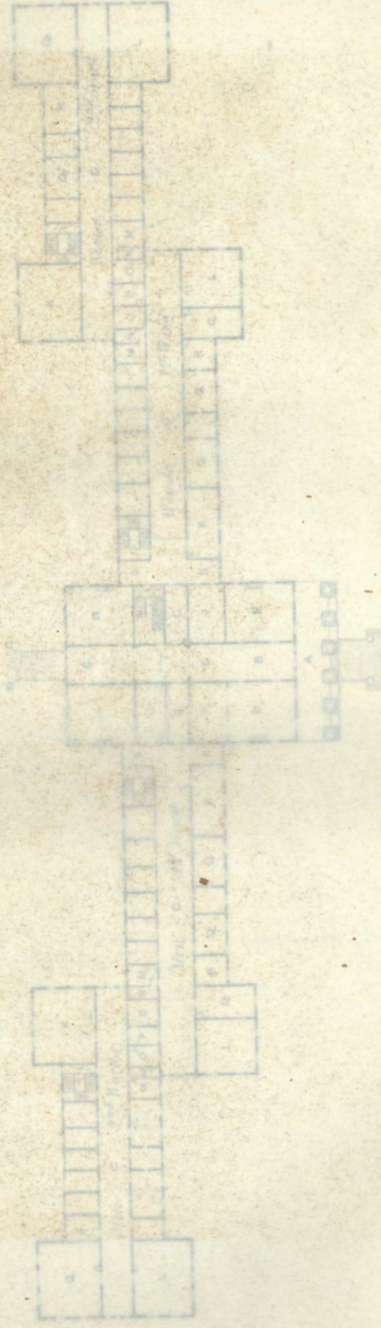




Engraved and Lithographed by J. J. Moore, Trenton, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, TRENTON.

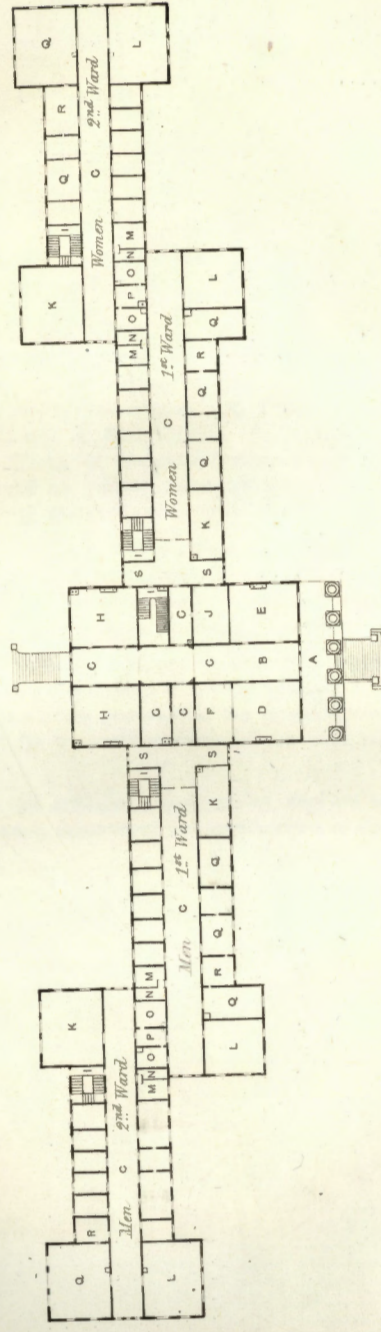


PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM

TRENTON, N. J.





PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY  
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.  
TRENTON, N. J.

Notman Archt<sup>s</sup>

Scale 70 Feet to the Inch



#### REFERENCES TO PLAN.

A. Portico. B. Entrance Hall. C. Halls of Centre and Wards. D. Superintendent's Office. E. Managers' Room and Public Parlor. F. Apothecary Room and Steward's Office. G. Medical Stores. H. Reception Parlors for Patients. I. Stairs. J. Assistant Physician's Room. K. Dining Rooms. L. Parlors of Wards. M. Bath Rooms. N. Water Closets. O. Clothes Rooms. P. Passage between 1st and 2d Wards. Q. Associated Dormitories. R. Attendants' Rooms. S. Spaces for Light and Air. Blank Rooms (Single Bed Rooms for Patients). □ Foul Air Shafts. ◻ Dumb Waiters. ◻◻ Chimneys.

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

The WINGS are three stories high, and are similarly arranged, except the first story of those adjoining the Centre, which are arranged for various domestic offices and bed rooms. The first story of the extended wings is divided, and appropriately fitted for the accommodation of the most excited and violent classes of each sex.

Where the first and extended wings overlap, they are carried up a story higher, forming a small department for convalescents, or those desiring more private apartments.



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ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT TRENTON,

FOR THE YEAR MDCCCLXVIII.

TITLE WITHDRAWN

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DETROIT, MICH.

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TRENTON:

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NEW JERSEY

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM

AT TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR 1881

TITLE WITHDRAWN

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1848, 1850, 1852-1870

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## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

### MANAGERS.

HON. JAMES PARKER, Perth Amboy, *President*.  
 THOMAS J. STRYKER, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary*.  
 LEWIS W. R. PHILLIPS, Esq., Lawrence.  
 REV. E. F. COOLEY, Trenton.  
 STACY G. POTTS, Esq., Trenton.  
 RICHARD STOCKTON, Esq., Princeton.  
 CHARLES RIDGWAY, M. D., Jacksonville.  
 ISAAC S. MULFORD, M. D., Camden.  
 JOHN S. DARCY, M. D., Newark.  
 WILLIAM T. ANDERSON, Esq., Newton.

### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

#### SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D.

#### MATRON.

MRS. BUTTOLPH.

#### ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

DR. J. B. ELLIOTT.

#### STEWARD.

CALEB SAGER.

#### TREASURER.

JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.



# REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE

## STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*To his Excellency Daniel Haines, Governor of the State of New Jersey.*

In obedience to the requirement of the tenth section of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum, and for the care and maintenance of the insane," the managers respectfully submit to your Excellency their second annual report.

Pursuant to the third section of the act, the board, from time to time, as in their judgment the exigencies of the institution required, appointed all the resident officers provided for by law, at salaries which were approved by the executive. The salary of the superintendent is fixed at \$1500 per annum, of the matron at \$300, of the assistant physician at \$500, of the steward at \$600, and of the treasurer at \$200. The managers, including their president and secretary, perform their services gratuitously.

The asylum was so far completed, on the 15th of May last, as to warrant the managers in opening it for the reception of patients, of which notice was given according to law, since which time the number has been constantly increasing. The institution can accommodate 200 patients. The number at present in the asylum is 83.

The organic law, together with the by-laws adopted by the managers, with accompanying forms and directions respecting the admission and support of patients, was printed in pamphlet form, and sent to the several officers named in the sixteenth section of the act, and to many other persons.



A beautiful engraved representation of the asylum and grounds, as they are proposed to be laid out, accompanies this report, and was prepared, by our direction, with a view of affording the friends of the patients and the public generally a correct idea of its situation and external appearance. The view embraces some part of the improvements proposed in a plan for laying out the grounds, which have been adopted, but not yet completed.

The late period at which we were enabled to commence the farming and gardening operations of last year, of course greatly affected their productiveness. The result, however, has met our best expectations. For particulars, we refer to the superintendent's report.

For a particular detail of the operations of the asylum, the number, condition, and circumstances of patients admitted and discharged, the results of the treatment they have received, the internal arrangement and management of the institution confided to his care, and much other valuable information, we respectfully refer to the report of the superintendent, which will be herewith submitted to you; and the managers deem it but an act of justice to that officer to say, that he has discharged the extensive, arduous, and responsible duties of his station with distinguished ability and faithfulness, and has fully realized the high expectations which his previous character and acquirements had induced us to entertain. And it is proper, also to add, that the conduct of all the other officers of the institution has merited the entire approbation of the board.

We refer your Excellency to the treasurer's account, which you will find accompanying this report, for a particular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the institution, and the present state of its finances.

The several reports of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to superintend the erection of the edifice, have already apprised the legislature that its entire cost amounted to \$80,650. This, however, was the cost only of the edifice proper. The apparatus for heating the building, for lighting it, for supplying it with water, for drainage from every part of the building, apparatus for cooking, for conveying orders from the kitchen to every part of the establishment, the apparatus for bathing, baking, ironing, &c., dumb-waiters to supply the tables, closets for table furniture, pantries, wardrobes, closets for clothes and stores, desks and cases for books and medicines, arrangement of wash-house and drying rooms, flagging round the outer walls, grading the grounds, fence-

ing, &c., involving a large amount of expenditure, and absolutely necessary to complete the building and grounds for the purposes for which the institution was founded, were not included in the cost of the edifice, and have devolved upon the board of managers, or been charged to their account.

The detailed report of the superintendent will enable you to form an adequate idea of the extent of these works, their adaptation to the wants of the institution, and of the cost necessarily incident thereto.

The works of supplying and arranging the apparatus for warming the building by steam, has been completed, and is in successful operation.

Gas works have been erected, the pipes laid, and all the apparatus finished for lighting up the interior of the building, and the result has fully met our expectations.

The pipes for drainage from every part of the building have been laid; they terminate in two tanks, one of which is at a distance of seven hundred and fifty feet from the edifice, and over which a frame building has been erected, 40 by 50 feet.

The apparatus for forcing the water from the spring to the water tanks, in the attic of the asylum, has been completed, so that a copious and constant supply of the spring water has been secured for all the present and future purposes of the building, and its appendages. Suitable pipes have been laid, throughout the entire building, for conveying the water from the tanks in the attic to the bath-rooms and other points where it is needed, and to the gas works and wash-house, which are some distance from the edifice. Speaking tubes and bells for communicating intelligence between the kitchen and dining-rooms in the wings, and between various other apartments, have been put up.

Bathing-rooms, and rooms for baking, ironing, &c., closets for table furniture, pantries, wardrobes, large closets for clothes and goods, desks and cases for books and medicines, have been prepared, and dumb-waiters constructed to supply the dining-rooms in the several wards. The wash-house and drying-room have been fitted up in such manner as will greatly facilitate, and diminish the ordinary expense of these operations.

The dripping from the extensive roofs of the edifice required four feet of stone flagging to be laid around the base of the entire walls, in order to secure the foundations permanently from injury, which has been done.



The grading of the extensive grounds of the asylum, intended for the use of the patients, and the fencing necessary to enclose them, were commenced as soon as practicable, and continued as long as the season was favourable. The grading is in a good state of forwardness, and the fencing necessary to a secure enclosure, is partly completed.

In addition to these extensive and costly operations, the managers have procured the necessary furniture to supply and fit up the various halls and apartments of the asylum in use. The necessary stock for the farm, and implements of husbandry, carriages, wagons, &c., have also been purchased. An inventory of all the personal property belonging to the asylum, in and about the premises, has been taken, appraised, and verified, as directed by the fifteenth section of the act, amounting, on the 1st instant, the date of the appraisal, to the sum of \$11,057.09; which inventory and appraisal are herewith submitted.

In discharge of the duties assigned to the managers, they have aimed at the strictest economy, but they believed that true economy consisted in having every thing necessary to be done, well done, so as to add permanency to utility. All the fixtures have, therefore, been constructed in the best manner of the best material, and upon a scale corresponding with the enlarged and noble liberality in which the plan of the institution was originally conceived and executed, by the legislature. In the progress of the work, they have been greatly aided by the experience and judgment of Doct. Buttolph, the superintendent, who, from the time of his appointment, has resided constantly upon the premises, and applied his whole time and attention to the progress of the work, and constantly aided us by his valuable counsel and supervision. To this circumstance, in a great degree, is to be attributed the fact, that the state has been able to present to the great cause of public charity, in this department, the most complete and best arranged asylum, probably, in the world.

