

ANNUAL REPORTS For 1857

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

(Officers FOR THE YEAR 1858.)

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

ALEXANDER WURTS, Esq., Flemington, *President.*

THOMAS J. STRYKER, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary.*

Rev. E. F. COOLEY, Trenton.

Hon. GEORGE F. FORT, New Egypt.

Hon. CHARLES C. STRATTON, Swedesboro'.

JAMES S. GREEN, Esq., Princeton.

HENRY A. FORD, Esq. Morristown.

RICHARD T. HAINES, Esq., Elizabeth.

JOHN H. PHILLIPS, M. D. Pennington.

CHARLES S. OLDEN, Esq., Princeton.

New Jersey State Library

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

HENRY F. CARRIED, M. D.

STEWART.

CALEB SAGER.

MATRON.

MISS MARY TABER.

TREASURER.

JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

*To his Excellency, WILLIAM A. NEWELL,
Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

The managers of the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum present the following report, exhibiting the condition of the institution for the year ending December 31st, 1857.

In doing so, they desire to acknowledge with devout gratitude to God the blessing which has continued to rest on their labors, and to express the conviction, strengthened by the experience of another year, of the great value of the institution, and the success attending its operation.

During the year regular meetings of the Board have been held, and the weekly and monthly inspections made by one or more of the managers, as required by law. These inspections have satisfied the managers that the institution, in all its departments, has been conducted in a manner highly satisfactory, and with special reference to the comfort, welfare, and mental improvement of those who during the year have been committed to the care of the institution.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1856, was two hundred and sixty-three. Received

since, to January 1st, 1858, one hundred and sixty-six, making the whole number received and treated during the year four hundred and twenty-nine,—a greater number than in the preceding year.

Of this number fifty-six were discharged recovered, sixty-seven improved, two unimproved, one escaped, and twenty-four died,—leaving two hundred and seventy-nine patients in the Asylum on the 31st day of December, 1857; sixteen more than at the close of the preceding year.

Of the twelve hundred and thirty patients received and treated in the Asylum since its opening in May, 1848, to January 1st, 1858, seven hundred and fifty have been discharged recovered or improved,—a result as gratifying to the managers as it must be to all friends of the insane, exhibiting as it does in a striking manner not only the great usefulness of the institution to the people of the State, but a high degree of success in the treatment of the insane.

For a more full and particular detail of the operations of the Asylum, the number, sex, condition and circumstances of the patients, admitted and discharged, the results of the treatment they have received, as well as for much other valuable information connected with the internal workings of the institution, we refer you to the report of the Superintendent, which will render unnecessary from us any extended remarks on the subjects embraced therein.

The annual appropriation from the State Treasury, with the ordinary income of the institution from other sources, including the products of the farm and garden, have been sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Asylum for the year just closed.

The report of the Treasurer, herewith submitted, exhibits more fully its financial condition, from which it appears that he has received since December 30, 1856, to December 31, 1857, the sum of forty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents, (\$43,944 75,) and has paid during the same period, as per vouchers, which have been duly

audited by a Committee of the Board, the sum of forty-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and forty-two cents, (\$43,940 42,) leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer, to the credit of the Asylum, December 30, 1857, of four dollars and thirty-three cents, (\$4 33.)

An inventory of the personal property of the Asylum, as required by law, has been made, and is herewith submitted. It amounts, in the aggregate, to the sum of twenty-three thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars (\$23,466 25), being an increase of one thousand forty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$1,048 99) over that of the preceding year.

The Legislature, at its last session, appropriated to the Asylum the sum of nine thousand dollars (\$9,000), for the purpose of paying the debt contracted in building and furnishing the new wings, and for other purposes specified in the last annual report of the Board of Managers. This appropriation has not yet been received, while interest has been accruing on the outstanding debts of the institution, and which will to that extent, unless otherwise provided for, diminish the value of said appropriation. To meet this deficiency will require the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500).

Some of the most pressing objects contemplated in the report of last year,—viz. : the flagging around the new wings to secure the foundation from injury, the fire plugs, pipes, and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire,—have been completed, and such necessary furniture as would fit a part of the new west wing for the use of patients, has been provided,—the funds for the purpose having been advanced by the officers of the Asylum.

In concluding this report, the managers would return their acknowledgments to the executive and legislative departments of the State for the interest manifested in the welfare of the Asylum, and for the liberal provision made to meet the increasing wants of the State in this important department of its work.

To the Superintendent and his assistants, for the care and

attention given to the patients, the skill exhibited in their treatment, as well as in their unremitting efforts to sustain, by every means in their power, the high character of the institution.

