

paid to the County Secretary: (£1,000 for 31.3.14.)

"It is increasingly difficult to secure a satisfactory class of candidates for training as Nurses and there is a growing tendency for trained staff to leave after a certain length of time."

The matter to be discussed by the Medical Supt. with the visiting committee.

Duke of Richmond ceased to be a member of Visiting Committee.

Book. The seminal *The Interpretation of Dreams* by Sigmund Freud. English translation by A.A. Brill. Published by George Allen & Co. 1913.

## 1914

- 13/03/14 The Committee, Board of Control and Army Medical Department negotiated and decided to take over the whole of the building for the purposes of a Hospital for wounded soldiers — it will be known as the — *Graylingwell War Hospital*.
- 24/03/14 Harry T. escaped from a working party on the Farm and was subsequently written off the books.
- 05/08/14 In consequence of mobilisation 18 Attendants left for Active Service Outdoor staff responded to service on the wards.
- The Great War.** Britain formally declared war on Germany on the 4th August 1914. ... And would remain so until 11th November 1918 when an Armistice would be signed after the last Battle of Mons — in France.
- 30/10/14 Lance Corporal F. Hurst and Sergeant H. Barnett died in Action both Graylingwell mental nurses.

**1915**

- 01/01/15 Dr. Peachell left for appointment as Medical Superintendent on the Isle of Wight. He was succeeded by Dr. Arthur Knox Stuart who had been Assistant Medical Officer for seven years.
- 23/02/15 Dr. Stuart involved in collision with motorcar and died on 9.3.15. (In 1917 family donated insert stained glass in East Window of Chapel in place of plain glass. Designs prepared by Messrs. Heaton, Butler and Bayne.)
- Staff on military service to have pay made up to Asylum wages as on and from 1st December 1915.
- None of these arrangements to apply to any person enlisting after the close of Lord Derby's scheme. Namely, the 11th December 1915.
- 13/03/15 Building formally accepted by Army Medical Department.
- 24/03/15 Evacuation of 742 patients commenced.
- Graylingwell now presently known as the Graylingwell **War Hospital** ... and would remain so until 1920.
- 01/04/15 Evacuation of previous Asylum residents completed. *The War Office* took over the Hospital and all the Asylum staff. All patients were removed without a single accident.
- 14/04/15 Fire in Laundry Ironing Room roof caught fire from overheating of the stovepipe. Extinguished in twenty minutes. Damaged estimated at £30.
- Consumption of electricity doubled during the year.
- 01/05/15 Reorganisation of War Hospital completed.
- 11/05/15 First convoy received.
- 30/07/15 Temporary Wartime Operating Theatre: X-Ray Department and accessory departments put up on the King's side (Male side). The Inner Workshops Yard was also all fitted up and brought into use.
- 01/08/15 Gunner R. Chase, R.G.A., wounded in action, died in Hospital.

15/08/15 An action was brought against the Relieving Officer (Social Worker) of the Westhampnett Union with respect to the removal of a patient, S.L.T., aged 76 who was admitted on 14.3.14 on a Reception Order under Section 13 — and died on 19.3.14.

The action was tried at the Chichester County Court but was dismissed after the hearing of the evidence for the Plaintiff.

10/11/15 Private J. Batchelor, 3rd Scots Guards killed in action.

Of the 18 Attendants first called to the Colours, (5.8.14.) four had been killed (detailed above). Fourteen had been wounded — one was a prisoner of war.

Of the total of 99 men on the male staff on, 1.4.15, — fifty-five had enlisted.

Of the balance, 28 are over military age.

The remainder of 16 had all attested under Lord Derby's Scheme ten called up for service, — two medically unfit, — two were temporarily exempt — and two were in certified occupations. Arrangements were made at once for the transfer of all the patients to the ten selected receiving Asylums and these were completed in accordance with the following table:

	Male	Female	Total
24/03/15 To Fareham	45	45	90
25/03/15 To Wallingford	30	30	60
26/03/15 To Portsmouth	0	58	58
27/03/15 To Whitecroft	20	30	50
29/03/15 To Chartham	48	55	103
29/03/15 To Canterbury	15	10	25
30/03/15 To Haywards Heath	50	30	80
31/03/15 To Hellingly	45	55	100
01/04/15 To Barming Heath	0	70	70
01/04/15 To Netherne	65	41	106
	318	424	742

In addition, a number of patients were discharged in other ways some to the care of relatives, and others to the care of the Bailiff (Mr. Peacock) of the Farm House.

Friends of private patients made own arrangements for their accommodation.

At the outbreak of the war due to attendants on the reserve who had had to leave and join the colours: Subsequently, practically all the male indoor staff were enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and remained at the war hospital.

