

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

**Contributors**

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STATE

OF THE

LINCOLN

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*(Instituted November 4, 1819.)*

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1842.  
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LINCOLN:

PRINTED BY T. O. BRUMBY, BUTCHERY-STREET.

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1842.

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LINCOLN  
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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EIGHTEENTH REPORT.

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The treatment of Insanity in modern times has become gradually more and more successful. This may be divided into the Medical treatment of the Insane, and the general Economy of their Management.

The strictly Medical practice may be said to have made very insignificant advance; and it may at once be distinctly stated, that the expectation of success under any specific medical means, is founded on the most erroneous principle. Many diseased structures and many disordered functions, in various parts of the human frame, may directly, or by sympathy, produce derangement in the corporeal organs, used in the operations of the conscious power. It is clear that sound practice must depend upon a systematic classification of the different exciting and sustaining causes, which affect these organs: and, though the intellectual symptoms may appear identical, it is clear that these exciting and

sustaining causes, must be considered in practice as so many distinct species of disease. Nor should the great rarity of Insanity originating in the disturbance of certain functions, or from rarely occurring causes, at all prevent them from being studied as objects of distinct treatment.\*

The phenomena will often depend upon the temperament, the natural constitution, and previous habits of the individual, and will often vary in the same case; and yet writers on the subject have based their Classifications upon these fluctuating phenomena. Among the whole it may be affirmed, that none of them can be considered as founded on known pathological distinctions, except perhaps what may be termed intellectual lunacy, imbecility, and connate fatuity.

But the prospect is very different when we turn to the results, arising from an improved general economy in the management of the Insane. Nature has powerful restorative tendencies here, as in all other cases; and Lunatics have recovered under the most opposite, and even hostile modes of treatment. These improvements have been negative rather than positive, and have consisted in giving nature free play, and removing, as far as possible, all obstructions to her healthy action.

It is now established that a vast number of recoveries are effected, without any specific medical treatment, beyond such as is required in ordinary life: and that these important results have arisen from attention to some plain and obvious principles.—Patients should be kept comfortably warm, and not subjected to great changes of temperature; they should be in the open air to the utmost extent that the state of the weather will allow; they should adopt regular hours, regular meals, and regular habits

\*The "Form of Admission" to the Lincoln Asylum is particular in its enquiry, as to the supposed immediate or remote causes, and enumerates several as possible; though it must be allowed that the effects of Insanity are sometimes mistaken for causes; and it must also be allowed that there is a tendency in Insanity, sometimes to increase the operation of an exciting cause, as in Drunkenness, Fanaticism, &c. The enquiry runs thus; [see Appendix A.]

of every kind ; their diet should be plain, digestible, and nutritious ; they should avoid, except under special circumstances, stimulating liquids and highly seasoned food ; there should be a studious avoidance of all depletive, exhausting, and depressing influences ; their minds should be amused, and engaged, and agreeable employments also provided for them ; there should be an encouragement to habits of self-control, moral self-restraint, and self-respect ; they should be placed under an entire change of scene ; there should be the nearest approach to the habits of ordinary life, which the circumstances will allow, and, with this view their habitations and accommodations should be purposely planned and arranged ; the secretions and excretions of their system should be very carefully attended to ; and every thing, which would produce mental or bodily irritation, should be studiously avoided.

The most important improvement hitherto made under the last head, has been the abolition of Instrumental Restraint. In a former Report of the Lincoln Asylum, this question was fully entered upon ; and the soundness of the principle may now be considered as so far established, that it need not occupy the same prominent place in the present Report. The largest & most eminent Public Institutions in the Kingdom, and several humane and liberally conducted Private Establishments, have distinctly adopted the principle. In others the practice of non-restraint is actually adopted, while the theory is faintly contested by reference to some extreme and exaggerated cases ; cases which occur only in contest against violent treatment ; cases created by attempts at instrumental suppression, or other violation of the feelings, or any acknowledgment of fear in the Attendants.

Under the same head it is now the pleasing duty of the Board, to draw the attention of the Governors and the Public to a kindred improvement, operating on the same principles. The Solitary Confinement termed the Seclusion of the Insane, now no longer exists in this Institution as a means of control. Even under the most peculiar cases it has been found unnecessary, and, it need not be added, when such is the case, found also injurious. Indeed

the Annals of some Institutions have proved, that it stands upon a footing with Instrumental Restraint, in the extent of abuse to which it may be carried.\* This great improvement had been actually in practice, even during a period of 18 months in succession, in this Institution : but the present House-Surgeon had the firmness formally to disavow, on principle, Seclusion altogether, as a means of control. Any previous intervals of disuse, no more detract from his claim in this case, than the occasional absence of instrumental restraint can be considered derogating from the formal abolition of instruments in this house. This gentleman's valuable Official letters on this matter, are subjoined.†

The management of the Insane has hitherto been conducted with such affected mystery, and under such exaggerated and colored pictures of their usual state, that it has required considerable moral courage, openly to take the ground of treating them in every particular as human beings. This Institution has ventured upon some experiments for breaking through the delusion. It has been an object to familiarise the Patients with the various habits and practices of ordinary life, by which the mind is brought into a more healthy tone, and its extravagant wanderings limited ; while also the mind is, as it were, drawn outwards, and directed to the contemplation of healthy realities, from the distempered and heated imaginations which before absorbed it.

Another similar object has also been aimed at ; it is desirable that the Insane should mix in occasional association with the sane, for the restoration of ordinary habits of thinking and acting, as a standard of reference ; and for the more important object of breaking down the mischievous barrier, studiously maintained between them : By this the Sane are enabled to estimate the treatment due to the Patients, and also encouraged to see that such treatment is actually carried into effect.

The Reports of Public Institutions seldom enter upon those details, which constitute the great body of an improved system. This

\* See Appendix B.

† See Appendix C.

cannot be wondered at when it is considered, how difficult it is to accommodate minutiae to the dignity of a formal official report. Nevertheless it should be done; and some such details, introduced from time to time at Lincoln, may perhaps be found useful.—When singers can be found amongst the patients, a hymn has been sung, as a part of the religious service in the house;—a brass band belonging to the Blue Coat School, and about one hundred of the boys, were introduced on the Green, and were found to delight the patients greatly, and to induce some of them to dance;—a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who keeps beagles, presented some to the Institution, and the cheerful baying of the dogs, during an occasional hunt within the walled plantations and grounds, exhilarated and amused the patients very much;—monkeys, foxes, and squirrels were found to be failures, as matters of amusement; dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, and doves have attracted more attention.

In order to induce the patients to work, they had been encouraged by an extra luncheon, which was not needed, and indeed injurious and destitute of moral effect. The cheerfulness of a weekly tea party, with cakes, &c., specially provided for the operatives, was found beneficial.

A bolder attempt was made, after a few previous experiments, to introduce a regular ball.\* This experiment has fully succeeded, and it may be desirable to mention some of the limitations under which such a ball is conducted.—The Male and Female patients have their balls in separate† parts of the house, at the same time; the balls are monthly, so as not to become insipid, and to be looked forward to, as they are, with great interest by the patients; and it is also in conformity with sound practice that every thing connected with the Insane, should be regular, orderly, and periodic, so as to give, as far as possible, the same regularity to the

\* This seems to have been first attempted in France.

†At the Northampton Asylum, the Male and Female Convalescent Patients attend the same Ball; and none of the company are allowed to dance, except with a Patient.



habits of thought. The Balls continue from about half-past Six to Ten o'Clock; after tea lemonade is the only drink introduced, with oranges, apples, buns, &c. Ladies and gentlemen and children attend by invitation, and seem much gratified in joining in the dance with the patients; one of the patients has assisted in the band; and recitations, and even extempore speaking and poetical compositions, have formed part of the amusements, to the astonishment of the auditors, who are little aware of the great oratorical powers of the insane. The rooms are decorated with evergreens, lamps, and artificial flowers made by the patients, who also assist in the arrangements.

A delightful improvement was made as far back as the year 1839, by the introduction of two female children, who run freely about among the Female patients, as playmates; they keep the galleries alive and amuse the patients, some of whom show much regard for them, and have endeavoured to instruct them. This has led to affecting incidents. It lately enabled the officers to introduce a child belonging to a respectable female patient in deep melancholia, and who had often raved for her children. The introduction did not, in this case, so far violate the principle of a change of scene, as to prove in any way injurious, but on the contrary, drew out the best affections of the patient, soothed her, and has terminated in her recovery. The other patients seemed also much gratified by the presence of the child. A similar instance has occurred with a respectable Male Patient.

The patients have been from time to time amused by the French pianofortes, exhibited by the Foreign Broom Girls; the Distin Family also condescended to play for several hours on more than one occasion, and delighted the patients beyond belief;—a daily paper, numerous periodicals, amusing books, books of prints, the exhibition of magnified pictures, cards, dominoes, the ancient game of fox and goose, draft boards, dissected maps, a spring plank, cricket, trap-ball, marbles, wicker nine pins from Dr. Prichard of Northampton, soft balls, cup and ball, battledoor, drawing materials, an accordion, a magic lantern, &c., have been employed as sources of amusement. Large Dolls have been found

very welcome at Glasgow, and have lately been introduced here. There is also a valuable Conservatory in the front grounds, accessible to the patients.—The officers sometimes kindly invite a few of the more orderly patients to their own table; certainly a sacrifice on their part, when it is considered how much their duties require occasional repose.

