

**Eighth report of the Somerset County Pauper Lunatic Asylum : from 1st January to the end of the year 1855.**

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EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FROM 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY TO THE END OF THE YEAR

1855.



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WELLS:

PRINTED BY THOMAS GREEN, HIGH STREET.

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A LIST OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
**SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER  
LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

1855.

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CHAIRMAN:

CHARLES AARON MOODY, Esq., M.P.

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CAPTAIN SCOBELL, R. N., M.P.,  
W. F. KNATCHBULL, Esq., M. P.,  
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HONBLE. PHILIP P. BOUVERIE,  
GEORGE WARRY, Esq.,  
RICHARD KING MEADE KING, Esq.,  
HENRY SEYMOUR, Esq.

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TREASURER:

CAPTAIN GILES, STUCKEY'S BANK, WELLS.



THE REPORT  
FROM THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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*TO THE JUSTICES ASSEMBLED IN QUARTER  
SESSIONS, TAUNTON, JANUARY 1st, 1856.*

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IN making their ANNUAL REPORT your Committee have to regret, that the number of Lunatics received into the Asylum during the past year, has been unusually large, exceeding that of the preceding year by 24, and amounting, males and females, to 147. This has however not resulted in a proportionate increase of patients remaining in the house at the termination of the year, and your Committee hope that this has arisen, partly from Overseers of Parishes, and Boards of Guardians, having acted on the repeated recommendation given them by your Committee, to send their lunatic paupers to the Asylum on the first appearance or in the earliest stage of their malady. The curative treatment then commences under great advantage, and as an evidence of it, 63 have been discharged recovered, and 25 relieved, being nearly two-thirds of those sent in, and reflecting great credit on the skill and attention of your medical officers, and attendants. The mortality has



also been great, there having been several sudden deaths, and others from pulmonary affections under which the patients were suffering on their admission. The number now in the Asylum is 357, eleven above that of the corresponding period of last year.

Some minor alterations have been made on the premises, principally in the farm-yard, where the accommodation necessary for the wants of the farm is nearly completed; additional rain-water tanks have also been made in the kitchen-yard for the use of the laundry and brew-house; all these have been done by the patients, and the necessary materials have been purchased with money set apart for the building fund, relieving the County from any charge on this account.

It will be in the recollection of the Court that at the last Sessions, "a resolution of the Wells Burial Board stating that after the 1st July next, no interment of pauper lunatics dying in the asylum would be allowed in the New Burial Ground" was presented "and such Notice was referred to the Committee of Visitors." A communication has been made to the Cemetery Board on the subject, to which no direct or satisfactory reply has been received; but as your Committee are not aware of any legislative enactment on which such notice can be founded it is hoped that the notice will be withdrawn, and the interment of the pauper lunatics dying in the asylum still take place in the new cemetery, in common with that of other persons dying within the limits of the parish, on payment of the legal fees as regulated by the late act of Parliament.



Your Committee recommend the re-appointment of the same Committee, omitting the name of the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, who from a pressure of other business, begs to retire.

C. A. MOODY.	F. H. DICKINSON.
R. LECKONBY PHIPPS.	R. KING MEADE KING.
R. NEVILLE GRENVILLE.	J. C. SOMERVILLE.

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*The last entry of the Commissioners in Lunacy, July 23, 1855, in Visitors' book.*

*Since the last visit of the Commissioners, August 1854, 125 patients have been admitted, 89 have been discharged, and 40 have died; the more prominent causes of death being pulmonary disease and paralysis.*

*There are now 358 patients in the asylum, of whom 29 are registered as being under medical treatment. One patient appears to have been secluded (owing to his violence) during the last week. About 212 patients are employed in various ways, and 211 attended Chapel last Sunday.*

*We observed several patients who appear to be convalescing and we learn that some of them are likely to be discharged.*

*We have seen all the patients, who are generally tranquil, and have inspected their wards, which are clean, well ventilated and in good order. The asylum is in a satisfactory state, and appears to us to be under careful management.*

B. W. PROCTER, } Commissioners  
J. R. HUME, } in Lunacy.



EIGHTH REPORT  
OF THE  
SOMERSET COUNTY PAUPER  
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the year 1855.

~~~~~  
BY ROBERT BOYD, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.  
~~~~~

PART I.

SINCE the opening of the Asylum, the 1st March 1848, Admissions  
there have been upwards of 1200 admissions, and the pro- and Results.  
portion of males and females nearly equal. The number  
of females resident has however been always greater, which  
has been principally owing to the higher rate of mortality  
amongst the males. From the 1st March 1848 to the 31st  
December 1854, the mortality of the males was 30 per cent,  
and of the females 20 per cent; in the same time, the dis-  
charged of the males were 35, and of the females 38 per cent;  
leaving at the termination of the year 1854, of males 35 and  
of females 42 per cent, in the asylum.

During the present year, 1855, the admissions have been  
78 males, 69 females; of these, 20 males, and 14 females,  
were *discharged* recovered, 3 males, and 2 females, relieved,  
1 male, and 1 female, not improved, 15 males, and 10 females,  
died; 39 males, and 42 females, remaining. Of the whole  
number under treatment, including those remaining at the  
termination of 1854, and those admitted during the present  
year, the discharges of the males have been 21, and of the  
females  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; the mortality of the males  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and of  
the females  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; leaving of the males  $65\frac{1}{2}$ , and of the  
females 75 per cent; total 349, or 154 males and 195 females,  
and 1 female out on probation on the 31st December 1855.



Notwithstanding that public asylums afford every facility for the care and treatment of the insane, still the mortality is high, because many of the cases admitted are in the last stage of bodily disease, and are not sent until their management has become difficult or expensive at home. The removal of aged or chronic cases from workhouses when they become troublesome is of common occurrence. Some remedy should speedily be found for this evil, as asylums are becoming crowded with such cases, to the exclusion of those that are recent and probably curable.

Accumulation of Chronic cases.

The present inadequate provision made by law for the sick poor in workhouses, as well as at home, renders the Visitors of asylums unwilling to discharge chronic cases. So long as the sick poor are under the sole control of persons annually elected, and the contract system for medical relief exists, a sufficient guarantee does not exist for their proper care; hence, in Middlesex and many other counties, vast sums have been already expended in increasing the accommodation for pauper lunatics.

The Commissioners in Lunacy in their last Report mention "numerous patients who under the pressure of accommodation, are from time to time discharged relieved, but not recovered, from the public asylums, to make room for more recent cases, having no home to go to, necessarily come to the workhouse, and are placed in the lunatic wards, where with really far more of personal confinement they have far less of physical comfort, and little chance of skilful and systematic treatment. The wards specially appropriated to them are very rarely provided with any suitable occupation or amusement for the inmates. The means of healthful exercise and labour out of doors are commonly entirely wanting, and the attendants (who are generally themselves paupers) are either gratuitous, or so badly organised and so poorly requited, that no reliance can be placed on the efficiency of their services. In short, the wards become in fact places for the detention of lunatics without possessing any of the safeguards and appliances which a well constructed and well-managed lunatic asylum affords. "We have abstained from giving any official sanction or encouragement to their construction."

If the Commissioners in Lunacy were supported, as in public asylums, by the co-operation of Visitors, with power to carry out a liberal provision of food and medicine for the sick poor generally, (as it also appears from their report that



there are many insane poor in workhouses where there are no lunatic wards) and that for cases requiring it, if proper attendance were provided, the necessity of endless additions to the county asylums might be avoided.

It appears that *physical causes* have been frequent here Causes. in males; they are more subject to diseases of the nervous centres, (the brain and spinal cord) which will also account for the greater mortality of males than females. The *moral causes* have been more frequent amongst the females, the majority of whom were attacked at an earlier period of life, when the sympathies are more readily affected.

By some of the most eminent modern writers on insanity, as PINEL and ESQUIROL, the causes are considered primarily to depend on derangement of the digestive functions, and frequently to be connected with tubercular disease of the lungs.

The history of past ages clearly demonstrates the intimate connection between insanity and those epidemics which ravaged nations and destroyed multitudes of the human race. Such was the (1) Black Death, (2) Dancing Mania, and (3) Sweating Sickness, as described by HECKER, in his "History of the Epidemics of the Middle Ages," translated from the German by Dr. BABINGTON, who in his admirable preface well observes, "that the mind and the body reciprocally and mysteriously affect each other, and the maladies which are the subject of these pages, are so intimately connected with the disordered state of both, that it is often difficult to determine on which they more essentially depend, or which they more seriously influence."

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(1) In the fourteenth century, one quarter, at least, of the population of the Old World was swept away in the short space of four years, and some countries, England among the rest, lost more than double that proportion of their inhabitants in the course of a few months, by the Black death; the accomplished translator, writing at the time of the first visitation of Cholera, besides the value of the authentic facts furnished, says, "I have another, perhaps I may be allowed to say a better motive for laying before my countrymen this narrative of the sufferings of past ages, that by comparing them with those of our own time, we may be made the more sensible how lightly the chastening hand of Providence has fallen on the present generation, and how much reason, therefore, we have to feel grateful for the mercy shown us." In 1347 there was a failure in the crops and a famine, especially in Italy, in April of that year at Florence 94,000 loaves,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. each, were daily dispensed to the poor. In 1348 in the Island of Cyprus, a pestiferous wind spread so poisonous an odour, that many fell down dead in great agony, this rare phenomenon was followed by an earthquake. It was an oriental plague, marked by inflammatory boils and tumors of the glands—gangrene of the lungs, bloody evacuations. It often commenced with bleeding of the



"The physician will probably be led by their contemplation to admit that the imagination has a larger share in the production of disease than he might, without a knowledge of the striking facts here recorded, have supposed to be within the limits of possibility. He has observed, that joy will affect the circulation, grief the digestion; that anger will heat the frame as perniciously as ardent spirits, and that fear will chill it as certainly as ice; but he may not have observed, that not only single and transient effects, but specific diseases are produced through the agency of mental impressions, and he may therefore still be surprised to find that the dances of (2) St. John and (2) St. Vitus, as they formerly spread by sympathy from city to city, gave rise to the same deviations from bodily health, in all the individuals whom they attacked; the Tarantism was the same disease whether medically or morally considered, all over Italy; and that the (1) "Lycanthropia" of the past, and the "Leaping Ague" of the present times, have each its respective train of peculiar symptoms."

nose, or spitting of blood, death occurred in three days. The plague spread like fury, not only men, but animals fell sick and died. It appeared in England, first in Dorset, then in Devon and Somerset, Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford, London, few places escaped. In London at least 100,000 died, in Norwich, 51,000. In China thirteen millions died. India was depopulated. Cyprus lost nearly all its people. Ships were seen driven about in the Mediterranean without crews, and in a couple of years afterwards in the North Sea, from the same cause, spreading plague where they went ashore. In Avignon the Pope found it necessary to consecrate the Rhone, that bodies might be thrown into the river without delay, as the Church-yards would no longer hold them. There was a fatal murrain among the cattle, birds and beasts of prey would not touch them. Ireland was less heavily visited; Scotland too would perhaps have remained free, had not the Scots taken the opportunity of making an irruption into England, and their Army was nearly destroyed by the plague, and those who escaped spread the pestilence over the country. The Black Plague prevailed for a year in England and terminated in August, 1349. Spain was uninterruptedly ravaged by the Black Plague till after the year 1350, Alphonso XI. died of it at the siege of Gibraltar 26th of March 1350; he was the only King in Europe who fell a sacrifice to it. In Sweden two Princes died of it, and in West Gothland 466 priests. It did not break out in Russia till 1351, the mortality was great, the voice of nature was silenced by fear and horror. "In the hour of danger, fathers and mothers deserted their children, and children their parents." Europe lost during the Black Death 25 millions of inhabitants.

*Moral Effects.*—Many fell victims to fear on the first appearance of the distemper. Repentance served the transgressor. "While all countries were filled with woe, there first arose in Hungary and afterwards in Germany the Brotherhood of the Flagellants or Cross-bearers, who took upon themselves the repentance of the people and offered prayers for the averting of this plague." They were robed in sombre garments, with red crosses on their back, breast and cap, and bore triple scourges, tied in three or four knots, in which points of iron were fixed, which they applied to their limbs, amid sighs and tears, with such violence, that the blood flowed from the wounds. All Germany, Poland, Silisia, Bohemia, and Flanders did homage to the Mania, this arose in 1349. In 1260 the Flagellants before appeared in Italy as "*Devoti*".



From the medical history of those epidemics, and of all those passions and emotions which border on the vast domain of disease, ready at every moment to pass the boundary, proof may be deduced that the human race, moves in body and soul, as an individual whole.