To the Steward and his assistants, for the uniform cleanliness and comfort which everywhere pervades the Asylum, and for the fidelity with which the responsible duties of this department have been discharged.

To the many private friends of the institution for their generous sympathy, as well as for their liberal contributions to those objects connected with the institution, calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the insane, trusting that the work commenced in a spirit of so much liberality will continue to deserve and receive their favorable consideration and support.

ALEXANDER WURTS,
ELI F. COOLEY,
JAMES S. GREEN,
CHARLES C. STRATTON,
GEORGE F. FORT,
JOHN H. PHILLIPS,
CHARLES S. OLDEN,
RICHARD T. HAINES,
HENRY A. FORD,
THOMAS J. STRYKER.

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, January 4, 1858.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, for the year commencing January the first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and ending December the thirtieth, of the same year, is respectfully submitted to the board of managers.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the treasurer's hands,	\$ 22 81
Revenue account from Asylum,	38,196 78
Received from the State of New Jersey,	5,725 16
	<hr/>
	\$43,944 75

PAYMENTS.

Paid for the steward's account,	\$43,940 42
Balance in the treasurer's hands,	4 33
	<hr/>
	\$43,944 75

All which is respectfully submitted, by

JASPER S. SCUDDER,

Treasurer.

Dated, Trenton, December 31st, 1857.

We certify that the above statement has been examined by us, and the amounts paid compared with the vouchers, and that the same are correctly stated and balanced.

JAMES S. GREEN,
THOS. J. STRYKER,

Auditing Committee of Board of Managers.

The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in account with J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from December 29, 1856, to December 30, 1857.

		Dr.	
To amount paid for Provision account,		\$11,491	88
" " Groceries		3,838	81
" " Farm and Garden account,		559	37
" " Furniture		790	83
" " Feed		717	34
" " Flour		3,553	29
" " Fixture		930	61
" " Repairs		859	07
" " Postage		130	82
" " Straw		196	39
" " Wages		10,198	51
" " Medical		309	01
" " Funeral expense		303	29
" " Fruit		213	17
" " Refunding		333	49
" " Incidental		292	15
" " Clothing		2,550	30
" " Books & Stationery		153	24
" " Newspaper		20	00
" " Harness		50	14
" " Freight		77	86
" " Laundry		176	94
" " Smith and Wheel-wright account,		119	82
" " Petty current expense		591	18
" " Light		247	87
" " Fuel		5,045	04
" " Stock		190	00
		<hr/>	
		\$43,940	42
Balance,		4	33
		<hr/>	
		\$43,944	75

The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in account with J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from December 29, 1856, to December 30, 1857.

		Cr.	
Balance from last year,		\$	22 81
Received from Farm and garden acc't,	\$16	00	
" Traveling expense	24	50	
" Postage	91	18	
" Funeral expense	280	08	
" Incidental	21	21	
" Light	6	56	
" Provision	22	43	
		<hr/>	
" Board and clothing of private patients,		461	96
" Board and clothing of county patients,		14,537	07
" State Treasurer,		23,197	75
		5,725	16
		<hr/>	
		\$43,944	75
		<hr/>	
1857, December 30th. Balance,		\$4	33

Respectfully submitted to J. S. Scudder, Treasurer.

CALEB SAGER,
Steward.

New Jersey State Library

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 December 31st, 1856,	124	139	263
Received since, to January 1st, 1858,	75	91	166
Under treatment during the year,	199	230	429
Discharged, recovered, during the year,	26	30	56
" improved, " " "	26	41	67
" unimproved " " "		2	2
Escaped,	1		1
Died,	11	13	24
Total discharged during the year,	64	86	150
Remaining December 31st, 1857,	135	144	279
Of this number, there are	43	168	63

Paupers. Indig. Priv'e.
43 168 63

	Men.	Women.	Total
Whole number of cases received from opening of Asylum, May 15, 1848, to January 1, 1858,	588	642	1230
Of this number, there have been discharged, recovered,	218	249	467
Discharged, improved,	134	149	283
“ unimproved,	15	18	33
Escaped,	4		4
Died,	82	82	164
Total discharged and died,	453	498	951
Remaining December 31, 1857,	135	144	279
Total discharged and remaining,	588	642	1230

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS.

It is a subject for congratulation, that of the twelve hundred and thirty cases received and treated in the asylum, since its opening in May, 1848, seven hundred and fifty have been discharged as recovered or improved, and that, at this time, all the counties in the State are deriving benefit from the institution, through the care given to at least two patients.

The number of patients received and treated during the last year was four hundred and twenty-nine, twenty-eight more than in any preceding year. Discharged recovered, fifty-six; improved, sixty-seven; unimproved, two; escaped, one; died, twenty-four.