It is attempted also to amuse the patients out of doors: they walk into the Country; they attend the officers of the establishment during their calls in the town, and remark with some little pride upon the attention, which they fancy themselves to attract; they attend at private parties, when the friends of the officers invite them; they are seen behaving with great propriety at the solemn worship of the Cathedral, and elsewhere; they go round the Public Institutions of the place, the Union, the Mechanics' Institution, the Public Library, the Castle Grounds, &c.;—they are seen at Public Concerts, at the Theatre, and at the Menageries and other shows at the fairs.—The Lincoln race ground and the whole of the races are distinctly visible from the front-grounds, and are of course duly noticed.—The rocking-horses at Hanwell have been witnessed with very great satisfaction, by persons from this Institution, and ought to be introduced here.—The conclusion from the whole is, that the attention of the patients should be drawn from INTERNAL REVERIE to EXTERNAL IMPRESSIONS, by gentle & exhilarating measures, and not by forcible means, such as the whirling chair, the douche, stripes, chains, terror and violence. Moral exhilaration and cheerful lively pastime,\* must not be confounded with irritation, or the temporary and exhausting effects of stimulus. There is much real or pretended false alarm, about the danger of exciting the Insane. The excitement arising from the development of the kindlier feelings of their nature, or the diversion of their attention to external objects by the presence of strangers, &c., must be con-

\* The sickly tone of writing and speaking, sometimes adopted relative to the Insane, and the grudging exaggerations and air of patronage, relative to any little indulgencies extended towards them, are a relict of the ancient mode of considering them as mere animals.

sidered to exert a healthy action on the mental and corporeal system. The appearance of excitement also sometimes exists with but little of the reality ; and we must not be misled by the harmless bluster of the Insane, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." At the same time, after the enumeration of the above amusements, a caution must be given against regarding lunatics as destitute of understanding. These amusements must be rather considered in the light of the relaxation, in which even powerful minds are most pleased to indulge, and in which all men should indulge, during the debility attendant on the depression of recovering from sickness. The intellect of the insane, where not reduced to the imbecile state, is as acute as ever, and sometimes more so ; and it is not uncommon, in private practice, to find a patient quite competent to the perusal of a classical writer, or a work of science. The habits of ordinary life should be steadily referred to as a standard ; and it is creditable to Public Institutions, that the mummery of straw-crowns, chaplets, and sceptres, formerly encouraged for effect, have so far disappeared, that the grounds of a Public Asylum now exhibit less and less eccentricity of appearance.

The increased proportion of recoveries, under the full development of the system of Non-restraint, Non-seclusion, and exhilarating engagement, in this house, affords gratifying assurance of the soundness of the practice : and the reduced duration, and consequently reduced cost, of the period of treatment, are conclusive as to its economy. The favorable impression which must be made upon the public, who witness the management of Insanity stripped of its former horrors and its terrors, and clothed with the amenities and enjoyments of social life, will, it is to be hoped, lead to an earlier removal of the Insane from their own unsuitable habitations ; and thereby obviate the enormous waste of life, and health, and property, resulting from the fatal error of *delay* in resorting to well conducted Institutions. The great accumulation of incurable patients to be found in most Asylums, a lasting burthen on their connections, or the public, is mainly attributable to this delay.

An American writer observes—"It cannot be doubted that, with appropriate treatment, one half at least of all the Lunatics, whose support must now continue to be a burden upon the State while they live, might have been restored, and this half might have added as much to the resources of the State as the other would have subtracted from it."—"It has been most abundantly demonstrated that, with appropriate medical and moral treatment, insanity yields with more readiness than ordinary diseases. This cheering fact is established by a series of experiments, instituted from holier motives and crowned with happier results, than any ever recorded in the brilliant annals of science. A few individuals, justly entitled to a conspicuous station among the benefactors of their race, have exploded the barbarous doctrine that cruelty is the proper antidote to madness, and have discovered that skill, mildness, and self devotion to the welfare of the Insane, are the only efficacious means for their restoration."—"The 7th Report of the London Prison Discipline Society, published in 1827, shews that, in the Retreat at York, 'out of 47 patients admitted within three months after the first attack, 40 were restored to their friends, recovered. Of those admitted after three, and within twelve months after the commencement of the malady, the proportion of the cures was as 25 to 45: but of those whose disease was of more than two years' standing, the proportion of cures was only as 14 to 79.'"—The same Report goes on to add, "a pauper lunatic, neglected in the earlier stages of his disease, will generally remain for life a burthen upon his Parish;—a burthen that will of course be increased, by his family being inevitably deprived of their natural supporter."

The question of employment is one of high importance. The idea of any employment being used as a source of profit, in a public Institution, is quite chimerical, and has often been exposed in the reports of this Institution, as a source of waste or fraud however artfully disguised. Let it however be frankly admitted, that no profit is to be looked for, and that even loss must be expected; and it then also must be admitted, that no ordinary loss should be

complained of, if required for the healthy occupation of patients, not otherwise to be provided for. At the same time any employment accelerating the circulation, or attended by any great exertion or a stooping posture, or of a sedentary nature, or conducted in crowded apartments, should not be countenanced; and the matter should rather be considered as an exhilarating engagement in the open air, than in the nature of labour. There is room for improvement in this department at Lincoln, though upon the whole there are very few patients, who are not engaged or occupied in some way or other, where they are found capable of the required degree of attention. Some of the following resources are indeed trifling, but even trifles should not be overlooked in such cases. There is employment in assisting in the Book-keeping of the House, in the Kitchen, Laundry, Wash-house, Galleries, and Bed-rooms, in pumping water, carrying coal, picking and breaking stones, rolling grass lawns and gravel walks, gardening, mowing, sweeping and carrying grass, clipping grass edgings, cleaning windows, scouring floors, attending to the fires in the domestic department, occasionally assisting workmen employed on the premises, attending on imbecile and helpless patients, and supporting them while taking exercise; knitting, sewing, making, marking and mending clothes, and in making artificial flowers, &c.

The Board have adopted the plan of addressing the friends of all discharged Patients, earnestly requesting information as to any complaints relative to the treatment, or the accounts, or other matters; and these circulars have drawn very satisfactory replies.

**ROBT. GARDINER HILL,**

CHAIRMAN.

MARCH, 1842.

## A P P E N D I X .

## (A)

*Question which the Medical Attendant or Examinant is requested to answer, in the Form of Admission to the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum.*

Q 17. What are the supposed physical or moral causes of the Insanity, and the immediate exciting cause? N. B. Under this head the Medical Examinant is requested to be as minute as possible, using a separate sheet of paper if necessary, and among other enquiries to particularise:—

Hereditary Predisposition; Temperament;—Injuries of the Head, Inflammation of the Brain or other vital Organ; Typhus, and whether delirious; Intermittent or Remittent fevers;—Habits of Intoxication, and whether with Spirits; Delirium tremens;—Courses of Mercury; action of Lead;—Paralysis; Apoplexy; Epilepsy;—Hypochondriasis; chronic Dyspepsia; Gout;—Habitual Costiveness; Scybala; Worms;—Puerperal mania; Dysmenorrhœa; Hysteria;—Excesses; extensive Blood-letting;—Obstructed Perspiration; habitual Dry Skin; repelled Eruptions;—Suppressed Hemorrhoids; dried Ulcers; Issues or setons discontinued;—Sudden Fright; sudden and violent Religious emotions; Disappointment; excessive Grief;—Study at late hours without exercise; Deprivation of natural Sleep;—&c.

\*Venæsection in Lunacy has frequently produced the most injurious effects.

As one of the Committee appointed to prepare this Report, I have not wished to involve my coadjutors Dr. Charlesworth and Mr. Hill, in the following remarks, though they have allowed me to lay them before the Board with the Report.

E. FF. BROMHEAD.

The Functional Causes of Lunacy seem naturally to distribute themselves under four heads:—Depletion, the Suppression of matter intended to be thrown off by the system, Visceral Irritation, and the Paralyzing influence of Moral shocks or Physical agencies. Several of the exciting causes may be classed under more than one of these heads. Lunacy usually implies an Impaired Sensibility of the Nervous System; and we must not be misled here, any more than in other cases, by the phenomena produced under an

irregular distribution. A further Generalization might trace these four causes to the exhausting Effects of Depletion, Irritation or stimulus, and direct Paralyzing Influences. These Classifications at once explain the beneficial effects of the practices recommended in this Report.

There are no doubt also cases of cerebral Malformation or Distortion, or Diseased Structure: but we are very far indeed from having any light on the subject.

The Mental condition of Lunacy is rather a matter of metaphysical curiosity, than medical value. It seems to consist in "An Impaired Control of the Will over the current of Ideas." This defective Control varies in degree, from the Moral Insanity so beautifully described by Abercrombie, and which is so often a precursor of distinct Medical Lunacy, passing ultimately to that condition in which an educated Lunatic describes his Ideas, as flitting involuntarily before his mind, like a rack of clouds. Coleridge in one of his Apothegms, says—

"MENTAL ANARCHY.—If the Will, which is the law of our Nature, were withdrawn from our Memory, fancy, understanding, reason, no other hell could equal, for a spiritual being, what we should then feel, from the anarchy of our powers. It would be conscious madness,—a horrid thought."

The impaired Control may extend merely as far as an inability to select a Train of thought at pleasure; or it may proceed further, even to a loss of Control over the Details of the train. A person subject to Lunacy, should not indulge in habits of Reverie.

The Control of the Will over the current of Ideas, seems to consist in the power of fixing the Attention upon any particular Idea at pleasure, and so increasing its intensity and Associative Action. The Necessarians do not err in saying, that man must inevitably act under the more powerful Motive; but he is Free not to act at all, and he is Free to fix his Attention upon Good motives, until their intensity shall become stronger than the bad. This Power is impaired or absent in Lunatics, and perhaps in the inferior animals; and on this point the question of moral Responsibility depends, and also the justice of supplying suitable motives from without, where the mind is unable or unwilling to form them itself.

