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ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

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**New Jersey State Library**

## OFFICERS.

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### 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. R. H. KENNEDY, Bloomsbury.  
RICHARD T. HAINES, Esq., Elizabeth.  
JOHN H. PHILLIPS, M. D., Trenton.  
C. S. GREEN, Esq., Trenton.  
WILLIAM ELMER, M. D., Bridgeton.

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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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.

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*To His Excellency Marcus L. Ward,  
Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

The close of another year brings the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum to the duty of presenting to your Excellency the Twenty-second Annual Report of the condition and management of this institution.

With the exception of the prevalence of dysentery during the latter part of summer, by the blessing of a kind Providence on the constant care and faithful labors of the Superintendent and Steward, and their efficient aids, the general health of the large number of inmates of the Asylum has been good.

At the various visitations made during the year by the Managers and their Committees, everything has been found in a favorable condition. The officers of the institution have performed their varied and difficult, and often trying and delicate duties in such a manner as to command the approbation of the Board.

The regularity and good order which characterize the management of the Institution are a prominent feature, and bear strong testimony in favor of those who are more immediately concerned in its direction and control, and inspire new confidence in their faithfulness and skill.

On the thirtieth day of November, 1867, there were four hundred and fifty patients in the Asylum. Two hundred and sixty-five have been added to this number during the year, making the whole number under treatment during the year seven hundred and fifteen. Of this number twenty-seven have been discharged recovered, fifty-five improved, twelve unimproved, one not insane, and fifty died, leaving five hundred and twenty patients in the Asylum on the thirtieth day of November, 1868. Of these eighty-nine are private patients, supported by themselves or their friends, and four hundred and thirty-one are county patients, supported at the public expense.

Since the Asylum was opened in 1848, three thousand two hundred and fifty-one patients have been admitted for treatment. Of this number four hundred and eighty-six have died, and nine escaped

from the Asylum, twelve hundred and fifty have been restored to reason, eight hundred and seventy-three have been discharged, improved in mental condition, and five as not insane.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st day of December, 1867, was two thousand and forty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, (\$2,043 58). The receipts during the year amount to one hundred and twenty-five thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-eight cents, (\$125,213 98,) making a total of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$127,257 56.) The payments for the same time amounted to one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$125,314 82,) leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 30th day of November, 1868, of one thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-four cents (\$1,942 74).

The annual appraisement of the personal property of the Asylum has been made as authorized by law. The inventory amounts to the sum of sixty thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty cents, (60,175 60,) being an increase over that of last year of ten thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-two cents (\$10,236 32).

The eastern and western extensions of the Asylum, which were not finished at the time of our last Annual Report, have been completed, and are now occupied and found to be admirably adapted to the purposes of their construction.

The other buildings, gate house, bakery, stable and carriage house, for which appropriations have been made, are also finished in a substantial manner, adding greatly to the general convenience, comfort and completeness of the entire establishment.

The title to the lot of land, tenement and trestle work near the Asylum, on a turn-out of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, for the convenience of unloading coal for the institution, has been secured for the State as authorized by the last Legislature.

Greater facilities for extinguishing fire, and additional apparatus for the purpose have also been secured.

The reports of the Superintendent, Steward and Treasurer, carefully prepared and submitted herewith, will show more fully the general management and condition of the Asylum.

The buildings as now completed are adapted to the comfortable accommodation of five hundred patients. A due regard to the health, proper care and treatment of the patients forbids the introduction of a greater number. Under these circumstances the Board would respectfully call attention to the following language in the Superintendent's report: "Ninety-four more cases have been under treatment during the last than in the previous year, and the year closes with five hundred and twenty, or twenty more patients than the estimated accommodation of the whole house, including recent extensions. This state of things demonstrates that a necessity already

exists for additional provision by the State for this class of her citizens, and also justifies the Legislature in the action taken at its last session, looking to the erection of another building for the purpose at an early day."

