

# GRADUATES OF MODEL SCHOOL

JANUARY 1890

Examination - Session 1889-90

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James E. Davis  
May P. Jones  
Helen E. Johnson  
Maggie S. Jones  
Ethel A. Jones  
M. Anna E. Jones  
Mary F. Jones  
Ethel W. Jones  
Ethel H. Jones  
Ethel L. Jones  
Ethel M. Jones  
Ethel N. Jones  
Ethel O. Jones  
Ethel P. Jones  
Ethel Q. Jones  
Ethel R. Jones  
Ethel S. Jones  
Ethel T. Jones  
Ethel U. Jones  
Ethel V. Jones  
Ethel W. Jones  
Ethel X. Jones  
Ethel Y. Jones  
Ethel Z. Jones

Average standing of the Boys  
Class

## ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE

### NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

#### OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

##### MANAGERS.

Alexander Wurts, Esq., Flemington, *President*.  
Thomas J. Stryker, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary*.  
Rev. E. F. Cooley, Trenton.  
Hon. George F. Fort, New Egypt.  
J. J. Spencer, M. D., Moorestown.  
James S. Green, Esq., Princeton.  
Henry A. Ford, Esq., Morristown.  
Richard T. Haines, Esq., Elizabeth.  
John H. Phillips, M. D., Pennington.  
Charles S. Olden, Esq., Princeton.



## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

HENRY F. CARRIEL, M. D.

STEWARD.

CALEB SAGER.

MATRON.

MISS MARY TABER.

TREASURER.

JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

## MANAGERS.

Alexander Watts, Esq., Flemington, Treasurer.  
 Thomas J. Snyder, Esq., Trenton, Secretary.  
 Rev. E. F. Cook, Trenton.  
 Hon. George F. Fort, New Egypt.  
 V. J. Spencer, M. D., Moorestown.  
 James S. Green, Esq., Princeton.  
 Henry A. Ford, Esq., Morristown.  
 Richard T. Haines, Esq., Elizabeth.  
 John H. Phillips, M. D., Flemington.  
 Charles S. Olson, Esq., Princeton.

## MANAGERS' REPORT.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM A. NEWELL, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

The Managers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum have the satisfaction of reporting the very prosperous condition of the institution.

The ability, good management, and fidelity of all its officers have given entire satisfaction to the Managers, as they have inspected the Institution and its affairs from time to time as required.

Some very important improvements have been made in the arrangements of parts of the building to promote convenience and comfort. Also a work of great importance has been accomplished for the ventilation of the building by artificial means, essential for the health and improvement of the patients.

These very needful works have been accomplished under the direction and personal attention of the Superintendent, who has devoted to these objects the time he could spare from the special duties of his office.

The Managers, in addition to their usual expression of approbation of the manner in which the Superintendent performs his particular duties, desire to make special mention of his



distinguished ability, superior judgment and skill in devising and carrying forward many of the alterations and improvements so highly beneficial to the institution, respecting which they forbear to enlarge, as they will be fully reported by him.

The number of patients in the Asylum is over three hundred, more than the original building and additional wings were contemplated to accommodate. If that class of persons increase in years to come as they have a few years past, additional accommodations will be absolutely needful, or there will be a necessity for depriving many unfortunate persons of the great benefit of the institution.

To meet the necessary expenses for repairs and other incidentals constantly occurring in such an institution, the managers respectfully ask of the Legislature an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars.

The usual annual inventory has been taken, and the amount of personal property is \$25,551 31. The accounts of the Steward and the Treasurer's statement are herewith submitted.

ALEXANDER WURTS, JAMES S. GREEN,  
ELI F. COOLEY, CHARLES S. OLDEN,  
RICHARD T. HAINES, GEORGE F. FORT,  
HENRY A. FORD, J. J. SPENCER,  
JOHN H. PHILLIPS, THOMAS J. STRYKER,

*Managers.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, for the year commencing January 1st, 1859, and ending December 31st of the same year, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers:

### RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands,	\$ 07
Received from the State of New Jersey,	8,965 69
Revenue account from Asylum,	42,559 30
	<hr/>
	\$51,525 06

### PAYMENTS.

Paid Caleb Sager, Steward's orders,	\$51,522 87
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	2 19
	<hr/>
	\$51,525 06

The following is the account rendered by the Steward to the Treasurer, showing in detail the different receipts and mode of expenditures for the above amount:



*The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum in account with J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from December 30, 1858, to December 28, 1859.*

Dr.