## (B)

*Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of New Jersey, to ascertain the Number of Lunatics and Idiots in the State. Submitted to the Legislature on the 26th of February, 1840.*

The second Report of the Prison Discipline Society, furnishes the following instructive lesson, as to the treatment of Lunatics in common jails:

“ In Massachusetts, by an examination made with care, about thirty lunatics have been found in prison. In one prison were found three; in another five; in another six, and in another ten. It is a source of great complaint with the Sheriffs and Jailers, that they must receive such persons, because they have no suitable accommodations for them. Of those last mentioned, one was found in an apartment in which he had been nine years. He had a wreath of rags around his body, and another round his neck. This was all his clothing. He had no bed, chair, or bench. Two or three rough planks were strewed around the room; a heap of filthy straw, like the nest of a swine, was in the corner. He had built a bird's nest of mud in the iron grate of his den. Connected with his wretched apartment was a dark dungeon, having no orifice for the admission of light, heat, or air, except the iron door, about two and a half feet square, opening into it from the prison.

“ The other lunatics in the same prison were scattered about in different apartments, with thieves and murderers, and persons under arrest, but not yet convicted of guilt.

“ In the prison of five lunatics, they were confined in separate cells, which were almost dark dungeons. It was difficult, after the door was open, to see them distinctly. The ventilation was so incomplete, that more than one person, on entering them, has found the air so fetid as to produce nausea, and almost vomiting. The old straw on which they were laid, and their filthy garments, were such as to make their insanity more hopeless; and at one time it was not considered within the province of the Physician, to examine particularly the condition of the lunatics. In these circumstances any improvement of their minds could hardly be expected. Instead of having three out of four restored to reason, as is the fact in some of the favored Lunatic Asylums, it is to be feared that, in these circumstances, some, who might otherwise be restored, would become incurable, and that others might lose their lives, to say nothing of present suffering.

“ In the prison in which were six lunatics, their condition was less wretched. But they were sometimes an annoyance, and sometimes a sport



to the convicts; and even the apartment, in which the females were confined, opened into the yard of the men; there was an injurious interchange of obscenity and profanity between them, which was not restrained by the presence of the Keeper.

“In the prison, or house of correction, so called, in which were ten lunatics, two were found about seventy years of age, a male and female, in the same apartment of an upper story. The female was lying upon a heap of straw, under a broken window. The snow in a severe storm was beating through the window, and lay upon the straw around her withered body, which was partially covered with a few filthy and tattered garments. The man was lying in the corner of the room in a similar situation, except that he was less exposed to the storm. The former has been in this apartment six, and the latter twenty-one years.

“Another lunatic in the same prison was found in a plank apartment of the first story, where he had been eight years. During this time he had never left the room but twice. The door of this apartment had not been opened in eighteen months. The food was furnished through a small orifice in the door. The room was not warmed by any fire: and still the woman of the house said, “*he had never froze.*” As he was seen through the orifice of the door, the first question was, “is that a human being?” The hair was gone from one side of his head, and his eyes were like balls of fire.

“In the cellar of the same prison were five lunatics. The windows of this cellar were no defence against the storm, and, as might be supposed, the woman of the house said, “we have a sight to do to keep them from freezing.” There was no fire, in this cellar, which could be felt by four of these lunatics. One of the five had a little fire of turf in an apartment of the cellar by herself. She was, however, infuriate, if any one came near her. This woman was committed to this cellar 17 years ago. The apartments are about 6 feet by 8. They are made of coarse plank, and have an orifice in the door for the admission of light and air, about 6 inches by 4. The darkness was such, in two of these apartments, that nothing could be seen by looking through the orifice in the door. At the same time there was a poor lunatic in each.

“A man who has grown old, was committed to one of them in 1810, and had lived in it seventeen years.

“An emaciated female was found in a similar apartment, in the dark, without fire, almost without covering, where she had been nearly two years. A colored woman in another, in which she had been six years: and a miserable man in another, in which he had been four years.

We believe, from personal observation of many years, that many roving Maniacs, who were proper subjects for a well regulated Lunatic Asylum,

have remained at large, and unrestrained in their liberty, greatly to the annoyance of society, and frequently dangerous to the lives of the community, merely because the common jail was so revolting to the feelings of humanity. All have preferred to tolerate these unhappy creatures, rather than to imprison the innocent with felons of every description. Of this class of wandering maniacs, the precise number is unknown. There are *ascertained* nineteen, and probably as many more are unknown to us. Of those who have been and still are imprisoned, the number is thirty-seven; of these thirteen are in the State Prison. Three are confined by *chains*, and two of these are in the County Poor Houses; and complaint is made of their being very troublesome, and that the accommodations are ill-suited to such cases. The comforts afforded by the jails of this State, are as well known to the Legislature as to the Commissioners. Perhaps their inmates may fare as well as those just described in Massachusetts: if during the rigor of this winter, any survivor in them "*has not froze*" their keepers may say "*we had a sight to do to keep them from freezing.*"

To show conclusively the beneficial effects of such an establishment, as we hope to see adopted in New Jersey, we take occasion to cite a few instances of treatment, in the State Lunatic Hospital of Massachusetts, at Worcester. Many of them had been Lunatics, and confined in jails with criminals, &c., many years.

"No. 1. Had been in prison twenty-eight years, when he was brought to the Institution. During seven years he had not felt the influence of fire, and many nights he had not lain down for fear of freezing. He had not been shaved for twenty-eight years, and had been provoked and excited by the introduction of hundreds, to see the exhibition of his raving. He is now, and has been, comfortable in health—well clad—keeps his bed and room remarkably clean: and, although very insane on certain subjects, is most of the time pleasant, companionable, and entirely harmless and docile. He shaves himself twice a week—sits at table with sixteen others—takes his meals—walks about the village and over the fields, with an attendant to accompany him, and enjoys himself as well as his illusions will permit. This man committed homicide.

"No. 2. He had been in one prison fourteen years: he was naked—his hair and beard grown long—and his skin so entirely filled with the dust of charcoal, as to render it impossible, from its appearance, to discover what nation he was of. He was in the habit of screaming so loud as to annoy the whole neighbourhood, and was considered a most dangerous and desperate man. When he came to the Hospital he was provided with a new suit of clothes, which the Sheriff advised us to have taken off and preserved, as he doubted not he would strip them in tatters in two hours. He was, however,

induced to preserve them with great care, and has constantly for two years worn his clothes, sleeps in a good bed, sits at the table to take his meals, and is quite a civil, although a very insane man. He too committed homicide.

“ No. 3. An old man of 70 years of age or more ; had been *chained for twenty-five years*, and had his chain taken off but once in that time. Has for many months been very quiet and civil, and behaves like a gentleman : and, although quite insane, keeps his room in good order, and takes his meals at table with seventeen others, with the utmost propriety.

“ No. 4. A female : had so long been confined with a *short chain*, as wholly to lose the use of her lower limbs. Her health has been materially impaired by confinement, and she was unable to stand, and had not walked for years. In the Hospital her health has been restored, her limbs rendered again useful, so that she walks without difficulty ; is now in the enjoyment of health and reason, and able to labor sufficiently to support herself. She is now with her friends.

“ No. 5. Is a mechanic, who had been in close confinement for six years. He committed homicide : and, if this institution had not been erected, would probably never have been permitted to leave his cell. He is now a useful mechanic : labors a great portion of his time : often reads his bible and the public papers : is exceedingly happy that this place has been provided for him, and blesses its founders and conductors daily, for the benefits conferred by it on himself and other inmates. He walks abroad, and often attends church.

“ No. 6. Another man, reported by the Commissioners, was confined seventeen years before he was removed to the Hospital. He was very violent and dangerous : often in chains, notwithstanding he was in a strong prison room. He used to scream, and commit acts of violence, that required the most rigid restraint. He is now well dressed, civil, and, although often excited, is respectful and pleasant—is in the habit of assisting the females in washing the floors, drawing water, preparing food, and similar domestic offices, and is about the premises without restraint. He committed homicide.

“ No. 7. Had been confined, a violent maniac. He had been caged and chained for years. It was concluded to set him free, and see how he would conduct. He fell foul of his brother, and killed him with a bludgeon, and, pursuing his sister, would probably have done the same to her, had he not been arrested in season to prevent it. When caged he was naked and filthy, but now dresses neatly : is cleanly and civil : mingles freely with sixteen other persons, and, though quite insane, is to us perfectly harmless.

“ No. 8. Had been ten years without clothes : a most inconceivably filthy and degraded being : exceedingly violent and outrageous. She now wears clothes, is neat and cleanly in her person, takes her food at table with

a large company, does much needle work and knitting, and, though at times violent, is managed without the least severity or difficulty.

“No. 9. Another female, exceedingly filthy in her habits, had not worn clothes for two years, during which time she had been confined in a filthy cell, destitute of every thing like comfort, tearing every thing in pieces that was given her. She is now dressed cleanly, works some, takes her food at table in company, sings very pleasantly when requested, and is a large part of the time very civil and agreeable.

“No. 10. Has been insane eight years : almost the whole time in jail in a cage. He cut the throat of an infant while sleeping in a cradle, instantly killing it : made an attack with an axe, upon an aged man at the same time. It is stated that he was in a most wretched condition before he came here. He is now insane, but pleasant : keeps his bed and room in good order, takes his meals regularly at the table, spends much time in reading and conversing with the inmates, and labors some.

“No. 11. Was very insane when he came here, was represented to us as being very violent and dangerous : and a part of the time he was so—being furious and outrageous in the extreme. When he entered the Hospital, was filthy, and nearly or quite naked. He is now calm, quiet : dresses himself neatly, keeps his room and bed in good order, and takes his meals with the other boarders. He is now quite pleasant and useful too : works out daily : saws and cuts wood.