The Board would also call attention to the fact, that while preference is given to county patients, the tendency is to decrease the number of private patients who pay proportionately more, and whose diminished number creates the necessity for county patients to pay more. The continued high prices of everything demand this. The price now paid by the counties is three dollars per week. It is suggested by the Superintendent that this ought to be increased to three dollars and fifty cents per week (\$3 50). The Board, after an examination into the case respectfully express their approbation of this suggestion. The charge for board is now low, and any sudden rise in the price of any articles largely consumed in the Asylum would be likely to create embarrassment.

This institution is now full. Seventy permanent patients have been added during the year. The growing population of the State will multiply the number of applications, while the policy of the State seems to be settled that none shall be turned away. There is urgent necessity then for early and definite action in providing greater accommodation for this afflicted class.

The Managers again would commend this institution to the attention, sympathy and confidence of the authorities of the State. They request a careful examination of its arrangements, management and control, fully assured that the more thorough the knowledge of its history and influence for good, the stronger will be the conviction of its necessity and importance.

It is far from the object of this institution to hold the fancied insane in a state of incarceration. But it is to provide a comfortable and attractive home, where, in the exercise of the largest benevolence, the genial influence of the healing art may be brought to bear under the most favorable circumstances upon afflicted humanity, and throw its charm around the patient and send him home, restored or improved, to a rejoicing household; or failing in this, at least to ameliorate his condition and smooth the path by which he treads the way of life a sufferer, and trembles onward to the grave.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

H. R. KENNEDY,  
RICHARD T. HAINES,  
JOHN H. PHILLIPS,  
CALEB S. GREEN,  
WILLIAM ELMER,

*Managers.*

TRENTON, N. J., December 9th, 1868.

## 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  
30th, 1868.*

DR.

1867, December 1.—To balance in Treasurer's hands,	\$2,043 58
1868, November 30.—To amount received from the State Treasurer for board of patients,	19,737 99
To amount received from Revenue account,	105,475 99
	\$127,257 56

CR.

1868, November 30.—By amount paid Caleb Sager, Steward's orders,	\$125,314 82
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	1,942 74
	\$127,257 56

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

JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer.*

TRENTON, November 30, 1868.

We have examined the accounts of which the foregoing is an ab-  
stract, ending November 30, 1868, and find them correct.

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

TRENTON, December 3, 1868.

## STEWARDS REPORT.

*The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in Account with J. S. Scudler,  
Treasurer, from Nov. 27, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868.*

DR.	CR.
AMOUNT PAID FOR SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.	
Stock.....	\$758 58
Books and Stationery.....	272 79
Freight.....	256 77
Petty Current Expenses.....	471 98
Feed.....	1,546 46
Newspaper.....	55 00
Harness.....	236 95
Wages.....	17,020 10
Funeral Expenses.....	770 31
Provisions.....	38,967 47
Incidental.....	797 26
Fixtures.....	6,057 48
Medical.....	1,027 17
Postage.....	293 79
Smith and Wheelwright.....	900 73
Farm and Garden.....	700 26
Straw.....	565 93
Repairs.....	3,011 50
Fruit.....	1,246 80
Building.....	1,804 75
Flour.....	9,240 71
Light.....	2,559 01
Laundry.....	510 26
Grounds and Grading.....	946 12
Refunding.....	796 28
Clothing.....	10,221 03
Fuel.....	10,005 84
Furniture.....	6,284 46
Groceries.....	7,989 03
	\$125,314 82
Balance.....	1,942 74
	\$127,257 56
	1868, Nov. 30--Balance..... \$1,942 74

Respectfully 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 :

