

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM

ANNUAL
REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
AT TRENTON,
FOR THE YEAR MDCCCLII.

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.
HON. PETER D. VROOM, Trenton.
CHARLES RIDGWAY, M. D., Jacksonville.
JOSEPH FITHIAN, M. D., Woodbury.
JAMES S. GREEN, Esq., Princeton.
HENRY A. FORD, Esq., Morristown.
ALEXANDER WURTS, Esq., Flemington.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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

MATRON,
MISS MARY TABER.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D.

STEWARD,
CALEB SAGER.

TREASURER,
JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

[C.]

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, GEORGE F. FORT,

Governor of the State of New Jersey.

The undersigned, managers of the State Lunatic Asylum,
beg leave to present their sixth annual report.

During the last year, quarterly meetings of the board of managers have been regularly held, and weekly and monthly inspections have been made by one or more of the managers, as required by law. As the "general result of these inspections" the managers are gratified in reporting to your Excellency their entire satisfaction as to the condition of the institution, the mode in which it has been conducted, the success which has attended it and the skill, fidelity and care of those to whom the administration of its internal policy has been more particularly intrusted. Order, method and careful attention to the comfort of the inmates, characterize every department, and the whole shows in a striking light, the result of an appropriate and well-timed benevolence on the part of the state.

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the number of patients in the asylum was one hundred and seventy-one. There have been received since that time and up to the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and twenty-one—making the number under treatment during the year, two hundred and ninety-two—of which

number, there remain one hundred and eighty-two, showing an increase of eleven since the last annual report.

The whole number of patients admitted into the institution since it was opened in May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, is five hundred and fifteen, of which number, two hundred and sixty-four have been discharged as cured or improved. This simple statement is sufficient of itself to establish the value and importance of the institution, and to commend it to the judgment and sympathy of the public.

The superintendent, in his annual report, has again brought to view the subject of enlarging the building by the erection of two additional wings. This will make it conform to the original plan, and enable the superintendent to carry out more fully and successfully the benevolent object of the state.

The primary object of such an institution, is the cure of diseased minds. To afford a reasonable hope of attaining such a result, the accommodations should be such as to admit of a distinct classification of patients, according to the character of their disease. If the quiet are disturbed by the noisy and excited, or if the timid must mingle with the bold and daring, there is little hope of improvement for either. The best skill and most judicious treatment must fail to secure the desired results. The building is not large enough, with its present number of inmates, to enable the superintendent to use the means best calculated to promote and secure success.

There is a class of patients who are more or less violent and easily excited, and who injuriously disturb those of a different character. Some of these are incurable, but the counties who send them are desirous they should be retained, and are willing to support them. The managers are of opinion that proper provision should be made, so as to separate this class from other patients, and enable the institution to retain them, when desired by the counties from which they come. This cannot now be done, and it is not probable the number of patients will diminish. An increase is almost certain. This would have been the case during the year past, had not the number been kept down by the managers, for want of room. At one period

there were two hundred and eight patients in the building. This was more than it could accommodate.

Under these circumstances, the managers concur in the views of the superintendent, and with entire unanimity recommend the erection of two additional wings to the present building. No new officers will be needed, and the increase of expense will be small, after the buildings are once completed.

The appropriation of three thousand five hundred dollars was made by the legislature at its last session, for the purpose of furnishing the asylum with an adequate supply of water; and the further sum of two thousand five hundred dollars for fixtures, improvements, and other purposes. This last was included in the general appropriation of seven thousand five hundred and seventy dollars, for the current expenses of the asylum. These two several sums, amounting to six thousand dollars, have been applied. A neat and commodious stone building has been erected; a boiler, steam engine and forcing pump have been procured, and the various departments of the institution are now supplied with pure water in a much larger quantity and at less expense than heretofore. Cast iron pipe of six inch caliber, from the spring to the asylum, has been substituted for the two inch pipe heretofore used. The former iron tanks in the centre building have been increased in capacity, so as to contain about eight thousand gallons.

A strong and neat paling fence, of the best materials, has been erected along the front of the land on the south west side of the main road, extending between two thousand and three thousand feet.

The following statement will show the manner in which the appropriations were expended and applied:

Building and machinery for water works, - - -	\$3,666 14
Iron pipes, substituted, - - - - -	727 88
Addition to tanks, - - - - -	434 78
Fence, - - - - -	475 45
Sundry other fixtures and improvements, as per	
treasurer's account, - - - - -	728 49
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	\$6,032 74

The excess of thirty-two dollars and seventy-four cents above the appropriations, is met by the balance of thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents, in the treasurer's hands at the last annual report.

It will be seen that the cost of the building and machinery somewhat exceeded the original estimate and the appropriation for that purpose. This was in a measure owing to the nature of the ground on which the building was placed. It required a much deeper foundation than was expected.

The accounts of the treasurer have been examined, and are found to be correctly stated and balanced.

The following summary represents the receipts and disbursements:

Dr.	Balance in treasurer's hands, Jan. 1st, 1852,	\$33 86
	Received from state of New Jersey,	11,070 00
	do do revenue account,	26,829 12
	do do steward on fixture account,	115 49
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		\$38,048 47
		<hr/>
Cr.	Paid managers and water works account,	\$6,148 23
	do. Steward's account,	31,860 84
	Balance in treasurer's hands,	39 40
		<hr/>
		\$38,048 47
		<hr/>

Leaving a balance in treasurer's hands of thirty-nine dollars and forty cents.

The inventory of personal property exceeds that of the previous year, two thousand and seventy-eight dollars and twenty cents. This has been occasioned, in part, by the increase of necessary furniture, paid for out of the appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars before mentioned.

Considerable progress has been made during the season, in improving and beautifying the grounds about the asylum.

The farm and garden have proved a source of profit during

the past year. The account shows a balance in favor of the institution of one thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-six cents.

It is estimated that the sum of five thousand and seventy dollars will be sufficient for the support of county patients and the current expenses of the ensuing year; and for this, the managers respectfully ask an appropriation.

The annual reports of the superintendent and treasurer, and the annual inventory, are herewith submitted to your Excellency.

Stuart F. Randolph, a native of New Jersey, but now a resident of the city of New York, has lately presented to the institution the sum of two thousand dollars, to erect and furnish a museum and reading room for the use of patients, under proper regulations, and to be placed on the grounds, at some convenient distance from the main building. This act of considerate kindness and charity the managers are happy thus publicly to record. Liberal donations of books and of ornaments to embellish the grounds, have heretofore been made by other generous individuals—for all which the managers are thankful—and the more so, as they show that confidence is reposed in the institution, and that a growing interest in its prosperity is beginning to be felt by the public.

The managers cannot close this report without soliciting the attention of your Excellency and the legislature, to the very interesting and able exposition of the subject of insanity in general, the means of prevention and principles of treatment, as embodied in the report of the superintendent. They cannot but hope that its general circulation throughout the state and elsewhere, will tend to elevate the character of the institution, and enlist in its behalf the sympathy and support of every portion of the community.

JAMES S. GREEN, JAMES PARKER,
HENRY A. FORD, LEWIS W. R. PHILLIPS,
P. D. VROOM, THOMAS J. STRYKER,
ELI F. COOLY,

Managers.

Trenton, January 3rd, 1853.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum for the year commencing December thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and ending December twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, is respectfully submitted to the board of managers.

An abstract of the receipts and payments for the year ending December 28th, 1852:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasurer's hands,	\$33.86
Received from state of New Jersey,	11,070.00
Revenue account from asylum,	26,829.12
Fixture account from the steward,	115.49
	\$38,048.47

PAYMENTS.

Paid Caleb Sager, steward's account,	\$31,860.84
“ Incidental “	17.00
“ Fixture “	1,634.09
“ Furniture “	521.69
“ Farm and garden “ (fencing)	475.45
“ Water works “	3,500.00
Balance in treasurer's hands,	39.40
	\$38,048.47

The amount appropriated to the asylum by the last legislature, was eleven thousand and seventy dollars, which was divided as follows:

For the payment of water works account,	\$3,500.00
“ “ “ managers “	2,500.00
“ “ “ stewards “	5,070.00
	\$11,070.00

The following is the Manager's account for the current year:

RECEIPTS.

Balance due said account from last year,	\$32.74
Amount appropriated for water works,	3,500.00
“ “ managers account,	2,500.00
Fixture account from the steward	115.49
	\$6,148.23

PAYMENTS.

Paid Incidental account,	\$17.00
“ Fixture “	1,634.09
“ Furniture “	521.69
“ Farm and garden account, (fencing)	475.45
“ Water works “	3,500.00
	\$6,148.23

The following is the Steward's account for the current year:

RECEIPTS.

Balance due said account from last year,	\$1.12
Amount appropriated as above,	5,070.00
“ from revenue account,	26,829.12
	\$31,900.24

PAYMENTS.

Amount paid sundry accounts, as per annexed statement rendered to the managers,	\$31,860.84
Balance due steward's account,	39.40
	\$31,900.24

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasurer's hands,	\$33.86
Received from state of New Jersey,	11,070.00
" " revenue account,	26,829.12
" " steward on fixture account,	115.49
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	\$38,048.47

PAYMENTS.

Paid managers and water works account,	\$6,148.23
" " steward's	31,860.84
Balance in treasurer's hands,	39.40
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	\$38,048.47

Steward's statement, made to the treasurer, per his account, from December 30th, 1851, to December 28th, 1852:

PAYMENTS.

