

Eighth report of the Derbyshire County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

Derbyshire County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
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Eighth Report

OF

THE DERBYSHIRE

County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

SIR HUGH SEYMOUR BLANE, BART., CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. A. H. VERNON.

SIR HENRY SACHEVEREL WILMOT, BART.

THOMAS WILLIAM EVANS, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM MUNDY, Esq., M.P.

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JOHN RADFORD, Esq.

CHARLES CLARKE, Esq.

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ASHTON MOSLEY, Esq.

DR. HEYGATE.

JOHN BROADHURST, JUN., Esq.

TREASURER..... GEORGE CROMPTON, Esq.

SUPERINTENDENT PHYSICIAN..... DR. HITCHMAN.

CHAPLAIN THE REV. GEORGE FRITCHE.

CLERK AND STEWARD MR. JOHN LANGLEY.

JOHN BARBER,

CLERK OF THE PEACE.

DERBY :

W. AND W. PIKE, PRINTERS, CORN MARKET.

[1860]

THE DERBYSHIRE

County Hospital Committee

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

- SIR RICHARD BRYNOR BLANE, Bart. Chairman
- THE HON. A. H. VERNON
- SIR HENRY BACHMANN, Bart.
- THOMAS WILLIAM EVANS, Esq., M.P.
- WILLIAM WOODY, Esq., M.P.
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- JOHN RAYBOND, Esq.
- CHARLES OF ARKE, Esq.
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- ASHTON MOBLEY, Esq.
- DR. HEYDLE
- JOHN BROADBENT, Esq.

- THE HON. GEORGE, Esq.
- GOVERNMENT PATRON
- THE HON. GEORGE, Esq.
- MR. JOHN TAYLOR

JOHN BARRER

Chairman of the Board

DERBY

*To the Justices of the Peace of the County of Derby,
assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the
Peace at Derby, on the 3rd day of April, 1860.*

We, the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum, report as follows, viz. :—

The Asylum has been regularly visited by the Committee, and every Patient has been seen by three or more Members of the Committee once in each two months.

Our Report of the condition and management of the Asylum happily lacks all the interest derived from variety. We have only the pleasing duty of repeating that the humane and skilful management of the Patients, the entire absence of mechanical restraint, the very few instances in which even temporary seclusion has been found necessary, the abundant comfort and varied amusements provided for and enjoyed by the Patients, and the large proportion of cures, has afforded to us and to all scientific visitors of the Asylum, as well foreign as English, unqualified gratification.

The necessity of enlargement originally foreseen by the Committee, and proposed then to have been provided for, has arisen, and the requisite additional Works are in progress.

H. SEYMOUR BLANE,

Chairman.

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REPORT TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

The general principles upon which the Asylum has been conducted, have in former Reports been so fully enunciated, that it does not appear necessary to state further in respect to the year 1859 they have been adhered to fully, and that the results have been satisfactory.

The General Results of the year were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Patients admitted	44	44	88	
Discharged Recovered	18	18	36	
Improved	2	4	6	
Unimproved	4	1	5	General Results.
Died	15	8	23	
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31	136	143	279	
Percentage of Recoveries upon Admissions			41	
Deaths upon the entire number under treatment			6½	

The Cures of recent cases uncomplicated by Epilepsy or Paralysis continue to reach a high per centage.

During the past year nineteen recent cases, such as would have been admissible for treatment in the Curative Hospitals of St. Luke and Bethlehem, in London, have been received; and of these thirteen have been discharged cured, one awaits her discharge, and three others are approaching convalescence, and will

Curability
of
Insanity.

be fit to return home in a few weeks. Thus seventeen cases of nineteen have emerged, or are emerging, from their Malady. These facts justify your Physician in repeating what he has stated in Lectures, in Writings, and in Reports at various intervals during the past twenty years, that Insanity, when placed under appropriate moral and medical cure *at its onset*, is as curable as any other serious Malady which Physicians are called upon to treat. As the structures through which the mind and the feelings operate are in a state of physical derangement, or are sympathetically affected by disorder in other organs or fluids of the body, the treatment required is so far special as to call for moral aptitude as well as professional skill, in the Physician; but in other respects the Malady is subservient to those principles of health which guide Medical Men in the treatment of all diseases. It is wished—earnestly and cordially wished—that every individual in this great country should be impressed with the momentous truth—that mental derangement is the exponent of *bodily disorder*, and that none other than a Medical Man can treat it properly, and that the probabilities of Cure diminish with every hour's delay in the application of appropriate remedies; but these being forthcoming, then restoration may be as confidently anticipated (even more so) as in any important disease of the lungs or abdomen.

