
ANNUAL REPORTS
OF
THE OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
GOVERNOR MARCUS L. WARD,
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

New Jersey State Library

REFERENCES TO PLAN.

A. Portico. B. Entrance Hall. C. Halls of Centre and Wards. D. Superintendent's Office. E. Manager's Room and Public Parlor. F. Apothecary Room and Steward's Office. G. Medical Stores. H. Reception Parlors for Patients. I. Stairs. J. Assistant Physician's Room. K. Dining Rooms. L. Parlors of Wards. M. Bath Rooms. N. Water Closets. O. Clothes Rooms. P. Passage between First and Second Wards. Q. Associated Dormitories. R. Attendant's Rooms. S. Spaces for Light and Air. T. Blank Rooms, (Single Bed Rooms for Patients).

The CENTRE BUILDING is four stories high. The first, being the Steward's Apartments, Kitchens, and Store Rooms. The second, the Public Offices, Parlors, etc. The third, the Superintendent's Private Rooms and the Chapel. The fourth, Bed Rooms. The Tanks for supplying water occupy the dome.

The WINGS are three stories high, and are similarly arranged, except the first story of those adjoining the Centre, which are arranged for various domestic offices and bed rooms.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS:

Hon. ALEXANDER WURTS, Flemington, *President*.
THOMAS J. STRYKER, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary*.
Rev. S. M. HAMILL, D.D., Lawrenceville.
Hon. GEORGE F. FORT, New Egypt.
G. S. CANNON, Esq., Bordentown.
P. B. KENNEDY, Esq., Belvidere.
RICHARD T. HAINES, Esq., Elizabeth.
JOHN H. PHILLIPS, M.D., Trenton.
C. S. GREEN, Esq., Trenton.
WILLIAM ELMER, M.D., Bridgeton.

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN,
H. A. BUTTOLPH, M.D.

FIRST ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
HENRY F. CARRIEL, M.D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
JOHN W. WARD, M.D.

STEWARD,
CALEB SAGER.

MATRON,
Miss MARY TABOR.

TREASURER,
JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency MARCUS L. WARD.

Governor of the State of New Jersey:

In pursuance of the provisions of the law providing for the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum, the Managers respectfully submit their Twenty-first Annual Report:

The number of patients in the Asylum on the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, was four hundred and nine. The number admitted during the year was two hundred and twelve—making the whole number under treatment during that period, six hundred and twenty-one, being eighty-one more than in any previous year. Of the number under treatment, seventy-two were discharged recovered, fifty-four improved, eight unimproved, and thirty-seven died, leaving four hundred and fifty patients in the Institution on the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven. Of those remaining in the Asylum, ninety-one are private patients, supported by themselves or their friends, and three hundred and fifty-nine are county patients, supported at the public expense.

Since the Asylum was opened, in eighteen hundred and forty-eight, two thousand nine hundred and eighty-six patients have been admitted within its walls. Of that number, four hundred and thirty-six have died, and nine escaped from the Asylum; eleven hundred and seventy-three have been restored to reason, and eight hundred and eighteen have been discharged improved in mental condition.

The receipts from all sources, during the year, including a balance of two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-five cents (\$2380.95) remaining at the date of the last report, amount to one hundred and eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$111,231.28). The payments for the same period amount to one hundred and nine thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy cents, (\$109,187.70); leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of two thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, (\$2,043.58).

Of the entire receipts, twenty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifteen cents (\$26,668.15) were received from private patients, sixty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$64,825.77) from the several counties for the

pauper and indigent insane, and seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-one cents (\$17,356.41) from the State Treasury for the same class of patients, at the rate fixed by law.

The annual inventory and appraisement of the personal property belonging to the Asylum amounts to the sum of forty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$49,939.28), being an increase over that of last year of seven thousand and sixty dollars and nineteen cents, (\$7,060.19).

The office of Second Assistant Physician, created at the last session of the Legislature, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. John W. Ward, of Salem, who has performed its duties to the entire satisfaction of the managers as well as of the Superintendent.

A considerable portion of the eastern extension is completed and occupied, and the whole of that wing will soon be ready for use. The work on the western extension has been pushed forward as rapidly as was consistent with a due regard to the character of the work and its proper execution, with the number of hands that could be profitably employed. We confidently hope to have the whole building completed and fitted for the reception of patients, during the ensuing spring. The Asylum will then afford accommodations for five hundred patients; and if the present rate of increase in number is continued during the ensuing twelve months, every ward will be occupied by the time the building is finished, and the question of increased accommodation for the insane of the State will again be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature. Under these circumstances, the Board respectfully submit to the consideration, both of your Excellency and of the Legislature, the views of the Superintendent upon this important question, as presented in his annual report.

