

REFERENCES TO PLAN.

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

Foul Air Shafts. Dumb Waiters. Chimneys.

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

The WINGS are three stories high, and are similarly arranged, except the first story of those adjoining the Centre, which are arranged for various domestic offices and bed rooms.

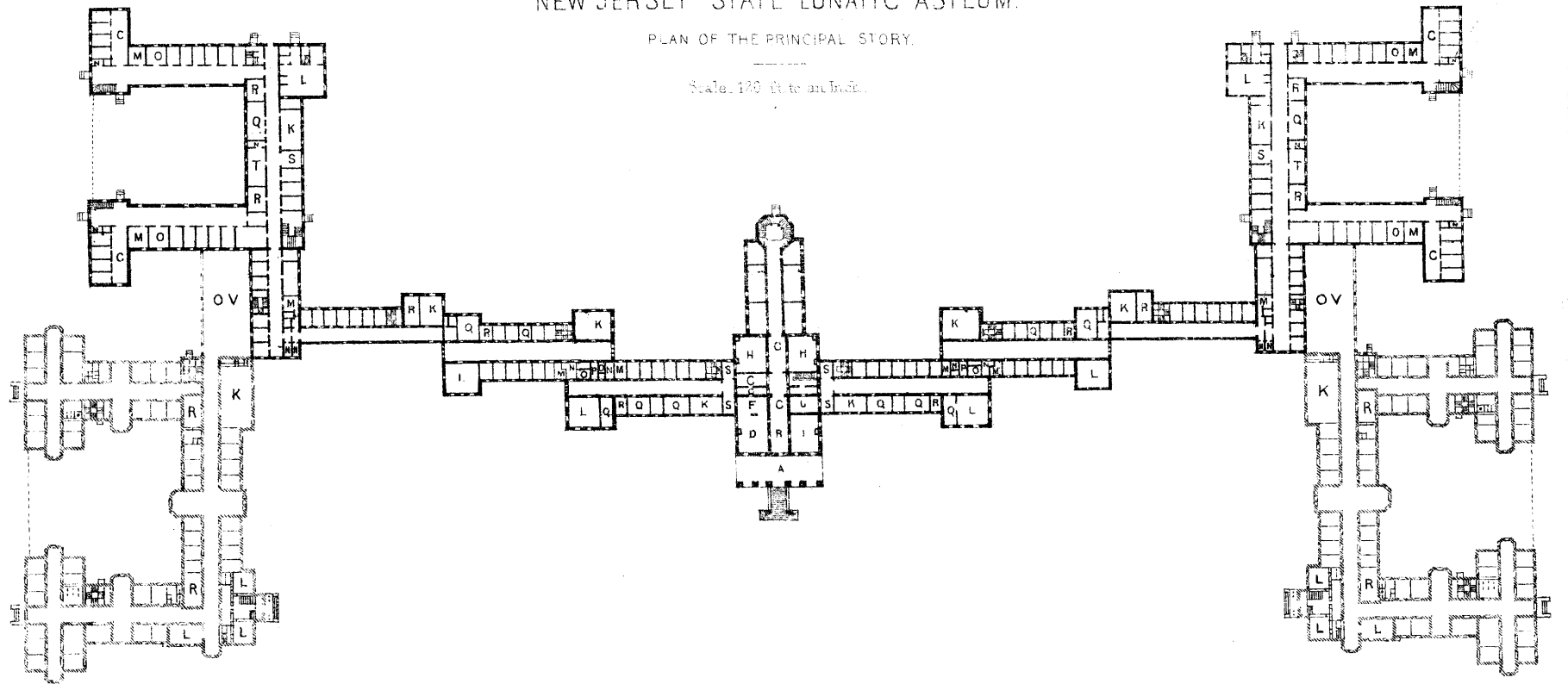
The sections of building in the form of Hollow Squares on the front of plan toward either extremity, and represented by *faint lines*, show a possible or practical extension for one hundred and eighty patients of either sex, or three hundred and sixty altogether. The estimated cost of such extension, including buildings, fittings and furniture, is three hundred thousand dollars, or about one-half the cost of a similar provision in an original structure.

New Jersey State Library

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY.

Scale, 1/20 ft to an Inch.



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum,

AT TRENTON,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER, 1871.



TRENTON, N. J.:

“STATE GAZETTE,” MURPHY & BECHTEL, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

1871

OFFICERS.

MANAGERS:

HON. ALEXANDER WURTS, Flemington, *President*.
THOMAS J. STRYKER, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary*.
Rev. S. M. HAMILL, D. D., Lawrenceville.
Hon. GEORGE F. FORT, New Egypt.
G. S. CANNON, Esq., Bordentown.
Hon. HENRY R. KENNEDY, Bloomsbury.
Hon. MOSES BIGELOW, Newark.
JAMES B. COLEMAN, M. D., Trenton.
C. S. GREEN, Esq., Trenton.
WILLIAM ELMER, M. D., Bridgeton.

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

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

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
JOSEPH DRAPER, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
JOHN W. WARD, M. D.

STEWARD,
CALEB SAGER.

MATRON,
Miss MARY TABOR.

TREASURER,
JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

Pursuant to the provisions of the act providing for the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum, the Managers respectfully present their twenty-fifth annual report, detailing the operations and state of the Asylum for eleven months ending on the thirty-first day of October last, to which day the termination of the fiscal year of the institution was changed by the law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, was six hundred and forty-eight. The number received during the past eleven months was two hundred and ninety-five, making the whole number under treatment during that period, nine hundred and forty-three. During that time one hundred and seven were discharged recovered, sixty-three improved, nine unimproved, and sixty-four died, leaving seven hundred patients in the Asylum on the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, being fifty-two more than at the close of the last year, and two hundred more than the institution was designed to accommodate.