Character
of
Cases
Admitted.

These statements are the echo of former Reports; but the general character of the admissions during the past year has most painfully shown that they have not hitherto arrested attention, or produced conviction in the minds of members of Boards of Guardians, and of others whose duty it is to watch over the Lunatic Poor. Of the forty-four Male, and forty-four Female Patients, admitted during the year that has passed, nineteen only of probably curable cases were admitted within a Month of the onset of their disease—*i. e.*, there were nineteen only, who were received in their primary attack, and who were

o from Epileptic or Paralytic complications. Of the remaining
 w-five, five have been idiotic from birth—two were blind from
 ic-continued disease of the Brain—twenty-one were Epileptic,
 p-paralysed—nine had been insane for more than a year—and
 remaining twenty-eight for periods nearly as great. To each
 all of these the Asylum will prove an advantage and a comfort;
 y will improve in their mental and bodily condition; but un-
 wily more than eighty per cent. of the above number are placed
 and the probability of Cure.

d These sad facts prove that “line upon line, and precept upon
 ept,” are yet required to convince individuals that it is their
 niary interest, as well as their moral duty, to regard the poor
 otic as a sick man requiring medical aid and the resources of
 ospital; and to convince them, that if he obtain these in the
 stage of his Malady, he may be restored to his home and to
 ealness again. Incurable Cases there will be, as in all Maladies;
 e these, instead of being as now under existing practices some
 ty or eighty per cent., may be reduced to thirty per cent.,
 v will most assuredly be reduced to this amount, or even to a
 er ratio, whenever the public shall take a correct view of the
 sly and its requirements, and shall act upon that knowledge
 in spirit becoming a Christian people.

Many suicidal cases have been admitted, but your Physician
 dly happy to report that none of them have been successful
 eir aims during the past year. It is also a pleasing fact to
 and, that notwithstanding the large amount of liberty granted
 e Patients, not one has effected his escape from the
 ution.

g The general health of the Patients has been good; and the
 ic condition of the Asylum is satisfactorily illustrated by
 urrence, that no case of Fever, of Dysentery, or Erisipelas
 rrecurred.

General
 Health.

The mean annual mortality in the English County Lunatic Asylums, from their first establishment to about ten years ago was 13·88 per cent., and a recent statistician states that at present time the annual mortality, which “is much less than per cent., is highly favourable.” During the past year the deaths in this Asylum have been caused chiefly by organic diseases of the nervous system; and the mortality from all causes has reached seven per cent., as the following Table will illustrate.

Under treatment during the year 349 Patients.

					DEATHS.		
					Males.	Females.	Total
Deaths.	General Paralysis	...	...	...	5	3	8
	Apoplexy supervening upon General Paralysis	...	...	...	1	0	1
	Apoplexy	...	...	...	1	0	1
	Paralysis	...	...	...	0	2	2
	Paralysis supervening upon Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	0	1
	Epilepsy (1 Coroner's Verdict)	...	...	...	2	0	2
	Softening of Brain	...	...	...	2	1	3
	Pulmonary Consumption	...	...	...	0	2	2
	Disease of Thigh Bone	...	...	...	1	0	1
	General Debility	...	...	...	2	0	2
					—	—	—
				15	8	23	

The Case upon which the Coroner's Inquest was held, that of an Epileptic Patient, who at four o'clock in the morning had been found dead in his bed, with his face and lips livid from congestion of the blood vessels; he had been visited twice during the night, and was then in his usual health. He had been subject to Epilepsy for many years, and the fits were of so violent character that his shoulder has been dislocated by the spasms.