The extension of the Asylum, and the large increase in the number of patients and attendants, rendered necessary a corresponding enlargement of the laundry and increase in the facilities for manufacturing bread for the use of the establishment,—the rooms and apparatus heretofore used for these purposes being now found totally inadequate for the wants of the Institution. Under these circumstances, and believing that the work could be much more economically done while a competent force of workmen and the necessary materials were on the ground, the Managers authorized the enlargement of the laundry, as recommended in the last annual report of the Superintendent, and the erection of a building for a bakery, containing rooms for storage, and a number of lodging rooms for persons employed about the establishment, and also the building of a carriage-house and stable, the need of which had long been felt. For a more particular description of the size and character of these buildings, and of the apparatus and fixtures for the laundry and bakery, your Excellency is referred to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

A lot of land and trestle work near the Asylum, on a turn-out of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, has been rented and used for some time for the purpose of unloading the coal used in the institution. During the past summer this property was offered for sale, and its possession and continued use was considered so important, that the

Superintendent, advising with the Managers, purchased it upon his own responsibility, no appropriation having been made, or authority granted to the Managers for that purpose. The title is now held by the Superintendent, with the understanding that the property shall be transferred to the State whenever its purchase shall be approved by the Legislature.

The Managers would respectfully call the attention of your Excellency and of the Legislature to the suggestions of the Superintendent in relation to the want of facilities for extinguishing fire in various parts of the establishment. The importance of the subject can scarcely be over estimated. The dictates of humanity and prudence alike require that the lives of the patients, as well as the valuable property of the State, worth at a low estimate, nearly half a million dollars should be guarded in every practicable way against the possibility of destruction or loss by fire. The amount required for procuring the needful apparatus and fixtures is so small, compared with the benefits to be derived from the outlay, that we earnestly recommend an appropriation for that purpose.

The continued high price of mechanical labor and materials has necessarily increased the cost of the building somewhat beyond the original estimates, but everything has been done in the most economical manner, having due regard to durability and the substantial character of the work required.

To defray the cost of the buildings and improvements above mentioned, the Managers would respectfully ask of the Legislature an appropriation of \$20,000.

ALEXANDER WURTS,
THOMAS J. STRYKER,
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,
GEORGE F. FORT,
GARRET S. CANNON,

PHINEAS B. KENNEDY,
RICHARD T. HAINES,
JOHN E. PHILLIPS,
CALEB S. GREEN,
WILLIAM ELMER,

Managers.

TRENTON, December 10th, 1867.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

*An Abstract of the Accounts of Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer of the
New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending November
27th, 1867.*

DR.

1866, December 1.—To balance in Treasurer's hands.....	\$2,380 95
1867, November 27.—To amount received from the State Treasurer for board of patients..	17,356 41
To amount received from Revenue account.....	91,493 92
	<hr/>
	\$111,231 28

CR.

1867, November 27.—By amount paid Caleb Sager, Stew- ard's orders.....	109,187 70
Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	2,043 58
	<hr/>
	\$111,231 28

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers, by
JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer*.
TRENTON, November 27, 1867.

We have examined the accounts of which the foregoing is an ab-
stract, ending November 27th, 1867, and find them corret.

CALEB S. GREEN,
THOMAS J. STRYKER,
Auditing Committee.

TRENTON, December 11, 1867.

New Jersey State Library

The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in account with Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer, from Nov. 30, 1866, to Nov. 27, 1867.

DR.

CR.

AMOUNT PAID FOR SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.		Balance from last year.....	\$2,380 95
Flour.....	\$9,576 40	Received for Board, Clothing, etc., Patients.....	108,850 33
Building.....	1,925 78		
Light.....	1,901 47		
Fruit.....	1,142 36		
Fuel.....	9,611 54		
Repairs.....	2,474 03		
Straw.....	474 61		
Furniture.....	3,568 73		
Farm and Garden.....	1,091 50		
Clothing.....	9,674 72		
Groceries.....	8,394 64		
Smith and Wheelright.....	1,016 06		
Postage.....	224 95		
Medical.....	1,225 62		
Fixtures.....	5,077 79		
Incidental.....	837 30		
Provisions.....	29,766 98		
Funeral Expenses.....	618 59		
Wages.....	15,471 19		
Harness.....	306 90		
Newspaper.....	41 00		
Feed.....	1,649 71		
Petty Current Expenses.....	463 71		
Freight.....	328 17		
Laundry.....	280 90		
Refunding.....	1,181 11		
Books and Stationery.....	295 94		
Stock.....	575 00		
	\$109,187 70		
Balance.....	2,043 58		\$111,231 28
	\$111,231 28	1867, Nov. 27.—Balance.....	\$2,043 58

Respectfully submitted to J. S. Scudder, Treasurer.

CALEB SAGER, *Steward.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Asylum:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the law for organizing the Asylum, the Superintendent submits his Annual Report:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum November 30, 1866....	205	204	409
“ received since to December 1, 1867....	85	127	212
“ under treatment during the year.....	290	331	621
Patients discharged recovered during the year..	38	34	72
“ “ improved.....	25	29	54
“ “ unimproved.....	5	3	8
Died.....	22	15	37
Total discharged and died.....	90	81	171
Remaining November 30, 1867.....	200	250	450
	County.	Private.	Total.
Of this number there are.....	359	91	450
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number of cases received and treated from opening of Asylum, May 15, 1848, to November 30, 1867.....	1415	1571	2986
Discharged recovered.....	561	612	1173
“ improved.....	355	463	818
“ unimproved.....	48	48	96
Escaped.....	7	2	9
Not insane.....	4	0	4
Died.....	240	196	436
Total discharged and died.....	1215	1321	2536
Remaining November 30, 1867.....	200	250	450
Total discharged and remaining.....	1415	1571	2986

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients at the close of the last year was four hundred and nine: two hundred and five men and two hundred and four women.