To amount paid for Traveling expense account,	\$36.43
" " Stock,	467.87
" " Refunding	118.15
" " Farm and Garden	614.74
" " Fuel	2,155.80
" " Light	233.44
" " Petty current expense account,	500.00
" " Smith & Wheelwright	127.05
" " Funeral expense	286.80
" " Dress-makers	88.28
" " Straw	163.55
" " Laundry	75.66
" " Freight	87.51
" " Harness	13.00
" " Newspaper	19.72
" " Amusement	31.85
" " Medical	137.49
" " Books and Stationery	62.60
" " Fruit	153.68
" " Flour	1,378.00
" " Feed	788.46
" " Incidental	326.71
" " Grounds and Grading,	163.49
" " Repairs	570.45
" " Furniture	936.45

" " Wages	" 6,689.64
" " Provision	" 9,602.86
" " Fixtures	" 1,411.69
" " Groceries	" 1,973.76
" " Clothing	" 2,556.27
" " Postage	" 89.44

31,860.84

Balance, 39.40

\$31,900.24

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from Traveling expense account,	33.75
Amount in hands of the treasurer at the close of last year	1.12
Amount appropriated by legislature for current expenses,	5,070.00
" " Stock	" 1,012.00
" " Funeral expense	" 184.70
" " Dress makers	" 58.32
" " Damage	" 86.71
" " Board of patients	" 22,568.11
" " Postage	" 39.44
" " Incidental	" 5.20
" " Furniture	" 26.30
" " Provision	" 41.37
" " Clothing	" 2,773.22
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	\$31,900.24

Balance in hands of treasurer, Dec. 28th, 1852, \$39.40

All which is respectfully submitted by

JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer.*

Dated Trenton, December 30, 1852.

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

JAMES S. GREEN,

THOMAS J. STRYKER,

Auditing Committee of the Board of Managers.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Asylum:

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with the law for organizing the asylum, the superintendent submits his ANNUAL REPORT:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the asylum January 1st, 1852,	85	86	171
Received since, to January 1st, 1853,	60	61	121
Under treatment during the year,	145	147	292
Discharged recovered, during the year,	19	26	45
" improved, " " "	23	15	38
" unimproved and stationary,	1		1
Died,	11	15	26
	54	56	110
Remaining January 1st, 1853,	91	91	182
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number of patients received in the asylum, from its opening May 15th, 1848, to January 1st, 1853.	264	251	515
Of this number there has been discharged recovered,	81	80	161
Discharged improved,	62	41	103
" unimproved and stationary,	4	11	15
Escaped,	1		1
Died,	25	28	53
Total discharged,	173	160	333
Remaining January 1st, 1853,	91	91	182
Total discharged and remaining,	264	251	515

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients in the asylum, January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, was one hundred and seventy-one, eighty-five men and eighty-six women; received during the year, one hundred and twenty-one, sixty men and sixty-one women; under care during the year, two hundred and ninety-two, one hundred and forty-five men and one hundred and forty-seven women.

Discharged during the year, as recovered, forty-five, nineteen men and twenty-six women; as improved, thirty-eight, twenty-three men and fifteen women; as unimproved and stationary, one man; died twenty-six, eleven men and fifteen women; remaining, January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and eighty-two, ninety-one men and ninety-one women.

The whole number of patients received and treated in the institution, from its opening, May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, to January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, was five hundred and fifteen, two hundred and sixty-four men and two hundred and fifty-one women. Of this number, one hundred and sixty-one were discharged as recovered, eighty-one men and eighty women; one hundred and three as improved, sixty-two men and forty-one women; fifteen as unimproved and stationary, four men and eleven women; escaped one man; died, fifty-three, twenty-five men and twenty-eight women. Total discharges, from opening of the institution, to January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, three hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and seventy-three men and one hundred and sixty women. Remaining, January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and eighty-two, ninety-one men and ninety-one women.

Total discharged and remaining, to January first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifteen, two hundred and sixty-four men and two hundred and fifty-one women.

Twenty-five more cases have been under care during the last, than any previous year. The number of deaths have

been much larger than usual, occasioned in part by the great accumulation of chronic and enfeebled cases, and also from the occurrence of a dysenteric affection following the extremely hot weather of summer, and which proved fatal in nine instances of patients of this class. Death also occurred in three cases from congestion of the brain, in four from epilepsy, in four from consumption, in one from chronic abscess, in one from palsy, in one from exhaustion of acute mania, and in three from general exhaustion in broken and worn out constitutions. In not more than three or four of the persons who died, was the mental disorder considered curable, at the period of their decease.

The farm and garden have been very productive during the past year, and have contributed much to the convenience and comfort of the house, by supplying vegetables, &c., of the best quality, in their proper season.

Much labor has been expended in grading, fencing and otherwise improving the grounds adjoining the building, and of the farm, in which, as heretofore, many of the patients have cheerfully and usefully engaged. We regard voluntary useful labor by the insane, when the state of their physical health will permit, as among the best curative means; though there is often difficulty, at particular seasons, in furnishing employment to insane men, adapted to their taste, capacity and previous habits. With women it is different, for in addition to their being naturally more industrious than men, as appears to be the fact, there are a greater variety of pursuits in which they can engage within doors, at all seasons of the year.

The additional fixtures for supplying water to the institution, referred to in the last report, and for the procurement of which, a special appropriation was made by the legislature at its last session, have been arranged and are now in very successful operation.

The parts of this work are as follows:—A plain but substantial building of stone, resembling that of which the main edifice is composed, with an outside chimney of brick, fifty-six feet in height, to secure a proper draught at all times; a steam

engine of twelve horse power, constructed by William Burdon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; a cylindrical boiler with one fourteen inch flue for generating steam, furnished by the firm of Vancleve and McKean, of Trenton; a forcing pump acting on the rotary principle of Cary's patent, Brockport, N. Y.; and a cast iron pipe six inches in diameter, through which the water is forced from the engine house, through the space of one thousand feet, to the receiving tanks, four in number, in the dome of the main building. It may also be mentioned that these tanks, which are of wrought iron, have been enlarged two-fifths, and will now contain together about eight thousand gallons. They are, however, not yet of sufficient capacity to hold a supply of water for an entire day, our consumption being about ten thousand gallons; and hence, our apparatus cannot be worked with the greatest economy until additional tank room is provided for receiving water, and thus save the necessity of starting the engine more than once in twenty-four hours. In addition to the foregoing, the ground about the spring, from which the water is obtained, situated seventy-two feet from the pump and thirteen feet below it, has been excavated to the depth of four feet and the space surrounded by a circular stone wall twenty-four feet in diameter, which enables us to have a large quantity of water on hand, to meet any emergency that may arise in case of fire.

The apparatus is very efficient, raising water at easy working speed, through the distance mentioned, ten hundred and seventy-two feet, and with a perpendicular of one hundred and twenty feet, at the rate of ten thousand gallons per hour. The advantage of an apparatus capable of supplying water thus rapidly, is found in the economy of time required for its attendance, and also, its great efficiency in case of fire. In connection with the last mentioned application of its power, it may be remarked, that it is designed, by means of outlets, for attaching hose, in the main and in branch pipes placed a few yards distant from the building, to be able at all times, and with short notice, to apply the whole force of the engine and pump, in supplying water at any point of the building required. This we regard as the best possible security against destruc-

tion or damage by fire, and would be of itself a sufficient justification of the entire expense incurred in the completion of the work.

It may be here remarked, also, that it is in contemplation to remove, at the earliest day practicable, the fixtures for washing, to a building to be erected for the purpose, and placed immediately adjoining the engine house, so that the present engine and boiler, which were designedly made large in anticipation of this use, may be made available in the accomplishment of this work.

I consider it my duty again to call the attention of the managers of the asylum, and through them, of the legislature, to the urgent necessity of enlarging, or rather of completing the asylum building, according to the original design; which contemplated further erections, for the accommodation of the irregular, excited and violent classes of both sexes. And lest the obligation to do this at an early day, may not be properly appreciated, by persons not fully acquainted with the number and wants of the insane of the state, and with the character of the architectural arrangements required by an institution for their care and treatment, a more explicit statement of the facts of the case is made at this time, than has been deemed necessary or advisable, in previous reports.

An enlargement or completion of the building, at an early day, is recommended and respectfully urged, for the two-fold purpose of extending its accommodations, and for perfecting its arrangements for the cure and comfort of its inmates. In regard to the first object, that of extending its accommodations, it may be remarked, that with the most favorable selection of patients, having reference to their being harmless, quiet and cleanly, the present structure can scarcely contain two hundred, and without such selection a much less number; certainly not more than one hundred and seventy-five or eighty can be well provided for.

By the census of 1840, it appeared that there were three hundred and sixty-two insane and idiotic in the state; by the

returns of 1850, the number is increased to eight hundred and twelve, three hundred and eighty-six of whom were insane. It may be stated, however, that it is impossible to obtain reliable information from census statistics, in regard to the relative number of insane and idiotic, the mistake being constantly made, of considering the quiet, harmless and partially demented insane, as idiotic, which gives, in such tables, a greater proportion of the latter class, than really exists. Hence, had the number of insane in the last census, been rated at five instead of about four hundred, it would probably have approximated more nearly to the truth. The only use, however, that I now propose to make of these facts, is to show that increased accommodation for asylum treatment of the insane of the state is demanded, and therefore, that there is no danger that an enlargement of the building to the extent proposed, will not be required. It may be kept in mind, also, that the expense of conducting the institution, as it regards the salaries of officers, in its extended form, would be but slightly more than at present, hence the support of patients would be comparatively cheapened.

