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W. H. Murray

STATUTES AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

GENERAL HOSPITAL,

NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

OPEN TO THE SICK AND LAME POOR OF ANY COUNTY,

A SECOND EDITION.

REVISED, CORRECTED, AND ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT PRACTISE,

BY INCORPORATING THE LATER ENACTMENTS

WITH THE

Original Statutes.



“ Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him ; the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me.”-----*Job* xx ix. 12, 13.

Nottingham :

PRINTED BY G. STRETTON, JOURNAL OFFICE,

1821.

THE HISTORY OF THE

WELLS

OF THE

WELLS

WELLS



GENERAL HOSPITAL, near NOTTINGHAM,

Wednesday, the 6th of June, 1821.

At a General Meeting of the Governors, held this day, convened by public Advertisement, for the special purpose of laying before the Body of the Governors, the CODE of RULES for the future Government of this Institution, as revised and approved by the Committee, appointed for that especial Object, in March last,

(The Rev. CHARLES WYLDE, D. D. in the Chair.)

The above Code of Rules having been read over and severally discussed, on the motion of HENRY PERCY, Esq. seconded by JOHN ATTENBURROW, Esq. it was

RESOLVED, That the same do pass, and be henceforth adopted.

RESOLVED, That the said Rules be printed, and a Copy thereof transmitted to every Subscriber and Benefactor.

On the Motion of the Rev. R. ALLIOTT, seconded by HENRY PERCY, Esq.

RESOLVED, that the particular Thanks of this General Meeting are justly due, and hereby given, to JOHN STORER, M. D. F. R. S. for the obliging and difficult Task imposed on himself, in selecting, improving, and arranging the present Code of Laws for the use of the General Hospital, near Nottingham; an Undertaking which the Governors are fully sensible must have required great labour, perseverance, and ability.

CHARLES WYLDE, CHAIRMAN.

N. B. The Thanks of the Meeting were voted to the Chairman.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.



FEW truths appear to be more firmly established as the result of experience, than that a charitable institution, of the nature of a provincial Infirmary, embracing many objects, and important duties, can only arrive at prosperity and permanence, under the vigilant superintendence of a body of Governors, who take a warm interest in its welfare. It is equally essential to the stability of such an Institution, that every step of its government should be guided by known and established rules; so framed, as to define with due precision the requisite official duties, and to direct every effort to its proper object.

The correctness of these principles is well illustrated, by the whole history of the General Hospital established near Nottingham, in the year 1782, and which has fulfilled the purposes of its institution in a manner so satisfactory, as fully to vindicate the distinguished patronage it attracted at its commencement, and which has most happily and steadily pursued it, through its whole course. The rules designed for its government were arranged, adopted and printed, within a few months after it was opened for the reception of patients, and have been in force ever since: it has however happened here, as in every similar case, that circumstances have arisen requiring modifications of these statutes; accordingly provisions have been made, such as experience in the conduct of business suggested: but in general, care has been taken to effect this, without departing from the spirit of the rules originally agreed upon. If there are a few exceptions, where we look in vain for that congruity of principle, so much to be desired in every part of that which is essentially a whole; they have probably arisen out of circumstances requiring a temporary remedy, or been intended

to meet difficulties which have since disappeared. There are also instances of redundancy and repetition, scarcely to be avoided, in the case of a fluctuating body of Governors, who had not ready access to previous proceedings:—add to all this, that the more recent enactments being distributed over several volumes of the records, from the origin of the Hospital to this time, and following one another often after long intervals, have been found of very difficult reference. This is so true, that many gentlemen who have lately taken a share in the government, are but imperfectly acquainted with many of them; and the presumption is, that their successors might be wholly ignorant of their existence.

Urged by these considerations, the Governors have determined upon a general revision of the original statutes, as well as of those more recently adopted, with a view to the whole being embodied into one uniform and consistent code; and better adapted to those usages which have prevailed of late, and have gradually arisen out of the practical facility of carrying them into effect, and been confirmed by an adequate experience.

The scarcity of copies of the original statutes had rendered another impression necessary; and by the plan now adopted, it is intended to place the whole system in one view, under the eye of the Governors, with the different parts so arranged, as to render it of easy reference.

This is done at so advanced a period of the Institution, that most of the incidents must be supposed to have already occurred, which are likely to call for new regulations of any importance; and that the plan of management is settled into a system, likely to be followed for many years to come.

This task could not have been satisfactorily accomplished otherwise, than by a general and on some points a minute inspection of the voluminous records, from the origin of the Institution down to the present time. Laborious as this may appear, the trouble has not been without its compensation.—It has led step

by step to a comprehensive and highly satisfactory view of the history and progress of the Hospital; and as so favourable an occasion may never again present itself, as that which now occurs of bringing the subject under the review of the public; it can scarcely be considered as out of place, nor altogether devoid of future utility, to trace the most remarkable circumstances that have befallen this charitable Establishment, in its advances to that confirmed reputation which it has happily attained. Whether indeed we view the serious difficulties it has had to contend with at different periods of its existence; or the means by which they have been surmounted, they equally furnish objects of interest to all who know and sufficiently estimate its value to the poor and to the public, within the sphere of its influence.

The foundation was laid and the fabric reared, during the latter years of the war with our American Colonies, at a time that our Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce were in a state of great depression; and the gloom of a melancholy despondency hung over the minds of men, respecting the resources and future fortunes of the country. Not so the temper of this county, on the subject of the erection and endowment of a provincial Infirmary. Whatever opinion they might entertain of national affairs, there appeared but one mind on this point; their personal efforts and munificence were equally conspicuous on a matter that so fully met their approbation. Men of rank, influence, and opulence, seemed to vie with each other, who should give the most effectual impulse, and the most flattering encouragement to carry on the undertaking with spirit.—No wonder that the building was speedily and substantially executed, and opened for the reception of patients in September, 1782.

Possessing such distinguished patronage and support, the general depression of the country had no unfavourable influence on the Infirmary; on the contrary, the prime articles necessary to the consumption of an Hospital, were at a low price, and the wants of the poor made more urgent calls on its aid, than in ordinary times.

Under these circumstances, the twelve first years after it was opened, passed with a rising reputation, and a consequent increasing estimation in the minds of the public. This became evident by the considerable congregational collections made after sermons preached for its benefit; by frequent liberal benefactions and legacies; and by a regular increase in the amount of annual subscriptions. But nothing places in so strong a point of view the confidence of the early friends and founders of the Hospital, in its stability and resources, as their departure, in this instance, from their known system of caution and scrupulous œconomy; by recommending it to a general board, to adopt a resolution, of which the object was to make a considerable addition in the form of a wing to the original building. This proposition was made with a view to meet the wants of the adjoining County of Derby, which were daily increasing; and as an appropriate acknowledgment of the distinguished liberality of the gentlemen of that county, in aid of the Hospital.

This scheme was actually adopted, and carried into effect so early as 1785, within three years after the Hospital was opened.—The articles of prime necessity in an Hospital being still at a moderate, although a somewhat advancing price, things went on in this prosperous course till the year 1795: at this time, bread suddenly rose to double its former value, and the important articles of butcher's meat, malt, cheese, and milk, partook of a similar increase, although not in an equal ratio.—This state of things continued for two years, and was followed by a short period of more moderate prices; but terminated in 1799 in a state of greater scarcity, and higher prices, than had been known for a series of years. Bread bore triple the price it cost at the time the Hospital was opened; and the other necessaries of life had a proportional increase, or nearly so. This also proved of two years' continuance, and was followed by some abatement in the high price of grain, and of other commodities: but from this time, there prevailed so great a fluctuation in the state of the markets, as to encourage a rage for speculation; and no contracts could be obtained, but on such vague and variable conditions, as

defeat their main purpose in the œconomy of a charitable Institution.