The number received since, viz.: from December 1st, 1866, to November 30th, 1867, inclusive, was two hundred and twelve: eighty-five men and one hundred and twenty-seven women.

The number of cases under treatment during the same period was six hundred and twenty-one. Of this number, seventy-two were discharged as recovered, fifty-four as improved, eight as unimproved, and thirty-seven died.

The number under care at the close of the year was four hundred and fifty; of whom two hundred were men and two hundred and fifty were women.

Deaths occurred in eight cases from general exhaustion of the system; in six from epilepsy and congestion of the brain; in one from apoplexy; in one from cholera morbus; in four from general paralysis; in nine from consumption; and in eight from exhaustion of acute mania.

By reference to the causes of death above named, it will be perceived that in a large proportion of the cases it occurred in feeble and worn out individuals, and hence, that the comparatively large number of deaths is no indication of the prevalence of special or peculiar sickness.

Eighty-one more patients have been treated during the last than in any previous year, indicating a large increase in the demand for room in the Institution.

It may be stated, also, that although only a small portion of the new buildings for two hundred additional patients, in process of construction, is yet occupied by them, yet one hundred women, or the full number to occupy the eastern extension, and fifty men, or one-half the number for the western, are already in the house.

Within a few months all parts of the new structures will be completed, and, judging from the experience of the past year, a patient will be in readiness to occupy the last room when finished.

FARTHER ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

In this state of things, and in view of the fact that there are still large numbers of insane in the State for whose admission to the Asylum the authorities and friends are making urgent request, it is important that early steps be taken by the legislature to provide still additional room for their accommodation.

The first inquiry naturally raised in this connection will be, how shall this provision be made? On this point, my opinion is decided, that the buildings now erected here for five hundred patients, are as large as it is expedient to make them. This opinion is formed in view of the nature and extent of the practical details attending the medical

and other care and oversight required by an Institution of this size, and also the difficulty of arranging for the proper classification, employment and amusement, both in and out of the house, of that number of insane persons.

The second inquiry on this subject will, of course, relate to the location, plan, and extent of another Institution. On these points I would suggest that it be so located as to be central to the most populous district in the northern and eastern part of the State, and so planned as to be adapted in size and arrangement to receive the number who would require its care, and *all* the insane of the *district*, without reference to the form or duration of their mental disorder.

At this point I take the liberty of quoting views presented by myself at the last meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for Insane, while the subject of providing Hospital or Asylum care for the chronic insane was under consideration:

"I believe it to be the *duty* of the National and State governments, assisted by such voluntary contributions as wealthy and benovolent individuals may offer, to provide Hospital and Asylum accommodation for *all* insane persons who need and desire them.

"In making this general statement, I recognize the advantage and propriety of having institutions so constituted and conducted as to adapt them to the care of all classes in society, and all forms and stages of the malady. To carry out this proposition in the best manner for the good of the insane and for the convenience and economy of states and communities, I would have institutions so located as to make them easily accessible, and so constructed as to give all classes of insane, whether recent or chronic, equal advantages for cure, if curable, or for comfort and health if otherwise.

"I believe that these objects can be best and most certainly attained, as society now exists, if hospital buildings are constructed so as to receive, properly classify, employ, amuse, etc., all the insane of the districts assigned to them.

"Under this system, having the number or proportion of chronic insane in an institution that would naturally fall to it, and disconnected from the system or practice of frequent changes of one class of insane patients for another, and taking into view, also, the improved facilities in our day for carrying out practical details, I believe it to be possible for a well-constituted medical man, with due industry and with proper aids, to superintend and manage the affairs of an institution for five or six hundred patients. With numbers beyond this, I should fear that it would be necessary for him to delegate his authority and oversight to such an extent as to impair or destroy his usefulness.

"The advantages of the district system of providing for all classes of insane are, first, the least possible exposure, fatigue, and expense in removing patients to and from the institution; secondly, the greater readiness with which private individuals and public authorities living near them avail themselves of their benefits; and last, though not

least, the greater ease with which the friends of insane patients can visit them when it is deemed suitable for them to do so."

I farther ventured to express the opinion, that the public sentiment in New Jersey was favorable to the adoption of these views in regard to the insane within its borders, and that the day was not far distant when the State would provide Hospital or Asylum care for all of this afflicted class.

It is proper to add, in closing remarks upon this subject, that should the Legislature, at its next session, authorize the erection of buildings for an Institution in another part of the State, it would require from two to three years to prepare them for use, and that, in the meantime, patients must be refused admission here, or, if admitted, others must be discharged to make room for them; or, what would perhaps be a still worse alternative, repeating the experience of the last few years, by crowding its wards far beyond their ability for useful service to the insane.