The experience of past ages as well as of our own time points to the importance of placing all those requiring medical relief either from bodily disease or mental alienation under enlightened management, so that disease in every shape, may as far as human efforts avail, be provided against. Epidemic cholera from the suddenness of its indiscriminate attack, and rapidity of its fatal progress, appals us. In little more than twenty years it has visited this country on three occasions. Influenza has also been a very fatal epidemic but principally among debilitated, or aged persons, and has not therefore been equally dreaded. It is, however, by the ordinary pulmonary diseases that the bills of mortality are chiefly swollen—unlike

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The persecution of the Jews accused of poisoning the wells commenced at Chilon in 1348, under the influence of exquisite torture they confessed themselves guilty. At Basle the Jews were placed in a wooden building and burned alive. At Mayence 1,200 were put to death. At Eslingen the Jews burned themselves in their synagogue. When the Black Plague had become universal, at Florence, the hearts of the people were closed to feelings of humanity, they fled from the sick and all that belonged to them, hoping by these means to save themselves. Others shut themselves up in their houses, living on the most costly food, and spent their time in singing and amusement. Every authority, divine and human vanished. Brother deserted brother, husband wife and parents offspring. The ancient physicians are described as contagionists, on which their views were clear. They also believed in the astral influence. Chalin de Vinario, asserted boldly and with truth "*that all epidemic diseases might become contagious, and all fevers epidemic,*" which attentive observers of all subsequent ages have confirmed.

(2) The effects of the *Black Death* had not yet subsided, and the graves of millions of its victims were scarcely closed, when a strange delusion arose in Germany which took possession of the minds of men, and, in spite of the divinity of our nature, hurried away body and soul into the magic circle of hellish superstition. It was a convulsion which in the most extraordinary manner infuriated the human frame, and excited the astonishment of contemporaries for more than two centuries. It was called the dance of St. John or of St. Vitus, on account of the Bacchantic leaps, which gave to those affected whilst performing their wild dance, and screaming and foaming with fury all the appearance of persons possessed. "It was propagated by the sight of the sufferers, like a demoniacal epidemic, over the whole of Germany and the neighbouring countries." In the year 1374, at Aix-la-Chapelle, assemblages of men and women, in the streets, and churches, formed circles hand in hand, continued dancing for hours together, in wild delirium, until they fell in a state of exhaustion. Where the disease was fully developed, the attack commenced with epileptic convulsions. It prevailed in the 14th and 15th centuries, and even though in a minor degree, in the 16th and 17th centuries, causing a permanent disorder of the mind. Some who did not dance, but felt an involuntary impulse were affected with a disease of a similar character to the modern chorea.



the epidemics mentioned, they are not occasional visitors, but constant and fatal in their effects amongst all classes; and it is to such of these as are of an inflammatory character requiring prompt and decisive treatment, as also to fevers, that the labouring classes are so much exposed.

Medical relief often comes too late; in some cases, from the ignorance or indifference, of the poor themselves and in others from their unwillingness to apply as paupers, perhaps the most valuable member of the family dies, or becomes deranged in mind, and the others become public charges. Persons in the habit of visiting the poor know this to be the case, and also that it is with the poor that contagious diseases originate and spread. It has also been observed, especially in London, that the poor in sickness rarely apply to the hospitals and dispensaries, supported, for their use by the charitable public, these institutions being too frequently abused, by the admission of patients not proper objects of charity. Medical relief

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It was not until the beginning of the 16th century that the St. Vitus dance was made the subject of medical research, and stripped of its unhallowed character as a work of demons. This was effected by Paracelsus, the great reformer of medicine. "The belief in enchantment still remained every where unshaken, and faith in the world of spirits still held men's minds in so close a bondage, that thousands were, according to their own conviction, given up as a prey to the devil; while at the command of religion as well as of law, countless piles were lighted, by the flames of which human society was to be purified."

The St. Vitus dance attacked people of all stations, and in their fury many of them dashed their brains out against walls, or rushed headlong into rivers and were drowned. The bystanders could only succeed in restraining them by placing benches and chairs in their way, so that, by the high leaps they were thus tempted to take, their strength might be exhausted. As soon as this was the case, they fell as it were lifeless to the ground, and, by very slow degrees again recovered their strength. Music, violently affected patients and their paroxysms were brought on and increased by it. "On this account the magistrates hired musicians for the purpose of carrying the St. Vitus dancers so much the quicker through the attacks, and directed that athletic men should be sent among them in order to complete the exhaustion, which had been often observed to produce a good effect." There was a prohibition against wearing red garments, as the sight of this colour rendered them furious. The disease declined at the commencement of the 17th century.

The Dancing Mania in Italy called "Tarantism," caused by the bite of the "tarantula," a venomous spider, and, followed by symptoms of poisoning. Nothing short of death itself was expected from the wounds which these insects inflicted. Nothing but music afforded relief. The fear of being bitten by venomous spiders had increased in the 15th century to such an extent, that cities and villages alike resounded with the notes of the fifes, clarionets, and Turkish drums; and patients were every where met with who looked to dancing as their only remedy. The music was adapted to the nature of the malady, and there were six kinds of it. Tarantism was at its greatest height in Italy in the 17th century, long after the St. Vitus dance of Germany had disappeared. Not only were the natives but foreigners



separated altogether from *poor relief*—might under proper management, be granted to the *working classes* who cannot pay for it in continued illness, without in the end, any greater expense to the public ; for surely if it tended to prolong the lives of even a small number of those men who are in the prime of life, and are daily becoming more precious to the country, and helped to keep them and their families out of the Workhouse or the Asylum it would be an arrangement no less politic than humane.

There were three Coroner's inquests during the year all on male patients ; first case on a man of melancholy temperament, who committed suicide by hanging ; he had been five months in the asylum, and for more than four he had been in the habit of assisting in the farm yard, where he attended to the cows, one of these was strangled by accident, and the second morning after, during the absence of the attendant to fetch hay, he went into the loft and there put an end to

Casual-  
ties.

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of every country attacked by it. This disease continued for nearly four hundred years, having originated in the remotest periods of the middle ages.

† The Teutonic knights in Prussia not unfrequently condemned those maniacs to the stake who imagined themselves to be metamorphosed into wolves. Innumerable instances of the burning of witches, (who were after all, only labouring under a delusion) are on record. A warrant was issued in 1697, from the Privy Council, to try persons accused of witchcraft in Scotland, and to sentence the guilty to be burned, or otherwise executed to death, as the commission should incline. Seven of the miserable wretches, three men and four women, were condemned to the flames, and the sentence faithfully executed at Paisley, on the 10th of June, 1697.—*Medico-Chirug. Trans. Vol. v. p. 20.*

During the time that Tarantism prevailed in Italy, Hysteria became more prominent among the women who were predisposed to it, and led a lonely life, which was frequently the case. Zimmerman in his work on solitude, relates the case of a Nun in a very large convent in France, who began to mew like a cat, shortly after other nuns also mewed. At last all the nuns mewed every day at certain times for several hours together. The police had to interfere and this cat concert was not stopped until the nuns were threatened with being whipped. The same writer mentions another instance of a nun in a German convent who fell to biting all her companions. In the course of a short time all the nuns of this convent began biting each other. This new infatuation spread through the convents of Germany, it afterwards visited the nunneries in Holland, and at last the nuns had the biting mania even as far as Rome.

An account of the "Tigretier," or dancing mania in Abyssinia is given in the life of Nath. Pearce, an eye witness, who resided in that country from 1810 to 1819, and whose wife, a native Greek, was seized with this disorder, which nearly resembles the original mania of the St. John's dancers, inasmuch as it exhibits a perfectly similar ecstasy, with the same violent effect on the nerves of motion. It derives its name from most frequently occurring in the Tigré country. The Abyssinians have their Christian flagellants, and there exists among them a belief in Zoomorphism, which presents a lively image of the lycanthropy of the middle ages. Their flagellants are called Zackarys. The Abyssinian Zoomorphism shows itself in



himself. The second was a case of sudden death, on a man who had been in the asylum since 1848, and who was in the habit of assisting the quarryman; whilst engaged at work on the grounds in front, he complained of giddiness and faintness, he was laid against the bank of earth and died instantaneously. The brain was unusually large and projected over the edges of the cranium; there was nothing else unnatural in the post-mortem appearances. The third, a painful case, was on a man who had been also in the asylum since 1848, he was incoherent but cheerful and goodnatured; he was in the habit of assisting at the gas house and furnaces; he left the house as usual after dinner, a little before the others, and on his way to the gas house went to the lime kiln, he stepped across it, placing one foot on the stones which sunk some inches below the edge, the blaze rose and set fire to his smock frock, he ran a short distance, which fanned the flame, then stopped, and tore off the whole of his burning clothes. He was seen immediately and carried to the infirmary, where he died

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a peculiar form. The blacksmiths form a caste called "Tobbib," which is held in some degree of contempt, and excluded from the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, because it is believed they can change themselves into hyænas and other beasts of prey, they are regarded with horror. They nevertheless live unmolested and are not burned as the Lycanthrops were of old.

Sympathy, the common bond of union among human beings, for good and evil, reason and folly; as the electric shock is propagated by contact from body to body; producing a condition like that of small animals when they are fascinated by the look of a serpent. To this instinct of imitation, is united a loss of all power over the will, and an actual disease of the mind.

In 1787, a factory girl in Lancashire, put a mouse into the bosom of another girl who had a great dread of mice—the girl was immediately thrown into a fit of the most violent convulsions which continued for 24 hours. Within four days 23 girls in the same factory, and one man who had been fatigued with holding the girls were seized with convulsions. These patients were relieved by shocks of electricity, and the convulsions spread no farther. This together with the supervision of hysterical fits may aptly enough be compared to Tarantism.

A young female, visiting one of the patients, in the Charité hospital at Berlin, fell down in convulsions. At the sight of her violent contortions, six other female patients immediately became affected in the same way, and by degrees eight more were in like manner attacked. Two of the nurses were also attacked. It was four months before they all recovered; treatment principally with opium.

Now "*every species of enthusiasm*, every strong affection, every violent passion, may lead to convulsions—to *mental disorders*—to a concussion of the nerves, from the sensorium to the very finest extremities of the spinal chord. The world is full of examples of this turmoil, which is irresistably propagated by imitation. Those who are thus infected do not spare their own lives, but, as a hunted flock of sheep will follow their leader and rush headlong over a precipice, so will whole hosts of enthusiasts, deluded by their infatuations, hurry on to a self inflicted death. Such has ever been the case, from the days of the Milesian virgins to the modern associations for self-destruction. Of all enthusiastic infatuations, however, that of religion is



eighteen hours afterwards, having previously told how the accident occurred ; he was scorched from the shoulders to the ankles, and died from the shock.

We have also this year to record the death of the house mason, an intelligent and industrious workman, who died of pulmonary phthisis. He assisted in building the asylum, and had been employed here constantly ever since.

Two sheds have been built in the garden for tools, &c., and a cart shed, root shed, boiler shed, on the site of the old pigsties in the farm yard, a place for ice has been excavated, and a second manure tank has been made outside the yard for the new pigsties. A rain water tank has been made in the kitchen yard, capable of containing about two hundred hogsheads, by the labour of three or four patients and the mason attendant. A place for boilers eighteen feet square and ten feet deep, has been excavated by the same patients, and they are now engaged in excavating a tank to receive the rain water from the farm buildings, for the use of the stock. Additions.

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the most fertile in disorders of the mind as well as of the body, and both spread with the greatest facility by sympathy. The history of the church furnishes innumerable proofs of this ; but we need go no further than the most recent times."

The appearance of the "Convulsionnaires" in France is instructive and worthy of attention. The Deacon Paris, a zealous opposer of the Ultramontanists (division having arisen in the French Church on account of the bull "Unigenitus") died in the year 1727. People made frequent visits to his tomb, in the cemetery of St. Medard, Paris, and in 1731 a rumour spread that miracles took place there. Patients were seized with convulsions and tetanic spasms, rolled on the ground like persons possessed. This occurrence excited the greatest sensation in Paris, and immense numbers of people resorted daily to the Cemetery. The disorder soon increased, until it produced in nervous women, "*Clairvoyance*," till then unknown ; one female especially who blindfolded, as it was, believed, by means of the sense of smell, read every writing that was placed before her, and distinguished the characters of unknown persons. The modes of treatment adopted were in general very rough ; for the sufferers were beaten and goaded in various parts of the body with stones, hammers &c. All this degenerated at length into decided insanity. "The insanity of the Convulsionnaires (computed at about 800) lasted, without interruption, until the year 1790." Men of distinction among the upper classes as Montgeron the deputy, and Lambert an ecclesiastic (Obt. 1813.) stood forth as the defenders of this sect ; and the numerous writings which were exchanged on the subject, served, by the importance which they thus attached to it, to give it stability. The Revolution finally, shook the structure of this pernicious mysticism.