Had it been in the nature of things to have foreseen a period of such unprecedented distress and difficulty, to a charitable Establishment, not yet advanced beyond its infancy; the most zealous friends of the Hospital must have been appalled at the prospect, and must have entertained very reasonable apprehensions, if not for its final stability, yet for the necessity of confining the benefits it held out to the public within narrower bounds; and this would have been done under the pressure of times that increased the number of the poor, and their demands upon it.—Much as these consequences were to be dreaded, they were happily averted; not indeed without the most scrupulous attention of the Governors to every form of œconomy, consistent with the welfare of the patients; but chiefly by the liberality of the friends of the Charity, keeping pace with its urgent wants.—This, however desirable, was beyond all reasonable hope; an occasional effort would have been of no avail; to prove effectual, a stream of liberality was to be maintained for a course of years. Little as this was to be expected, it actually took place; but such generous support would have been called for in vain, had there not existed in the minds of the public a conviction that the supplies thus munificently bestowed, were managed to the best advantage; and that the executive administration was so conducted as to fulfil the beneficent intentions of its supporters.—It was by these means that this Institution, then in its infancy, was enabled to contend with times of urgent scarcity and difficulties, for which it was altogether unprepared, and ultimately to escape without any material reduction of those funds that had been accumulated during a period of prosperity.—Under the pressure of these difficulties still, in some degree subsisting, an event occurred which places the history of the Hospital in a new point of view; and while it goes strongly to confirm all that has been asserted of the confidence of the public, in regard to the administration of the funds, and of the general affairs of the Institution, was calculated, by the largeness of the supply, to place it on a footing of comparative stability against

future embarrassments of a similar nature. This was a donation announced by Messrs. Coutts, bankers, London, from an unknown benefactor, of no less a sum than the produce of £10,000. 3 per cent. Stock—a benefaction of such amount, so well timed and unexpected, could not fail to produce a strong sensation in the minds of those gentlemen who took the chief share in the government. They viewed it as imposing upon them a new responsibility, and calling upon them, and upon every individual engaged in the discharge of official duties in the Hospital, for fresh exertions in its service, as a proof of the sense they entertained of the trust reposed in them.

In the following year, the Governors at large, acting upon a representation made to them by the Medical Faculty attached to the Hospital, adopted the plan of adding a wing to the East end of the building, to correspond with that previously added to the West end. This was done for the express purpose of being enabled to convert the two most spacious apartments in the body of the fabric into day-rooms, for the male and female patients, without diminishing the accommodation for the same number of beds.—The plan thus recommended, was carried into immediate and complete execution, and has been found productive of very important advantages: under the former condition of the funds, it would have been unwise to have incurred any such expense; but the Governors believed themselves to be acting expressly on the views of their concealed benefactor, in appropriating a part of the donation to an improvement exclusively devoted to the comfort and advantage of the patients, and which, in a medical view, was held to be of no small consequence to their convalescence.—From this time, the funds of the Hospital were placed on such a footing as to enable it to meet the pressure and difficulties of several succeeding years, without creating any apprehensions for its stability. Of late years, it has held a uniform and prosperous course, both in respect to its funds and reputation; and has happily experienced no falling off in the steady support of its early friends.—It may be said with great truth, that no provincial Hospital, in England, was ever maintained for a course of years with

a liberality so congenial to that which gave it birth ; nor can any reasonable doubt be entertained of the continuance of that support whilst the great ends of the Institution are so fully answered.

The Governors are well aware, that it has, of late years, been frequently asserted, that the funds of the Hospital are in a state of such independence, as to leave little for the public to do. Such a notion must be the result of a very superficial view of the subject, and will be refuted by a single glance of any of the late annual reports.—By these it will appear to be so unfounded, that one half of the necessary annual expenditure (including average repairs of fabric and furniture) is wholly dependent on the bounty of individuals ; so that, should even one-third of the annual subscriptions be suddenly withdrawn, either the benefits must be restricted, or a portion of the capital expended.

The system of regulation to which this is prefixed, having obtained the sanction of a general Board of Governors, called to examine it, is declared by their authority, to be that code of laws according to which the government and the affairs of the General Hospital are in future to be conducted. By this act, the Governors avow their belief in the expediency of a strict adherence to known and established rules ; and their opinion of the utility of the plan now acted upon, of having the whole body of laws now in force, placed before them in one view.

The object aimed at has been, that they should be comprehensive, yet simple ; and so arranged as to be of easy reference. They consider this as the best legacy they can bequeath to their successors in the government. On the whole of this subject, which has engaged a considerable share of their attention, they have no secret to disclose, nor information to communicate ; save only a settled conviction, the fruits of an experience of some length, that the points of prime consideration in the direction of a provincial Hospital are three-fold—

1st. A judicious and frugal administration of the funds.

2d. A system of steady and equal domestic discipline ; including habits of regularity, cleanliness, and œconomy in every department ; a speedy correction of all abuses, however trivial they appear ; and a decent subordination, impressing upon every individual, a sense of his proper place and duty.

Lastly and chiefly, a humane and skilful treatment of diseases.

With all the advantages of such a system, it would be too much to expect, that the complaints occasionally generated by pcevishness or petulance in this mansion, where so much of suffering, and affliction in all its forms is necessarily assembled, should be wholly averted ; but they would be greatly mitigated, and in general easily remedied : the good opinion of the public would be secured, and the reputation, and substantial utility of the Institution, so deservedly acquired, would be maintained and extended.

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THE STATUTES
OF THE
GENERAL HOSPITAL,
NEAR NOTTINGHAM.



SECTION FIRST.

*Of the Name, Purpose, and Government of
the Hospital.*

I.—THIS establishment shall be known and distinguished by the name of *The General Hospital, near Nottingham*, for the relief of the sick and lame poor, from whatever county recommended; and shall be open for the reception, maintenance, and treatment, not only of such patients, whose cases are judged fit to be received into the house, but also as a Dispensary for out patients, who shall enjoy the advantage of medical or chirurgical assistance, and shall be supplied with the medicines and applications prescribed. (1)

(1) It is probable that the Dispensary department, as limited to the treatment of out patients, has obtained a much slighter de-

Qualifications of Governor.

II.—The regulation and government of the Hospital shall be vested in the hands of governors, qualified as hereinafter described.

gree of consideration in the mind of the public than it merits. The true estimate of its value ought to be taken from the reports. By them it appears, that the number of admissions within twelve months has, of late years, exceeded 1,300; and that the average number on the books, at any one time, is not less than 500, and that this average has been gradually increasing for many years past. That the benefits it confers, are experienced by those who apply for admission, is undeniable; and that these benefits ought to be estimated in the direct ratio of admissions, will scarcely be disputed. It will, therefore, be admitted as a fair conclusion, that this populous town, and the immediate vicinity, has derived very considerable advantages from this department of the Hospital; and that they ought to be deemed of the more importance, that they are of a nature to interfere but little with the industry of the individuals benefited, and that, in particular, the health of mothers is, in this way, so often restored, without removing them from the superintendence of their families. The demand to obtain admission as out patients has, for some years, so greatly exceeded the privileges of benefactors and subscribers residing in or near the town, that the Acting Committee have found no other means of meeting that demand, than by admitting recommendations to an extent, in many instances, greatly beyond the privilege due by the rules to the recommender. It is hoped that means have been devised to correct this irregularity, which, if persisted in, will be likely to lead to serious abuse. In the meantime, it is worthy of remark, that the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital, on whom the great burden of this influx of out patients necessarily falls, have hitherto acquiesced in the practise alluded to, and have borne the burden with cheerfulness.

III.—All benefactors of fifty pounds or upwards, or whose benefactions at different times amount to that sum, shall be governors during life.

IV.—All benefactors of forty pounds or upwards, shall be governors during twenty years, and the same proportion shall be observed, as low as benefactors of twenty guineas.

V.—All subscribers of two guineas or more annually, shall be governors, so long as the subscription is paid.

VI.—The physicians and surgeons of the Hospital shall be governors, during the term of their attendance.

VII.—Any person who shall be appointed to pay into the hands of the treasurer, for the benefit of the Hospital, any sum from an unknown donor ; or any executor or administrator paying a legacy, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a contributor of the sum paid ; but this is not to be understood of collections made after sermons, or at any place of public resort.

Privileges of Benefactors, or annual Subscribers.

VIII.—Benefactors of one hundred pounds or upwards, and subscribers of five guineas or

more annually, shall have the privilege of recommending six in patients and twenty out patients in the year; but shall not have more than two in patients in the House at once.

IX.—Benefactors of forty guineas or upwards, and subscribers of two guineas or more annually, may recommend two in patients, and six out patients in a year, but shall only have one in patient in the House at a time: a proportional privilege shall be allowed to all who are both benefactors and annual subscribers.

X.—Benefactors of ten guineas shall be entitled to recommend two out patients in a year, for the term of ten years; and subscribers of one guinea annually, shall have the same privilege, during the continuance of such subscription.

XI.—The chief Magistrate of any Body Corporate—the Overseer of any parish—or the person appointed by any Society giving a donation, or subscribing annually to the Hospital, shall have the same power to recommend patients, as a benefactor or subscriber to the same amount, or of equal value.

XII.—The physicians and surgeons of the Hospital shall, during their attendance, exercise the same privilege as subscribers of five guineas annually.

XIII.—Every benefactor or subscriber may, on account of absence or inability, depute another person to recommend in and out patients in his stead, according to the extent of his privilege; and those who reside at a distance, may appoint a governor resident in the town or neighbourhood, to exercise his privilege of recommending in and out patients: observing the form of appointment prescribed in the supplement, which is to be deposited with the secretary of the Hospital.

