
ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

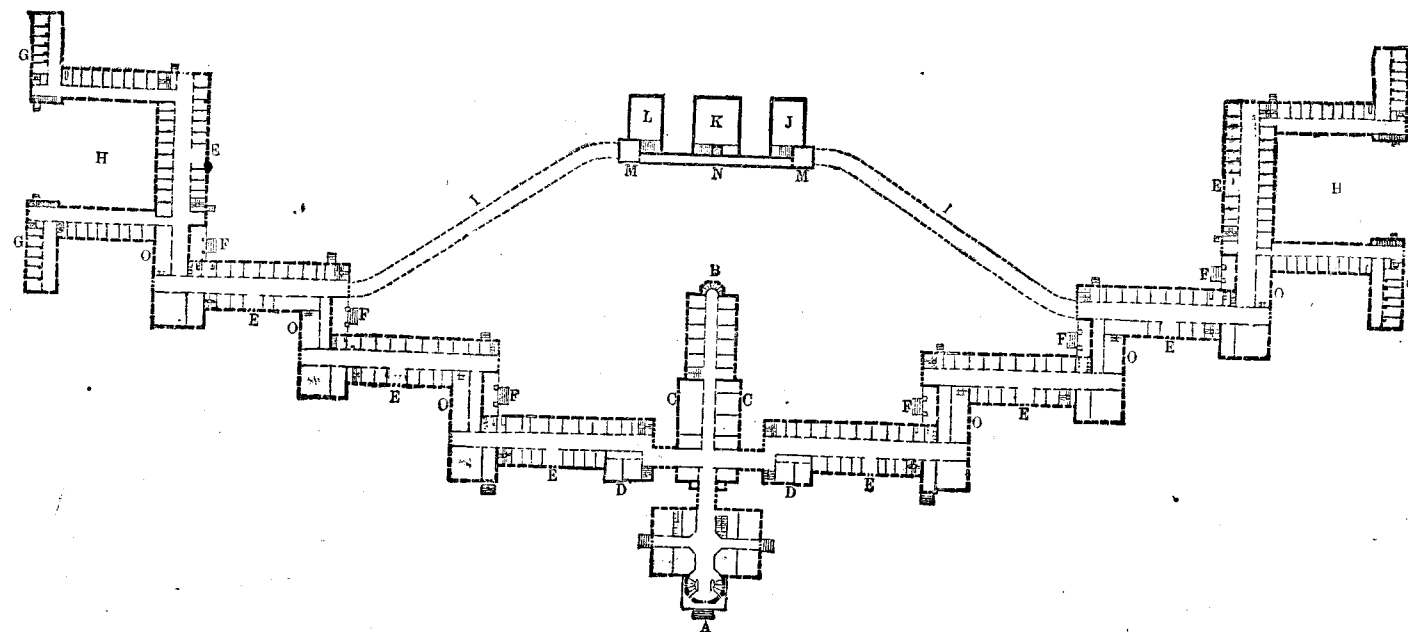
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT TRENTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

REFERENCES TO PLAN
OF PROPOSED NEW BUILDING.

- A. Portico and Entrance to Front Centre.
 - B. Portico and Entrance to Rear Centre.
 - C C. Kitchen and Store Rooms.
 - D D. Apartments for Private or Sick Patients.
 - E. Alcoves for Light and Air.
 - F. Balconies in each Story for Exercise in open Air.
 - G. Drying Rooms.
 - * H. Airing Courts in Hollow Squares of Building.
 - I. Air Passages under Ground, from Fans on either side, to Air Chambers of Wings.
 - J. Carpenter Shop.
 - K. Boiler House.
 - L. Laundry.
 - M M. Rooms for Fans for Forcing Ventilation.
 - N. Smoke Stack to Boilers.
 - O. Dining Rooms in each Story, served by Cars on Rail Track from Kitchen through Front Cellars of Wings.
- Ventilation to be downwards from each room, through flues in outside walls to foul air trunks in cellars, terminating in upright shafts, around which are built stairways, of which there are two in each wing, near either end; these shafts to be heated by coils of steam pipes, to ensure draft.



PROPOSED STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, NEW JERSEY.



PROPOSED ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

OFFICERS.

