

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS:

Hon. JAMES PARKER, Perth Amboy, *President*.  
THOMAS J. STURGES, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary*.

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ANNUAL  
REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
AT TRENTON,

FOR THE YEAR MDCCCLII.

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MATRONS:

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL:  
Dr. J. B. ELLIOTT.

STEWARDS:  
CALEB SAGER.

TRUSTEES:  
JAMES S. SCODDER, Trenton.

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LEWIS W. R. PHILLIPS, Esq., Lawrence.  
REV. E. F. COOLEY, Trenton.  
STACY G. POTTS, Esq., Trenton.  
CHARLES RIDGWAY, M. D., Jacksonville.  
JOSEPH FITHIAN, M. D., Woodbury.  
JAMES S. GREEN, Esq., Princeton.  
B. WILLIAMSON, Esq., Elizabethtown.  
ALEXANDER WURTS, Esq., Flemington.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN:

H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D.

MATRON:

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STEWARDS:  
 CALVIN SAGER.

TREASURER:  
 JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

## REPORT

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[D.]

## REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE

## STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To His Excellency, GEORGE F. FORT,  
Governor of the state of New Jersey.

By the 11th section of the act entitled, "An Act to Provide for the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum, and for the Care and Maintenance of the Insane," it is made the duty of the managers to maintain an effective inspection of the asylum; for which purpose one of them, or more, shall visit it at least once in every week, two or more at least once in every month, a majority at least once in every three months, and the whole board once a year, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the by-laws. "In a book to be kept for that purpose, the visiting manager or managers shall note the date of each visit, the condition of the patient, with remarks of commendation or censure, and all the managers present shall sign the same," and "the general result of these inspections, with suitable hints, shall be inserted in an annual report, detailing the last year's operations and actual state of the asylum; which the managers shall make to the governor, on or before the fifth day of January in each year, to be by him presented



to the legislature, accompanied with an annual report of the superintendent and treasurer."

In submitting to your Excellency, in obedience to this requirement, their FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, the managers are happy to have it in their power to say that the affairs of the institution committed to their supervision have been highly prosperous during the past year.

The system of visitation prescribed by law has been maintained, and its results exhibit the most satisfactory evidence, not only of the skill and continued fidelity of the superintendent and other resident officers of the institution and their subordinates, but of the excellence of the general arrangements and the success of the management and professional treatment adopted.

During the year eighteen hundred and fifty, the whole number of patients under treatment was two hundred and twenty, of which number forty-four were discharged cured or improved. The number during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one has been two hundred and sixty-four, of which number one hundred and two were received in the course of the year. The total number discharged is ninety-three, of which number seventy-six were either cured or improved, being an excess over the last year of thirty-two. This excess, it is proper to say, was chiefly made up of patients improved, and who were removed by the counties after three years' residence, in conformity with the provisions of the twenty-first section of the act.

The whole number of patients which had been received in the asylum at the date of the last report was two hundred and ninety-two, and the whole number which had, up to this time, been discharged cured or improved was one hundred and five. The total number of patients received, from the organization of the Institution (15th of May, 1848,) to the close of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, is three hundred and ninety-four, and the total number discharged, either cured or improved, one hundred and eighty-one.

The restoration to society of so large a number of our fellow-

beings, either entirely or even partially relieved from the severest of all visitations, the wreck of mind, presents an aggregate amount of good accomplished, which the humane heart cannot fail to contemplate with gratitude. The number of patients in the asylum on the first instant was one hundred and seventy-one. Last year, at the same date, the number was one hundred and sixty-two, showing an increase of nine only during the year.

The law of last session requiring the approval of the president and one member of the board of chosen freeholders in order to authorize a patient, pauper or indigent to be sent to the asylum, has probably had some tendency to check the rapid increase which previous years exhibited; but it may be attributable, perhaps, to another cause. We have not had access to the statistics of the last census, but that of eighteen hundred and forty gave one hundred and thirty-five as the whole number of insane and idiotic persons in the state supported at public charge, and two hundred and twenty-seven supported at private charge, making but three hundred and sixty-two in the whole. To some extent we have reason to suppose this report was defective; but if it even approximated to the truth, a large proportion of the cases existing in the state proper for treatment have received, or are now receiving, the benefits of this institution; and therefore a very rapid increase of pauper and indigent patients is probably not to be anticipated in time to come.