XIV.—No patient to be received but by a recommendation in writing, from a person possessing the qualifications described; unless in cases of sudden accident, or unusual urgency, when the resident apothecary or matron are authorised and required to receive patients under such circumstances; giving immediate notice to the physician or surgeon of the week.

XV.—No annual subscriber's recommendation shall be received whilst his subscription is in arrear: for this purpose, an alphabetical list of all subscribers in arrear, shall be kept by the secretary, and laid before the weekly committee from time to time; that a monitory letter may be written, by the authority of the committee, to all persons whose subscriptions shall be six months in arrear.

XVI.—All new subscriptions, at whatever period of the year announced, shall be held to be due and payable at Lady-day following; except only where the subscriber is desirous of exercising the privilege of a governor sooner; in which case he shall pay one year's subscription at the time it is announced, and the same shall be again due and payable at Lady-day following.

Of General Boards, stated or special.

XVII.—A general board of governors shall be held statedly twice a year:—first, on the 25th of March, if that shall be on Wednesday, if not, then on the Wednesday next after the 25th, when a president shall be appointed for one year; also two auditors, a treasurer, or treasurers, and a deputy receiver. A weekly committee shall be appointed by the same board, for one year, with power to fill up vacancies in their number. The accounts for the preceding year, having been audited, shall be settled; of which an abstract, approved by the board, shall be printed for the satisfaction of the governors and the public, in the form of an annual report: this shall include a statement of the number of in and out patients admitted and discharged in the course of the last year, and under what circumstances; together with an abstract of the number and state of all patients since the opening of the institution.

XVIII.—A second general board shall be held on any day in September, or October, that the president for the year shall please to appoint. It shall be advertised in the Nottingham newspapers, at least two weeks before it is held, and shall be observed as the anniversary of the Hospital. At this board, any reports or questions referred to it by the weekly committee, shall be discussed; and the president, together with the stewards appointed by him for the day, shall walk in procession, followed by the body of the governors, to St. Mary's church, where, after a sermon preached on the occasion, by a clergyman provided by the president, a collection shall be made for the benefit of the charity; and the governors and friends of the Hospital shall dine together.⁽¹⁾

XIX.—In addition to the two stated general boards held annually, an extraordinary general board may be called at any time by the weekly committee, or by a requisition to that effect, signed by five governors, directed to the president or auditors, who shall assemble such board,

(¹) Prior to the opening of the Asylum for lunatics, it was agreed by the governors of both these charitable institutions, that the anniversary should continue to be held as hitherto, and that the collection made at the church, and other profits resulting from it, should belong to each of the two establishments alternately.

after due notice by advertisement, stating the particular object for which it is summoned. No number of governors less than five shall constitute a general board. The president of the year shall preside; in his absence a chairman shall be elected, who shall preserve order, and have a casting vote when the votes are equal. At every general board the proceedings of the last general board shall be read over; the governors to be seated, but to address the chair standing, and not to speak a second time on the same question without leave. The chairman shall put every motion that is duly made and seconded; but may require to have it in writing; and shall not dissolve the meeting till the business be finished; in case of his persistence another chairman may be appointed by the majority. No governor nor other person shall be present when any thing in which he is a party shall be under discussion. No part of the proceedings shall be valid, or be acted upon, till they have been duly recorded and signed by the chairman, in a book kept for the purpose.

XX.—The power of making and repealing laws, as well as of electing and removing officers, and fixing their salaries, shall be vested exclusively in general boards. They shall have the sole direction of the investment and recal of any part of the funds. They shall consider

and determine on all plans for any considerable repairs, enlargement, or alteration of the fabric or furniture; and shall discuss and decide every question of regulation referred to them by the weekly committee.

XXI.—All laws enacted at a general board, with the approbation of two-thirds of the governors present, shall have force and be acted upon; unless when the new regulation goes virtually to repeal any of the printed statutes; in which case, it shall be brought under discussion, at a subsequent general board, when if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law.

XXII.—All elections for vacant offices, where more than one candidate shall appear for the same office, shall be conducted by a close ballot: the tickets for each being scrutinised in a separate apartment by three governors appointed by the president: on their return, they shall report to the president the whole number of votes found, and the name of the candidate having a majority; but shall not then, nor afterwards, make known the number of votes for each. Should the votes for two of the candidates having the highest numbers, prove equal, the president shall by his casting vote in favour of one or other of these two, declare

the majority, and publish the name of the successful candidate. (1)

XXIII.—Ladies qualified to vote shall enjoy that privilege without being present; by means of a ticket inscribed with the name of the candidate preferred, under a sealed cover, and inclosed within an additional cover to the secretary, containing a request signed by her name, that the sealed packet inclosed, be used as her vote: a like privilege is extended to Peers and Members of the House of Commons, during the Session of Parliament, to be exercised in the same manner.

XXIV.—The funds of the Hospital not wanted for immediate use, shall be vested in transferable government stock, or real securities.

(1) The mode of election here prescribed, is obviously devised with the view of having the qualifications of candidates duly and deliberately ascertained; and of removing from the minds of the governors every other consideration, save only the fitness of the candidate for the vacant office. The application of candidates to the governors, neither can, nor ought to be presented: they have a right to state their pretensions; but it is self-evident, that every promise given to a candidate by a governor, goes as far as an individual vote can, to defeat the essential advantages proposed to be secured by this mode of election.

N. B. It is hoped that governors will be on their guard on this point.

Of the Weekly Committee.

XXV.—The weekly committee shall meet at the committee room in the Hospital every Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, and shall consist of five governors appointed by the stated general board in March; together with the two auditors, and the two weekly visitors; with a power to fill up vacancies in their number; and shall also be open to any other governor who may attend. The president shall preside, and in his absence the senior or junior auditor, and in their absence a chairman shall be elected, who shall act on the same principle, and have the same privilege of a casting vote, as in the case of a general board.

XXVI.—The weekly committee, after marking the members present, and reading the minutes of the last committee, shall regulate whatever relates to the admission and discharge of patients for the week, and shall instruct the patients that are admitted in their proper behaviour as such. They shall also examine, and act upon any written report of the house visitors for the preceding week; shall record new benefactions, legacies, or annual subscriptions; as well as such as are notified to be discontinued. They shall enquire into the conduct of officers and servants, and direct payment to be made of such accounts as have been audit-

ed. They shall execute orders made by the last general board, and prepare propositions to be submitted to the next; and in general shall do whatever appears to them necessary to maintain due regulation, good order, and subordination in the house; without invading the powers exclusively vested in a general board. The proceedings of the weekly committee shall be registered in a book for the purpose, which shall be open to the inspection of general boards and committees.

XXVII.—The weekly committee, five members being present, shall have power to call a general board for a specific purpose to be stated in the advertisement; to suspend the resident apothecary or matron for misbehaviour, and to appoint others to do the duty for the time; also to remove nurses and servants, and appoint others. The presence of three members shall be competent to the transaction of the ordinary business of the committee; and in the absence of governors, patients shall be admitted and discharged by the resident apothecary.

XXVIII.—A vacancy in the office of a physician, surgeon, resident apothecary, or matron, shall be regularly notified to the weekly committee, who shall determine the proper time of summoning a special general board to proceed to an election. They shall at the same

time appoint a committee of governors, which shall include the medical officers, and all honorary medical governors. It shall be an instruction to this committee to chuse a chairman at their first meeting; and to advertise the vacancy in the Nottingham newspapers, and such others as they may judge proper, stating the general qualifications required in the vacant office, and requiring candidates to transmit to the secretary their certificates and other documents of qualification, under a seal, directed to the committee. This committee shall meet from time to time, and form an abstract of certificates of qualification produced by the different candidates, and shall prepare a report to the special general board, stating the opinion of the committee, whether the nature of the qualifications produced by each candidate are, or are not such as to entitle the candidate to be put upon the ballot at the election. This report shall be directed to the special general board, but shall be laid before the weekly committee, if an opportunity offers before the day appointed for the election.

XXIX.—No person shall be qualified to become a candidate for the office of a physician to this institution, unless he be a graduate of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or of Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dublin; nor can any person become a candidate for the office of sur-

geon, who is not a member of the college of surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or of the faculty of Glasgow. In either case the candidate shall have resided and practised one year in Nottingham.

Of the Auditors.

XXX.—The two auditors chosen annually at the general board in March, shall inspect and audit all the accounts of the Hospital from time to time, and at least once in every month; and shall lay them before the weekly committee, who will direct payment to be made of such as are approved, giving an order upon the treasurer to that effect, signed by one or both auditors. They shall cause a distinct abstract to be made of the whole accounts of the year preceding, with a statement of the number of in and out patients admitted in the course of that year, and their condition when discharged, in such form as to make a part of the annual report, to be printed for the satisfaction of the governors and the public. This abstract is to be laid before the stated general board held in March.