The causes of death were as follows: thirteen from general exhaustion of system from chronic disease of long standing; three from exhaustion of acute mania; two from congestion of lungs; one from suffocation arising from lodgment of food in trachea of a paralytic man; one from consumption; and one from softening of the brain.

The discharges as improved have been more numerous than in any preceding year, on account of the crowded state of the house early in summer, when the authorities of several counties recalled some of their incurable and harmless cases, to make room for those of a more curable and necessitous character.

The number recovered during the year 1857, was not quite so large as for 1856, and was, perhaps, attributable to the fact that the number of chronic and incurable cases had increased in the institution.

By reference to the treasurer's report, it will be perceived that the income of the institution has been equal to its expenditures, and that no debt has been incurred. It is also deserving of remark, as a matter alike creditable to the treasurer and

steward of the asylum in making collections, and to its patrons, public and private, in paying bills, that of the \$249,213 04, the amount due since its opening in May, 1848, a period of about ten years, only the small sum of \$338 93 has been lost; that is \$1 36 per thousand, or a little more than one-tenth of one per cent.

No part of the appropriation of \$9,000, made by the Legislature at its last session, for paying debts contracted in building and furnishing new wings, and for other specified purposes, has been received from the State Treasury; but by an advance of \$600 by Messrs. Cooley and Stryker, of the Board of Managers, and of \$800 by the resident officers of the institution, some of the more pressing objects contemplated in that appropriation have been accomplished. These were the purchase and laying of flag-stones around the new wings; the placing of four hundred and fifty feet of three and four inch pipes, three fire-plugs, &c., exterior to building, and the supply of six hundred feet of hose, to be used in case of fire, and for providing some necessary furniture to bring part of new west wing into use. The remaining and lower story of this wing, intended and urgently required for the most excited and violent class of men, will be brought into use as soon as the requisite means are received for providing the needful fittings and furniture.

During the year, a new building for a laundry, drying room, &c., made by extending the engine house, has been erected, and supplied with such improved fixtures and machinery as to enable us to bring the steam engine into use in aid of the work of that important department. The expense incurred in this undertaking, by Dr. Buttolph, was \$2,400, which amount, it is hoped, the institution may soon be able to refund from the saving in expenses between the old and new method practiced.

Aside from the prospective economy in the working of the new arrangement, as a motive for the expenditure at this time, the convenience and necessity for a method by which the wearing apparel, bedding, &c., of our large household, numbering about three hundred and forty persons, could be washed and

returned promptly to use, at all seasons, urgently demanded the adoption of this or some other measure.

The conversion of the large low building situated over the reservoir, made to receive the sewerage from the house, into a stable for eleven cows and for a piggery, has also been accomplished, and will add much to the facilities possessed for the proper care of these domestic animals. The change was made at an expense of about one hundred and fifty dollars, and will not interfere with the original purpose of the structure.

The work on the farm, garden, and grounds of the institution, has gone forward during the year with regularity and with the accustomed beneficial results, of valuable crops produced and gathered, improvements made, and of agreeable and useful occupation furnished to many of the patients who desired it, or for whom it was prescribed as a healthful and curative means.

REMARKS ON THE NATURE, CAUSES, MEANS OF PREVENTING, AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TREATING INSANITY.

Though these various subjects have been discussed at considerable length in previous reports; yet as they are subjects of the highest practical importance, it is deemed proper to recall the attention of readers to them, and particularly of those who are now interested in the institution, through friends who are or may become subjects of its care. In doing this, I may, in some instances, repeat the language heretofore used, as my views in regard to each topic remain substantially the same.

As no discussion of natural or healthy mental action is satisfactory or even intelligible, without definite and distinct allusion to the brain and nerves as the instruments or organs

through which the mind is manifested in this life; so in deranged mental action, or insanity, it is equally essential to a right understanding of the phenomena presented, and for adapting means for their relief, to consider the brain and nerves as the parts affected by disease, the disturbance resulting therefrom to the mental faculties, the animal and moral feelings, being merely symptomatic of disease in the physical part. And here I may add, in passing, that the distinction to be made by man between insane and criminal conduct is this:—the former is prompted or caused by a diseased state of the brain, to be established by the circumstances and symptoms of each case separately; while the latter arises from a healthy but perverted exercise of that organ. The one is partially or wholly irresponsible, because his moral liberty is abridged or restrained by disease, while the other is responsible to the extent of his ability for judging and acting rightly, because thus far free. Of course this distinction does not apply to cases of idiocy, either intellectual or moral, in which the brain is defective in quality or development, or both, though healthy in action.