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.
Hon. HENRY R. KENNEDY, Bloomsbury.
Hon. MOSES BIGELOW, Newark.
JAMES B. COLEMAN, 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 Theodore F. Randolph,
Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

Pursuant to the requirements of the law providing for the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum, the Managers respectfully submit their twenty-third annual report, detailing the operations and state of the Institution for the past year.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, was five hundred and twenty. The number received during the past year was two hundred and forty-eight, making the whole number under treatment during that period seven hundred and sixty-eight. During the year seventy-one were discharged recovered, fifty-eight improved, sixteen unimproved, and fifty-six died, leaving five hundred and sixty-seven patients in the Asylum on the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, being sixty-seven more than the estimated capacity of the Institution.

Of the patients remaining in the Asylum, ninety-three are private or pay patients, four hundred and sixty-six are county patients, supported in part by the State, and partly by the several counties, and eight are convict patients, sent from the State Prison under the provisions of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

There have been admitted to the Asylum since it was first opened, three thousand four hundred and ninety-nine patients; of that number five hundred and forty-two have died, thirteen hundred and twenty-two have been restored to mental health, and nine hundred and thirty-one have been discharged more or less improved. The above statistics show that sixty-five per cent. or nearly two-thirds of the whole number of patients admitted to the Asylum, are either completely cured or greatly benefitted by the curative system pursued in the Institution.

The receipts from all sources during the year, including a balance of nineteen hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-four cents remaining on the thirtieth of November, 1868, amounted to

one hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty-six cents (\$147,159.46). The payments for the same period were one hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$144,911.68), leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of two thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$2,247.78).

Of the entire receipts, thirty-one thousand and ninety-six dollars and nine cents (\$31,096.09), were received from private patients, ninety thousand six hundred and ten dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$90,610.87), from the several counties for the pauper and indigent insane, twenty-two thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$22,322.27), from the State treasury for the same class of patients, and eleven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and forty-nine cents (\$1,187.49), for the convict patients whose expenses at the Asylum are borne entirely by the State.

The annual inventory of the personal property belonging to the Asylum, has been made by the Steward and two Appraisers appointed by the Board, as required by law. The appraisement, duly verified by affidavit, amounts to the sum of sixty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-one cents (\$66,236.61), being an increase over that of last year, of six thousand and sixty-one dollars and one cent (\$6,061.01).

During the past year a considerable amount has been expended in the usual and ordinary repairs always necessary in an institution of this character and extent; and a number of important improvements have been made, including a building for ironing, and work rooms for the female patients, the want of which had long been felt, but had at last become an absolute necessity; also an additional pump, for the purpose of raising water from the spring, in order to guard against any possible accident or deficiency in the supply of water, so absolutely essential to the safety of the buildings, as well as to the well being and comfort of the inmates. The expense of these repairs and improvements, so far as completed, has been defrayed out of the current income of the Institution, so that no extra appropriation will be needed for that purpose.

The Asylum is now full, and considered as a sanitary and curative Institution, more than full; sixty-seven patients more than the number for which the building was designed, are now within its walls, and judging the future by the past, there will be no diminution, but a sure increase in the applications for admission. Are these applications to be rejected; if admitted, how is room to be provided for the applicants? Are those already under our care to be dismissed to make room for new comers? Are recent and curable cases of insanity to be deprived of the benefits of the Asylum, and of the only means of restoration to reason?

These and similar questions are already pressing on our attention; but one satisfactory solution for all these difficulties has been or can be suggested. More room must be provided for this suffer-

ing class of our fellow citizens. The State alone can make the necessary provision. The poor house, the county alms house, the private mad house, that worst of prisons, even the grated, secluded private chamber in our own dwellings cannot afford the proper refuge for this most afflicted class of suffering humanity. From the attacks of this dire disease, no class or rank can claim exemption. Insanity is visited alike upon the rich and the poor, high and low, old and young, male and female. The laboring man and the man of leisure, the rich man and the wandering beggar, the artisan in his shop, the farmer in his field, the minister in the pulpit, the judge upon the bench, the senator in the halls of legislation, even your Excellency in the Chair of State, may be among its victims. We all may seek the shelter, the aid, the care, the treatment, which the Asylum alone can afford, for our parents, our children, our wives, yea, for ourselves. Have we not a right to demand it? Has the State a right to refuse it? Without further discussion of these most important questions we would respectfully commend to the attention of your Excellency, the well considered suggestions of the Superintendent set forth in his report, and through you, request the careful consideration of the Legislature to the recommendations therein contained.

The reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer, and Steward, herewith submitted, exhibit more specifically the operations and actual state of the Institution, and the Managers again, with pleasure, embrace the opportunity to express their high appreciation of the invaluable services of the Superintendent who has so long devoted his time, talents, and labor, to promoting the interests of the Institution and improving the sanitary condition of its inmates; and also to bear renewed testimony to the zeal, ability, and devotion, displayed by all the resident officers of the Asylum in the performance of their respective duties.

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

HENRY R. KENNEDY,
WILLIAM ELMER,
CALEB S. GREEN,
MOSES BIGELOW,
JAMES B. COLEMAN.

TRENTON, December 8, 1869.

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 30, 1869.

DR.

1868, December 1.—To balance in Treasurer's hands, •	\$ 1,942 74
1869, November 30.—To amount received from the	
State Treasurer for board of	
patients,	22,322 27
To amount received from ditto	
for State patients,	1,187 49
To revenue from county patients,	90,610 87
To revenue from pay patients and incidentals,	31,096 09
	\$147,159 46

CR.

1669, November 30.—By amount paid Caleb Sager,	
Steward's orders,	\$144,911 68
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	2,247 78
	\$147,159 46

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers
by

JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer.*

Trenton, November 30, 1869.

We have examined the accounts of which the foregoing is an abstract and find them correct.

THOMAS J. STRYKER,
CALEB S. GREEN.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, in account with J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from Nov. 30, 1868, to Nov. 29, 1869.

DR.

CR.

AMOUNT PAID FOR SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.			
Stock.....	\$971 90	Balance from last year.....	\$1942 74
Freight.....	201 72	Received for Board, Clothing, &c.,	
Petty Current Expenses.....	399 02	1869.....	145,216 72
Newspapers.....	61 60		
Harness.....	229 90		
Provision.....	41,609 26		
Medical.....	1,167 59		
Postage.....	270 18		
Smith and Wheelwright.....	667 45		
Farm and Garden.....	1,747 50		
Laundry.....	693 54		
Grounds and Grading.....	1,684 33		
Refunding.....	701 35		
Fuel.....	14,817 24		
Furniture.....	5,927 40		
Flour.....	7,020 70		
Groceries.....	10,374 12		
Incidentals.....	873 14		
Wages.....	19,436 14		
Repairs and Improvements.....	7,863 42		
Straw.....	404 19		
Light.....	2,551 86		
Fencing.....	1,705 34		
Fruit.....	1,854 35		
Funeral Expenses.....	811 23		
Fixtures.....	6,085 09		
Books and Stationery.....	282 35		
Feed.....	1,630 97		
Building.....	1,898 10		
Clothing.....	10,071 30		
Steam Pump and Engine Connec- tions, &c.....	1,500 00		
	\$144,911 68		\$147,159 46
Balance.....	2,247 78		
	\$147,159 46	1869, Nov. 29—Balance.....	\$2,247 78

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers,

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, 1868,	234	286	520	
Patients received since, to Dec. 1, 1869,	127	121	248	
Patients under treatment during year, . . .	361	407	768	
Patients discharged recovered during year,	29	42	71	
Patients discharged improved,	24	34	58	
Patients discharged unimproved.	4	12	16	
Died,	31	25	56	
Total discharged and died,	88	113	201	
Remaining November 30, 1869,	273	294	567	
	State.	County.	Private.	Total.
Of this number there are,	8	466	93	567
	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Whole number of cases received and treated from opening of Asylum, May 15, 1848, to November 30, 1869,	1663	1836	3499	
Discharged recovered,	618	703	1321	
Discharged improved,	410	521	931	
Discharged unimproved,	57	67	124	
Escaped,	7	2	9	
Not insane,	4	1	5	
Died,	294	248	542	
Total discharged and died,	1390	1542	2932	
Remaining November 30, 1869,	273	294	567	
Total discharged and remaining,	1663	1836	3499	

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients under care at the close of the last year was five hundred and twenty ; two hundred and thirty-four men and two hundred and eighty-six women.

The number received since, to December 1st, was two hundred and forty-eight ; one hundred and twenty-seven men and one hundred and twenty-one women.

The whole number of cases under treatment during the same period was seven hundred and sixty-eight. Of this number seventy-three were discharged as recovered, fifty-eight as improved, sixteen as unimproved, and fifty-six died.