In every aspect of the case, therefore, and especially in view of the large number who will, in the immediate future, require care that cannot possibly be given by this Institution, it seems important that prompt action be taken for the erection of another structure.

THE GENERAL OPERATIONS

of the Institution during the last year, including its financial affairs, have been conducted with average success and satisfaction. This statement is verified by the facts that nearly one hundred more persons have received its benefits than in any other year. Seventy-two have been discharged restored to reason, others have been made as comfortable as was consistent with circumstances, and the year closes, according to the accompanying abstract of the Steward's account, without debt and with two thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents (\$2,043.58) in favor of the Treasurer.

Such progress has been made in the work on the new buildings that the whole of the easterly extension will soon be in use. On the west side the plastering is nearly finished, and a large portion of the floors are laid with other work in an advancing state. The gate house is also in course of erection, and will soon be enclosed.

The most important improvement connected with the buildings and fixtures of the establishment, during the year, has been the thorough renovation of the laundry building and the introduction of the "Hydraulic Cloth Washing" in place of the "Mangle" machines heretofore in use. These machines are furnished by the New York Laundry Manufacturing Company, No. 18 Dey street, New York, and are justly regarded by those who have used them as greatly superior to any other washing machinery in use. The leading advantages consist in doing their work efficiently and well without injury to clothes, with diminished amount of labor and soap, without splashing water, and with very little escape of steam in the room in boiling clothes. I can cordially recommend them to others, after a trial of several

months in doing the washing for our large family of five hundred and fifty persons.

ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES AND WANTS.

By consent of a portion of your Board, a lot of land, about three acres in extent, including a tenement house and trestle work for landing coal, on a turn-out of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, was purchased by the undersigned during the last year, for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars (\$1800), with the understanding that it should be transferred to the State, for the use of the Asylum, when the Legislature approves the transaction and appropriates the amount required by the terms of purchase. This lot being the only convenient point on the road at which coal from the mines can be landed for the Institution at all seasons of the year, it was considered a highly desirable acquisition for the purpose.

By consent of your Board, also, two substantial buildings, of stone, have been erected during the past year, beyond what was contemplated by the acts appropriating money for extensions of main building. One of these structures is thirty-nine by seventy feet in extent, and two-stories high, intended, primarily, for bakery, but in addition to space and fixtures for this purpose, it furnishes a large vegetable cellar, which was much needed, room and arrangements for preparing and smoking meats, and several living and lodging apartments for the increased number of employees at the establishment.

The bakery department of this building is supplied with all the needed mechanical fixtures and facilities for making the aeriated or unfermented bread used in the Institution, crackers, cakes, etc., and is so located as to enable us to use the fan engine for driving the machinery, in place of the special engine heretofore and now used for the purpose. The "Reel" oven, for baking two barrels of flour at once, and the connecting and other machinery required in this building, was necessarily expensive, and, together with the building, will call for an appropriation of eight thousand dollars, (\$8,000).

The stable and carriage-house was also much needed, and consists of a stone structure forty-six by sixty feet in extent, and, together with scales for weighing hay, straw, etc., will cost three thousand dollars (\$3,000.)

As before stated, the erection of these buildings was not authorized by the Legislature, but they were so much needed that it seemed natural to do the work while we could have the advantage of aid from the force of mechanics employed in extending the main building.

I consider it my duty to mention one additional want in connection with the extension and completion of main and outbuildings, which is, increased arrangements and facilities for using both water and steam for extinguishing fires. I may add, that we were recently reminded of the importance of such facilities by the occurrence of a fire in the boiler-house, and which would not have been easily extinguished had we lacked the proper appliances for the purpose at that point. It is estimated that for the purchase and laying of the necessary water and

steam pipes, fire-plugs, hose, stop-valves, &c., &c., that the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) will be required.

RECAPITULATION OF THESE ITEMS.

For lot of land and trestle work for landing coal from cars..	\$1,800
" bakery building, oven, machinery, &c.....	8,000
" stable and carriage-house and hay scales.....	3,000
" fire fixtures and apparatus.....	3,000
" extension and renewal of laundry building, machinery, &c	2,500
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	\$18,300

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the Clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity we are under renewed obligations for conducting religious services in the Chapel of the Institution on every Sabbath of the past year.

From Miss Dix we have received many substantial tokens of her interest and sympathy, as in former years.

From the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D. C., we have received a "Report on Amputations at the Hip-joint," and catalogue of Army Medical Museum.

From Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Senator in Congress from this State, various Congressional Documents.

From Mr. J. S. Pierson, of New York, eight bound volumes of *Harper's Monthly*, four bound volumes of the *Illustrated London News*, one bound volume of *Punch*, and two other volumes.

Also, from Mrs. Pierson, one box of oranges, one box of sugar plums, beside valuable material for fancy work for the case, books, pamphlets, &c.