XXXI.—The treasurer elected annually by the general board in March, shall keep a distinct account of all monies received for the use of the Hospital, distinguishing the separate sums, from

whom received, when, and on what account; as well as of all payments in behalf of the Hospital, which shall only be made in conformity with an order by an auditor. In the particular case of the investment or recal of any part of the funds, the treasurer shall act solely on an order of a general board, signed by their chairman.

XXXII.—The deputy receiver appointed by the general board in March, shall collect all subscriptions annually, from persons resident in the town or neighbourhood, and shall pay them without delay to the treasurer; accompanied by a distinct account when, and from whom received. He shall also give such security as the governors may require for the due performance of this engagement.

Of House Visitors.

XXXIII.—The two governors appointed as visitors by the weekly committee, from an alphabetical list, shall visit the Hospital every day for a week, and any one to whom it proves inconvenient may engage another governor to act in his stead, giving notice of the person so deputed to the resident apothecary or matron. They shall walk through all the patients' apartments with white wands, that they may be known as visitors; as soon as they enter, the

nurses shall withdraw. They shall observe whether the passages, stair-cases, and apartments are kept perfectly clean, and are of an agreeable temperature; whether the patients' beds are regularly ticketed with their names, &c. whether the patients that are able to quit their beds, pass the day in the room assigned for that purpose. They shall enquire from the patients whether they have been properly treated by the resident apothecary, matron, and nurses, and the medicines regularly dispensed; whether any thing has been clandestinely taken away, or brought into the Hospital, by the friends of patients, servants or others; together with any other enquiries they may think fit to make. (¹)

XXXIV.—The house visitors shall occasionally inspect the provisions and beer; and on

(¹) The duty of visiting governors is of more importance than can be expressed by rules. It may seem as if their enquiries after complaints, from persons under the peevishness incident to illness, would be likely to excite them. It is admitted to be the most material part of their duty to discover and correct abuses, or a tendency to insubordination; but in a discreet discharge of it, an opportunity is offered of explaining to the patients the nature of the rules, and the necessity of their being strictly obeyed; as also of private admonition to the nurses where any thing defective is observed in their conduct. Thus many evils that would otherwise grow into magnitude, would, by their authority be wholly prevented, or checked in their commencement.

their return to the committee room, the resident apothecary and matron shall attend to answer all questions and receive their orders. The visitors' book shall be produced, in which they shall record the date of their visit, and any observations they have made, to be signed by one or both of them. The visitors of the week shall, if possible, be present at the next weekly committee.

XXXV.—No person except the house visitors and officers of the establishment shall visit the house without a guide, appointed by the resident apothecary or matron; nor shall any stranger, or friend of a patient be admitted on a Sunday, unless under particular circumstances, and with leave from the resident apothecary.

Admission or discharge of Patients.

XXXVI.—Patients shall be admitted and discharged by the weekly committee, on every Tuesday, between eleven and one o'clock. None shall be admitted later than one o'clock, who do not attend before twelve, except on extraordinary occasions; and no one shall be admitted, who does not appear to be a proper object of charity.

XXXVII.—Every patient admitted into the house is required to be provided with a change

of linen : if they come from a distance, the first application should be made by sending a short state of the case, by a medical person, directed to the secretary, and post paid, that an answer may be returned, whether the patient be admissible or not, and if admissible, whether there is room in the Hospital ; before the trouble and expense of removal is incurred.

XXXVIII.—No domestic servant should be recommended under ordinary symptoms of illness, as an in patient of the hospital : but it rests with the weekly committee to determine, how far the servant recommended, under the peculiar circumstances of his case, be a fit object ; it being contrary to the avowed purpose of the charity, to administer relief to those who are able to pay for attendance, and can have it administered at home.

XXXIX.—No soldier shall be admitted an in patient, unless his officer, or some responsible person, shall engage to pay his subsistence money to the secretary weekly, during his stay in the Hospital ; nor shall any soldier, whose regiment, or any part of it, is in quarters in Nottingham, be admitted an in or out patient, unless his case be of a nature to require surgical operation.

XL.—The following description of persons

shall be held to be disqualified for admission as in patients, unless by special permission of the weekly committee, viz. women big with child—persons of disordered intellects—such as have the venereal disease or small pox—such as have incurable ulcers in the legs—cancers not admitting operation, nor the hope of relief from other means—having confirmed epileptic fits—consumption or dropsy in their last stages; nor children under six years of age; unless in cases requiring operation, or chirurgical skill, such as could not be obtained at home.—Nor are any admissible, who appear in a dying condition, or evidently incurable; nor any whose case admits of equal relief as an out patient. If persons of the above description are admitted, the first opportunity shall be embraced to dismiss them.

XLI.—Whenever there shall be a want of room in the Hospital to admit all who are recommended and duly qualified, preference shall be given in the following order—

- 1st. To cases admitting the least delay.
- 2d. In cases of equal exigency, to those of the Town and County of Nottingham.
- 3d. To those who live at the greatest distance.
- 4th. To patients recommended by those who have not recommended any in patient within the year.
- 5th. To those recommended by the largest contributors.

Patients whose admission is deferred for want of room, shall be entered in the books for admis-

sion in their proper order, as vacancies occur ; if on the spot, they shall be received and treated as out patients.

XLII.—A proper number of beds, viz. two on the men's side, and one on the women's, shall always be reserved for cases of accident, or peculiar urgency.

XLIII.—The general table of diet for in patients (*vide* supplement) settled by a medical board, and approved by the governors, shall be observed : exceptions shall be regulated by the physician or surgeon under whose care the patient is.—No provisions or liquors shall be brought into the Hospital, or carried out of it clandestinely, on any pretence.

XLIV.—The several in patients shall be enjoined to desire public prayers to be offered up for them during their illness, and that thanks be returned in their respective places of worship, on their recovery ; they shall be furnished with a form to be presented to their ministers, for that purpose. They shall also be instructed to thank their recommender.

XLV.—A letter, signed by the secretary, shall be sent to every person who has recommended a patient, to intimate that such patient has been admitted, deferred, or rejected ; and a

like notice shall be given to a recommender; when a patient is discharged, stating under what circumstances; together with some intimation, how far his conduct in the Hospital has been regular or otherwise.

XLVI.—In the case of the death of a patient in the Hospital, the person who recommended the deceased, must either remove the corpse, or defray the expense of burial, which will be reduced to a small sum. If a distant patient is discharged, and not removed, he will be sent home at the expense of his parish, by an order from a magistrate.

Miscellaneous.

XLVII.—Persons who are not objects of charity, but whose cases are of a nature to require chirurgical operation, or attendance for which they are unable to pay, may be received into the Hospital, paying a board of six shillings weekly, in aid of the funds, and shall have the same diet as other patients: but the number of persons of this description shall never exceed two at any one time. They shall make a reasonable remuneration to the physician or surgeon who attends them.

XLVIII.—The resident apothecary, matron,

and domestic servants of the Hospital shall be unmarried, or in circumstances not to be burdened with children, or the cares of a family.

XLIX.—The fabric and furniture of the Hospital shall be kept under the protection of a policy of insurance, from the risk of loss by fire. The auditors shall cause an inventory of all household goods, furniture, bedding, linen, &c. belonging to the Hospital, to be made once every year before the general board in March, that it may be compared with the preceding inventory, and with purchases in the course of the year: whatever is wanting shall be notified by the matron to the weekly committee: one copy of the inventory to be kept by the matron, and another by the secretary.

L.—All contracts to supply the Hospital with bread, butcher's meat, milk, &c. shall be made by the weekly committee, twice a year, or oftener if they shall judge fit, being advertised two weeks before the tenders are required to be given in.

LI.—All deeds, evidences, and writings relating to the Hospital, or attested copies of the same, shall be preserved in a strong chest, provided for that purpose, and secured by three locks; one key to be kept by each of the two auditors, and the third by the secretary.

LII.—A poor's box or boxes shall be fixed in such places as the weekly committee direct, to each of which there shall be two locks, one key to be kept by each auditor.

LIII.—In the case of the funds of the Hospital being in a state to require the aid of congregational collections, after sermons preached for that purpose; the clergymen, and ministers of dissenting congregations in the neighbourhood, shall be regularly applied to by a letter signed by the secretary, in compliance with an order from a general board.

SECTION SECOND.

Of Officers and their duties, &c.

The complement of officers for the Hospital shall consist of three physicians, three surgeons, one chaplain, a resident apothecary, a secretary, and a matron.

The chaplain elected for the Hospital shall be resident in Nottingham, or the immediate vicinity. He shall read prayers on the mornings of Wednesday and Friday every week: he shall read prayers and preach a sermon, in the morning or evening of Sunday; shall ad-

minister spiritual assistance to the patients, and the communion when necessary.