Afterwards such outdoor staff as were eligible for military service became attested under Lord Derby's scheme. Indispensable staff (as considered by Administrator) obtained either exemption or postponement.

Dr. Kidd, Medical Superintendent, conferred with the temporary rank of a Lieutenant Colonel and Administrator of the War Hospital — subject to the Direction of the Deputy Director Medical Service of Eastern Command.

**Note.** A 'so-called' closed community, Graylingwell had opened in 1897 with 8 acres of buildings, firmly divided into a male only side and a female only side remaining so until the late 1960s.

At its inception, the main building housed two Recent and Acute Blocks; Cavell, Chilgrove and England Wards; two Epileptic Wards (Barnet and Bramber Wards); two Sick and Infirm Wards (Anderson and Amberley Wards); a Laundry to accommodate 3 females; a Workshop, 3 males; the Farmhouse, 15 males; and the Isolation Infection Hospital for 4 males and females later, also known as the Sanatorium: (now (1980) Sandown House.)

Three years later, in 1902, the Fawcett and Edgeworth female blocks and the Eastergate Wards for males were added.

The buildings were firmly enclosed by 'unclimbable' iron-railings and holly bushes around ward airing courts and well laid out gardens.

*In the years of the military occupation, 1915 to 1919, the Wards*

were renamed Kings (male), and Queens (female side) Wards: (Not until after the Second World War would they again be re-named: Chilgrove One (ground) Ward was structurally halved 1968-9 and a new sick ward 'England', named after the then, late Group Secretary. 'England' Ward replacing 'Lister' Ward. The present day (1980) Ward names were introduced in post-war-two years. But, between the wars, all wards were officially MA1, FA1, etc. Postwar, 2 wards named after Sussex villages (male wards), and famous persons (female wards). Subsequently (eg.) Amberley One (aka. MA1) and Anderson One (aka. FA1). Wood and corrugated iron building erected in 'D' garden on the Queen's side to provide mess room for nurses.

Structural alterations to Martins Farm carried out to afford garage accommodation for motor ambulances and stallage for seven extra cows.

Two lean-to sheds put up for bicycles.

Part of the yard near operating theatre was roofed in for the purpose of a steam sterilizer.

Further lean-to provided new King's EI (Eastergate One) for use as a Pack Store in association with the Tailor and Shoemaker's Shops, which were fitted with racks to store the kit.

Queen's 'D' dayroom was partitioned to form sitting rooms for the Sisters and Nurses, and the Dormitory inexpensively divided into cubicles for Nurses.

Two houses rented in Summersdale for extra nurses accommodation; 'The Lodge' for night staff and 'The Chestnuts' for some of the day staff.

Telephones were installed by the War Office.

Two other houses were occupied for medical staff.

In the Chapel a portion of the South Aisle was curtained off and an altar fixed for the purpose of the Roman Catholic Services.

Fire fighting reviewed in case of incendiary bombs dropped by hostile aircrafts.

Blackout arrangements put in hand and Hospital insured against loss by damage by enemy (Zeppelin) aircraft.

## 1916

- February No. 2 steam engine disabled beyond repair. Whole supply dependent upon the Diesel Oil Engine. Second diesel put on order but difficulties experienced in getting work carried out. Expected by early 1917 at cost of £2,854.11s: Delivered, and started running on 14/11/17.
- 31/03/16 Committee decided to make an appeal for subscription for the erection at the Chichester Cemetery of a memorial to soldiers who died at Graylingwell War Hospital from sickness contracted or wounds inflicted during the war. Seventeen already interred there.
- 25/04/16 At about 4'o'clock in the afternoon a fire occurred in the nurse's room on one of the wards. Fire found to be due to the presence of a water bottle on the window sill having focussed the sun's rays on a blind and igniting it. Fire limited to damage to paint, woodwork and certain articles.
- 10/07/16 Hospital visited by the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Milner on behalf of His Majesty the King to convey a message of sympathy from the King and Queen to the sick and wounded at Graylingwell.
- September Appeal launched by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., for a collection in aid of the gift fund by means of a flag day throughout West Sussex which resulted in the sum of £1,821.11s.11d. being collected to add to the comforts of the wounded.
- Structural state of Hospital sound but due to pressure on the accommodation it was now possible to carry out the necessary

renovation work.

09/12/16 Article in British Medical Journal by Major William Pearson, Surgeon at the War Hospital on the procedures adopted for operations performed for aneurysms and arteriovenous aneurysms. Members of the Staff on Active Service (Annual Report for 1916 had previously stated 18 staff enlisted at the commencement of the war.). Of the 18 patients who had been left in the Farm House, three became unsuitable and were removed to Milton (Portsmouth) Asylum.

Farm land in the hospital farm appropriated as follows: -

Ten and a half acres of wheat yields 93 sacks corn and 1,100 trusses straw.