“No. 12. A patient six years confined for homicide in close jail, and would probably have been confined for life. After six months here he commenced labor, and has not only continued it daily, but takes excellent care of every thing connected with the farming and gardening establishments. He is pleasant, very mild in his feelings, and ready to perform whatever is required of him. He is trustworthy, and can perform labor without superintendance. We have frequently noticed the novel spectacle of two men ploughing in the field alone, *both insane, both having committed homicide*, and both having been confined in jail for a very long time.

“Many other similar cases might be named. They were all considered incurable, but are now comfortable, and pay great attention to habits of cleanliness and order. We have remarked that when one of these men has been placed in solitary confinement, and suffered to remain a few days without inspection, the disposition to tear clothing, to go naked and filthy, returns. We have many that have for years, been naked, exceedingly filthy and violent, that are now well clad, decent and civil. We have probably fifty that *have been so*, at present scarcely half a dozen remaining in these habits. p. 17 to 21.

[We cannot pass the opportunity of subjoining some other miscellaneous extracts from this American document, which will no doubt be interesting to the English reader.]

“As to the second inquiry prescribed by the Resolution, ‘the best and most effectual means for relief,’ there is but one opinion in the Board of Commissioners, which is, that a State Asylum, or Hospital, properly constructed and regulated, affords the most comfort, and yields more relief to the Insane, than any other means hitherto devised. This opinion is not the result of speculative theory and visionary conjecture, it rests upon the sure foundation of *actual experiment*. Most of the States in Europe have made the experiment for us : and within a few years, many of our sister States have improved upon European models of these humane Institutions, which have been the means of restoring many hundreds of lost and benighted human beings, to the bosom of their friends and families. p. 12.

“It is a well authenticated fact, that those upon whom the first attack of insanity is most violent, and who are therefore more liable, from the vehemence of its assaults, to commit outrages upon the persons or property of others, are also most easily cured. From all the inquiries made by the Commissioners upon this subject, they have never heard of more than three or four instances of restoration among all those, who have been subjected to the rigors of a confinement in jails and houses of correction ; while well regulated Institutions, for the reception and appropriate treatment of the Insane, have returned fifty, sixty, and, in some instances, ninety per cent of recoveries. p. 13.

“This novel mode of treating insanity has but lately superseded a system in which fetters, whips, confinement, starvation, and suffocation in water almost to drowning, were the standard remedies by which minds, whose disease was, an irregularity of action accelerated to delirium, were to be soothed and pacified and restored to harmonious movement. p. 16.

“We have witnessed with sincere gratification the effect of the kindness and indulgence, moral discipline, and medical treatment, in calming the ravings of the violent—in soothing the agitated passions of the furious—in awakening the hopes, and removing the despondency of the melancholic—as well as in establishing habits of order, cleanliness, and civility, in those whose minds are still warped by all the delusions of insanity. In many we have witnessed the embers of apparently expiring reason, rekindle, and these delusions vanish by slow and almost imperceptible movements, till the intellect emerged from its cloud, and the light of reason was restored to the mind. p. 21.

“The ameliorated condition of such as have not been recovered, the Trustees regard as a subject for equal congratulation among men, and grati-

tude to Heaven. No one, who has not actually seen, from time to time, the inmates of the Hospital, can comprehend the extent of the change, which has taken place in every external indication, that marks the physical and moral condition of a human being. Many who, in their paroxysms, used formerly to wound and lacerate their own persons to a degree that threatened life itself, now habitually exercise an ordinary degree of prudence in avoiding the common causes of annoyance and accident. Not less than one hundred of those brought to the Hospital, seemed to regard human beings as their enemies, and their first impulse was to assail them with open or disguised force. Now there are not more than twelve who offer violence. Of forty persons, who formerly divested themselves of clothing, even in the most inclement seasons of the year, only eight do it now. Through all the galleries there is far less susceptibility to excitement, more quietude, more civility and kindness exercised towards each other. The wailings of the desponding, and the ravings of the frantic, are dispelled. The internal change is legible upon the countenance. With the insane it is emphatically true, that the dark shadows of the mind are visibly projected upon the face. Hence from the alteration which has in so many instances occurred in the outward aspect, amounting almost to a change in identity, there may be inferred a corresponding change within. The deep lines of anguish have been obliterated or softened, whose sharp engravings were begun, many years ago, in despair. The wide circle and heart-sickening variety of horrors, exhibited by the inmates, when first brought together, as though every region of the "dark immense" of insanity had sent a representative of its terrors, have been greatly reduced in extent, and mitigated in quality. If the erroneous action of the mind has not yet been rectified, the dreadful emotions that once accompanied and aggravated its movements, have been dispelled, and they are now succeeded by milder and more peaceful sentiments. Happily the feelings and emotions may be divested of their pain and terror, even after the intellect has for ever lost all power of distinguishing the true from the false, in its ideas and perceptions. p. 22.

"The class of *incurables* now embraces, and probably always must embrace, a large proportion of all the inmates of the Hospital. This fact is an important one, in reference to the success of the institution. Of the whole number, *one hundred and eighteen*, in the Hospital, over *seventy* belong to this class. Whilst the return of so large a body of our fellow, beings to the bosom and business of society, is for the most part hopeless, the State may well console itself with the reflection, that their condition here is very essentially improved. The maniac of the most ferocious character, has been here, not indeed *cured*, but tamed and restored to the comforts and decencies of life. The experiment of this institution has abundantly and happily shown, that there are very few cases of derangement or obliquity of intellect,

which may not be ameliorated by the kindly influences of humane treatment. In this respect, the bounty of the Commonwealth has not been misplaced. The result, in the opinion of the Trustees, has entirely exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. And this alone is a consummation which can neither be weighed nor measured by any pecuniary consideration whatever. p. 23.

“ There are many patients who are harmless, self-possessed, and intelligent companions, and even respectable and useful men, under the treatment of the Hospital, and casual visitors will wonder, why they are detained; but the Trustees, from their frequent visitations, and the ample information of the Superintendent, [Dr. Woodward,\*] know well that these patients owe all their self-control, intelligence and happiness, to the good influences, under which they live, and that these same beings would be hurried into furious madness or brutal degradation, amidst the temptations and exposures, which they will encounter in a poor-house, or even in a family. p. 31.

“ We must not for a moment overlook the fact, that insanity is a physical disease, that the mind in the most deplorable case, is not obliterated; its integrity is only disturbed: it remains the same; its faculties ready, as soon as the deranged physical structure shall have regained health and soundness, to resume operations and exhibit the manifestations, which legitimately belong to them. If the senses are deluded, false impressions are conveyed to the mind, but the senses are physical organs, and the mind is no more at fault if they lead it astray, than it is in believing the false representations of another individual; so of any other function of the brain; false perceptions, morbid activity or depression of the animal propensities, or of the higher sentiments, depend upon physical influences wholly beyond the power of the individual to control: as soon, however, as the physical imperfection is removed, and a healthy condition of the brain restored, reason again resumes its empire, and the integrity of the mind becomes apparent. It is only when the organic structure of the brain and its appendages, have undergone such physical changes as to be permanent and enduring, that insanity is utterly hopeless. p. 32

“ The daily routine of business at the Hospital, occupying the attention of a number of individuals, in the various departments of industry and supervision, commences in summer at *half past four* o'clock in the morning, in winter at a *quarter before six*, and in the intervening seasons of spring and autumn, at a time duly proportionate, so that during at least *one half* of the year, the breakfast is prepared by candle light, and the family and a majority of the inmates take this meal before it is fully light. p. 35.

[\* To the “ kind, humane, and enlightened treatment” adopted by this “ distinguished man,” whose “ views of insanity” are stated above, the Trustees and Commissioners ascribe, “ as results,” the facts detailed. p. 27.]

“ After the morning meal is over, the attendants, with such patients as volunteer their assistance, commence cleaning the galleries; the floors of the halls and rooms are swept and washed, the rooms are cleaned, the beds made, and every thing put in readiness for the visit of the Superintendent and Assistant Physician, which commences at precisely *eight* o'clock at all seasons.

“ In the mean time, the regular laborers are called for, the farmer knows whom to call to his assistance; the overseer of the shoe shop comes for his workmen; the washers are conducted to the wash-room by their attendant; the laundress goes for those who labor in her department; the semstresses assemble in the sewing-room; and the woodman, with saws and axes ready, summons as many patients as he has tools provided for, to saw and split the wood. p. 35.

“ In the female department, sweeping, knitting, sewing, reading, writing, swinging, walking, and games, occupy the attention of nearly all the patients.

“ In the male department, those who do not labor abroad, engage in walking, games of various sorts, such as draughts or chequers, chess, backgammon, reading, writing, conversation, political and theological controversy, music, &c.

“ When the weather is pleasant and the labor of the gallery is completed, the physicians having passed through the male wing, large parties go abroad to walk, accompanied by *one* or more attendants, and such patients as are considered trust worthy, are suffered to go abroad unattended, on their pledge to return at a given time.

“ After the medical visit to the female galleries, occupied by the better classes of patients, which is between *ten* and *eleven* o'clock, the females commence riding; when the weather will permit, from *twenty-five* to *thirty* females ride daily. This exercise is given principally to convalescent patients, and those whose health requires this kind of exercise. Many females take walks about the premises and into the village, unattended, sometimes in companies, and sometimes alone on pledge of safe and punctual return. p. 36.

“ At *twelve* o'clock, the chapel bell rings, which is the signal that all must quit labor. The male patients present themselves in the yard in the rear of the Hospital, to which they are attended by their respective overseers, and from which they are conducted to their several galleries, by their attendants. The overseers remain till they are all safe within the building. When at labor, every patient is in the care of some overseer or attendant, who is held responsible for his or her safety, till delivered to the care of the regular attendant of the gallery.