A degree of confusion often arises in regard to the true nature of insanity from the language of statutory or legal definitions, which have been made and interpreted to embrace only or mainly those cases of mental disorder in which the intellectual faculties are specially at fault. In this way, the whole class of cases of mental disorders in which disturbed and deranged feeling is the leading symptom, and popularly, though inaccurately called "moral insanity," is brought into disrepute, or wholly ignored by courts and jurists.

In estimating the responsibility of an individual whose character and conduct has been changed by disease of the brain, no difference is made by practical observers and writers on account of the locality of the disease in that organ, or of the class of faculties, whether intellectual or affective, that are most involved. While the daily and hourly experience of medical men connected with the care of the insane, show that the moral freedom, and therefore the responsibility of individuals, is as

effectually and entirely abridged or suspended in these cases, as if the intellect was deluded or most disturbed, no amount of authority from musty codes, of special pleading or sarcastic ridicule from any quarter, can change the simple facts; and legislators, courts and communities should become accustomed admit their existence, and thus lessen the danger of judicial murders, or the infliction of penalties upon insane and irresponsible victims.

The members of the medical profession, in giving evidence in such cases, should, however, carefully avoid seeming to favor the effort of criminals to escape merited punishment, through the too frequently groundless plea of "moral insanity." If extenuating circumstances are often found to exist in favor of criminals which should modify the rigor of the law, let them be used in favor of lessening or so modifying the severity of legal penalties, as to put the exercise of mingled justice and mercy within the discretion of the courts. Executive clemency should then seldom or never be appealed to in behalf of culprits, except to correct obvious mistakes of fact or of essential form in legal proceedings.

The causes of insanity are of two kinds, predisposing and exciting. The first embraces hereditary or constitutional defects in the quality of the brain, by which it is rendered more susceptible to the effect of disturbing influences. This susceptibility is also greater where it is inherited from both parents, and in families in which intermarriages have been frequent, the standard of physical vigor being rendered thereby much lower. It is not supposed, in these cases, that insanity is directly transmitted from parent to offspring, or that it will inevitably appear in the latter, in the most favorable circumstances for health. It is presumed only that a quality of brain is communicated, by which they are rendered more liable to attacks of cerebral disease, and hence to insanity.

The imperfect or susceptible state that remains after some of the diseases of infancy and childhood that have appeared in a severe form, may predispose to this disease; also neglect

of or imperfect physical training of young persons, by which the general tone of the nervous system has been impaired; too great indulgence of the appetite in the use of stimulating or irritatory articles of food or drink; injuries of the brain from blows, falls, &c., in childhood and after life, even although they may be slight, are sometimes followed by increased liability to disease. In the list of physical causes of this class, none perhaps is more frequently injurious or fatally destructive to the vigor of the whole system, including the brain, than the precocious development and excessive indulgence of certain animal feelings, to which too many misguided persons are addicted; the tendency being in most cases to a depraved feeble state of the bodily health, and to great mental lassitude and imbecility, rather than to active derangement of mind.

Of the mental and moral causes that pre-dispose to mental disorder, none exert a greater influence for evil than the imperfect development and training of the different classes and individual faculties.

These are constituted to be mutually dependent upon each other in working out the great problem of life. If the intellectual, the moral, or the animal group of faculties, or any individual belong to either, is neglected in their educational training, or is cultivated too highly or at the expense of the rest, the equilibrium of the mind is destroyed, and the individual thus rendered liable to be affected unduly by the exciting, depressing, or otherwise disturbing influences of life. Many, indeed most of the systems, or rather plans of educational training in vogue are defective in this respect, that they do not embrace a correct and comprehensive view of the constitution and wants of the mind. In the first place, educators too often practically ignore the fact that mind, in this life, is directly dependent for its vigorous and healthy action, upon the perfect development and healthy state of the brain, as its proper and only physical medium of manifestation. The consequence is, that efforts at mental culture are frequently made without reference to the plainest laws of health, and hence, frequently

result in the failure of the health, happiness and usefulness of the victim.

Again, attempts are made to educate the mental faculties, without sufficient reference to the wants of the animal feelings, and higher sentiments of the mind; in many cases also where one or other of these classes are relatively very strong or weak, and require the most careful and enlightened attention on the part of the educator, to secure a harmonious balance in the different mental forces.

So far, indeed, is this error carried by some persons and in some institutions, that all efforts to cultivate the moral and religious feelings, in connection with the intellect, are entirely omitted or excluded; the parties not seeming to remember that what God has joined together in the most intimate union, as the natural state of the mental faculties, man should not rashly or stupidly put asunder, in his efforts at educational development. The direct consequence of this error is, that the mind is so unbalanced as to be predisposed to skepticism and doubt on religious subjects, or to be unduly excited or depressed in after life, when the religious faculties are suddenly, and perhaps for the first time, aroused from their lethargy.