Fourteen acres of oats yields 210 sacks and 1,300 trusses straw.

Seven and three quarters acres of clover yields 19 tons hay — cut twice.

Seventeen acres of potatoes, yield 120 tons.

Thirteen acres of Marigolds, yield 390 tons.

Three acres of maize cut green for cows.

Seven and a half acres of turnips and swedes sown, after Trifolium and Rye.

Ten acres of cabbage, kales, broccoli etc.

Eight acres of other garden crops.

Fifty acres permanent grass for hay, yields 90 tons hay.

Sixty and three quarter acres of permanent grass for grazing.

Potato crop value £939 and as elsewhere in the Country there was some disease.

Demand exceeded the supply but the supply of green vegetables was well maintained.

Cropping of the land made for a greatly increased supply of wheat and potatoes.

During the year 218 beasts, 939 sheep and 161 pigs were slaughtered; the meat being charged at 9d per lb. for the first half of the year and 10d per lb. for the second.

Dairy cows all in good condition and no tuberculosis occurred with 24,856 gallons of milk supplied to Hospital, with balance obtained under contract.

Total quantity of well water pumped for the year was 25,925,000 gallons a reduction of over 2 million gallons as compared with the previous year.

Due to enhanced and fluctuating cost of food, advice of Army Service Corp. adopted to obtain items by indent instead of by Contract.

No serious epidemics occurred.

German measles during the year, two permanent staff suffered from tuberculosis.

## 1917

05/02/17 Charles Bleach, 13th Royal Sussex Regt., (a garden labourer of Graylingwell), died of wounds received in action.

A sum of £250 was subscribed in response to the appeal for funds at the Chichester cemetery of a memorial to soldiers who die at Graylingwell War Hospital from sickness contracted, or wounds inflicted, during the war.

June All patients who had been transferred to ten Asylums were visited by the Visiting Committee and the Medical Superintendent.  
The difficulties under which treatment was carried out under pressure of War conditions were manifest but the effort of the Asylums was fully appreciated.



17/06/17 Pte. Arthur Hollist, aged 32, 2/ 6 Kent Cyclists Battalion transferred to RAMC was killed in action; (Commenced work in Asylum at age 14 years).

Travelling Medical Board twice visited Hospital for the purpose of classifying enlisted members of the Home Hospitals Reserve; those classified in Category A were expected to volunteer for General Service, and did so.

These instructions did not apply to members of the Asylum established staff enlisted in the R.A.M.C. but they all to the number of 51 appeared before the board with others.

Thirty-two were placed in Category A and of these 9 were allowed to offer themselves for General Service. Of these, one left and the rest awaited orders.

This left a barely sufficient number of Ward Staff necessary to carry out orderly duties in the Wards.

London Detective Agency employed to track down petty thieves. Male and female arrived who detected two persons who were summarily dealt with, a prosecution being found impracticable in each case.

With large numbers employed it was very difficult to eliminate with evil assisted by carelessness in respect of proper safekeeping of money.

Additional Matron, to Miss Cole, appointed to supervise nursing staff. Miss C. Metcalfe selected she'd rendered good War Service in France and Graylingwell.

Diesel Oil Engine, adapted at War Department expense, to run on tar oil instead of crude oil.

## 1918

*War Pensions (Alternative Provisions) Act 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5 c.57).*

18/01/18 Pte. W.H. Bennett, R.F.A. Gunner, killed in action.

Article on Symposium on *Why is the Unconscious Unconscious* by Drs. Maurice Nicoll, W.H.R. Rivers and Ernest Jones (the latter would be later employed by Graylingwell) in the wartime 1940s. These were specialists on wartime shell-shock (aka Anxiety and War Neuroses). The article published in *Journal of British Psychology*. Vol. 9, part 2, October 1918: (See *Dream Psychology* by Dr. Maurice Nicoll. Oxford Medical Publications. First edition. 1917.... Refer to Second edition. 1920. P.ix. Footnote.)

*Mental cases*, aka *shell shock* in WW1, were treated by Captain R. Prideaux, and were on War Office instructions together transferred (date unspecified), from Graylingwell War Hospital to Ewell *Special War Hospital* in Surrey.

The foregoing facts reflected the tempo of the times and can be realised in further reading original text of Graylingwell *Annual Reports* (esp 1920 retrospect report), led by the compassionate, and scientific, Superintendent Commanding Officer i/c (Dr) RAMC Lt. Colonel Harold Kidd, his experienced wartime 445 staff colleagues and numerous invaluable volunteers.

It is noted that the thirty odd thousand casualties that passed through the portals of Graylingwell War Hospital arrived, from the Dardanelles, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, as well as infamous trenches on the Western Front.

New master clock installed in 18/01/18.