“There is an officer in the establishment, called the “flying attendant,” whose duty it is to be where he is most needed. When not otherwise engaged, he takes out convalescent patients, also the weak and imbecile, to work an hour or two each day, as directed by the Superintendent, in the garden or wood yard, changing them frequently, that they may not get too much fatigued. In this way he gives exercise to a considerable number, who are not classed as regular laborers.

“In the evening all the halls are lighted by lanterns suspended from the ceiling, and in those occupied by the better classes of patients a large table is placed in the centre of the hall, with lights upon it, that they may assemble around it and pursue their employments, read, write, engage in amusements or conversation, as they choose.

“The physicians, the steward, and matron, spend much time with the patients in the evening, uniting in such conversation and amusements as will interest and gratify them.

“Many of the feeble and imbecile retire early to rest, and all go to their rooms by *nine* o'clock.

“There is at present an excellent library of modern works in the Hospital, which is constantly visited by the patients; many read the Bible, with which all who desire it are provided, and the newspapers and periodicals of the day.

“At *half past nine* in the evening, when the family generally retire to rest, the watchman commences his duty. He spends his time in walking about the building, looking to the fires which he keeps burning in very cold weather, and kindles early when he does not, so that at the hour of rising, the halls are all comfortable, and in the kitchen, wash-room, and laundry, fires are in readiness for commencing the labors of the day. If there are sick in the male department he visits them as often as necessary, and, if noise or cry of distress is heard in any part of the establishment, he informs the person whose business it is to see to the cause of it. His vigilance is also a great security from escapes, and from intrusions and trespasses upon the Hospital property. At a suitable hour in the morning he rings the chapel bell, and then his duty as watchman ceases for the day. p. 37.

“In addition to the common amusements which are daily met with in the Hospital, are the matron's parties, which assemble every week or every other week in her apartments; and the dancing parties which are occasionally held in winter in the best female galleries.

“The matron's parties have now been regularly kept up for *three* successive years, with scarcely an interruption. At these parties, from *thirty* to *forty* female patients assemble to spend the afternoon socially, and to do the work for the benefit of the Hospital, which the matron provides. They are generally conducted with great decorum; every patient is dressed in their

best attire, and feels happy at being allowed to join the party; conversation becomes general and pleasant, every one feels disposed to appear to the best advantage, and make all around them happy. Some of the attendants are present to assist the matron about the labor: the family of the Superintendent, and strangers, if any present or come in the course of the afternoon, are requested to tarry and join in the pleasure of the visit. Before they separate, some fruits or refreshments are served around, of which a parcel is bespoken by almost every one, for some friend who has not left the gallery.

“These parties have been of unquestionable benefit; they inspire confidence in the timid, and self-respect in the boisterous and negligent. An effort is often made beforehand to be quiet and civil, that they may not fail of an invitation, which is always gratifying and secures the friendship of the patient for the matron, and good will to the Institution. p. 38.

“The dancing parties are not frequent, sometimes *three* or *four* in a year. Some of the patients take great interest in them, and they are a subject of conversation sometime before and after. When the contemplated evening arrives, and nothing occurs to render the amusement improper, one of the long halls is put in order, and lighted for the occasion. Musicians are always at hand, and every thing is made ready. The patients assemble from the different galleries, dressed in their best attire, some to join in the dance, and some to witness it. Every thing is conducted with the greatest propriety, and every one present seems happy. At these parties, from *sixty* to *one hundred* often assemble. On some occasions the halls have been dressed with evergreens, and made a very beautiful appearance. At or before *nine* the assembly disperses, and the patients retire to their departments, pleased with their amusement, and grateful that they have been permitted to partake of it.

“It is certainly a most interesting fact, that the insane, with all the delusions and excitement which characterize their disease, will go into the field, the garden, the workshop, or the places of domestic labor, will attend parties, and go to the chapel, and appear composed, attentive, and in all respects, rational. p. 39.

“Of the benefit of labor, both for the curable and incurable, insane, we have been long impressed; it promotes health, induces sleep, favors self-control, satisfies the individual of the confidence reposed in him by the officers of the institution, and produces quiet and contentment.

“As far as practicable, we give employment to all who are able to perform labor. Preferring agricultural and horticultural operations, we devote a large share of industry to these departments of labor. p. 40.

“The diet of our patients is simple and substantial; they all have animal food once a day, and many of them at breakfast and dinner if they desire it.

“The tables are all set neatly, furnished with knives, forks, and crockery. The conduct of the patients is generally civil and orderly while at their meals. We have at no time half a dozen patients, who cannot go to the table, and eat with knives and forks.

“The difference between eating food in solitude, from a tin or wooden dish with the fingers or a spoon, and going to a neatly furnished table, and taking meals from crockery with a knife and fork, is the difference between a savage and a civilized man, of a brute and a human being.

“No one thing contributes more to awaken self-respect and restrain the furiously insane, than this indulgence at table, and the confidence which he feels is placed in him by those who have him in keeping. The same is true in respect to dress and the treatment he receives from those whom he looks upon as superiors and whom he feels bound to obey. If he is neatly and comfortably clad, like those whom he meets, he feels that he is as good as others, respects himself as they appear to respect him, and is careful to do nothing by which he shall “lose caste.” If his garments are tattered or dirty, he will tear them off or soil them more; if neat and tidy, he will preserve them with care and even feel proud of them. p. 41.

“If there is any secret in the management of the insane, it is this; respect them and they will respect themselves; treat them as reasonable beings, and they will take every possible pains to show you that they are such; give them your confidence, and they will rightly appreciate it, and rarely abuse it.

“During the past year, we have never failed to have a regular religious service in our chapel on the Sabbath, and a large proportion of our patients always attend.

“Our religious services are most interesting occasions, they are conducted in all respects after the custom of the New England churches, differing only in being more brief. They do not exceed an hour, and are generally limited to *fifty* minutes. We have never failed to have good singing, in which a greater or less number of the patients participates. The decorum in the chapel, the regular order and propriety with which the patients take their places, leave the house, and return to their several apartments, has excited the admiration of all visitors and strangers. p. 42.

“*Four-fifths* of the patients who have been in the Hospital during the last year, have attended the exercises of the chapel on the Sabbath, and most of them very regularly. The congregation varies from *one hundred and seventy-five* to *two hundred* and upwards. The experience of each day strongly impresses us with the benefit of these religious services. They have a direct and constant influence upon the conduct and feelings of many individuals, and perhaps upon nearly all. p. 43.

(C)

LINCOLN LUNATIC ASYLUM, October 25th, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance of my pledge to the Board, (Sep. 6th ult.,) I beg leave to state that I have, throughout the six last weeks, released C. A. entirely from her state of seclusion; and that I now feel myself competent to her future management, without further recourse to such means; her improved general demeanour and increased tractability having proved favorable to this conclusion. The success of the experiment, and the reflections to which the case of this patient has given rise, have impressed me with a conviction that solitary confinement, as a means of control, may be as successfully and usefully dispensed with in this Institution, under well disposed and practised attendants and vigilant superintendance, as instrumental restraint has already been; and I have, with the knowledge of the Board, commenced the undertaking. I shall continue steadily to watch the proceeding, that I may be enabled to record faithfully the results, for the satisfaction of the Board; and having found that more than usual vigilance will, for a time, be indispensable towards securing the co-operation of the attendants, who had (before I had gained confidence to judge for myself,) become accustomed to rely upon seclusion, instead of increased attention, in troublesome cases. The answers elicited from the Nurses recently examined before the Boards, touching this point, expose the unsoundness of the practice from which I have departed, to take my stand, I trust, on sounder ground. Lunatic violence, under sudden impulse, must be expected in Lunatic Asylums, and never can be totally suppressed, except by perpetual restraint, or perpetual seclusion, far more injurious and distressing than an occasional blow under temporary excitement. Moreover the official books exhibit evidence weekly of violent collisions, during the long period of C. A.'s seclusion, and the general employment of this agent, proving its inefficacy as a source of protection.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your respectful and obedient Servant,

To the Weekly Board  
of the Governors of the  
Lincoln Lunatic Asylum.

WM. SMITH,  
House Surgeon.

LINCOLN LUNATIC ASYLUM, January 12th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel it to be a duty I owe to the Board, to communicate to them the result of the experiment, which I undertook to make four months since, with regard to the practicability of managing C. A. without a further continuance of solitary confinement; and I have great pleasure in being able to state that success, even beyond my most sanguine expectations, has attended the attempt. The moral condition of this patient has been gradually improving, ever since her release from seclusion, without a single instance of its repetition; and, after a few outbreaks in the commencement of the change in her treatment, she has become tractable, good natured, sensible of kindness, conscious of approbation, accompanies her attendant in walks into the country, or on business with the shops in the town, and mixes harmlessly and happily with the other patients, at their monthly tea drinkings and dances. I have also great pleasure in stating further, that my experiment of abolishing altogether solitary confinement in this Institution, undertaken at the same period as the experiment with C. A. has proved equally successful; and the extraordinary improvement, which has followed in the good order of the North Galleries, remarked upon both by the official visitors and by strangers, confirms my belief that this practice may be safely, and I trust advantageously introduced into other Asylums, as an accompaniment and part of the humane system of the disuse of instruments; a system now in course of being adopted throughout the kingdom.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your respectful and obedient Servant,

To the General Board  
of the Governors of the  
Lincoln Lunatic Asylum.

WM. SMITH,  
House Surgeon.