From Charles Scott, Esq., Trenton, seventeen volumes for the Patients' Library.

From B. S. Disbrow, Esq., of Trenton, apparatus for steam bath.

From Miss M. A. Cassidy, of Camden, specimen of shells for the Museum.

From the Publishers of the following daily and weekly newspapers we have received gratuitous copies, viz.: *Daily True American*, *Daily State Gazette*, and *Daily Emporium*, Trenton; *National Standard*, Salem; *Somerset Messenger*, Somerville; *Monmouth Inquirer*, Freehold; *Dollar Newspaper*, Burlington; *New Jersey Herald*, Newton; *Intelligencer*, Belvidere; *Mount Holly Herald* and *Mount Holly Mirror*, Mount Holly, (the acknowledgement of the latter omitted by mistake in the report for the preceding year); *Newark Weekly Courier*, Newark; *Bridgeton Chronicle*, Bridgeton; and the *Phrenological Journal*, New York.

We highly prize the favor of receiving papers from different parts of the State, on account of the interest manifested in them by patients from the several sections. Next to the visit of a friend from home, the receipt of the local newspaper is appreciated as a valued favor by a large number of the inmates.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM REPORT

John W. Ward, M. D., of Salem county, in this State upon the duties of Second Assistant Physician in the Institution May last, and, by intelligent and faithful application to his duties, has given good evidence of his fitness for the place.

The other Resident Officers remain the same as for several years past, and to them, and to many faithful attendants and assistants, I would return my thanks for the faithful performance of duties made especially arduous by the very crowded state of the house and the inconveniences connected with building operations.

To the members of your Board I am under renewed obligations for the same generous confidence and kindness heretofore manifested.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }
TRENTON, December 1, 1867.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

PRIVATE PATIENTS,*

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to Asylum when there are vacancies, on their complying with the conditions and forms contained in chapters nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of the by-laws of the institution, which are in substance as follows:

That patients of all classes be made perfectly clean and free from any contagious or infectious disease; that they be provided with suitable clothing, and sufficient in quantity for one or more changes; that a written history of patients be sent with them, or that they be accompanied by a person capable of giving such information; that a "request for their admission" be made by some friend; that a "certificate of insanity," by one respectable physician, be brought with the patient; and lastly, that a bond, with satisfactory sureties, be given for the payment of their expenses, such payment being made quarterly in advance, and for their removal when discharged.

The forms of "request for admission," "certificate of insanity," "bond for support," &c., are as follows:

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum:

The undersigned, of the township of _____, in the county of _____, is desirous of placing in the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, _____, hereby requests the admission therein of _____, a resident of the township of _____, in the county of _____, who is aged _____ years, and has been [here state what the occupation, profession, business of the person has been.] He (or she) is a native of _____ in the State of _____ and is [here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.

[Then should follow a written history of the case, stating the alleged cause of insanity, when it commenced, and all the particulars of the case.]

Dated _____, 18____.

*Application for admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to Superintendent.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM REPORT.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

I, A B, physician, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, do certify that I have examined into, or am acquainted with the state of health and mental condition of C D, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, and that he is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Signed,

A. B.

Dated, ———, 18——.

[The law requiring the certificates of two physicians, under oath, as repealed by supplement of March 1, 1850.]

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, ———, of the township of ———, in the county of ——— are held and firmly bound unto ———, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this ——— day of ———, 18——.

Whereas, ———, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton: Now, therefore, the condition of his obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of ——— dollars and ——— cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as ——— shall continue a boarder in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by ——— requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for ——— suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for ——— by the Steward of the Asylum, and shall remove ——— from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by ——— shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Superintendent, to be received into said Asylum; and if ——— could be removed at the request of ——— before the expiration of a calendar month after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless ——— should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages ——— may do to the furniture or other property of the Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in the presence of ———.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM REPORT.

FORM OF ORDER, &c., FOR JUDGES.

I, A B, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of ———, and State of New Jersey, do hereby report, that an application has been made to me in behalf of C D, a resident of the township of ———, in said county, alleged to be insane, [and in indigent circumstances, or pauper, as the case may be,] and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided have called before me Dr. ———, a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit: [state their names,] and having examined them, and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me, showing the said C D to be an insane person, and that ——— has not sufficient estate or means to support ——— under said visitation.

Given under my hand, at ———, in the county and State aforesaid, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———.

A. B.

——— County, ss.:—I, A B, being duly sworn according to law, do certify and declare that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of C D, of the township of ———, of said county of ———, and that I am of opinion that ——— is insane.

A. B. Physician.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18——.

A. B, Judge, &c.

Endorse on certificate, "Approved"—A B and C D, Chosen Freeholders of the township of ———, and county of ———.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
——— County, }

I, A B, Clerk of the county of ———, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of ———, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the case of ———, and also of the certificate of Dr. ———, thereto appended, as filed in my office; that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that A B and C D, whose names are signed to the said endorsement of approval, are members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said township, in said county, and that said signatures are in their proper handwriting.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office at ———, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18——.

[L. s.]