The exciting causes of mental derangement are all those means and influences, whether physical, mental or moral, that tend to disturb, temporarily, the physical health and mental tranquility of the individual. When both effects are produced, as is not unfrequently the case, and in a person predisposed to insanity through any of the causes heretofore considered, the danger is imminent indeed.

It should be kept in mind, however, that in most cases, the real danger of an outbreak of mental disorder, consists not so much in the strength or virulence, so to speak, of the exciting or temporary cause, as in the unbalanced and therefore exposed state of the mind on which it operates.

Hence, the communication of enlightened views in reference to the proper development and training of the mental faculties, of all ages and classes of persons, is far more important

as a means of preventing the occurrence of this malady, than minute and lengthy discussions in regard to trivial causes that should not disturb the tranquility of the mind for a moment, and would not, if the educational training of all the faculties had been such as to secure to the individual correct views of the philosophy of life and living.

In harmony with the views here presented, in reference to the nature and causes of insanity, we regard attention to all those means calculated to aid the full development of the brain, and establish the proper activity and strength of the faculties, as the most efficient and reliable means for preventing insanity. As a sound original constitution and freedom from any hereditary tendency to derangement, is requisite for healthy action, so it is obligatory upon all persons suffering under such predisposition to derangement, to avoid, to the greatest possible extent, its transmission to others, hence, says an eminent author, alliance by marriage between the members of predisposed families ought to be religiously avoided: and their offspring, when an alliance has already been formed, ought to be educated with an express relation to their infirmity, and every precaution adopted to give them security.

In such cases, the state of the brain and nervous system is often exceedingly delicate and irritable, and requires the most persevering and enlightened management in the physical and mental training of the child, to fortify its constitution against the attacks of cerebral and mental disorder in after life.

By the diligent use of means calculated to develop all the bodily organs and powers, and by such well adapted educational training as shall secure the full and harmonious activity of the mental faculties, an inherited tendency to disease of this kind may remain dormant, and perhaps eventually be overcome.

We would have the system of education adopted, include such general instructions in regard to man's physical system as to enable him to conform in practice to the laws of his being; and farther, as God is the author of laws benevolently

designed to secure his happiness and health, he should regard it as a sacred duty, rather than a prudential act, as is usually the case, to understand and obey them. The existence of pain and sickness suggests to a mind thus enlightened that the subject has, through ignorance, inattention, or by design, violated the laws of his physical being, and that the suffering he endures is a righteous and benevolent affliction, intended to warn man of his error and bring him back to obedience.

The next step in the process of education is to acquire a knowledge of the nature, number and office, separate and combined, of the faculties of the mind: this being alike indispensable to self-government and to a correct and consistent view of man's true relation to all external objects and beings. When this knowledge is attained, he is prepared to receive such impressions in regard to the relations, legitimate aims and ends of life, as will enable him to meet and bear the trials incident thereto with Christian fortitude and patience. Instead of repining and withering under what appears to the ignorant and undisciplined as mysterious dispensations of Providence, he sees only the movements of a comprehensive system of changes and events designed by a master-mind, too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

Finally, the tranquillity of a mind thus enlightened and submissive, in regard to the current events of life, can scarcely be disturbed by petty annoyance or overcome by serious calamity; as by aid of its ruling principle, or "philosopher's stone," the unmanly and unchristian term "trouble" is changed to *business*, and the external world about him often regarded and called a gloomy "vale of tears," from which he is to pray for a safe, if not early exit, becomes what the Creator intended it should be, a bright and beautiful sphere where all his powers, inspired by hope, shall be developed and tried, and thus prepared for entering upon a future state of unlimited growth and of unmixed felicity.

In speaking of the general principles of treating the insane in an institution, it may be proper for the information of

friends who are to effect their removal from home, to make some suggestions in reference to the best mode of accomplishing the delicate duty. The expediency of removal to the institution having been determined, the person should be informed of the decision of his friends, and that the proposed change to the asylum is intended for his good; that he will there receive the appropriate medical and other treatment, and, when restored, return home. If this information is communicated in a kind but decided manner, most persons will go without compulsion, which it is generally desirable to avoid, but which is necessary, and even useful, in some cases. There are a few persons, however, with whom it is proper to make the journey to the asylum, without fully stating the object in view until they reach it; but falsehood and deceit about their intentions or the nature and objects of the institution, are uniformly injurious, and tend to create doubts concerning the candor of their medical and other attendants, who it is essential should enjoy their confidence. The treatment of the insane in asylums, as elsewhere, is properly divided into medical and moral: the former include the use of general and local depletion, medicine, baths, regulation of diet, &c.; the latter, all mental and moral influences that can usefully be brought to bear upon the person in his new situation,—as association with others, employment, amusements, regular habits of rising and retiring, of order, cleanliness, attendance on religious services, &c., the principle being to secure and maintain, as far as possible, a satisfied, cheerful, and hopeful frame of mind.