The managers respectfully call the attention of your Excellency and the legislature to the views presented by the superintendent in relation to the enlargement of the edifice. They are prompted, on his part, by a laudible desire to perfect the system of treatment, by increasing the means of classification; and as an unusual proportion of the patients are of the excited class, enlarged means for their accommodation would no doubt be beneficial.

Whether it is best now to commence the work of extension, is a question for the wisdom of those to whom its decision properly belongs to determine.



The accounts of the treasurer have been examined, and are found to be correct. It will be seen by his report, herewith submitted, that there was a balance in his hands at the close of the last fiscal year (1850) of forty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents. The last legislature appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars to the use of the asylum; and the receipts from patients for board, clothing, &c., have amounted to twenty-two thousand and seventy-six dollars and thirty-two cents, making the total amount available to the institution, during the past year, thirty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-three cents. Of the sum received from the state, five thousand and seventy dollars was granted to meet the deficiency anticipated from the reduction of the price of board for county patients from three to two dollars per week, and two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars to pay the expenses of improving the heating establishment.

The expenditures during the year have been as follows:

There has been paid on the steward's account the sum of twenty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-one cents, besides the surplus product of the farm and garden. This account embraces all the items of expenditure incident to the institution, except those belonging to the accounts of fixtures, farm and garden, and grounds and grading; and it will be perceived that it exceeds the income from patients by the sum of five thousand and ninety-three dollars and eighty-nine cents, being twenty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents more than was appropriated by the state to cover it. Although the average number of pauper and indigent patients for the ensuing year will probably be somewhat greater than it was during the last, yet as we hope for an increased income from the farm and garden, we deem that an appropriation for this purpose by the state of the same sum granted last year,—to wit, five thousand and seventy dollars will be sufficient.

The expenditure on the fixture account has amounted to three thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-

eight cents. This is a larger amount than was anticipated. The only sum appropriated for this account by the last legislature was, as has been stated, two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars, which was to meet the expenses of the improvement in the means of warming the building. The balance of one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-eight cents, was expended in repairing and putting a fire-proof roof on the gas house, which had been injured by an accidental fire, and in painting, carpenter work, lumber, &c., necessary for the preservation and improvement of the fencing and woodwork in and about the building.

The increase in the number of patients not having been as great as was estimated, we have found it necessary to expend the sum of eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, only, on the furniture account.

To the farm and garden we have only appropriated the sum of two hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-four cents, and to the account of grounds and grading the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and eighty-nine cents; leaving a cash balance in the treasury, after paying all debts and expenses of every kind, of thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents.

The inventory of personal property belonging to the institution, taken at the close of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, amounted to thirteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-one cents. That taken at the close of the last year amounted to fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and nineteen cents, showing an accumulation of personal property during the year to the amount of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-eight cents. This has been acquired in part by the expenditures on the furniture account, and in part by donations to the institution. The following abstract shows of what descriptions of property the articles inventoried consist:

Furniture,	\$11,814 24
Stock, hay, grain, farming utensils, &c.,	2,124 38
Fuel and rosin,	988 14
Provisions and groceries,	828 43
	<u>\$15,755 19</u>



The farm and garden, notwithstanding the extreme drought which prevailed during the last part of the season, exhibit satisfactory results. The whole products from these sources have amounted to two thousand five hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-one cents, and the total expenditures on this account have been but one thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents, leaving a clear balance in favor of the asylum of eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents.

The voluntary labor of patients has, during the year, facilitated the work of grading and constructing walks.

The eastern lawn has been ornamented with a beautiful fountain, and greatly improved; many shade trees and vines have been planted, and the grading in the vicinity of the edifice completed.