the of the muscles, and has been brought back into its place
 by convulsive action, aided slightly by manipulation. The
 Patient had probably turned his face upon the pillow, either prior
 or during a paroxysm of Epilepsy, and the muscles of the larynx
 being beset by spasm while the face was in this position, his
 breathing became impeded and probably arrested. Although
 asphyxiation may occur in Epilepsy from a morbid condition of the
 "Cauda-oblongata," and consequent derangement of the breath-
 ing apparatus, yet it is possible during the Epileptic paroxysm,
 the face being pressed on the pillow by the weight of the head,
 that part of the sheet opposite the mouth being saturated
 with tenacious sputa or saliva, for suffocation to ensue from a
 partial exclusion of the air by the sheet thus wetted ; that is,
 a fatal termination may ensue under such circumstances which
 would not arise if the face were exposed freely to the atmospheric
 air. Your Physician feels that upon this subject he may venture
 to repeat the opinions which he gave to a Medical Class, at Han-
 over in 1849, and which were subsequently published in "The
 Journal of Psychological Medicine," namely, "that a fatal termi-
 nation may ensue under such circumstances which would not
 ensue if the face were freely exposed to the atmospheric air ; first,
 because the pre-existing congestion of the brain and spinal cord has
 impaired the respiratory sense, and thus reduced the *energy* of the
 respiratory act ; next, the inspiratory act (in the absence of all
 consciousness on the part of the Patient, the nose being pressed
 against the pillow,) even if excited, may draw up the wetted sheet into
 the mouth, and thus, without excluding all air, may admit it in
 quantities too small for the continuance of life ; and in these rare
 cases the usual characteristics of suffocation would be more con-
 spicuous than in those where all air had been instantaneously shut
 from the Patient." It is this sudden demise of some Epileptic
 Patients which imparts to this disease additional importance, and
 has formed one of the greatest barriers to the introduction of
 the non-restraint System. It was said to be necessary to fasten

Epilepsy.

the Epileptics every night to keep them on their backs, lest they should be suffocated during the night in a paroxysm of the Malady. The practice was, however, founded in error, and therefore fell before the advance of intelligent experience. It was ascertained that as many Patients died from supposed suffocation when they were fastened by the hand every night, as when they were left unmolested. It being thus, all argument was at an end. It is enough that a system which produces greater comfort and greater happiness, and an equal number of Cures, should be as *safe* as the more harsh plan, which it has displaced; being that its adoption is not only justifiable, but absolutely necessary; and it could not be withheld, except in violation of some of the most sacred duties which man owes to man.

On the 12th of April last, the Asylum was visited by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who reported as follows:—

“ Derby County Asylum,
“ April 12, 1859.

“ Upon our visit to the Asylum this day, we have inspected all its Wards, Rooms, Offices and Premises, and seen all the Patients.

Commis-
sioners'
Report.

“ Since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 3rd of April 1858, the changes, as respects the Patients, have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	30	33	63
Discharged, recovered	16	23	39
„ not recovered	5	5	10
<hr/>			
Total	21	28	49
<hr/>			
Died	11	12	23

The assigned causes of death were—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy	3	1	4
General Debility	2	1	3
Paralysis	2	2	4
Epilepsy	1	2	3
Softening of Brain	1	3	4

The Patients are at present 263 in number, viz. :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private	7	3	10
Pauper	122	131	253
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	129	134	263

The bodily health of the Patients generally appears to be

The number registered as under medical treatment is ten—viz., six Males and eight Females.

Mechanical restraint is never employed, and instances of seclusion are very rare. No one was in seclusion at the time of our visit. We found the Patients of both sexes remarkably quiet and comfortable. One Female only was at all excited.

Their personal condition, as to dress and otherwise, was satisfactory.

According to the Ward Returns, eighty Male and sixty-five Female Patients are usually employed in various ways. The Male Patients employed are occupied, with few exceptions, in agricultural Labour, and the Females in the Laundry and other work.

“ The number of Patients attending Chapel on Sunday averages one hundred and twenty—viz., seventy Males and fifty Females. Morning and Evening Prayers are read daily.

“ A considerable number of Patients of both sexes take exercise beyond the bounds of the Asylum.

“ The system of Night-watch continues to be carried with very satisfactory results.