Directions relating to the Physicians.

1st.—The three physicians shall attend in rotation, one on every Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, to examine and receive such patients as have been admitted by the weekly committee, whose cases are admissible, and are of a medical or mixed nature; and all patients received by him on that day, shall continue to be under his care. Each physician shall appoint one day in the week for the attendance of his out patients.

2d.—The physicians shall continue a practice which has been observed ever since the opening of the Hospital; by recording in a book provided for each physician, a short history of the case of every patient, as far as it can be collected, together with the treatment prescribed; and at the subsequent visits of the physician, succinct reports of such alterations as occur, under their proper dates.

3d.—A physician shall be allowed to take pupils with a view to attend the practice of the Hospital; first giving in the name of each, and having the permission of a weekly or general board to admit him.

4th.—A physician obliged to be absent, shall engage one of his colleagues to attend in his stead.

Directions relating to the Surgeons.

1st.—The three surgeons shall attend in weekly rotation, one on every Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock, to examine and receive such patients as have been admitted by the weekly committee, whose cases are admissible, and are of a chirurgical or mixed nature; and all patients received by him on that day, shall continue to be under his care. The in patients to be visited by him as often as necessary; and a time appointed for his out patients to attend him at the Hospital.

2d.—A case book shall be provided for each surgeon, to record the history of such cases as he judges of sufficient importance, and the treatment recommended; together with some account of the progress from time to time, and the termination.

3d.—No amputation or other capital operation shall be performed in the Hospital, without a previous consultation with all the physicians and surgeons that can be collected; unless in cases that admit of no delay.

4th.—The surgeons shall be allowed to introduce pupils or apprentices at the Hospital, having first given in the name of each, and obtained the permission of a weekly or general board; they are not to act but under the direction of one of the surgeons, in dressing patients, or minor operations.

5th.—None shall be admitted to see the operations or practice of the surgeons, except the physicians of the Hospital and their pupils, the surgeons, their pupils and apprentices, the resident apothecary and his apprentices, till the approbation of the surgeon under whose care the patient is, shall have been obtained.

6th.—A surgeon, necessarily absent, shall engage one of his colleagues to inspect the proceedings relating to his patients.

Directions relating to the Physicians and Surgeons.

1st.—The physicians and surgeons shall render their professional services to the Hospital gratuitously, and shall consult with one another in all difficult or mixed cases.

2d.—The case books kept by the physicians and surgeons, shall be under the care of the

resident apothecary, who shall do his utmost to preserve them from being defaced while in use; afterwards they are to be taken wholly into his own keeping, and considered as the property of the Hospital; and shall not be liable to the examination of any person without permission from the physician or surgeon by whom they were written, if in his life-time; and if not, then only by a permission of the weekly committee given in writing, and signed by the secretary.

3d.—The physicians and surgeons shall be summoned by a written notice from the resident apothecary, to meet at the Hospital, on the first Tuesday of every second month, to examine the cases of all patients whose stay in the Hospital has exceeded eight weeks, with a view to their being dismissed, unless where there are reasonable expectations of further advantage by prolonging the treatment.

4th.—The physicians and surgeons shall instruct their pupils and apprentices respecting their conduct whilst in the Hospital; but should it be found, in any instance, in opposition to the established discipline of the house, the weekly committee shall have the power to suspend for a limited time, or wholly to prohibit the future attendance of the culpable individual.

5th.—Each pupil of a physician or surgeon shall pay a fee of one guinea to the funds of the Hospital on his admission ; and be entitled to a certificate of the length of his attendance on the practice of the Hospital.

Directions relative to the resident Apothecary.

1st.—The apothecary shall have furnished apartments, board, and washing in the house. He shall affix two tickets on the bed of each patient, as soon as he is admitted : on the one shall be the name of the patient, by whom recommended, and the parish to which he belongs ; on the other, the physician or surgeon under whose care he is placed, and the class of diet prescribed : the apothecary shall also keep a diet book, shewing the number of patients on each class of diet.

2d.—He shall keep a book digested in alphabetical order, in which shall be inserted the names of all in or out patients who have been guilty of irregularities, distinguishing those discharged for irregularity or non-attendance. In the case of a person whose name is in this book, being again recommended as an in or out patient, the weekly committee shall decide according to the circumstances of his case, whether to admit him or not.

3d.—The resident apothecary shall visit the patients' apartments every morning and evening, to examine into the state of each patient, relating to the due administration of the medicines prescribed, and their effects, and shall make a report accordingly to the physicians and surgeons ; but shall not dispense medicines otherwise than by their directions, unless for the relief of any sudden symptom, a minute of which should be recorded in the respective case books.

4th.—The Dispensary, together with all the utensils and medicines, shall be wholly under the care of the resident apothecary. He shall prevent their being improperly used or embezzled, and shall take care that the medicines are compounded and delivered out according to the prescriptions. He shall cause the general dressings for the chirurgical patients to be prepared every morning, and kept in readiness ; and the clysters, &c. directed for the men, to be administered by an apprentice, or male patient duly instructed.

5th.—The resident apothecary shall have a correct inventory of all chirurgical instruments belonging to the Hospital, which shall be kept in a bureau, or press for the purpose ; every instrument in its proper place, in a condition fit for immediate use, and under a lock to which

there shall be four keys, one to be kept by each of the three surgeons, and one by the resident apothecary. No instrument to be used out of the Hospital, but by one of the three surgeons; the surgeon desiring to borrow it having first acquainted the resident apothecary; or if he removes it, shall leave a paper in the place whence it was taken, notifying the instrument removed, and by whom: it shall be re-placed as soon as possible, and in a condition fit for use.

6th.—In the case of a private practitioner being in want of any article of medicine not otherwise to be obtained, the resident apothecary may furnish it, on the condition of receiving immediate payment for it; that there may be no borrowing or lending of drugs on any pretext.

7th.—The apothecary shall deliver an account of beds vacant, on the men's and women's end of the House, every Tuesday to the weekly committee, and shall send summonses to the physicians and surgeons for all consultations and operations.

8th.—The resident apothecary and matron shall never be absent from the Hospital at the same time. He shall particularly be at home at the time the physicians or surgeons are ex-

pected to visit the House ; and in case of illness or absence, shall provide an assistant, approved by the physicians and surgeons.

9th.—The resident apothecary shall be allowed two apprentices, who shall be boarded in the House, and articed to two of the governors, as trustees for the Hospital ; but they shall consider the apothecary as their master, from whom they shall receive all their orders, and who shall instruct them as a master in their business ; in consideration of which, he shall be entitled to the fees paid by apprentices, of which he shall receive a just proportion annually.

10th.—He shall cause both apprentices to assist in the composition of medicines ; but the senior shall perform all the duties of the delivery and administration of medicines within the House, while the junior shall have the care of delivering their medicines to out patients. The apprentices shall keep regular hours, and shall never be absent without their master's leave.

11th.—The resident apothecary shall not act in his profession but in duties connected with the Hospital ; and shall give three months' notice to the weekly committee, before quitting his office.

Directions relating to the Secretary.

1st.—The secretary shall attend all general boards, and the weekly and other committees. He shall register their proceedings in a fair and legible hand, and be always prepared to produce the books and accounts, to assist the auditors, and execute all orders of general boards, or committees.

2d.—He shall send letters to persons recommending patients, in terms required by rule XLV. He shall also send a written notice in due time to the two governors appointed as house visitors for the ensuing week.

3d.—He shall keep a cash book, in which all sums received and paid by the treasurer, on account of the Hospital, with their several dates, shall be entered and balanced at every general board. He shall also keep an alphabetical register of all annual subscriptions, shewing for what years they have been paid, and what years are in arrear—to be submitted to the inspection of the auditors occasionally.

4th.—The secretary shall enter into a register kept for that purpose, the names of all in and out patients, the parish to which each belongs, the age, distemper, when admitted, by whom recommended, when discharged, and in what

state : of this, an abstract shall be sent to be inserted as an article of intelligence in the newspapers of each week, together with the name of the physician and surgeon in rotation for the ensuing week.

Directions relating to the Matron.

1st.—The matron shall have furnished apartments, board and washing in the House. She shall have the care of the household goods and furniture according to the inventory, and be prepared to give an account of them when called for.

2d.—The matron shall cause the entrances, passages, stair-cases, and apartments of every kind, to be regularly cleaned ; and make a frequent inspection of the bedding and bed linen, which last shall be changed every three weeks in summer, and every four weeks in winter, in ordinary cases ; and more frequently according to the circumstances of particular cases.

3d.—She shall weigh and measure the provisions, and other articles delivered for the use of the Hospital ; and shall keep an account of them in a check book, to be laid before the weekly committee.