Patients in the Asylum, November 30, 1867,	Men,	Women,	Total,
“ received since to December 1, 1868,	200	250	450
“ under treatment during the year,	121	144	265
	321	394	715
Patients discharged recovered during the year,	28	49	77
“ “ improved,	31	24	56
“ “ unimproved,	5	7	12
“ “ as not insane,		1	1
Died,	23	27	50
Total discharged and died,	87	108	195
Remaining November 30, 1868,	234	286	520
Of this number there are	County.	Private.	Total.
	431	89	520
Whole number of cases received and treated from opening of Asylum, May 15, 1848, to November 30, 1868,	Men.	Women.	Total.
	1536	1715	3251
Discharged recovered,	589	661	1250
“ improved,	386	487	873
“ unimproved,	53	55	108
Escaped,	7	2	9
Not insane,	4	1	5
Died,	263	223	486
Total discharged and died,	1302	1429	2731
Remaining November 30, 1868,	234	286	520
Total discharged and remaining,	1536	1715	3251

## GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients under care at the close of the last year was four hundred and fifty, two hundred men and two hundred and fifty women.

The number received since, to November 30th inclusive, was two hundred and sixty-five; one hundred and twenty-one men and one hundred and forty-four women.

The whole number of cases under treatment during the same period was seven hundred and fifteen. Of this number seventy-seven were discharged as recovered, fifty-five as improved, twelve as unimproved or stationary, one as not insane, and fifty died.

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

Death occurred in twenty-one cases from general exhaustion in feeble and worn out persons; in nine from consumption; in seven from exhaustion of acute mania; in two from diarrhoea; in one from palsy; in one from suicide; in three from apoplexy; in two from general paralysis; in one from epilepsy; in one from dysentery; in one from strangulation by food, and in one from senile gangrene, or mortification of one of the lower extremities.

The number of deaths is comparatively large, but by reference to the causes of death above stated, it will be perceived that thirty, or three-fifths of all arose from general failure of vital forces, including those who died of consumption.

Ninety-four more cases have been under care during the last than in any previous year, and the year closed with five hundred and twenty patients; an increase of seventy during the year, and twenty more than the estimated accommodation of the whole house, including recent extension.

This state of things demonstrates, of course, that a necessity already exists for additional provision by the State for this class of her citizens, and also justifies the Legislature in the action taken at its last session, looking to the erection of another building for the purpose at an early day.

Should the beginning of the work be delayed, even for a single year, it will of course add so much to the period (from two to three years) usually required for such large buildings to be completed for use.

In the meantime, also, as the house is already full and crowded on the side for women, and the number of men within sixteen of the full complement of two hundred and fifty, for which room is provided, one of three alternatives must be adopted: to refuse to receive recent cases, to discharge those that are chronic and of long standing, or what is practically, in some respects, worse than either, to go on receiving and overcrowding the house as heretofore.

Presuming that the State will not now adopt a retrograde policy by ordering the discharge of chronic cases beyond what may be required by emergencies from time to time, I would respectfully suggest that a real advantage would be gained by promptly beginning the work, that it may be prosecuted without that degree of haste in the building that too often proves injurious to the durability of the structure.

If commenced immediately it could also be done on smaller annual appropriations from the State treasury, particularly after one-half of the structure was erected and fitted for use.

As the questions of location, plan of building, &c., were referred by special act of the Legislature at its last session to a commission of five persons to consider and report at the next, it is earnestly hoped that after receiving such report an early decision and prompt action will be had.

The general convenience of the establishment has been much increased by the successful working of the extended and improved arrangements and fixtures of late brought fully into use. Among these may be named the new trestle work for landing coal from cars on railroad; the enlarged and improved facilities in arrangement of building and machinery for washing and drying clothes; the new mechanical bakery for making arated or unfermented bread, and a new smith and machine shop for iron work. The cost of erecting and fitting the latter being one of the items of extraordinary expense incurred directly by the institution during the past year.

In this building is a machine for cutting screws on wrought iron pipe four inches in diameter and under, an upright drilling machine for iron work, while in the carpenter's shop are circular and scroll saws, planing and moulding machines, upright iron power morticing machine, tenoning machine, turning lathe, &c. These machines are all moved by engine for driving fan for ventilating house, and have been in constant and profitable operation during the last three years while the extension of building was in progress.