Of the patients remaining in the Asylum, ninety-eight are private patients, supported by themselves or their friends; five hundred and ninety-four are county patients, whose expenses are paid partly by the State and partly by the respective counties from which they are sent; and eight are insane convicts, supported entirely by the State.

Since the Asylum was opened, there have been admitted four thousand and forty-one patients; of that number six hundred and fifty have died, one thousand four hundred and ninety-six have been restored to perfect mental health, and one thousand and thirty-seven have been discharged, more or less benefitted by the care and medical treatment received in the institution.

The whole number of patients under treatment during the past year was nine hundred and forty-three. Notwithstanding the overcrowded state of the halls and dormitories, a kind Providence has preserved the general good health of the inmates, and warded off all contagious and epidemic diseases. The deaths, although unusually numerous, arose chiefly from diseases connected with the mental condition of the patients.

The receipts from all sources during the eleven months, including a balance of five thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-one cents (\$5,241.81) remaining on the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy, amounted to one hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ten cents (\$172,588.10).

The payments for the same period were one hundred and sixty-seven thousand and ninety-eight dollars and three cents (\$167,098.03), leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of five thousand four hundred and ninety-dollars and seven cents (\$5,490.07).

Of these receipts, twenty-nine thousand and forty-three dollars and ninety-three cents (\$29,043.93) were received from private patients; one hundred and five thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$105,239.57) from the several counties, for the pauper and indigent insane; twenty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-three cents (\$28,626.83) from the State Treasury, for the same class of patients; and three thousand and eighty-five dollars and ninety-six cents (\$3,085.96) for the convict patients.

The annual inventory of the personal property belonging to the Asylum has been made by the Steward and two appraisers appointed by the Board, as required by law. The appraisement amounts to the sum of eighty-five thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars and four cents (\$85,344.04) being an increase over that of last year of nearly fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000). This unusual increase was principally caused by a large stock of coal, lumber and other articles on hand, the chief part of which will be consumed and used during the present winter.

The reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Steward are herewith submitted, and exhibit more fully the operations and actual state of the institution. The responsibility and labors of the Superintendent, Physicians, Steward and Matron, always burdensome, have been greatly increased by the crowded condition of the Asylum, and the Managers with pleasure renew their acknowledgments to all the officers of the Asylum for the faithfulness and zeal with which they have, each and all, performed their duties in their respective spheres, and for their devotion to the interests of the institution and the cause of suffering humanity.

In pursuance of the authority granted by the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Managers purchased for the use of the Asylum, a small farm, adjoining the Asylum lands on the southeast, containing forty-five acres of well-improved and fertile, arable land, with a good dwelling house and other improvements thereon. This property, owing to its location as well as its intrinsic value for agricultural purposes, is invaluable to the institution and the State, and was purchased at public sale for three hundred dollars (\$300) per acre, being but little more than other parties were willing to give for speculative purposes. The Managers have authorized the erection,

upon this land, of a commodious barn and stabling for stock, the want of which has long been felt in carrying on the agricultural operations of the institution. Great advantage has already been derived from the increased quantity of farming land, in the quantity of produce raised for the use of the institution, as well as in the additional facilities for the exercise and employment of the patients in the open air. In the opinion of the Managers, a corresponding benefit would be derived from a much larger quantity, were the Legislature to authorize its purchase.

The present crowded state of the Asylum, and the constant demand for room for new cases, show the urgent need for immediate additional accommodations in this institution for the insane of our State. The Managers, in conclusion, can only express their deep regret that greater advance has not been made in the building of the new Asylum authorized at the last session of the Legislature, as well as their earnest hope that some part of the building will now be urged forward to completion without delay.

ALEXANDER WURTS.
THOMAS J. STRYKER.
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,
GEORGE F. FORT,
GARRIT S. CANNON,
HENRY R. KENNEDY,
MOSES BIGELOW,
JAMES B. COLEMAN,
CALEB S. GREEN,
WILLIAM ELMER,

Managers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

An Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts for the eleven months commencing December 1, 1870, and ending October 31, 1871.

DR.

Balance in the Treasurer's hands-----	\$5,241 81
Received from the State Treasurer for board of county patients-----	28,626 83
Received from ditto for board of convicts-----	3,085 96
Received from counties for board of patients-----	105,239 57
Received from pay patients and incidentals-----	29,043 93
Received from Caleb S. Green, for money paid on the purchase of E. B. Hunt's farm-----	1,350 00
	<hr/>
	\$172,588 10

CR.

By amount paid Caleb Sager, Steward's orders-----	\$167,098 03
Balance in the Treasurer's hands-----	5,490 07
	<hr/>
	\$172,588 10

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.
JASPER S. SCUDDER,
Treasurer.

Trenton, October 31, 1871.

We have examined the accounts of which the foregoing is an abstract, and find them correct.

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

STEWARD'S REPORT.

The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, in account with Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer, from Nov. 30, 1870, to Oct 30, 1871.

DR.		CR.	
AMOUNTS PAID SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.			
Provision.....	\$44,324 09	Balance from last year.....	\$5,241 81
Wages.....	22,498 61	Received for Board, Cloth-	
Fuel.....	12,432 09	ing, &c.....	164,385 08
Furniture.....	11,023 03	Received for Hides and	
Fixtures.....	10,803 65	Tallow.....	2,961 21
Clothing.....	10,595 27		
Groceries.....	9,670 05		
Flour.....	6,232 00		
Building.....	8,423 05		
Repairs.....	9,989 81		
Fencing.....	4,104 41		
Fruit.....	2,475 67		
Medical.....	1,540 40		
Feed.....	1,102 83		
Freight.....	1,161 02		
Light.....	1,473 28		
Farm and Garden.....	1,521 23		
Laundry.....	1,058 25		
Grounds and Grading.....	698 20		
Smith and Wheelwright...	932 86		
Refunding.....	630 14		
Straw.....	526 21		
Incidental.....	904 24		
Funeral Expenses.....	846 57		
Petty Current Expenses...	457 90		
Books and Stationery.	436 61		
Stock.....	377 00		
Postage.....	278 58		
Amusement.....	235 59		
Harness.....	141 05		
Interest.....	70 87		
Newspaper.....	70 00		
Insurance.....	63 47		
	\$167,098 03		
Balance.....	5,490 07		\$172,588 10
	\$172,588 10	1871, Oct. 30—Balance....	\$5,490 07

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.