The whole amount of appropriations, heretofore placed at the disposal of the managers, was \$40,000, two appropriations of \$20,00 each. Of this amount, \$3885.10 was applied, under the directions of the act, for the payment of salaries of the resident officers, in 1847 and 1848, leaving \$36,114.90 to be disposed of for other purposes. Of this, the whole amount actually paid on account of fixtures, furniture, and farm, amounts to \$35,334.30. A considerable amount of the expense chargeable to these accounts remains still unliquidated.

To meet the debts already contracted, and still unpaid, to complete the grading and fencing, and other necessary work remaining to be done, and to purchase such additional stock and furniture as may be required in the course of the coming year, further appropriations will be necessary; the estimated amount of which will be submitted by the committee of the managers, to whom that matter has been referred, in proper season for legislative action.

Your Excellency will perceive, from the superintendent's report, that he estimates that the receipts of the institution during the coming year will be sufficient to meet the current expenses, in which opinion we concur. But we would respectfully suggest that a small appropriation from the state might be judiciously used for the purpose of meeting the occasional contingency of delay in the receipt of dues from the counties who send pauper patients to the asylum. The laws of the institution require the steward to pay cash for all the purchases he makes, and although the counties have exhibited a commendable punctuality, some delay in remitting funds has occurred, and is occasionally to be anticipated in future.

The very full, able, and satisfactory report of the superintendent, to which we have already referred your Excellency, renders it unnecessary for us to extend our remarks to the topics which he has embraced.

The general result of our inspections of the condition of the patients, has been most satisfactory. The care and kindness which has been constantly extended to them; the skill exhibited in their treatment; the sedulous attention to every thing that could promote their comfort; their manifest improvement, and the uniform air of order, cleanliness, and comfort which pervades the asylum, cannot be too highly commended.

Reposing in the midst of the most beautiful scenery in the valley of the Delaware, combining all the influences which human art and skill can command to bless, soothe, and restore the wandering intellects that are gathered in its bosom, the state may proudly point to this asylum, as a noble illustration of that charity, which, born from above, diffuses itself in blessings on the poor and unfortunate.

In closing their report, the managers respectfully and earnestly commend the institution to the fostering care of the state government, and trust that the work commenced in a spirit of so much, and such commendable liberality, will long continue to command the favourable consideration and liberal regard of its founders.



JAMES PARKER,	RICHARD STOCKTON,
THOMAS J. STRYKER,	CHARLES RIDGWAY,
LEWIS W. R. PHILLIPS,	ISAAC S. MULFORD,
ELI F. COOLEY,	JOHN S. DARCY,
STACY G. POTTS,	WILLIAM T. ANDERSON,
	MANAGERS.

Trenton, January 5th, 1849.



**Dr. The Treasurer of the New**

1848.		
December 26,	To balance from last year,	\$433 49
	State of New Jersey,	31,950 00
	Stock account,	13 75
	Farm and garden account,	28 50
	Provision account,	19 52
	Dressmakers' account,	40 15
	Lunatic account,	5,814 84

\$38,300 25

Balance due from treasurer, \$94 65

Dated Trenton, December 26th, 1848.

**Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, Cr.**

1848.

December 26,	By incidental account,	\$1,994 73
	Gas works,	850 04
	Farm and stock,	295 62
	Medical,	141 40
	C. Sager, steward,	200 00
	Stock,	112 00
	Farm and garden,	568 12
	Groceries,	398 24
	Provision,	2,147 43
	Furniture,	4,807 68
	Grounds and grading,	475 02
	Feed,	121 77
	Wages,	1,880 52
	Fuel,	25 96
	Light,	432 50
	Straw,	23 00
	Flour,	61 74
	Restraining apparatus,	36 75
	Fruit,	18 23
	Books and stationery,	44 50
	Clothing,	443 01
	Harness,	90 43
	Fixture,	22,145 52
	Newspaper,	6 00
	Blacksmith and wheelright,	15 96
	Dressmakers',	28 16
	Laundry,	101 11
	Ice,	20 88
	Repairs,	6 98
	Salary,	710 10
	Postage,	2 20
	Balance in treasurer's hands,	94 65

\$38,300 25

JASPER S. SCUDDER, Treasurer.

The subscribers have examined the above statement of the treasurer, and compared the several amounts paid, with the vouchers, and find them correct.

STACY G. POTTS,

THOMAS J. STRYKER,

Auditing Committee of the Board of Managers.



## TREASURER'S GENERAL STATEMENT.

The amounts drawn from the state treasurer, from May 10th, 1847, to December 25th, 1848, are as follows:

The amount drawn during the year 1847 was	\$5,500
The amount drawn during the year 1848 is	31,950
Amount left in hands of state treasurer to pay salaries of 1848,	2,550
	<u>\$40,000</u>

Which amount has been expended as follows:

For managers' and commissioners' purposes,	\$35,334.30
Salaries for the years 1847 and 1848,	3,885.10
Steward's purposes,	685.95
Balance in treasurer's hands, December 25th, 1848,	94.65
	<u><u>40,000</u></u>

Statement for the year 1848:

Of the amount drawn from the state treasurer during the year 1847, being \$5500, there was left in the hands of the treasurer of the asylum, at the close of the year, a balance of	\$443 49
Drawn from the state treasurer during the year 1848,	31,950 00
Received from the revenue of the asylum,	5,916 76
	<u><u>\$38,300 25</u></u>

Which amount has been expended as follows:

To pay salaries due the quarter ending January 1st, 1848,	\$710.10
For managers' and commissioners' purposes,	30,892.79
For steward's purposes,	6,602.71
Balance in treasurer's hands,	94.65
	<u><u>38,300 25</u></u>

Statement of steward's accounts:

The amount of orders drawn on the treasurer by the steward is	\$7,814 72
Of which there belongs to the managers' account,	1,212 01
Showing the am't expended by the steward to be	\$6,602 71
The am't received as revenue from the asylum was	5,916 76
Showing the am't of steward's expenses over the revenue to be	<u><u>\$685 95</u></u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer.*

Dated Trenton, December 26th, 1848.



# FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE  
NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FROM THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION,

MAY 15, TO DECEMBER 31, 1848.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with section seventh of the "Act to organize the asylum," the superintendent submits to your board, his

## FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The asylum was opened for the admission of patients on the 15th of May, 1848. From that time to the close of the year, December 31st, a period of seven and a half months, there have been

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Received, - - -	47	39	86
Discharged cured, - -	1	2	3
Remaining, - - -	46	37	83



The following tables exhibit, in a condensed form, the more important statistical records of the institution.

1....SEXES.	M.	W.	Tot.		M.	W.	Tot.
	47	39	86				
2....AGES.				5....FORM OF DISEASE.			
Between 10 and 15,	2	1	3	<i>Affections of intellect.</i>			
" 15 " 20,	2	5	7	Idiocy,	3		3
" 20 " 30,	19	8	27	Imbecility,	12	9	21
" 30 " 40,	6	11	17	Fatuity,		1	1
" 40 " 50,	10	7	17	Mania with delusion,	6	2	8
" 50 " 60,	4	5	9	" general,	9	10	19
" 60 " 70,	3	2	5				
" 70 " 80,	1		1	<i>Affections of senti-</i>			
	47	39	86	<i>ments.</i>			
3....DOMESTIC STATE.				Melancholia,	4	6	10
Married,	17	13	30	Mon'a of fear,	1		1
Unmarried,	29	23	52	" of pride,	1		1
Widows,		3	3	" of suicide,	2	4	6
Widowers,	1		1	" of suspicion,	2	3	5
	47	39	86	" of superstition,	3	2	5
4....OCCUPATION.				<i>Affections of propen-</i>			
Farmers,	22		22	<i>sities.</i>			
Seamstress,		1	1	Monomania, furious,	4	2	6
Tailors,	2		2	or destructive,			
Housekeepers,		16	16		47	39	86
Shipcarpenter,	1		1	6....ALLEGED CAUSES.			
Blacksmith,	1		1	Ill health,	4	6	10
Housework,		13	13	Loss of property,	3	1	4
Writingmaster,	1		1	Intemperance,	6	1	7
Milkman,	1		1	Death of friends,		2	2
Clergyman,	1		1	Religious excitement,	4	4	8
Laborers,	3		3	Deafness and disease			
Milliner,		1	1	of brain,	1		1
Surveyor,	1		1	Abuse of husband,		2	2
Mason,	1		1	Domestic trouble,	3	3	6
Turner,	1		1	Apoplexy,	1		1
Factory work,	1	1	2	Epilepsy,	1		1
Mantua-makers,		2	2	Death of lover,		1	1
Clerk,	1		1	Injury of head,	2	1	3
Artificial fir. maker,		1	1	Insanity of wife,	1		1
Merchant,	1		1	Congenital,	2		2
Cooper,	1		1	Stroke of sun,	1		1
Student,	1		1	Mormonism,	1		1
Nurse,		1	1	Meningitis,		1	1
Shoemaker,	1		1	Hard study,	2		2
Miller,	1		1	Lawsuit,	1		1
Teachers,	1	1	2	Suppres'n of menses,		1	1
Cabinetmaker,	1		1	False accusation,		1	1
No occupation,	3	2	5	Fright,		1	1
	47	39	86	Unknown,	14	14	28
					47	39	86

7...INFLUENCE OF HEREDITARY PREDISPOS'N.	M.	W.	Tot.		Pauper.	Indigent.	Private.	Criminal.	Total.
Hereditary tendency traced in,	12	6	18	9....How SENT.					
Not traced,	35	33	68	Atlantic county,					
	47	39	86	Bergen,					
8....DURATION OF DISEASE.				Burlington,	3	3	7		13
Less than 1 year,	13	11	24	Camden,	2				2
More " 1 " "	11	8	19	Cape May,					
" " 2 " "	6	2	8	Cumberland,					
" " 3 " "	1		1	Essex,	3	4	2		9
" " 4 " "	1	3	4	Gloucester,		1		1	2
" " 5 " "	2	2	4	Hudson,					
" " 6 " "	4	2	6	Hunterdon,	2	3	2		7
" " 7 " "	3	2	5	Mercer,	6	4	1		11
" " 8 " "		1	1	Middlesex,		9			9
" " 9 " "	1	1	2	Monmouth,	2	1	1		4
" " 10 " "	2	3	5	Morris,	5	2	3		10
" " 15 " "	1	4	5	Passaic,	3	1			4
" " 20 " "	2		2	Salem,	1	1			2
	47	39	86	Somerset,	2	3	1		6
				Sussex,		3	1		4
				Warren,		1	2		3
					29	36	20	1	86

## GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

It affords us much satisfaction to state, that the inmates have generally enjoyed good bodily health; that no death or serious accident has occurred; that nearly all the persons under treatment have improved since their admission; and that, in addition to those discharged recovered, a number are nearly well, and will soon be permitted to leave the asylum, and again engage in their accustomed pursuits.

As large a number have been received as could conveniently be accommodated, considering the unfinished state of many important fixtures at the time of opening the institution. During the year, the unfinished work has been nearly completed, and we are now enjoying most of the facilities possessed by the best public asylums for the care and cure of the insane.

The limited number of patients treated, and the brief period



occupied, forbids any attempt at comparing our results with those of other institutions, or even of analyzing them, with the view of showing the superior efficacy of asylum, over private treatment.

By reference to table 8, it will be perceived that a large number of the patients had been affected, at the time of admission, for a longer period than one year, some of them many years.

This is usual at the opening of an institution for the treatment of the insane, and will for some time tend to limit the number of recoveries.