It may also be remembered in passing that such are the advantages to the institution in possessing proper machinery for building purposes and experience of workmen in its use, that work for the State can be carried forward here at greatly diminished expense compared with its cost where none of these facilities exist.

## FINANCES.

The pecuniary affairs of the institution have been prosperous during the year and some extraordinary expenses paid from current income without incurring debt, yet the large increase in the relative number of indigent over private patients and the consequent diminution in the annual receipts for board admonishes us of the necessity that will exist in future for increased income from the former class of patients.

It may be remarked in explanation of this state of things, that there has of late been a large demand for room for the really poor and indigent, but that in addition to this there has appeared an increasing disposition on the part of friends and local authorities to evade the spirit of the law for the indigent, by allowing individuals to be sent at the public charge who should be sent as private—the friends agreeing to refund to the county treasury the amount advanced by it in such cases. The practical working of the custom is to do injustice both to the State, which pays one dollar a week for all sent from the counties as indigent, and to the institution to the extent of difference between the charge for the indigent and private classes.

In addition to the foregoing as a reason for the relative increase in the number of the county over private patients, it should be stated that under existing regulations the poor and indigent have the preference by law, so that when the house is full many private applicants must be refused admission and others discharged to give place to those enjoying such preference. To make up for such loss of income and to enable the institution to continue to meet its current expenses without further tax upon the State treasury, which would appear to be unjust, it is respectfully suggested that the charge for board, &c., to the several counties be increased from three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents per week, the arrangement to take date, if possible, from the first of current year.

#### OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENTS.

The general occupation and amusements of the patients have been continued during the last as in previous years.

Many of the men are employed on the farm and grounds, and others in the carpenter and machine shops, and with an additional amount of land on which to work a system of labor could be organized to embrace a still larger proportion of the able-bodied residents of the house, which would be highly advantageous both to the patients and the institution. In this connection it may be remarked that the Asylum farm consists of only one hundred and eleven acres, which amount, however, is so largely diminished by the tracts in forest in the rear and pleasure grounds in front of building, and so much is required for pasture and hay for stock, that little remains for cultivation beyond that used for gardening purposes.

Should the legislature deem it expedient to provide an additional quantity of land for the purposes of the institution, it is believed that the present time is the most favorable that is likely to occur for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

Very many of the female patients find agreeable and useful occupation in the halls where they are situated, in the general sewing room, dress-makers' room, ironing room, &c., &c.

In addition to amusements for both sexes, heretofore resorted to, we have, during the past year, arranged facilities for showing pictures of large size (fifteen feet in diameter) by the magic lantern, which is a source of entertainment of much value, and which we hope to make extensively useful in future.

During a few weeks of the past summer there occurred more than the usual amount of sickness in the house, taking the form, in most cases, of mild disorder of the digestive organs, but which assumed the character of a severe form of dysentery, and proved fatal to one patient and to two highly valued attendants.

It probably had an influence, also, to depress the health and strength of that large class of chronic cases with which the institution abounds, and whose lives are often held by a very frail tenure.

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

While it is undoubtedly true that a large number of the chronic cases in an institution of this kind, whose minds are permanently disordered, but who enjoy good general health, need little medical treatment, yet a portion of this class, and a large number of those more recently affected, are much benefited by judiciously applied remedial means.

Among the classes of articles more generally called for in the treatment of the insane, are those adapted to regulate the digestive organs, to improve the general strength and tone of the system, and such as secure greater tranquility of the nerves and induce sleep. In regard to the latter effect, in particular, it may be said, that in many cases when the rest has been much disturbed in connection with the attack and continuance of the disorder, about all that is required after the advantage of change of place and association from home to the institution has been accomplished, is to secure several hours quiet sleep in the night, with shorter periods in the day, for a few days or weeks in succession. This seeming to be the one thing most needed to restore the brain to its healthy functional action, much discrimination and care, however, are often required to enable the practitioner to select the remedy best adapted to accomplish this object. Indeed it can only be done in some cases by trial only, or by aid of that practiced skill acquired by long experience in the treatment of this class of diseases.