The second topic to which attention is requested, is the necessity of erecting additions to the building for the purpose of making more extended and perfect classification of the patients. This may not be considered an urgent reason for action, by persons not familiar with insane minds, and with the details of their treatment when associated in a public institution. It is, however, at the foundation of successful treatment, and constitutes the prominent difference between the effects of asylum and the ordinary poor house management of the insane. In the former, each person is associated as near as practicable, with those who from the form and stage of their disease, or from their peculiar mental and moral constitution and social standing, are adapted to help, or at least, not to hinder their recovery. Where this is done, each class can be provided with such employments, amusements, etc., etc., as are best suited to their respective conditions of health and mind, and the greatest

amount of good that is possible, obtained from the use of these means. While on this subject it may be mentioned, that the curative and comforting influences of an institution, compared with private care of the insane, are to be measured mainly by the greater variety and extent of healthy mental and moral influences that can be brought to bear upon them, and their freedom from associations and influences that are hurtful.—Classification, however, is essential to the attainment of these objects, because the very materials required for the agreeable diversion or the useful employment of one class, would be utterly neglected by a second, and perhaps converted into dangerous or destructive weapons by a third.

If the noisy and vociferous, the profane, the violent, the vulgar and filthy, are indiscriminately mingled with the quiet, the harmless, the cleanly and the timid classes, an effectual barrier is raised to prevent the cure of many and the comfort of all.

During the past year, the house has at all times contained as many patients as was proper or even safe to associate with the facilities for care possessed. At one period, however, the number reached two hundred and eight, which was a number more than benevolence would dictate, or than prudence would justify. With a house much crowded, and especially with limited means of classification, on the occurrence of any unusual sickness, even if not of a contagious nature, very great embarrassment is at once experienced; but if of the latter character, from which, however, we have been providentially spared, the difficulty is quite insuperable, and greatly increased suffering must result.

To allude more definitely to the circumstances that render me somewhat importunate, in my application for relief, by an increase of room, it may be stated that our present structure, although very good, is yet but part of an original design, and therefore, not fully calculated to meet the requirements for classification, of the number of patients under care; of whom an unusual proportion have at nearly all times, belonged to

the more troublesome classes. We can make but six full divisions or families, which experience has determined to be insufficient for the best curative and most comfortable treatment. We have been constantly compelled to disregard well established principles, and associate in the same ward during the day, and the same bed room at night, persons disagreeing in their peculiarities, in all the important particulars described. Thus have we nightly incurred the evil of having the quiet disturbed by the noisy, the gentle and cleanly shocked and disgusted by the profane and filthy, and the actual safety of the harmless and timid endangered, by the violent and destructive. That I have not proclaimed the existence of such evils in previous reports, has been from motives of policy, not wishing to lessen the public confidence in the institution, on account of defects that I hoped would soon be corrected.

Is it humane, is it just, that the hopes of recovery, or the chances for comfort of many insane minds, should be lessened by an architectural defect in the building, that experience has ascertained, and that the state is abundantly able to remedy? Will many citizens of New Jersey ask themselves the question, whether the persons whose cure is thus prevented, or whose comforts are thus abridged, are their sons, their daughters or their wives? I answer unequivocally, they are. If in the present circumstances, a goodly number are cured or relieved, and many others made comparatively comfortable, how much greater would be the success of our treatment in procuring these results, if all were free from annoyances, that the completion of the building would remedy.

There is, I trust, no occasion for me to dwell longer on disparaging and painful details, and gladly would I have avoided them altogether, if the desired object could have been insured without such statement of embarrassing defects.

The architectural arrangement heretofore proposed by me for the accommodation of the excited classes, is what I still recommend; and I may add, is substantially that most approved by the association of medical superintendents of American in-

stitutions for the insane, at its meeting in Philadelphia, in May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Should the legislature make an appropriation for the erection of the proposed wings, at its next session, it is hoped that they may be fully enclosed and a portion of each occupied by the sexes for which they are respectively built, during the year, which will give great relief.

It will be perceived by the accompanying report of the treasurer, that the receipts of the institution during the year, from all sources, has been equal to its expenditures, and that no debt has been incurred. It is also presumed that at least an equal number of patients chargeable to the several counties will be received during the coming as the past year, and that a similar amount as that appropriated from the state treasury by the legislature at its last, will be required at its next session.

The attention of professional and non-professional readers of this report is respectfully called to the following essay on the subject of insanity, which has been prepared with the hope that some explanation of its nature, forms and causes, accompanied by suggestions in reference to the best means of prevention and general principles of treatment, may prove of practical utility. It is especially hoped that the mode of treating the subject which is adopted, and which is undoubtedly the true method, will not only divest it of a portion of the natural obscurity that attaches to it, through the great complexity of its mental symptoms, but will also serve to reconcile the minds of the friends of insane persons, with the duty of resorting to the most appropriate treatment for its removal, at an early day after the attack, as such attention is found by far the most successful.

INSANITY OR MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

An inquiry into its nature, forms, causes, means of prevention and general principles of treatment.

The brain is the physical agency by or through which the mind is manifested in this life, and is therefore entitled to pri-

mary consideration, in any and every investigation relating to the faculties of the latter. The essential requisites of a perfect brain, are, that its material substance be of the proper quality, that it be of sufficient size, and of proper form. When these requisites are fulfilled, experience teaches that the faculties of the mind are manifested with the greatest strength, in the most harmonious manner, and that the departures from the highest standard of excellence in the separate and combined action of its various powers, alike in the case of nations and individuals, proceed mainly from the failure of one or all of these three conditions.

The next important fact relative to the brain as the organ and agent of the mind, is, that although it is a perfect whole, yet that it is composed of many regions and parts, each being endowed with the power of manifesting the several classes and individual faculties of the mind. While this fact explains very perfectly, the ground of the interesting and endless diversity in the mental character of individuals, it also reveals in our present inquiry, the natural standard of mental soundness or sanity, possessed by them in health; and the true basis for judging of their mental symptoms in disease.

A state of healthy action in all the parts of the brain is invariably attended by a natural or healthy development of the mental faculties and constitutes the standard of mental soundness or sanity of the individual; while a state of disease in this organ, consisting of a deficient, disordered or excessive action, in any of its parts, is followed by corresponding changes in the state of the mental faculties, and constitutes mental unsoundness, or insanity; the diversity of the mental symptoms in the latter, corresponding to the varieties and stages of disease in the former, and are quite as great as the varieties in individual character.

From this it will appear how utterly futile are attempts by physicians, physiologists and jurists, to frame a definition of insanity so comprehensive as to embrace all supposable examples of the disease, and yet so particular, as to be of practical

utility, in determining its existence in doubtful cases. Insanity or mental derangement, being the opposite or counter state to sanity or mental soundness, a knowledge of each individual standard of the latter, must be had to enable us to exercise enlightened judgment of the existence and degree of the former in a given case. It may be remarked generally, therefore, that a state of insanity or mental derangement, is that in which there is a departure, through disease of the brain, from the natural standard of thought and feeling of an individual, without his being conscious of the same; and in the loss of his ability to act freely in these circumstances. The expression of the sentiment embraced in this statement is deemed important, so far as it suggests the necessity in each case, of a careful comparison of the supposed insane with the natural character of the individual, rather than a reliance upon a definition or rule of judgment, that may not apply to his state or standard of mind; and especially, that may not recognize disorder from the above cause of the individual faculties, feelings and propensities, as a state of insanity and connected with which, the responsibility of the party may be materially lessened or entirely destroyed.

In criminal suits involving the question of insanity, this rule or mode of procedure is quite as important to secure the ends of public justice, as to protect the rights of the culprit; because, conduct that would appear as the height of insanity in a majority of minds, may be in strict keeping with the standard of character in the person committing the offence, and indicate, either an excusable degree of stupidity, or a most reprehensible state of depravity.

Having determined as to the nature of insanity, that it consists in a disordered state of any or all of the faculties of the mind through disease of the brain, we come next to consider the forms of mental derangement, induced by disease of this organ.

Much light has been thrown upon this branch of our inquiry by the improved method of classifying the mental faculties—the

mental forms of disease of the brain, of course correspond precisely with the region or part affected, and are as numerous and varied as the number and functions of such regions and parts. As the brain in its functional office is divided into three general regions, the regions of intellect, of sentiment and of animal or selfish feelings; so insanity is divided into three principal forms, which are characterized by the disturbed state of these several classes of faculties. The more minute and mixed varieties, under these general heads, will correspond to the number and nature of the affected organs and faculties in each of the several groups, and all the forms may be modified also, according as the disease affecting the physical parts is characterized by diminished, disordered or increased action.