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
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	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
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Park, Surry .....	21	0	0	Massey, Mr. J. B. being a servant's			
Freke, the Lady Sophia, Glaston				wages forfeited by misconduct	5	0	0
House.....	25	0	0	Mawley, Mr. Robert..... London	5	0	0
Fydell, Mr. S. R..... Tickencote	100	0	0	Merryweather, Mr. J. ... Lincoln	21	0	0
Garfit, Mr. J. .... Gainsbro'	10	10	0	*Morgan, Mrs. S. .... Grantham	5	0	0
Garfit, Mr. W..... Boston	10	10	0	Newcomb, Messrs..... Stamford	10	0	0
Glasier, Mr. S. .... Hykeham	5	5	0	Norton, Mr. .... Lincoln	5	0	0
Gleed, Mr. R. .... Donington	15	15	0	Otter, Mr. Robert..... Wath	25	0	0
Goodenough, Ven. Archdeacon,				Otter, Miss A. .... Wath	25	0	0
Mareham .....	21	0	0	Overton, Mr. J. S..... Horncastle	5	5	0
Gordon, Very Rev. G. <i>D.D.</i>				Pacey, Miss M. A. .... Boston	21	0	0
Dean of Lincoln, <i>V.P.</i> .....	100	0	0	Padley, Mr. J. S. .... Lincoln	21	0	0
Gordon, Rev. J. .... Edwinstow	31	10	0	Pearson, Rev. Dr... S. Kilworth,	10	10	0
Hadwen, Mr..... Lincoln	21	0	0	Penrose, Rev. J. .... Langton	5	0	0
Hall, Rev. Mr. ... Westborough	5	5	0	Pierce, Rev. W. M. West Ashby	21	0	0
Harrison, Mr. ... Toilethorpe Hall	10	0	0	Potchett, Rev. W..... Grantham	5	5	0
Harrowby, Earl of .... London	50	0	0	Pretyman, Rev. G. T. Chancellor			
Hartley, Mr. J. .... Lincoln	21	0	0	of Lincoln .....	25	0	0
Harvey, Mr. R. S..... Lincoln	21	0	0	Pretyman, Rev. R. Precentor of			
Healey, Mr. H. .... High Risby	26	0	0	Lincoln, <i>V.P.</i> .....	25	0	0
Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, Bt. <i>V.P.</i>				Raby, Rev. C. .... Grantham	21	0	0
Normanton .....	100	0	0	Reeve, General ..... Leadenham	21	0	0
Heneage, Mr. .... Hainton Hall	21	0	0	Reynardson, General... Holywell	20	0	0
Henson, Mr. Cheseldon, Bainton	5	0	0	Ripon, Right Hon Earl of, <i>V.P.</i>			
Hickson, Miss E. .... Lincoln	5	0	0	Nocton .....	26	0	0
Hickson, Miss Sarah..... Lincoln	5	0	0	Shepherd, Mrs. Eliz. Donington	10	10	0
Higgins, Mr. J. Alford, for a per-				Sibthorp, Colonel, <i>M.P. V.P.</i>			
son unknown.....	21	0	0	Canwick.....	25	0	0
Ditto, a penalty paid to him.....	5	5	0	Skipworth, Mr. G.... Belton Hill	21	0	0
Hobart, Hon. and Very Rev.				Skipworth, Mr. W. ... S. Kelsey	5	0	0
Henry Lewis, <i>D.D.</i> Dean				*Smith, Mr. B..... Horbling	21	0	0
of Windsor .....	10	10	0	Smith, Mr. G..... Spilsby	5	0	0
Hutton, Mr. H. W..... Beverley	21	0	0	Snow, Mr. <i>Auditor</i> , for a Lady			
Ingilby, Sir William, Bart. <i>V.P.</i>				desiring to be unknown ...	21	0	0
Ripley Park .....	50	0	0	Steel, Mr. .... Lincoln...	26	5	0
Jarvis, Colonel, Doddington Hall	21	0	0	Strong, Ven. Archdeacon, <i>D.D.</i>			
*Johnson, Mr. T. F. ... Spalding	10	10	0	Peterborough.....	10	10	0
Kaye, Lady .....	50	0	0	Summers, Mr. Eades, Fangrove			
Kendal, Rev. J. Rector of Bar-				Lodge, Chertsey, Surry ...	100	0	0
rowby.....	10	10	0	Sutton, Sir R. Bart..... Lincoln	50	0	0
Kent, Rev. G. D. for a Lady				Sutton, Rev. Thomas Manners,			
desiring to be unknown ...	50	0	0	Subdean of Lincoln.....	25	0	0
King, Mrs. Captain, Tiddenham,				Sutton, Mr. C. F. .... Wragby	21	0	0
Gloucestershire.....	21	0	0	Swan, Rev. F. .... Lincoln	51	0	0
Kingston, Mrs. .... Boston	5	0	0	Swan, Mr. R..... Lincoln	21	0	0
Lee, Mrs..... Bath	5	5	0	Ditto, for a Lady .....	10	0	0



	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Swan, Mr. Joseph.....London	5	0	0	White, Mr. George ...Grantham	51	0	0
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Thynne, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord John .....	25	0	0	White, Mr. Charles.....	5	0	0
Turnor, Mrs.....Stoke House	10	0	0	Williams, Hon. Mr. Justice .....	50	0	0
Turnor, Mr. John .....	20	0	0	Willoughby de Broke, Lord.....	50	0	0
Twigge, Rev. F. F. ..S. Kelsey	10	10	0	Willson, Mr. William ...London	5	0	0
Two Ladies, in aid of the im- provements in progress ...	5	0	0	Willson, Rev. J. ....	31	0	0
Vyner, Mr. V.P. Gautby House	100	0	0	Winchilsea, Earl of, Haverholm Priory.....	25	0	0
Watkins, Rev. H. Rector of Wal- tham .....	5	5	0	Winn, Mr. Thomas .....Lincoln	21	0	0
Welby, Sir William Earle, Bart. V.P. ....Denton	40	0	0	Wood, Mr. Ald. T. ....London	5	0	0
Welby, Miss ..... Balderton	5	5	0	Worsley, Rt. Hon. Lord, M.P. Manby .. ..	21	0	0
Welfit, Mr.....Manby Hall	21	0	0	Wright, Mr. ...Brattleby House	41	0	0
Welfit, Mr. ....Pilham	5	0	0	Wright, Miss ...Brattleby House	21	0	0
Welfit, Mrs.....Pilham	5	0	0	Wright, Rev. W. ....Healing	25	15	0
Wetherhead, Rev. J. Doncaster	5	5	0	Wyles, Mr. ....Little Ponton	10	0	0
				*Yarborough, Right Hon. Earl, PRESIDENT.....Brocklesby	300	0	0

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Amcotts, Lady.....Harrington	20	0	0	Carter, Rev. J. ....Lincoln	5	5	0
Ancaster, Duke of, Grimsthorpe	100	0	0	Cawthorne, Mr. J. F. Lancaster	10	0	0
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Bosville, Rev. T. Rector of Heap- ham.....	21	0	0	Coltman, Rev. J.....Beverley	10	10	0
Bower, Mr. Anthony.....Lincoln	5	0	0	Colton, Mr. ....Lincoln	21	0	0
Brackenbury, Mr. C. ...Scremby	15	0	0	Conington, Mr. ...Horncastle	15	0	0
Brackenbury, Mrs. E. ...Lincoln	5	0	0	Cookson, Dr.....Lincoln	21	0	0
Brackenbury, Mr. R. C. Raithby	20	0	0	Cracroft, Rev. B.....Rippingale	7	7	0
Brand, Rev. Mr. ...Siggleshorpe	10	10	0	Crane, Dr. from the friends of the late Dr. Knolton ...Boston	23	13	0
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Broadbent, Rev. Mr. Billingham	5	5	0	Dalton, Mr.....Knaith House	26	5	0
Broadley, Mrs. ....Blyborough	21	0	0	Dalton, Colonel...Slaniford Hall	25	0	0
Bromhead, Mrs. B. ....Lincoln	25	0	0	Darwin, Mr. ... ..Sleaford	5	0	0
Bromhead, Rev. E. ...Repham	25	0	0	Deacon, Rev. J. R. Waddington	21	0	0
Bromhead, Colonel .....Lincoln	10	10	0	Deacon, Miss S.... Waddington	15	0	0
Bromhead, Mrs. John ...Lincoln	10	0	0	Drake, Mr. T. D. Tyrwhit.....	50	0	0
Bromhead, Col. John ...Lincoln	10	10	0	Drake, Mrs. ....Lincoln	5	0	0
Bromhead, Mrs. B. ....Lincoln	25	0	0	Durance, Rev. W .....Lincoln	5	5	0
Brown, Mr. Hezekiah ...Lincoln	21	0	0	Eardley, Lord.....	105	0	0
Brown, Rev. Broxholm, Lincoln	5	5	0	Ellis, Rev. Dr. ...Leadenham	10	10	0
Brown, Rev. T. ....Leadenham	21	0	0	Ellis, Rev. J. ....Branston	13	10	0
Brownlow, Earl .....Belton	100	0	0	Ellison, Mr. ....Lincoln	10	10	0
Buckinghamshire, Earl of.....	40	0	0	Ellison, Lieut. Col. ...Sudbrook	50	0	0
Buckworth, Mesdames, Stamford	50	0	0	Elsdale, Rev. Samuel ...Moulton	18	11	0
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Preston, Mr. Alderman, Lincoln	10	10	0	Tesh, Mr. ....Lincoln	7	7	0
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Reynardson, Mr. J.....Holywell	21	0	0	Thorold, Mrs. ....Torquay	10	10	0
Robertson, Mr. produce of 2 plays	36	6	6	Timberland, Mr. T. ....Lincoln	5	0	0
Rockliffe, Mrs. ....Horncastle	21	0	0	Tunnard, Mr. ...Frampton House	21	0	0
Rogerson, Mr. William...Boston	21	0	0	Turnell, Mr. Thomas.....Reasby	5	5	0
Ruth, a tribute of gratitude .....	10	10	0	Turner, Mr.... ..Caistor	5	5	0
Saunders, Rev. C. ....Stamford	5	0	0	Turner, Rev. S. ... ..Caistor	5	5	0
Saunders, Mr. S. ....Morton	21	0	0	Turnor, Mr. Edmund .. ...Stoke	100	0	0
Schuts, Rev. W. Burton Coggles	5	5	0	Turnor, Rev. G. ....Wragby	10	10	0
Sedgwick, Mrs... ..Lincoln	50	0	0	Uppleby, Mr. for a Gentleman unknown .....	40	0	0
Shaw, Mr. Thomas .....	10	10	0	Wallis, Mr. George .....	105	0	0
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Slater, Mr. S.....North Carlton	5	0	0	Wood, Mrs.....Bath	21	0	0
Smith, Mr. Tyrwhit.....Lincoln	21	0	0	Westmoreland, Mr. ...Billingbro'	10	10	0
Smith, Mr. John .....	20	0	0	Wetherall, Mr. J. ....Gainsbro'	10	10	0
Smith, Mr. Samuel .....	50	0	0	Whicote, Sir T. Bt. Aswardby	100	0	0
Snow, Rev. M.....	10	10	0	Wilkinson, Mr.....Kyme	5	5	0
St. Albans, Her Grace the Duchess of, .....	21	0	0	Williams, Mrs. ....Lincoln	5	5	0
Stonehewer, Mr. Richard .....	21	0	0	Willis, Dr. ....Gretford	500	0	0
Straw, Mr. Alderman ...Lincoln	5	5	0	Willis, Rev. Dr. ....Gretford	55	0	0
Sutton, Rev. R. ....Broughton	10	10	0	Willis, Dr. John .....	20	0	0
Swan, Mr. Alderman ...Lincoln	21	0	0	Wilson, Mrs.....Lincoln	10	10	0
Swan, Mr. John .....	51	0	0	Wilson, Mr. W. R. ....Lincoln	10	10	0
Swan, Mr. Ald. Henry ..Lincoln	5	0	0	Wilson, Dr. ....Grantham	10	10	0
Sykes, Mr. Daniel .....	20	0	0	W. H. ....	5	5	0
Taylor, Mrs. ....Lincoln	21	0	0	Wollaston, Rev. J. H. ...Scotter	10	15	0
Taylor, Rev. Mr. .. Spridlington	8	8	0	Wray, Lady ....Summer Castle	55	0	0
				Yarborough, Right Hon. Lord...100	0	0	0