The number under care at the close of the year was five hundred and sixty-seven ; of whom two hundred and seventy-two were men and two hundred and ninety-four were women. Of this number eight are supported wholly by the State, four hundred and sixty-six by the several counties, assisted by the State, and ninety-three or about one sixth by friends.

Death occurred in twenty cases from general exhaustion of system from long continued chronic disease of body and brain ; in seven from exhaustion of acute mania ; in seven from consumption ; in eight from epilepsy ; in one from apoplexy ; in two from paralysis ; in one from hemorrhage of the bowels ; in two from dropsy ; in one from disease of the heart ; in one from general paralysis ; in one from suicide ; in two from congestion of the brain ; in two from dysentery, and in one from chronic diarrhœa.

The number of deaths though quite large, is accounted for chiefly by the large number of feeble and broken down cases under care, rather than the existence of any special sickness, from which we have been mercifully preserved.

Forty-one more cases have been under care during the last than in any previous year, and the year closed with sixty-seven more patients than the estimated accommodations of the house.

This excessive number has been provided for by duplicating beds in what were intended as single rooms, by using sitting rooms for associated dormitories, &c. Of course such increase of numbers in the several wards or departments for patients interferes directly with the proper separation and classification of the cases, prevents or delays the rapid convalescence of the curable, and interferes generally with the tranquility and order of the household. On these accounts an overcrowded state of an institution for insane, is to be avoided alike from humane and economical considerations.

To avoid the too great increase of numbers, constant efforts have been made during the year to secure the removal of individuals who were harmless and least likely to be benefitted by remaining in the Asylum. While these efforts have been successful in some cases, in others the friends of patients and the public authorities have manifested a strong desire to comply with requests for removals, but

have urged the fact, which in most instances is quite true, that they have no practical means at command for their safe and comfortable care elsewhere.

These statements I am ready to believe are true from my knowledge of the difficulties attending the proper care of insane persons when they are exposed to the unfavorable associations and excitements of private life, of life in almshouses, jails, &c., &c., to which necessity for safe keeping compels a resort.

To illustrate these points I specify two cases that have come under observation during the year; one showing the danger to the community of having excitable insane persons at large, and the other the discomfort and injustice to the individual, from improper seclusion in one of the receptacles for the poor.

In the first instance a young man, subject to attacks of epilepsy, escaped from the custody of his friends during the deranged and excited period that followed a paroxysm of his disorder. Being overtaken by his pursuers, he became alarmed by the rough handling he experienced, and under the impulse of his excited state of mind, or, possibly, from a supposed necessity for self-defence, stabbed and killed one of the party. Since his admission to the Asylum he has had several epileptic attacks, and would have been liable to commit similar acts of violence had he been at large and subject to the same adverse influences as before.

In an institution for the proper care of this class of cases, of which there may be a score or more individuals at a time, the frenzied outbreak seldom results in harm to others.

The second case alluded to, though in no wise peculiar, was one in which hardship and suffering resulted to an individual from his removal from the Asylum in a chronic state of derangement. During the past year he was returned to the institution by the authorities of the county, looking pale and thin in flesh as if he had been long and closely confined. On my first interview with him, after his readmission, he said, with much feeling, "*Doctor! I have been locked in a little room twelve years since I left this Asylum.*" This statement was a slight exaggeration of the fact, as he had only been absent ten; but it was not at all surprising that the mind of the poor man had inadvertently added to the number of those weary years.

For some time before this man left the institution he was harmless, and required no special restraint, nor has he done since his return, and yet in other circumstances the case may have been quite different, and such at least as to partially justify the course of management pursued.

In this latter respect both the cases described are instructive, showing as they do the importance and necessity to the safety of communities, and the humane treatment of the insane, that provision be made for their care and treatment in institutions specially adapted to their wants.

A pretty large amount of work has been done and expense incurred during the year, in repairs and improvements of the building and fixtures, and erecting fences for enclosing pleasure grounds, and airing courts for the use of patients of both sexes. One of the most important items of this class of work was the erection of a substantial building of stone, not yet fully completed, one-story high, with cellar beneath, thirty-four feet by seventy-five feet in extent, situated in the rear of the first wing, near the centre building, and to be used for work rooms, ironing, sewing, &c., for women. This will be an attractive place for the female patients who are inclined to engage in useful employments, and being situated within the pleasure grounds for the convalescent classes, will be easily accessible at all times.