4th.—She shall keep a diet book, shewing

the number of patients on each class of diet at all times; and shall strictly adhere to the rule of diet prescribed for each patient, by his physician or surgeon.

5th.—She shall visit the patients' apartments twice every day, and mark the names of all patients absent without leave from herself, or from the resident apothecary, in the house visitors' book. The keys of all the doors are to be in the keeping of the matron, and she shall cause them to be locked up every evening at nine o'clock in the winter, and at ten o'clock in the summer.

6th.—The matron shall take care that the nurses, servants, and patients, strictly observe the rules of the House, and shall report all irregularities to the weekly committee; she shall never be absent from the Hospital at the same time with the resident apothecary.

7th.—The matron shall provide rollers and linen for the chirurgical patients, and shall have them always in readiness.

SECTION THIRD.



DIRECTIONS RELATING TO DOMESTIC SERVANTS
AND PATIENTS.

Directions relating to the Porter.

1st.—The porter shall attend to the gate and acquaint the matron with any stranger that may enter, or with any in patient that may go out; if otherwise occupied, he shall give the matron or resident apothecary notice, that one of the male patients may be appointed to that duty during his absence, with the approbation of the resident apothecary.

2d.—He shall obey the orders of the physicians and surgeons, of the resident apothecary, and matron, and perform the work required of him in the Hospital.

Directions relating to Nurses and Servants.

1st.—The nurses shall clean all the apartments and passages assigned to each of them respectively, by seven o'clock in the morning, from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and

for the remainder of the year, before eight o'clock ; and shall serve breakfast to the patients within an hour after the House is cleaned.

2d.—They shall take care to administer all medicines to the patients according to the directions ; shall obey the resident apothecary and matron, as their master and mistress, and shall behave with tenderness and attention to the patients; and with civility to all.

3d.—No nurse nor servant shall receive any fee or gratuity from the patients or their relations, on any pretext ; nor shall the nurse claim any article that belongs to a deceased patient, on pain of immediate dismissal.

Directions relating to In Patients.

1st.—No in patient shall go beyond the boundary wall of the Hospital, without leave from the resident apothecary, which shall be first signified to the matron ; nor pass a night out of the House, on pain of immediate expulsion.

N. B. A board inscribed to this effect, to be hung up in each stair-case.

2d.—No male patient shall go into the women's apartments, nor any woman into the

men's ; nor into any apartment but that assigned to them, without leave from the matron or apothecary.

3d.—No in patient shall be out of bed after eight o'clock in the winter, nor after nine in the summer, unless by the resident apothecary's directions ; and every patient who is allowed to quit his bed, shall rise at seven o'clock in the summer, and at eight o'clock in the winter.

4th.—There shall be no cursing, swearing, abusive language, rude or indecent behaviour : a second offence of this nature shall be punished by expulsion.

5th.—Games of every kind, within the limits of the Hospital, are forbidden ; so is smoaking, unless by permission of the physician or surgeon, first signified to the matron or apothecary. Spirituous liquors cannot be introduced.

6th.—Such in patients as are able, shall be employed in nursing the other patients, in assisting to clean the House, to wash linen, or any other work required by the matron ; but not without the leave of the physician or surgeon.

7th.—The case of a patient formerly dismissed for irregularity and recommended again, shall be considered by the weekly committee ;

but shall not be admitted, unless in consequence of a very favourable report of his or her character.

8th.—The patients shall not be visited by their friends on Sundays, except under extraordinary circumstances of distance, &c. and by special leave from the apothecary or matron.

9th.—The rules for nurses, and those for in patients, shall be read every Tuesday evening, by the resident apothecary, in the men's apartments, and by the matron in the woman's.

N. B. A board with these rules printed in large characters, shall be hung in each of the day rooms.

Directions for Out Patients.

1st.—The out patients shall have the benefit of advice, both medical and surgical, as their cases require, and shall be supplied with the medicines and applications prescribed, so long as they attend regularly; but no fresh medicines shall be furnished, till they return any phial or gallipot, in which the former medicines were contained.

2d.—They shall attend at eleven o'clock on Tuesday, to be admitted by recommendation;

and shall afterwards take care to be in attendance at the Hospital, at the times appointed by the physician or surgeon, under whose care they are, according to the instructions they will receive. If they are absent for three successive weeks, unless for some reason admitted as satisfactory by the physician or surgeon, such out patient shall be dismissed for non-attendance, and being entered in the books under that head, shall not be re-admitted in future, but by the special favour of the weekly committee.

3d.—Out patients unable to attend their physician or surgeon on the appointed days, shall send another person to report the reasons of their absence, and prevent their being dismissed for non-attendance,

SUPPLEMENT.

(No. 1.)

DIET TABLE,

SETTLED BY A MEDICAL BOARD,

AND AGREED TO

BY THE GOVERNORS.

DIET TABLE, June 1819.

COMMON.	LOW.	MILK.
MEALS.	SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS.	<i>Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.</i>
<i>Breakfast</i> ... One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.	WOMEN. One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.	BREAKFAST FOR WOMEN, One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.
	MEN. One Pint of Milk or Milk Pottage.	MEN, One Pint of Milk Pottage.
<i>Dinner</i> 8 ozs. of Meat, with 12 ozs. of Roots or Greens.	WOMEN. 2 ozs. of Meat, with one Pint of Broth, or 6 ozs. Roots.	
	WOMEN. One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.	
<i>Supper</i> One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.	MEN. One Pint of Milk Pottage, Water Gruel, or Panada.	DINNER, 1 Pint of Rice Milk, Hasty Pudding, or Bread or Rice Pudding.
		SUPPER FOR WOMEN, One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz of Butter.
<i>Breakfast</i> ... One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.	WOMEN. One Pint of Milk, or Milk Pottage.	MEN, One Pint of Milk Pottage.
	MEN. One Pint of Rice, or Flour Pudding, with Sauce, or one Pint Rice Milk, with 6 ozs. of Roots.	Monday's Breakfast as above.
<i>Dinner</i>.... .Pint of Rice, or Flour Pudding, with Sauce, or one Pint Rice Milk, with 6 ozs. of Roots.	WOMEN. 8 ozs. of Bread Pudding, with Sauce, and 4 ozs. of Roots, or one Pint of Rice Milk.	DINNER, Baked Rice, Bread Pudding, or boiled Roots.
<i>Supper</i> One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.	WOMEN. Women same as above.	Supper as above.
	MEN. Men same as above.	
One Pint of Broth, or Milk Pottage, or 2 ozs. of Cheese, or 1 oz. of Butter.		
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.		
<i>Breakfast</i> ... One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.	WOMEN. Women same as above.	
	MEN. Men same as above.	
<i>Dinner</i>.... .Pint of Rice, or Flour Pudding, with Sauce, or one Pint Rice Milk, with 6 ozs. of Roots.	WOMEN. 8 ozs. of Bread Pudding, with Sauce, and 4 ozs. of Roots, or one Pint of Rice Milk.	
<i>Supper</i> One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.	WOMEN. Women same as above.	
	MEN. Men same as above.	
One Pint of Broth, or Milk Pottage, or 2 ozs. of Cheese, or 1 oz. of Butter.		

TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WOMEN.

Breakfast... One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.

MEN.

One Pint of Milk, or Milk Pottage.

Dinner..... One Pint of Broth, 4 ozs. of Meat, and 12 ozs. of Roots or Greens.

WOMEN.

Supper..... Same as Breakfast.

MEN.

One Pint of Milk, or Milk Pottage, or 2 ozs. of Cheese, or 1 oz. of Butter.

WOMEN.

One Pint of Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Butter.

MEN.

One Pint of Milk, or Milk Pottage.

2 ozs. of Meat, with one Pint of Broth, or 6 ozs. of Roots.

Women same as above.

MEN.

One Pint of Milk Pottage, Water Gruel, or Panada.

FRIDAYS.

Breakfast as other Days.

DINNER,

One Pint of Rice Milk, or boiled Roots.

Supper as other Days.

EVERY DAY.

16 ozs. of Bread for Adult Male Patients.

14 ozs. of Bread for Adult Females.

12 ozs. of Bread for Children under 12 Years of Age.

One Pint and a Half of Beer for Males, and one Pint for Females.

12 ozs. of Bread for Adult Males and Females.

8 ozs. of Bread for Children under 12 Years of Age.

One Pint of Beer for Males, and Half ditto for Females.

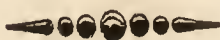
12 ozs. of Bread for Adult Males and Females.

8 ozs. of Bread for Children under 12 Years of Age.

One Pint of Milk, mixed with two Pints of Water, for Adults.

SUPPLEMENT.

(No. 2.)

FORMS FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.

(No. 1.)

Form for leaving a Legacy to the Hospital.