The circumstance, that this report covers a period of only seven and a half months, and that many of the recent and curable cases were admitted near the close of the year, will still farther account for the small number discharged as cured the present year.

Most of the patients received were natives of New Jersey, and all of them were residents of the state at the time of their admission.

Table 9, shows the number belonging to each county of the state from which patients have been received, and to which class they belonged, whether pauper, indigent or private.

The report of the treasurer of the asylum, from its opening to December 25th, is referred to for information in regard to the receipts and expenditures of the institution for that period. Considering the existing high prices of many articles of consumption, and the disproportionably large expense of conducting a new institution with few patients, the statement of accounts is as favorable as could be anticipated.

It is believed that the receipts of the institution during the coming year will be sufficient to meet its current expenses, and that no assistance will be required from the state for that purpose.

Attention is requested to the following general observations in regard to the causes, forms and treatment of mental disorders, the most favorable period for cure, and the modes of sending patients to the asylum.

On all of these topics, the people of the state should possess correct and definite information, that the insane, through the medium of our noble institution, may enjoy the peculiarly adapted treatment required for their comfort and recovery.

It is confidently hoped, from indications already observed, that the inhabitants of the state, whether acting as public authorities or private citizens, will be disposed to favor a high standard of keeping; that the institution, in its management, as it undoubtedly does

in its arrangements, fixtures, etc., may rank among the best public asylums in this or any country.

#### CAUSES OF INSANITY.

By table 6, it appears that the causes of insanity are often obscure, and, when traced, are found to be as various as the physical causes that disturb the health, or the moral topics that affect communities, families and individuals. Many persons inherit a predisposition, or constitutional tendency to this disease. This may consist in a peculiar kind or degree of excitability of the brain and nervous system, or in any unfavorable combination or relative proportion of their various parts.

When either of these states are known to exist, persons should be very guarded in their mode of living, and, if possible, avoid the united or combined effect of unfavorable influences.

The occurrence of ill health in persons thus predisposed, and especially if operating in connection with any disturbing moral cause, as the death of kindred, pecuniary losses or disappointments, unusual religious anxiety or excitement, etc., is very likely to produce it.

The mental symptoms of this disorder are now universally regarded as arising from an excited, depressed, or disordered state of the brain, with which all the manifestations of mind, in health and disease, are directly connected.

To preserve this member, therefore, in a healthy state, by equalizing the action of its various parts, and by promoting a healthy relation between it and the organs of the body, is to use the most effectual means for maintaining the ascendancy of reason, or for restoring it when lost; and is a subject alike interesting to the medical, the mental and the moral philosopher.

From this view of the subject, the great importance of early and correct training of the faculties appears evident, and should be attended to, as an efficient means of preventing this worst of human maladies.

Let the education of the young be conducted with special reference to the equal and harmonious developement of all the faculties and feelings, and the disturbing moral causes to which they are afterwards subjected, will be deprived of much of their baneful influence: the minds of men, thus prepared, will be invigorated and improved, rather than overwhelmed and shattered, by the adversities of life.



## FORMS OF INSANITY.

By reference to table 5, it will be perceived that the different forms of the disease have been arranged under three heads, corresponding to the three primary classes of mental faculties, *viz*: the intellectual faculties, the moral sentiments, and the animal propensities: and under each of these are subdivisions, indicating the individual faculties affected.

In this arrangement, it is not claimed that each case strikingly illustrates the aberration of the faculty, or class of faculties referred to, but is as near an approximation to the truth, as the nature of the subject will admit.

The varieties of monomania, may be as numerous as the individual faculties of the mind.

It may be mentioned, however, that cases of simple monomania, or disorder of a single faculty only, rarely continues to exist for any considerable period, the tendency being to an extension of the physical disease to contiguous organs and regions of the brain, exhibiting its progress and extent, by the deranged state of the faculties manifested thereby.

Thus, in a few days or weeks, persons are often observed to pass through the various stages of mental and moral disorder, beginning with simple eccentricity of conduct or language, and ending in the total alienation of every faculty and feeling that distinguished the man, from the demon or the brute.

From this sad picture, we gladly pass to the consideration of what may be done by science and benevolence, for the care and cure of this unfortunate class of our fellow men.

## TREATMENT OF INSANITY.

It is not proposed to enter into a scientific and detailed account of the treatment of this disease, but to give such a statement of the general principles of management, as will enable the friends of the insane to appreciate the difficulties attending its removal, and the danger of delaying an early resort to the appropriate curative means.

Without describing the barbarous atrocities formerly inflicted upon the insane, in the name of treatment, it may be stated that, until a comparatively late period, it chiefly consisted in the prescription of injurious or useless drugs, as specifics, given with no definite object in view, and without reference to peculiarities in the physical and mental symptoms.

As each case of the disease presents an assemblage of phenomena somewhat peculiar, the first question to determine, when insanity is found to exist, is the best mode of treatment; whether seclusion in an asylum, or elsewhere, is necessary. In many cases, the proper settlement of this question is equally difficult and important.

It is not justifiable to deprive a man of his liberty or civil rights, except for his own advantage or the welfare and safety of others. Hence, it becomes important to ascertain the extent of the mental unsoundness, and whether he is thereby incapacitated to conduct his own affairs, or to mingle in the society of others.

If his ability is not impaired in these respects, it is proper that he should be allowed to enjoy his civil rights, notwithstanding, in some particulars, his reasoning powers may be impaired. But aside from the question of civil rights, it is desirable to determine what cases exist whose seclusion in an asylum, either for their protection or cure, is unnecessary or improper.

Says Doct. Combe, "Every case ought to be considered in itself, and a treatment in harmony with its own indications resorted to. The patient ought never to be sent to an asylum, when the means of treatment are equally accessible, and the probabilities of relief equally great at home; but if the nature of the derangement be such as to require that constant watchfulness and decided control, which can only be obtained in an establishment devoted to this purpose, there can be no hesitation in deciding upon his removal. In such circumstances, the comfort, as well as the safety of the lunatic, demand seclusion; and his feelings are less outraged at restraints put upon him by strangers, over whom he never exercised any authority, either of affection or duty, than by his own family and friends, on whose consideration he is conscious of possessing stronger claims, or whose sympathies he may hope to rouse by continued and persevering appeals to their kindness and former friendship."