The extent of the grounds connected with the asylum, the natural advantages they possess, and the salutary influence of beautiful and tasteful rural scenery in the cure of diseases of the mind, combine to recommend the continuance of a small annual expenditure in the work of improvement. Although much has already been done to beautify the grounds, the efforts of art and taste may be employed advantageously for years to come in adding new attractions to the scene.

We beg leave to refer generally to the report of the superintendent for such suggestions on the subject of improvements which have occurred to him; among the most important is that for procuring a more copious supply of water.

The managers estimate that, in addition to the sum of five thousand and seventy dollars required for the support of county patients, an appropriation by the state of twenty-five hundred dollars will be sufficient for all the ordinary purposes of improvements, fixtures, furniture, &c., for the ensuing year.

We submit herewith to your Excellency the annual reports of the superintendent and treasurer, and the annual inventory, which will exhibit more in detail the operations and condition of the institution.

The managers have the melancholy duty to report the de-

cease of Mrs. CATHERINE K. BUTTOLPH, the highly esteemed and excellent matron of the institution. Her official duties commenced with the organization of the asylum. They were discharged with exemplary fidelity. She brought to her work a highly cultivated intellect and a heart full of benevolence. To her generous charity the halls and wards of the edifice are indebted for many of their most beautiful and tasteful conveniences and ornaments, and she has left the impress of her kindness and sympathy on the hearts of all its inmates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES PARKER,	MANAGERS	JAMES S. GREEN,
L. W. R. PHILLIPS,		ELI F. COOLEY,
JOSEPH FITHIAN,		B. WILLIAMSON,
STACY G. POTTS,		THOS. J. STRYKER.

JANUARY 2d, 1852.

Received from state of New Jersey,	10,000.00
Revenue account from asylum,	21,000.00
	<hr/> 31,000.00

PAYMENTS.	
Paul Osleb Sager, Steward's account,	87,170.21
Fixtures	2,000.00
Furniture	887.15
Farm and garden	301.84
Grounds and grading	118.39
Balance in treasurer's hands,	22.50
	<hr/> 92,379.09

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

For the payment of managers' account,	\$1,000.00
For the payment of steward's	5,000.00
	<hr/> \$6,000.00



The following is the Managers' account for the current year :

RECEIPTS.	
To amount appropriated as above,	\$4,930.00
Balance due said account from last year,	23.60
	<hr/>
	\$4,953.60

PAYMENTS.	
Paid Fixture account,	\$3,652.98
“ Furniture “	887.15
“ Farm and garden account,	261.84
“ Grounds and grading account,	118.89
Balance due managers’ “	32.74
	<hr/>
	\$4,953.60

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

RECEIPTS.	
To amount appropriated as above,	\$5,070.00
To balance due said account from last year,	25.01
To amount from revenue account,	22,076.32
	<hr/>
	\$27,171.33

PAYMENTS.	
By amount paid sundry accounts, as per annexed statement rendered to the managers,	\$27,170.21
Balance due steward's account,	1.12
	<hr/>
	\$27,171.33

### RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in treasurer's hands,	\$48.61
Received from state of New Jersey,	10,000.00
Received from revenue account,	22,076.32
	<hr/>
	\$32,124.93

### PAYMENTS.

Paid managers' account,	\$4,920.86
steward's “	27,170.21
Balance due managers' account,	32.74
“ due steward's “	1.12
	<hr/>
	\$32,124.93

Steward's statement made to the Treasurer, per his account, from December 30th, 1850, to December 29th, 1851.

### PAYMENTS.

Amount paid for Stock account,	\$173.00
“ Refunding account,	79.73
“ Farm and garden account,	591.54
“ Groceries “	1,371.82
“ Fuel “	1,727.15
“ Light “	286.41
“ Petty current expense account,	550.00
“ Smith and wheelwright “	199.44
“ Funeral expenses “	111.65
“ Wages “	6,291.83
“ Dress makers’ “	31.21
“ Straw “	83.97
“ Laundry “	252.37
“ Feed “	503.95
“ Flour “	1,339.13
“ Freight “	103.04
“ Harness “	57.81
“ Newspaper “	13.00
“ Amusement account,	25.00
“ Medical “	139.67
“ Books and stationery account,	49.11
“ Fruit “	164.83
“ Clothing “	2,222.22
“ Fixture “	785.53
“ Provision “	7,888.39
“ Incidental “	199.05
“ Grounds and grading “	587.28
“ Repairs “	565.52
“ Furniture “	776.59
	<hr/>
	\$27,170.21
Balance,	1.12
	<hr/>
	\$27,171.3