Before entering upon the description of the different forms of insanity, it may be well to remark, that as in health, each class of the mental faculties and each individual faculty of the several classes have a specific office to perform, and exercise a positive influence, according to their office and rank, in preserving the healthy balance of the mind; so the deranged state of a class or single faculty, has an equal tendency to disturb and distort the action of other faculties, and thus to complicate all the mental phenomena of the case. For the purpose, however, of enabling my readers to comprehend some of the intricacies of the mixed forms of the disease, I shall in the first instance give a general account of the symptoms as they would appear, if the disease of the brain was confined to a single region, and affected but one class of the mental faculties at a time.

INTELLECTUAL REGION.

The mental symptoms of disease in this region, consist in a depressed, disordered or excited state of the intellectual faculties, perceptive and reflective, according as the disease of the physical part is characterized by these several grades or forms of action. If the diseased is less than the natural action of the brain, then the faculties appear obtuse and tardy in their

exercise—the person perceives the character of external objects with slowness and difficulty, and comprehends and reasons upon their relations imperfectly, or fails altogether to form a definite mental conclusion in regard to them.

On the contrary, if the disease be characterized by excitement or increased action, some or all of the faculties of the group, including the organs of the special senses, are preternaturally acute—the person perceives the qualities of physical objects readily, remembers distinctly, speaks fluently and reasons rapidly, though perhaps incorrectly.

REGION OF THE SENTIMENTS.

The faculties of this class consist of those higher feelings proper to man, and when disturbed by disease of the brain, are diminished, perverted or increased in their natural strength, as were the first named, according to the character of the diseased action. If the moral and religious faculties, the highest of this class, are involved and unduly excited, a hopeful, joyful, and even ecstatic state of the feelings, in reference to their present condition and future prospects, are experienced, and the attention of the individual is exclusively engaged in the contemplation of such subjects and scenes as relate to their gratification. On the contrary, it often occurs that the hopeful are diminished in connection with and in proportion to an increase of the timid and fearful feelings; when if the general health of the person is low, all the symptoms of profound religious melancholy are at once developed; the very counter state to that first described. In other cases, extreme vanity, pride or firmness and obstinacy of character may be developed, as the effect of excitement of these natural feelings; or from a state of diminished action in this region of the brain, may result great humility and indecision of character.

REGION OF ANIMAL OR SELFISH FEELINGS.

This region of the brain relates primarily to the wants of an animal body and its connection with a physical world, though

the faculties manifested by or through it, are also called upon to lend important aid to those of the other classes, and hence, to serve the two-fold purpose for which they are designed, they are endowed with great natural strength, which renders them spontaneously active. In this group are arranged the faculties that relate to the sustenance and propagation of the species, the acquisition of property, defence of personal rights, etc., etc. When duly developed only, and trained to proper subordination to the higher faculties of reason and moral sentiment, they are the sources of many pleasures to man, and should, as they deserve to be, considered as highly respectable in their nature and objects.

From their inherent strength, however, and the want of enlightened training from which many, if not most minds suffer, they are liable to become irregular and excessively active, and are then popularly and perhaps properly denominated passions, though we here suppose a degree of activity that does not transcend the bounds of health in their organs, for which their possessor is responsible. When however, to large and habitually active organs of this class is superadded the excitement of disease, which latter has perhaps arisen from the functional excesses of the organ involved, we have developed the most revolting form of derangement of which the human subject is capable; and one in which is exhibited, in the progress from the healthy legitimate action of the faculties involved, to the ultimate catastrophe, the varying character of a chaste man, barbarian, brute, and finally, demon incarnate. No wonder that in ancient times, the subjects of this dire malady were considered as being possessed by evil spirits; for certainly all the supposable bad traits of a fiendish character are aptly personated by them.

In the opposite form of disease of this region, or that in which there exists diminished action, there occurs a simple suppression, general or partial, in its functions and consequently in the manifestation of the faculties dependent upon it. When this takes place, the mind in general, loses its accus-

tomed spirit and vigor in regard to the objects and pursuits of life. So important in their influence on the mind are the faculties of this class, that when they are lost through disease, the unfortunate subject at once degenerates from an active, industrious, enterprising and energetic man, to an indolent, useless character, alike incompetent to provide for his own or the wants of others. With the knowledge of the invigorating influence in the animal economy of well trained and balanced animal propensities, let no teacher of the young fail to give them that enlightened direction and guidance that their tendency to go astray demands; nor in view of their encouraging, propelling influence to the nobler faculties of intellect and sentiment, let no good man consider them merely as wicked appendages to his mental economy; nor pray for entire relief from their promptings, while as in this life, the Creator's purposes are subserved, by their intimate union with man's high powers.

MIXED FORMS OF INSANITY.

As before stated, so intimately are the different regions and organs of the brain connected by continuity of texture and by functional action and sympathy, that the disease of a region or lesser part, seldom remains circumscribed for any considerable length of time. Thus, in many or most recent cases, in whatever class or faculty the derangement first appears, we soon observe some or all of the faculties of the other classes participating in the affection; indeed, the very essence of the malady, as a mental disorder, consists in the false judgment that one faculty or class of faculties makes in reference to the existing state of others, or if the delusion is not perfect, as occasionally happens, in the want of ability in the sound faculties, in the particular circumstances of the case, to restrain the unsound within proper bounds. In proportion as the disease of the brain is extended, embracing different regions and many individual organs, will the number of affected faculties be multiplied, and the actual mental symptoms be complicated and confused.

Here it may be remarked that the simple or physiological system of classification of the faculties adopted in this essay, is of the greatest value in assisting the physician to perceive the strong and weak points in the natural character of his patient, and so to discriminate between the existing sound and unsound faculties, as to make his knowledge available in prescribing the mental and moral treatment required for his relief.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The causes of disease in the brain, like those of other parts of the system, are properly treated of as predisposing and exciting; though this distinction is not strictly philosophical, in as much as some of the former, if applied with sufficient force and duration, may develop the disease, while those usually classed with the latter may, in a given case, induce only the degree of disturbance that amounts to a predisposition. This distinction is, however, useful in a practical point of view, as usually the result is not induced by either class taken singly, the accidental or exciting cause, co-operating with an existing predisposition, for the full development of the malady. The first and perhaps the most frequent predisposing cause of disease in the brain, is a hereditary constitutional defect in its quality, by which it is rendered more susceptible to the effect of disturbing influences. This susceptibility is also usually greater, where the tendency to disease is inherited from both parents, and in families in which intermarriages have been frequent, the standard of physical vigor being rendered thereby much lower. It is not supposed in these cases, that insanity is directly transmitted from parent to offspring, or that it will inevitably appear in the latter, in the most favorable circumstances for health. It is presumed only, that a quality of brain is communicated, by which they are rendered more liable to attacks of cerebral disease, and hence to become insane.

Another and not infrequent predisposing cause to disease is the imperfect or susceptible state that remains after some of the diseases of infancy that have appeared in a severe form;

neglect of or imperfect physical training of young persons, by which the general tone of the nervous system has been impaired; too great indulgence of the appetite in the use of stimulating or irritating articles of food or drink; early and great efforts at developing the mental powers of precocious children, as well as the excessive gratification of their capricious feelings. Injuries of the brain from blows, falls, etc., in childhood and after life, even although they may be slight, are sometimes followed by an increased liability to disease. Finally, any cause, physical, mental or moral, that in its effects, materially impairs the tone and vigor of the brain and nervous system in general, may operate as a predisposing cause of disease of this organ, and thereby to mental derangement. In the last named list, none perhaps, is more frequently injurious or fatally destructive to the native vigor of the whole system, including the brain, than the precocious development and excessive indulgence of certain animal feelings, to which too many misguided persons are addicted; the tendency being, in many instances, to a depraved feeble state of the bodily health, and to great mental lassitude and imbecility, rather than to active derangement. While on this subject, it may not be improper, as a means of warning, to remark, that among other causes leading to the abuse of these feelings, is the reading of works of fiction, in some of which the attention and imagination of the young are so especially fixed and stimulated, that they become an easy and sure prey, to this corrupt and health destroying habit.

EXCITING CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Says an eminent author on this subject, Dr. A. Combe—
 "Whatever disturbs the healthy action of the brain may become an exciting cause of insanity and of nervous disease. External violence, the application of intense cold, exposure to solar heat, irritation in a distinct organ of the body, severe and unremitting study, mental affections, grief, fear, anxiety, inordinate ambition, and in short, any feeling of the mind roused

to an inordinate degree, are all occasional causes of insanity, and of cerebral disease, because all of them tend to disturb the healthy action of the brain. But it must be observed that the same causes sometimes do not occasion any disorder in the manifestations of the mind, either of an acute kind, with delirium, or of a chronic nature, with insanity. This difference of result depends on the peculiar constitution to which the existing cause is applied. If a hereditary predisposition to insanity exists, then the consequence will most likely be an attack of mania; if there be no predisposition and the patient be young and vigorous, and the cause sudden and violent, then acute disease and delirium will most probably follow; and lastly, if the individual be arrived at maturity and otherwise in good health, and be favorably situated in respect to resources, the effect may be simply a paroxysm of mental distress, which will subside before it goes the length of disease. In all these instances, however, the tendency and action of the cause is to derange the health of the brain; and the manifestations of the mind never become morbid unless the health of the brain be previously overset."