We have also placed an additional pump for raising water in the engine house near the spring, so constructed as to combine the qualities of a steam pump of great power and capacity with that of a steam engine for driving the washing machinery there situated in any emergency calling for its use. This is supplied with water from the spring by a separate suction pipe, and will raise from fifteen to twenty thousand gallons of water per hour, to tanks in the dome of the centre building.

The possession of this fixture was regarded as a matter of great importance to secure us against the possible failure in the supply of water, or in the action of machinery in the laundry.

Other improvements and repairs of importance still remain to be done about the buildings and grounds, though it is expected that they may be accomplished at no distant day, as these have been, without the aid of special appropriations from the State Treasury, the necessity for which we desire to avoid, as far as possible.

No material change has occurred during the past year in the general routine of the establishment, except, perhaps, that from the possession of a more liberal income, derived from the small increase in the charge for board to the counties, we have been able to add, somewhat, to facilities heretofore enjoyed, for entertaining and amusing members of the household.

The number of recoveries during the past year, though not very large, was such as to encourage and stimulate the efforts of all engaged in future.

In this connection it may be proper to state, that on account of the policy heretofore adopted and pursued, of sending and retaining chronic cases in the institution, a very large majority, four-fifths or more, of the patients under care at any particular period, are of this class.

This state of things serves to account for the comparatively small number of recoveries, and also demonstrates alike the impolicy and impossibility of continuing to regard the institution as a receptacle for *curable cases only*, as the act organizing it contemplated. It may also be appropriately added, at this point, that the

circumstances of this institution, as it regards chronic cases, are not peculiar, if compared with many other or most of the public establishments of this and other countries. Hence the absurdity of discussing the question of providing institutions exclusively for incurables, when, in point of fact, nearly all institutions of the country are chiefly occupied by patients of this class. This, in the nature of things, must be so, because curable cases continue under care a few months and leave restored, while chronic remain and accumulate.

Still another fact in this connection may be stated, which is, that a very large number of the cases in this and other similar institutions are, for various reasons, allowed to remain at home without the proper treatment, until almost every ray of intelligence and hope of recovery are alike extinguished, ensuring to the individuals a life-long period of suffering, and to their friends or the public a life-long burden for their support.

By reference to statement of accounts by the Steward, it will be perceived that the expenditures of the institution have been met by its receipts from various sources, and that a balance remains, in favor of the Treasurer, of two thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents, (\$2,247.78.)

DUTY OF THE STATE TO ITS INSANE CITIZENS.

The original act of the Legislature organizing the Asylum, approved February 23d, 1847, contemplated the admission to and treatment in the Asylum of supposed curable cases only; it also gave preference in admission, when the institution was full, to persons of the poor and indigent classes, thus practically prohibiting, in that contingency, the admission of private or paying patients. At that early period of the institution, and before the number and wants of the insane were fully ascertained by observation and experience, these may have been wise provisions of the law. It was very soon demonstrated, however, that the principle of the above law was radically wrong; that by its operation dangerous insane persons, if not considered curable, would still go at large, and that at best only a moiety of the insane population of the State, the few regarded as curable, could legally receive the benefit of the institution, and that for a limited period only.

This act was amended by supplement, approved March 9th, 1848, by which the limitations of the original, in regard to the admission to and continuance in the Asylum of curable cases, were so changed as to make the institution, what its name implied, an asylum for all the poor and indigent, who, through the visitation of insanity, are rendered helpless, rather than a hospital for the care of the comparatively small class or proportion of the insane who would be regarded as curable.

Under this modification of the law the chronic cases rapidly ac-

accumulated, so that in a few years there arose an urgent necessity for an extension of the building, to accommodate the increasing number of those who, under the more liberal and humane provisions of the later act, were allowed to enjoy its benefits. To meet this want, the building was enlarged to enable it to receive another hundred inmates, and quite lately for two hundred more; yet the demand for room in both instances was so great that when these extensions were completed, a sufficient number of patients had been admitted in advance to occupy every room, and already, as heretofore stated, there are sixty-seven patients in the house in excess of the accommodation provided.

In this state of things, the urgent practical question of the hour is, what shall be done next?

To this question, at this day, there is properly but one answer, which is, that further and sufficient provision should be made by the State, not only for the poor and indigent, but for all classes, without regard to their pecuniary ability, or rather disability, as heretofore done.

On what principle of humanity or justice, ever, it may be asked, is any individual of a State to be excluded from the benefits of a charitable institution of this kind, that he has contributed to establish, when, through sickness or other misfortune, he requires its care?