Nervous disorders in an epidemic form exist at the present time both in Europe and America. Their appearance in *single cases* leads to the belief that they also proceed from physical causes, which is supported in experiments of modern physiologists.

(3) The *Sweating sickness*, first visitation in 1485 after the battle of Bosworth, it thinned the ranks of Henry's victorious army, and following it, spread in a few weeks from Wales to the Metropolis where within one week, two Lord mayors and six Aldermen died, many nobles died.



There was a deficiency of water during the autumn, in the great tank in the garden, which supplies the establishment, including the farm yard, and the upper story of the house could not be supplied without cutting off the water from the farm yard and laundry. The additional supply which will be obtained from the rain water tanks in the kitchen and farm yards, it is hoped will prevent such an occurrence in future, and the soft water will also be better for washing and brewing.

Improve-  
ments.

The clearing of the ground in front, which has occupied so many years, has been nearly completed, principally by the exertion of two attendants with the aid of patients; a large quantity of lime stone has been raised, and its place filled with the clay from the excavations from the tanks, &c.

The farm and garden continue to improve, and have been more than usually productive this year; the value of the produce has been estimated at upwards of £800; the persons employed seem to take a more lively interest as the improvements become apparent, and the toil of excavating and levelling diminishes.

Recrea-  
tions.

The dances have been continued as usual, out of doors in summer, and in the house in winter. There have also been occasionally musical treats. The band, and also the music in the chapel are both much improved.

Weekly  
charge.

During the year the cost of maintenance has been raised seven pence a head per week, making the charge for patients belonging to the county, seven shillings and seven pence a week.

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The coronation of the king was postponed in the general distress. "It was a violent inflammatory fever, which, after a short rigor, prostrated the powers as with a blow; and amidst painful oppression at the stomach, headache lethargic stupor, suffused the whole body with a fetid perspiration. All this took place in a few hours, and the crisis was always over within the space of a day and a night." The people were seized with consternation when they saw that scarcely one in a hundred escaped. The plan of treatment which suggested itself to them in the end proved successful, "to resort to no violent medicines to apply moderate heat, abstain from food, taking only a small quantity of mild drink, and quietly to wait for 24 hours, the crisis of this formidable malady." The sweating sickness did not extend beyond the limit of England. The brain, and nerves particularly the functions of the eighth pair were disordered, as shown by oppressed respiration, nausea and vomiting. The stupor and lethargy show there was injury to the brain. The second visitation of the disease was in 1506; the third in 1517, from poverty; the fourth in 1528. The petechial fever epidemic in Italy destroyed the French army before Naples the same year. The fifth epidemic Sweating Fever in Shrewsbury in 1551, it spread with stinking mists all over England.



Appended to the report is the *dietary* and other tables, Tables. which give the usual full information respecting the admissions, discharges, numbers attending divine service, the employed, unemployed, sick and infirm, number of epileptic fits, and other occurrences during the year.

In conclusion, the superintendent has the pleasure of reporting that the attendants and servants have been attentive, and the general condition of the establishment satisfactory. He has also to express his thanks to the Visitors, for their support, and for their kindness and courtesy on all occasions. Conclusion.



## PART II.

## MEDICAL.

During the 1st quarter of the year 91 cases, 50 males and 41 females came under medical treatment, either for aggravated symptoms or coincident diseases; 16 suffered from cerebral affections, such as general paralysis, apoplexy, and epilepsy; 26 from pulmonary diseases, chiefly asthma and influenza; 18 from diseases of the abdominal organs; 25 from diseases of the locomotive organs, cellular tissue and skin, chiefly rheumatism and erysipelas; and 6 from febrile diseases.

In the 2nd quarter there was a greater disproportion between the males and females, the former were 64 in number and the latter 37, total 101. The cerebral affections were 21 in number; the pulmonary diseases 17; the diseases of the abdominal organs 13; and so many as 40 had diseases of the locomotive organs and cellular tissue. Of these latter seven were cases of rheumatism, eight of erysipelas, five of boils, and twelve were ulcerations principally of the legs; there were also 12 febrile cases.

The numbers in the 3rd quarter were only 34 males and 29 females, total 63; of these 19 were under treatment for active cerebral diseases, principally epilepsy, and unusual excitement amongst females affected with mania; 11 for diseases of the chest; 10 for diseases of the abdomen, including diarrhœa, hæmatemesis, colica pictonum, and jaundice; 16 for diseases of the locomotive organs and cellular tissue; and 7 for febrile diseases and general debility.

There was an increase in the 4th quarter, the number under medical and surgical treatment being 94, of which 49 were males, and 45 females. There were 35 under treatment for cerebral diseases, of whom 4 had convulsions, 9 epilepsy, 5 nervous excitement, and 4 inflammation, &c.; 11 for diseases of the chest; 18 for diseases of the abdomen; 23 for diseases of the locomotive organs, cellular tissue and skin; of these latter there were 3 cases of fracture, 1 of the collar bone, in a lad during an epileptic fit, 1 of the ulna near the elbow, in an aged female from falling out of bed, 1 of the neck of the femur, which has united leaving a slight shortening of the limb; 4 were cases of erysipelas; 2 of ophthalmia; and 5 of febrile diseases.

In comparing the quarters, little difference is found in the numbers under medical treatment. In the 1st, 2nd, and



4th, the males predominated, and more particularly so in the 2nd and 3rd quarters. The mortality was nearly a third greater this year amongst the males than the females.

As usual this prevailed in a considerable degree amongst the fatal cases, 7 males and 1 female having laboured under the symptoms: in 3 males and 1 female the spinal cord was softened, there was central softening also of the brain in the female, in two of the males the dura mater was adherent, and in one, there was inflammation of the arachnoid and pia mater; in 1 male there was a large quantity of fluid in the arachnoid on the right cerebral hemisphere and in the spinal canal; in 1 male a small portion of the spinal cord was disintegrated; in 1 male the spinal cord was unusually firm; in 1 male, in whom the symptoms of general paralysis were strongly marked, following an injury to the spine, no post mortem examination was made. In 1 male idiot, who had also general paralysis, the dura mater was adherent, and the lower end of the spinal cord softened, the brain weighed  $39\frac{1}{4}$  ounces. In the six males the weight of the brain varied from  $35\frac{3}{4}$  to 52 ounces, the mean weight being just the usual average of 46 ounces; in the female the weight of the brain was  $41\frac{3}{4}$  ounces. As observed in the report of last year, in those cases in which the brain was smallest, the disease was of longest standing. In the total average, the *weight of the brain*, this year, has only exceeded the average weight in the sane by about half an ounce, in males as well as females.

General paralysis.

In the treatment of general paralysis, some cases have been benefited, as formerly mentioned by the use of Liquor "Hydrargyri bichloridi"; indeed, one male patient, (who was for some time bedridden) so far recovered as to be able to move slowly about, and was taken home at the request of his wife, who wished to nurse him herself; and another also in a very helpless state is now able to go out to work, and appears to be in good health, he has still however a difficulty of articulation.

The case of J. L. a female, aged 30, a servant, remarkable for the large size of the brain which weighed  $55\frac{3}{4}$  ounces, being  $13\frac{3}{4}$  ounces above the average weight. She was reported as being very religious from an early age, and belonged to the sect called Plymouth brethren. She had an excellent memory, and when the chaplain commenced reading to her she could generally finish the chapter correctly from recollection. Insanity was hereditary in her family, and she had a younger sister who died insane. She made a most

Case of melancholia.



determined resistance against taking food for some days previous to her admission and during her residence of three months in the asylum, she was also restless and slept but little, and sunk gradually and died from exhaustion. The body was excessively wasted and only weighed 50 lbs.

#### Epileptics.

The number of epileptics under treatment this year has been 36 males and 35 females, one male not belonging to the county was transferred to another asylum, and 9 died, leaving 29 males and 32 females of this class, now in the house. The average number of fits amongst the males and females has been nearly equal, 22 per cent of the fits in the males occurred in a single patient, the same as last year; and 16 per cent of the fits in the females in one patient who at one time remained free from fits for two years after taking the *tincture of sumbul*, after her second admission in the early part of last year, this drug ceased to be of any use to her, and she now has fits more frequently than any other female patient. Most fits occurred in the two last quarters both in males and females. The fits by night were a third more frequent in the males than in the females; and the fits by day were more than twice as frequent as the fits by night in the males, and more than three times as frequent as the fits by night in the females.

The tables which follow shew the number of fits which occurred during the day and night in each month of the year.

The letters in italics mark those who died.



## ORDINARY DIETARY.

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### FOR BREAKFAST.

Coffee,\* or broth,†  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints for the males, 1 pint of coffee for the females; bread 8 oz. for the males, 7 oz. for females, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of butter is allowed for each patient; those who have broth have no butter.

### FOR DINNER.

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays, the third of a pound of uncooked meat, free from bone, with one pound and a half of vegetables for the males, and one pound for the females; and a half pint of beer or cider is allowed for each patient. On Tuesdays one pint and a half of stew,‡ and 4 oz. of bread, and a half pint of cider or beer.

### FOR SUPPER.

The same as for breakfast, substituting tea and milk for broth or coffee.

### FOR LUNCH.

The working patients have each, at 11 o'clock, 2 oz. of bread, and three fourths of an ounce of cheese, and a half pint of beer, or cider, and the same allowance of beer or cider in the afternoon; about half a pound of rag tobacco is distributed each day amongst the working male patients.

\* The coffee is made by boiling 6 lbs. of ground coffee with 6 lbs. of sugar in 32 gallons of water for ten minutes, to which is added  $2\frac{1}{3}$  gallons of new milk. The tea is made by substituting 2 lbs. of tea for 6 lbs. of coffee.

† The broth is made from 24 gallons of the water in which the meat had been boiled the previous day, 8 gallons of milk, 36 lbs. of onions, 1 lb. of salt, 20 lbs. of flour, and 4 ounces of pepper.

‡ The stew is made by boiling the bones (which are pounded) for seven hours in 20 gallons of water, with the addition of 4 shins, and 12 lbs. of stickings of beef, 9 lbs. of rice,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. of pepper, 2 lbs. of salt, 6 sticks of celery, a bunch of sweet herbs, 3 pecks of onions, 10 or 15 white cabbages, and a few potatoes, occasionally 30 lbs. of flour is added.

This quantity is sufficient for 300 persons.



TABLES showing the age and number of fits by day and by

## MALES.

EPILEPTIC MALES.	Age	Jany.		Febv.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sep.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total.	
		D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	D.	N.	Day.	Night.
A. S.	18	63	2	58	...	49	1	45	3	78	2	35	...	36	2	52	...	45	1	47	4	40	1	32	2	580	18
B. I.	21	2	7	2	...	3	3	3	3	4	2	1	3	2	6	4	2	1	3	1	14	5	13	1	12	29	70
B. T.	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
B. I.	42	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	4	17	7	
B. S.	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
B. A.	56	4	3	3	...	3	4	4	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	4	1	7	...	3	2	2	1	2	...	39	12
B. W.	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	
B. O.	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1
C. I.	42	7	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	6	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	1	12	7	...	9	...	17	...
C. F.	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...
C. T.	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	73
C. G.	21	4	1	2	...	4	4	2	...	3	3	5	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	18
C. I.	31	3	2	10	1	7	...	5	...	6	8	6	...	5	4	8	7	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	86
C. D.	43	5	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	11	2	4	...	5	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	4
F. W.	37	15	4	21	...	7	1	1	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	17
G. H.	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12
G. W.	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
H. I.	30	3	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	21
H. C.	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
H. C.	23	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11
H. C.	64	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	24
K. I.	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0
L. C.	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	19
M. W.	55	14	8	7	...	1	3	6	...	6	2	4	...	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	55
M. B.	45	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
N. W.	62	5	...	4	...	2	2	3	...	4	1	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18
*O. S.	32	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18
O. B.	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	14
R. C.	24	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	8
S. T.	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
S. W.	19	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	60
T. I.	23	6	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	37
T. N.	21	21	7	1	...	7	15	4	...	6	3	4	...	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	56
T. T.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	18
T. T.	30	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	95
T. W.	65	8	3	5	...	3	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	22
V. H.																											
Total		183	78	158	64	132	71	128	57	183	47	111	44	115	58	171	60	142	60	186	105	174	71	142	93	1825	808
		261	...	222	...	203	...	185	...	230	...	155	...	173	...	231	...	202	...	281	...	245	...	235	...	35	33







## TABLES.

TABLE I, 1855.

