

THE SHORT HISTORY
OF:
LLOYD HOSPITAL
BRIDLINGTON
OVER 100YRS

NOSTALGIC
WRITE-UP WITH
PHOTOS
STEP BACK IN TIME!

THERE ARE BELIEVED ONLY 3 BOOKS EVER PRINTED!

FORWARD

This history of the Lloyd Hospital traces the changes in a small charitable institution over a hundred years from dispensary to General Hospital, and records a debt to the Founders, the Reverend Y.G. Lloyd Greame, and his sister Miss Maria Lloyd of Stockton Hall.

The progression of the hospital is characteristic of small towns, and because of the great interest taken in its welfare by so many people, and because it may cease to exist in a few years the story is given in domestic detail. The Hospital Minutes over the first 20 years are lost, and I would like to thank Mr D.W. Walker, the Secretary, who collected carefully, materials from Taylor's Annals of Bridlington for that period.

The first histories of Bridlington were written in 1821 by J. Thomson, and in 1831 by the Rev Marmaduke Prickett, and there is no evidence of purely medical charities until 1868. The awakening of the public conscience in large cities was only apparent in the 100 years prior to this, and even so was dedicated chiefly by the industrial needs of the employers. There were charities for the relief of poverty but these did not go so far as to include medical care. The term Hospital meant merely relief, and was inherited from the Monastic Hospitals which had been the sole providers of care until the Dissolution. Most of them, like the great Priory at Bridlington were obliged to feed many poor people every day. In the smaller towns and villages such medical care as there was, and this function of this Monastery, came from the Lord and Lady of the Manor, or the Priest. Archdeacon Wrangham had already established a Dispensary in Hunmanby towards the end of the 18th century, where patients could receive treatment for 2 months on payment of a shilling and a suitable note of thanks to be read aloud in church the following Sunday.

The Poor Law Act of 1601 had authorised Parish Overseers and Church Wardens to access and collect from Ratepayers a contribution monthly which was then distributed to poor persons mainly for clothing but on occasion the records not small sums (4d) given to individuals "because of sickness". Another of 6d was given to "a poor woman which was distracted". But despite a Bridlington note that the Quay was visited by the Sickness (the Plague) no special payments for sickness were made.

Perhaps the nearest the town got to getting a Hospital in the modern sense was in 1873 when Bridlington was suggested as a suitable place for the permanent Barracks of Lord Carlisle's new regiment, and for a large naval Hospital to be built., the money was to be found by putting a tax on Hackney and Stage Coaches. Nothing more was heard of this plan, to the relief no doubt of the carriage owners.

Although the century to 1850 was to produce great achievements in science and the arts, the lot of the lower classes remained pitiful, and progress towards Hospital care was slow. The Crimean War and Miss Nightingale can be said to of marked the beginning of a benevolent and tolerant society. Penal conditions remained brutal, and such progress as was made was forced through by individuals against the current of opinion. They found unlikely allies in the great industrialists because it was plain that such benefits would improve efficiency in Mine and Factory. Most of the large Infirmarys came into being in this way.

In small towns like Bridlington these considerations did not exist, but the examples and teachings of Miss Nightingale certainly inspired the generous intentions of local families of wealth and status to ease the dreadful conditions under which many of the local population lived. It is only recently that the remnants of these times have disappeared, and looking back it is difficult to understand why reforms were so slow. The sufferers themselves appeared to tolerate the conditions, and Hospitals were justifiably suspect of place of infection and death.

Bridlington was fortunate in having an impressive list of charitable investments administered under the Poor Law, and one of these, of £1000 was given by Mayor Yarburgh Yarburgh of Sewerby.

Rev Marmaduke Prickett – A memorial plaque can be seen in Exeter Cathedral which records his origin as Burlington. It is on the wall below Captain Scott's sledge pennant.

Archdeacon Wrangham – Amongst other things this remarkable man also organised in Hunmanby a lending library and something like a modern Youth Club. There is a memorial table to him in the Lady Chapel of Chester Cathedral.

Yarburgh Yarburgh – was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1848, but perhaps his best claim to fame was from his horse Charles VII probably the best staying racehorse of all time. It won the St Leger in Doncaster in 1833 and the Gold Cup the following day, a feat the modern racehorse would not be invited to emulate. The inn at Heslington was named after this horse.

In 1868 an Editorial appeared in the Bridlington Free Press which read "We believe we are correctly informed when we state that a Lady deeply interested in the welfare of this town, one who has given frequent and ample proof of her benevolent disposition has offered to place at the disposal of the inhabitants of the Town, the Parish a large sum of money for the purpose of establishing a Dispensary". The editorial goes on to say that the simple conditions may be met by difficulties so great as to prevent them from being complied with. This was a reference to a very active opposition based on the suggestion that doctors would be expected to provide free treatment to people that would otherwise of paid for the same advice at surgeries. The lady mentioned in the newspaper was Miss Lloyd.

Miss Alicia Maria Lloyd was the sister of Yarrow Lloyd-Greame, and they were the children of George Lloyd and Alicia Greame of Sewerby. Miss Lloyd lived at Stockton Hall near York, which had become her property due to the death of her uncle Yarrow Yarrow, she wished to endow some memorial to her mother, and she consulted the Vicar of Bridlington, the Reverend H.F. Barnes Lawrence, he advised her that "nothing could be better than a Hospital".

Miss Lloyd presented £1200 to found a Dispensary, and through the energy of her brother who had inherited Sewerby hall from Yarrow Yarrow, the hospital came into being. She died in 1892 aged 77, and her silhouette is the only likeness available to the Hospital.

Her brother, the Reverend Yarrow Lloyd Greame was born in 1813 and was educated at Rugby and Cambridge. He was ordained Deacon in 1836 and priest in 1837. In 1839 he married Edith Christina, daughter of William le Hunte of Ackermount, County Wexford. He held the living of Rawcliffe near Goole for nine years, and then that of Dunstan near Lincoln from 1847 – 1856 when he succeeded to the Sewerby Estate. He was a remarkably generous man, and he seems to have supported most liberally all the benevolent institutions in the area. The Holy Trinity Church was built in 1870 – 1871 and was built at a cost of £8000 mainly from him. In 1873 he rebuilt and restored Grindale Church, and in 1876 he shouldered most of the cost at the Priory of restoring the North Porch and North West Tower, gifts recorded in stained glass on the Tower.