## RECEIPTS.

Amount received for traveling expenses,	\$90.31
" " Stock account,	220.95
" " Funeral expenses account,	94.00
" from Dress makers' account,	33.48
" for damages,	89.91
" " Board of patients,	19,321.20
" " Clothing account,	2,023.42
" " Postage " "	6.75
" from Fixture " "	2.00
" " Provision " "	174.81
" " Incidental " "	19.49
	<hr/>
	\$22,076.32
Amount in hands of the treasurer at the close of last year,	25.01
Amount appropriated by legislature to make up deficiency in board, 1851,	5,070.00
	<hr/>
	\$27,171.33
	<hr/>
Cash in hands of treasurer,	1.12

All which is respectfully submitted by

JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer.*

Dated Trenton, December 30, 1851.

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.

STACY G. POTTS,  
THOMAS J. STRYKER,

Auditing Committee of the Board of Managers.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

## NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To the Managers of the Asylum:

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

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the asylum January 1st, 1851,	86	76	162
Received since, to January 1st, 1852,	50	52	102
	—	—	—
Under treatment during the year,	136	128	264
	—	—	—
	Pauper.	Indigent.	Private.
Of this number there were	73	113	78
	—	—	—
Discharged recovered, during the year,	22	15	37
" improved, " " "	22	17	39
" stationary, " " "	2	6	8
Escaped,	1	0	1
Died,	4	4	8
	—	—	—
	51	42	93
	—	—	—
Remaining January 1st, 1852,	85	86	171
	—	—	—



## GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The general results of the institution for the year are such as to increase its claims for sympathy and support upon the government and people of the state.

Forty-four more persons have partaken of its benefits than during any previous year. Thirty-seven have been discharged as recovered, thirty-nine improved, eight as stationary, one escaped, and eight have died.

The number of recoveries have been as great as could be expected, considering that so many of the persons under care have been subjects of disease for periods varying from two to twenty years and upwards.

The number of deaths have been very few, and indicates to how great an extent the inmates of the institution have been spared from attacks of malignant and severe disease.

The grounds about the building possess great natural advantages for use as pleasure grounds, and have been improved as much during the past year by grading, the laying of walks and planting of trees and shrubbery, as the means at our disposal would permit. In this work many of the patients have cheerfully joined, and thus rendered to the institution valuable assistance, while they secured to themselves the great benefits, physical and moral, attendant upon useful labor, and not to be expected from exercise for mere amusement.

From the farm and garden, the institution has derived valuable aid, by the supply of pasture, hay, and grain for the use of stock, and of vegetables for the household.

The improvements made in the fixtures for warming the building, and particularly referred to in our last annual report, have proved highly satisfactory in a practical and economical point of view.

The fixtures heretofore and at present in use for the supply of water are not fully adequate to the labor required, and are worked at an annual expense of between four and five hundred dollars, a sum much larger than would be necessary if others of a more efficient character were substituted for them.

At present, nearly the whole time of one man is required for this work, and it not unfrequently has to be continued at night and a part of the whole of the day on Sunday.

By the erection of fixtures of much larger dimensions or capacity for raising water, the quantity needed could be furnished in from one to two hours in a day; a great saving in the expense of attendance would be effected, the necessity for working them on Sunday avoided, and the security of the building in case of fire greatly increased. The impression has heretofore been that the water of the canal could be made available, as a power for effecting this object, more economically than any other, and the canal company have kindly offered to grant to the institution the privilege of using it free of charge. The opinion is however entertained, by persons acquainted with the supply of water in the canal, that it would not afford a reliable power at all times, an opinion confirmed by our own observation during the last two years, the water having been insufficient and uncertain for several weeks during the winter and spring seasons.