On the contrary, it is most evident that the State, or the people acting in their capacity as such, and under the influence of enlightened benevolence, should relax efforts to provide for the safe and proper care of the insane, only when the demand for aid is met and satisfied, and this, because the required arrangements for the purpose can be better provided in this, than in any other way practicable.

Aside from the justice of the claim upon the State of the great mass or proportion of those supported as private or paying patients in the institution, as well as the indigent and poor, it should be known that if thus excluded, they are practically prohibited from receiving timely and proper care for their recovery if curable, or for their comfort and welfare if otherwise.

This occurs from the fact that most of the institutions in neighboring States are already full, and cannot entertain applications from abroad to any sufficient extent to meet the want, or if not full, the expense of support is comparatively so great that the majority of persons cannot avail themselves of their benefits.

But why should any citizen of New Jersey be expected or compelled to go begging for aid to other States, when they require the care of an institution of this kind? Are they pecuniarily unable to provide these necessary arrangements for themselves, under the direction of a law of the State, or are they unwilling to raise, by tax if need be, and apply the required means to accomplish the object?

From the expressions of many intelligent and benevolent individuals, the writer infers that the people are abundantly able and entirely willing, even anxious, to provide asylum accommodation for all the insane in the State who need such care. Happily there is little or no difference of opinion on this subject between the men of different political parties in the State, as all parties seem equally favorable to the object. All that now appears to be needed, to secure prompt and favorable action by the Legislature, is to divest the minds of leading men of the State of bias in favor of certain *obsolete views* on the subject. These are, mainly, that the duty of the State was fully discharged when it made provision, some twenty years ago, for the care and treatment of the curable cases then existing, and for others of the same class, to apply in later years.

Who that has or may have a father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister or child, suffering from this worst of human calamities, a state of chronic insanity, that would consent to their removal from a well ordered asylum; and if, perchance, they are suffering from the added calamity of poverty, consigned to an almshouse, which may, indeed, be made to answer for the care of sane, but which, in most cases, is totally unfitted for the comfortable care of insane persons. In many such instances, having regard to the *physical* comfort and welfare of the person, it would be preferable even to be a prisoner in a penitentiary for the crime of burglary or murder, than to be a pauper in an almshouse, from the misfortune of insanity.

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS.

The views of plans of proposed new building prepared by commissioners appointed for the purpose, are introduced into this report as they were into that of the year before, that full opportunity may be had by the members of the Legislature and others, to consider their character, extent, &c. It should be understood, however, that the construction of the building would be the work of several years, thus providing for the increasing demand for room for the insane of the State as it occurred, and avoiding a call upon the treasury for a very large sum of money for building purposes in any one year.

Various considerations, economical and others, relating to site and manner of erecting the proposed building, were fully described in reports of Commissioners on Site and Plans, and in that of the institution for the year 1868. These remain substantially the same, with, perhaps, increasing force derived from farther knowledge of materials attainable for the purpose, should it be located, as then proposed, in the vicinity of this, and may be briefly restated as follows:

A farm of about two hundred acres, nearly adjoining lands of this

institution, situated on either side of the public road leading to it, and containing an admirable site for the building; a stone quarry and gravel and sand beds, that would supply most or all of these materials. In addition to these advantages, if located here, the new structure could share with the old the use of existing coal wharf, mechanical arrangements for supplying water from an unfailing spring, for laundry, bakery, and the machine shops for wood and iron work. The work could also be done under the general direction of a committee of the Board of Managers, and the Superintendent of the Asylum, as was the late extension of this building, without the necessity and expense of a separate commission for the purpose.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We tender renewed thanks to the clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity, who kindly conducted the services of the Chapel on Sunday during the early part of the year. During the latter part of the same the Sunday and the daily evening service has been conducted by the Rev. R. R. Prouditt, in a very acceptable manner. With our present large household, now numbering about six hundred and fifty persons, this service has become of much importance, and such, perhaps, as to justify some change in the manner heretofore adopted of supplying the want.

To Mr. J. S. Pierson, of New York, we are under obligation for a large number of valuable colored engravings and prints for embellishing the wards for patients.

From Miss D. L. Dix we have received, as in all former years, many tokens of kindly remembrance and sympathy in the peculiar work in which we are engaged.