Showing the time that each of 63 cases—33 males and 30 females required for its treatment to effect recovery, arranged in a line, with the length of time the disorder had existed prior to admission.

Duration of the Disorder prior to admission.	No. of Cases.		Time occupied in the treatment to effect recovery.															
			MONTHS.															
	M.	F.	M.								F.							
1 Week .. ..	7	8	3	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	10	4	12	3	2	2	66	
2 Ditto .. ..	3	4	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	7	36	..	..	..	..	
3 Ditto .. ..	2	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	39	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4 Ditto .. ..	5	2	3	5	5	5	2	..	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 Ditto .. ..	2	3	60	41	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	
2 Months .. ..	3	1	5	3	42	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 Ditto .. ..	4	2	6	4	2	4	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4 Ditto .. ..	2	1	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 Ditto .. ..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12 Ditto .. ..	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18 Ditto .. ..	1	0	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 Years .. ..	1	1	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 Ditto .. ..	0	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	85	..	..	..	..	..	
Not known .. ..	2	1	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total .. ..	33	30																

*Of these 63 recovered, the form of the disorder had been ;—*

	M.	F.
Acute Mania .. ..	5	4
Ordinary Mania .. ..	7	4
Recurrent Mania .. ..	9	8
Puerperal Mania .. ..	0	3
Monomania .. ..	4	0
Melancholia .. ..	7	10
Delirium Tremens .. ..	1	1

Total .. .. 33 30

*The exciting causes were ;—*

	M.	F.
Hereditary Predisposition	5	10
Intemperance .. ..	3	1
Ill Health .. ..	5	2
Poverty .. ..	3	0
Ill Treatment .. ..	1	2
Disappointment .. ..	5	3
Grief .. ..	0	4
Excessive Study .. ..	2	0
Religious Fanaticism .. ..	4	1
Superstition .. ..	2	1
Chancery Suit .. ..	1	0
Injury to the Head .. ..	1	1
Puerperal .. ..	0	3
Not known .. ..	1	2

Total .. .. 33 30



Showing the number of Patients admitted from each Union, during the year 1855, distinguishing between those brought from their own homes, the Workhouses, and Asylums, with the results.

UNIONS.	ADMITTED.						DISCHARGED.						REMAINING.				
	Homes.		Workhouse.		Asylum.		Total.		Not Recovered.		Recovered.		Died.		M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	-M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Axbridge ..	3	1	1	1	..	1	4	3	..	..	2	1	1	1	6	1	2
Bath .....	6	4	2	5	..	2	10	9	..	1	3	1	1	2	2	5	11
Bedminster ..	2	1	..	4	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	7
Bridgwater..	1	1	..	2	1	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5
Chard .....	6	2	1	..	..	..	11	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	3	9
Clutton .....	8	3	3	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	9
Dulverton ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	9
Frome .....	5	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	0	2
Keynsham ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	0	4
Langport .....	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	0	1
Shepton Mallet	5	2	2	2	..	1	7	5	..	1	2	..	3	..	2	3	4
Taunton .....	4	2	1	1	..	1	4	4	..	..	2	2	2	..	1	3	1
Wellington..	1	2	2	1	1	..	4	3	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	2	5
Wells .....	6	5	..	1	1	..	7	6	..	1	..	2	2	1	2	2	3
Williton .....	4	2	..	..	1	1	5	3	..	..	3	..	2	1	2	2	5
Wincanton..	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	4
Yeovil .....	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	0	2	6
Mere (Wilts)	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	4	2
TOTAL .....	58	36	13	28	7	5	77	69	2	3	23	13	15	11	38	42	80



TABLE III. (1855.)  
Showing the Principal Occurrences of each Month.

	Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total on 1st Dec.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of patients on the 1st of the month	163	189	166	188	164	186	164	184	170	193	176	195	171	196	169	193	169	191	170	191	174	198	165	198	154	195
Do. admitted	8	4	5	2	5	3	9	12	11	10	7	6	4	6	6	2	6	4	8	10	4	5	5	5	78	69
Do. discharged recovered	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	3	3	3	1	1	3	4	5	3	3	2	2	2	4	3	6	4	33	30
Do. do. relieved	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	14	10
Do. not improved	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Do. deaths	2	3	4	2	3	1	3	0	2	5	3	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	7	2	3	1	30	22
Do. patients remaining	166	188	164	186	164	184	170	193	176	195	171	196	169	193	169	191	170	191	174	198	166	198	160	198	349	
Do. Epileptics	23	21	24	18	22	19	23	19	25	21	23	19	23	22	24	27	22	22	24	26	26	24	23	21	27	28
Do. Fits by day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	183	160	158	137	132	137	128	112	183	209	111	143	115	151	171	209	142	172	186	213	174	151	142	110	1825	1904
Do. do. night 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.	78	45	64	41	71	42	57	45	47	67	44	43	58	30	60	74	60	55	105	69	71	53	93	51	808	615
Do. Violent patients	4	6	4	3	3	3	7	7	5	4	6	5	3	5	5	10	1	2	5	7	0	6	3	2	4	5
Do. Dirty Do.	7	7	7	6	6	5	7	5	6	8	7	6	9	4	7	3	6	13	5	14	6	18	7	16	7	8
Do. Destructive Do.	4	9	3	8	4	9	6	7	4	10	8	9	7	7	8	9	3	2	4	10	3	7	2	10	5	8
Do. panes of glass broken	3	20	4	6	5	2	11	5	13	20	17	2	4	4	7	33	3	5	2	8	12	4	9	11	90	120
Do. Patients in seclusion	0	3	4	4	1	4	4	8	4	8	2	5	4	6	2	10	0	0	2	7	1	0	2	2	2	4
Aggregate hours of do.	0	132	62	36	4	142	40	145	25	168	35	78	31	87	8	265	0	0	14	63	4	0	15	72	19	90
Average do.	0	44	15½	9	4	35½	10	18	6	21	17½	15½	7½	14½	4	26	0	0	7	9	4	0	7½	36	9½	22
No. of Patients under Medical treatment	41	34	25	35	30	25	40	27	45	27	23	18	25	17	24	16	19	18	29	23	31	13	27	26	29	23
Do. attending Chapel on Sundays	90	95	89	105	83	101	92	101	90	104	92	104	93	103	81	102	105	106	112	115	108	116	110	124	101	110
Do. do. daily mornings,																										
Do. week days	72	90	64	85	53	92	37	88	26	90	52	90	41	92	49	88	58	81	84	76	79	81	85	75	61	82
Do. employed	80	101	61	106	82	111	90	117	91	115	91	114	90	111	89	109	92	113	88	110	83	103	86	108	81	109
Do. not employed, the sick, old, and infirm	63	64	85	53	60	61	55	71	56	74	57	69	52	74	57	68	72	84	79	95	79	88	57	87	68	74

Greatest weekly Number.



TABLE IV. (1855.)

Showing in Quinquennial periods the ages of those admitted during the year, the civil condition, and the number of attack of Insanity.

Age in Quinquennial Periods.	No. of Admissions.			CIVIL CONDITION.						NUMBER OF ATTACK.									
				Single.		Married.		Widowed.		1st.		2nd.		Third or more.		From birth.		Unknown.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 15 Years	1	0	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 15 to 20	5	6	11	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 20 .. 25	7	15	22	5	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 25 .. 30	10	10	20	7	8	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 30 .. 35	9	10	19	6	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 35 .. 40	8	8	16	4	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 40 .. 45	7	7	14	2	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 45 .. 50	2	3	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 50 .. 55	5	3	8	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 55 .. 60	9	1	10	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 60 .. 65	6	2	8	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 65 .. 70	4	3	7	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 70 .. 75	3	1	4	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 75 .. 80	1	0	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 80 .. 85	1	0	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .....	78	69	147	33	42	40	20	5	7	51	51	11	7	11	6	4	4	1	1



TABLE V. (1855.)

Showing the occupations of Patients admitted in 1855.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Agriculture .. ..	17	Painter and Glazier ..	2	Agriculture.. ..	10		
Brewer .. ..	1	Quack Doctor .. ..	1	Charwomen.. ..	4		
Blacksmiths. .. ..	3	Teacher of Languages ..	1	Needlework.. ..	4		
Butchers .. ..	1	Servants .. ..	5	Factory.. ..	1		
Carpenters .. ..	5	Shoemakers .. ..	3	Glovers.. ..	3		
Carters .. ..	2	Shopkeepers .. ..	3	Household work..	14		
Cattle Drover .. ..	1	Soldiers.. ..	3	Lace Maker .. ..	1		
Farmers .. ..	3	Weaver.. ..	1	Laundresses.. ..	3		
Fly Driver .. ..	1	Tailors .. ..	5	Weaver.. ..	1		
Gardeners .. ..	3	No occupation .. ..	5	Paupers .. ..	4		
Hawkers .. ..	2	Criminal Lunatic.. ..	1	Staymaker .. ..	1		
Masons .. ..	3			Servants .. ..	19		
Coal Miners.. ..	5			No occupation .. ..	4		
Gamekeeper.. ..	1						
		Total ..	78			Total ..	69



TABLE VIII. (1855.)

Showing the probable causes of the Disorder in the 147 Patients  
admitted in 1855.

MORAL.	M.	F.	PHYSICAL.	M.	F.
Anxiety .....	1	4	Congenital .....	4	3
Disappointment in Love	1	3	Disease of nervous		
Fright .....	0	2	centres .....	6	0
Grief .....	3	8	Hereditary disposition..	13	11
Loss of employment....	3	2	Injury to the Head ....	5	1
Over study .....	1	0	Intemperance .....	9	0
Poverty .....	4	7	Previous Illness .....	9	14
Pride ... ..	4	1	Puerperal disease .....	0	5
Religious excitement ..	4	4	Old age ... ..	2	0
Remorse .....	1	0	No cause assigned ....	6	4
Superstition .....	1	0	Injury to Spine... ..	1	0
TOTAL .....	23	31	TOTAL .....	55	38

TABLE IX.

Showing the forms of the Disorder in the 147 patients admitted in 1855.

FORMS OF DISORDER.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania .....	22	21	43
Ditto, Recurrent .....	15	7	22
Ditto, Puerperal .....	0	5	5
Monomania .....	3	0	3
Melancholia .....	17	18	35
Dementia or Incoherence ....	3	4	7
Moral Insanity .....	0	2	2
Idiocy .....	3	3	6
Epilepsy .....	8	6	14
General Paralysis.....	4	1	5
Delirium Tremens .....	1	1	2
Fatuity .....	2	1	3
TOTAL .....	78	69	147



TABLE X. (1855.)

Showing the duration of the existing attack in the 147 Patients admitted in 1855, with reference to the result.

Duration of the existing attack	Admitted.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Remaining	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 month	28	26	13	7	1	1	1	1	3	6	10	11
2 months	10	14	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	9
3	4	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	5
4	9	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1
6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1
8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
12	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
18	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2 years	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Many years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
From childhood	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	5
Unknown	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
	78	69	23	13	1	2	1	1	15	11	38	42



TABLE XI. 1855.

Showing the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 1st day of March, 1848, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the number remaining on the 31st December in each Year.

Year.	ADMITTED.			From 1st March to 31st Dec. 1848.				1849.				1850.				1851.				1852.				1853.				1854.				1855.				TOTAL.				TOTAL REMAINING in the ASYLUM 31st December 1855.			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Died.	Males	Females	Total	Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Died.	Males	Females	Total	Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Died.	Males	Females	Total	Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Died.	Males	Females	Total									
From 1st Mar. to 31st Dec. 1848.	140	142	282	0	282	282	14	27	9	1	4	2	0	2	11	6	17	30	12	32	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2							
1849	62	72	134	5	145	150	12	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1850	39	62	101	5	133	138	12	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1851	54	50	104	3	122	125	12	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1852	52	56	108	2	120	122	12	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1853	60	58	118	2	120	122	12	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1854	50	50	100	2	122	124	12	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
1855	62	60	122	4	147	151	12	10	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							
Total	544	560	1104	31	1235	1266	147	127	21	14	44	4	4	8	1	2	24	18	42	19	40	7	8	15	4	6	10	22	12	35	21	46	18	42	19	40							

ADMITTED.				DISCHARGED.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Centage of New Cases.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Centage of Cases Recovered.
10	9	19	1.6	31	31.2	62.2	50.5
10	9	19	1.6	2	8.7	10.7	8.6
100	100	200	100	25.4	25.4	50.8	40.5
				100	100	200	100







## ANALYSIS OF THE TABLES.

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According to Table I. there were 63 recoveries in the year, 33 males and 30 females. In 17 males and 16 females the disorder had been of less than one month's duration previous to admission; the time under treatment was 68 months for the males, and 235 for the females. In 12 males and 9 females the duration of the disorder had been from 6 weeks to 12 months, the time under treatment for the males was 186 months, and for the females 80 months, the average time in the males  $15\frac{1}{2}$  and 9 months in the females. In 2 males and 3 females the duration of disorder varied from 18 months to 3 years, the time under treatment in the males was 142, and in the females 99 months; in 2 males and 1 female the duration of the disorder was not known, the time under treatment for the males was 15 months, and for the female 27 months. Mania, in some form, existed in 25 males and 19 females; melancholia in 7 males and 10 females; and delirium tremens in 1 male and 1 female. The exciting causes were, in 15 cases, hereditary, in 4 intemperance; ill health, poverty, ill treatment, disappointment or grief in 25; excessive study, religious fanaticism, or superstition in 10; a chancery suit 1, injury to the head 2, puerperal 3, and 3 not known.