“ We have pleasure in recording the satisfaction we have derived from our inspection. The Galleries had a very cheerful appearance, owing to the pleasing colours of the walls and ceilings, and the variety of decorations and objects of interest. The beds, which are all hair mattresses, and the bedding in the sleeping-rooms were clean and in the best order, and the atmosphere throughout was untainted.

“ A proposal has been submitted by the Committee of Visitors to, and approved by, the Justices in Quarter Sessions for the extension of the Asylum by additions to the block Building at the ends, so as to enlarge the existing Dormitories and provide on each side twenty-five additional beds.

“ Upon the whole we are of opinion that the conditions of the management of the Asylum are most creditable to the Medical Superintendent, Matron, and other Officers.

“ R. W. S. LUTWIDGE, } Commission
“ ROBERT NAIRNE, } in
Lunacy.

The extension of the Asylum referred to in the above is now in active progress on the Female side of the Asylum and will be completed in a few weeks.

the occupations in the Farm and Garden, reported on former seasons, have been continued.

During the Summer Months the Patients have been amused by excursions into the surrounding Country, by Cricket, Foot-ball, and Skittles; in the Winter they have, as heretofore, been amused and instructed by a good supply of Literary Periodicals and other Books, by Music, by Chess, Bagatelle, Draughts, and other like Games. They have also been present at a popular Entertainment by a Mr. Wayland, who is a good Ventriloquist, and who performed after the well known style of "Matthews at the Theatre." We are indebted, moreover, to the Rev. F. J. Jones, of the Abbey, for a brilliant display of Foreign Cities, Scenery, and other attractive objects from a fine Magic Lantern, illuminated with the Oxy-Hydrogen Gas. On every Thursday evening throughout the Winter, Lectures and Readings, alternated with Balls, Dances, and Songs, have been given. The following Programme will illustrate the nature of those evening entertainments:—

Occupation
and
Amusements.

Overture—Band, "Auld Lang Syne."

Reading—"John Gilpin," by Cowper, by J. H.; incidents illustrated by Magic Lantern.

Country Dance—"Rory O'More," Band.

Song—"Joe in the Copper," by R. L.

Song—"Willie, we have missed you," by E. A.

Solo on Dulcimer—"Lord Hardwicke's March," by J. R.

Solo on Cornet—"Love not," by R. L.

Country Dance—"Triumph," Band.

Reading—"A Curtain Lecture by Mrs. Caudle," by G. F.

Original Lecture—"Dignity of Labour," by J. H.

Finale—"God save the Queen."

At Christmas the usual festivities took place, and were

followed by great tranquillity. After the dance on Christmas your Physician traversed at Midnight all the Wards of Asylum; not a single voice was heard; the enjoyments of evening appeared to be productive of tranquillity and slumber.

By thus amusing the minds of these poor Patients, and unfeigned sympathy in their pleasures and sorrows, a great amount of quietude and contentment is secured, and the Asylum is deprived of much of that gloom and repulsiveness which would otherwise be inseparable from an abode of the Insane. Such has been the result at the Derby County Asylum is shown by the unexpected testimony of an intelligent stranger. On the 29th of June last, the Institution was inspected by Dr. Workman, the Superintendent Physician of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, in Canada, who had been instructed by the Commissioners of that Province to visit and inspect the chief Asylums in the United Kingdom. Since his return, that Gentleman has given in his Report upon these Institutions, which Report has been printed by order of the Commissioners. He writes favourably of the Derby Asylum:—"The universal cleanliness, and good order of this Asylum not only commanded admiration, but astonished me. I felt that in Canada we had a great deal to do before we can flatter ourselves of having approximated to perfection"—page 9.

Divine
Service.

To the above summary of the incidents of the past your Physician desires to add, that the Chapel Services have been attended on every Sunday by as many Patients as could sit in the sitting room in the Chapel, and that those services have been performed with regularity and decorum. By their responses, by their singing of the Psalms and hymns, and by their respectful attention to the appropriate sermons of the Chaplain, the Patients prove that they appreciate the Ser-

which they are engaged; and the effect, apart from its higher
 has been salutary and useful.