Paid for stock, . . . . .	\$125 00
Light, . . . . .	421 14
Laundry, . . . . .	241 11
Harness, . . . . .	91 58
Newspapers, . . . . .	40 00
Books and stationary, . . . . .	100 74
Fuel, . . . . .	3,862 87
Funeral expenses, . . . . .	374 00
Wages, . . . . .	10,700 84
Petty current expenses, . . . . .	563 07
Postage, . . . . .	130 31
Feed, . . . . .	1,001 25
Wash house, . . . . .	1,528 35
Gas works, . . . . .	64 98
Fruit, . . . . .	466 51
Flour, . . . . .	3,289 30
Furniture, . . . . .	1,121 75
Straw, . . . . .	165 19
Freight, . . . . .	159 10
Farm garden, . . . . .	578 15
Medicines, . . . . .	427 42
Incidental, . . . . .	548 49
Smith, wheelwright, . . . . .	266 81
Refunding, . . . . .	401 24
Repairs, . . . . .	3,647 51
Clothing, . . . . .	3,808 87
Provisions, . . . . .	11,549 92
Fixtures, . . . . .	2,385 19
Groceries, . . . . .	3,462 73

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\$51,522 87

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Balance, 2 19

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\$51,525 06

*The N. J. State Lunatic Asylum in account with J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from December 30, 1858, to December 28, 1859.*

Cr.

07

Balance from last year,	
Amount received from board and clothing county patients,	\$36,846 83
Amount received from board and clothing private patients,	14,255 58
Amount received for funeral expenses,	294 75
Amount received for travelling expenses,	18 80
Amount received for postage,	109 03
	<hr/>
	\$51,524 99
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	\$51,525 06
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	2 19

1859, December 28th. Balance,

Respectfully submitted to J. S. Scudder, Treasurer.  
CALEB SAGER,

Steward.

All which is respectfully submitted by  
JASPER S. SCUDDER,  
Treasurer.

Dated Trenton, December 31st, 1859.

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

JAMES S. GREEN,  
THOMAS J. STRYKER,

Auditing Committee of the Board of Managers.



The N. A. State Lunatic Asylum is situated at  
 2 miles from the town of 20 1858 to 1860  
 25 1858

Balance from last year  
 Amount received from board and  
 lodging county patients  
 Amount received from board and  
 lodging private patients  
 Amount received for funeral ex-  
 penses  
 Amount received for travelling ex-  
 penses  
 Amount received for postage

\$51,555.00

2 10

Respectfully submitted to J. S. Boardman, Treasurer  
 CALVIN RAGAN  
 All which is respectfully submitted by  
 JAMES S. BODDNER  
 Treasurer

Date of Report December 31st 1859  
 We certify that the above statement has been examined by  
 the auditors, and the several amounts paid compared with  
 the vouchers, and that the same are correctly stated and bal-

JAMES S. BODDNER  
 THOMAS J. EBYKIN  
 Auditing Committee of the Board of Managers

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Asylum:

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

	Men.	Women.	Total
Patients in the Asylum Dec. 31, 1858,	148	145	293
Received since to January 1, 1860,	85	101	186
Under treatment during the year,	233	246	479
Discharged recovered during the year,	44	32	76
“ improved “ “	29	40	69
“ unimproved “ “	2	—	2
Died,	17	9	26
Total discharged,	92	81	173
Remaining December 31, 1859,	141	165	306
Of this number there are	County. 240	Private. 66	Total. 306
Whole number of cases received from opening of Asylum, May 15, 1848 to January 1, 1860,	745	818	1563



	Men.	Women.	Total
Of this number there have been discharged recovered,	292	313	605
Of this number there have been discharged improved,	180	223	403
Of this number there have been discharged unimproved,	18	19	37
Escaped,	5	—	5
Not insane,	1	—	1
Died,	108	98	206
Total discharged and died,	604	653	1257
Remaining December 31, 1859,	141	165	306
Total discharged and remaining,	745	818	1563

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS.