I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. or the survivor of them, the Sum of _____ upon trust, that they, or one of them do pay the same to the Treasurer of a Society, who call themselves the Governors of the General Hospital, near Nottingham, which sum I charge on my personal estate, and desire it may be applied to the charitable uses of the said Hospital; for which, on payment, the Treasurer's receipt shall be a sufficient discharge.

see Rule 36 — attend every Tuesday before 12 —
 (No. 2.)

*Form for recommending a Patient.***GENTLEMEN,**

I recommend A. Z. of the parish of _____ as
 a real object of charity, to be admitted an out or in patient of the
 Hospital, if qualified.

with a Book resp. adm...

(No. 3.)

Form of a Deputation from one Benefactor to another, to recommend patients in his stead,

*To the Governors of the General Hospital, near
Nottingham.*

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby authorise A. B. to exercise my privilege of recommending in or out patients to the Hospital, and desire this power may continue in force till it is withdrawn by me in writing.

(Signed)

The Recommendation of a Patient sent by one Benefactor in the right of another, should have the following clause annexed:—

N. B. I send this in pursuance of authority deputed to me by C. D. and lodged with the Secretary.

OFFICERS.



HONORARY GOVERNORS FOR LIFE,

John Storer, M. D. F. R. S. ;
 Thomas Smith, M. D. ; Charles Pennington, M. D. ;
 Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. John Wright, Surgeons.

PRESIDENT FOR THE YEAR,

Thomas Wildman, Esq. of Newstead Abbey (High Sheriff of
 the County.)

AUDITORS FOR THE YEAR,

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Doctor William Marsden.
 Doctor Alexander Manson.
 Doctor Henry Payne.

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Mr. J. Attenburrow, appointed November 6, 1781 (Member of
 the Royal College of Surgeons.)
 Mr. W. Wright (Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.)
 Mr. Henry Oldknow.

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The Rev. Henry Bolton, M. A.

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Mr. George White.

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DEPUTY RECEIVER,

Mr. Samuel Wilkinson.

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For the Hundred of Thurgarton, Rev. J. T. Becher, Southwell.

For the Hundred of South Clay, John Holmes, Esq. of Retford.

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Sir Richard Car Glynn and Co.	

BENEFACTIONS.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Corporation of Nottingham,
two Acres of Land for building the Hospital upon, the Garden, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
ARKWRIGHT Richard, Esq. Willersley	-	-	200 0 0
Archbishop of York, his Grace the	-	-	100 0 0
Aldrich Dr. Cockglode, near Ollerton	-	-	50 0 0
Acklom Jonathan, Esq. Wiseton	-	-	25 0 0
Ditto, a second Benefaction	-	-	25 0 0
Abell William, Esq. Southwell	-	-	50 0 0
Bainbrigg Mrs. Elizabeth, Woodborough	-	-	1000 0 0
Birch J. Esq. M. P. Hasle Hall, Lancashire	-	-	105 0 0
Bentinck Lord Edward, R. H.	-	-	100 0 0
Boothby Sir W. Bart. Mansfield Woodhouse	-	-	50 0 0
Barry Pendock, Esq. Rocla Veston Manor	-	-	105 0 0

	£.	s.	d.
Bury Mrs. Nottingham	50	0	0
Bingham Rev. James, Wartnaby	30	0	0
Bristowe Samuel, Esq. Twyford	31	10	0
Barnard Rev. Mr. Cortlingstock	21	0	0
Barnes David, Esq. Chesterfield	21	0	0
Bourne Rev. L. Dronfield, Derbyshire	21	0	0
Brothers Mr. (an Acknowledgment accepted by him on waving Prosecution) Nottingham	21	0	0
Burnell Mrs. Southwell	10	10	0
Buxton Mr. John, Nottingham	10	10	0
Bolton Samuel, Esq. Nottingham	10	10	0
Buck Mr. Samuel, Holwell, Leicestershire	10	0	0
Cavendish Lord Charles	100	0	0
Chaworth W. Esq. Annesley	100	0	0
Cryne Dr. Kenilworth, near Coventry	100	0	0
Carrington Right Hon. Lord	50	0	0
Coke Daniel Parker, Esq. Derby	50	0	0
Coke Rev. D'Ewes, Brookhill Hall, near Mansfield	50	0	0
Crofts Mrs. (after her decease, by Mrs. Hunt)	50	0	0
Clifton Sir Gervas, Bart. Clifton House	21	0	0
Ditto, a second Benefaction	50	0	0
Clifton Sir Robert, Bart. Clifton House	52	10	0
Cheslins Miss, Nottingham	10	10	0
Devonshire, his Grace the Duke of, Chatsworth	100	0	0
Denison John, Esq. Ossington	50	0	0
Dashwood Chares Vere, Esq. Stanford Hall	50	0	0
Denison Robert, Esq. Ossington	20	0	0
Denman Thomas, Esq. M. P.	25	0	0
Emmerton J. E. Westcomb, Esq. Thrumpton	50	0	0
Elliott William, Esq. Nottingham	50	0	0
Elliott William, Esq. Nottingham	50	0	0
Eyre A. H. Esq. Grove	50	0	0
Edge Thomas, Esq. Strelley	31	10	0
Evans Francis, Esq. Lenton Grove	10	10	0
Evans Rev. Mr.	10	10	0
Evans Miss	10	10	0
Franks Mrs. Elizabeth	20	0	0
Fellows John, Esq. Nottingham	20	0	0
Gregory G. D. L. Esq. Hungerton Hall	100	0	0
Gregory Mrs. Susan, Nottingham	50	0	0
Gisborne Rev. T. Yoxhall Lodge, Staffordshire	50	0	0
Gawthern F. Esq. Nottingham	21	0	0
Green Rev. W. Hardingham, Norfolk	21	0	0
Gregory Rev. Mr. Langar	10	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Hayford Mrs. Oxton	100	0	0
Hayne Richard, Esq. Nottingham	50	0	0
Holden Robert, Esq. Darley, near Derby	50	0	0
Huish Mark, Esq. Nottingham	30	0	0
Heathcote Rev. Edward, East Bridgford	21	0	0
Hall Rev. Robert, Stubton	21	0	0
Infirmery, a Friend to the	400	0	0
Jerom Mrs. Nottingham	50	0	0
Knight John, Esq. Langold	50	0	0
Kaye Rev. Sir R. Bart. Dean of Lincoln	25	0	0
Kirkby Rev. Richard, Gedling	21	0	0
Lovet Mrs. Nottingham	100	0	0
Launder Cornelius, Esq. Nottingham	50	0	0
Launder Rev. A. C. Nottingham	25	0	0
Lupton Mr. Nottingham	20	0	0
Lady unknown (by the Hands of Mr. Hoskins)	10	0	0
Morris John, Esq. Nottingham	300	0	0
Manvers Right Hon. Earl, Thoresby	100	0	0
Manvers Right Hon. Earl, Thoresby	100	0	0
Middleton Lord Thomas, Wollaton	200	0	0
Middleton Henry Lord, Wollaton	100	0	0
Middleton Henry Lord, Wollaton	100	0	0
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Portland, his Grace the Duke of	105	0	0
Plumptre J. Esq. Fredville, Kent	100	0	0
Pierrepont Hon. John Evelyn, Thoresby	100	0	0
Penalties, arising from Conviction of Persons, for having bought Goods of embezzled Materials. (by the Ma- gistrates)	94	0	0
Pinxton Parish of (by the Rev. D. Coke)	50	0	0
Pocklington Roger, Esq. Winthorpe	21	0	0
Poole John, Esq. Nottingham	21	0	0
Priaulx Rev. P. East Bridgford	21	0	0
Padley Robert, Esq. Burton Joyce	21	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Parker Hencage, Esq. Mansfield Woodhouse	10	10	0
Rolleston L. Esq. Watnall	30	0	0
Robinson Joseph, Esq. Bulwell	21	0	0
Robinson James, Esq. Papplewick	21	0	0
Smellie John, Esquire, John Buxton, and John Ball Mason, Gents. (the Mayor and Sheriffs of Nottingham) instead of the Michaelmas Feast, 1780	120	0	0
Savile Sir George, Bart. Rufford	105	0	0
Sherbrooke Mrs. Oxton	100	0	0
Smith Abel, Esq. Nottingham	100	0	0
Sherbrooke William, Esq. Oxton	50	0	0
Smith S. Esq. (M. P.) Wood Hall, Herts	50	0	0
Simpson Hon. John, (M. P.) Babworth	50	0	0
Sherwin John, Esq. Nottingham	50	0	0
Shering John, Esq. Nottingham	42	0	0
Stokes Miss Ann, Nottingham	21	0	0
Stokes Miss Millicent, Nottingham	21	0	0
Story J. L. Esq. Nottingham	21	0	0
Strelley Mrs. Nottingham	20	0	0
Spilsbury B. Esq. Willington, Derbyshire	20	0	0
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Thompson Rev. W. West Bridgford	10	10	0
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Unwin S. Esq. Sutton-in-Ashfield	50	0	0
Unknown (by D. P. Coke, Esq.)	20	0	0
Vernon Right Hon. Lord, Sudbury, Derbyshire	50	0	0
Williams Rev. Mr. Nottingham	100	0	0
Williams Rev. Mr. (second Benefaction)	50	0	0
Wright John, Esq. Nottingham	50	0	0
Wright Thomas, Esq. Nottingham	50	0	0
Williams Mrs. Nottingham	50	0	0
Walter Rev. J. Bingham	21	0	0
A Fine (by the Magistrates)	10	0	0

LEGACIES.