Your Physician gratefully records that he has, as heretofore,
 cheerfully aided in all his labours by the Steward (Mr.
 Ogley), by the Chief Attendant, and other Servants of the
 Institution.

Moreover, your Physician is desirous of expressing his deep
 grief of the loss which the Asylum has sustained during the
 year in the death of Dr. Bent, and of bearing his humble
 testimony to the great worth of the deceased. He was an inde-
 valuable Member of the Committee; his zeal on behalf of this
 Institution was great; he yearned to make it the embodiment of
 humanity and the science of the age—to be the practical
 demonstration of whatever the writings of Pinel, of Esquirol, of
 Crichton, and Conolly had proclaimed to be possible—and
 he wished that even the collateral departments of the Asylum
 should reflect the energy and the skill of the present day. Dr.
 Bent was desirous that the Farm and the Garden should be made
 subsidiary to the cure, rather than to the cheaper maintenance of
 Patients, and yet, that both Farm and Garden should be the
 elements of progress, in whatever related to the cultivation of
 soil. To secure these things, he not only studied the works
 of the best writers and corresponded with the Medical Superin-
 tendants of Asylums, but, in conjunction with Colonel Clowes
 and Mr. Oakes, he personally investigated the workings of some
 of the chief Lunatic Hospitals in England, and made himself
 acquainted with their excellencies and defects. The inferences
 which he made were sound, and his estimate of the required size
 of the Asylum for this County so accurate, that at this day we are
 endeavouring to repair the error which was committed in
 going his opinion, in deference to the urgent wishes of the
 Commissioners in Lunacy, sustained as these were by the then

Dr. Bent.

Secretary of State for the Home Department. The views of Dr. Bent on Lunacy matters were benevolent and comprehensive and the result at which he aimed, was one worthy of the highest aspirations of the Philanthropist and the Physician. His manliness—his love of truth—his abhorrence of falsehood—very great, indeed his dislike to pretence and “sham” caused him to be sometimes negligent of the lesser courtesies of life, but he was ever beneficent in his aims. He loved his profession with a manly love, and felt with Cicero—

“Homines ad Deos nulla re proprius accedunt quam suis hominibus dando.”

JOHN HITCHMAN, M.D.

January 2nd, 1860.

DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE 1ST JANUARY TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1859.