A. B, Clerk.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM

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REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

The Joint Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the State Lunatic Asylum, beg leave to report that they have made the customary visit to the institution; carefully examined the arrangement and extent of its apartments, the working of its various fixtures, and have obtained such information from the Superintendent, Dr. Buttolph, of the general system of means used, with the results obtained, as is necessary for a proper understanding of the subject.

Your Committee find that the buildings, apart from the extension now in process of completion, give accommodations for three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex, together with the officers and employees required for the proper management of its affairs internal and external, and that the new apartments are intended for two hundred patients, one hundred of each sex, with their attendants and the employees required.

They further find that as now extended, and when fully completed in its arrangements and details, the institution will furnish ample facilities for thoroughly doing the work that it was intended to accomplish, and will compare favorably with the best of its class, the State institutions, in the country.

In view of the extension of the buildings, and the increased number of patients from three to five hundred, a second assistant physician was appointed during the last year; but no further increase in the number of officers will be required on this account.

Your Committee, however, concur in the propriety of the views expressed by the Superintendent in his last two reports, that the building as now extended is as large as it is expedient to make it, having in view the best good of the insane, and the ability of officers properly to carry out the details—physical, medical, mental and moral—of an institution for this number of insane inmates.

By reference to the reports of the Managers and Superintendent, it will be observed that, although only a portion of one extension—that for women—has yet been practically occupied, yet that three-fourths of the number of patients the entire structure was intended to receive are now in the house, while the friends of others and the public authorities are anxiously awaiting notice of the time when the balance of the

complement of two hundred—five hundred in all—may be placed under its care.

After carefully considering the views of the Superintendent, as expressed verbally and in his last report, and in view also of the known fact that there are now several hundred insane persons in all stages of the malady outside of the institution, and for whose proper care no adequate provision has been made by the State or otherwise, your Committee fully concur in the opinion of the Superintendent, that early steps should be taken looking to the establishment of another institution, for the accommodation of this afflicted class of our fellow-citizens.

It is believed that in thus recognizing the obligation of the State for further and continued effort in behalf of the insane, that we shall be performing only a *duty* to which we are impelled by the dictates of our common humanity, and that to deny the obligation by refusing or deferring to act as the occasion demands, will not be consistent with the high reputation which the State has already acquired for benevolent liberality in this good work.

By way of relieving the minds of individuals of possible objections, to prevent action in behalf of this subject, it may be stated that it will soon be one of pressing urgency—that it is not a topic of either a partisan or political character, but one in which all classes of our citizens can cordially unite in the discharge of a Christian duty.

To divest the subject still further, or, perhaps, entirely of objection to immediate action, it is proposed to initiate the enterprise only at this time by appointing three commissioners, to act without pay—except for travelling expenses—with authority to visit different localities in the northern and eastern parts of the State, examine sites deemed suitable for such an institution; to accept any one that may possess all or the greatest number of desirable points, *that may be offered as a free gift to the State* by the owner, or by contributions from the citizens or towns in the vicinity; to procure plans, with written specifications and estimates of cost of such structure, and to report their proceedings to the next Legislature. To carry out these objects your Committee submit a bill for the purpose, embracing names of persons deemed suitable to perform the duties of the commission.

By further reference to the reports of the institution, the members of your Committee are satisfied that the appropriation of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), asked for by the Managers for the objects named, is a just and reasonable request, and that it should be granted.

We would also state that from the representations of the Superintendent, and from an examination of the premises, we are satisfied that a sum is required for *extraordinary repairs*, improvements, and for refurnishing the older parts of the building, beyond the convenience and welfare of the institution to supply at this time from its current income, and we recommend for these purposes the appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

A bill embracing the various items named by the Managers of the Asylum, and by your Committee, amounting in gross to the sum of

twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), is presented, and its passage recommended.

In closing this report your Committee desire to express the gratification they experienced in visiting the institution, and would congratulate the Legislature and people of the State on the possession of such extended and well-adapted facilities as it supplies for the care and cure of the insane.

R. E. EDSALL,
AMOS CLARK, JR.,
Senate Committee.

HIRAM C. CLARK,
H. G. HARING,
ABRAHAM T. HUFF,
JOSIAH SPEER,
B. PICKEL,
House Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS
TO
EXAMINE SITES, PREPARE PLANS, ETC.,
FOR ANOTHER
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT.

To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

The Commissioners appointed by act of April 14th, 1868, to examine sites, prepare plans, &c., for another State Lunatic Asylum, beg leave to report :

That, in pursuance of instructions of said act, they met in May last, and after conferring together in reference to the duty imposed upon them, decided to advertise in several daily and weekly papers in the northern and eastern sections of the State for proposals for the gift or sale of land on which to locate the said building. To prevent persons from offering sites not adapted for the purposes in view, it was deemed best to embrace in the advertisements the following carefully drawn description of the requirements of site :

First.—A farm containing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty acres of good land, remote from marsh or other unhealthy association, and within from two to three miles of a considerable village or city.