In determining the medical treatment, reference is had to all the causes known to have had an influence in the development and progress of the case, whether nearly or remotely connected with it. With this view his civil, social and domestic relations and pursuits should be understood and considered.

The different classes of organs and functions should be carefully examined, to ascertain whether and how far his disease of brain is connected with physical, mental or moral causes,

either separately or combined; and lastly, what are the true indications for treatment, in view of all these circumstances. After this investigation, the treatment is conducted on the same general principles as are applicable in other diseases, being modified according to the age, sex, peculiarity of constitution and stage of disease.

If there exists excitement, disorder or depression, in any of the various organs or functions, it should be sought and corrected by a resort to the usual remedial means, having in view the modifications, if any, required on account of the mental disorder.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity, we would renew the expression of our thanks, for their kindness in conducting the religious services of our chapel on many Sabbaths of the year.

To several lady friends of the institution we are under obligations for contributions to the amount of \$165, which enabled us to purchase a one-horse carriage for the use of the female patients.

From Mr. R. T. Haines, of Elizabeth, one of the managers of the asylum, we have received one thousand ornamental trees for a nursery, which will aid us in furnishing the grounds at a future day. Mr. Haines has also, on different occasions, kindly supplied papers, tracts, &c., as reading matter for the patients.

To the publishers of many daily and weekly papers and periodicals we are indebted, as heretofore, for much valuable reading matter.

From the Hon. G. R. Robbins, member of Congress from New Jersey, and from W. A. Benjamin, Esq., of Trenton, we have received many valuable reports and public documents.

From C. Scott, Esq., of Trenton, several volumes of miscellaneous books for ward libraries, and from several persons, curious and interesting objects for furnishing the Museum, in which, we may add, there are still many vacant shelves and spaces, inviting similar gifts from others.

To Mr. Charles W. Neale and Prof. Dale, of Trenton, with others to assist them, we are under obligations for musical entertainments, instrumental and vocal.

From Miss Dix, that ever faithful philanthropist and friend of the insane, we have received many favors, and among them the deposit of a beautiful model ship, named the "D. L. Dix," by the maker, a patient in the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

I beg to renew the expression of my thanks to the members of the Board of Managers, for the supervisory care exercised by them over the institution and its affairs, and for the personal kindness manifested toward myself and family.

Dr. Charles Hodge resigned the place of Assistant Physician in the institution on the first of April last, to engage in general practice, at which time Dr. H. F. Carriel entered upon the duties of the station, and has since performed them in a very satisfactory manner.

To the other resident officers, and to many faithful attendants and assistants, some of whom have been engaged for several years, I am under obligations for steady zeal and persevering efforts in favor of the institution and its inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }
January 1st, 1858.

APPENDIX.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

PRIVATE PATIENTS.*

Or those 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 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 diseases; that they may 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.

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

The price of board per week, for those supported at public charge, is two dollars; for those supported by friends, three dollars fifty cents and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay.

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 N. J. 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 request 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 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 —, 185 .

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 —, 185 .

[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 —, 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 —, 185 .

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 said treasurer, or his successors 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 prefer-

ence by law, or in the opinion of the superintendent, to be received into said asylum; and if — be removed at the request of — before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligors shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — should be sooner 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 &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 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 an act of the Legislature in such cases 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 of insanity.

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 fifty—.

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 —, 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. 185 .

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. 185 .

[L. S.]

A. B., *Clerk*.

INDIGENT PERSONS,

Or those possessing but little property, and not paupers, are admitted to the asylum, and supported at the expense of the counties from which they are sent for three years, if not sooner

cured, agreeably to section twenty-one of "Act to organize the asylum," and section five of supplementary act, which are as follows.