## 1919

January Main boiler flues examined and they were half blocked at the bottom of the smoke stack, the dust was about eight foot deep.

Brick arches temporary built up after an explosion (no details provided) still holding together. They would have to be rebuilt when flues were cleaned.

Due to the War the stores roof (defective prior to 1914) had deteriorated so much that on report of the Architect Mr. Arthur Blomfield the main portion of the skylight would have to be reconstructed.

- February The Board of Control through whom all arrangements had been made with the War Office were asked to take the necessary steps with the object of obtaining early demobilisation of the Hospital with a view to ordinary purposes being continued.
- 04/03/19 Orders for demobilisation received.
- 11/03/19 War Memorial erected in the Chichester Cemetery unveiled by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon K.G. at a service conducted by the Dean of Chichester.
- 18/03/19 Last convoy received. Total number of 178 convoys received in war.
- March Orders for demobilisation received.
- 24/04/19 Last batch of sick and wounded evacuated.
- April Temporary medical and nursing staff demobilised with the exception of the Quartermaster and a few RAMC personnel who remained to deal with the removal of medical stores, War Office clothing and equipment.

Advantage taken to allow all permanent nursing and household staff to go on leave for a complete change and the Hospital was completely empty of patients for the second time since its opening.

- 01/05/19 All temporary staff (except some Quartermaster's Staff) demobilised.
- Repair work put in hand within Hospital and Committee carefully considered the advisability of purchasing two temporary buildings and equipment provided by War Office (subsequently purchased).
- 27/05/19 As from this date Committee appointed a Senior assistant Medical

Officer, Captain Sidney Nix, RAMC, MD, BS (Durham) LRCP, LRCS (Edinboro) LRFPS (Glasgow) who had acquired considerable experience of mental diseases at Bethlem Royal Hospital and elsewhere — and during the war had been mental specialist in charge of the Shell Shock and Mental Cases at the General Military Hospital, Colchester and the Dykebar War Hospital, Paisley.

As Dr. Nix Deputy Medical Superintendent was married; it was necessary to build a house (a need identified before the War but, subsequently deferred).

- June Mr. Edward Cunningham Patching died shortly after appointment as Chairman of the Committee — the last remaining member of the original 1897 Committee.
- July Enlisted members of Hospital Staff were demobilised. Surplus army equipment disposed of, in accordance with orders by sale at Local Auctions.
- 05/08/19 Fete in the City Priory Park in aid of Hospital organised by Mrs. May of Chichester resulted in the collection of over £600.
- 22/09/19 Hospital re-opened as a Mental Hospital. (in 23.9.19, according to Board of Commissioners Report of 16.12.20).
- 12/12/19 All the patients except those unfit to travel readmitted from the Receiving Hospitals by motor charabanc with Graylingwell Staff. Considerable activity took place to repair the Hospital buildings and ground neglected during the War Years. Pending return of patients steps taken to reorganise staff and to revise the hours of duty and scale of pay, according to the existing conditions.

Contract with County Borough of West Ham terminated and patients returned.

Owing to the Americans taking over the Milton Asylum Portsmouth as a War Hospital, West Sussex patients who had been

received there were removed to the Canterbury Borough Asylum; the Americans paying the excess cost in maintenance between the charge at Milton and that at Canterbury.

Fresh acute cases who would have been admitted to Milton were received at the Netherne Asylum, Surrey.

Both East and West windows of Chapel received stained glass (see 1917). Both were dedicated by the Bishop of Lewes at a service held on 28.2.19.

£560 collected for War Memorial. Work put in hand in sum of £418.10s balance required for suitably enclosing the site. (Memorial designed by Mr. Reginald Blomfield R.A.

The following resigned from Visiting Committee caused by Visitors ceasing to be members of the County Council:

Mr. H. Hargood (Chairman for 6 years).

Rev. Canon Palmer (Vice-Chairman for 6 years).

(Both the above had served on Committee for 27 years).

Lieut. Col. O.J. Cavenagh

Mr. H.P. Gray.

Distribution of patients amongst the Receiving Asylums reduced to 206M and 309F (total 515) due to deaths exceeding admissions.

The Twenty-second Annual Report of 1919 states:

"The decline in numbers during the War has been considerable due principally to the large death rate owing to War conditions. This has been the subject of an important memorandum just issued by the Board of Control making recommendations, all of which will have to be carefully considered with a view to the adoption of any proposals not previously in force".

Ten patients boarded at the Farm House. Reduction of two owing to the transfer on 30th August 1918 of G.B. and J.J.D.

belonging to West Ham — to Goodmayes on the termination of the Contract. One patient, E.J. developed pneumonia and was then recovered but was of advanced age and remained feeble.

Flowers sent weekly to War Memorial.