Second.—The farm should contain an elevated plateau of land, nearly level, from twelve to eighteen hundred feet in length, and from five to eight hundred feet in width, with commanding view and falling surface in front.

Third.—The farm should be situated on or near a public road, have an abundant supply of pure soft water from an unfailing source, and lie in near proximity to a railroad or canal, by the aid of which coal for fuel and other heavy supplies can be cheaply and easily obtained.

In response to this advertisement several letters were received offering for sale lands situated in Morris, Somerset and Middlesex counties. The three principal places offered and which were visited by the Commissioners were those near Morristown and Madison, in Morris county, and near Somerville, in Somerset county, and of which the following are brief descriptions :

The farm of Geo. Vail, Esq., consists of about two hundred acres, one mile from Morris Plains depot, and two and a half miles from Morristown. It has two farm houses, with other outbuildings upon it, apple and peach orchards, and lies between public roads on three

sides. It is said that water of good quality and abundant in quantity is obtainable from the higher grounds in the vicinity, and may be supplied by gravity to all parts of a building, which would be a great advantage, both as to economy and convenience. The view from the road on one side of the farm is commanding, but unfortunately there is no level plot of ground on which to locate a building at this point—the surface falling off, by estimate, some thirty or forty feet between this and the opposite line of the farm, about five hundred feet distant. As this state of the surface would necessitate the placing of the central part of the building at the lowest point in the valley, where the distant view would be quite obstructed by adjoining hills, the ground is considered impracticable on this account for the objects of the Commissioners.

The farm of H. M. Olmstead, to which the attention of the commission was drawn, consists of two hundred acres of land, situated about two and a half miles from the village of Madison, in Morris county. It has on it one or more farm houses and other farm buildings, including a new and superior barn of brick, a flour mill in good order with reliable water power for driving it. The mill-pond from which the water for power is derived would also form the supply for the proposed building. On the farm are two plateaus of land. The one commanding the principle view, however, being much too small to receive a building of the extent proposed, the other, embracing a less extended but pleasant view in another direction, could, by some grading in the rear, be made to answer the purpose, though some difficulty would be experienced in disposing of surface water that would flow from high ground in the rear of the building in its whole extent. The land in general of this farm is good, and is in a fair state of cultivation. The substantial difficulties in the way of its use are the want of building stone in the vicinity; the absence of other than brook or pond water (which is liable to receive a great amount of surface impurities), and the distance, two miles and a half from Madison, the nearest point on the railroad at which to receive heavy supplies.

The "Homestead Farm" of the late Isaac P. Lindsley, deceased, containing about one hundred and ninety-one acres, situated about half a mile from the Raritan depot of the Central Railroad, and one and a half miles from Somerville, in Somerset county, was offered to the commissioners by L. R. Vreedenburg, Esq., for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or, including an adjoining lot of sixty acres called the "Cottage Farm," making the whole two hundred and fifty acres, for thirty-two thousand dollars. To perfect the plateau, however, as a building site and to command the surroundings, still another lot of forty acres and belonging to the original estate from which the former were derived, would be very desirable, and would add ten thousand dollars to the cost, making forty-two thousand dollars altogether. Should this be found larger than would be required, a portion of the westerly and less valuable side of the farm could be

sold. The plateau furnished by the three parcels would be quite perfect in form and extent, and command landscape views in nearly all directions of great beauty and extent. The surface of the plateau is such also as to allow of surface and under drainage from about and beneath a large building in *all directions*—a practical point of great value. Several farm houses and other buildings exist on the premises, though some or all of them would have to be removed to make room for the proposed new structure. The farm buildings on the ground are supplied with very good water from wells near them. At various points on the farms, also, are springs, which have been used for farm purposes and for stock, some of which are said to be permanent springs during the dry season, and could perhaps be developed so as to supply much more water than heretofore. The most prominent of them, however, lie on different sides of the plateau, so that if used for the purposes of a public building it would be difficult to concentrate the water of all of them at any one point to be raised by machinery to the house. Water could also be obtained from the Raritan river, at the distance of about one mile from the site of the building; an inconvenient distance, however, to work machinery easy and economically. It may also be stated that the banks of this stream are frequently and extensively flooded in time of high water, which might become an insuperable barrier to a regular supply. Brick for building purposes can be obtained near Somerville at usual prices, but building stone can only be obtained by hauling several miles on wagons, and would cost from three dollars and fifty cents to four dollars per perch on the site of the building. This fact, together with the uncertain supply of water at any or all seasons of the year, would be a serious objection to the Somerville site.

Lands at two other points in Somerset county were also offered to the commissioners, but their situation was regarded as too inaccessible to make it an object to visit them. Others in Middlesex county were proposed, but their situation at the extreme end of the district to be supplied, the high price of some of them, four and five hundred dollars per acre, but particularly their liability to be largely infested by that worst of insect pests—mosquitoes—were serious obstacles to their use.

Your Committee have information from the annual report of the Asylum that a necessity already exists for additional provision by the State for the reception and care of the insane. The report states that "seven hundred and fifteen persons have been under the care of the institution during the past year; that ninety-four more were treated than in any previous year, and that the year closed with five hundred and twenty patients, being an increase of seventy during the year, and twenty more than the estimated accommodation of the whole house, including recent extensions."