From the publishers of the following daily and weekly newspapers and monthly periodicals we have received gratuitous copies, viz.: *Daily True American*, *Daily State Gazette* and *Daily Emporium*, Trenton; *Salem Sunbeam*, Salem; *Somerset Messenger*, Somerville; *Monmouth Inquirer*, Freehold; *New Jersey Herald*, Newton; *New Jersey Enterprise*, Burlington; *Intelligencer*, Belvidere; *Mount Holly Herald* and *Mount Holly Mirror*, Mount Holly; *Newark Weekly Courier* and *Newark Daily Journal*, Newark; *Hudson City Gazette*, City of Hudson; *Beverly Weekly Visitor*, Beverly; *Bridgeton Chronicle*, Bridgeton; and the *Phrenological Journal*, New York.

From my associates, the resident officers of the house, and from the employees, of both sexes, who are directly engaged in carrying out many important details of duty, I have received such cheerful

co-operation and aid as to essentially lighten what otherwise would have been a heavy burden of responsibility and care.

To the members of your Board I return thanks for much personal kindness to myself and family, and for the confidence you have shown is my ability and willingness to fulfill the duties of my station.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, {
TRENTON, December 1, 1869. }

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.*

Or these supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Asylum when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of the bye-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," and "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, and 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, or business of the person has been]. He (or she) is a native of ———, in the State of ———, and is [here state what

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

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——.

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, in 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, was repealed by supplement of March 1, 1850.]

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, — — ———, of the township of ———, of 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 this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the 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 ——— should be removed at the request of ——— before the expiration of six calendar months 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 presence of ———.

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., 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 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 a pauper, as the case may be,] and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, I 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 ———, 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 to 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——.

A B, *Clerk.*

REPORT
ON THE
JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM
TO THE
LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

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 as follows :

Your Committee have made the customary visit to the Institution and examined the condition of the inmates, who appeared to be as well and comfortably provided for as is practicable in the present and increasingly crowded state of the house. The general appearance of the building, the state of efficiency of its many and various working fixtures, the repairs and improvements made during the last year, and now in progress, also its finances, were found in a highly satisfactory condition, and such as to justify the opinion of your Committee that its affairs are well and faithfully administered by its Managers and other officers.

From the reports of the Managers and Superintendent it appears that the capacity of the Institution, in its present enlarged form, is for five hundred patients, or two hundred and fifty of each sex. From the same source, we learn that on November 30, the close of the last year, there were five hundred and sixty-seven patients under care, or, two hundred and seventy-three men and two hundred and ninety-four women ; which numbers have increased, respectively, at this date, to two hundred and eighty-two and three hundred and eight, making five hundred and ninety under care, or nearly one hundred in excess of the room provided for their reception, and with the prospect of steady increase in the number of applicants hereafter as heretofore.

In this state of things it is apparent that the policy of the State in regard to the institution and the insane requiring its care should be definitely settled, so that its Managers and Superintendent may conform to such policy.

The law for organizing the Asylum, as originally passed and since construed, appears to prohibit the admission to or continuance therein, beyond a certain limited period, for trial for recovery, of chronic, or supposed incurable cases ; and although it has been

somewhat modified, to adapt it to the wants of the counties, in providing for the safe custody and care of cases considered dangerous, and others who, from the form and degree of their mental disorder, are specially difficult to manage, yet it has not been repealed or so changed, as it obviously should be, as to place all classes of insane persons within the State, who require the care of an institution, on terms of equality in regard to its benefits.

After duly considering this important question, your Committee fully concur in the opinion expressed by the Managers and Superintendent in their last reports, and to which reference is made for more particular information on this point, that the State should, at the earliest period practicable, make such further provision for the care of the insane that all who need it may receive equally the benefits of the institution; and they believe that such policy is dictated alike by motives of humanity and the most enlightened economy. If, however, this policy should not prevail, the Managers of the Asylum should, by special act, receive such additional power for controlling the admission and discharge of patients as will enable them to restrict the use of the institution to a number consistent with its capacity for usefulness, and to secure its benefits to the most necessitous cases.

Assuming, however, that the State will adopt a progressive rather than a retrograde or even stationary policy in providing for this afflicted class of her citizens, the questions now of immediate practical interest to the Legislature relate to the site, mode of construction, &c., of the proposed new buildings.

In considering the question of location, your Committee have examined the report of the commissioners appointed in 1868 to examine sites, prepare plans, &c.; also, the report of the Joint Committee on Asylum to the Legislature, at its last session, both of which were favorable to the selection of a site near the existing Asylum, which has many special advantages, to be named hereafter.