The number of cases received and treated during the past year was four hundred and seventy-nine, a larger number by fifty-three than has before received the care of the Institution in any single year.

Of this number seventy-six have been discharged as recovered; sixty-nine improved; two as unimproved; and twenty-six have died. Three hundred and six remain at the end of the year.

The causes of death were as follows:—From chronic exhaustion, thirteen; from exhaustion of acute mania, four; from epilepsy, three; from apoplexy, one; from congestion of brain, one; from paralysis, one; from congestion of lungs, one; and from consumption, two.

Though the Institution has been greatly overcrowded by inmates, yet the last may be fairly regarded as one of the most quietly prosperous years that has passed since its opening for the admission of patients. A goodly number have been restored, or so far relieved as to enable them to live comfortably elsewhere; while a large proportion of the deaths

have occurred in cases exhausted by such severe or long-continued bodily and mental disorder as to make death a welcome friend to relieve them from continued suffering.

Some substantial improvements in the building and fixtures have been made since the last annual report, and among them may be mentioned the re-arrangement and renewal of several of the bath, sink, and closet rooms, of cooking fixtures, relaying of floors, painting, both out and inside, &c., &c. Much work of this kind still remains to be done, and it is hoped that sufficient means may be found within the next year or two for making all the repairs and improvements required for the protection and good appearance of the house.

The farm and garden have given useful employment to many of the patients accustomed to labor; and have yielded substantial results in the shape of pasture and hay for stock, and vegetables for the table.

To a large number of the patients useful employment is regarded as a valuable, if not the most valuable, means of strengthening and restoring the physical system, and of diverting the mind from such morbid trains of thought and feeling as are habitually indulged in by the insane.

In my last annual report particular attention was called to the fact that the house then contained about twenty-five more patients than was consistent with its arrangements and rooms. Since then the number has increased to thirty-five, and with a large disproportion in numbers on the women's side, a thing quite unusual in most institutions for the insane.

It is earnestly hoped that a course of policy may be adopted to relieve the embarrassment arising from this cause, as it tends very materially to abridge the usefulness of the institution as a curative establishment.

During the year one steam boiler, of large size, made by Messrs. Carr & Co., of Trenton, has been substituted for two of the small ones that had been in use eleven years.

After much enquiry in regard to the working of boilers made on the different plans in use, it was determined to have



this constructed on the flue rather than on the tubular or locomotive principle. It consists of a shell, six feet in diameter and thirty-one feet long, including fire box six feet long by five feet eight inches wide in the clear, with five riveted flues sixteen inches in diameter and twenty-four feet six inches long.

To make flues of this large size quite secure against the possible danger of collapse, two strong collars of angle iron were firmly riveted to each, about eight feet apart and from either extremity. The fire box is also made with water spaces six inches deep, to secure free circulation of water, and thus prevent all injury of the plates by the great heat. Another peculiarity in the construction, and one from which much advantage is apparently gained, is a provision to admit a portion of the air in small jets through the doors above the fire, by the aid of which a more thorough combustion of the gases is effected than can be done when the air is admitted exclusively through the fire from beneath. This boiler is set in brick work, and from the point back of the fire box beneath is placed a thin central longitudinal wall, thus dividing the space into two equal parts, and securing a second and third passage of the heat beneath the boiler on its way to the stack, the flues through and the spaces beneath being of such ample size that they form a "combustion chamber" in their whole extent, and it is believed will secure for this kind of boiler a degree of efficiency far greater than is obtained in boilers of the tubular form. As an indication of this it may be mentioned that the flame uniformly extends through the entire length of the flues, and with dampers fully open, it has been noticed in the bottom of the stack, a distance of seventy-five or eighty feet from the fire box.

The fixtures and arrangements required for securing a forced mechanical ventilation of the house, and described in a general way in my last annual report, have been so far completed and proved as to demonstrate their capacity for accomplishing the object intended.

In view of the importance of a forced ventilation to the health and welfare of our household, as well as the interest that may be taken abroad in the method here adopted for effecting it, it is thought proper to present a more particular description of the several fixtures used, and an illustrative print, showing the entire arrangement.