Having alluded generally, by the remarks of Dr. Combe, to the local causes that may derange the mind by disturbing the healthy action of the brain, and it not appearing important in an essay designed mainly for non-professional readers, to explain and illustrate their mode of action fully, I will merely repeat the expression of the fact, on account of its importance, that in anticipating the deleterious consequences likely to ensue to the brain, and the healthy balance of the mental faculties, from the application of most of these causes, reference should be had as much to the peculiar physical and mental constitution of the individual, as to the intrinsic nature of the cause itself, or its usual mode of action. This brings us to the consideration of the second or functional class of causes inducing disease of the brain, and which are of the greatest importance, both in a philosophical and practical point of view.

The same intelligent author before quoted says, in speaking

of this subject—"To understand the manner in which the functional class of causes act, we must keep in mind the two-fold functions of the brain, and regard it not only as the seat of thought and feelings, but as the centre of sensation and nervous energy. This is necessary, because a distinct set of causes is related to each of these divisions. As the centre of sensation, the brain is constantly stimulated and acted upon by whatever is passing in every part of the body. If a breath of wind strikes upon the face it is the brain which feels it; or if a straw falls across the foot, it is again the brain which apprises us of the fact. In the healthy state the intimations sent to the brain of the condition of other organs, as the stomach, the intestines or the muscles are scarcely attended with consciousness; because if they were acutely felt, our attention would be entirely and needlessly taken up by them. But if from disease an altered action be set up in any part, that moment a disagreeable sensation is transmitted to the brain, compelling us to attend to it. Even a whitlow on the point of the finger is often so excruciatingly painful as to throw the brain into a state of excitement incompatible with sleep, thinking, or sound feeling, and sometimes even in positive delirium. In like manner, in inflammation of a large joint, the sensation transmitted to and perceived by the brain, will often over-stimulate the latter to such a degree as to induce violent delirium; which will immediately cease [on removing the remote irritation. The brain being thus so powerfully acted upon by irritation in the more external and unimportant parts of the body is naturally still more influenced by sources of irritation occurring in internal organs."

In speaking farther of this subject, and in explanation of the fact why disease of internal organs often exist for years, without causing disturbance of the brain or mind, Dr. C. remarks, "in deranged digestion for instance, it is sometimes the mucous coat of the stomach which is morbidly altered; sometimes it is the muscular coat, and at others it is the glands or follicles that secrete the juices, and in some instances it is the

nervous plexus and structure which are more especially the seat of morbid action. In each of these cases it is, of course, the function of the structure most deranged, and hence, when the nervous portion is in high morbid activity, the brain and nervous system naturally participate more keenly than when only the mucous or muscular coats are diseased. And hence, in those long standing cases of hypochondriasis or insanity, in which no moral causes have been at work, and the mental affection has manifestly followed and not preceded the existence of the abdominal disease, it is perfectly conclusive to hold that the nervous structure in a state of excitement was the exciting cause of the disorder of the brain, always keeping in mind, however, that where a predisposition to disease exists in the brain, the remote irritation will act with much greater force, and more probably upset reason than when there is no such tendency." It has also been said by Bayle and Broussais, "that when cerebral disease springs from irritation in remote organs, such as the stomach or liver, the mental delusions resulting from it have a direct relation to the functions of these organs." This may not, however, in all or even a majority of cases hold true for any considerable period after disease is established in the brain, because in connection with its extension in that organ, so as to involve the function of different parts, the mental symptoms may be much varied, or perhaps entirely changed.

The next and by far the most influential class of functional causes of disease in the brain, are those that have reference to it as the agent or seat of thought and feeling. This class has usually been termed moral, in keeping with the idea formerly entertained, but now quite obsolete, that they had reference to disease of the mind itself, which can never occur. The former term, of functional cause, has reference to diseased action in the brain as the organ of mind, and is therefore more truly expressive of the seat and nature of the malady. The natural or healthy functional action of a region or part of the system is that which its constitutional endowments of strength and

activity enables it to endure without fatigue, exhaustion or other material injury. If carried beyond this point, it becomes a cause of disease, which of course is augmented in proportion as it transcends the limits of healthy endurance, in a given subject. Physiologically, this is easily understood. During the state of healthy functional action of a part, its vessels and nerves become active to the extent required for the purpose, and which they are constituted to bear without injury. Suppose however, as constantly happens to individuals, that the part is exercised beyond its healthy limit, the consequence is that its nerves and blood vessels are overwrought and a sense of fatigue and even pain is experienced. If the exertion is carried still farther, the blood vessels become distended and engorged, and the person is finally compelled by the suffering of the part, to desist from farther exertion. Gradually, under the influence of repose, all the distressing sensations disappear, and the healthy state returns. Again the exercise is resumed, increased and continued to a point still beyond the former error, but again the part is apparently restored by rest. Finally, however, after many repetitions of the offence, the capability of the system or part, for healthy reaction is lost, and permanent irritation, or perchance fatal disease is established. At this stage of the proceeding, the skill of the physician is called into requisition, and he has been, in such circumstances, not unaptly denominated an unfortunate gentleman, who is expected to perform miracles to save men from the consequences of imprudence. When treating of the nature of insanity, it was stated that in view of the dependance of mind, in this life, on the quality, size and form of the brain, for its manifestations, the standard of mental soundness or sanity was much varied in different individuals, by means of their various physical developments. We recall this proposition in speaking of excessive or defective functional action in this organ, as a cause of insanity, for the purpose of alluding more particularly to the effects, which variations in these primary conditions, may have upon the mental balance in health and disease. When the brain is perfectly de-

veloped according to the conditions stated, and its several regions and parts have been rendered vigorous by harmonious exercise, it is assumed to be in the most favorable circumstances for continued healthy action. Then it is that the intellect perceives the physical, intellectual and moral nature of man, and comprehends his relation in these respects, to the external world in which he is situated—the higher sentiments, acting under the dictates of enlightened reason and the greater light of revelation, points to and enforces the fulfillment of his obligations to his maker and his fellow man, while at the same time, the animal feelings are directed by the former to their proper objects, yet restrained by the latter, within their legitimate sphere of exercise and gratification.

While the various classes and individual faculties of the mind are thus harmoniously applied to the true purposes of their existence, their derangement from the functional activity of the brain never occurs—all is tranquility, harmony and peace; and man is then, in constitution and in action, the noblest work of God.

Observation and experience, however, inform us that the brain is not generally, indeed but in a few cases, thus perfectly balanced in development and harmonious in action; and hence arises the necessity of studying with care and applying with discrimination and tact, the laws that relate to its physical structure and its functional activity. If this be not done, the mental symptoms of its deranged state, in their combination and course, will produce only confusion in the mind of the observer, and lead to the most empirical treatment.

Any considerable variation from the true proportion in size, that should exist between the regions allotted to the different classes, will be attended by the undue strength and influence of such faculties in the natural character, and render them more likely, on the application of their appropriate external stimulus, to become diseased through excessive functional action. In such cases, the healthy balance of the mental powers, which is the true safeguard of reason, is lost, as much from the defec-

tive restraining influence of the weaker region and class, as from the excessive action of the stronger. This state of the organs and faculties, however, should be regarded rather as one tending to induce a naturally ill regulated mind and thereby predisposing to insanity, than as directly exciting it, though it not unfrequently acts in the latter way also. The region of the animal feelings or propensities is usually large and being composed of faculties having powerful external stimuli, mental disorder is very apt to arise through their excessive activity. To illustrate the mode in which this occurs, a few examples of excessive and irregular action of individual and groups of faculties, of this and other classes, are here given.

The cerebellum, or that portion of the brain by or through which the faculty of physical or sexual love is manifested, is very uniformly of large size and therefore possessed of great functional activity; and the frequency with which mental disorder occurs through the excessive and irregular exercise of this feeling, is known to all who have given attention to the causes of this disease. As before remarked, the greater number of cases of mental disorder arising from excessive functional activity of this organ, are those in which the mental balance is lost by a general depression, through its exhaustive agency, of all the other powers of both body and mind. The signs of the former are general debility, lassitude and sense of weariness on slight exertion, a tendency to assume an easy reclining posture, weak and irregular digestion and in many cases, of those thus predisposed, consumption and finally death. The mental state is usually characterized by frequent or continuous and intense activity of the particular feeling involved in the disease, and of the intellect and imagination on all subjects and scenes relating to its gratification; but accompanied by a state of almost universal indifference and inertia, in reference to other topics of thought and feeling. When the disorder has continued so long as to fully develop its accustomed effects in debilitating and deranging all the physical, intellectual and moral powers of its unhappy victim, he becomes solitary and

timid in his habits and feelings, avoids intercourse with others, partly from his inability to appear with his natural spirit and energy in conversation and conduct, in part from the consciousness of his self degradation, but chiefly, perhaps, from his desire to gratify without interruption, the feelings and faculties whose predominating activity constitute the sum and essence of his disease. In other and occasional cases of disease in this portion of the brain, excessive functional activity may be induced through the sudden application of some external agency, or it may arise through sympathy with a disordered state of some bodily organ or part, and thus, its excessive functional activity be disconnected with a state of prostration of the other bodily and mental powers. In this form of disease, the intense power of the deranged feeling overcomes all the restraints of reason and moral propriety and goads its victim with brute force to direct gratification. Disease of this active character, however, usually soon extends by continuity of texture and functional connection, to adjoining organs or parts of the brain, and hence we may soon have developed equally intense disorder in the whole animal group of organs and feelings, and consequently, that state or stage and rage of these feelings, that may fully represent the character of a demon or brute.