When the mental derangement depends upon bodily disease of a temporary character, the patient should not be removed from home until a fair trial has been made for its cure, or should it be severe and more continued, he should not make the journey to an asylum under circumstances likely to increase it. Persons of advanced age who are insane from the irregular decay of the faculties, or who are partially paralytic, but who have no dislike to their friends, and are quiet and manageable, may be treated as well at



home as at an asylum. Again, very delicate females, who are only partially insane, but who cherish a strong attachment to home and friends, are sometimes unfavorably affected by the separation from them, and by association only with strangers. There may be other cases in which seclusion is of doubtful expedience, that can only be correctly determined, by a careful consideration of all the circumstances attending them.

The propriety of removing an insane person to an asylum having been determined upon, the manner of effecting it is so important, that some minuteness of description, for the information of friends, will be pardonable.

Let some judicious person inform him of the decision of his friends, and that the proposed removal 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 cases in which it is proper to make the journey to the asylum with them, without fully describing the object until they reach it; but falsehood and deception 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 very essential, should enjoy their confidence.

On his arrival at the institution, he is informed more particularly of the necessity for a temporary separation from home and friends, the excitement of society and business; assured that he will be kindly treated, and enjoy as many privileges as are consistent with his welfare and the general rules of the establishment.

His friends then take leave of him; and, after giving the physician a history of his case, including the mention of any peculiarity or eccentricity in his natural character and conduct; previous attacks of insanity, if any, his age, domestic state, occupation, hereditary tendencies; cause, time and mode of present attack; peculiarities and progress of symptoms; the medical treatment adopted, with its effects, they return home, relying on the kindness and skill of the physician and others, and the facilities afforded by the house for his recovery, or, if incurable, for his comfort and improvement.

The treatment of the insane in asylums, as elsewhere, is pro-

perly divided into medical and moral; the former including the use of general and local depletion, medicine, baths, regulation of diet, etc.; the latter, all those means and influences brought to bear upon the person in his new situation, as association with others, employment, amusements, regular habits of rising and retiring, of order and cleanliness, attendance on religious services, etc.

In determining the treatment, reference is necessary to all the causes known to have had an influence in the development or progress of the case, whether nearly or remotely connected with it. With this view, his previous social, civil 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 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 medical treatment is conducted on the same general principles as are applicable in other diseases, being modified by the age, sex, peculiarity of constitution, and stage of disease. If there exists excitement, depression, or disorder, in any of the various organs or functions, it is sought out and corrected by a resort to the usual remedial means, having in view, of course, the modifications, if any, required on account of the mental disorder.

Next in importance to the medical, is the moral treatment of the insane; and, indeed, in many cases this is either superior to the former, or all that is required for the recovery of the patient. Under this head are included removal from home and the sources of irritation there existing, the care of strangers, who should be intelligent, kind and conscientious, and who have tact and experience to aid them in the performance of their peculiar duties. Such occupation and amusements as are adapted for their benefit, in view of their previous habits and pursuits, and the form and stage of disease under which they are laboring, in fact any and all moral motives, not otherwise contra-indicated, may be presented to the mind, as a means of enlisting their feelings, and of directing their attention from themselves and the morbid trains of thought in which they are inclined to indulge.

Of the fact, that the insane derive important advantage from association, in asylums, with due attention to classification, there can be no doubt.



The peculiar views of others, whether of a mirthful, serious, or even of a painful character, may serve the purpose, above named, of diverting their attention outwardly, and therefore prove salutary.

Hence the advantage of treating the insane in public asylums, rather than in private families, or even in private institutions, where the objects of interest and diversion are less numerous, and where the architectural arrangements and the general system of moral discipline and management are less perfectly adapted for the guidance of the erring and the control of the wayward and violent.

A point of great importance, and one that should be distinctly understood and *conscientiously* acted upon by the friends of the insane, is, that appropriate curative treatment be resorted to early after the attack. The statistical records of institutions for the insane, in all countries, show that a much greater percentage of recoveries occur of the persons treated within the first few months of the attack, or during the first year of the disease, than of those in whom it has existed for a longer period.

#### OCCUPATION AND AMUSEMENTS.

We rely on the various means of occupation and amusement that are usually resorted to in the treatment of the insane in asylums, considering physical exercise important in many, especially chronic cases, by assisting to restore a healthy state of the physical functions, by promoting appetite and digestion, and, above all, by securing cheerfulness and contentment during the day, and quiet and refreshing sleep at night.

In addition to the use of riding, walking, and various games, as amusements, we have had an experienced teacher of music employed in giving lessons in that art for several months. These lessons have been useful to many of the patients and others, and also contributed to make the chapel service more interesting, by preparing many voices to unite in singing.

We also think much of occasional exhibitions, consisting of speaking sprightly or humorous pieces, dialogues, with instrumental music, etc. These serve to divert the attention of many of the patients, during the preparation and recital, and contribute to the cheerfulness and contentment of our whole household, the members of which are invited to attend on such occasions.

Popular or scientific lectures are also appropriate and agreeable means of interesting a few, but the number is small, compared with those who would be entertained by the former means.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, &c.

The asylum is situated about two miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on a gentle elevation, surrounded by a farm, containing one hundred and eleven acres of excellent land, and supplied with water from an unfailing spring on the premises.

The site of the building is extremely well chosen, whether considered in reference to its central position in the state, its convenient distance from a market town, the varied and beautiful landscape scenery about it, or the fertile character of the soil, its position for a supply of pure soft water, perfect drainage, etc.