Main drives back and front heavily worn. Two hundred yards of gravel purchased from Pound Farm Gravel Pit and stored at Martins Farm for this purpose.

No.1 Diesel identified for thorough overhaul, having been running continuously for close upon 5 years.

31/12/19 *Hospital taken off War Charge.*

## **1920**

01/01/20 The War Office formally handed back the charge of the Hospital to the Committee. (The 1920 Annual Report, page 5 'ceased to be a War Hospital' on 31/12/19.)

Reopened initially, with 493 inpatients, compared with 798 at the commencement of the War.

10/01/20 Miss A. Gambier, (Serbian Order of St. Sava) late Q.A.I.M.N.S. joined the Staff as Assistant Matron.

01/11/20 Live stock on farm: 5 calves 2 heifers 1 bull 39 cows 8 horses 65 pigs 109 sheep 814 head of poultry, chicken, ducks and turkeys.

21/05/20 The amount due from the War Office for outstanding work was assessed and the Impress Account closed.

19/09/20 Owing to cost of building, plans provided before the War to erect a house for the Senior Medical Assistant were abandoned, at least for the time being.

To meet the difficulty certain alterations were made to the Medical Officers' house to which the married Deputy Medical Superintendent was resident.

The Committee supported 30 other Asylums that the 48-hour week

rule was most undesirable in its application to a Hospital.

Action was taken by the Mental Hospitals Association to ask for exclusion from the provision of the Hours of Employment (No.2) Bill of all those employed in nursing the sick.

All General Practitioners who send patients to the Hospital invited to visit at any time. Reports were sent to them for each discharge. Nurse Sister Pescod received the Associate Royal Red Cross for services in the War Hospital.

Members of the permanent staff in the War Hospital received a privately issued medallion in record of War Services. A similar memento was offered to as many as possible of those who voluntarily helped the Hospital throughout the War period.

Thirty-seven staff joined the armed forces, 9 lost their lives, 3 who were badly wounded, and one who was a prisoner of War, returned to duty. The nine who died were recorded in the Chapel in a Roll of Honour associated with the War Memorial Window.

16/12/20 Board of Control Commissioner commented on lack of any convenient and modern equipment for the giving of continuous baths — and for other modern modes of hydrotherapy.

Also referred to need for medical staff to see patients in Out Patients Clinics of the General Hospital. Such early treatment would at least in some cases cut short the attack and sometimes obviate the necessity for institutional care.

First visit of Board of Control Commission since before the War (April 1914).

Mr. H. Hargood, Chairman during the War, received the Honour of the Order of the British Empire.

Miss Cole, The Matron, received a similar honour.

Lieut. Col. Kidd as Officer in Charge during the War gazetted a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

In about one third of those discharged the beneficial practice of allowing the patients out on a period of trial previous to full discharge was followed; and in six instances, mostly women, pecuniary assistance was granted.

New children Admissions:

One year and under 5 years. — 1 male.

Five year and under 10 years. — 1 male.

Ten years and under 15 years. — Nil. But six admissions, (4M. 2F.) still in hospital from previous year.

Wards for private patients (22) now open — these were closed for War Period.

## 1921

30/05/21 Patient A.P. gave birth to a female child.

21/06/21 First visit of Board of Control Commission since before the war (April 1914).

Board of Control Commissioners in their report stated that there were vacancies for 89 males and 112 females. As a consequence Male B2 and D and Female B2, D and Sanatorium were out of use.

It was recommended that some of the vacant space should be used for children, idiots and low-grade imbeciles certified under the Human Acts. There were already a few children of either sex on adult wards and would also encourage others to be admitted — knowing that suitable provision was made for them. The Commissioner was pleased to note;

" that tooth brushes had been provided for most of the patients and that a scheme for individual medical records in separate files was being considered ".

June 21 Staff consists of 37 men and 47 women for day — and 6 men and nine women for night duty — on a ratio of one member of staff to 7.2



patients by day — and one to 40 by night.

Their hours of duty were from 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. daily with two hours for meals etc. — and one and a half days off a week.

15/07/21 Final settlement with the War Office was achieved.

Due to dry summer, supplies of potatoes hard to purchase outside Hospital for the first time in its history.

Total expenditure of the Hospital was £66,961.15s.11d — as compared with £30,988.16s.2d for the year ended 31st March 1914. Cow Meadow and Middle-meadow were drained into the harvest course.

These meadows during the winter always laid wet from springs and the over flow of Graylingwell Pond. This with the drains laid in the previous year in North Meadow left the Home Meadow quite dry.

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1921 Influential book. *The Experiences of an Asylum Doctor* by Montague Lomax. M.R.C.S. Published by George Allen & Unwin 1921.

**1922**

January Committee entered into a contract for the reception of 30 Napsbury female patients at 35s a week each. The Committee successfully applied for a 'protection clause' regarding purchase by the Chichester Corporation of the undertaking of the Chichester Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd. — in case of financial loss.