Another form of mental disorder in which disturbance of the feeling under consideration exercises an important influence, is that in which the organ of adhesiveness, which manifests the feeling of personal friendship and attachment, is primarily involved. The organ of the latter feeling is also strongly developed in most cases and hence subject, in connection with the application of the proper external stimuli, to great and excessive activity. When associated in action with the former, as it invariably is in attachment, between the sexes, and when, through the united influence of these feelings and the pleasurable excitement and sympathy of many other faculties and feelings of the mind, they determine on a union for life, such high functional activity of the mental organs is very likely to be

attended by a partial or entire loss of mental balance in the parties, if obstacles, powerful or unexpected, interpose to prevent the consummation of their wishes. In such cases, the painful longing of adhesiveness for the presence and possession of a loved but unattainable object, together with the shock to other mental powers that sympathized with and assisted to secure its gratification, is too great for healthy endurance, and the natural balance and self control of the individual is lost. In the more fortunate instances of individuals in which the mind, through constitutional development or by proper training, or both, is perfectly balanced in all its powers, such an occurrence is much less disastrous in its consequences, as the individual, by the aid of such natural and acquired self control, is enabled to maintain his mental balance entirely intact. In not a few instances, however, of well, but not the best regulated and trained minds, when these feelings have been disappointed in the attainment, or wounded by the removal, by death, of the object of their regard, the shock, instead of producing entire derangement, seems rather to overpower their strength or temporarily to annul their activity and influence in the mental group. The individual remains tranquil and composed, in the full possession of all his intellectual faculties, and perhaps with an increased but subdued strength of all his high moral powers. He is, however, deprived of the influence upon his other faculties, and through them upon his physical health, of the joyous buoyancy which the gratified and hopeful state these now blighted domestic feelings are accustomed to impart, and he goes through life, a peaceful but saddened and dejected man. True, he is not regarded as insane, but he should be aware that he is mentally unbalanced, and that however refined and beautiful it may be for his wounded faculties of attachment, thus to make a life-long consecration of themselves to the cherished object of their desires, yet that it is really his duty to strive to arouse them to that state of healthy activity and influence demanded by their relation to his other mental and bodily powers, and which is essential to the most perfect

fulfillment of the purposes the Creator intended them to subserve.

Nearly allied to the foregoing organs of the domestic group is that through which is manifested the love of children, and of offspring in particular. This organ of the brain is also usually large, and has a correspondingly strong functional activity. Its excessive action and the mental shock attendant upon the removal by death of its cherished objects, is a frequent cause of mental disorder, which will of course vary in character and degree, in proportion to the disturbance that its diseased state induces in the mental economy of the individual. While a well balanced and trained mind will meet and bear with fortitude the loss of offspring, others are so entirely overwhelmed by affliction of this kind, that the healthy equilibrium of the faculties soon give way, and the unhappy parent becomes the subject of the wildest excitement, or of the deepest gloom, according to the office and number of the organs that participate in the cerebral disease.

Alimentiveness or the faculty that confers the desire to take food and drink.—Man is possessed of an organized animal body, which requires food and drink for its growth and sustenance. To secure the introduction of proper and sufficient nourishment to meet the requirements of his system and prevent the waste and decline of his bodily powers, and through them of the mental, a portion of his brain has been endowed with the power of perceiving or feeling the wants of his system as to food and drink—this is hunger and thirst—and so important is it that this selfish though respectable and necessary duty of eating be performed, that in addition to the sensation of hunger and thirst as a motive to provide for the wants of his system, and as if to make assurance of his compliance with his animal wants doubly sure, the delicious sense of taste has been superadded. So far, however, he is only on a par with animals having appetites for food and drink, and nerves of taste to enjoy them. To enable him to judge rightly in regard to the character and extent of his wants in these respects, and to secure him against

mistake in all cases, intellectual faculties have been given him, which, when enlightened, are capable of ascertaining his bodily wants, and of determining the quality and quantity of nutriment which his animal necessities require. Now, with all these advantages and safeguards, it would seem almost impossible for him to err in a matter so unequivocally plain—and yet the history of the race of man, from the fatal tasting of our first parents in Eden, down to the present hour, is largely composed of accounts of the disorderly and excessive action of this faculty of alimentiveness. As before stated, its primary office is to confer a desire and relish for food and drink, and thus ensure attention to man's wants as an organized animal; and yet, strange as it should appear to rational beings, and would appear to brutes, could they comprehend the nature and extent of human excesses, man often makes its exercise and gratification the chief object and aim of his earthly existence. Instead of partaking moderately, like quadrupeds, of simple nourishing food from nature's storehouse, and of the clear limpid fluid from her sparkling fountains, man, in his supremacy as a biped, gorges his body with unwholesome food to the bursting, deluges it with artificial drinks to the drowning point, and then, as if his original compliance with the suggestions of that arch fiend, the serpent, to sin through this greedy faculty, did not sufficiently attest the supremacy of his tempter; he resigns the use of legs altogether, and in his debasement, imitates both the posture and motion of his reptile counsellor; yes, he even exceeds the brutality of the former, and marks his rolling writhing track, with his own overflowing gore. This form and degree of excess, however, occurring occasionally, or even quite frequently, is not usually regarded as an indication of the presence of insanity, through the loss of balance in both mind and body, through the excessive functional activity of this organ, would seem to dictate some such charitable conclusion. The delinquent faculty, under notice, still goes on in the indulgence of disorderly excesses of this kind occasionally, and for brief periods permitting its possessor to simulate

the character of a man, and then again prostrating him in the dust, until, finally, as if in despair at the degradation to which they are subjected, all his higher human powers yield to the sway of appetite, and he becomes a senseless, useless thing of earth, having the form of man, the habits of a reptile, and the spirit only, of a demon or a bottle.

Such are the abuses to which this appetite is subject and such the sad results to which they inevitably tend in untold numbers of our race; and yet the appointment of a legal guardian to check and restrain the excesses of this body and soul destroying faculty is considered as a direct infringement of its freedom and vested rights! "Oh shame! where is thy blush?"

If, however, the destruction of its possessor was the only misfortune attending the excessive functional activity of this organ, the picture of human ill that it entails upon our race would be much less painful and revolting; but be it remembered, that the poverty and crime induced by and associated with its disorderly action, blasts the earthly prospects and deranges the minds of parts or whole families to which such slaves of appetite belong; and thus will the evils of which we speak, be transmitted to, and directly interfere with the health and happiness of generations yet unborn.

Acquisitiveness, or the property desiring and acquiring faculty.—The legitimate office of this faculty is the acquisition of property for the necessary and benevolent purposes of the individual; and while it is exercised in strict subordination to the dictates of the higher intellectual and moral powers, the functional activity of its organ never disturbs the healthy balance of the mind. When, however, its material organ in the brain is large and active, and these connected with similar states of the feelings of ambition and pride, it makes servants, and too often willing slaves, of all the members of the intellectual group, which it taxes to devise ways and means for its own and their gratification. A still more to be regretted abuse of this faculty, is the state of complete supremacy in which it is found as an element of natural character in the

minds of miserly men. With them the object and end of acquisition, is accumulation. To be sure such predominating activity and strange perversion is not usually regarded as evidence of insanity, technically speaking; and yet when the freedom of a rational will is so essentially restrained and lost through the agency of a single selfish feeling, that none of its friends and neighbors, the other faculties, are permitted to share in its good cheer, it is nearly safe to decide, or at least quite charitable to presume, that the other powers are under the lock of insanity; nor is this the less probable, that the fatal key that deprives them of liberty, is of silver or gold.

The circumstances under which the excessive functional activity of this organ most frequently leads to insanity, are those in which, after great and prolonged anxiety and effort, the mind receives a sudden shock, through the unexpected success or failure of business or speculative schemes in which the party is engaged. If pride and ambition have been the ruling emotions of mind and have prompted the individual to put forth extraordinary efforts, his intellect, if relatively weak and untrained, is very likely to lose its balance by sudden success; its powers for self-control being lost through the wild delight of his gratified and over excited feelings.

On the contrary, if his over anxiety and efforts to acquire property have been attended or followed by failure, the intense mortification experienced by his disappointed selfish feelings, at the necessity for suddenly relinquishing the anticipated means of gratification and display, disturbs the equilibrium of his powers, and the sway of reason is lost. In addition to this, if, as too often happens, the transactions of the party have been of a hazardous or unlawful character, affecting his reputation for honesty and honor, or the interests and rights of other persons, the results of failure upon his mind will be much more surely disastrous, as in such circumstances a greater number of the mental faculties are made to suffer.

It would be interesting to go through the entire list of cerebral organs and point out the mode in which their excessive or

disorderly action may disturb or destroy the healthy balance of the mind and induce positive derangement. A few more examples, however, drawn from the regions of the higher sentiments and intellect, must suffice our present purpose.