The site recently offered as a gift to the State by Hudson County is on "Snake Hill," about four and a half miles from Jersey City. It consists of a few acres upon which to erect the buildings, and is part of a tract of land held by that county, on which is now situated a county alms-house and county prison. The proposal of this site is based upon the desire of the county authorities to have the new structure located so as to be easily accessible to persons in that section of the State. Aside from this reason, your Committee do not find, on examination, that the proposed locality has any special merits for the purpose. On the other hand, it is feared that the only ground available for the purpose is deficient in extent, even as a site on which to erect a building of the required capacity, and that it is otherwise unsuited for the object, from the fact that it consists of a hillside without any level surface, and therefore requiring much labor and expense in grading, while the adjoining low lands are marshy in their character.

From the best information obtained by your Committee, a farm of two hundred acres or more is deemed essential for all State institutions of considerable size, to be used in part as grounds for exercise and recreation by the female patients, and for those of the other sex, who, from the stage or form of their disease, are unable or unwilling to engage in useful labor. Secondly, it is found that a pretty large number of patients received from agricultural districts, and accustomed to labor, are capable of being employed beneficially to themselves on the farm and grounds of an institution, while their labor, under proper supervision, will aid in making a farm contribute to the advantage, and greatly to the convenience of an institution, by supplying the necessary pasture and hay for stock, milk as a wholesome diet, for which there is a large demand ; also, vegetables and fruits in their season.

As examples in this regard, of the action of the authorities of two neighboring institutions, one projected and to be built at White Plains, New York, in place of the present Asylum at Bloomingdale, for two hundred patients, three hundred acres of land have been purchased ; and the other, for four hundred patients, now being built near Poughkeepsie, New York, for use by the river counties, an estate of more than three hundred acres, occupying a commanding position on the river bank, has been purchased by the authorities of the city of Poughkeepsie and county of Dutchess, for the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars, and presented to the State for the purpose.

The association, on grounds thus limited in extent, of a State institution of this kind, with the county buildings named, is also regarded as of very questionable propriety, as, aside from the increased restriction of patients in their freedom for out-door exercise that it would occasion, the accumulation of employees belonging to institutions differing in their nature, objects, mode or principle of management and discipline, and under the direction of State and county officials, many embarrassments and complications in the administration of their affairs would inevitably result.

For these and other reasons which might be mentioned, your Committee, while duly appreciating the intentional liberality of the county authorities in offering grounds, yet feel it inexpedient for the State to accept it for the purpose.

Your Committee, on examining the site near the existing Asylum find it, as before stated, well adapted to the purpose intended. The land is excellent in quality, desirable in extent, (about one hundred and seventy-six acres,) and considering its many capabilities, particularly for supplying building materials—stone, gravel and sand—the property is considered reasonable in price.

It may also be mentioned, that if this site be selected, important collateral facilities, developed by labor and pretty large expense during the last twenty years and upwards, can be used jointly by the two structures, and the original cost of such arrangements and

fixtures saved. Prominent among the advantages of this class is the possession of a spring of soft water, estimated to furnish from three hundred and fifty to four hundred thousand gallons of water in twenty-four hours, and with ample machinery on hand to supply the proposed new structure when the conducting pipes are laid ; the arrangements for receiving coal for fuel at all seasons, lumber, &c., on a trestle-work on the premises and connected with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad ; a laundry worked by steam power ; a mechanical bakery ; shops for wood and iron work, containing the machinery required and generally used by contractors engaged in erecting large buildings and in supplying them with needful fixtures, for warming, lighting, distributing water, &c.

It may also be mentioned that by the possession by the State of the land in question, the road-way, for nearly a mile in extent, would be so largely controlled for the purposes of the institution as to prevent the too near approach of undesirable neighbors. The work of building can also go forward in this situation as rapidly as the wants of the State demand or its convenience in supplying means will permit, under the direction and by the aid of men so well acquainted with the general design and minute details of the building and fixtures of all kinds as to ensure its being done in the best and most economical manner.

Your Committee submit a bill in accordance with the suggestions of their report, and urge its immediate passage.

JOHN C. BELDEN,
Of Senate Committee.

LEVI FRENCH,
HENRY A. HOPPER,
COLUMBUS BEACH,
HUGH REID,
WILLIAM C. SHINN,
Of Assembly Committee.