As an illustration of this, it may be mentioned that in some extreme cases of maniacal excitement, attended by great wakefulness, exhausted strength, &c., and in which ordinary anodyne treatment has failed to secure the much needed rest and sleep, a liberal stimulant of warm milk punch, frequently repeated, will overcome all the barriers to repose, and the worn-out sufferer will awaken after several hours sleep, feeling as if he had been transported to a different world, in the interval of his consciousness.

In many cases of melancholia, also, in which the person suffers from morbid apprehensions of various kinds, such as to prevent rest, either day or night, anodyne remedies are highly useful, indeed quite essential to success. By inducing forgetfulness, in sleep, of the painful impression under which the mind labors, the remedy often works slowly, but surely, for the relief of the patient.

In many chronic cases, also, in which there is morbid wakefulness, the use of this class of remedies is of great service to the patient, and incidentally to many others, if in an institution, by preventing him from passing his nights in noisy vociferation and unrest.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity, I would again return the grateful acknowledgments of the household, for their kindness in conducting the religious services of the Chapel on Sunday during the year.

From Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pierson of New York, we have received nine dozen stereoscopic pictures, volumes for library, materials for fancy work, fruit, &c., for which, on behalf of the patients, I would return many thanks.

From Mr. W. T. Nicholson, of Trenton, we have received several volumes for patients' library.

From Mrs. M. L. Mount, of Trenton, we have received a quantity of materials for employing patients in fancy work.

To Mr. Harvey Fisk and friends we are indebted for a musical entertainment, which gave great pleasure to many of the patients, and others of the household.

To Miss D. L. Dix we are under obligation, as in all former years, for constant sympathy and efforts in behalf of the Institution, and for the welfare of the patients.

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

To each and all of the resident officers who have been associated with me in the arduous labor of the past year, and to many faithful attendants and assistants who have also participated in the work, and who have faithfully performed the duty assigned them, I would return my grateful thanks.

To the members of your Board I am indebted, as heretofore, for constant sympathy and support in the duties of my station.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }  
TRENTON, December 1, 1868.

## 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 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 the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.

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

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 18\_\_\_\_.

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

## 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 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 said Treasurer or his successor in office the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents per week for the board of said lunatic so long as \_\_\_\_\_ shall continue a boarder in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by \_\_\_\_\_ requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for \_\_\_\_\_ suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for \_\_\_\_\_ by the Steward of the Asylum, and shall remove \_\_\_\_\_ from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by \_\_\_\_\_ shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Superintendent to be received into said Asylum; and if \_\_\_\_\_ 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, &amp;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 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 at \_\_\_\_\_, in the County and State aforesaid, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_.

A B.

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

A B, Physician.

Sworn 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 indorsement thereon, and that A B and C D, whose names are signed to the said indorsement 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.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT  
ON THE  
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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*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, also the Report of the Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature at its last session to examine sites, prepare plans, estimates, &c., for another asylum, beg leave to report as follows :

First—In reference to the existing institution, that after a full and careful inspection of its various wards, rooms, fixtures and furniture for the use of patients, including the general condition of the latter, and the several departments, both internal and external, that relate to its practical business operations and financial affairs, they are well satisfied that the appliances and system in use are well suited to accomplish the end in view, and that its Superintendent and other officers and employees are faithfully discharging the duties assigned them in this important work.

It is ascertained from the reports of the Managers and Superintendent, to which reference is made for detailed information on various practical subjects, that the number of patients the building was intended to receive in its enlarged form, five hundred in all, or two hundred and fifty of each sex, have already been admitted, and that on the side occupied by the women there are now between forty and fifty in excess of that number. In this state of things, and in view of the comparatively long period that will be required to prepare new buildings for use, your committee fully concur in the view expressed in the reports of the officers of the institution, that immediate action should be taken by the Legislature to provide still further accommodations for the insane of the State.