In illustration of the disorder of the higher sentiments and their influence in disturbing the healthy balance of the mind, we select the group of moral and religious feelings as at once the most interesting and important. The primary office of this class of feelings is to place man in harmony with the relations he sustains to his maker and his fellow man. Indeed, it is by virtue of the possession of such faculties, that he is capable of obeying moral laws and is made amenable to their requirements. These feelings in action, however, are only blind impulses, and require to be directed to their proper objects by enlightened reason. Thus, in all ages and nations, the religious sentiment has existed in the mind of man, but the great diversity in its manifestation, as evinced by the different objects and forms of worship, show the great importance of its being exercised under the dominion of reason enlightened by revelation. When they are possessed in due natural strength and are thus directed and habitually active, they constitute the best possible safeguard to reason, and never induce mental unsoundness. Like all other feelings, however, they require to be exercised in harmony with the other powers, and hence, through the predominance or deficiency in their strength and activity, under peculiar circumstances, they may become subjects of disorder themselves, and causes of derangement in other faculties. When derangement of this form occurs in minds in which these feelings have been frequently or habitually active, it arises in most cases in the same way as that described from the too excessive and prolonged activity of other feelings--the capabilities or action of the physical parts through which they are manifested are so far exceeded, that their ability to return to their natural state or grade of action is lost, and with it, the healthy balance of the mind. The particular form in which the derangement appears, depends very much upon the office and number of other

faculties and feelings that have been subject with them to undue or disorderly action; in one case the highest state of religious ecstasy will be developed, and in another, the most painful and profound melancholy will ensue. In other instances, derangement occurs through the sudden excitement of these and other feelings in persons in whom they are neither naturally strong nor habitually active. A highly excitable or eccentric preacher propounds some startling or strange doctrine and arouses the attention of his hearers to the importance of his subject by a course of reasoning to which their minds are unaccustomed and by urgent appeals to the selfish feelings and fears of his audience, and all this, perhaps, under circumstances of time, place, &c., calculated to disturb the bodily health. A great mental conflict is at once excited—a mind unused to reflection and the investigation of doubtful and difficult questions, is suddenly applied to the solution of the most abstruse problems, urged on by feelings and fears in a state of frenzied excitement; the person in the mean time neglecting food and rest and all the ordinary concerns of life in which his other faculties find scope for exercise. Is it remarkable that a course of proceeding in which every law of physical and mental health is thus put to defiance, should result in insanity? Most certainly not—it is the legitimate fruit, as the record of victims to every new species of religious fanaticism abundantly attest—witness the Miller and Mormon maniac within a recent period, and the impious “Spirit Rapping” delusion, of the current year. The last of these, however, possesses but a single element of religious feeling, and seems to arise exclusively from the inordinate influence upon the minds of its votaries, of the feeling of wonder or marvellousness, which belongs to the religious group, and when properly enlightened and directed, subserves a valuable purpose in the religious character. When unduly active, however, and in connection with a passive or quiescent state of the intellect, in regard to the reality of the mysteries it reveals, there is no improbability too great for it to believe, and if associated with certain selfish feelings, no

pretension or impiety too extravagant and blasphemous for it to practice.

All the organs of the intellectual faculties, perceptive and reflective, may become diseased through disorderly and excessive functional activity. They are, however, much less liable to be primarily affected than those of the animal feelings and sentiments, because they are smaller and are affected by external stimuli, of a less powerful and exciting character. As remarked when treating of the forms of insanity, their deranged state is evinced by an excited, disordered or diminished strength and activity of the faculties manifested through them, which is easily recognized in most cases, as the subjects and objects to which they chiefly relate, are of a tangible or sensible character. Disease in these organs is more likely to occur if there exists any striking inequality in their relative strength and degree of use, or, as before remarked, in the relation for strength and activity, which the sentiments and feelings bear to them.

With this brief account of the intellectual organs, we close our remarks upon the functional sources of mental derangement, and proceed next to speak of the means for preventing and general principles of treating the disease.

PREVENTION OF INSANITY.

As might be anticipated from the mode of discussion in reference to the nature and causes of insanity, we regard attention to those means calculated to aid the full development of the brain and establish the functional activity of its different regions and parts in harmony with each other, as the most important means for preventing it. As a sound original constitution and freedom from any hereditary tendency to derangement is requisite for healthy action, so it is obligatory upon all persons suffering under such predisposition to derangement to avoid, to the greatest possible extent, its transmission to others;—hence, says an eminent author, “alliance by marriage be-

tween the members of predisposed families ought to be religiously avoided; and their offspring, where an alliance has already been formed, ought to be educated with express relation to their infirmity, and every precaution adopted to give them security." In such cases the state of the brain and nervous system is often extremely delicate and irritable, and requires the most persevering and enlightened management in the physical and mental training of the child, to fortify its constitution against the attacks of cerebral and mental disorder in after life. By the diligent use of means calculated to develop all the bodily organs and powers and by such well adapted educational training as shall secure the full and harmonious activity of mental faculties, an inherited tendency to disease of this kind may remain dormant and perhaps, eventually, be overcome.

Another and not infrequent source of predisposition to insanity, or at least to irregular and excessive nervous excitability or malformation in children; and which is here alluded to that a word of caution may be given; is the exposure of mothers during the period of gestation to the sight of objects and scenes calculated to produce sudden and high mental excitement, whether of a pleasurable or painful character;—neither should objects of a highly novel or curious and unusual character be sought after by them, because in all these instances, the exaggerated impression which the mind is liable to receive in their circumstances, may be more or less permanent in its influences upon the mind or health of their offspring. A familiar example of the class of novel and curious objects, and which I name because I regard the public exhibition and sight of such and similar deficient and mal-formed specimens of the race, as the so called "Aztec Children," as highly improper and deleterious in its effects upon the minds of females. Whatever may have been their parental origin and subsequent history, they are nothing more than a couple of diminutive idiots, as is abundantly proved by the size and form of their brains, as well as their almost total incapacity to receive in-

struction, farther than the possession of moderate perceptive faculties and the animal feelings will allow. It has been said that their brains are as large in proportion to their bodies, as those of the caucasian race in general, which may indeed be true, and yet not be of such size and form as to enable them to manifest any more of mind, than the merest rudiments of its faculties. At any rate, there should be no desire that such a race of pigmies should be perpetuated, as may be the fact, merely because these specimens have the attraction of novelty.

The next step in our enquiry as to the means of preventing insanity, relates to the education and training of the mental faculties. In these we comprehend more than is embraced and practiced in the schools. We mean by education, such single application of the individual faculties to the objects and subjects to which they relate, as to develop their strength and activity in the highest practicable degree; and by training, such combined activity and application to these subjects, as will enable them to act harmoniously in the changing circumstances of life—thus effectually preventing insanity, by relieving them of the tendency to excessive and disorderly action, from which it so often proceeds. Such perfect results may indeed be regarded as utopian at this day, and yet it is fully expected that as the philosophy of mental action as evinced by the mutual and reciprocal influence of the different classes and single faculties in exciting, checking or restraining each other, comes to be understood and appreciated, a great amount of disease as well as crime, now resulting from their excessive and disorderly action, will be prevented.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT.

On this branch of the subject I quote, substantially, the observations made by myself on another occasion, as sufficiently minute for the present purpose. Each case presents an assemblage of phenomena for consideration, and it is the duty of the physician to consider their bearing and adapt remedial and other agents accordingly. 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 right, it is desirable to determine what cases exist, whose seclusion in an asylum either for their protection or cure is unnecessary or improper.

Says Dr. 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 safety of the lunatic demands seclusion, and his feelings are less outraged by 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 very 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 decline of the faculties, or who are partially paralytic, but who have no dislike to their friends, and are quiet and manageable, may be as well treated at home as at a public institution. 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 yet other cases of this class, but there are more in which seclusion is of doubtful expedience, and can only be correctly determined by a careful consideration of all the circumstances attending them. In determining the treatment of an insane person after his admission to an asylum, reference is necessary to all the causes supposed to have had an influence in the development or progress of the case and that are 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 the disease is connected with or influenced by physical, mental and moral causes, either separately or combined. After this investigation, the medical treatment should be conducted on the same general principles as are applicable in other diseases; being modified according to the age, sex, peculiarity of constitution and stage of disease. If there exist excitement, disorder or depression in any of the various organs or functions, it should be 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, this is, in many instances either superior to the former, or all that is required for the recovery of the patient. Under this head is included removal from home and the sources of irritation there existing, the care of strangers who should be intelligent, kind and conscientious—who have had experience in their peculiar duties, and are fully devoted

to the welfare of their charge. Their proper classification or association with others, having reference to the state and stage of disease, as well as to their intellectual, moral and social standing. Regularity of habits as to taking food, rising and retiring; habits of order and cleanliness, neatness and propriety of dress, etc., come under this head and are more or less influential in restoring the balance of the faculties and the natural habits of the individual. Among the curative and soothing influences of an institution entitled to a high rank, are such employments and amusements as give healthful exercise to the body and agreeable occupation and diversion to the mind. Hence the multiplication of objects of interest in and about an institution, as books, maps, pictures, specimens illustrative of science and the arts, agreeable walks, cheerful views of natural scenery, &c., all address themselves to one or more of the faculties and feelings and leave their impress for good.

With these facts in view, what more imperious duty have the governments and people of states to perform, or what more beautiful charity can they practice, than to supply the best and all the facilities required for the most comfortable care and sure recovery, of their insane citizens and friends?

May the motto of New Jersey be, *onward and upward*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We take pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to several of the clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity, for their kindness in often conducting religious service in the chapel, for the benefit of patients and others, on Sunday. We regard such service of great practical value in soothing and restoring the disturbed minds of our household. Indeed, so important has a due attention to the religious feelings and habits of individuals, both sane and insane, appeared to the superintendent, that he has for many months conducted a daily evening service in the chapel, consisting of the reading and singing of a hymn and reading a passage of scripture, with prayer—also in a

number of instances, when the desk has not been supplied by a clergyman, he has conducted the service on Sunday, by reading.