16/03/22 Rev. F.J. Birkett, appointed July 1897, died and was replaced by the temporary appointment of the Rev. St. George Caulfield.

June The state of health of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. H.A. Kidd CBE gave cause for concern and he was granted 3 months leave and £300 for special treatment.  
In his absence control of Hospital taken by his Deputy Dr. Sidney Nix.

Miss Evelyn V. Pilley, MRCS, LRCP was Temporary Assistant Medical Officer. Dr. Kidd was restored in health after three months.

August Committee entered into a contract with the County Borough of Croydon for the reception of 30 male and 15 female patients at 33s.3d per week.

Former patient brought serious charges against administration of the Hospital. An Inquiry found no foundation whatsoever in the allegations.

Over 2,500 slates replaced on the roof of main building and corridors.

**Note:** By April 1922 all female wards had been reopened. One male Ward remained unopened.

Further *reductions* were made in the wages of the staff in various departments. The effect being to eliminate all bonuses and make a step towards fixing definite scales of salaries and wages. The Commuted Tithe Rent charge due to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners amounted to £59.5s.1d. and the commuted Tithe

Rent charge of £11.2.10d to the Incumbent of St. Paul's Chichester were redeemed, — the consideration for the redemption being discharged by annuities of £47.2s.8d and £12.11s.6d — respectively payable for 50 years.

## 1923

Feb New edition, (the Seventh) of the red *Handbook For Mental Nurses* published.

14/06/23 Mr. Frederick James Yeatman who had been Dispenser and Organist died of heart failure. The Widow gave the Hospital as a memento an oil painting by T.J. Barker of the Famous Horse Race in the Corso at Rome. A small brass tablet was affixed to the chapel organ as a memorial.

05/09/23 Bishop of Lewes visited the Hospital and addressed members of the Guild of St. Barnabas.

New contract for reception of Croydon patients, varied for only 30 male cases: Their female patients were removed. The new arrangement received the approval of the Ministry of Health. The Committee decided to commence in one block the gradual substitution of a low-pressure hot water circulation in place of the existing steam system to improve the Hospital heating system. Influenza epidemic attacked 54 male and 148 female patients, and 26 staff. There were no fatalities.

Male 'C' and 'E' garden paths remade with tar and shingle. The former surface of ground kept continually being shuffled up making the paths very rough.

Pay for Female Nursing and Domestic Staff. Not less than £16 per year and emoluments, valued at £29.

Male Nursing Staff not less than £26 per year and emoluments valued at £3.

Artisans and Tradesmen, not less than 20s per week.

Farm and garden employees not less than 18s per week.

Sub Officers not less than £30 per year and Board (valued at £3).

Dr. William Alfred Wills, Third Assistant Medical Officer, died. His successor to be asked to re-open the laboratory and Bacteriological lab, and other work.

The Hospital was approved by the *General Nursing Council for England and Wales* as a training school for both male and female nurses.

By early 1924, twenty male and 7 female nurses on the register of the GNC.

## 1924

28/02/24 The body of 11 year old Vera Hoad, who had been missing from her home in St. Pancras since 25.2.24, was found in a field near the entrance to the back drive to the Hospital. Coroner's Inquest was held and the Jury recorded that she had been murdered by some unknown person.

08/04/24 Board of Control Commissioner's report recommended building of a Nurses' Home (to be 'Pinewood', opened 1933), to release ward accommodation, and improve standard of comfort for the female staff. Report also sought assurance that an Admission Hospital (to be 'Summersdale Villa', opened 1933) would be erected where newly admitted patients could be kept quite apart from all others.

The Rev. St. George Caulfield stated in his Annual Report:

"It is curious to note how suspicion still lingers in the public mind with regard to Mental Hospitals and Prisons. A well educated man said to me the other day in a very serious voice 'I hope you pay surprise visits to the wards'." Comment is unnecessary.

Mr. James Newell, formerly deputy appointed Head Attendant following retirement of Mr. A.F. Neal.

Due to the number of West Sussex admissions the contract for 30 Napsbury female patients was terminated (15 had already been removed that January); the remainder to be removed June 1925.

Twenty-seven Croydon patients were received under contract. With respect to open-air treatment of acute cases, it was agreed to erect verandas on existing Admission (Amberley and Anderson) wards, on the male and female sides.

Queen's Ward day room, which had temporarily been used by nurses, was converted to give accommodation for 15 female cases. Mr. A. Blomfield, the Architect, was advising upon the enlargement of the Mess Room and also as to providing suitable sleeping accommodation for nurses.

Detailed night and day nursing sheets introduced to supplement the Medical Reports. These reports recorded on a daily basis for each patient mental and physical observation.