The remaining alternative, which it is presumed would prove much more economical than our present method, and more certain than the water power of the canal, is to effect the object by the aid of a steam engine and pump, of such power and capacity as to be capable of doing the work quickly. The expense of fuel for driving such engine, it is believed, would be less than is used at present, while the saving of wages would amount to nearly one half of the total cost.

In addition to this, the steam required in washing and drying clothes could be drawn from the same source as that for supplying the engine, while the latter could be used as a valuable aid in the work of the laundry and for driving machinery for mechanical purposes.

Our experience in the use of gas, as a means of lighting, is highly satisfactory, whether considered in reference to the perfection of light afforded, its security against fire, cleanliness, or economy of cost. So great is the interest felt on this subject by persons engaged in the construction and manage-



ment of institutions for the insane, and so often are we applied to for information in regard to it, that we deem it proper to give the result of our experience for the benefit of others.

Cost of gas light for the year 1851, \$341.24.

The details of expenditure were as follows:

Eighty-one barrels No. 2 rosin, including freight,	\$145.40
Cost of repairs, including retorts, etc.,	75.00
Ten tons anthracite coal, at \$3.50,	35.00
Wages and board of gas maker,	85.84
	<hr/>
	\$341.24

Estimating the amount of gas made from a barrel of rosin at 2000 cubic feet, we have 162,000 as the total product of eighty-one barrels, and costing \$2.10 per thousand; or if \$240, the interest on estimated cost of gas fixtures be added to the cost, as above stated, the expense for one thousand feet is \$3.52, making a total of \$581.24, a sum still below the cost of the usual poor lamp light used, and with few of its discomforts and dangers.

It may be added, that our gasometer holds but thirteen hundred cubic feet, and that had we the means of storing from four to five thousand feet, a very considerable reduction in the expense of labor, fuel, and repairs would be effected, and our convenience greatly promoted thereby.

The experience of the past year has tended strongly to confirm the opinion, heretofore expressed, that an extension of the building is much needed to enable us to make the proper separation of the noisy and violent classes from the quiet and harmless, as well as to improve and perfect the classification of all. At one period during the year, the necessity for relieving certain wards became so urgent that a few persons deemed incurable were discharged; this, taken in connection with the removal by the county authorities of a number of the early admissions, on the expiration of the period of three years, for which they were sent, has prevented the house from becoming over crowded, and secured a comparatively comfortable clas-

sification of the patients. It is confidently hoped, however, that no obstacle will now arise to prevent the immediate erection of the additional wings needed; and that, in executing the work, the legislature will practice the same enlightened liberality that has heretofore characterized their action in regard to the institution. The plan of enlargement heretofore recommended, is still believed to be the best that could be adopted for excited and violent patients, and would render the entire building one of the best of its class for the care and cure of all classes of the insane.

Should it be determined to commence the work of enlargement during the present year, the necessity for additional means for supplying water will be greatly increased by the draught for building purposes.

From the accompanying report of the treasurer, it will be perceived that the receipts of the institution derived from the board of patients, assisted by the products of the farm and garden, and the appropriation of five thousand and seventy dollars, made by the last legislature, has been equal to its current expenses. It is estimated that the average number of pauper and indigent patients for the coming year will at least equal and probably exceed that of the last, and that a similar appropriation from the state treasury will be required to assist the counties in their support.

It would also appear desirable that a small appropriation be made to enable us to continue the work of improving the grounds about the building, and also one for such incidental purposes as cannot now be foreseen, but for which the managers may have occasion to expend small sums in the course of the year.

We have as heretofore received many substantial tokens of kindness and good-will from many friends of the institution. From a *Friend*, we have received more than two hundred volumes of well chosen books for a library in one of the wards for females, besides many other presents adapted to our wants in conducting the moral treatment of the patients.