After the great storm in Bridlington Bay in 1871, he presented a new Lifeboat, the Seagull, to the local fishermen who were very critical of the design of the National boat, the Harbinger both of which were lost in the storm.

The Seagull was designed and maintained in its own house by a committee of the Sailors and Working Men's Institute, and its name enters into the Hospital minutes again many years later.

The Reverend Lloyd-Greame held numerous public offices in the town, and maintained a very close contact with the Hospital as presiding chairman for 22 years until his death at the age of 76 after a relatively brief illness. He and his sister made many smaller but significant donations to the Hospital, and their sustained interest played a considerable part in the welfare of the town.

As Bishop Hellmuth as Chairman the Committee recorded "its deep sense of loss at thus being deprived of the President's unremitting attention, and most valuable services so cheerfully rendered for so many years".

On April 9th 1868, at a meeting called by the Rev Lloyd-Greame he announced his sister's intention of establishing a Dispensary "to benefit entirely the industrious and deserving poor". Dr Brett was deputed to make enquiries for a suitable building, and he finally selected one on the Quay Road, the rent being £9 a year or £130 to buy. 26 years later when the Hospital was extended this house was referred to as being then the Building Society's Office – the only other clue to its position. It was undoubtedly purchased, as the cost of £120 appears in the first balance sheet, and was covered personally by the President.

The idea of a free Dispensary was not acceptable to everyone. It was common practice to exchange views and abuse in the local papers in unrestrained terms, and this plan brought long and violent letters to oppose it. It was said that the doctors would be called upon to treat freely at the Dispensary those that would not pay the bills at the surgeries. As well might the chemist give drugs for nothing, and the grocers food. A letter from Dr Allison in defence is worth quoting. He hoped that loss of health and poverty alone would be the qualification for admission, and regretted that the miserable wages paid to agricultural workers rendered gratuitous medical attention essential. "You are aware that the mortality among illegitimate children in Burlington is alarmingly high. It was lately reported to the Board of Guardians that 5 out of 6 illegitimate babies die soon after birth. The mothers go back to work as soon as they are able to leave the ward, (now Burlington House), and transfer their offspring to the tender mercies of some unredeeming hag, to work off the little obstacles". He notes that some years previously a few well meaning ladies constituting themselves the Lying-in Charity of Bridlington. They collected around £50 a year which was expended on gruel and other comforts for deserving women. He suggested that this charity should be joined to the Dispensary as an auxiliary interest, but nothing came of this and no further mention of the Lying-in Charity can be found.



Silhouette of Miss Alicia Maria Lloyd made about 1837

Several more outspoken letters were published, but eventually the first meeting of the subscribers was held in the (?) Bayle on May 16th 1868. It was reported As being rather thinly attended, but the subscription list satisfactory. The house was furnished and the first operation was carried out on 15th August when "Mr Mann a surgeon of Bridlington Quay, by especial desire to avoid delay, removed a cancerous tumour from the face of Arthur Myles a fisherman. The patient bore the operation with the fortitude belonging to men of his class without chloroform, thus avoiding the risk to which persons are sometimes exposed who inhale the London made hypnotic". Mr Hedley the dispenser was present, and he afforded due attention to the medical gentlemen during the operation. The third operation was on the eldest son of William Smith, labourer. The boy had lost the use of the elbow joint because of a burn some years before, "and the arm was permanently doubled up on itself and rendered useless for normal purposes. Under the influence of chloroform the contraindications were excised by Dr Wilmott, and the limb forcibly brought into, and retained in, the straight position". Such items of news must have been of considerable interest because a much later report reassured the readers that the boy got a favourable result.

The first annual meeting of the subscribers was held on 5th July 1869, and the balance sheet for the year was published.

Balance sheet 1869

Miss Lloyd's gift	1200	Invested	1200
Rev Y Lloyd-Greame gift	120	Dispensary	120
Subscriptions raised	138. 13. 8	Payments	89. 17. 2
		Balance	48. 16. 6
	1458. 13. 8		1458. 13. 8

This was almost the last time the committee was to show a credit balance on the revenue account, and their financial anxieties thereafter kept pace with their ambitions. They agreed to pay the medical staff an honorarium of £52 a year, and the Dispenser was paid £26. The President hoped that in a year or two public liberality would add a bed. The public liberality was disappointing.

There was now an acrimonious discussion which was to last 2 – 3 years. It was summarised by a complaint "that as the class of persons more particularly benefited by the Institution are casuals or mechanics they are as a rule not eligible recipients of Charities. Therefore the Charity Trustees should not vote monies for its support which were originally intended to feed and clothe the poorest portion of the inhabitants". However in 1870 the Trustees made a grant to support three beds at £15 a bed provided that the beds were always available to the sick poor.

In May 1871 the first meeting was held in new premises – West View House – Gravel Pits which had been taken on a lease of three years, by which time it was hoped that a special building would be available. At the same time the title of the Institution was changed to "The Lloyd Cottage Hospital and Dispensary". It was noted that 400 people had received advice since the foundation. If this seems a small number it should be remembered that the total population was less than one of the larger medical practices of today, and that patients still entered hospital unwillingly. The new house had space for 5 beds but the Secretary had to report that although all was in readiness none were yet occupied.

The method of admission was that subscribers were given tickets of recommendation, and would be patients applied to them for admittance. In practice the doctors collected the tickets, and made them available or returned them to the Matron.

In 1872 the committee began vigorous efforts to persuade the Local Government Board "to allow the purchase of that derelict site The Gravel Pits". This area lay between the junction of Quay Road and Station Avenue, and it was used by the Surveyor of Highways to produce material for the repair of the roads in the town. Its ownership was in considerable doubt, but having had the site brought to their notice the Board declined to give permission and later used the land for the building of the Town hall, and laying out the Midway Gardens.

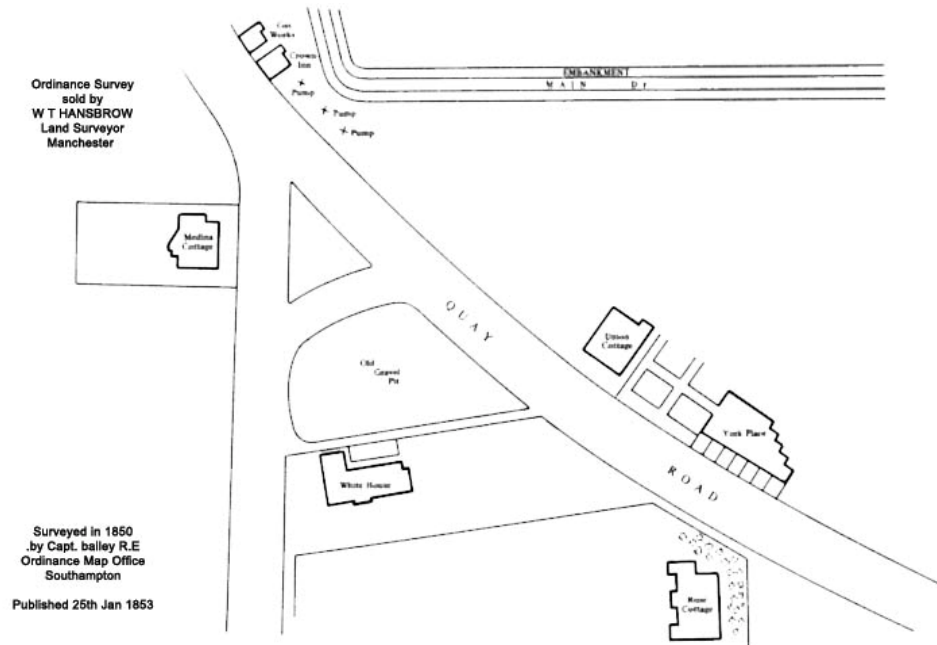
The lease on West View House was therefore extended at £110 per year, and by 1872 there were 16 in-patients whose stay had varied from 1 to 16 weeks. Disappointed in their negotiations the Committee bought from Thomas Fox the house and land in Quay Road known as Medina Cottage. The price was £1500 but Mr Fox gave back to the Hospital £100. The use of the name "cottage" was common, and could describe quite large houses, and it was not until 1897 that the name was changed to Medina House.

The Committee was still under criticism for accepting grants from the Charity Funds, and now there were further objections. It was said that the new site was far too small for the recreation of patients and any future extensions which might be needed – a prophetic view of the difficulties experienced 60 years later. Miss Brown was the Matron at this time, and with a complaint that she should not be expected to scrub the floors she noted with pleasure that the Gas and Water Companies made no charge for their supplies.

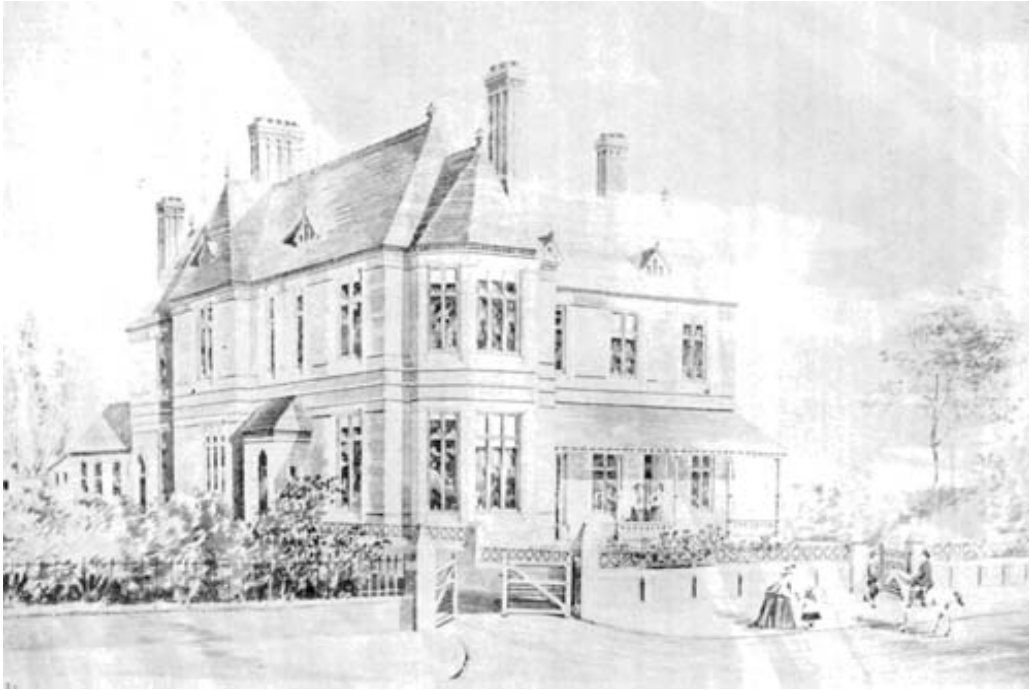
The first Secretary, Rev Barnes Lawrence resigned in 1874, and it seemed to be understood that the position should be taken on by the Priory Curate. In this year, too, it was decided not to accept an offer for incorporation with the Hull Infirmary, the managers of which had thought of the Hospital as a Convalescent Annexe.

In 1875 plans for a new building were accepted from Messrs Smith and Broderick from Hull, the first estimate being £1800. A later tender was accepted from Mr Leonard Mainprize for £1640, and in the list of subscribers, Miss Lloyd gave a further £400 and her brother £500. An extra plot of land was bought on the other side of what is Medina Avenue, and it was there that the new Hospital was built and opened in April 1876. It is not clear why the Committee bought, and did not use, Medina Cottage. It was sold and bought again twice in the next 75 years. Perhaps it was intended to use the building

as a hospital, and was later found to be unsuitable. The final cost of the new building was £2200 which included the furnishings, and that included 15 beds. It was described by the Press as being "substantial and quaint – if not picturesque", and in its original form was presented as an engraving on the cover of the Annual Report for 1888. The wing to the right of the entrance gave a large and smaller room on each floor – that on the ground floor becoming the Board Room, and later the office, X-Ray room and children's ward in succession. A verandah ran the length of the building, the present porch being its remains. Substantial gates and iron railings enclosed the small drive, and similar railings stood around Medina Cottage next door. Appearing in the engraving is the horse trough provided by Dr Humphrey Sandwith. Removed when the traffic roundabout was laid out, this is now at a farm at Easton, but the plaque it bore can be seen on the shelter in Medina Gardens.



LLOYD COTTAGE HOSPITAL



SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE BUILDING FUND of the above Charitable Institution will be thankfully received by the Committee, or may be made to Messrs Harding, Mortlock & Co., Bankers or the York Union Banking Company, Bridlington.

26 years after the foundation, the northern wing was extended in 1894 at a cost of £1800, and this gave a further large room and two small ones on each floor. It was paid for by some of the original India Stock, and it gave space for 7 adult and 8 children's beds, bringing the total to 22. the extension was opened by Archdeacon Palmes, and the ensuing bazaar by Mrs Bosville of Rudston. From the celebrations and large gathering it was obviously a red letter day, and as usual it was reported in great details by the newspapers. An engraving of the new front made its appearance on the cover of the report of 1895, and apart from the disappearance of the iron railings during the war, and large gate pillars after, and the reduction of the verandah, the building was as we see today – a not unpleasing example of Victorian Architecture.

In 1875 it was agreed that in consideration of a grant of £45 from the Charity Trustees patients could be recommended by them for a one shilling entry fee, but the normal charge had been raised to twelve shillings a week, and patients could be accepted from outside Bridlington if requested. A soup kitchen was started in 1878 which was most successful, distributing 3244 pints in the year, but the balance sheets were always depressing, the one for this year showed an expenditure of £338 and an income of £303. Miss Brown, the first Matron, resigned in 1878, and she was succeeded by Miss Jones. Unfortunately there is very little to be discovered about these appointments, or about the internal arrangements of the Hospital, but the Free Press reported frequent quarrels in the Committee, some of them leading to embittered resignations.

Despite the slowly increasing popularity of the Hospital (there were 1584 attendances in 1884) the financial support was surprisingly poor, and the revenue showed a small loss each year. These unfavourable balance sheets seemed to have restrained developments, and they coincided with the decline in the money available to the Charity Commissioners so that each year brought demands that their contributions should shot. Charity Balls, Bazaars, church collections and occasional garden parties were the main course of extra income, but the subscription lists give an impression of surprising lack of interest in developing a hospital service.

A more satisfactory balance sheet appeared when Colonel Yarrow Lloyd-Greame succeeded his father as president in 1890 and an elaborate event to help the funds was the friendly Societies Demonstration and Collection. Five hundred members of the Druids, Foresters, Oddfellows and Amicable societies assembled in Westgate with banners and full regalia, and walked amid a vast concourse to the Holy Trinity Church for a service and collection. The procession then reformed and walked through the Quay via Hilderthorpe to Beck Hill. The total collection was £9.

By 1892 the Charity Commissioners themselves were in debt, and the grant made to the hospital was reduced to £10, and by 1895 it stopped altogether, as on one occasion there was only £5 to distribute. It would be interesting to know why these considerable funds diminished so rapidly. There was certainly much criticism in the papers, and suggestions that 14 recipients of the Charity could make a much better job of the administration than the 14 Lord Feoffes. The Lady Helpers who did much direct collecting complained that the labour of doing so increased dis-proportionately to the money gained – a common difficulty today.

Children were now admitted for 3/- a week and by 1898 the average cost of maintaining an adult patient for a month was still only £2. 7. 9. At the centenary the corresponding figure is about £170.

The Seagull Lifeboat was wrecked at this time. This was the boat presented by Rev Y. Lloyd-Greame, and the boat Committee gave its remaining funds of £172 to the Hospital on condition "that sailors resident in the town, and over 30 years of age be allowed the benefits of the Hospital free of charge when injured in pursuit of their calling". The same minutes approve the sale of a bath chair for £10 – a surprising valuation for what must have been a common aid at the time.

1900 saw the installation of the telephone which cost £3. 10. 0. for a year, but the Committee was thoroughly shocked two years later when the £1 deposit was overlooked, and they were promptly cut off. There was an angry discussion about a sailor who was landed by the gunboat ONYX and found to have typhoid fever after admission. No doubt this was a common enough disease but the method of direct admission from a ship caused considerable trouble, and the Corporation was invited urgently to amend the Sanitary Laws. An occasional chairman and enthusiastic supporter of the Hospital died in 1901. He was Mr J.A. Jameson and in his will he gave the Hospital £1000 in 3~% India Stock, thought to be a very safe investment. When the Matron Jones resigned in 1901 she was given a silver tea service, and the advertising of the job attracted 64 applicants. The new matron demanded, and got, a Probationer Nurse, but it was made clear that this girl would receive no salary for her first year, the board and lodgings being her only reward.

Various minor alterations were being made to Medina House almost constantly but the rent remained at about £60 a year for the forty years of the Committee's ownership. A new tenant – a Mr. Richardson, was treated very well, the house being painted inside and out for £19, and heavy expense assumed in replacing all the windows for £70. In retrospect this was probably a good investment as the Hospital staff still complain about these windows 60 years later.

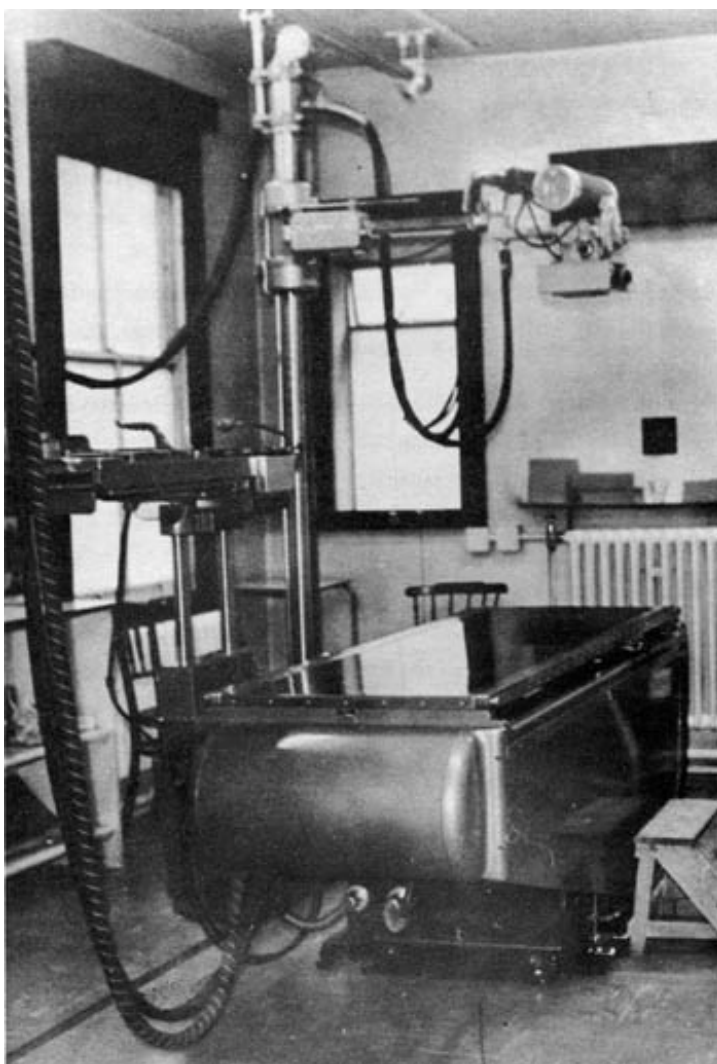
h1 1904 the Corporation was invited to take over the maintenance of Medina Avenue, the legal work being done with no charge by Mr Harland. It was little more than a wide footpath dividing the two properties, and the large garden where the wards stand now was mainly a carefully grassed lawn. The noticeboard was put up this year, and the flagpole a year later. These of course were gifts. The Committee was always in financial trouble, and when asked by the Corporation in 1905 if they would install electricity they had to reply that the time was not opportune.

The 50th year saw the end of the Great War in 1918, an event strangely unrecorded in the notes except that a total of 195 soldiers and sailors had been accepted for treatment. The son of the Founder Mr. Y.G. Lloyd-Greame was still President with eight Trustees and a Committee of 17. There was a Ladies Committee with 34 members which provided the Hospital Visitors, and, more important, the Collectors. Visits to the patients were recorded merely with a signature and date; only occasionally were brief comments made or suggestions proposed. The year opened with a debt owed to the bank of £528, and a special appeal was organised to discharge this. The main event was a two day bazaar held at the Oriental Cafe, followed by a sale of the unsold goods at the Hospital later. £569 was raised, and with relief the Committee recorded a credit balance for the year of £46, and prayed that henceforth the Hospital would pay its own way. On paper it did not do so, but the list of investments was rising slowly to reach an impressive figure in 1948.

In 1918 Mr and Mrs David Holtby of Rudston provided 'a complete and up-to-date X-ray plant' - a gift of great value to the practice of the Hospital. The installation was supervised by Mr. Thorton, the Headmaster of the Grammar School, who also undertook to instruct the staff in its use. This is a splendid comparison with the present highly technical training required. Dr P.D.H. Chapman remembers this set well. He writes of this period: There was an X-ray installation which was decidedly primitive and dangerous. The high tension wires of these machines were naked and glowed in the dark. I could light a cigarette from it easily and quickly. No harm resulted as far as I know.

There was quite a good theatre by the end of the war and a good steriliser, but not many surgical instruments. The surgeons provided their own for the occasion, and a good deal of surgery was carried out by men from Hull. But the ambulance service was rudimentary, and it was often very difficult to get ill people actually taken to the Hospital.

The in-patients for this year were 315 and new outpatients 68. Fifty years later the same details were 1488 and 9360.



X-Ray Department

Lloyd Hospital & Dispensary,

Quay Road, Bridlington.

Available to No.

The Medical Officers attend on Wednesdays & Saturdays at 2-30 p.m.
The Dispenser attends daily at 2-30 p.m., Sundays excepted.

I recommend 193

Residing at as an Out-patient
of the Lloyd Hospital believing to be a proper
object for this charity.

Subscriber

Ticket of admission for treatment to be presented by each patient. The system was not in use in 1868 until 1941-42.

This Ticket requires renewing at the end of one month from date. One Shilling to be paid when this ticket is presented.

The system of admission remained the same but the costs increased. An annual subscription of ten shillings produced one fourteen-day in-patient ticket, or three out-patient visits. Each in-patient was expected to produce a subscriber ticket and pay in advance 3/- a week; each out-patient one shilling. But it was made clear that patients would not be turned away if they could not pay. Urgent cases were admitted direct by Matron but if a ticket could not be obtained later they were expected to pay 10/6 per week. Visiting was restricted to two hours on three days of the week. Discipline was strict, and fit patients were expected to help with the work in the wards, and all patients had to provide their own bottles, gallipots etc. as required by the staff.

It was not until 1942 that the method of admitting a patient was altered, and cards of recommendation from a subscriber no longer required. Medical considerations at last became the sole condition of admission, and fees were recovered in proportion to the patient's ability to pay.

A major extension in 1926 marked an important stage in the life of the Hospital. It had become too small. The Press gave the reasons as the increasing size of the town, the ever increasing number of visitors, and the great development of the motor traffic, all of which reasons continue to give the same troubles in 1968. The new addition gave two large wards for twenty beds built into the garden, with a mortuary and small chapel at the far end. These wards had open verandahs on the south walls, but apart from the enclosure of these, and the removal of the old central stoves, they are much the same today as they were then. The new wing cost £5000, bringing to £10000 the sum spent on improvements since 1920. All but £2000 of this had been raised by various special efforts. These must have been much the same as the present ways of raising money, but some of the bazaars were on a very large scale indeed, and involved supporting groups from all the surrounding villages.

The wards were opened by Lady Cunliffe Lister, daughter-in-law of the President, after a dedication by the Bishop of Hull. Amongst the very large gathering was Mr. J.W. Postill at 91 the oldest Trustee, and a Mrs Nicholson, the then oldest inhabitant of the town at 99.

In 1928 Colonel Lloyd-Greame, the son of the Founder and the second President died, and was succeeded by his son Mr. Yarburgh Lloyd-Greame preserving a direct contact with this family which was to last until 1948.

In 1929 Mr. Hermon, the owner of Medina House, made an offer to sell it to the Committee for £2200 but it was decided to take no action.

The history of Medina House is at its best confusing. The estate had been bought in 1872 for £1500, and it was let until 1918 when the house and land was sold to an incoming tenant a Mr. Proctor having given up the lease.

The sale price was £1700. In 1935 it was again offered to the Committee and again declined, but in 1936 an anonymous donor bought the property on behalf of the hospital for £5000, undertaking to discharge the mortgage over seven years. By 1943 the estate was thus wholly owned by the Committee. By this time there was a large warehouse built in the garden, and the accounts show the Hospital receiving about £180 per year in rents. From 1939 45 the house was taken over by the Borough and used as a First Aid and Decontamination Centre. When the X-ray machine was moved in 1957 a board was found which recorded the number of bombs which had fallen on the Town from June 1940 to September 1941. "There were 122 high explosive bombs, 500 incendiary bombs, and 4 assorted mines including one in the harbour." In 1945 the Committee sold the estate for £6000, and the total account of £6325 was put into the new building fund. Presumably this is why the committee did it, hoping to realise as much capital as possible, and persuade the coming nationalised service that a new building was at least possible. These hopes must have faded when young, and it was accepted that of the capital taken over by the State only about half was eventually credited locally. In 1949 the Regional Hospital Board, accepting the advice of the Management Committee, bought back the house and its garden front to Station Avenue.

Sept. 7th 1928.

Mary
 Jackson
 Scrimgeour
 Hissler
 J. Lloyd Green

Arthur E. Whitehead
 Morrison, Oliver

W. J. Janaki

Leonard L. Watson

Comments:

"Visitors Book on the occasion of H.R.H. Princess Mary's visit to the Hospital in 1928. Of the four medical signatures at the bottom Dr Whitehead gave distinguished service to the Hospital over 40 years and a memorial plaque to him is in the present Hospital entrance. Dr L.A. Watson is now chairman of the local Medical Staff Committee.

A Hospital Assurance Association was founded in the town in 1934, and was administered by a committee formed from various industrial bodies. The chairman was Mr John Whiteside, and the members paid in a small weekly subscription. The association then paid on demand the expenses incurred up to an agreed level if the members were admitted into hospital. In the first year a payment was made to the Lloyd Hospital of £47, and the idea was not wholly enjoyed by the Hospital Committee who felt that it would interfere with their own donation scheme.

However by 1944 the association was paying to the hospital £1374, and a closer, more direct relationship was agreed. Mr J.M. Whiteside was co-opted onto the committee, the members subscription raised to twopence a week, and the Association now paid the Hospital £2. 2. 0. per inpatient per week, and 9/- a week for each out-patient with a maximum of six treatments. Similar payments were agreed for other services, and by 1945 the total annual payments made to the Hospital reached £1429, and continued at about this level until the Hospital was nationalised in 1948, and the Association wound up at a membership of 3000.

The first Honorary Secretary of the Hospital was the Rev. H.F. Barnes-Lawrence, the Rector of the Priory who had suggested the idea of a hospital to Miss Lloyd in 1868. Following him there have been remarkably few people holding what must have been a very active office.

1885 The Revd. Robert de Wolf

1887 Colonel R.G. Smith

1892 F.J. Medforth Esq.

1904 B. Heselton (combined office as Treasurer. He was Manager of Barclays Bank)

1914 Mr Dufty (killed in action the following year)

1915 Arthur Townsend

1920 Alderman Charles Holmes until 1940. Assisted by L. Brightmore (1925-29)

Alderman J.W. Robson (1929-40)

1940 Miss Alice Gardiner, A.H.A.

The first full-time secretary, who was responsible for modernising the accounting system and intensifying the collecting arrangements. She retired in 1965 having assumed responsibility in 1948 for the Bridlington Group of three hospitals under the Health Service Act, and the Lloyd Hospital owes her much for her devotion to its interests.

1965 Mr D.W. Walker, A.H.A., D.P.A.

The final report of the Voluntary Committee in 1947 recorded for the year 866 inpatients and 10323 outpatient attendances. The principle of a 96 hour fortnight for nurses was adopted, and as nurses were expected to live in the Hospital two houses - Becca House in St. Johns Avenue (£3250) and Briarwood in Station Avenue (£3500) were bought in this final year. In the event a new system of allowances made residence not as attractive as living out, and the number of nurses using the homes fell considerably, and on occasions the homes bought for the purpose stood empty. However they became extremely useful for other purposes.

The Committee realised that ordinary income could no longer keep pace with expenditure, and some capital had to be realised to meet the deficits. They also made £3000 available to buy 9Yz acres of land facing down Bessingby Hill, geographically an excellent site for a future hospital. The search for suitable land had been going on since 1944 when the Committee had been encouraged by the advice of the British Hospitals Association who had written - 'on general grounds the Hospital could not fail to be right in pushing ahead with their plans for rebuilding'.

The last Flag Day made £335 and thanks were recorded to a host of voluntary helpers - the Ladies Linen League (founded by Mrs J.W.H. Woodcock) the Hospital Sunday Fund, the Hospital Assurance Association, the district collectors in both town and villages, and the egg collectors. The accounts and contributions are given in great detail in the report, and the list of all the endowments, and schedule of the investments is reproduced. It all adds up to a most impressive achievement for a small town over eighty years.



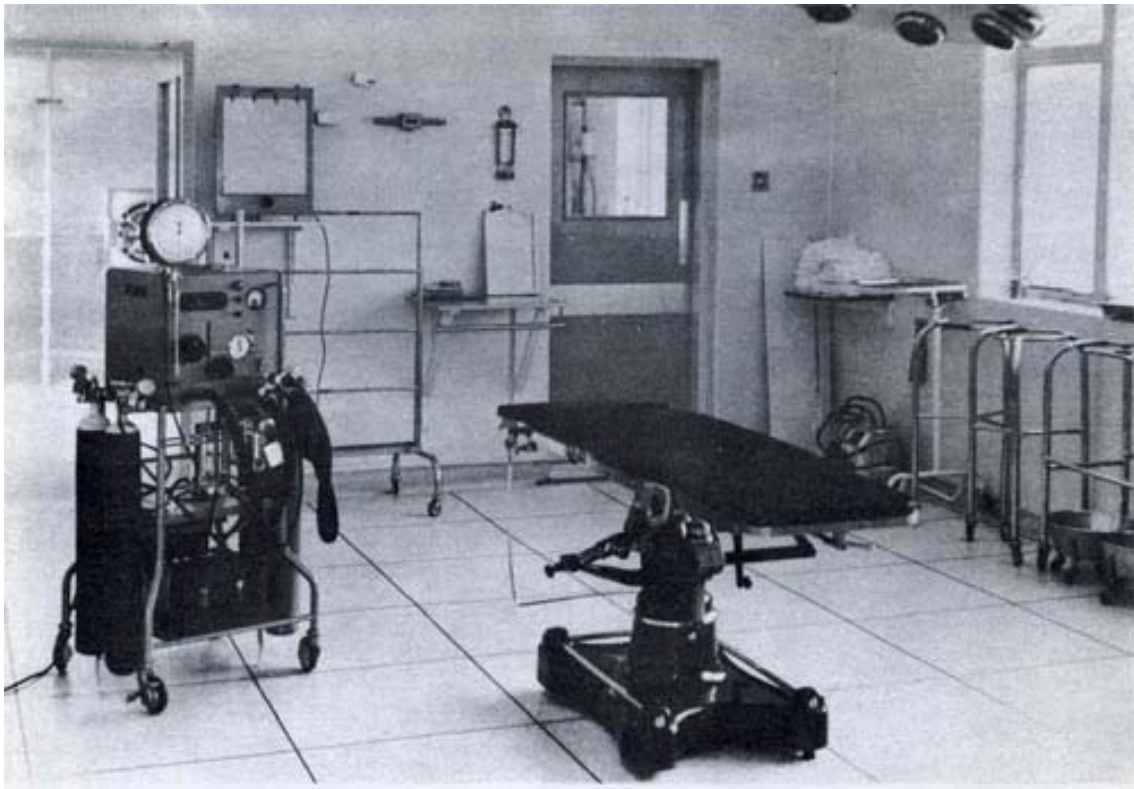
Mens Ward 1968



Womens Ward 1968



Casualty Department



Operating Theatre 1968

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1947

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RADIOGRAPHER - Miss S. M. DOBSON, M.S.R.

SECRETARY - Miss A. GARDINER

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (at cost)
as at 31st December, 1947.

					£	s.	d.
£840	5	4	3%	Treasury Stock	712	2	5
£273	4	8	2.5%	Consolidated Stock	202	3	10
£12001	11	8	3.5%	Conversion Stock	12001	11	8
£250	0	0	3.5%	London Midland & Scottish Railway Preference Stock	162	10	0
£434	0	0	4.5%	London Passenger & Transport Board "A" Stock	488	5	0
£1371	18	10	3%	York Corporation Stock, 1955/65	1221	0	7
£5696	6	2	3.5%	War Stock	5828	4	7
£1000	0	0	2.5%	Defence Bonds	1000	0	0
£800	0	0	3%	War Stock 1955/59	800	0	0
£2206	3	7	3%	Savings Bonds, 1960/70	2206	3	7
580 Shares John Ferguson & Co. (M/C) Ltd					101	10	0
50 Shares John Ferguson & Co. (M/C) Ltd					37	10	0
91 Units National Savings Certificates					68	5	0
£100	0	0	4.5%	New Zealand Government Stock 1948/58	104	0	0
£307	18	6	4%	Consolidated Stock	343	6	9
£1534	13	2	3%	Savings Bonds, 1965/75	1534	13	2
				Total	£26811	6	7

NEW HOSPITAL FUND

					£	s.	d.
£1700	0	0	3.5%	Sheffield Corporation Mortgage	1700	0	0
£1000	0	0	3%	Savings Bonds 1960/70	1000	0	0
£5300	0	0	3%	Savings Bonds 1965/75	5300	0	0
				Total	£8000	0	0

STATISTICAL TABLES

IN-PATIENTS

	1947	1946	1944	1942	1940
1. Normal number of available beds	50	45	45	45	45
2. Daily average number occupied	2.2	28.5	24.8	22.4	21.1
3. Number in hospital at beginning of year	27	17	29	18	21
4. Number admitted during the year	866	850	767	717	619
5. Number in hospital at end of year	22	27	24	25	15
6. Average number of days each patient was resident	11.4	12.4	11.7	11.5	12.4
7. Number of patients admitted and discharged who for were resident					
(a) only 1 day	60	68	64	81	54
(b) 2 and 3 days	208	179	237	199	146

OUT-PATIENTS

1. Total number of New Out-Patients:					
Casualties and Accidents	1351	1122	704		
General Medical & Surgical	496	381	276	643	269
X-ray	1514	1389	1339	955	509
Physiotherapy	313	213	230	194	88
	3674	3105	2549	1792	866
2. Total number of Out-patient Attendances:					
Casualties and Accidents	3318	2571	2254		
General Medical and Surgical	902	555	391	1271	1502
X-ray	2480	2183	1798	1159	679
Physiotherapy	3623	2651	3483	3276	1652
	10323	8960	7926	5706	3833

3. Total number of attendances in X-ray Department	2677	2358	1917	2171	938
4. Total number of attendances in Physiotherapy Department	3909	3785	3554	3357	1755
Pathological specimens sent away	161	177	-	-	-
OPERATIONS					
Major.	327	274	149	166	216
Minor.	956	588	610	527	279
	1283	862	759	693	495

ENDOWMENTS AND NAMED BEDS AND COTS IN THE LLOYD HOSPITAL, BRIDLINGTON.

MARGARET ORR WARD, 1905. (£500).

WALMSLEY WARD, 1926. (£4,898/3/0). (Bequest of Miss E. A. Walmsley).

LLOYD-GREAME WARD, 1926.

"In memory of two Brothers, ANDREW ALLISON, M.D., and JOHN ALLISON, Surgeon, who resided for more than fifty years in this town and dying within a few days of one another, each left the sum of £350 towards the endowment of this hospital. 1893."

"This tablet records the gift of £600 to this hospital by ELIZA CULLWICK of Bridlington, who died on 2nd January, 1906, in memory of her former husband, WILLIAM HENRY LION."

"This tablet records the gift of £500 to this hospital on October 1st, 1918, by Miss S. L. HOBSON, in memory of her late Father and Mother." (Cot).

"This cot commemorates the sum of £500 contributed by the Bridlington Amateur Operatic Society. April, 1923."

"This cot is dedicated to the memory of Dr. E. de W. Hutchinson by his bequest of £500. June, 1928."

"This cot is named in recognition of the work of the X-ray Bazaar Committee, June, 1930."

"This tablet records the bequest of £1,000 by the late Miss M. J. ANDERSON for the endowment of 'The KATHERINE COT.' December, 1939."

"This tablet records the bequest of £1,550/14/10 by Mrs. RHODA LEE for the endowment of a Ward in the NEW HOSPITAL to perpetuate the memory of Mr. and Mrs. F. Lee. July, 1940." (New Hospital Fund).

"Dedicated to the relief of suffering by the FREEMASONS of the NORTH & EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE. 18th October, 1941." (£500).

"This bed commemorates the gift of £1,000 by Mrs. HENRIETTA WATSON and is endowed in her name. June, 1943."

"This bed is named in memory of ALFRED WILLIAM BEAN (Founder of the Alfred Bean Hospital, Driffeld) by his gift of £1,000. December, 1944."

"THE HARRISON COT," named by the Legacy of £250 by Mrs. G. H. WILBURNE. February, 1945."

"This bed is endowed by ALICE EMMA TUKE in memory of her Mother and Father, EDWARD & EMMA TUKE. January, 1946," (£1,000).

"This bed is endowed by ALICE EMMA TUKE to the memory of herself and her Sister, FLORENCE ELIZABETH. January, 1946," (£1,000).

"The BRIDLINGTON & DISTRICT PRISONERS OF WAR RELATIVES' ASSOCIATION BED, 1942-1946. February, 1946." (New Hospital Fund). (£723/4/8).

But perhaps the most significant change from the patient's point of view was the final one in Medina House. Using their own reserve funds the House Committee moved the Physiotherapy Department and Nurses School to Becca House, making alterations there to accommodate them. The ground floor of Medina House was altered to provide two self-contained consulting units, leaving the upper floor for the ever expanding records department. Until now all out-patients, heart and orthopaedic included, had had to climb the stairs to be seen by the Consultants.

Until 1948 the main specialist services had come from Hull (Mr Andrew Patrick was an active consultant in surgery from 1931 to 1968) except for Mr J. Ellison, the Scarborough Consultant in Ophthalmology. After the reorganisation of the service the consultant clinics came from Scarborough Hospital, a change not at once popular with the medical staff, and it was necessary to reach a special agreement with the Regional Board who allowed the General Practitioners to continue using the Hospital although it was now classed as a General one. An extensive list of clinics is now provided, and relations with the visiting staff could not be better.

The structural changes have been emphasised because the bills were paid from the capital sums so assiduously collected and donated before 1948.

The Committee always had to face the difficult decision of whether to spend money on improving the service in a building that was perhaps facing a limited life, and by doing so risk obscuring the real need which was for more beds and better facilities in a new hospital at Bessingby. The middle path has been followed very successfully. The generation which collected the money had hoped to build the hospital themselves, but as the costs rose it was plain that this could never have been achieved. The money has been more usefully applied in improving the quality of the service, and those who helped to collect it can be assured today that all their efforts were well worthwhile.

Much of the direct voluntary help disappeared following Nationalisation, and after a year or two it became clear that this was a loss the service could ill afford. It seemed that the Hospitals would be better if backed by the practical interest of the people they served, and in 1953 Bridlington was early to recognise this. The Committee called a public meeting in the Town Hall to which were invited representatives of many of the voluntary and charitable clubs in the town, and the Bridlington League of Hospital Friends was established. Mr Stan Langton was elected Chairman, and remains so to this day. The League was eventually affiliated to the newly formed National Association of such Leagues, and its aim was to provide help and comforts for the three Bridlington hospitals. This it has done with great vigour and distinction. The activities include visiting the elderly sick, providing flowers, magazines, television sets, furnishings, lockers, and ward curtainings - the many necessities for a complete service that the Committee would not otherwise have been able to afford, and during the 15 years of its busy life the League has now raised more than £3000.

It has been very active also in emphasising the need for a new general hospital, and rightly takes great pride in the important part it plays in the hospital life of the Town.

The House Committee has always encouraged and fostered this community interest which it considers vital to a good service. It has maintained the Annual General Meeting which is attended by about 150 people, and at which an annual report is presented, and a speaker is invited to talk on some suitable subject. This successful undertaking in Bridlington is no longer common in hospital Management practice. It is an example which could well be followed, and, indeed, should be, providing as it does a direct informative link between the Hospital and the users.

In this centenary year of the old hospital it is part of the plans of the Ministry of Health that a new one shall be built, beginning it is hoped in 1974. It will have about 190 beds, and will replace the Lloyd and Avenue Hospitals, and undertake some of the work done by the Driffield Hospitals. Because of the many and difficult aspects of this planning, comment would be unfair and probably entirely inaccurate. But the Town can be well pleased with the great interest it has always taken in Hospital affairs, with the vigorous voice in which it has always made its needs known, and which has played a considerable part in showing the Hospital Board that the need for a new hospital was there.

The final paragraph of the last report of the committee in 1947 is a suitable one with which to end the history. It read: The Committee find it difficult to express adequately the thanks due to those who have so staunchly supported the work of this hospital, many of whom have given unstinted service for many years. and they venture to express the hope that the new service will not, in any way, alienate the personal devotion and service upon which this hospital has been built and supported since its foundation in 1868.



1968

Matron Garnett	Mr W Wilson	Mr LA Hartley (Group Sec)	Dr MR Webster	Mr WM Brown	Mr S Langton	Mr E Dooks
Mrs Pratt (Clerical)	Matron Percy	Miss A Gardiner (Hosp Sec)	Marton B Slack	MH Hargreaves	A/Matron Marshall	
Mr S Simpson	Mr F Hunter	Mr Reynolds(Chairman HMC)	Miss E Nightingale	Mr CK Brown		
Mr TFR Griffin		Dr TR Wilson(Chairman)	Mr WB Richardson	Mr R Atkinson		

The Committee serving the Lloyd Hospital in 1968 was:

Mr T.P. Moody (Chairman H.M.C.)
 Mr W.B. Richardson (Vice-Chairman H.M.C.)
 Mr J. Field (Scarborough)
 Mr T.F.R. Griffin F.R.C.S.
 Mr F.S. Hunter
 Mr S. Langton
 Miss E. Nightingale
 Dr T.R. Wilson (Chairman)
 Mr T.W. Wilson

Mr L. Hartley, J.P., F.H.A., A.C.C.S. (Secretary H.M.C.)
 Mr W. Penny A.H.A., A.I.M.T.A. (Treasurer H.M.C.)
 Mr D.W. Walker A.H.A., D.P.A. (Hospital Secretary)
 Matron: Miss N.G. Garnett S.R.N. S.C.M.

Co-Opted members

Mr C.K. Brown
 Councillor W.M. Brown
 Mr C.E. Dooks
 Mr H. Hargreaves
 M.R. Webster M.R.C.O.G.

Mr. W.B. Richardson has been a member of the Committee for many years, eleven of them as Chairman. He is now Chairman of the Finance Sub committee of the H.M.C., Vice-Chairman of the H.M.C., and for his service to the Hospitals was appointed M.B.E. during 1967.

I should like to thank Mr Francis Johnson for information, and the loan of Miss Lloyd's silhouette; Miss Alice Gardiner for her notes; Mr D.W. Walker whose Press extracts for the first 40 years give a most interesting picture of the Town; and Mrs Ivy Pearson for her notes and references. Much of the detail which has been omitted was not of general interest, but information and correction would always be welcome.

T.R. Wilson.