Table II. shows that 94 were sent from their own homes, 41 from workhouses, and 12 from other asylums; 36 were discharged recovered, 5 not recovered, 28 died, and 80 remained of those admitted in 1855.

The numbers admitted, discharged, dead, and remaining are shown in Table III. for each month; also the number of epileptics, the fits by day and the fits by night, the number of violent, dirty, and destructive patients, the panes of glass broken, 210. The average number of patients in seclusion was 6 during each month; under medical treatment 52;



upwards of 200 attended Divine Service, and about the same number were employed in various occupations, as set forth in the "return of working patients." The sick, aged and infirm and unemployed, averaged 142 for each month.

From Table IV. it appears that 23 males and 31 females were under 30 years of age, 26 males and 28 females from 30 to 50 years, 24 males and 9 females from 50 to 70 years, and 5 males and 1 female more than 70 years of age. Of these, 75 were single, 60 married, and 12 widowed; the number of married men were double the number of women. The number labouring under a first attack was 102, a second attack 18, a third or more frequent attack 17, from birth 8, the number of attack not known in 2.

The occupations of those admitted in 1855 are shown in Table V.

According to Table VI. the bodily health on admission was good in 43, indifferent in 66, and bad in 38. The bodily health was good in nearly one half of those remaining in the asylum at the end of the year.

From Table VII. it appears that the religion of the great majority, 78.2 per cent, was of the Church of England. The education was good of 14, and the great majority had received some education, 59 could read and write, and 39 could only read imperfectly, 29 could neither read or write, and in 6 it could not be ascertained.

The probable causes of the disorder as shown in Table VIII, in the greater number were physical, 55 in males and 38 in females, total 93, of these, 24 were hereditary, 54 were moral, 23 males and 31 females from grief, anxiety, disappointment and poverty.

The forms of the disorder in Table IX. Half the cases were of mania, 35 of melancholia, 14 of epilepsy, 6 of idiocy, and 5 of general paralysis.







# OBITUARY.—MALES.—1855.

Date of last Admission.	Age at Death and Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration and cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs, in Ounces (Avoirdupois.)		
					HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
September 17, 1850.	32 Single.	Idiocy, good bodily health.	Congenital	Enteritis and pleuritis, also general paralysis.	Dura mater adherent, weight of the brain only 39½. Spinal cord softened at caudæquina.	Congestion of blood in right lung, weight 27; lymphon surface and pneumonia of lower lobe of left lung, weight 29; heart 8.	Mucous membrane of ileum and colon of a purple colour, and in some places softened. Weight of stomach 5½, liver 63, spleen 11, kidney 10. Weight of the body 86lbs; height 5-7.
August 24, 1853.	78 Widowed.	Mania, (suicidal) indifferent health.	19 months Meningitis.	Pleuro-pneumonia, pericarditis aneurism.	Dura mater adherent, rusty deposit under right middle lobe, brain 47. Fluid in ventricles spinal canal.	Pleuro-pneumonia in 2nd stage of right lung, weight 45, left 27, heart 11, aneurism of aorta pericardium adherent to both, the aneurism half size of heart, it had not burst.	Weight of the stomach 6½, liver 45, spleen 3½, pancreas 2½, kidneys granular, right 3½, left 4. Weight of the body 107 lbs; height 5-7.
September 15, 1854.	36 Married.	Mania, combined with general paralysis; bad bodily health.	18 months Fever.	Meningitis, softening of the spinal cord, and pleuro-pneumonia, convulsions.	Arachnoid thickened, pus in the sac, and on the pia mater, the right cerebral hemisphere 2oz. lighter than the left, brain 35¾. The upper third and lower 4th spinal cord softened. Not examined.	Pleuro-pneumonia lower lobe of right lung, and left similarly but much less diseased, right 33½, left 24; heart enlarged 12, the pericardium adherent from old disease.	Liver and kidneys large. Weight of the stomach 6½, liver 64½, spleen 3, pancreas 3½ right kidney 6¾, left 7¼. Weight of the body 106½lbs; height 5-7½.
May 15, 1848.	66 Married.	Dementia; good bodily health.	15 years.	Bronchitis.	Not examined.		Weight of the body 130 lbs. height 5-5½.
January 29, 1855.	46 Married.	Melancholia; bad bodily health.	10 months Hereditary.	Atrophy.	Not examined.		
April	47	Mania; bad bodily health.	25 months	Pulmonary phthisis.	Not examined.		







OBITUARY *continued*—MALES.

Date of Death. 1855.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration and cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs, in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
April 25. 549.	April 19, 1855.	25 Single.	Mania, combined with epilepsy; in different health.	8 years.	Congestion of blood in the brain and lungs.	The cerebral veins and brain congested with blood, brain large, 53½.	Congestion of blood in the lower lobes of both lungs, the right 33½, the left 31; heart large 12½.	The mucous membrane of intestines natural, weight of stomach 6, liver 62, spleen 6, pancreas 4, right kidney 5½, left 5. Weight of body 137½ lbs height 5-9 Weight of the body 152lbs; height 5-7½.
May 7. 526 May 12. 538	Dec. 30, 1854. February 12, 1855.	51 Single. 73 Married.	Melancholia; good health. Dementia; bad health.	1 year. Hereditary. 6 months. Apoplexy.	Suicide by hanging. Inquest. Apoplexy, asthma and pneumonia.	Not examined. The dura mater firmly adherent; the lateral ventricles distended with clear fluid; 2 clots of fibrine in right cerebral hemisphere; brain 48½. Spinal cord, natural 1.	General bronchitis, pneumonia lower lobe of left lung; right lung 30½, left 36; heart much enlarged 15½ ozs.	Redness of mucous membrane of colon; weight of the stomach 6, liver 56, spleen 7, pancreas 2½, each kidney 4½. Weight of the body 115½ lbs; height 5-10
June 18. 258	September 21, 1850.	40 Single.	Dementia; good bodily health.	Many years.	Obstipation, peritonitis, and ulceration of colon.	The left cerebral hemisphere ¾ oz. heavier than the right, brain 46½.	Lungs natural, right 20½, left 15; heart 11.	Large intestines enormously distended with solid feces, a portion of descending colon dark, perforated by ulcers; fluid escaped into peritoneum which was highly inflamed. Stomach 6½, liver 59, spleen 5, pancreas 4, each kidney 5½. Weight of the body 136½ lbs.; after post mortem, 118½ lbs.; height 5-5½.
June 21. 491	April 19, 1854.	36 Married.	Mania, combined with epilepsy.	Several years.	Phlegmonous erysipelas.	Not examined.		Sloughing ulcers on the back, and right thigh. Weight of the body 129 lbs; height 5-6½



POST MORTEM APPEARANCES,  
With the weight of the principal Organs, in Ounces Avoirdupois.

Date of Death, 1855.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death and Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration and cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	With the weight of the principal Organs, in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
June 23, 558	May 11, 1855.	34 Single.	Mania; indifferent bodily health.	6 months. Intemperance.	Congestion of the brain and pneumonia.	The brain large, the vessels congested with blood, weight 50½. The spinal cord natural, 1.	Old pleuritic adhesions; the right lung weighed 22, left 21½, the lower lobes of both lungs hepatized. Heart 8½.	Weight of stomach 6, liver 53, spleen 4½, pancreas 3½, right kidney 5½, left 6. Weight of the body 99lbs. height 5-3¾.
August 17, 346	March 3, 1852.	21 Single.	Mania, combined with epilepsy; indifferent health.	From intemperance.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Dura mater unusually adherent to the skull, the brain pale, the right cerebral hemisphere 1½ oz. heavier than the left, brain 42½. Spinal cord softer than natural, 1.	Old pleuritic adhesions, masses of tubercles, in both lungs, and tuberculous cavities in the apices; the right 37; left 42½. Heart rather small, 7.	An ulcer in the ileum, & a lumbricus. Weight of stomach 5½, liver large congested with blood, 59, spleen 5½, pancreas 4, right kidney 3½, left 3½. Weight of body 109lbs.; height 5-1½.
Sept. 29, 562	May 28, 1855.	60 Single.	Melancholia; indifferent health.	6 months; reduced circumstances.	Chronic meningitis, and pulmonary phthisis.	Dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, the left cerebral hemisphere 1 oz. heavier than the right, brain 45¾. Spinal cord natural 1¼.	Numerous tubercles & large tuberculous cavity, the walls of which were in a gangrenous state in upper lobe of right lung, weight 57; some tubercles also in the left lung, 40½; heart 10½.	Slight patches of redness in the colon. Weight of the stomach 5½, liver 50, spleen 4, pancreas 4, right kidney 5, left 5½. Weight of the body 107lbs; height 5-10.
October 25, 544	March 28, 1855.	28 Married.	Mania; combined with general paralysis; 1st attack; indifferent health.	8 months; Intemperance.	Serous effusion into the arachnoid and spinal canal and pleuro-pneumonia.	A sac, containing about half a pint of dark serum on the right cerebral hemisphere, which was 4½ oz. lighter than the left hemisphere, brain in other respects natural, 46. Spinal cord filled with similiar fluid to that in the skull; about 1 inch of the caudal end of spinal cord softened.	About ¾ of a pint of dark serum in the right pleura, some recent lymph on the middle lobe of the right lung; pneumonia in both lungs, most extensive in right which weighed 54, left 42; heart natural, weight 9½.	Weight of the stomach 6, liver 62, spleen 7½, a cartilaginous deposit on the capsule size of a half-penny, pancreas 3, right kidney 4½, left 4. Weight of the body 123lbs, height 5-11. The right arm and left leg were each ¼ inch larger than the opposite limbs.



# OBITUARY continued.—MALES.

Date of Death. 1855.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death and Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration and cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs, in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Oct. 31. 518	October 28, 1854.	46 Married.	Mania, combined with general paralysis; in different health.	13 months, 1st attack. Anxiety.	Chronic meningitis, softening of spinal cord, erysipelas of the leg and thigh.	Dura mater firmly adherent to skull, opacity of arachnoid, cerebral structure unusually tough & firm, 1 oz. of clear fluid in ventricles & lining of 4th rough, 48½. Spinal cord softened in one spot about middle, another near the caudal end. Dura mater firmly adherent at front, arachnoid strongly adhering to back of right cerebral hemisphere which was 2½ oz. heavier than left; weight of brain 52. General softening of the spinal cord 1½ oz.	Each lung distended, filling the thorax, congestion of blood in the lower lobe of right lung 23½, left 18½; heart 11½.	Melanosis at the great end of stomach, 7, liver 57, spleen 5, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4½, left 4. Weight of the body 138 lb. height 5-10.
Nov. 4. 594	October 20, 1855.	42 Married.	Mania, combined with convulsions 1st attack; bad bodily health.	6½ months. Hereditary.	Softening of the spinal cord, meningitis, and bronchitis.	Dura mater firmly adherent at front, arachnoid strongly adhering to back of right cerebral hemisphere which was 2½ oz. heavier than left; weight of brain 52. General softening of the spinal cord 1½ oz.	General redness and mucopurulent matter on the bronchial mucous membrane, right lung 34, left 29; heart enlarged 14, aorta contained atheromatous deposits.	Weight of the stomach 7, liver 66, spleen 6½, pancreas 3½, right kidney 6, left 7½. Weight of the body 123lbs; height 6 feet
Nov. 8, 48 Nov. 21, 141	May 20, 1848. December 17, 1848.	45 Single. 56 Single.	Dementia; good bodily health. Dementia; 1st attack, good health	20 years. 1st attack. 8½ years. Hereditary.	Shock from a burn Peritonitis, from internal strangulation	Accidental death; Coroners Inquest. The dura mater firmly adherent, opacity of arachnoid, brain 49½. Very deaf.	Organs in a healthy state.	Peritoneum red, intestines adhering with recent lymphs, ileum dark, strangulation in right iliac fossa. Never known to have hernia. Bedsores.
Nov. 22, 551	April 26, 1855.	47 Married.	Mania, with general paralysis; in different health.	13 months. Injury to the spine.	Cerebro-spinal inflammation general paralysis.	Not examined.		
Nov. 28, 583	September 10, 1855.	28 Single.	Mania, combined with epilepsy; bad health.	13 years; Injury to the head.	Ulceration of the stomach, epilepsy.	The left cerebral hemisphere 1oz. heavier than the right the brain firm, 44½. Congestion of blood in the	Congestion of blood in the lower lobes of both lungs, the right weighed 24, left 23; heart 8½.	Several small round ulcers on the mucous membrane of the stomach, weight 6, liver 45, spleen 4½, kidney 4½.