This course of supplying the continued and increasing demand for room for the insane will be in accordance alike with the policy of the Legislature heretofore adopted, and with the plainest dictates of an enlightened philanthropy in reference to this class of our citizens.

Your committee would also propose that, in view of the continued high prices of most supplies for the institution, the demand for large expenditures for repairs in buildings of this kind, as well as for the other reasons assigned in the annual reports of the officers, that the charge per week to the several counties for the support of the poor and indigent sent by them should be increased from three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents, and henceforth present a bill for the purpose and recommend its passage.

Second—In reference to the report of the commissioners to examine sites and prepare plans for a new institution, your Committee have already expressed an opinion favorable to early action in reference to the measure; but the question still remains open as to where it shall be located, of what material built, and, generally, of the best and most economical method of supervising and doing the work.

By reference to the law appointing the commissioners, it will be perceived that they were directed to examine sites in the northern and eastern sections of the State. From their report it will be seen, however, that they were not fully satisfied with any of the sites they examined, or to which their attention was called, and, consequently, that they could not recommend either of them for adoption. They are, however, highly favorable to early action by the State to secure additional accommodations for the insane, believing it to be a duty of pressing urgency, and ask the Legislature to consider the suggestion of Dr. Buttolph, one of their number, whether, in the circumstances, it may not be expedient to locate the new structure in the vicinity of the old, on lands to be there purchased for the purpose. It is stated that a farm containing proper ground for a site for building, a stone quarry and other valuable building materials is now obtainable in the neighborhood of the Asylum, and your committee concur in the opinion expressed that the work can, for the reasons given, be accomplished in that vicinity at much less cost to the State than in any other location remote from it.

Your committee also concur in the opinion expressed, that, aided by the facilities already developed by the old institution, the new could be managed more economically here than elsewhere. These facilities consist in landings on the premises from canal and railroad for heavy freight, such as coal, lumber, &c., the supply of pure soft water from an unfailing spring of large dimensions (equal to the supply of several such buildings), the laundry for washing clothes, the mechanical bakery, which is capable of making bread for five thousand people, the machine shops for wood and iron, and which are capable of giving essential aid to as many carpenters as it would be necessary to employ in the work of building.

Your Committee would still further call attention to the observations in reference to the accessibility of this location for such buildings. It is said "that the State is of such moderate size and the remote points, north, south, east and west, are so thoroughly connected by railroads converging to Trenton, the State Capital, that the new building if there located would have the same advantages for examination and oversight by the State officers, including the members of the Legislature, as the old." These, with other reasons, have convinced your Committee that while no section of the State would suffer essential inconvenience by such location of the new structure, the *State* and *Institution* would be largely benefited by it in an economical point of view.

The farm containing the site referred to consists of one hundred and seventy-six acres of excellent land for farming, grazing and gardening purposes; also contains, as before stated, a valuable stone quarry and other building materials, and is so situated with respect to lands now owned by the State and occupied by the existing institution as to command with them a large portion of both sides of the public highway leading through them for the distance of one mile.

This is justly considered an important advantage, as it will in all future time interpose an effectual barrier against the too near approach of the suburbs of the city and undesirable neighbors of all kinds.

It is believed that no more favorable time will occur for commencing this important work, and that if now begun it can be carried forward in the place and manner proposed, economically to the State and without the expense being felt as specially burdensome to its finances.

Your Committee report a bill authorizing the purchase of land and the commencement of the work during the present year, and urge its immediate passage.

JOHN WOOLVERTON,  
SAMUEL PLUMMER,  
*Senate Committee.*

D. W. C. HOUGH,  
COLUMBUS BEACH,  
MICHAEL COOGAN,  
THOS. C. ALCOTT,  
A. P. LANNING,  
*House Committee.*