CALEB SAGER, *Steward.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Asylum :

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with the law for organizing the Asylum, the Superintendent submits his annual report :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum November 30, 1870--	307	341	648
Received since to November 1, 1871-----	151	144	295
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Under treatment during the year-----	458	485	943
Discharged recovered in eleven months---	55	52	107
Discharged improved-----	24	39	63
Discharged unimproved-----	5	4	9
Escaped-----	0	0	0
Died-----	42	22	64
<hr/>			
Total discharged and died-----	126	117	243
<hr/>			
Remaining October 31, 1871-----	332	368	700
Of this number there are-----	State.	County.	Private.
	8	594	98
			700
<hr/>			
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the Asylum, May 15, 1848, to November 1, 1871-----	Men.	Women.	Total.
	1925	2116	4041
Discharged recovered-----	703	793	1496
Discharged improved-----	457	580	1037
Discharged unimproved-----	67	76	143
Escaped-----	7	3	10
Not insane-----	4	1	5
Died-----	355	295	650
<hr/>			
Total discharged and died-----	1593	1748	3341
<hr/>			
Remaining October 31, 1871-----	332	368	700
<hr/>			
Total discharged and remaining-----	1925	2116	4041

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients under care at the close of the last year was six hundred and forty-eight—three hundred and seven men and three hundred and forty-one women.

The number received since, viz.: from December 1, 1870, to October 31, 1871, inclusive, being the period of eleven months, was two hundred and ninety-five—one hundred and fifty-one men and one hundred and forty-four women.

The whole number of cases under treatment during the same period was nine hundred and forty-three—four hundred and fifty-eight men, and four hundred and eighty-five women. Of this number there were discharged as recovered, one hundred and seven; as improved, sixty-three; as unimproved, nine; and sixty-four died.

The number remaining at the close of the year was seven hundred, of whom three hundred and thirty-two were men, and three hundred and sixty-eight were women. Of this number, eight were insane convicts from the State Prison, and supported wholly by the State; five hundred and ninety-four were supported by the several counties, as indigent and poor, assisted by the State; and ninety-eight by friends, as private or paying patients. Of the latter class, *two only belong to other States—one to New York and one to Pennsylvania.*

Death occurred in one case from disease of the heart; in ten from consumption; in twelve from epilepsy; in seven from general paralysis; in fifteen from general chronic exhaustion; in twelve from exhaustion of acute mania; in two from suicide, and in five from apoplexy.

Although the number of deaths was comparatively large, yet it will be perceived by the causes assigned therefor, that a very large proportion of them occurred as the result of long standing chronic disease of the brain and nervous system, and to a limited extent from disease disconnected with insanity, from which we have had a remarkable exemption.

One hundred and twenty-nine more cases were treated during the last year than in the preceding year, and the year closed with seven hundred, or two hundred patients in excess of the room in the house, which has capacity for the accommodation of five hundred patients and their attendants only.

Of course the presence of so large a number in excess, greatly disturbs the classification of patients in all departments of the building.

From this cause and from the overcrowded state, result much positive discomfort and injury to the inmates, as well as great embarrassment to the officers and employees who are engaged in their treatment and care.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to mention also, that it would be far easier to give proper treatment and care to ten or twelve hundred patients in buildings constructed for that number,

than to treat seven hundred in a building having a capacity for five hundred only.

Had measures been promptly taken upon suggestions made in the annual reports of the Asylum, in previous years, in regard to the prospective wants of the insane, such additional provision as is now most urgently needed could have been ready for use, and at the least practicable expense to the State in providing it.

As the work of building has not been commenced, however, and as from two to three years will be required to finish for use, any considerable portion of a large structure after it is commenced, there seems no alternative for the officers of the Asylum, in view of its crowded state, but to discharge such of the chronic and less favorable cases for recovery or improvement, as is necessary to make room for the recent and supposed curable, and the more violent and dangerous cases. At this late period, also, there is great danger, that under the pressing demand for additional room the erection of buildings will be urged forward more rapidly than is consistent with good workmanship, and under circumstances favoring a greatly increased cost to the State.

The affairs of the institution, internal and external, have been successfully prosecuted during the period of eleven months for which report is made.

The number of recoveries, one hundred and seven, is as great as could reasonably be expected, in view of the large proportion of chronic cases under care.

The benefits conferred by the institution, however, are by no means limited to its agency in restoring the reason of curable cases.

A large majority even of the cases in this and in all the State institutions of the country, at any one time, are in a confirmed stage of the disease, and yet they are in most instances proper subjects for such adapted care and treatment as can be furnished only by well regulated institutions of this kind.

Another and highly important office of asylums and hospitals for the insane, is the protection they afford to families and communities against the impulsive irregularities of deranged persons, when kept in private, or when suffered to be at large without control or guidance.

With these various reasons for supplying room for the treatment and care of the insane, whether the cases be recent and curable or chronic and incurable, there can be no doubt but that the liberality of States is well exercised in supplying all the required facilities of buildings, grounds, farms, &c., for carrying out the object in the best manner.

The additional land (forty-five acres) adjoining the southern boundary of the Asylum farm, the purchase of which was authorized by the Legislature at its last session, has been found highly advantageous to the institution, as it about doubles the amount of land available for agricultural and gardening purposes.

The State now has in possession here one hundred and fifty-six acres, or about one-half as much as could be advantageously occupied and used for the various purposes of a State institution of this size.