POST MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs, in Ounces Avoirdupois.						
Date of Death. 1855.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death. Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration and cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE. THORAX. ABDOMEN.
Nov. 29. 592	October 12, 1855.	69 Married.	Dementia and general paralysis; 1st attack, bad health,	2 years; pecuniary losses.	Cerebro-spinal inflammation, ischuria.	The left cerebral hemisphere 1½ ozs. heavier than the right, ventricles distended with fluid, brain pale 45¾. Spinal cord firm, about 1 inch of the lower end, disintegrated. Cadaveric congestion of blood in the lower lobe of right lung, weight 25, left 18; heart 9. Stomach large 7½, liver 43, spleen 4½, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4½, the surface firm and smooth, left 5½, the surface covered with cysts filled with dark brown and some with yellow fluid. Weight of body 108 lbs; height 5-9.
Dec. 13. 536	February 6, 1855.	65 Married.	Mania, 1st attack; good bodily health.	11 months; arachnitis.	Fluid in the brain, hydrothorax.	Nearly 1 pint of fluid in right pleura, pneumonia right lung, weight 33, congestion of blood in lower lobe of left lung 27; heart flabby 10½. Weight of the stomach 6, liver 40, spleen 2½, pancreas, 3, right kidney 4½, left 4½. Weight of the body 125 lbs; height 5-8.
Dec. 15. 591	October 8, 1855.	56 Married.	Dementia, combined with epilepsy; indifferent health.	50 years.	Cerebral apoplexy hydrothorax.	Weight of the stomach 6, liver 46, spleen 3, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4½, left 5½. Weight of the body 123 lbs; height 5-10.
Dec. 29. 603	December 21, 1855.	64 Single.	Fatuity, combined with amaurosis & paralysis; bad bodily health.	3 months; meningitis.	Paralysis, erysipelas.	Much subcutaneous fat. Omentum fatty. Weight of the stomach 7, liver small 39, spleen 5½, pancreas 4½, each kidney 5. Weight of the body 133 lbs; ht. 6 feet ½ an inch.



# OBITUARY.—FEMALES.

Date of Death, 1855.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death and Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration and cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs, in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Jan. 2. 247	May 17, 1850.	42 Single.	Melancholia; in- different health.	Many years Hereditary.	Pulmonary phthi- sis and gangrene of the right lung.	Slight cerebral congestion of blood; weight of the brain 42½. The spinal cord natural.	Old pleuritic adhesions, a large tuberculous cavity in the upper lobe right lung, the walls of which were in a gangrenous state, weight 29½; the left lung contained tuber- cles and a small cavity, 18¾. The heart 7¾ ounces.	Weight of the stomach 5¾, liver 56, spleen 3½, pan- creas 3, right kidney 2½. The granular, left 4¾. The intestines natural. Body emaciated, weight 62 lbs; height 5-6.
Jan. 5. 532	October 9, 1854.	31 Single.	Melancholia; bad bodily health, refused her food.	3 months. Hereditary.	Marasmus.	The brain unusually large. in other respects natural, weight 55¾. Spinal cord natural.	Lungs natural, the right weighed 12½, the left 10; heart unusually small, 4½	Organs small, stomach 3¾, liver 25½, spleen 1¾, each kidney 3. Weight of the body 50 lbs; height 5-3.
Jan. 22. 547	January 26, 1855.	30 Mar- ried.	Incoherence, and general paraly- sis; bad health.	7 weeks. Want.	Double pneumo- nia, inflammati- on of the brain and spinal cord.	Congestion of blood in the brain, the structure of a pinkish hue, weight 41¾, 1½ inch of the lower end of spinal cord softened.	The upper lobe of the right and the lower lobe of the left lung in 2nd stage of pneumonia, right 26, left 29; heart 10½.	Weight of the stomach 5½, liver 50½, spleen 5, pan- creas 3, right kidney 4, left 4½. Weight of the body 71 lbs; height 5-4.
Jan. 23. 477	Décember 17, 1853.	28 Mar- ried.	Mania; indifferent bodily health.	15 months. Intempe- rance,	Cerebral apoplexy and gangrene of lungs.	Dura mater firmly adherent, cerebral veins turgid and blood on surface, of the brain, weight 35½. The veins of spinal cord also congested.	Recent lymph on the left pleura, the lower lobes of both lungs hepatized, and several spots of gan- grene size of a shilling, on the right, weight 27½, left 25½; heart 9 ounces.	Fatty omentum; stomach weighed 5, liver large 71, spleen 3¾, pancreas 3¾, right kidney 3, left 3½. Weight of the body 99 lbs; height 5-6.
Feb. 4. 311	10, 1851.	60 Single.	Dementia; indiffe- rent health.	4½ years. Anxiety.	Asthma, meningi- tis and myelitis, bedridden.	Dura mater firmly adherent to the skull, brain weigh- ed 38½. Spinal cord soft- ened at the middle and lower parts.	Curvature backwards of spine, emphysema of both lungs, right 13, left 9; heart 9.	Weight of the stomach 3, liver 40, spleen 3, pan- creas 2½, right kidney 3½, left 3½. Weight of the body 51½ lbs height 4-7.



POST MORTEM APPEARANCES, With the weight of the principal Organs, in Ounces Avoirdupois.									
Date Death 1855.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death and Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration and cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE.		THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
Feb. 7. 349	January 3, 1852.	33 Single.	Mania; indifferent bodily health.	3 years ar- rest of a discharge from nose.	Pulmonary phth- isis.	Not examined.			
March 24. 524	August 15, 1854.	44 Single.	Mania; indifferent health.	11 months, Loss of money.	Erysipelas of the head and apo- plexy.	Blood effused on left cere- bral hemisphere, weight of the brain 43. Fluid in the spinal canal.		Lungs healthy, the right 12, left 9; the heart 10.	An old ulcer near cardiac end. & an hour glass con- traction of stomach weight 3, liver 50, spleen 5½, pan- creas 2½, right kidney 4½, left 5. Body 70 lbs; height 5-7.
May 2. 233	February 14, 1850.	56	Dementia; good bodily health.	17 years ?	Cancer of liver, & dysentery.	Dura mater adherent to the skull, brain natural, wt. 46¾.		Cadaveric congestion in low er lobe right lung, weight 22, left 13; heart 8½.	Ulceration of colon; can- cerous tubercles in me- senteric glands; stomach 5¾, liver large containing white scirrhus 119½, spleen and each kidney 5½. Weight of the body 88½ lbs, height 5-7.
May 14. 312	May 13, 1851.	32 Single.	Idiocy, combined with epilepsy; indifferent health	Congenital.	Pulmonary phth- isis, dysentery.	More fluid than usual in the cerebral ventricles & on the surface of the brain which was rather soft, 49¼. Spinal cord soft 1¼.		Tubercles and tuberculous cavities in the right lung; weight 36½, tubercles in left lung, 20; heart small 6¼.	Ulceration of colon, weight of stomach 5¾, liver 44, spleen 2½, pancreas 2½, each kidney 2¾. Weight of the body 62 lbs height 5-4
May 20. 566	May 12, 1855.	24 Single.	Dementia, com- bined with pa- ralysis; bad health.	13 years, in- jury to the head.	Atrophy of the brain, pneumo- nia right lung.	Skull unusually thick, brain did not nearly fill the dura mater, gelatinous fluid in the pia mater, brain firm, 31.		The lower lobe right lung in the first stage of pneumo- nia, weight 24½, left 15½; heart 8.	Stomach large, weight 6½, liver 42, spleen 2¾, pan- creas 3¾, right kidney 4, left 4½. Weight of the body 97 lbs; height 5-4.
May 24. 435	May 27, 1853.	27 Single.	Melancholia; good health.	27 months; Remorse.	Pulmonary phth- isis.	Not examined.			



# OBITUARY continued.—FEMALES.

Date of Death. 1855.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death and Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration and cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	POST MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs, in Ounces Avoirdupois.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
May 27. 564	April 30, 1855.	72 Widow	Melancholia; bad bodily health.	3 months. Grief.	Cerebritis, and dysentery.	The central portion of the brain of a pink color, and softened, weight 42½. Spinal cord softer than natural at the lower part.	Congestion of lower lobe of right lung, weight 16½, left 9½; heart 7¼.	Ulceration of the colon; stomach weighed 6, liver 41, spleen 3½, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4, left 3¾. Weight of the body 71 lbs; height 5-6.
June 30, 523	August 5, 1854.	29 Single.	Mania, 2nd attack; 2 good bodily health	2 years. Anxiety.	Inflammation of brain and spinal cord.	Cerebral convolutions flattened, fluid in the ventricles, softening of central portion of brain, weight 40¾. Softening of the lower portion of spinal cord.	A small abscess filled with pus in the apex of the left lung, the right lung weighed 10½, the left 14; heart small 7.	Weight of the stomach 5½, liver 45½, spleen 7, pancreas 2½, right kidney 4½, left, 3¼. Weight of the body 69 lbs.
July 11. 570	May 17, 1855.	45 Single.	Melancholia; 1st 3 months. attack; bad health.	3 months. Hereditary.	Pulmonary tubercles, marasmus.	Head very small like that of an idiot, brain only 27½. Spinal cord natural.	A mass of tubercles, some softened in the apex of left lung, 11½, right 6½; heart small 5.	Redness of mucous membrane of small intestines, Stomach 3½, liver 25, spleen 2, pancreas 2, right kidney 2½, left 3½. Weight of body 48 lbs; height 5-3.
July 28. 448	July 30, 1853.	26 Single.	Idiocy, indifferent bodily health.	Congenital.	Pulmonary phthisis.	Brain firm, veins congested with blood, weight 40½. Spinal cord natural.	Tubercles and tuberculous cavities, some of them in a gangrenous state, in the upper lobes of both lungs, the right 16½, left 21, heart small 6½.	Ulceration in the lower portion of the ileum; stomach 4, liver 35, spleen 3, pancreas 2½, each kidney 3¼. Weight of the body 54 lbs.; height 5 feet.
July 29. 580	June 29, 1855.	37 Married.	Delirium; the bones of face partly destroyed, bad health.	2 months. Cancer of face &c.	Inflammation of the brain and membranes.	The frontal bone thickened, no diploe, the dura mater thickened and adherent, as also the arachnoid to the brain which was softened at the anterior part, weight 47½. Cord natural.	Lungs healthy, the right weighed 12, the left 10; heart natural, 8.	Intestines natural, weight of stomach 5, liver 44, spleen large 8, the right kidney 7½, left 8. Weight of the body 108 lbs; height 5-5.