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Maltby, Mr. W.....Coates, by Mr. Skill.....	450	0	0	Westland, Mr. John.....Boston, by Mr. S. Veal .....	101	6	8
Massingberd, Mrs. ....Lincoln	50	0	0	Williams, Mrs .....	10	0	0
Oxspring, Mr. John ...Lincoln	450	0	0	Wilson, Mr. R.....Willingham by Stow .....	10	0	0
Parnell, Mr. Paul .....	100	0	0	Wilson, Mr. Robert, Nettleham, by Mr. J. L. Fytche, .....	100	0	0
Reeve, Mrs. ....Leadenham	45	0	0				

## STATE OF THE PATIENTS.

*Number of the Patients admitted, and of those discharged from the Books,*

From Jan. 1, 1841, to Dec. 31, 1841.				From April 26, 1820, to Dec. 31, 1841.			
	M.	F.	Tot.		M.	F.	Tot.
Remained Jan. 1, 1841 ...	50	46	96				
Admitted in 1841 .....	21	16	37	Admitted ....	385	314	699
Re-admitted in 1841 .....	11	4	15	Re-admitted cases .....	82	77	159
Discharged in 1841.....	32	24	56	Discharged .....	417	349	766
Remained Dec. 31, 1841...	50	42	92	Remaining Dec. 31, 1841	50	42	92

*State of the Patients when discharged from the Books,*

From Jan. 1, 1841, to Dec. 31, 1841.		From April 26, 1820, to Dec. 31, 1841.	
As Recovered .....	17	As recovered .....	337
Improved.....	2	Improved .....	78
Removed during treatment .....	19	Removed during treatment .....	162
Improper object .....	0	Improper objects.....	2
By order of the Board .....	3	By order of the Board .....	21
Escaped .....	0	Escaped .....	7
Dead.....	15	Dead.....	159
	56		766

*Re-admissions.*

*Of the 699 Patients admitted, have been Re-admitted.*

86 Patients 1 time each.....	86 cases.
17 ... .. 2 times each.....	34 .....
3 .....	4 .....
	12 .....
4 .....	5 .....
	20 .....
1 .....	7 .....
	7 .....
1 .....	8 .....
	8 .....
112 Patients.....	167 cases.

*Of the 337 Patients discharged as recovered, have been Re-admitted.*

43 Patients 1 time each.....	43 cases.
6 .....	2 times each.....
	12 .....
2 .....	3 .....
	6 .....
2 .....	5 .....
	10 .....
1 .....	7 .....
	7 .....
54 Patients...	78 cases.

Of whom 5 have died and 6 remain in the Asylum.

*Causes of the Deaths in 1841.*

Apoplexy .....	1	Diseased Brain .....	2
Consumption .....	5	Gradual Exhaustion .....	5
Diarrhœa .....	1	Paralysis .....	1

*Causes of the Deaths from April 20th, 1820, to December 31st, 1841.*

Abscess in the Brain... 1	Dying when admitted 7	Maniacal Exhaustion 6
Apoplexy .. 13	Erysipelas ..... 1	Old Age ..... 8
Catalepsy ..... 1	Epilepsy..... 11	Paralysis ..... 4
Cholera Morbus..... 1	Fever ..... 3	Psoas Abscess ..... 3
Consumption..... 12	Found dead in bed ... 2	Suicide ..... 7
Diarrhœa ..... 5	Gradual Exhaustion... 38	Tabes ..... 5
Diseased Brain ..... 6	Inflamed Brain ..... 1	Typhus Fever ..... 6
—— Heart ..... 1	—— Lungs..... 2	Ulcerated Bowels ... 4
—— Liver ..... 1	—— Parotid Gland 1	Water in the head ... 1
Dropsy ..... 7	Locked Jaw ..... 1	

*Periods of Decease after Admission, in 1841.*

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—18	Total
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	15

*Periods of Decease after Admission, from the commencement of the Institution.*

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	Total
6	9	9	18	18	26	26	14	33	159

*Ages at the time of the Decease, in 1841.*

Betw. 20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & upw	unknown	Total
0	1	3	1	4	5	1	0	15

*Ages at the time of Decease, from the commencement of the Institution.*

Betw. 20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & upw	unknown	Total
1	15	36	32	29	24	13	9	159

## LATEST WEEKLY RETURN OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS.

From. Dec. 20 to Dec. 27, 1841.	M.	F.	Totals.
<i>Number of Patients in the House.</i>	50	42	92
<i>First Rank.</i>	2	3	5
<i>Second Rank.</i>	3	2	5
<i>Third Rank.</i>	45	37	82
<i>Maintained by their Friends.</i>	14	15	29
<i>Maintained by the Public.</i>	36	27	63
<i>Less than 1 year since the 1st attack.</i>	4	2	6
<i>From 1 to 2 years since the 1st attack.</i>	2	6	8
<i>More than 2 years since the first attack.</i>	44	34	78
<i>Less than 1 year since admission.</i>	10	11	21
<i>From 1 to 2 years since admission.</i>	1	5	6
<i>From 2 to 18 years since admission.</i>	27	20	47
<i>Re-admitted cases, not included in the above.</i>	12	6	18
<i>Not expected to recover.</i>	33	30	63
<i>Expected to recover.</i>	17	12	29
<i>Convalescent.</i>	0	0	0
<i>Employed in the last week.</i>	25	18	43
<i>Attended Evening Prayers.</i>	47	26	73
<i>Attended Chapel on Sunday.</i>	47	26	73
<i>Cases of Idiocy.</i>	6	2	8
<i>Cases of Epilepsy.</i>	9	4	13
<i>Cases of Paralysis.</i>	0	3	3
<i>Cases of Imbecility.</i>	13	18	31
<i>Insensible to calls of nature.</i>	5	10	15
<i>Refuse Food.</i>	0	2	2
<i>Dangerous to themselves.</i>	16	21	37
<i>Dangerous to others at present.</i>	15	17	32
<i>Dangerous to others occasionally.</i>	21	24	45
<i>Disposed to destroy Clothing, &amp;c.</i>	10	10	20
<i>Under Seclusion last Week.</i>	0	0	0
<i>Under any Day Restraint last week.</i>	0	0	0
<i>Under any Night Restraint last week.</i>	0	0	0
<i>Sick.</i>	0	0	0
<i>Under Surgical treatment.</i>	4	0	4
<i>Dead.</i>	0	0	0

*Recoveries in the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, from the commencement, as affected by the Duration of the Complaint before Admission, or Re-admission.*

Periods of Recovery.	Admitted within 3 months of the 1st attack.	Admitted between 3 & 12 mo. of the 1st attack.	Admitted between 1 & 2 years of the 1st attack.	Admitted, the period of attack being upwards of 2 years.	Admitted having had previous attacks.	Admitted, the period of attack not known.	Admitted, Idiots.	Totals.
	211	134	52	146	279	28	8	858
Discharged within 3 months after admission.	79	14	3	3	61	0	0	160
— between 3 and 6 months after admission.	42	8	3	3	37	0	0	93
— between 6 and 12 months after admission.	14	6	4	3	29	0	0	56
— between 1 and 2 years after admission.	2	5	0	1	5	0	0	13
— between 2 and 3 years after admission.	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	5
— after 3 years.	1	0	2	3	4	0	0	10
Totals.	139	36	12	13	137	0	0	337