When it is remembered that in all institutions of this class, there is a large predominance of male patients from the farming and laboring classes, many of whom, by a properly organized system of labor can be employed with pleasure and advantage to themselves, and with decided convenience and advantage to an institution, the amount of land proposed, about three hundred acres, will not be deemed excessive. I therefore would suggest that the managers of the Asylum be authorized by the Legislature to make, at their discretion, such further purchases of land as opportunity may offer, from time to time, and as the means at their disposal may permit, with or without the aid of special appropriations from the State treasury. A fair precedent for such increase in the amount of lands, if any is required, is the usual, if not universal, practice of this class of institutions in other States. It will also be remembered that by an act passed by the last Legislature of this State, the commissioners appointed to select a site for a new State Asylum, were authorized to purchase a farm of three hundred acres for the object, although the proposed structure was not intended to receive as many inmates by one hundred as are now connected with this. I may also add, that it is understood to be the purpose of the commissioners to secure about four hundred acres for the proposed site and farm.

We are now engaged in building a farm barn located on the land obtained by late purchase. It is a framed structure, forty by seventy feet on the ground, to be used for receiving hay and grain above, and for storing roots of all kinds, potatoes, &c., in the cellar beneath. On one end is an extension forty by one hundred feet, for stables for forty milch cows, with hay loft above, and on the other a similar extension twenty-seven by thirty-eight feet for stables for horses, making length of entire building two hundred and eight feet.

The expense of erecting this structure will be considerable, but can by careful economy, be met by the institution, dividing the payments therefor, between accounts of two years.

In addition to this important work, we are building about one mile of boundary fence to the lawn in front, and grounds on the roadway and in the rear of the house. This is made with matched boards, ten and a-half feet high, to form a safe enclosure for pleasure grounds for use of inmates, and to prevent the intrusion of outside parties.

Valuable additions to the mechanical facilities of the institution have also been made during the year. These consist of a steam engine of ample power, having cylinder eighteen by thirty-six inches, made by Charles Carr, of Trenton, and placed in an extension of the boiler house. A planing and matching machine, for dressing lumber. A rod machine, and a hot blast fan or blower, for drying clothes rapidly in the laundry.

Much work has also been done during the year in repairing and

re-painting building, in grading and sodding grounds, laying out walks, &c.

It is hoped that another year or two of extra labor and expenditure will nearly complete the unfinished details of improvements and repairs about the building and grounds that have long been delayed for want of the requisite means for their accomplishment.

With reference to the internal affairs of the house it may be stated that they have proceeded much as heretofore, with the addition, perhaps, of increased attention to the amusement and instruction of the patients in various ways during the winter season. The methods adopted consisted generally of such lectures and descriptions by Drs. Draper and Ward as could be illustrated by magic lantern views; of minor theatrical representations; of scenes in tableau, performed by the attendants and patients; also, of a course of twelve lectures by Prof. Apgar, of the State Normal School, explaining Prof. Guyot's maps illustrating physical geography. We propose to resort to the same class of entertainments during the coming winter, with the addition of some school exercises for those inclined to engage in them, or whose educational attainments are such that they will receive benefit. With this view two rooms, one for either sex, are being fitted with writing-desks, wall-maps, black-boards, and such other appliances as are required to carry out the object.

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

Although these subjects have been repeatedly discussed in previous annual reports of the institution, yet as they are of a highly important and practical nature, and especially as there are many new readers from year to year, who take an interest in such topics, through their connection with insane relatives or friends, it is thought expedient to again refer to them, though in doing so I shall repeat substantially the language of former reports.

As no discussion of natural or healthy mental action is satisfactory, or even intelligible, without definite and distinct allusion to the brain and nerves as the instruments or organs through which the mind is manifested in this life; so in deranged mental action, or insanity, it is equally essential to a right understanding of the phenomena presented, and for adapting means for their relief, to consider the brain and nerves as the parts affected by disease, the disturbance resulting therefrom, to the mental faculties, the animal and moral feelings being merely symptomatic of disease in the physical parts. And here I may add, in passing, that the distinction to be made by man between insane and criminal conduct is this: The former is prompted or caused by a diseased state of the brain, to be established by the circumstances and symptoms of each case separately; while the latter arises from, or is associated with, a healthy but perverted exercise of that organ. The one is partially or wholly irresponsible because his

moral liberty is abridged or restrained by disease, while the other is responsible to the extent of his ability for judging and acting rightly, because thus far free.

Of course this distinction does not apply to cases of idiocy, either intellectual or moral, in which the brain is defective in quality or development, or both, though healthy in action.

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

In estimating the responsibility of an individual whose character and conduct has been changed by disease of the brain, no distinction is made by practical observers and writers on account of the locality of the disease in that organ, or of the class of faculties, whether intellectual or affective are most involved; while the daily and hourly experience of men connected with the care of the insane show that the moral freedom, and therefore the responsibility, of individuals is as effectually abridged or suspended through disorders of the affective faculties as if the intellect was deluded or most deranged.

The members of the medical profession, in giving evidence in such cases, should, however, carefully avoid the error of seeming to favor the effort of criminals to escape merited punishment through the too frequent groundless plea of "moral insanity." If extenuating circumstances are often found to exist in favor of criminals, which should modify the rigor of the law, let them be used in favor of lessening or so modifying the severity of legal penalties as to put the exercise of mingled justice and mercy within the discretion of the courts.

Executive clemency should then seldom or never be appealed to in behalf of culprits, except to correct obvious mistakes of fact or of essential form in legal proceedings.

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

The imperfect or susceptible state that remains after some of the

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

Of the mental and moral causes that predispose to mental disorder, none exert a greater influence for evil than the imperfect development and training of the different faculties, both in their individual and associated capacity, as they are constituted to be mutually dependent upon each other in working out the great problem of life.