In urging upon the Legislature the necessity of early action on this highly important subject, your Committee beg leave to quote

still further from the report of the Superintendent of the Asylum, which says that "Should the beginning of the work be delayed even for a single year, it will of course add so much to the period, from two to three years, usually required for completing such large buildings for use. In the meantime, also, as the house is already full and crowded on the side for the women, and the number of men within sixteen of the full complement of two hundred and fifty for which room is provided, one of three alternatives must be adopted, to refuse to receive recent cases, to discharge those that are chronic and of long standing, or what is practically in some respects worse than either, to go on receiving and over crowding the house as heretofore. Presuming that the State will not now adopt a retrograde policy by ordering the discharge of chronic cases beyond what may be required by emergencies from time to time, I would respectfully suggest that a real advantage would be gained by promptly beginning the work, that it may be prosecuted without that degree of haste in building that too often proves injurious to the durability of the structure. If commenced immediately it could also be done on smaller annual appropriations, particularly after one-half of the structure was erected and fitted for use."

The Board of Managers of the Asylum also concur fully in the views of the Superintendent as to the propriety of early action by the State in favor of additional provision for the insane. They say in their last report that "The growing population of the State will multiply the number of applications, while the policy of the State seems to be settled that none shall be turned away. There is urgent necessity, therefore, for early and definite action in providing greater accommodation for this afflicted class."

In this state of things the members of your Committee are in some doubt as to the course they should pursue. The language of the act under which they were appointed appeared to limit their inquiries for sites to a particular part or section of the State, where possibly a still further examination and inquiry might result in success, though the difficulty of procuring a farm of sufficient extent at a price proper for the State to pay for the purpose, and so located as to supply all the required advantages, is very great.

To enable the Legislature to estimate the importance of the question of location in all its bearings, however, your Committee venture to mention for its information the suggestion of Dr. Buttolph, one of their number, that the State purchase an additional portion of land in the vicinity of the existing institution and locate the new buildings thereon. They also present the following reasons urged by him, favoring this plan:

First.—The State is of such moderate size, and the remote points, north, south, east and west, are so thoroughly connected by railroads converging to Trenton, the State Capital, that the new institution if located there would have the same advantages for examination and

oversight by the State officers, including members of the Legislature, as the old.

Second.—If the new building be placed near the present structure, it could be erected under the immediate direction of its Superintendent and Managers, and continue under the general oversight of the latter after its completion, with such increase in the number of medical and other officers and employees as the care of the additional number of patients would require, and without a separate organization.

Such situation would also render it practicable to separate the sexes in the two buildings if deemed desirable, thus giving double the facility in the buildings and grounds of each to classify the patients. The new building could also be prepared for the reception and proper classification of patients of one sex at least a year earlier than if intended to receive both. The farm, which is now obtainable for the purpose, consists of upward of one hundred acres of excellent land, contains an elevated plateau nearly level, eighteen hundred feet in length, and from five to seven hundred feet in width, with drainage in three directions; a stone quarry that would furnish large quantities of building stone; a gravel pit for stone mortar; a sand pit for brick and plastering mortar, and extensive beds of coarse gravel for filling walks and roads.

The farm lies so nearly adjoining the one occupied by the old structure that the new institution could share the use of the existing coal wharf and landing on the canal and railroad, the supply of water from an unfailing spring, the laundry, the mechanical bakery, and the machine shops for wood and iron during the process of building and afterward, thus avoiding a large expenditure for such buildings and fixtures in another place. With such facilities for supervision, for supplying and transporting building materials, and for aiding mechanics by the use of machinery in hand, it is believed that the erection of buildings on this ground could be effected for from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars less to the State than elsewhere, and that a decided economy both to the State and institution would be secured in the management afterward. Your committee would remark, in conclusion, that the plans prepared by Samuel Sloan, Esq., Architect, of Philadelphia, assisted by Dr. Buttolph, and herewith offered for the proposed building, are quite complete in number and detail. This was thought to be expedient to enable the members of the Legislature and others to fully understand what was proposed to be done in advance, and also to enable builders to carry forward the work without the constant and expensive supervision of a professed architect.

Several new and improved features have been introduced into the arrangement of the central edifice and wings, which will conduce to economy in construction and to health and convenience in use. The general effect of the buildings will be tasteful in outline, but rigidly plain and substantial in detail.

The plan embraces a large extent of building to meet the prospective wants of the State, and to provide ample means for classification of the inmates.

It need, however, be built only as fast as required for use.

The ground plan and an isometrical or "bird's-eye view" of building is given, with reference tables to secure a full understanding of the subject.

Specifications, estimates of prices, quantities of material, labor, &c., by architect for proposed work have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State for reference.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS L. WARD,
DANIEL HAINES,
H. A. BUTTOLPH,
THOS. McKEEN,
R. H. VEGHTE,

} Commissioners.