*Results of the Cases placed on the Books in 1841, as found on March 31st, 1842, following,  
shewing the current Practice of the House.*

Duration of Attack previous to Admission.	State when Admitted.			State when Discharged from the Books.			Remained March 31, 1841.	
	Expected to Recover.	Not Expected to Recover.	Not Expected to Live.	Recovered	Removed during Treatment.	Dead.	Expected to Recover.	Not Expected to Recover.
Admitted within 3 Months after the 1st Attack.	8	1	1	3	4	2	1	0
Admitted between 3 and 12 Months after the 1st Attack.	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	1
Admitted between 1 and 2 Years after the 1st Attack.	3	5	0	1	1	0	1	5
Admitted the period after Attack being upwards of 2 years.	1	9	1	0	0	1	5	5
Admitted, having had previous Attacks.	10	7	2	6	3	2	2	6
Totals	25	23	4	11	10	5	9	17





## RECEIPTS,

*From January 1st, 1841, to December 31st, 1841.*

	£.	s.	d.
Cash from Patients, including payments in advance & for clothing,	3083	15	4
Annual Subscriptions .....	116	7	0
Benefactions.....	56	15	0
Legacies .....	400	0	0
By sale of Ashes .....	2	6	0
——— Bones .....	5	1	9
——— Grease .....	8	16	3½
——— Rags .....	1	12	3½
——— Refuse Straw .....	4	11	0
——— Swill.....	7	18	0
——— Fowls and Guinea Pigs .....	2	2	9
——— Ladder .....	0	5	0
Balance.....	909	19	3½
	<u>£4599</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8½</u>

## STATE OF DEBTS AND CREDITS,

*January 1st, 1842.*

DEBTS.	£.	s.	d.
Patients' Advances in hand.....	358	9	9½
Due to the Bank .....	2914	12	9

CREDITS.	£.	s.	d.
Due from Patients .....	12	5	5½
Advanced to the House-Surgeon in 1830.....	20	0	0
——— Matron in 1831, 1832 .....	30	0	0
Cash in the hands of the Secretary .....	4	13	5½

*Principal Provisions, &c., purchased for the Asylum,*

	1839,			1840,			1841.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bread.....lbs.	50,220	408	18 8	52,858	386	0 0	44,658	284	11 5
Butter ...lbs.	1,264	62	19 10	1,511	75	4 8	1,482	79	18 5
Candles...lbs.	688	21	16 11	717	21	10 7	728	20	7 10
Cheese ...lbs.	823	25	13 6	974	29	5 11	372	10	12 7
Coal .....tons	144	122	5 9	233	187	2 11	211	165	9 7
Coffee.....lbs.	72	7	4 6	167	16	13 4	166	16	12 0
Flour .....sts.	142	22	13 4	187	26	8 7	258	31	15 2
Meat .....lbs.	23,370	557	6 3	24,290	599	5 10	21,516	546	9 6
Milk ...galls.	5,477	154	18 9	6,710	195	12 6	6,535	204	1 9
Oatmeal lbs.	159	7	17 4	292	2	11 6	249	2	6 5
Oil .....galls.	57	9	17 6	44	7	8 9	17	3	9 0
Potatoes pks.	3,444	105	10 7	1,650	43	10 8	1,733	52	17 6
Rice .....lbs.	313	5	4 8	361	4	0 6	370	4	15 8
Soap .....lbs.	1,302	34	9 10	1,428	34	3 0	1,442	33	14 11
Straw .. .. .		28	18 6		21	6 9		13	0 0
Sugar.....lbs.	1,824	53	3 3	2,011	62	0 11½	2,030	64	13 11
Tea .....lbs.	311	78	3 0	315	83	2 7	316	84	14 6
Vegetables...		6	4 10		17	4 9		11	4 4

*Daily average number of Persons maintained,*

	1839,	1840,	1841.
Patients .....	107	104	97
Household .....	20	23	20
Totals .....	<u>127</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>117</u>

*Daily average Consumption of Bread and Meat, per head,*

	1839,	1840,	1841.
Bread.....oz.	17¾	18	16½
Meat .....oz.	8	8¼	7¾

*Weekly average Loss on Bread and Meat, as shewn on taking Stock weekly,*

	1839,	1840,	1841.
Bread..... lbs.	0 oz. 1¾	1 oz. 1	1 oz. 5
Meat..... lbs.	4 oz. 4	4 oz. 4	3 oz. 1

*Number of Patients admitted,*

	1839,	1840,	1841.
Self-supported Patients	28	22	24
Parochial Patients .....	30	11	28
	<u>58</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>52</u>

*Payments of Patients on the books,*

	1839,	1840,	1841.
Self-supported Patients	£1232 8 6	£1170 16 6½	£1031 19 8½
Parochial Patients .....	£1574 18 10	£1686 14 0	£1568 1 6½
	<u>£2807 7 4</u>	<u>£2857 10 6½</u>	<u>£2600 1 3</u>

*Number of each Rank of Patients admitted,*

	1839,		1840,		1841.
First Rank .....	4 M. 1 F.		3 M. 2 F.		0 M. 1 F.
Second Rank .....	5 .. 4 ..		4 .. 5 ..		7 .. 3 ..
Third Rank .....	18 .. 26 ..		7 .. 12 ..		25 .. 16 ..

*Payments of each Rank of Patients on the books,*

	1839,		1840,		1841.
First Rank.....	£468 0 0		.. £445 16 0		.. £240 15 0
Second Rank .....	£307 9 2		.. £299 11 11		.. £311 10 8
Third Rank .....	£2031 18 2		.. £2112 2 7		.. £2047 15 7

*Number and Payments of each Rank of Patients, admitted or re-admitted, from the Opening of the Institution in March, 1820, to December 31st, 1841.*

First Rank ..	9 Patients at from £2 12 6 to £1 5 0 per week,	£ 317 6 7	
	72 .....	at .....	£1 1 0 .....
		£ 4751 1 1.....	£5068 17 8
Second Rank 122 .....	at .....	£0 15 0 .....	£ 3553 5 3.....
Third Rank 655 .....	at from £0 12 0 to £0 8 0 .....	£23,880 0 11.....	£23380 9 11
			<u>£32003 3 3</u>
			<u>858</u>

**GROUNDS, APARTMENTS, BEDS.**

Exercising Grounds .....	4	Single Sleepingrooms .....	48	Beds, for Patients .....	112
Exercising Galleries .....	6	Double and treble ditto .....	6	Beds, for Attendants .....	10
Dayrooms .....	16	Dormitories .....	6		

**DIETARY OF THE THIRD RANK PATIENTS,**

*except where specially altered by the Faculty, or by a Weekly Board.*

**BREAKFAST.**

**DINNER.**

**SUPPER.**

*Males.*

Bread.....	6 oz.	Bread.....	3 oz.	Bread.....	6 oz.
New Milk, boiled .....	1 pt.	Meat, cooked and boned..	4 oz.	New Milk, boiled .....	½ pt.
		Vegetables .....	10 oz.		

*Females.*

Bread, toasted .....	5 oz.	Bread .....	3 oz.	Bread, toasted & buttered	5 oz.
Tea .....	1 pt.	Meat, cooked and boned..	4 oz.	Tea.....	1 pt.
		Vegetables .....	10 oz.		

*Males and Females.*

<i>Sunday.</i> —Roast Beef.		<i>Wednesday.</i> —Boiled Beef, or cold		<i>Friday.</i> —Boiled Beef.
<i>Monday.</i> —Boiled Mutton.		meat warmed, with Soup 1 pt.		<i>Saturday.</i> —Boiled Beef, or cold
<i>Tuesday.</i> —Boiled Beef.		for half the Patients.		meat warmed, with Soup 1 pt.
		<i>Thursday.</i> —Boiled Mutton.		for half the Patients.

An Ox cheek is stewed with the Soup weekly.

**WORK DONE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS,**

*from January 1st, 1841, to December 31st, 1841.*

**ARTICLES MADE UP.**

Aprons .....	10	Dusters .....	58	Pinafores .....	4
Articles marked .....	160	Flannel Waistcoats .....	6	Sheets, pairs .....	65
Baby Linen, Articles .....	53	Flax spun .....	lbs. 3	Shifts .....	50
Bag .....	1	Gloves knitted, pair .....	1	Shirts .....	23
Bedticks .....	4	Gowns .....	29	Socks knitted, pairs .....	9
Blanket cases .....	2	Handkerchiefs.....	95	Stockings knitted, pairs .....	19
Caps .....	93	Mangle Cloths .....	3	Strainers .....	8
Dish Cloths .....	3	Napkins .....	12	Table Cloths .....	23
Drawers Covers .....	1	Petticoats .....	71	Towels .....	96
Dresser Cloths.....	6	Pillow Cases .....	127		

## 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 in 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, Attendance, and Medical Treatment.

	£.	s.	d.
1st Rank..... per week	1	1	0
2nd Rank .....	0	15	0
3rd Rank .....	0	10	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 day 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 Visitor's 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.

## OFFICERS, SERVANTS.

No Officer or person whatsoever employed in this Institution, shall give to, or receive from any Tradesman, Servant, Patient, Stranger, or other person whatsoever, any fee, reward, gratuity, or present, directly or indirectly, for any thing done on account of the Asylum, on pain of expulsion; nor bargain with any Patient for the sale, purchase, or exchange of clothing, food, or other article.

## BOOKS, ACCOUNTS.

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: and all Documents, kept by order of the Rules or of any Board, shall be the property of the Institution.

*Note.* A Key to the Official Books, Bills, Vouchers, &c., is left always in the House, so that they may be accessible to the Governors.

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 FORM FOR LEGACIES.
 

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

*I give and bequeath to 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.