POST MORTEM APPEARANCES, And weight of the various Organs, in Ounces Avoirdupois.								
Date of Death, 1855.	Date of last Admission.	Age at Death and Civil State.	Mental state and Bodily condition on admission.	Duration and cause of Disorder.	Assigned Cause of Death.	HEAD AND SPINE. THORAX. ABDOMEN.		
						HEAD AND SPINE.	THORAX.	ABDOMEN.
August 22. 583	July 24, 1855.	38 Married.	Mania; 1st attack, bad health.	6 weeks. Arachnitis.	Chronic arachnitis marasmus.	Thickening and opacity of arachnoid, fluid in the cerebral ventricles, brain 45½. Spinal cord firm, 1½. The dura mater adherent to skull, congestion of blood in the brain, weight 45. Spinal cord natural, weight ¾.	Lungs healthy, the right weighed 12, left 9; heart 8. A gangrenous spot about size of a penny, on the back part of both lungs, right lung 9, left 7; heart 7.	Weight of stomach 4, liver 51, spleen 3½, pancreas 3½, right kidney 4½, left 4½. Body emaciated. The mucous membrane of the colon in a state of inflammation; stomach small 4, liver 40, spleen 3, pancreas 2, each kidney 3. Weight of body 73 lbs. ht. 5-2.
Sept. 10. 584	July 25, 1855.	45 Widowed.	Mania; 1st attack, bad health.	6 weeks. Meningitis.	Meningitis, colitis.	There was congestion of blood both on the surface and in the substance of the brain the weight 44½. Spinal cord natural, weight 1.	No pleuritic adhesions, general bronchitis, recent lymph on pleura covering left lung, the lower lobe in 1st stage of pneumonia right weighed 13, left 31; heart 10.	The mesenteric veins congested with blood, the stomach weighed 5½, liver 41, spleen 3½, pancreas 2½, each kidney 3½. Weight of body 76 lbs; height 5-6.
Sept. 29. 590	September 21. 1855.	56 Single.	Melancholia; 4th attack; bad health.	6 weeks. Hereditary.	Cerebral congestion, pleuro-pneumonia, bedsores on sacrum.	Dura mater adherent to the skull, congestion of blood in the cerebral structure, brain 45½. Spinal cord natural.	The right lung weighed 14, pneumonia of the lower lobe left lung 25, heart 10.	Stomach 4½, liver 39, spleen 3½, pancreas 3, right kidney 4½, left 5. Weight of body 103 lbs; height 5-3.
Novr. 3. 601	October 26, 1855.	52 Married.	Melancholia; 1st attack; bad health.	3 weeks. Grief.	Cerebral congestion, pneumonia left lung.	Not examined.		
Nov. 16, 588	August 9, 1855.	42 Single.	Mania; found wandering; bad health.	5 months.	Marasmus.	The right cerebral hemisphere 1 oz. heavier than the left, the structure unusually firm, weight 42½. Spinal cord firm.	Pleuritic adhesions, anteriorly, recent lymph on left pleura, left lung solid, bronchitis right lung, weight 16, left 39; heart 11.	Weight of the stomach 7, liver 46, spleen 3½, pancreas 3, right kidney 5½, left 5. Weight of body 75 lbs; height 4-10.
Dec. 6, 116	October 5, 1848.	57 Single.	Dementia; 1st attack, bad health.	14 years.	Pleuro-pneumonia left lung, bronchitis.			



## SUMMARY OF THE OBITUARY.

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The mortality in 1855, has been one-sixth less than the preceding year. The total number of deaths 52; males 30, females 22; last year there were 62 deaths, 29 males and 33 females.

In the first quarter of this year 9 males and 7 females died; in the second quarter, 8 males and 6 females; in the third quarter, 2 males and 6 females; in the fourth quarter, 11 males and 3 females.

The principal causes of death were inflammatory affections of the brain and lungs, and the greatest mortality occurred in the winter months: whereas, last year, the mortality was greater in summer. Nearly half the deaths, 14 males and 10 females, were of the admissions of the year. One male and two females died within a week after their admission, one female died the same month, two males and four females the month following, and four males and two females the second month after their admission. The length of residence in the asylum varied in the males from 6 to 2728 days, and in the females from 7 to 2617 days, the average of the males being 708, and of the females 566 days.

The *ages*: two males and one female were from 20 to 25 years of age, four males and four females from 25 to 30, three males and four females from 30 to 35, three males and 2 females from 35 to 40, three males and three females from 40 to 45, six males and two females from 45 to 50; one male and one female from 50 to 55, two males and three females from 55 to 60, two males and one female from 60 to 65, four males



from 65 to 70, one male and one female from 70 to 75, one male from 75 to 80. The *civil state*, of 14 males and 14 females was single, 15 males and 5 females were married, 1 male and 2 females were widowed, and of 1 female the state was not ascertained.

The *mental state* on admission of 14 males and 8 females was mania; of 9 males and 4 females dementia; of 4 males and 7 females melancholia; 2 males and 2 females were idiots, 1 male and 1 female having also epileptic fits; in 3 males epilepsy was combined with mania, in 1 male with dementia; and in 1 with melancholia. General paralysis was combined with mania in 4 males, and in 1 male and 1 female with dementia. Convulsions were in 1 male combined with mania; 1 female had delirium, and 1 male was in a state of senile fatuity. The *bodily condition* on admission of 9 males and 3 females, was good; of 9 males and 7 females, indifferent; of 11 males and 12 females, bad; and of 1 male it was not noted.

The *duration of the disorder* was less than 3 months in 1 male and 6 females; from 3 to 6 months in 1 male and 4 females; from 6 to 12 months in 7 males; from 1 to 2 years in 6 males and 1 female; from 2 to 4 years in 2 males and 4 females; from 4 to 6 years in 1 female; from 8 to 10 years in 3 males; from 13 to 15 years in 2 males and 2 females; from 15 to 20 years in 1 male and 1 female; 27 years in 1 male; 50 years in 1 male; many years in 2 males and 1 female; from birth in 3 males and 2 females.

The *causes of the disorders*: 1st physical; in 2 males and 1 female from injury to the head; in 1 male injury to the spine; in 3 males and 4 females inflammation of the cerebral membranes; in 1 male cerebral apoplexy; in 2 males previous illness; in 5 males and 4 females hereditary predisposition; 2nd moral causes; in 3 males and 5 females from grief and anxiety; in 2 males and 2 females poverty;



in 2 males and 1 female intemperance; in 4 males and 2 females congenital; and, in 5 males and 3 females the causes were not ascertained.

The *assigned cause of death*, in 5 males and 2 females cerebral apoplexy; in 11 males and 5 females inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord; in 1 male and 1 female atrophy of the brain; in 1 male hypertrophy of the brain, sudden death, and Inquest held; 1 male from suicide, and 1 male from shock to nervous system from a burn, in both Inquests held; in 11 males and 5 females inflammation in the chest; in 4 males and 6 females pulmonary phthisis; in 1 male and 1 female gangrene of the lungs; 1 male pericarditis and aneurism of the aorta; in 5 males and 2 females inflammation and ulceration of the bowels; in 1 female cancer of the liver; in 2 males and 1 female erysipelas; in 1 male and 3 females marasmus; 3 cases of pulmonary phthisis, 1 of bronchitis, 2 of marasmus, 1 of erysipelas, 2 cases of Coroner's Inquests, and 1 of general paralysis, not examined.

*Appearances after death and weight of the principal organs, in 23 males and 19 females.*

*Head and Spine.*—The head was unusually small in 1 male and 1 female; the skull unusually thick in 1 male and 2 females; the dura mater preternaturally adherent in 11 males and 7 females; thickening of arachnoid and fluid in the ventricles in 10 males and 5 females; pus on the arachnoid in 1 male; brain enlarged in 5 males and 2 females; congestion of blood in the cerebral vessels in 3 males and 1 female; blood effused on the surface of the brain in 2 males and 1 female; a rusty deposit under the right cerebral lobe in 1 male; softening of the brain in 3 females; the brain hardened in 3 males and 3 females; the brain was wasted in 1 male and 2 females; the right cerebral hemisphere was from 1 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces heavier than the left in 2 males and 1 female, and the left was from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ounces heavier than the right in 6 males. The *weight* of the brain varied in 23 males from  $35\frac{3}{4}$



to  $53\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; and in 19 females from  $27\frac{1}{4}$  to  $55\frac{3}{4}$  ounces; the average weight in the males was 46.6, and in the females 42.5 ounces, which is only the fractional part above the healthy average. The optic nerves were excessively wasted in 1 male, blind seven years from amaurosis. The spinal cord was softened in 6 males and 3 females, and indurated in 1 male and 1 female; the lower part disintegrated in 1 male.

*Chest.*—There was curvature of the spine backwards in 1 female; pleuritic adhesions in 3 males and 2 females; emphysema of the lungs in 1 female; cadaveric congestion of blood in the right lung in 2 males and 1 female, and congestion of blood in both lungs in 3 males and 2 females; pleurisy in 2 males and 1 female; pleuro-pneumonia in 3 males and 1 female; pneumonia in 3 males and 2 females; bronchitis in 3 males; tubercles and tuberculous cavities in the lungs in 2 males and 4 females; gangrene of the lungs in 1 male and 1 female; the right lung was in a healthy state in 3 males and 6 females, and the left lung in 7 males and 8 females. The *weight* of the right lung varied in the males from  $20\frac{1}{4}$  to 57 ounces, and in the females from 9 to  $36\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, the average weight being in the males 32.5 and in the females 17.3 ounces; the left lung varied in the males from 15 to  $42\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and in the females from 7 to 39 ounces, the average weight being in the male 27.8 and in the female 17.1 ounces. The *heart* was enlarged in 10 males and 5 females, and was smaller than natural in 2 males and 4 females; there was old pericarditis in 1 male; the heart was fatty in 1 male, and flabby in 1 male; there was an aneurism of the aorta just outside the pericardium to which it was adherent, in 1 male; atheromatous state of the aorta in 1 male. The *weight* of the heart varied in the male from 7 to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and in the female from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 11 ounces, the average weight in the male was 10.7 and in the female 8 ounces.



*Abdomen.*—The organs were generally smaller than natural in 2 females; the omentum was fatty in 1 male; there was an hour glass contraction and ulcer in the stomach in 1 female; the stomach was larger than natural in 2 males and 1 female; the stomach was smaller than natural in 1 female; melanosis of the stomach in 1 male; congestion of blood in the mesenteric veins in 1 female; peritonitis in 2 males, in one of them from strangulation of the ileum within the abdomen, and in the other from distension and ulceration of the colon; round worms in the intestines in 1 male; enteritis in 3 males and 3 females; ulceration of the colon in 1 male and 3 females; the liver was smaller than natural in 1 male and 1 female, and enlarged in 3 males and 1 female; cancer of the mesenteric glands and liver which was enormously enlarged weighing  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in 1 female; a portion of the capsule of the spleen in a cartilaginous state in 1 male; the spleen and kidneys enlarged in 2 males and 1 female; the kidneys granular in 1 male. The *weight* of the stomach varied in 22 males from  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to 8 ounces, and in 19 females from 3 to 7 ounces; the average weight in the male was 6.3 ounces and in the females 5.9 ounces; the liver varied in 22 males from 39 to 84 ounces and in 19 females from  $26\frac{1}{2}$  to  $119\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, the average weight in the male was 57 and in the female 47.7 ounces; the spleen varied in 22 males from  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 11 ounces; and in 19 females from  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 8 ounces, the average weight in the males was 5.5 and in the females 3.8 ounces; the pancreas varied in 19 males from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 ounces and in 18 females from 2 to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ounces the average weight in the males 3.8 ounces, and in the females 2.7 ounces; the right kidney varied in 22 males from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  and the left from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ounces, and in 19 females the right varied from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  and the left from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 8 ounces, the average weight of the right kidney in the male 4.9 and of the left 5.2 and in the female of the right 4 and left kidney 4.2 ounces.



The *weight* of the entire body varied in 25 males from 86 to 159 lbs, and in 18 females from 48 to 108 lbs; the average weight of the males 117.2 and of the females 80 lbs; the height varied in 25 males from 5 ft.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. to 6 ft. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. and in 17 females from 4 ft. 7 to 5 ft. 7 inches, the average height of the males 5 ft.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches and of the females 5 ft. 3 inches. After death the body in some cases measures so much as 2 inches more than during life.



# RETURN OF MALE WORKING PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1855.

No. of Patients and how employed.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
<b>ARTISANS.</b>												
3 in Bakehouse & Brewhouse	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
4 as Carpenters .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4
2 at Furnaces .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
4 as Masons .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		4
2 as Painters .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2 in Smith's Shop .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 as Shoemakers .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3 as Tailors .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total .....												
<b>LABOURERS.</b>												
10 Assisting Attendants ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1 on Roadways .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 in Removing Earth .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
30 on Farm .....	8	8	10	12	14	4	14	14	14	14	12	10
2 in Foul Linen House ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10 in Garden .....	8	8	8	8	10	0	10	10	10	8	8	8
2 in Kitchen .....	2	2	2	2	2	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
1 at Limekiln .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 as Quarrymen .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1 in Stone Shed .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2 as Coir Pickers .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1 in Store Room .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
92 Total .....	62	62	64	66	70	70	70	70	70	68	66	64

The labour of 24 artisans valued at 15s; a week, the same as last year, amount to £225; and of 68 labourers, at 12s. a week, to £301 4s.; total £526 4s. There have been two labourers less, and a falling off of £80, in the value of labour, compared with the preceding year.



LIST OF WORK DONE BY SOME OF THE MALE PATIENTS  
DURING THE YEAR.

TAILORS.