FROM UNIONS AND PARISHES CONTRIBUTING.	INCOME FROM WEEKLY RATE FOR THE QUARTERS ENDING					£. s. d.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE FROM WEEKLY RATE FOR THE QUARTERS ENDING					£. s. d.	
	31st March £. s. d.	30th June £. s. d.	30th Sept. £. s. d.	31st Dec. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.			31st March £. s. d.	30th June £. s. d.	30th Sept. £. s. d.	31st Dec. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	52 11 4	41 5 8	40 19 0	46 3 6	180 19 6		<i>Provisions.</i>							
Ashbourne	68 7 1	52 1 9	64 15 6	65 1 8	250 6 0		Meat	239 14 6	267 6 3	236 19 7	279 1 6	1023 1 10		
Belper	196 6 1	164 17 10	175 15 5	205 10 0	742 9 4		Flour	130 15 0	134 19 0	146 10 8	162 15 0	574 19 8		
Bakewell	151 2 7	133 17 9	138 0 6	143 13 5	566 14 3		Oatmeal, Rice, Barley, and Peas	6 13 4	10 18 10	14 12 4	21 3 8	53 8 2		
Basford	78 17 0	69 9 0	73 14 9	86 6 0	308 6 9		Potatoes	20 5 6	45 2 9	7 1 2	20 11 9	93 1 2		
Burton-upon-Trent	88 15 8	69 0 1	76 2 4	91 7 9	325 5 10		Tea and Coffee	38 6 1	22 8 8	32 0 2	35 12 2	128 7 1		
Chapel-en-le-Frith	45 19 11	37 13 9	37 0 9	47 6 8	168 1 1		Sugar and Treacle	12 2 5	16 8 11	20 9 10	18 2 11	67 4 1		
Chesterfield	271 18 0	222 2 3	233 9 11	264 7 7	991 17 9		Other Groceries	3 16 5	4 1 8	7 18 10	12 15 2	28 12 1		
Derby	376 8 8	324 2 0	325 15 5	324 7 8	1350 13 9		Tobacco and Snuff	13 9 9	15 12 9	15 12 4	16 4 9	61 9 7		
Ecclesall Bierlow	38 2 10	34 14 6	35 2 0	35 10 0	143 9 4		Butter and Cheese	80 12 11	66 19 10	88 18 2	87 13 7	324 4 7		
Glossop	72 5 7	62 16 6	58 10 0	85 9 4	279 1 5		Beer	126 15 6	161 8 6	66 9 6	119 13 3	474 6 9		
Hayfield	49 19 11	44 3 7	46 16 0	41 1 11	182 1 5		Wine	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 4 0	10 4 0		
Mansfield	13 2 10	0 0 0	23 5 6	11 16 8	48 5 0		<i>House & other Expenses</i>							
Shardlow	126 18 5	108 0 9	108 19 4	108 13 9	452 12 3		Coals	93 18 7	127 5 10	124 0 5	119 1 6	464 6 4		
Uttoxeter	13 2 10	11 11 6	11 14 0	14 8 1	50 16 5		Soap	24 8 0	24 8 0	29 14 6	25 12 0	104 2 6		
Worksop	1 7 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 7 2		Starch and Soda	3 1 1	3 1 6	4 5 3	3 5 5	13 13 3		
From County Treasurer.	29 12 10	23 3 0	23 8 0	23 13 4	99 17 2	6042 7 3	Candles and Cleaning Articles	14 2 2	4 9 3	9 13 7	4 2 7	32 7 7		
						99 17 2	Furniture, Bedding, and General Repairs	55 13 1	107 9 3	45 15 4	40 13 3	249 10 11		
							Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Earthenware	24 11 1	4 1 2	21 3 5	38 2 1	87 17 9		
							Brooms and Brushes	5 15 0	3 12 4	0 19 10	16 7 8	26 14 10		
							Rates and Taxes	11 8 10	5 3 5	11 8 10	3 14 8	31 15 9		
							Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, & Stationery	6 15 7	26 7 8	3 8 3	24 19 3	61 10 9		
							Carriage of Goods & Tolls	3 11 7	3 8 7	5 10 0	6 0 4	18 10 6		
							Omnibus Hire	0 0 0	7 1 0	0 0 0	7 1 0	14 2 0		
							Funeral Expenses	1 13 0	2 9 6	3 18 0	3 1 6	11 2 0		
							Road Repairs	6 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 10 0		
							Sweeping Flues	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	9 0 0		
							Insurance	0 0 0	19 8 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	19 8 9		
							Legal Expenses for the years 1852 to 1859 inclusive	379 10 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	379 10 4		
							Miscellaneous	8 4 2	7 9 4	5 13 7	8 8 3	29 15 4	1559 18 7	
							<i>Clothing</i>	110 9 1	108 17 7	152 16 6	193 8 0	565 11 2	565 11 2	
							<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>							
							Officers	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	800 0 0		
							Servants	262 15 5	264 3 0	272 1 4	260 19 3	1059 19 0	1859 19 0	
							<i>Extras for Sick.</i>							
							Drugs & Instruments	8 3 11	15 10 3	8 13 0	8 12 9	40 19 11		
							Wines and Spirits	23 13 0	4 0 0	24 8 0	23 19 0	76 0 0		
							Porter	9 8 3	11 16 3	10 7 0	0 8 0	31 19 6		
For Funerals						138 13 1							148 19 5	
For Private Patients						16 17 6								
						275 0 0								
						£6572 15 0							£6973 7 2	

Examined.

(Signed)

JOHN RADFORD.
CHAS. CLARKE.

JOHN LANGLEY,
CLERK & STEWARD.