From Mrs. Thomas Gordon, of Trenton, a valuable oil



painting, forty-two by fifty-four inches, and illustrative of a scripture subject; a large collection of engravings from Butler & Jay, of Philadelphia; numerous papers and public documents from the Hon. James G. King, which have served to increase the valuable library heretofore presented by him, and which has greatly contributed to the improvement and welfare of many. From Jacob S. Yard, of Trenton, a beautiful copy of the National Temperance Offering has been received.

From Mr. Peter Stem, formerly of Warren county, in this state, but now of Easton, Penn., we have received a beautiful volume of the scriptures, for the use of the chapel; also, a contribution to one of the libraries for the use of the patients.

I take much pleasure in mentioning a gratuitous exhibition by the truly benevolent and highly skilled Signor Blitz, which contributed to the enjoyment of many of the patients; also, voluntary concerts from the Trenton Eolians and by the Swiss bell-ringers.

The following papers have been kindly furnished by their publishers: Daily State Gazette and True American, Trenton; Intelligencer, Paterson; Mirror and Herald, Mount Holly; Jerseyman and Democratic Banner, Morristown; West Jerseyman, Camden; Ocean Signal, Tom's River, and the Litchfield Republican, Litchfield, Conn. The New York Commercial Advertiser has been generously continued at half price.

To the board of managers, I have still increasing reason to be grateful for their considerate kindness to myself and family, and for their efforts in behalf of the institution.

From the other resident officers and those employed in the institution, I have received the most ready co-operation and sympathy in the responsibilities and trials of the past year.

With an earnest wish for the increasing usefulness and reputation of the institution, this report is respectfully submitted.

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Trenton, January 1st, 1852.

## 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.

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

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



## 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 obligators shall pay to the said treasurer or his successors in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as — shall continue a boarder in said asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for — suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the steward of the asylum, and shall remove — from the asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having 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 the presence of,

## INDIGENT PERSONS,

Or those possessing but little property, and not paupers, are admitted to the asylum, and supported at the expense of the counties from which they are sent for three years, if not sooner cured, agreeably to 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 circumstances, shall have been sent to the asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be benefitted by remaining in the institution, the chosen freeholders of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application under oath in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there a year, and pay the same to the treasurer of the asylum; and they shall repeat the same for two succeeding years, upon like application, and the production of a new certificate each year of like import, from the superintendent.

#### PAUPER PATIENTS

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

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



and, as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

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

charge all the duties assigned to the two judges in said section mentioned.

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

Attention is requested by all town and county officers to the provision of section twenty-six of act, as follows:

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

#### *Supplement Relating to Indigent and Pauper Insane.*

1. BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That whenever an investigation shall be made, pursuant to the fifth section of the supplement to the aforesaid act, approved March ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, by one physician and one judge, they shall present their certificate and proceedings to the director of the board of chosen freeholders of the county wherein such pauper or person in indigent circumstances is chargeable, whose duty it shall be, with the aid and assistance of one other of the chosen freeholders of said county, to examine the said certificate and proceedings of said judge and physician; and upon said examination, if the said director and chosen freeholder shall be of opinion that such pauper or person in indigent circumstances should be sent to the asylum at the costs and expense of the county, they shall endorse on said certificate "approved," and sign their official names thereto; which said certificate, and other papers relating thereto, shall be filed with the clerk of the county, who shall authenticate the same, as provided in the twenty-first section of the act; and in such case it shall be the duty of the chosen freeholders of said



county to meet the expenses of support, and, as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

2. *And be it enacted*, That in case the said director and chosen freeholder, upon such investigation, shall not approve of sending such pauper or person to the asylum at the expense of the county, they shall endorse on said certificate and proceedings aforesaid "not approved," and sign their official names thereto, which papers shall be filed with the clerk of the board of chosen freeholders; and in such case said pauper or person in indigent circumstances shall not be admitted to the asylum at the expense of the county.

Approved March 15, 1851.

#### 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.

#### 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.



## NOTE.

By reference to the statistics of the census for eighteen hundred and fifty, procured from the Census Department at Washington, it appears that the number of insane and idiotic in the state was eight hundred and twelve, instead of three hundred and sixty-two, as shown by the census of eighteen hundred and forty.