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted*, That when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to any two judges of the court of common pleas in the county where he resides; and said judges shall call two respectable physicians, and other credible witnesses, and fully investigate the fact of the case, and, either with or without the verdict of a jury, at their discretion, shall decide the case as to his insanity and indigence; and if the said judges unite in a certificate that satisfactory proof has been adduced showing him to be insane, and his estate insufficient to support him and his family (or, if he has no family, himself) under the visitation of insanity, on their certificate, authenticated by the county clerk under the seal of the court, he shall be admitted into the asylum, and supported there at the expense of the county until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years; the said judges in such case shall have requisite power to compel the attendance of witnesses or jurors, and shall file the certificate of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers relating thereto, with a report of their proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, and report the fact to the board of chosen freeholders, whose duty it shall be, at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support, and as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the investigation required by the twentieth and twenty-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement, to be made with the assistance of two respectable physicians, shall be sufficient, if made with the assistance of one such physician, whose certificate shall be sufficient; and that the application required to be made in the twenty first section of the said act, to any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas, shall be sufficient, if made to one such

judge, as is therein mentioned, who shall be competent to discharge all the duties assigned to the two judges in said section mentioned.

Persons in indigent circumstances, who have been supported in the asylum by their friends for six months, may be continued therein at the public expense for one year, agreeably to the provisions of section twenty-second, as follows:

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted*, That when an insane person, in indigent circumstances, shall have been sent to the asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be benefitted by remaining in the institution, the chosen freeholders of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application under oath in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there a year, and pay the same to the treasurer of the asylum; and they shall repeat the same for two succeeding years, upon like application, and the production of a new certificate each year, of like import, from the superintendent.

PAUPER PATIENTS,

Are admitted on the order of a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, as directed in section twenty of act, and sections second, third, fifth and sixth of supplement, which are as follows:

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any pauper may be insane, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor in the township wherein he resides, to make application in his behalf, to any judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county; and said judge shall call two respectable physicians, and fully investigate the facts of the case; and if satisfied, after such examination, that the disease is of such a nature as

may be cured, he shall issue an order to such overseer, requiring him, without delay, to take such insane pauper to the lunatic asylum, where he shall be kept and supported at the expense of the county in which is his residence, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years; the judge, in such case, shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and shall file the certificate of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers relating thereto, and a report of the proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, who shall report the facts to the board of chosen freeholders, whose duty it shall be, at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support, and, as soon thereafter, as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if the judge to whom application shall be made on behalf of any insane pauper shall be satisfied, upon the examination of the case made in the manner prescribed in the twentieth section of the act to which this is a supplement, that such insane pauper cannot be provided for by the overseers of the poor of the township, or at the poor-house of the township or county upon which he is chargeable, with comfort, and without danger or prejudice to himself or others, the said judge shall order the said pauper to be removed to the lunatic asylum, to be kept and supported in the manner and for the time in the said twentieth section mentioned.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the board of chosen freeholders of the county upon which any insane person may be chargeable shall, at any regular or special meeting, request that such patient be continued at the lunatic asylum for a period of time beyond the three years mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, the said patient shall be kept and supported at the asylum for such period of time at the expense of the said county, to be raised and paid in the manner prescribed by the said act; *provided* that the said board of chosen freeholders may at any time revoke the said request; and further, that such patient may be discharged or sent back to

the overseers of the poor, or the poor-house of the township or county whence he came, in the manner and for the reasons mentioned in the thirty-sixth section of the said act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the investigation required by the twentieth and twenty-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement, to be made with the assistance of two respectable physicians, shall be sufficient if made with the assistance of one such physician, whose certificate shall be sufficient; and that the application required to be made in the twenty-first section of the said act, to any two judges of the court of common pleas, shall be sufficient, if made to one such judge, as is therein mentioned, who shall be competent to discharge all the duties assigned to the two judges in said section mentioned.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in all such cases as are provided for in the twentieth section of the act to which this is a supplement, a certificate from the clerk of the county, under his official seal, that such order has been issued, as is mentioned in said section, shall be sent with the pauper, and filed by the superintendent of the asylum.

The attention of all township and county officers is requested to the provision of section twenty-six of act, as follows:

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted*, That all town and county officers, sending a patient to the asylum, shall before sending him, see that he is in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness, and is comfortably clothed and provided with suitable changes of raiment, as prescribed in the by-laws.

CRIMINAL PATIENTS,

Or those acquitted of criminal charges on the ground of insanity, and those under indictment, &c., may be sent to the asylum, agreeably to the provisions of sections twenty-seventh,

twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth of act, and section seventh of supplement, which are as follows :

SEC. 27. *And be it enacted*, That when a person shall have escaped indictment, or have been acquitted of a criminal charge upon trial, on the ground of insanity, upon the plea pleaded of insanity or otherwise, the court, being certified by the jury, or otherwise of the fact, shall carefully inquire and ascertain whether his insanity in any degree continues, and if it does, shall order him in safe custody, and to be sent to the asylum ; the county from which he is sent shall defray all his expenses while there, and of sending him back, if returned ; but the county may recover the amount so paid from his own estate, if he has any, or from any relative, township, city or county, that would have been bound to provide for and maintain him elsewhere.