Immediately in the rear of the house is a beautiful grove of timber, thirty acres in extent, which, with the open land on either extremity and in front, form delightful pleasure grounds for patients, at all seasons of the year, when exercise and amusement in the open air is proper.

The public entrance to the house, from the main highway, is by a winding Macadamized road through the grove in the rear: the enclosures for patients, of either sex, being so arranged as to be convenient of access from the building, and yet not overlooked by strangers approaching it.

The building consists of a central portion, with two ranges of lateral wings on either side, and is constructed of reddish sandstone, laid in rouble, or broken range-work, with hammer-dressed stone for base, corners, water table, window sills and caps, and the whole structure covered with a roof of slate, except the dome, which is of tin.

All parts of the building are placed above ground, from one to two feet, the central portion being three stories high above the basement, and the wings two, except where the first and extended wings, on either side, overlap, at which point they rise an additional story.

The earth is excavated under the whole building, to the depth of six feet below the ground level, thereby preventing decay of the timbers by dampness, and forming space for extensive air chambers, from which the house is warmed, cellars for vegetables, store rooms for fuel, etc.

All parts of the building are constructed of good materials, in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and reflects great credit upon the commissioners, Messrs. Cooley, Howell, and Rush, for the enlightened economy with which it was done.

For information in regard to the design of the various parts,



reference is made to the accompanying plan, and explanations thereto.

Since the completion of the building proper, most of the fixtures necessary for preparing it for use have been placed, under the direction of the board of managers. In executing this part of the work, especial care has been taken to adopt modern improvements of established utility, and to have the work done in the most economical and permanent manner.

The work on the various fixtures connected with the warming of the building by steam, lighting by gas, arrangements for cooking, washing, bathing, water closets, distributing water, etc., has been done under the direction of Mr. Tasker, of the firm of Morris, Tasker & Morris, of Philadelphia, and the various fixtures of wood by Messrs. Howell & Page, of Trenton; and are such as may challenge a comparison with those of any other establishment. Indeed, among the many institutions for the insane, visited by the writer in this country, in Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, none have been observed to equal it in these respects.

#### WARMING.

The warming is effected by steam, generated by four large tubular boilers, placed in the ground story of the centre building, two on either side, the steam circulating through ranges of wrought iron pipes placed in air chambers beneath the corridors, or halls, of the wings. These chambers are seven feet high, twelve feet wide, and correspond in length to the two ranges of wings on either side of the centre building; the latter, being warmed from separate chambers under the central hall. The cold air is admitted to the chambers through openings in the side walls near the ground, and the warm air allowed to escape from the top of the chamber, through flues nine inches square, in the same walls, to the halls and rooms above; a separate flue being used for each story, and a valvular register placed at the outlet near the floor, for regulating the degree of heat or quantity of warm air.

The heat, thus furnished, is of a very mild bland character, having none of the dry suffocating quality of the ordinary furnace heat.

The arrangement of admitting it at many points, by about two hundred openings with registers, serves to equalize the temperature, much more perfectly than can be done by the common arrangement of furnaces in the extremities of the wings, with outlets only at those points.

The sitting rooms, dining rooms, and a portion of the bed rooms, are warmed by registers opening into them; the others are warmed from the halls, by the passage of air through an opening over the door of each room, in the usual way.

#### VENTILATION.

The ventilation is effected by means of openings from near the top of each room, into other flues of the same size as those for the transmission of heat.

These terminate in horizontal trunks in the attics that lead to the upright foul air shafts, situated beneath the campaniles, where the air is discharged. The upright shafts are heated by the passage of steam pipes through them; this steam serving the double purpose of assisting the ventilation and heating water for bathing and other purposes in the wings.

#### LIGHTING.

The house is lighted throughout by means of gas, and presents a very cheerful aspect at night. The fixtures connected with this mode of lighting were quite expensive, but the advantages it has over the common mode, were such as to render it extremely desirable. These advantages are, greater security against fire, a thing of the utmost importance in a building of this kind, economy and cleanliness in the use, and, lastly, greater perfection of light. Our halls, instead of presenting the dim cave-like aspect that is usual at night where other modes of lighting are used, are cheerful and brilliant. This is an important consideration in the treatment of many persons disposed by disease to a depressed and gloomy state of mind.

#### BATH ROOMS.

There are seventeen bath tubs in the house, made of cast iron, and fitted so as to admit of both supply and waste from one opening in the bottom.

This mode of supply prevents the escape of steam into the room, and is not attended with the usual danger of scalding, if hot water is drawn while a person is bathing.

#### SINKS.

In each bath room is a sink for washing hands, made of cast iron, and having two enameled iron bowls fixed in the bottom, each bowl being supplied with cold and hot water, and having a waste pipe from the bottom, controlled by a valve.



## WATER CLOSETS.

The water closets are in adjoining rooms to the bath and sink rooms. The closets are made in the funnel or hopper form, of cast iron, enameled within, and supplied with water by the opening and shutting of the door to the room: through the trap of each closet, also, passes all the waste water from the baths and sinks, which contributes to secure perfect cleanliness.

## WATER TANKS.

There are four wrought iron tanks, which together hold five thousand gallons, situated in the dome of the centre building, into which water is forced from the spring on the premises, by means of water and steam power. From these tanks cold water is supplied to all parts of the house.

In the attics of the wings, at the point where they overlap, are placed one tank, on either side, of wrought iron, holding about five hundred gallons each. These are supplied from those in the centre, and to them are sent steam pipes for heating the water for bathing and other purposes. We use wrought iron pipes, in all cases, for conducting steam, water and gas, and have for these purposes more than five miles of it in use. It is much cheaper than copper, or even than strong lead, and is not liable to constant bursting, as is the latter metal, when used under high pressure.

## DRAINAGE.

The drainage of the building is effected through the medium of a cast iron pipe, ten inches in diameter and eleven hundred feet long, the soil being discharged, at a distance of eight hundred feet from the house, into a reservoir forty by fifty feet in extent, five feet deep, lined with a stone wall, and so covered as to admit of free ventilation. By the aid of this deposit it is expected that a large quantity of compost will annually be made, for enriching the garden and farm.