No case of dysentery in Hospital, since July 1921.

5% of nursing staff were married and live out.

The North, South and Middle meadows in which chicken runs were situated were flooded and under water during January and February due to heavy rains and over flowing of the Lavant Course.

Westhampnett Mill agreed to let the water away through the Mill and byways in the future.

Nicholson's power bone-crusher purchased second hand for £15 to produce manure.

The bees produced 100 jars of honey for the Hospital.

Further garden paths repaired with tar and shingle.

**1925**

- 18/02/25 *Fourteen per-cent of female patients wear their own dresses.*  
Report of the Commissioners of the Board of Control said:  
‘ We hope the supply of separated milk to patients will cease,  
and butter should be substituted for some of the margarine.’
- 21/04/25 Mr. W.D. Yoward, Chairman and Dr. H.A. Kidd Medical  
Superintendent nominated as representative to attend two  
conferences, convened by the Board of Control. Both were held in  
London, one on the subject of the Report made by the Department  
Committee on the nursing service in Mental Hospitals, and the other  
on the subject of the necessity of generally providing additional  
Mental Hospital accommodation.
- 08/06/25 Fire occurred in the engine room causing damage to the insulation of  
the electric cables at the back of the main switchboard to the value  
of £25.
- 01/07/25 Committee decided that the maintenance rate for Private patients  
over and above 3s 6d. per head to the Building Repair Fund should  
be allocated to the outgoings for extra diet, accommodation and  
attendance.  
  
As an alternative to the erection of new buildings an approach  
was made to two Boards of Guardians in West Sussex to transfer  
chronic, quiet inoffensive patients to their Workhouses.  
  
The Committee decided due to the high cost involved not to  
recommend to the County Council the installation of an improved  
central heating and hot water supply, which would have achieved  
savings in consumption of coal.  
  
As in other years the greatest number of female admissions was  
from Domestic (14) Housewives (31) and no occupation (26); out of  
a total of 88 admissions.

There were 52 male admissions of which 13 were labourers and 24 gardeners.

Chest and spine cases from Aldingbourne now being X rayed at Graylingwell.

## 1926

September Dr. David Ewart, Consulting Surgeon based at Royal West Sussex Hospital died. In his place Committee appointed Dr. Arthur Hastings Bostock.

01/07/26 The Rev. W.J.H. Newman appointed C. of E. Chaplain.

October Rev. W.D. Yoward, Chairman of Visiting Committee died. He had served on the Committee for 18 years. He was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Charles Harris.

31/12/26 *Dr. Kidd, Medical Superintendent, since 1896 — resigned.*  
Graylingwell Staff football team won the District League Charity Cup.

Mr George Pratt joined the clerical staff (He would retire as Chief Male Nurse and new Education Officer in the late 1960s).

## 1927

*Mental Deficiency Act, 1927 (16 & 17 Geo. 5, c. 33).*

*Nursing Homes Registration Act 1927. (17 & 18 Geo.5, c.38.)*

January *Dr. Cyrus Gerald Ainsworth*, Deputy Med. Supt. at Rainhill County Mental Hospital, Lancashire, MRCS, LRCP, MB and B. Ch. (Camb.) appointed new Medical Superintendent at a salary of £300 a year and emoluments.

14/03/27 Board of Control Commissioners report that they consider that the type of boots for females were unnecessarily clumsy and heavy.

They also recommended that curtains should be hung between female baths to afford privacy, and coconut matting be provided in bathrooms and attached dressing room.

01/04/27 Minimum charge for Private patients fixed at 35s a week.

31/05/27 Miss Cole, Matron, resigned, (as from June 27) after 24 years

service. Miss Gambier who had been Assistant Matron for 8 years was appointed in her place.

Dec Members of the Visiting Committee met Mr. Arthur Blomfield, and Architect Mr. E. Wingfield Bowles, and Civil Engineer and Mr. Rotherham.

Commissioner of *Board of Control* to discuss additional needed buildings for appointed additional 200 patients.

Additional accommodation for nurses was also discussed.

Graylingwell Football Team won the Chichester District Charity Cup.

Dr. Ainsworth Medical Supt. contracted typhoid fever in the discharge of his duties. (He made a good recovery and returned to duty on 1.6.27.)

Cottage in College Lane thoroughly renovated and strengthened and now in occupation.

Need stressed for extra female beds in new accommodation. The population of West Sussex had increased roughly one third since the Hospital opened in July 1897 and the Hospital was overcrowded.

Contract entered into with Committee of Knowle Mental Hospital, Fareham to receive up to three patients at 35s per week each suffering from *General Paralysis of the Insane* (aka GPI) for treatment by induced malaria.

New water Softeners, work carried out by Field & Co. Ltd.