	£.	s.	d.
KEY Mrs. (her Executrix) Fulford	500	0	0
Key John, Esq. Fulford	500	0	0
Harris Miss, Nottingham	100	0	0
Smellie John, Esq. Nottingham	100	0	0
Copley Mrs. Nottingham	20	0	0
Tye Mr. Thomas, Nottingham	6	6	0
Immys George, Esq. Nottingham	21	0	0
Needham Mr. (Surgeon) Nottingham	21	0	0
Thompson Charles, Esq. Mansfield, £100 Stock in the Three per Cents.			
Frost Mr. William, Nottingham	100	0	0
Coulson Mrs. Nottingham	20	0	0
Taylor Mr. John, Nottingham	50	0	0
Parnham Mrs. Mary, Nottingham	20	0	0
Williams Rev. Edward, Nottingham	100	0	0
Wolley Mr. James, Codnor, Derbyshire	60	0	0
Botham Mr. Thomas, Nottingham	20	0	0
Revill Thomas, Esq.	100	0	0
Chadwick James Mansfield, Esq.	500	0	0
Lockitt Mr. Henry, Nottingham	40	0	0
Leaver Mrs. Mary, Nottingham	50	0	0
Mellor Abijah, Esq. Nottingham	42	0	0
Strelley Mr. Joseph, Colwick	5	0	0
Welby William, Esq. Denton	50	0	0
Carruthers Mr. Alderman, Nottingham	100	0	0
Stacy Mr. William, Farnsfield	200	0	0
Warren Mrs. Elizabeth, Risley	100	0	0
Jerom Mrs. Mary, Nottingham	300	0	0
Pearsall Mr. John, Nottingham	10	0	0
Storer Mr. John, Nottingham	21	0	0
Elliott William, Esq. Nottingham	50	0	0
Morris John, Esq. Nottingham	100	0	0
Mettam Thomas, Esq. Nottingham	50	0	0
Reddish Mr. Simon, Overstone	20	0	0
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Caunt Mr. Alderman, Nottingham	50	0	0
A Lady (per Mr. Holdsworth)	30	0	0
Smith James, Gent. Nottingham	20	0	0
Hawley Mr. John, Ilkeston	50	0	0
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Dakeyne Mrs. Christian, Nottingham	100	0	0
Dakeyne Mr. Robert, Nottingham	100	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
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Pidcock Mr. William, Nottingham	-	-	50 0 0
Needham Mrs. William, Nottingham	-	-	5 0 0
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Pearsce William, Esq. Pleasley	-	-	105 0 0



LEGACIES TO THE GENERAL INFIRMARY, VESTED OR CONTINGENT.

A legacy of £1,000. 4 per Cent. government securities, vested in the governors, by the last will of the late Edward Bennett, Esq. sugar baker, in Sheffield, and payable at the decease of his widow, who is alive.—A legacy of £1,400. vested in the governors by the last will of the late Rev. Creed Turner, of Treeton, in the county of York, payable at the decease of his sister, married to Dr. Storer.—A legacy of £100. to the use of the Infirmary, by the last will of the late Richard Milford, Esq. in case his daughter, who is married, shall have no child who shall live to attain the age of 21 years.

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Lowe W. Drury, Esq. Locko, Derbyshire	5	5
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*Middleton Right Hon. Lord, Wollaton Hall	10	10
Manvers Right Hon. Countess Dowager, Holme Pierrepont	5	5
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Melville Mr. Nottingham	2	2
Newcastle his Grace the Duke of, K. G. Lord Lieutenant of the County, Clumber	21	0
Newcastle her Grace the Duchess of	5	5
Need John, Esq. Mansfield Woodhouse	3	3
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Sanday Mr. Holme Pierrepont	2	2
Sanday Miss, Nottingham	2	2

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*Smith Thomas Carpenter, Esq. Nottingham ...	2	2
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Thoroton Rev. L. E. Colwick ...	2	2
Thorpe Rev. Thomas, Wilford ...	2	2
Tomlin Mr. William, Nottingham ...	2	2
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*Vernon Right Hon. Lord, Sudbury, Derbyshire ...	5	5
Vernon Hon. George, near Torbay ...	5	5
Warren Right Hon. Sir John Borlase, G. C. B. Stapleford Hall	5	5
Wilmot Sir Robert, Bart. Chaddesden, near Derby ...	5	5
Wright John, Esq. Lenton ...	5	5
Wright Ichabod, Esq. Mapperley ...	5	5
Wakefield Thomas and Samuel, Messrs. Nottingham ...	5	5
Williams George Gregory, Esq. Rempstone ...	3	5
Walker Mrs. Thomas, Berry Hill ...	3	3
Walker Henry, Esq. Blyth ...	3	3
Wright Samuel, Esq. Over Broughton ...	3	3
Wright Thomas, Esq. Norwood Hall ...	3	3
Wright John Smith, Esq. ...	3	3
Wright Mrs. Mary, Park Hill ...	2	2
Wright Mrs. Hannah, Nottingham ...	2	2
Wright Miss, Long Row, Nottingham ...	2	2
Wilkins Rev. George, St. Mary's Vicarage ...	2	2
Webster Mr. John Sutton, Nottingham ...	2	2

			£.	s.
Wilson Mr. Alderman, Nottingham	...	...	2	2
Wilson and Burnside, Messrs. Nottingham	...	...	2	2
Wakefield, Mrs. Nottingham	...	...	2	2
Whitehead Mr. John, Nottingham	...	...	2	2
Wells Mr. Nottingham	...	...	2	2
Wylde Rev. Dr. Nottingham	...	...	2	2
Wylde William, Esq. Southwell	...	...	2	2
White John, Gent. Basford	...	...	2	2
White Mrs. Basford	...	...	2	2
Wood John, Gent. (by his Executors) Mount Pleasant, near Eastwood	...	...	2	2
Willoughby Henry, Esq. M. P. Aspley	...	...	2	2
York his Grace the Archbishop of, Bishopthorpe Palace, near York	...	...	5	5
Yates and Guilford Messrs. Druggists, Nottingham	...	...	5	5

Annual Subscriptions of Parishes and Towns.

			£.	s.
Parish of St. Mary, Nottingham	...	...	5	5
Parish of St. Peter, Nottingham	...	...	5	5
Parish of St. Nicholas, Nottingham	...	...	5	5
Parish of Mansfield	...	...	5	5
Parish of Basford	...	...	5	5
Parish of Southwell	...	...	4	4
Parish of Radford	...	...	4	4
Parish of Greasley	...	...	4	4
Parish of Bilborough	...	...	2	2
Parish of Bingham	...	...	2	2
Parish of Cotgrave	...	...	2	2
Parish of Linby, by Miss Fountayne	...	...	2	2
Parish of Papplewick, by ditto	...	...	2	2
Parish of Lenton	...	...	2	2
Parish of Watnall, by L. Rolleston, Esq.	...	...	2	2
Parish of Wilford	...	...	2	2
Parish of Sutton in Ashfield	...	...	2	2
Town of Gedling	...	...	2	2
Parish of Hucknall, by the Rev. Mr. Nixon	...	...	2	2
Parish of Colston Bassett	...	...	2	2
Parish of Bulwell	...	...	2	2

				£.	s.
Parish of Arnold	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Sneinton	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Ruddington, by Mr. Breedon			...	2	2
Parish of Wollaton	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Lowdham	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Hickling	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Beeston	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Trowell	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of East Leake	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Stapleford	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Woodborough		...	...	2	2
Parish of Eastwood	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Cropwell Butler		...	...	2	2
Parish of Calverton	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of Kinoulton	...	...	...	2	2
Parish of East Bridgford		...	...	2	2
Parish of Radcliffe upon Trent		...	...	2	2
Parish of Lambley	...	...	...	2	2
Hamlet of Chilwell	...	...	...	2	2
Hamlet of Carlton in the Willows		...	...	2	2

THE END.

I may recommend —
Two in-patients and
Six out patients in a
year — but shall only
have one in-patient
in at a time. Rule, 9