STATE OF TEXAS

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Section	Block	Acres	Original Grantee	Original Date	Original No.	Original Loc.	Original Sec.	Original Blk.	Original Twp.	Original Rng.	Original Co.	Original State
1	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1	40
12	1	40
13	1	40
14	1	40
15	1	40
16	1	40
17	1	40
18	1	40
19	1	40
20	1	40
21	1	40
22	1	40
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24	1	40
25	1	40
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31	1	40
32	1	40
33	1	40
34	1	40
35	1	40
36	1	40
37	1	40
38	1	40
39	1	40
40	1	40
41	1	40
42	1	40
43	1	40
44	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1858	3,446	11	9			
Ditto in Steward's ditto	53	10	7			
	<hr/>			3,500	2	4
RECEIPTS.						
Transfer from County Rate	52	3	4			
Sundry Sales	55	3	1			
Officer's Uniform	14	17	6			
	<hr/>			122	3	11
Maintenance of Patients from Unions and Parishes belonging to this County	6,042	7	3			
County Treasurer	99	17	2			
Unions and Parishes belonging to Out Counties	138	13	1			
Private Patients	275	0	0			
Funerals	16	17	6			
	<hr/>			6,572	15	0
Accounts due to Tradesmen for Supplies to the 31st December, 1859	1,286	10	1			
Officers Salaries to Ditto	200	0	0			
	<hr/>			1,486	10	1
	<hr/>			£11,681	11	4

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tradesmen for Supplies to the 31st December, 1858	1,262	3	2			
Officers Salaries to Ditto	200	0	0			
	<hr/>			1,462	3	2
PAYMENTS.						
Provisions	2,838	19	0			
House and other Expenses	1,559	18	7			
Clothing	565	11	2			
Salaries and Wages	1,859	19	0			
Extras for Sick	148	19	5			
	<hr/>			6,973	7	2
Supplies to Farm and Garden				319	14	4
Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1859	2,867	17	3			
Ditto in Steward's Ditto	58	9	5			
	<hr/>			2,926	6	8
	<hr/>			£11,681	11	4

Examined,
JOHN RADFORD.
CHARLES CLARKE.

(Signed)
JOHN LANGLEY,
Clerk and Steward.

ARTICLES MADE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS,

Between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1859.

182	Aprons.
26	Blinds.
170	Bolster Cases.
30	Bonnets.
199	Pairs of Boot Uppers.
184	Caps, Men's.
101	Caps, Women's.
62	Carpets.
289	Chemises.
39	Curtains.
34	Sets of Window Curtains.
1834	Covers.
171	Pairs of Drawers.
171	Gowns.
384	Gowns, Night.
194	Handkerchiefs.
85	Iron Holders.
64	Yards of Knitting.
6	Mantles.
35	Mattress Cases.
140	Petticoats.
23	Pillow Cases.
72	Pinafores.
20	Shawls.
344	Sheets.
337	Shirts.
25	Ditto, Flannel.
32	Shrouds.
15	Stays.
24	Stocks.
138	Pairs of Stockings, Knitted.
38	Table Cloths.
1416	Towels.

The whole of the Clothing and Bedding is Made and Repaired in the Asylum.

DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE,
MEDICINE, CLOTHING, AND CARE OF PATIENTS,

DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	s.	d.
Provisions	4	0½
Clothing	0	6¾
Salaries and Wages	2	7½
Necessaries, Fuel, Light, Washing	1	0¼
Surgery and Dispensary	0	0½
Wines, Spirits, and Porter'	0	1½
Furniture and Bedding.....	0	5½
Garden and Farm.....	0	0½
Rates and Taxes, Periodicals, Printing, Stamps, Stationery, Carriage of Goods, Insurance, Legal Charges	0	8
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
	9	7
Less Receipts from Sales	0	2
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
	9	5
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	

Average Daily Number of Patients, 271.

CHERRY COUNTY ASYLUM

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE
MEDICINE, CLOTHING, AND CARE OF PATIENTS

During the Year 1880

Item	Amount
Provisions	4 04
Clothing	0 04
Medicine and Drugs	2 74
Necessaries Fuel, Light, Washing	1 04
Shoes and Laundry	0 04
Wool, Spine and Paper	0 10
Furniture and Bedding	0 10
Garden and Farm	0 00
House and Taxes, Parolical Printing, Stamps	0 00
Stationery, Carriage of Goods, Journeys	0 00
Laundry Charges	0 00
	0 00
	0 00
Less Receipts from Sales	0 00
	0 00

Average Daily Number of Patients 271