Contract for 25 Croydon male patients received for short period, and Miss Irene Edeline Tebbutt appointed Assistant Matron.

The Committee undertook that 5 acres of Sugar Beet per annum should be grown in the Estate in 1928, 1929 and 1930 in connection with a sugar factory in the neighbourhood (if built; which was unlikely).

*Wireless set* installed in the Hospital paid for from Voluntary



sources and all wards planned to be provided with radios.

## 1928

- June London County Council terminated contract to treat a boy in West Park Mental Hospital, Epsom as accommodation was needed. The boy returned to Graylingwell.
- 27/10/28 Mr. E. James, Assistant Clerk and Steward died after 22 years service. He is greatly missed, his death and the circumstances under which it occurred casting a deep shadow over the Hospital. To fill his place Mr. T.H. Targett was promoted, as were the rest of the clerical staff.
- 07/11/28 Commissioner of *Board of Control* reported that ordinary patients who were non-workers or whose friends do not provide extra comforts received a very monotonous meal; only varied from bread and butter once a week with cake or jam in the winter.
- 23/11/28 County Council approved in principle for additional accommodation for female patients, Nurses Home and Admission Hospital. County Council to consider estimates and specifications after *Ministry of Health* approves plans. (*Details on page. eleven of 1929 Report*).
- November Chairman and Medical Supt. attended as delegates of the Public Health Congress and Exhibition held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, at which the problem of Mental Health was discussed. No fewer than 49 of the 183 admissions were aged 60 or over, of whom, 5 were aged 81, 82, 83, 86 and 92 (In 1928).

Three child admissions under 10 years; two being under 5 years old. Patient W.A.S. suffered from rodent ulcer of the face and did remarkably well under *radium treatment* at the Royal Portsmouth Hospital.

Innovation of Fancy Dress for patients (and staff).

One half of the wards wired to provide for a wireless loud speaker. This was appreciated by most patients but a few

complained they could not get away from it and resented the incessant noise.

Locked poison cupboards fitted throughout the wards.

One-hundred-and-eighty feet of the well wall lining had to be taken up to fit new barrel and foot valve.

Letter boxes being extended to all wards.

## 1929

*Local Government Act, 1929. (19 & 20 Geo. 5, c.17.)*

22/02/29 County Council approved improvements to Heating System and Hot Water supply. Subject to plans being approved by Ministry of Health tenders accepted from Messrs. T.D. Berry & Son.

Council approved sale of land having a frontage of 55' on Summersdale Road to Rev. George Irvine view of St. Paul's Parish, Chichester in the sum of £137.10s.0d — as a site to build a church or Mission Room.

June to Sept

Six female patients suffered enteric fever (3 died), and three nurses also affected. During the year there were a few cases of influenza and two of erysipelas (*overcrowding of Hospital* considered to have some effect).

01/07/29 Work begun on the alteration of the heating and hot water system and was carried out by Messrs. Z.D. Berry and Sons. This work necessitated the closure of one block at a time on each side of the Hospital.

Fortunately, the weather remained fine throughout the summer to enable up to 120 patients to be accommodated on the remaining wards. Balance of work completed February 1930.

Heating could be obtained in Wards within 45 minutes whereas previously it had taken up to three days.

Heating in Chapel found to be inadequate.

Owing to increase in male admissions contract with Croydon Mental Hospital for 24 male cases terminated.

- 21/09/29 Q.E.1. (aka later Edgeworth One) and all the patients and 52 nurses were inoculated due to isolated *typhoid* spreading to this ward from a carrier, in the Sanatorium, who died in July 1929. The ward remained closed until 7th November 1929.
- 22/10/29 Mr. L.G. Brock, Chairman of the Board of Control made unofficial visit to the Hospital.
- 13/12/29 Board of Control Commissioners' report stated that the Hospital was supplied with X rays, operating theatre, dental room and laboratory but *no provision for treatment by ultra-violet rays*. It was hoped that this would be rectified when the Admission Hospital and attached treatment centre were built.

The Annual Report *also referred to the system of issuing puddings — to a third of the patients only on each day. Extra was given daily for either breakfast or tea (extra at all meals was requested.)*

The above report recommended the appointment of an occupation officer (early Occupational Therapy) who would be able to motivate certain patients to do some kind of work and hold classes for nurses to carry on the work on the wards.

- 31/12/29 Miss I.E. Tebbutt resigned her post as Assistant Matron, and was succeeded by Miss A.I. Charters on 2. 3. 30.

In 1929 Increasing use was made of the practice of allowing patients out on trial pending discharge thus avoiding the necessity to return to Hospital if the patient remained well.

The Committee appealed against the assessment under the Rating and Valuation Act 1925. At the hearing the Assessment Committee reduced the gross assessment from £7684 to £7204 and