Jackets .....	71	Towels .....	6
Trousers .....	64	Chairs Covered .....	4
Waistcoats ...	79	Trusses .....	2
Ditto with sleeves.....	15	Knee caps .....	1
Leggins (pairs) .....	3	Canvas webb for infirmary- Bedsteads .....	20
Drawers .....	18		
Flannel Jackets .....	19	Total Made .....	305
Strong Dresses .....	3	Ditto Repaired .....	118
			<hr/> 423

SHOEMAKERS.

Women's Shoes (pairs) ....	249	Men's Strong Boots (pairs)	367
Ditto Slippers do. ....	19	Ditto Light Shoes do. ...	78
Ditto Boots do. ....	92		115
Boys do. ....	4		
Ditto Shoes do. ....	3	Total Made .....	560
	<hr/> 367	Ditto Repaired (pairs).....	393

LIST OF NEEDLEWORK DONE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS  
DURING THE YEAR 1855.

<i>Male clothing.</i>		<i>Female clothing.</i>	
Shirts .....	313	Dresses .....	160
Kirtle Frocks .....	36	Shifts .....	343
Waistcoats (flannel).....	14	Petticoats (flannel).....	65
Neckerchiefs .....	372	Aprons .....	46
Cloth Caps .....	37	Bedgowns .....	36
Stockings Knitted (pairs)..<	49	Day Caps .....	215
Ditto Refooted .....	61	Night do. ....	57
Braces .....	35	Neckecrhiefs .....	194
Pocket Handkerchiefs.....	24	Pinafores .....	10
Drawers (pairs) .....	6	Strong Dresses .....	11
	<hr/> 947	Shoes & Slippers bound (prs.)	146
			<hr/> 2230

The clothing is all repaired by the female Patients.

SUNDRIES:—

Sheets .....	189	Towel Rollers .....	7
Shrouds .....	43	Tea do. ....	4
Pillow Cases .....	263	Strong Rugs .....	5
Table Cloths.....	41		<hr/> 553



A STATEMENT OF THE FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT, BETWEEN  
JANUARY THE 1st AND DECEMBER 31st 1855.

1855.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1855.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Valuation of Stock &c., as per year ending 1854:—							By Farm produce	530	10	11	}	879	6 0*
Live Stock ....	274	10	0				Garden ditto ..	348	15	1			
Dead do. . . .	116	5	0										
Vegetables and roots .....	300	0	0				By Cash received,						
				690	15	0	for Stones ....	1	8	8			
To Cash paid, viz:—							Bones .....	6	1	6			
Live Stock ....	171	5	0				Lime .....	10	19	0			
Dead do. ....	7	2	9				Hide & Tallow	7	14	0			
Corn, Hay, Seed, Straw, & sundry expenses .....	197	14	6				Stock ( <i>live</i> ) ..	36	3	6			
Tools and drain- ing pipes .....	25	14	2				Fruit .....	1	8	2			
Manure & horse hire .....	23	18	1				Mangold wurzel	8	0	0			
Tithes, Rent- charge, & Poor rates .....	28	13	1				Plants .....	2	13	2			
To Land rented, 12 acres & 2 quar- ters .....	36	0	0								74	9	0
To Wages:—							By Valuation of work not con- nected with the Farm done by the horses ....	51	19	0			
The Bailiff and Gardener ....	68	10	0				By Valuation of lime used for va- rious purposes	15	15	0			
				558	17	7						67	14 0
To Valuation of 35 acres of Land, together with a Lodge and Cot- tage .....	87	10	0				Present Stock. viz:						
To Provisions sup- plied from the house .....	10	12	0				Live Stock ....	271	5	6			
Coal .....	5	16	0				Dead do. ....	124	7	0			
To Grains & Wash ditto ditto ..	30	11	2				Vegetables and roots .....	357	13	0			
				134	9	2						753	5 6
				1384	1	9							
In favour of Farm including the labour of patients and their attendants .....				390	11	9							
				£1774	13	6						£1774	13 6

\* Consumed in and charged to the Establishment.



# RATIONS FOR THE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS. WEEKLY ALLOWANCE.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
			lb.				lb.
Meat .. ..	7			Meat .. ..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Flour .. ..	1			Flour .. ..	1		
Vegetables .. ..	14			Vegetables .. ..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Bread .. ..	7			Bread .. ..	7		
Butter .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$			Butter .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Cheese .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$			Cheese .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Tea .. ..	3oz.			Tea .. ..	3oz.		
Sugar .. ..	8do.			Sugar .. ..	8do.		
Mustard .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.			Mustard .. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.		
Pepper .. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.			Pepper .. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ do.		
Vinegar .. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ pint.			Vinegar .. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ pint		
Milk .. ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.			Milk .. ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.		
Ale or Porter .. ..	14do.			Ale or Porter .. ..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.		

## CONTRACT PRICES.

*For the Year ending December, 1855.*

ARTICLES.	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beef at per stone of 14 lbs	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton, at per lb .....	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cider at per hogshead ....	1	18	0	1	18	0	1	18	0	1	18	0
Malt „ „ bushel .....	0	9	3	0	9	3	0	9	3	0	9	3
Hops „ „ lbs.....	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	1	0	0	1	0
Cheese „ „ Cwt.....	1	16	0	2	2	0	1	19	0	1	16	0
Butter „ „ lbs.....	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11
Moist Sugar, Cwt .....	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	17	6	1	17	6
Lump ditto, at per lb. .	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Black Tea „ „ „ ....	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	3	0	0	3	0
Pepper „ „ „ ....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Mustard „ „ „ ....	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10
Coffee „ „ „ ....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Mottled Soap, „ „ Cwt ..	1	19	0	1	19	0	1	18	0	1	18	0
Soft Ditto „ „ „ ....	2	6	8	2	6	8	2	6	8	2	6	8
Tobacco „ „ lb. ...	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Starch „ „ „ ....	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soda „ „ Cwt....	0	7	3	0	7	3	0	6	6	0	6	6
Small Coal „ „ Ton. ..	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	6	0	8	6
Hard „ „ „ ....	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	14	6	0	14	6
Coke „ „ „ ....	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	14	6	0	14	6
Rice „ „ Cwt...	0	18	6	0	18	6	0	18	6	0	18	6
Flour at per sack of 280 lbs	2	8	6	2	8	6	2	13	0	2	13	0
Candles, at per lb. ....	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	7
Peas at per bushel .....	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
Oatmeal at per Cwt. ....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Groats „ „ „ ....	0	12	6	0	12	6	0	12	6	0	12	6
Vinegar „ „ gallon ....	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	6	0	1	6
Salt „ „ Cwt. ....	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	4



## THE CONSUMPTION OF PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES

And collective number of days of Patients, Officers &amp; Attendants.

*Between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1855.*

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.
Loaves, 4lbs. ....	35,318
Flour for Puddings &c., ....	60 Sacks
Beef.....	43,931 lbs.
Mutton ... ..	8,575 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.
Pork and Bacon .....	4,158 do.
Cheese .....	3,997 do.
Butter.....	5,979 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
Cream.....	322 pints
Milk .....	8,845 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons
Tea ... ..	915 lbs.
Coffee .....	1,142 do.
Sugar .....	4,623 do.
Rice.....	2,778 do.
Oatmeal .....	28 do.
Mustard .....	54 do.
Pepper .....	94 do.
Salt .....	45 Cwt.
Vinegar .....	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons
Treacle .....	38 lbs.
Tobacco .....	399 do.
Snuff .....	4 do.
Porter .....	1,122 gallons
Ale .....	9,870 do.
Cider .....	4,148 do.
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes .....	2,225 Pks.
Parsnips .....	1,596 do.
Carrots .....	759 do.
Turnips .....	1,726 do.
Onions .....	478 do.
Artichokes .....	91 do.
Cabbage .. ..	29,289 (No)
Celery.....	174 Stks.
Brocoli .....	2,158 (No)
Beans ... ..	434 Pks.
Peas .....	77 do.
NECESSARIES.	
Candles .....	657 lbs.
Soap .....	4,559 do.
Ditto (soft) .....	2,122 do.
Soda .....	6,865 do.
Starch.....	454 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Blue .....	15 do.
Coals (various).....	622 tons 15 cwt
Coke .....	150 do. 16 do.
Collective No. of days of Patients .....	132,621
Ditto Officers and Attendants .....	11,489
Total. ....	144,110



**A STATEMENT SHEWING THE SUMS RECEIVED FROM UNIONS  
FOR THE CARE, MAINTENANCE &c., OF PATIENTS,**

*From January the 1st, to the 31st December, 1855.*

UNIONS.	*MAINTENANCE	FUNERALS.	REMOVALS.	TOTALS.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Axbridge,.....	744 1 4	5 12 6	2 13 0	752 6 10
* Axminster,.....	16 19 0	0 0 0	2 2 0	19 1 0
† Bath, .....	1114 5 11	10 4 0	4 14 0	1129 3 11
‡ Do. Council, .....	43 9 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	43 9 4
Beamminster, .....	19 13 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	19 13 3
Bedminster, .....	469 1 3	0 10 6	3 8 0	472 19 9
Bridgwater .....	409 0 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	409 0 4
Bradford.....	19 9 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	19 9 11
Chard .....	266 4 1	5 2 0	0 0 0	271 6 1
Clutton .....	547 4 5	6 3 0	1 10 0	554 17 5
Dulverton .....	83 3 6	1 14 0	0 0 0	84 17 6
Frome .....	468 10 2	1 14 0	10 16 0	481 0 2
Keynsham .....	115 12 6	3 8 0	0 0 0	119 0 6
Langport .....	151 11 6	0 0 0	1 5 0	152 16 6
Mere .....	34 10 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	34 10 3
Shepton Mallet....	294 5 1	3 16 0	0 10 0	298 11 1
Sherborne .....	5 8 4	1 14 0	0 0 0	7 2 4
Taunton .....	611 4 10	8 10 0	0 0 0	619 14 10
Wellington.....	444 19 9	7 6 6	0 0 0	452 6 3
Wells .....	440 10 6	5 2 0	0 0 0	445 12 6
Williton .....	228 11 10	0 10 6	6 0 0	235 2 4
Wincanton .....	208 6 0	0 10 6	6 10 0	215 6 6
Yeovil .....	296 13 9	3 18 6	0 0 0	300 12 3
The Treasurer of the County of Somerset. ....	42 4 3	3 8 0	2 0 0	47 12 3
§ Pewsey (Wilts)....	1 13 0	1 14 0	0 0 0	3 7 0
Total .....	7076 14 1	70 18 0	41 8 0	7189 0 1

\* A part of the first Quarter at 7s. for each patient belonging to the County, the remaining three at 7s. 7d. per week.

*Excess charge for Patients from Boroughs and Counties not Contributing to the original cost of building the Asylum, and placed to the Credit of the Building account, vide page 60.*

	£ s. d.
* County of Devon .. .. .	3 12 0
† Bath Borough .. .. .	256 7 6
‡ Do. Council .. .. .	12 12 1
§ County of Wilts .. .. .	1 2 0
Bridgwater Borough .. .. .	81 4 4
	<hr/>
	£ 354 17 11







## BALANCE SHEET

OR GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
Between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1855.

## Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand on the 31st December 1854 .....	677	15	5			
Less Building account, page 60 .....	671	9	3			
Received from Unions on account of pauper patients				6	6	2
Do. for Funerals .....				7076	14	1
Do. for Removals .....				70	18	0
Do. from sales and produce of Farm....	74	8	0	41	8	0
Do. from Garden & Farm for Establishment.....	879	6	0			
				953	14	0

£8149 0 3

## Payments.

	£	s.	d.
By paid for Salaries and Wages as per Ledger ..	1235	15	4
Provisions .....	4367	15	10
Necessaries .....	712	6	10½
Surgery and Dispensary .....	42	16	8½
Repairs, furnishing and bedding ..	367	10	9
Clothing and leather for shoes ..	524	7	9
Printing, Stationery, Receipt and Postage stamps .....			
Farm and Garden .....	79	12	1
Funeral expenses .....	558	17	7
Removing patients .....	70	18	0
Fire Insurance .....	41	8	0
Miscellaneous .....	7	19	6
Balance, Treasurer .....	74	8	6
Clerk .....	50	13	11
Bailiff .....	8	8	8
	6	0	9

65 3 4  
£8149 0 3

R. B. COLES, { Visiting Justices  
J. C. SOMERVILLE, { and Auditors.

GEO. WM. GUNN,

Clerk and Steward.



9

WELLS:

PRINTED BY T. GREEN, HIGH STREET.

WELLS:

PRINTED BY T. GREEN, HIGH STREET.

WELLS:

WELLS: