

PAVILHÃO DE SEGURANÇA

ENFERMARIA-MUSEU

Membro da Associação Portuguesa de Museologia e da Associação Europeia de Museus de História das Ciências Médicas

Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa, Hospital Miguel Bombarda

1. Hospital Miguel Bombarda, tradition and innovation

Hospital Miguel Bombarda, Portugal's first psychiatric hospital, was founded in 1848 on the initiative of the head of government, the Duke of Saldanha, after years of indecision regarding the location and appropriate requirements.

The then "Hospital de Alienados em Rilhafoles", was housed in the former convent of the Order of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul, built in the eighteenth century in the Quinta de Rilhafoles, bought in 1720 by that religious order, and received the patients treated in two overcrowded wards in the Hospital de S. José.

The already long and relevant history of the hospital bears witness to man's relentless struggle to cure mental illness and reflects the concepts of therapy and hospitalisation prevailing at different times. From the time of its foundation, the hospital directors had been important personalities in Portuguese medicine such as Caetano Beirão, Francisco Pulido, Miguel Bombarda, Júlio de Matos and Sobral Cid. Other distinguished physicians made important advances in research, such as Mark Athias and Egas Moniz, the later awarded the Nobel Prize in 1949.

The hospital is named after Prof. Miguel Bombarda (1851-1910), a brilliant academic, who was greatly respected and influential, and later on chairman of the civilian committee of the republican revolution in 1910. But above all, he was the hospital's most distinguished director, and under his leadership (1892-1910) radical changes were made concerning patient care in terms of therapeutics, physical structures and management.

Currently the hospital works with multi-disciplinary teams, uses the most modern treatment methods and is increasingly geared to rehabilitating patients and reintegrating them into the community. The hospital has 300 beds, a new Day Centre and provides outpatient clinics and day care in Lisbon and Sintra.

2. Pavilhão de Segurança

The museum of Hospital Miguel Bombarda is called "Pavilhão de Segurança, Enfermaria Museu" (Security Pavilion, Museum Infirmary). It includes several collections of objects and documents and the building is in itself a museum, rather like a museum house. It is not a building where a museum was installed, but, in itself, is the most valuable part of the museum. It is a building that the public should be able to feel and understand as much as possible with little interference and this is why the choice has been to provide open spaces and exhibit areas that are very simple and to the point.

The Security Pavilion (1892-1896) was designed to be a forensic prison infirmary for patients from the penitentiary, or other patients considered dangerous, and should not be confused with a typical psychiatric ward from the period. It functioned from 1896 to 2000, when it was closed. A place of huge suffering and pain, that has to be remembered, and, paradoxically, a place of beauty, the building shows an exceptional historic and architectural value, even internationally, declared in 2001 of public interest by IPPAR (Instituto Português do Património Arquitectónico).

It is highly rational in design, according with Bombarda's clinical and social thinking: rounded edges on benches and doorways (to prevent injury to patients); circular plan (indicating reason and perfection).

It is also an extremely rare panoptic building, a system invented by Jeremy Bentham (surveillance of cells and people from a central tower), nowadays a symbol of privacy violation.

The Pavilion is also an example of how a specific "function" may generate a high level architectural "form". "Form" follows "function", both in the general layout as in multiple parts and details: suspended shed to avoid escape, only one exit, solidly built throughout, rounded benches and doorways, windows and air holes on opposite walls, sloping floors for easy cleaning, rooms with zenith lighting, etc.

Finally, the rounded surfaces, both inside and outside the circular block, were particularly advanced for their day, with a clearly new formal approach, similar to industrial design, and deco and streamline architecture, 30 years later.

3. Museum Collections

Visitors can experience the ambience recreated inside a cell and other facilities, such as the washroom, the bathroom and the meeting room. Collection objects and documents from the first psychiatric hospital in Portugal are exhibited in other rooms, all evidence of major changes in medical care and nursing.

Clinical Equipment, laboratory (microscopes), diagnostic (neurology, electrocardio-graphy, ophthalmology), therapy (electric shock equipment) and others, such as a surgical instrument box of Prof. Egas Moniz.

Photographic Archive, with more than three hundred photographs. Includes a collection of analyses-pictures of patients produced around 100 years ago in the Hospital Real de S. José, and the collection of Dr José Fontes on the daily life in the hospital in 1968.

Archive of drawings and paintings by patients, expression of feeling and creativity.

A variety of documents, showing the history of the Hospital and the Security Pavilion.

Equipment and Furnishing, autoclaves, stretchers, a telephone switchboard dating from the early twentieth century, chairs showing hospital furnishing design of the thirties and forties.

Clinical and Administrative Archive, patient registration books, clinical records, hospital annual reports and personnel books.

4. Other heritage

D. Maria II Bath House (1853). The first building specifically built for psychiatric hospital care in Portugal, it expresses the historical change that took place in the nineteenth century in the attitude of society and medicine to mental illness. An important innovation in psychiatry at the time, was to provide different types of therapeutic baths: tubs, irrigation, rising and lateral showers, steam baths and hot air baths.

On display are baths and tubs, a swimming pool and two cylindrical boxes with concentric copper piping. The Bath House was inaugurated by Queen Maria II in October 1853 and then an extended royal visit to the hospital took place.

This romantic building is an exuberant but harmonious combination of the different styles of the period: gothic revivalism (broken arched doorways), renaissance revivalism (loggia with complete arches), iron and industrial architecture (railings, boiler room), Portuguese style tiled façade. In 2001, the IPPAR considered it a building of public interest for its historical and architectural value.

Well and tank, in the Quinta de Rilhafoles, before the Convent was built.

Great Hall, with fine baroque historiated tile panels.

Vast shed, in timber, iron and roofing tiles, 40 m in length and 8.5 m high. Miguel Bombarda had it built for the daily promenade of female patients and it was later adapted to become a storehouse and a hall for parties.

Kitchen roof, pyramid shaped, supported by singular iron braces, with top lantern and air vent, dating from the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Director's office, where Prof. Miguel Bombarda was assassinated on 3 October 1910.

Picture titles

Prof. Miguel Bombarda, detail of the oil painting by Veloso Salgado

Day Care Centre, view of the yard and common room

Aerial view of the Security Pavilion in November 1948

Panoptic Tower of the Security Pavilion in 1899

Meeting room, Security Pavilion

Surgical instruments of Prof. Egas Moniz

Magnetic therapy apparatus

Scarificator

Lessons on Epilepsy, by Miguel Bombarda, 1896, hospital edition, for the course on psychiatry

Hospital regulations dating from 1851

Document case of the Hospital de Rilhafoles

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Analyses / photographic records

Telephone switchboard

Church bell dating from 1640

General view of Bath House

Hip tub

Hydrotherapy facilities

Great Hall / Detail of shed / Kitchen, detail of roof

Ed. 2007

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INFORMAÇÃO ABRIL 2009

1 - Dia Internacional dos Monumentos e Sítios, 18 de Abril de 2009

O Pavilhão de Segurança – Museu e o Centro Hospitalar Psiquiátrico de Lisboa participam neste evento de âmbito alargado promovido pelo IGESPAR e ICOMOS Portugal, que decorrerá no próximo sábado 18 de Abril. Consulte o Programa enviado em anexo, que inclui visitas guiadas ao Balneário D. Maria II e ao Pavilhão de Segurança, e uma Palestra pelo Dr. J. F. Reis de Oliveira.

2 - “Panóptico, Vanguardista e Ignorado” de Vítor Albuquerque Freire

No passado dia 20 de Março foi lançado no Anfiteatro do Hospital Júlio de Matos o livro “Panóptico, Vanguardista e Ignorado, o Pavilhão de Segurança do Hospital Miguel Bombarda” de Vítor Albuquerque Freire, publicado pela editora Livros Horizonte, uma obra centrada na importância patrimonial do Pavilhão de Segurança, nomeadamente nas vertentes arquitectónica e histórica.

3 - Exposição de Pintura

Continua patente ao público, no Museu, a Exposição de Pintura de Doentes, no âmbito da actividade da Oficina de Terapia Ocupacional e do Atelier Psicopedagógico, inaugurada a 17 de Dezembro.

4 – Museu aberto aos sábados

Melhorando a acessibilidade do público em geral, o Pavilhão de Segurança passou a estar aberto aos sábados, das 14h às 17 h.

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Hospital Miguel Bombarda, Lisboa

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PAVILHÃO DE SEGURANÇA, ENFERMARIA - MUSEU

ENGLISH

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Miguel Bombarda, Júlio de Matos and Sobral Cid. Other distinguished physicians made advances in research, such as Mark Athias and Egas Moniz, the later awarded the Nobel Prize in 1949. Teaching was also important and the first course in psychiatry in Portugal was given here in 1896.

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Currently the hospital works with multi-disciplinary teams, uses the most modern treatment methods and is increasingly geared to rehabilitating patients and reintegrating them into the community. The hospital has 340 beds, a new Day Centre and provides outpatient clinics and day care in Sintra and Almada.

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It is highly rational in design, in line with Bombarda's clinical and social thinking. Rounded edges on benches and doorways (to prevent injury to patients); the circular plan is strictly symmetrical (indicating reason and perfection); an extremely rare panoptic building (surveillance from a central tower, nowadays a symbol of privacy violation power), but with Portuguese features (open-air yard and benches to sit on).

The Pavilion is also an example of how a specific “function” may generate a high level architectural “form”. “Form” follows “function”, both in the general layout as in multiple parts and details: circular to allow for surveillance, suspended shed to avoid escape, only one exit, solidly built throughout, rounded benches and doorways, windows and air holes on opposite walls, sloping floors for easy cleaning, rooms with zenith lighting, etc.

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11. Museum Collections

Visitors can experience the ambience recreated inside a cell and other facilities, such as the washroom and the meeting room, with its wall bench and tile panels. Collection objects and documents from the first psychiatric hospital in Portugal are exhibited in other rooms, all evidence of major changes in medical care and nursing.

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12. Other heritage

Bath House (1853). The first building specifically built for psychiatric hospital care in Portugal, it expresses the historical change that took place in the nineteenth century in the attitude of society and medicine to mental illness. An important innovation in psychiatry at the time, was to provide different types of therapeutic baths: tubs, irrigation, rising and lateral showers, steam baths and hot air baths.

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TEXTO PARA DIVULGAÇÃO

O Pavilhão de Segurança (1892-1896) foi concebido para enfermagem prisão de doentes mentais provenientes da penitenciária de Lisboa, incorporando actualmente o Museu do Hospital Miguel Bombarda, o primeiro hospital psiquiátrico do país. Com uma memória de sofrimento que importa salvaguardar é um dos raros edifícios de arquitectura panóptica circular existentes em todo o mundo e apresenta ainda especial relevância por ser um expoente de como “a função gera a forma” e por antecipar uma linguagem formal modernista, expressa nos generalizados arredondamentos de arestas.

The Pavilhão de Segurança, or Security Pavilion (1892-1896), was designed to be a prison infirmary for mental patients from the Lisbon penitentiary, today a part of the Hospital Miguel Bombarda Museum. With a suffering memory that has to be remembered, it is one of the rare panoptic circular buildings in the world, being also important as an outstanding architectural example of how “form follows function” and for anticipating a modernist formal approach, expressed by the rounded surfaces design.