From a Friend of the institution, we have received two well selected volumes of religious discourses, to assist the chapel exercises, for which we return our thanks. Also from C. Scott of Trenton, three interesting volumes, as a contribution to the ladies' ward library.

We acknowledge also the regular receipt of gratuitous copies of the Trenton State Gazette, Daily, and The Reformer, Trenton; West Jerseyman, Camden; Jerseyman, and Democratic Banner, Morristown; West Jersey Pioneer, Bridgeton; Times, New Brunswick; Village Record, Hightstown; Mount Holly Herald, and Mirror, Mount Holly; Burlington Gazette, Burlington; Litchfield Republican, Litchfield, Conn., part of year; and the New York Commercial Advertiser, at half price. As usual, many other papers and periodicals have been taken by the institution, its officers and others belonging to it, so that a great variety of journal reading is constantly on hand for the patients.

From Miss D. L. Dix, that tried and faithful friend of the insane, we have received, as in former years, many substantial tokens of interest and sympathy.

From the opening of the institution, we have regarded the possession of facilities for exercising, employing and amusing the members of our household in the open air, on the immediate grounds of the institution, as of primary importance; and among the means of interesting a large number of both sexes, we have earnestly desired to erect and furnish a substantial building, at a convenient distance from the main edifice, to be used as a museum and reading-room, and made accessible under proper regulations, to patients while exercising in the surrounding grounds. The desire for such a facility for promoting the recovery and pleasure of our patients has

occasionally been mentioned, in the hope that some beneficent individuals might be moved to supply the pecuniary means, and I am now happy and very thankful to announce that Stuart F. Randolph, Esq., a native of New Jersey, but for many years resident of the city of New York, has made the liberal donation of two thousand dollars to accomplish this object;—his gift being accompanied by the offer of five hundred dollars in addition, if the first named sum should not be found sufficient for the purpose. An institution must surely flourish when the enlightened and benevolent citizens of a state, manifest such judicious interest in its welfare and progress.

We have yet an essential want which we name in view of the assurance of the practical liberality of private citizens, derived from the experience of the past and former years. We need the means of converting the grove adjoining the building, and which consists of about thirty acres, into exercise and pleasure grounds for the use of patients, especially, during the extreme heat of summer. The details of the improvement wished, may be briefly stated as follows:—The removal of the under-brush and a sufficient number of the trees to promote the growth of grass—the surface being agreeably diversified and dry, would require but little grading. The construction of such walks and carriage roads as would enable us to use all parts of the ground is important, and lastly, a substantial enclosure that shall prevent the unseasonable intrusion of strangers and afford the greatest practicable freedom to the patients. Such an improvement would be of incalculable value to the institution, by affording shaded and cool walks and drives at a season of the year when exercise in the open air upon the public road, is rendered uncomfortable and often injurious to health.

Who of the friends of humanity and of our institution in particular, will claim the *privilege* of doing so great a service? The improvements desired would cost _____ dollars and be of inappreciable worth in affording the opportunity for healthful exercise and amusement of the insane.

CONCLUSION.

To the board of managers, I would again beg to return my grateful thanks for their interest in and attention to the institution, and for the sympathy and support they have given to myself while engaged in the arduous duties of my station.

To the resident officers and to many faithful attendants and assistants, who have engaged with me in carrying out the designs of the state in the erection and endowment of this great charity, I have an increasing obligation and regard, and acknowledge the value of their services on the present occasion, because this testimony is justly due.

With an increasing desire for the welfare of the institution, and with firm resolution to promote its usefulness and ensure its success by steady efforts, this report is respectfully submitted.

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Trenton, January 1st, 1853.

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 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 price of board per week, for those supported at public charge, is \$2; for those supported by friends, \$3 and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay.

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

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

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Superintendent of the N. J. State Lunatic Asylum:

The undersigned, of the township of —, in the county of —, is desirous of placing in the state lunatic asylum, at Trenton, and hereby 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 —, 185 .

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

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

Signed,

A. B.

Dated —, 185 .

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

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, — —, of the township of —, in the county of —, are held and firmly

bound unto — —, treasurer of the New Jersey state lunatic asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of —, 185 .

Whereas, — —, of the township of —, in the county of —, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey state lunatic asylum, at Trenton: Now therefore the condition of this obligation is, that if the said 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,

FORM OF ORDER &C. FOR JUDGES.

I, A. B., one of the judges of the court of common pleas of the county of —, and state of New Jersey, do hereby report, that application has been made to me in behalf of C. D., a resident of the 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 cases made and provided, I have called before me Dr. —, a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit, (state their names) and having examined them and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me, showing the said C. D. to be an insane person, and that he has not sufficient estate or means to support — under said visitation of insanity.

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

A. B.

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

A. B., *Physician.*

Sworn and subscribed before me this — day of — A. D. 185 .

A. B., *JUDGE, &C.*

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
— county, }

I, A. B., clerk of the county of —, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of —, one of the judges of the court of common pleas of said county,

in the case of —, and also of the certificate of Dr. —, thereto appended, as filed in my office, that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that A. B. and C. D., whose names are signed to the said endorsement of approval are members of the board of chosen freeholders of said township in said county, and that said signatures are in their proper handwriting.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at —, this — day of —, A. D. 185 .

[L.S.]

A. B., *Clerk.*

INDIGENT PERSONS,

Or those possessing but little property, and not paupers, are admitted to the asylum, and supported at the expense of the counties from which they are sent for three years, if not sooner cured, agreeably to section twenty-one of "Act to organize the asylum," and section five of supplementary act, which are as follows:

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted*, That when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the county where he resides; and said judges shall call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses, and fully investigate the 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 satisfactory proof has been adduced showing him to be insane, and his estate insufficient to support him and his family (or if he has no family himself) under the visitation of insanity, on their certificate, authenticated by the county clerk under the seal of the court, he shall be admitted into the asylum, and supported there at the expense of the county until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years: the said judges in such case shall have requisite power to compel the attendance of

witnesses or jurors, and shall file the certificate of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers relating thereto, with a report of their proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, and report the fact to the board of chosen freeholders, whose duty it shall be, at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support, and as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

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

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

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted*, That when an insane person, in indigent circumstance, 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 section twenty of act, and sections second, third, fifth, and sixth, of supplement, which are as follows:

SEC. 20. *And be it enacted*, That whenever any pauper may be insane, it shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor in the township wherein he resides to make application in his behalf, to any judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county; and said judge shall call two respectable physicians, and fully investigate the facts of the case: and if satisfied, after such examination, that the disease is of such a nature as may be cured, he shall issue an order to such overseer, requiring him, without delay, to take such insane pauper to the lunatic asylum, where he shall be kept and supported at the expense of the county in which is his residence, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years; the judge, in such case, shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and shall file the certificate of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers relating thereto, and a report of the proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, who shall report the facts to the board of chosen freeholders, whose duty it shall be, at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support, and, as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if the judge to whom application shall be made on behalf of any insane pauper shall be satisfied, upon the examination of the case made in the manner prescribed in the twentieth section of the act to which this is a supplement, that such insane pauper cannot be provided for by the overseers of the poor of the township, or at the 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.

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

SEC. 26. *And be it enacted*, That all town and county offi-

cers, sending a patient to the asylum, shall, before sending him see that he is in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness, and is comfortably clothed and provided with suitable changes of raiment, as prescribed in the by-laws.

CRIMINAL PATIENTS,

Or those acquitted of criminal charges on the ground of insanity, and those under indictment, &c., may be sent to the asylum, agreeably to the provisions of sections twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and twenty-ninth of act, and section seventh of supplement, which are as follows:

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

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if any person in confinement under indictment (or under sentence of imprisonment), or for want of bail for good 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 the prosecutor of the pleas thereof, whereupon he shall be remanded to prison, and criminal proceedings be resumed, or otherwise discharged; the provisions of the last preceding section, requiring the county to defray the expenses of a patient sent to the asylum, shall be equally applicable to similar expenses arising under this section and the one next following.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey*, That when an investigation of a case of lunacy shall be made by one judge and one physician, pursuant to the fifth section of the supplement to the act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the New Jersey Lunatic Asylum," approved March the ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, they shall present their certificate and proceedings to the two chosen freeholders of the township in which the lunatic is found, who shall examine the same; and if satisfied that the said lunatic has a legal settlement in their

county, as defined by the act entitled "An Act for the settlement and relief of the poor," approved April the tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and is entitled to the relief afforded by the act to which this is a supplement, and the supplements thereto, shall endorse the word "approved," upon said certificate and proceedings, and shall sign their official names thereto.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That said certificate and proceedings, endorsed as aforesaid, shall be filed with the clerk of the county, and authenticated by him, as provided by the twentieth and twenty-first sections of the act to which this is a supplement; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the chosen freeholders of said county to provide for the expenses of the support of said lunatic, and to pay the amount thereof, as soon as practicable, to the treasurer of the asylum.

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

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

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

Approved February 20th, 1852.

COUNTIES LIABLE FOR SUPPORT OF POOR AND INDIGENT.

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