There are many other fixtures in and about the house of great practical value, as the arrangements for cooking, baking, washing, ironing, drying clothes in a steam closet, etc., some of which are not fully completed.

## PLEASURE GROUNDS.

The work of grading and improving the grounds and making fences has been commenced, and continued as long as the season would permit, but there is yet much remaining to be done.

We hope to lay them out more fully, and plant trees and shrubbery during the next year, according to the tasteful design by A. J. Downing, which is represented in part by the engraving.

The pleasure grounds, for either sex, embrace a number of acres in extent, and, when fully completed, will contribute very greatly to the comfort and cure of the patients. Hence it is important that there should be no delay in planting and arranging them for use.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm and garden have been quite productive. From the garden we have obtained a large part of the vegetables required during the season. We hope, in a few years, to make the asylum farm a model, in its management and products.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are under great obligations to the Rev. Messrs. Cooley, Beck, Hall, Burroughs, Tuttle, Fletcher and Porter, clergymen of different religious denominations in Trenton and its vicinity, for supplying our chapel gratuitously on the sabbath.

The attendance upon religious services is both gratifying and useful to many of our household, and to those of the patients who do not prize it particularly as a religious exercise, the preparation for and attendance in the chapel, serve as an agreeable recreation, during a day when ordinary occupations and amusements are suspended.

Our thanks are due to the publishers of the State Gazette and Trenton Daily News, for copies of those papers. A number of other papers have also been furnished by the institution and the resident officers, for the use of the patients.

This kind of reading is much prized by a large portion of the inmates, and particularly, if the papers are published in the vicinity of their residence.

We should be glad to be able to present to patients, from all parts of the state, copies of the local newspapers they are accustomed to see at home. This would serve as a daily or weekly messenger of good news and pleasant intelligence, and relieve much of the unavoidable tedium connected with a protracted separation from friends. Could the publishers of the various papers in the state fully appreciate the extent of pleasure they are capable of communicating in this way, it is believed they would cordially embrace the opportunity of doing it.



To the Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, we are indebted for a bound volume of the Report of the Patent Office for 1847.

To the state, through the treasurer, for a copy of the Revised Statutes.

To Stacy G. Potts, esq., for a copy of the acts of the legislature of 1848.

To the Rev. E. F. Cooley and Thos. J. Stryker, esq., for packages of papers and many other favors.

To the ladies of the tract society, Trenton, for a package of tracts, and, to a friend, for the donation of one hundred and sixty volumes of miscellaneous books, as the commencement of a library for the use of the patients.

These numerous favors have proved valuable, either for reference or for interesting instruction and amusement, to many "minds diseased."

#### CONCLUSION.

To the managers of the asylum, our most grateful acknowledgments are tendered, for the constant interest manifested in behalf of the institution, for the marked personal kindness that has characterized their deportment, and especially, for the very enlightened liberality, with which they have conceived and executed the various plans for perfecting and completing the institution.

Mr. SAGER, the steward, has performed the duties of his office in a very able and satisfactory manner, and contributed much to the comfort of our household, by his uniform kindness of disposition and manners.

Doct. ELLIOTT, the assistant physician, has but recently entered upon the duties of his station, but brings with him many of the natural, moral and professional qualifications, necessary for success.

Mrs. BUTTOLPH, engaged in the duties of matron to the institution, with the strong desire of assisting to promote its success, and with the hope of being able to accomplish this more fully, from her relation to the superintendent. It is believed that an organization, in which there exists a domestic relation between these officers, is better adapted, other things being equal, to secure a degree of *family comfort* in all departments of the establishment, than can be obtained by any other.

Miss MARY TABER, the assistant matron, has contributed greatly to the comfort of the patients, by her benevolent and enlightened attention to their wants, and to the success of the institution generally, by her unvarying rectitude of deportment.

We have, in nearly all cases, been fortunate in the selection of attendants upon the insane, and of assistants in the various branches of supervision and labor, connected with the opening and progress of the institution.

On these classes we are greatly dependent for securing the comfort and recovery of the patients and the ultimate success of the asylum.

Confidently relying upon the blessing of Providence, the enlightened and friendly counsel of the managers of the institution, and the continued and fostering care of the state, we commence the duties of the coming year, in the full hope of relieving a great amount of human suffering, and of assisting to restore in many minds the ascendancy of reason, which is the "guiding star of life."

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
Trenton, December 31st, 1848.



## 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 19, 20, 21, and 22, 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 two respectable physicians, under oath, dated within one month, and certified before a magistrate, 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 price of board per week, for those supported at public charge, is \$3, for those supported by friends, \$3 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

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



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 —, 184 .

#### FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

We, A. B., of the township of —, in the county of —, and C. D., of the township of —, in the county of —, physicians duly licensed, do certify, that we have examined into, or are acquainted with the state of health and mental condition of E. F., of the township of —, in the county of —, and that he is, in our opinion, insane, and a fit patient to be sent to the state lunatic asylum.

Signed,

A. B.  
C. D.

Dated —, 184 .

County of —, ss.

The above named —, being duly sworn, say, that the facts stated in the above certificate, by them subscribed, are true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Signed,

A. B.  
C. D.

Sworn before me, this — day of —, 184 .

#### 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 —, 184 .

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 obligors 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 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 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 payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, on the fifteenth of March, June, September and December, in each year, 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,

#### 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 sec. 21, of "act to organize the asylum," and sec. 5, 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 facts 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 sat-



isfactory 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 sec. 22d, 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 benefited 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 sec. 20 of act, and secs. 2d, 3d, 5th, and 6th 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 poorhouse 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 to the poorhouse 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.

Attention is requested by all town and county officers to the provision of sec. 26, 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 27th, 28th, and 29th, of act, and sec. 7th 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 behavior, 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 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.

Section 23d, relating to the admission of insane prisoners from the state prison, is repealed.