5	14	11										
Mops, Brushes ..	11	0	8										
Oil for Lamps....	12	10	2										
Soap	645	16	12	6½									
Starch, Blue	1	9	7										
Straw	23	5	0										
Sundries	21	14	1										
Washing	10	10	9	269	14	6½							

£4560 11 4

RECEIPTS,
from January 1, 1837, to December 31, 1837.

	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from December 31, 1836	349	0	1½
Cash from Patients, including payments in advance	2632	3	5
Annual Subscriptions	113	8	0
Benefactions	286	15	0
Dividends on Stock	7	0	0
Found in the Charity Box	4	6	6
By sale of Swill.....	6	0	0
By sale of Ashes	1	7	0
By sale of old Iron.....	6	10	6
Balance	1154	0	9½

STATE OF DEBTS AND CREDITS,
January 1, 1838.

DEBTS.

	£	s.	d.
Patients' Advances in hand.....	276	9	4
Due to the Bank	1161	8	6

CREDITS.

Stock in the new 4 per Cents.....	200	0	0
Cash in the hands of the House-Surgeon	20	0	0
————— Matron	30	0	0
————— Secretary.....	7	7	8½
————— Surveyor	123	3	9

RULE.—Any Governor may at all times inspect, extract, or copy, any Bills, Accounts, Journals, Registers, Minute-Books, or Documents whatsoever, provided that the names of the Patients shall not be copied.

£4560 11 4

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES.

BOARDS.

An *Ordinary Board* of the Governors is held Weekly at the Asylum, on Monday at *One o'Clock*.

A *General Board* of the Governors is held Quarterly on the second Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, at *Twelve o'Clock*.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

The Ordinary Board regulates the admission of Patients.—The Forms of Admission, with other necessary information, are immediately supplied to applicants, by the Secretary or House-Surgeon.

The House-Surgeon, during the intervals of the Boards, may on emergency, provisionally admit Patients who have complied with the necessary Forms, subject to the opinion of the Physician.

Where any difficulty occurs in conducting Patients to the Asylum, the Physician may send a confidential Attendant and needful Apparatus for the purpose; for which no charge is made beyond the expenses incurred.

The following are the usual terms for Board, Lodging, Attendants, and Medical Treatment.

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1st Rank	1	1	0
2nd Rank	0	15	0
3rd Rank, Males	0	9	0
————, Females	0	8	0

Special Contracts may be made for extra Attendants and Diet.

A "Deposit of six weeks' payment," and a "Payment in advance up to the next Quarter Day," are required with each Patient on admission.—The Friends may advance for any additional Quarters, if more convenient.—The Quarter Days fall on the first of January, April, July, and October, respectively.—On the removal or death of any Patient, the amount due to the institution is deducted, and the surplus returned.

OFFICIAL VISITING.

A "Governors' Memorandum Book" shall lie upon the Board Room Table, for their remarks at such times as they shall think proper to visit the Asylum.

At each Quarterly General Board the Governors present or some of them, shall be requested to inspect the Asylum, and see every Room and Patient, and report forthwith to the Board.

At each Ordinary Board, one of the Governors shall be appointed Visitor for the week next succeeding, to visit the Asylum daily if convenient, to see every Patient once at least in the week, to make any enquiries which may seem fit, and to enter his observations in the "Weekly Visitors' Book;" and no person whatsoever shall interfere to prevent the most minute examination of the Establishment.

OCCASIONAL VISITING.

Persons wishing to visit the Asylum, may be personally introduced by one of the Physicians, Surgeons, or Governors, or by the written order of a Governor; and the House-Surgeon may admit any respectable non-resident of Lincoln to see the establishment, without a special order.

VISITS OF FRIENDS.

The Rules affecting the admission of the Patients' friends are appended to each Quarterly Account.

FORMS FOR LEGACIES.

Persons disposed to contribute to this Asylum by their last Will, are particularly requested to use the following words.

I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer of a Society who call themselves GOVERNORS OF THE LINCOLN LUNATIC ASYLUM, the Legacy or sum of _____ which sum I charge on such part of my personal estate as does not consist of Chattels real, and direct to be paid by my Executors within _____ months after my decease, and applied to the charitable uses of the said Asylum, for which, on payment, the Treasurer's Receipt shall be a sufficient discharge.

☞ For want of this Form many Charities have lost their Legacies, the Testators having charged them on their *real* instead of their *personal* estate.

At each Ordinary Board, one of the Governors shall be appointed Visitor for the week next ensuing, to visit the Asylum daily if convenient, to see every Patient once at least in the week, to make any enquiries which may occur, and to enter his observations in the "Weekly Visitor's Book"; and no person whatsoever shall be allowed to prevent the most minute examination of the Establishment.

OCCASIONAL VISITING

Persons wishing to visit the Asylum may be personally introduced by one of the Physicians, Surgeons, or Governors, or by the written order of a Governor; and the House-Surgeon may admit any respectable non-resident of London to see the Establishment, without a special order.

VISIT OF FRIENDS

The Rules affecting the admission of the Patients' friends are appended to each Quarterly Account, and in relation to which, enquiries should be made of the Secretary of the Asylum, and the House-Surgeon, who will be pleased to furnish any information that may be required.

FORMS FOR LEGACIES

The following forms, which are printed and bound in a separate book, are intended to be used by the Executors of a Benefactor, and the Trustees of a Legacy, in relation to the Asylum.

Persons disposed to contribute to this Asylum by their last Will, are particularly requested to see the following words.

I give and bequeath unto the Executors of a Benefactor, and the Trustees of a Legacy, or unto the Governors of the Asylum, the sum of _____ which sum I charge on my part of my personal estate as that part of my last Will, and direct to be paid by my Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, to the said Asylum, and applied to the said Asylum, for the relief, support, and maintenance of the Patients therein, and for the purchase of such other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as may be necessary for the better carrying on the said Asylum, and for the purchase of such other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as may be necessary for the better carrying on the said Asylum, and for the purchase of such other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as may be necessary for the better carrying on the said Asylum.

GENERAL LAWS

It is the duty of the Trustees of a Legacy, and the Executors of a Benefactor, to see that the sum bequeathed or given to the Asylum is applied to the said Asylum, and not to any other purpose, and to see that the said sum is applied to the said Asylum, and not to any other purpose, and to see that the said sum is applied to the said Asylum, and not to any other purpose, and to see that the said sum is applied to the said Asylum, and not to any other purpose.