If the intellectual, the moral, or the animal group of faculties, or any individual belonging to either, are neglected in their educational training, or are cultivated too highly, or at the expense of the rest, the equilibrium of the mind is impaired or destroyed, and the individual thus rendered liable to be affected unduly by the exciting, depressing, or otherwise disturbing influences of life.

Many, indeed most, of the systems, or rather plans, of educational training in vogue are defective in this respect: that they do not embrace a correct and comprehensive view of the constitution and wants of the mind. In the first place, educators too often ignore the fact that mind, in this life, is directly dependent, for its healthy and vigorous action, upon the perfect development and healthy state of the brain as its proper and only physical medium of manifestation. The consequence is, that efforts at mental culture are made without reference to the plainest laws of health, and hence frequently result in the failure of the health, happiness, usefulness and even life of the victim.

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

So far, indeed, is this error carried by some persons and in some institutions, that all efforts to cultivate the moral and religious feelings, in connection with the intellect, are entirely omitted, or excluded; the parties not seeming to remember that what God has joined together in the most intimate union, as the natural state of the mental faculties, man should not rashly or stupidly put asunder in his

efforts at educational development. The direct consequence of this error is, that the mind is so unbalanced as to be predisposed to skepticism or doubt on religious subjects, or to be unduly excited or depressed in after life, when the religious feelings are suddenly and perhaps for the first time aroused from their lethargy.

In this connection and in illustration of the principle and practice alluded to in the development of individual faculties by education and training, let it be supposed that in a given case a child possesses, as not infrequently occurs, the faculties relating to some subject, as truth and justice, in a comparatively weak state; would not the same attention and effort for their improvement by his teacher that is given to develop the musical powers of his mind, secure a like favorable result?

In another case the extra attention and effort is perhaps required to diminish or repress the rapidly increasing strength of a faculty or class of faculties naturally very strong and liable to unbalance the mind by their too great influence on the character and habits of the individual.

Here, again, is appropriate and very important work for parties engaged in the education and *training* of the faculties, the latter being the proper term to indicate or define the kind of service required by the pupil. When it is understood that the various faculties of the mind, through their connection with the brain as the medium of manifestation, are capable of as great improvement by *special* training, as are the muscles of the body, there is ample encouragement to the educator for persistent effort, in favor of the desired result.

To accomplish these, or the best results in this line, however, it is necessary, indeed essential, that educators have correct views themselves of the physiology of the brain, and of the nature, number and office of the mental forces that depend upon it for their proper development and exercise.

If such knowledge is discarded or lightly esteemed, the results of their efforts are likely to be vague or uncertain, and in too many instances positively injurious to the mental balance of their pupils in after life, by predisposing them to attacks of mental disorder through impaired bodily health, or the unbalanced state of the faculties of the mind, or from the influence of both evils conjoined.

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

It should be kept in mind, however, that in most cases the real danger of an outbreak of mental disorder consists not so much in the strength of the exciting or temporary cause, as in the unbalanced

and, therefore, exposed state of the mind on which it operates. Hence, the communication of enlightened views in reference to the proper development and training of the mental faculties of all ages and classes of persons, is far more important, as a means of preventing the occurrence of this malady, than minute and lengthy discussions in regard to trivial causes that should not disturb the tranquillity of the mind for a moment, and would not if the educational training had been such as to secure to the individual correct views of the philosophy of life and living.

In harmony with the views here presented in reference to the nature and causes of insanity, we regard attention to all those means calculated to aid the full development of the brain and establish the proper activity and strength of the faculties, as the most efficient and reliable means for preventing insanity.

As a sound, original constitution and freedom from any hereditary tendency to derangement is requisite for healthy action, so it is obligatory upon all persons suffering under such predisposition to derangement, to avoid, to the greatest possible extent, its transmission to others. Hence, says an eminent author, alliance by marriage between the members of predisposed families, ought to be religiously avoided; and their offspring, when an alliance has already been formed, ought to be educated with an express relation to their infirmity, and every precaution adopted to give them security. In such cases the state of the brain and nervous system is exceedingly delicate and irritable, and requires the most persevering and enlightened management in the physical and mental training of the child to fortify its constitution against the attacks of cerebral and mental disorders in after life.

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

^vIt would have the system of education adopted include such general instructions in regard to man's physical system, as to enable him to conform in practice to the laws of his being; and farther, as God is the author of laws benevolently designed to secure his happiness and health, he should regard it as a sacred duty, rather than a prudential act, as is usually the case, to understand and obey them. The existence of pain and sickness suggests to a mind thus enlightened, that the subject has, through ignorance, inattention, or by design, violated the laws of his physical being, and that the suffering he endures is a righteous and benevolent infliction, intended to warn man of his error and bring him back to obedience.

The next step in the process of education is to acquire a knowledge of the nature, number and office, separate and combined, of the faculties of the mind: this being alike indispensable to self-government and to a correct and consistent view of man's true relation to

all external objects and beings. When this knowledge is attained, he is prepared to receive such impressions in regard to the relations, legitimate aims and ends of life, as will enable him to meet and bear the trials incident thereto with Christian fortitude and patience. Instead of repining and withering under what appears to the ignorant and undisciplined as the mysterious dispensation of Providence, he sees only the movements of a comprehensive system of changes and events designed by a master mind, too wise to err, and too good to be unkind.

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

In regard to the general principles of treatment applicable to mental disorders, it may be stated that in asylums and hospitals for the insane as elsewhere, it may properly be divided into medical and moral; the former including the use of medicines of various kinds, warm or cool bathing, regulated diet, &c.; the latter all mental and moral influences that can usefully be brought to bear upon him in his new situation—as association with others, employment, amusements, regular habits of rising and retiring, of order, cleanliness, attendance on religious services, &c.; the principles being to secure and maintain, as far as possible, a satisfied, cheerful and hopeful frame of mind. In determining the medical treatment, reference is had to all the causes that are known to have had an influence on the development and progress of the case, whether nearly or remotely connected with it.

With this view his social, civil or domestic state should be understood and considered. The different classes of organs and functions should be carefully examined, to ascertain whether and how far his disease of brain is connected with physical, mental or moral causes, either separately or combined, and lastly, what are the true indications for treatment in view of all these circumstances.

After this investigation, the treatment is conducted on the same general principles that are applicable in other diseases, being modified by the age, sex, peculiarity of constitution and stage of disease.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the clergymen of Trenton and vicinity we would renew the expression of our thanks for their kindness in conducting the religious exercises of our chapel on nearly every Sunday of the year.

From Miss D. L. Dix we have received, as heretofore, much evidence of her continued interest and sympathy, in the success of the institution and the welfare of the patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Trenton, and from E. F. Church, Esq., of Newtown, Penn., we have received miscellaneous pamphlets for the use of the patients. Also, from the latter, a copy of his weekly paper, the *Newtown Enterprise*.

From James Hilton, a steel engraving, entitled "Cross and Crown," in tasteful walnut frame.

From the publishers of the following daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals we have received gratuitous copies, viz: *Daily State Gazette*, Trenton; *Daily True American*, Trenton; *Daily Emporium* and *Weekly Sentinel*, Trenton; *Salem Sunbeam*, Salem; *Somerset Messenger*, Somerville; *New Jersey Herald*, Newton; *Mount Holly Herald* and *Mount Holly Mirror*, Mount Holly; *Newark Weekly Courier* and *Newark Daily Courier*, Newark; *Hudson City Gazette*, city of Hudson; *Beverly Weekly Visitor*, Beverly; *Middlesex County Democrat*, Middlesex; *Burlington Gazette*, Burlington; *The Family Casket*, White House Station; and *The Phrenological Journal*, New York.

From Drs. Draper and Ward, my medical assistants, I have received the most cordial aid and support in the management of the institution, and the treatment and care of the patients.

From Mr. C. Sager and Miss M. Taber, Steward and Matron, and from a large number of subordinate officers, attendants and assistants, in their respective places, the institution has received most valuable and faithful services.

From the members of the Board of Managers I have received such evidence of confidence and sympathy as to materially relieve or lessen the burden of care and responsibility naturally incident to the duties of my station.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }
TRENTON, November 1, 1871. }

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

PRIVATE PATIENTS,*

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the Asylum when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of the By Laws of the institution, which are in substance as follows:

That patients of all classes be made perfectly clean and free from any contagious or infectious disease; that they be provided with suitable clothing, and sufficient in quantity for one or more changes; that a written history of patients be sent with them, or that they be accompanied by a person capable of giving such information; that a "request for their admission" be made by some friend; that a "certificate of insanity," by one respectable physician, be brought with the patient; and lastly, that a bond, with satisfactory sureties, be given for the payment of their expenses, such payment being made quarterly in advance, and for their removal when discharged.

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

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum:

The undersigned, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, is desirous of placing in the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, and hereby requests the admission therein of ——— ———, a resident of the township of ———, in the county of ———, who is aged ——— years, and has been [here state what the occupation, profession or business of the person has been.] He (or she) is a native of ———, in the State of ———, and is [here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.

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

Dated ———, 18—.

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

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

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

Signed,

A. B.

Dated _____, 18—.

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

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we, _____, of the township of _____, of the county of _____, are held and firmly bound unto _____, Treasurer of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Whereas, _____, of the township of _____, in the county of _____, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the Treasurer, or his successor in office, the sum of _____ dollars and _____ cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as _____ shall continue a boarder in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by _____ requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for _____ suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for _____ by the Steward of the Asylum, and shall remove _____ from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by _____ shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the Superintendent, to be received into said Asylum; and if _____ should be removed at the request of _____ before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless _____ should sooner be cured, and if they shall also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages _____ may do to the furniture or other property of the Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in presence of _____.

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGES.

I, A. B., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of _____, and State of New Jersey, do hereby report that application has been made to me in behalf of C. D., a resident of the township of _____, in said county, alleged to be insane, [and in indigent circumstances or a pauper, as the case may be,] and that pursuant to the act of the Legislature in such case made and provided, I have called before me Dr. _____, a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit: [state their names] and having examined them, and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me, showing the said C. D. to be an insane person, and that _____ has not sufficient estate or means to support _____ under said visitation.

Given under my hand at _____, in the county and State aforesaid, this _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and _____. A. B.

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

A. B., *Physician.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

A. B., *Judge, &c.*

Endorse on certificate, "Approved."—A. B. and C. D., Chosen Freeholders of the township of _____, and county of _____.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
_____ County. }

I, A. B., Clerk of the county of _____, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of _____, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the case of _____, and also of the certificate of Dr. _____, thereto appended, as filed in my office; that the foregoing is a true copy of the 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. 18—.

A. B., *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO

Select a Site and Build an Asylum

FOR THE INSANE OF THIS STATE.



TRENTON, N. J.:

PRINTED AT THE STATE GAZETTE OFFICE.

1872.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, Governor Theodore F. Randolph :

The undersigned, "Commissioners to select a site and build an Asylum for the Insane of this State," duly appointed and commissioned in pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide additional accommodations for the Insane of this State," approved March 31, 1871, respectfully submit to your Excellency, and through you the Legislature, the following report:

The commissioners appointed by your Excellency, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," to wit, Charles E. Elmer of the First, Anthony Reckless of the Second, Dr. Samuel Lilley of the Third, Hon. George Vail of the Fourth, and Beach Vanderpool of the Fifth Congressional District, met at the Executive Chamber, State House, Trenton, on the 18th day of April last, and organized by the election of Hon. George Vail as president, and Dr. Samuel Lilley secretary. Dr. Lilley was subsequently appointed treasurer of the board on the 25th day of May.

After an interchange of opinions upon, and a free discussion of, the objects of their appointment, it was resolved to give notice in the newspapers published in the northern portion of the State for proposals for sites for the proposed asylum, by gift or otherwise, stating in said notice the general character of the property required for the purpose.

In response to this notice they received proposals for forty-two (42) different sites, located in the counties of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Bergen, Essex, Somerset and Middlesex. Many of these sites were visited and examined by the commissioners in person, and the character of each and all taken into careful consideration. It seems hardly to be required of us that we should describe all or any of the most eligible of these sites, except the one ultimately selected.

On the 24th day of June, at a meeting held at Morristown, your Excellency stated that Hon. George Vail had presented his resignation as one of the commissioners, which resignation had been accepted by you, and that you had appointed ex-Governor Parker to fill the vacancy. Ex-Governor Parker came forward, took his seat in and was elected president of the board.

New Jersey State Library

After a careful consideration of the merits, location, eligibility and general advantages of the several sites offered, taking into view the geographical position, readiness of access, healthiness of locality, fertility of soil, supply of water and building materials, and the facilities for procuring coal and other supplies, and the labor required for the institution, and a full and free discussion of the same, the commissioners, on the 29th day of June, accepted the proposal of Hon. George Vail and others, for the sale of a portion of his "Wayside Farm," and adjoining property belonging to each, which is fully described in the report made to your Excellency on the 29th day of August, and approved by you, as follows, viz. :

To His Excellency, Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

SIR :—The undersigned, "Commissioners to select a site and build an Asylum for the Insane of this State," duly appointed and commissioned, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide additional accommodations for the Insane of this State," approved March 31, 1871, respectfully report—That immediately after their appointment and organization, they advertised generally in the newspapers published in the northern part of this State, for proposals for sites for the proposed asylum, and in response thereto they received offers of forty-two (42) different sites, many of which they visited and examined, and all of which they took into careful consideration.

After due deliberation and discussion, they selected and have agreed to purchase, subject to your approval, the following described properties, situated in Hanover township, Morris county, three (3) miles from Morristown, and one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) from Morris Plains Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, to wit—

First.—A portion of the "Wayside Farm" of the Hon. George Vail, including "The Wilson Lot," being a portion of the above named farm, the two (2) containing one hundred and eighty-six and ninety-eight hundredths (186 $\frac{98}{100}$) acres.

"The Jennings Farm," containing sixty-four and four hundredths ($64\frac{4}{100}$) acres, on which are situated valuable stone quarries, and over which tract the water for the supply of the institution must necessarily flow.

The three (3) above named tracts contain two hundred and fifty-one and two hundredths ($251\frac{2}{100}$) acres, and were offered by Hon. George Vail, for the sum of forty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-one cents (\$48,324.61).

Second.—Jesse Pierson's spring lot, containing fifteen and seventy-one hundredths ($15\frac{71}{100}$) acres, immediately adjoining the "Jennings Farm," and upon which are the springs from which the supply of water will be obtained, the control of which

was considered absolutely essential. For this we have agreed to pay the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars (\$2,600).

Third.—The lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Todd, containing six and twelve hundredths (6 12-100) acres, the price of which is one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars (\$1,224).

Fourth.—The lot of Lewis Ogden Stiles, containing twenty-two and fourteen hundredths (22 14-100) acres, the price of which is three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

Fifth.—The lot of J. Lovell Canfield and Francis W. Bloodgood, containing twenty-five and twenty-two hundredths (25 22-100) acres, the price of which is two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

Sixth.—The lot of Lewis Benjamin, containing sixteen and eighteen hundredths (16 18 100) acres, on which is situated a dwelling-house, barn, blacksmith shop, &c., the price of which is nine thousand dollars (\$9,000).

In the whole amounting to three hundred and thirty-five and eighty-five hundredths (335 85-100) acres, at a cost of sixty-six thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents (\$66,648.61). To which it will be necessary to add a portion of a tract of about thirty (30) acres, belonging to the heirs of Josiah H. Gregory, deceased, which latter we have not, as yet, been able to secure upon terms deemed satisfactory by us.

The five (5) last mentioned tracts are necessary to the completion of the plateau, and a change in that portion of the public road running between the "Wayside Farm" and these tracts, all of which is entirely feasible at a moderate cost.

You will perceive that these conditional purchases exceed in amount the number of acres to which we are limited by the law, viz. three hundred (300), but in order to obviate any difficulty which might arise from that cause, the agreements for the titles have been so made as to permit the sale of such portions of the property as are not necessary for the purpose of the institution, and thus reducing the size within the limits prescribed by the law.

The commissioners have found great difficulty in securing a site perfect in all the requisites for an institution of the character contemplated; but after taking into consideration its geographical location, being near the great centre of population, from which a very large proportion of the persons to be benefited by it will come, its facility of communication with all parts of the State by railroads, its proximity to the large and flourishing town of Morristown, from which supplies of materials, labor and provisions can be obtained, its healthful situation in the mountainous region of Morris county, its unlimited supply of pure spring water, the source of which is sufficiently elevated to carry it to the top of lofty buildings, and the facility for pro-

curing the necessary building materials (a quarry of superior building stone and a sand pit being situated on the premises) caused the commissioners to select this site.

With the hope that their action will meet with your official approval, they most respectfully submit this report.

Dated Trenton, August 29, 1871.

JOEL PARKER,
C. E. ELMER,
A. RECKLESS,
BEACH VANDERPOOL,
SAM'L LILLEY,
Commissioners.

All of the above described action of the commissioners is hereby approved by me as Governor of the State of New Jersey, and deeds to the State are hereby ordered to be accepted for the same; and further, that requisitions from the commissioners on the Treasurer of the State by warrant of the Comptroller, for the consideration money above reported for the respective tracts of land, be drawn.

And I do hereby recommend that such measures as may be deemed necessary be taken to secure so much of the Gregory tract, and for such price as will be advantageous to the interest of the State.

Dated August 29, 1871.

THEO. F. RANDOLPH,
Governor.

In addition to the property described in the above report and approval, it will also be necessary to secure a small lot of about one (1) or two (2) acres or less, owned by Hon. Augustus W. Cutler, and known as his "Brush Factory Lot;" negotiations for which are in progress, and will, we are assured, prove successful.

It will also be necessary for the required changes in the public road, and to complete the symmetry of the site, to procure some small lots belonging to the Misses Todd and others. This done the site will, in our judgment, be complete.

The commissioners further report, that the selection of a proper site was attended with much difficulty, and required great care and anxiety to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. But they trust that their action, founded as it was upon a desire to promote the best interests of the State and of the unfortunate class for whose benefit the asylum is to be erected, will be approved by the Legislature as it has been by your Excellency.

On the fourteenth day of November last, to our very great regret, Mr. Charles E. Elmer presented his resignation as com-

missioner, which, at his request, was forwarded to your Excellency, and, as we are informed, most reluctantly accepted by you.

The commissioners cannot forbear to express their most profound sorrow that Mr. Elmer should have felt called upon to take this step. Associated with us from the organization of the board, he was one of the most active, energetic and reliable members, always frank and outspoken in the expression of his own opinions, he listened to and acted upon the suggestions of the other members with courtesy and kindness. We feel that in his resignation we have lost a most valuable and valued colleague.

On the twenty-eighth day of November last, your Excellency informed the commissioners that you had received and accepted the resignation of ex-Governor Joel Parker, as commissioner, and appointed Hon. Francis S. Lathrop to fill the vacancy. Judge Lathrop appeared, took his seat as a member, and was elected president of the board.

We have been officially informed of the appointment of Franklin F. Westcott, Esq., of Cumberland county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Elmer, and of his acceptance of the same. Mr. Westcott has not, as yet, taken his seat in the board.

The commissioners further report that they have secured the services of Messrs. Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia, R. M. Hunt, of New York, Thomas Stent, of Newark, and F. A. Peterson, of Orange, architects, to prepare competitive plans, specifications, estimates, etc., for an asylum adapted to the site selected, and which, when completed, shall be capable of accommodating six hundred (600) patients; such plans to combine all the modern improvements and approved appliances for the care and cure of the insane.

These architects are now employed in the duties for which they were selected, and after their several plans shall have been examined, the one adopted by the commissioners will be submitted to your Excellency, or your successor, for approval.

By the report of the United States census, taken in 1870, it will be seen that there are upwards of nine hundred (900) insane in the State. This is believed to be far below the actual number. The present Lunatic Asylum, near Trenton, is calculated for five hundred (500) patients, but has now, from the necessity of the case, over seven hundred (700). These facts and figures governed the commissioners in fixing upon a plan which, when completed, shall be capable of accommodating six hundred (600) patients—that, according to the opinion of those best acquainted with the subject, being as large a number as should be placed in one institution. It is not proposed to erect the whole building

at once, but to build a portion of the centre building and wings, together with the necessary structures for heating, ventilating, laundry, baking and mechanical purposes, leaving the finishing of the remaining wings, &c., for a future time, when they shall be imperatively needed. The foundations for the whole structure should be laid at once—this will greatly facilitate the economical grading of the grounds, and more than repay the outlay thus incurred.

We have made requisitions, as authorized by the law under which we are appointed, upon the Comptroller and Treasurer of the State, for the following sums, to pay for the lands purchased for the site, to wit:

<i>First.</i> —In favor of Hon. George Vail, for forty-eight thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-one cents,	\$48,324 61
<i>Second.</i> —In favor of Jesse Pierson, for two thousand six hundred dollars,	2,600 00
<i>Third.</i> —In favor of Mrs. Mary Ann Todd, for twelve hundred and twenty-four dollars,	1,224 00
<i>Fourth.</i> —In favor of Lewis O. Stiles, for three thousand dollars,	3,000 00
<i>Fifth.</i> —In favor of J. Lovell Canfield and Francis W. Bloodgood, for two thousand five hundred dollars,	2,500 00
<i>Sixth.</i> —In favor of Lewis C. Benjamin, for nine thousand dollars,	9,000 00

Making a total of sixty-six thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents,	\$66,648 61
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We have also made requisitions for seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750), for defraying our necessary traveling and other expenses while engaged in the duties of our appointment, for advertising, printing, stationery, blank books, postage, telegraphing and express charges—of which they have expended for traveling and other expenses of commissioners while attending meetings, examining sites and other duties of their appointment,	\$481 27
Advertising, printing, &c.,	26 15
Stationery, blank books, &c.,	24 75
Postage, telegraphing and express charges,	19 61

Making a total of	\$551 78
Leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of the commission of	\$198 22

The commissioners cannot present their estimates of the amount of appropriations required for their purposes for the ensuing fiscal year until the plans for the buildings have been adopted by them and approved by the Governor. For that and such other appropriate legislation as they may deem advisable, they will submit a supplemental report at the earliest practicable period.

The undersigned cannot close this report without expressing to your Excellency their high appreciation of your kindness and assistance in the performance of their delicate and at times arduous duties.

They would also present their acknowledgments to the following railroad companies for free passes over their roads, thus materially lessening their traveling expenses, which are paid by the State, viz.: Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; Central Railroad Company of New Jersey; New Jersey Railroad Company; Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; West Jersey Railroad Company; Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington Railroad Company; Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Company.

To Mr. Samuel Shock, superintendent of the first named road, we are under additional obligations for furnishing extra trains over his road, which greatly facilitated us in the transaction of our business.

Special trains were also tendered us by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, but which we did not find it necessary to avail ourselves of.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. S. LATHROP,
A. RECKLESS,
BEACH VANDERPOOL,
SAM'L LILLEY,

Dated December 15, 1871.

Commissioners.