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if any person in confinement under indictment or under sentence of imprisonment, or for want of bail for good behaviour, or for keeping the peace, or appearing as a witness, or in consequence of any summary conviction, or by order of any justice, or under any other than civil process, shall appear to be insane, the judge of the circuit court of the county where he is confined, shall institute a careful investigation, call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses, invite the prosecutor of the pleas to aid in the examination, and if he shall deem it necessary, shall call a jury, and for that purpose is fully empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors ; and if it be satisfactorily proved that he is insane, said judge may discharge him from imprisonment, and order his safe custody and removal to the asylum, where he shall remain until restored to his right mind ; and then if the said judge shall have so directed, the superintendent shall inform the said judge, and the county clerk, and the prosecutor of the pleas thereof, whereupon he shall be remanded to prison, and criminal proceedings be resumed, or otherwise discharged ; the provisions of the last preceding section, requiring the county to defray the expenses of a patient

sent to the asylum, shall be equally applicable to similar expenses arising under this section, and the one next following.

SEC. 29. *And be it enacted*, That persons charged with misdemeanors, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, may be kept in custody, and sent to the asylum, in the same way as persons charged with crimes.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the words "under sentence of imprisonment," in the twenty-eighth section of the act to which this is a supplement, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SUPPLEMENT OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO, RELATIVE TO THE APPROVAL OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF TOWNSHIPS, IN THE CASE OF PAUPER AND INDIGENT INSANE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That when an investigation of a case of lunacy shall be made by one judge and one physician, pursuant to the fifth section of the supplement to the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum," approved March the ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, they shall present their certificate and proceedings to the two chosen freeholders of the township in which the lunatic is found, who shall examine the same, and if satisfied that the said lunatic has a legal settlement in their county, as defined by the act entitled "An act for the settlement and relief of the poor," approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and is entitled to the relief afforded by the act to which this is a supplement, and the supplement thereto, shall endorse the word "approved" upon said certificate and proceedings, and shall sign official names thereto.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That said certificate and proceedings, endorsed as aforesaid, shall be filed with the clerk of

the county, and authenticated by him as provided by the twentieth and twenty-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the chosen freeholders of said county to provide for the expenses of the support of said lunatic, and to pay the amount thereof, as soon as practicable, to the treasurer of the asylum.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if said chosen freeholders shall not approve of sending such lunatics to the asylum at the expense of the county, they shall endorse on said certificate and proceedings the words "not approved," and shall sign their official names thereto, and the same shall then be filed with the clerk of the board of chosen freeholders; and said lunatic shall not be admitted to the asylum at the expense of the county.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That if there be by law but one chosen freeholder in any township, or if one of two chosen freeholders be dead or incapable of acting by reason of sickness or otherwise, the same duties hereinbefore required to be performed by two chosen freeholders may be, and are hereby required to be performed by one chosen freeholder, and his acts in the premises shall have the same validity as the acts of two.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

Approved February 20th, 1852.

COUNTIES LIABLE FOR SUPPORT OF POOR AND INDIGENT.

So much of the act organizing the asylum as authorizes the counties or the treasurer of the asylum to recover from townships or cities the expenses of maintaining patients sent to the asylum, by virtue of the order of any judge or court, was repealed by supplement of March 1st, 1850.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Joint Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the Lunatic Asylum, beg leave to report—

That in the discharge of the duty imposed upon them, they have visited the Asylum, and made a thorough examination of the buildings, furniture, and general condition of the patients.

During the last year, a laundry, with improved machinery, driven by steam, has been put up; a quantity of pipe for conveying water, has been laid around the buildings, to protect them against fire, and some small repairs made within the building, rendering it more complete and perfect in its arrangements for the objects contemplated in its erection. The rooms, and indeed every part of the building, was found to be scrupulously neat and clean, and, so far as your committee could judge, from their cursory examination, every means, whether moral or medical, which humane zeal or scientific skill can prompt, is bought into requisition by the officers of the institution to ameliorate the condition and restore to sanity the unhappy persons committed to their care.

It will be seen by the treasurer's report, printed herewith, that owing to the non-payment of the appropriation made last year, a sum of some five hundred dollars of interest still stands unprovided for; but your committee are not prepared, owing

to the condition of our State finances, to recommend an appropriation to meet it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.)

J. R. RIGGS,
W. F. BROWN,
BENJ. M. FELCH,
THOS. KIRKPATRICK,
D. EDMUNDS, JR.,
JOHN B. MADDEN,
ELLIS B. FREEMAN.