The prominent article of machinery for accomplishing the purpose is a small steam engine, with ten inch cylinder and twenty inch stroke. This was made by Cotliss & Co., of Providence, Rhode Island, and embraces all the improvements of their patent for regulating the motion of engines and economizing the use of steam. It is very substantially set upon a single block of granite eleven feet long, two feet six inches wide, and fifteen inches thick, with a pillar block of the same material.

This engine will be used for driving the fan, for pumping water into heating boilers, and for supplying such mechanical power as is needed in the blacksmith's and carpenter's shops.

It seems to be of ample size for these several objects, and runs with great regularity and apparent ease.

As an economical arrangement, provision has been made for using the exhaust steam from this engine for heating all the water used for bathing and other purposes in the entire establishment, so that the ventilating power may be said to cost nothing.

The engine is situated in a room in the boiler house, so that it may be taken care of, both day and night, by the fireman in charge of the boilers, for supplying it with steam, for warming the house and for cooking.

The fan for forcing air is situated in a room adjoining the boiler house, and which, with the machine shop, has been erected during the last year, and for a more full knowledge of which, reference is made to the accompanying print.

The fan was made by Messrs. Wood & Hurlburt, of Utica, New York. It is constructed entirely of iron, wrought and cast, is fifteen feet in diameter, and made with eight wind



blades, five feet breast, and three feet ten inches wide or deep. The case is of wood, with an opening on either side, in the octagon form, seven feet six inches in diameter. It is supplied with driving pulley in the cone form, that different rates of motion may be used, according to the season.

The three bearings of the fan shaft are upon "Pratt's anti-friction journal box," which does away with almost all friction, as the several rollers revolve with the shaft in such a manner as to avoid a sliding motion. It also relieves the necessity for lubricating oils, a matter of considerable importance in an economical point of view, and where, as in this case, the odor of oils would be objectionable by contaminating the air of the house.

The air is conducted from the fan to the main building through a passage three hundred and eighty-three feet in extent, fifty feet of which being of larger size and under roof, and the remainder under ground, the sides being formed of stone wall, and the top by a nine inch brick arch. Before the earth was placed over the latter, the arch was thoroughly coated with roofing cement, a kind of pitch with pebbles applied very hot, so as to fill the interstices of the brick, thus making the arch both water and frost proof.

This passage is eight feet wide and nine feet six inches high, having an area of seventy-six feet.

Through it passes the five inch main steam pipe from the boilers to the air chambers under the building, a two inch steam pipe for summer use, an inch and a half pipe for returning the condense steam from heating ranges to a tank in boiler house, and a four inch cast pipe for conducting the exhaust steam from the engine to heating boilers for hot water, placed for convenience, under the centre building.

The main air passage, on reaching the house, divides into two of smaller size, and is continued in a central position between the pipe chambers, which are formed against the base of the corridor walls on either side, in the original building, as shown in the print.

In the new wings a portion of the pipe chambers are formed in the same way as in the old, viz: by four inch brick walls in front, about four feet high, guarded by scantling of wood on top, with occasional upright pieces extending from them to the ceiling to stiffen it, while the remaining three feet of space from the wall upward is closed by muslin cloth, the air being admitted through many valvular openings near the ground. To form some of the smaller chambers, a partition or shelf is made of boards laid beneath, but near the pipes, with open joints to admit the air upward to them, and having the front space closed with muslin like the first.

These modes of forming the chambers were adopted in part from motives of economy in construction, and in part also to make the pipe chambers quite accessible for repairs, as the same pipes have been in use in a large part of the building for eleven years and upwards, or from the opening of the institution in 1848.

The warm air is generally admitted to the rooms through registers placed near the floor, with openings for ventilation placed near the ceilings, and terminating in trunks in the attics, and eventually at the several campaniles at the top of the house.

Where it is deemed necessary to secure a downward ventilation with respect to the individual rooms, on account of the uncleanly habits of patients, the warm air is admitted near the top and withdrawn from the bottom, thus preventing unwholesome emanations from the floor from rising to the sphere of respiration.

Beneath the air passage to the house has been constructed a foul air duct connecting the stack or chimney at the boiler house, with the main sewer, so that the closet seats of the entire building, seventy-four in number, may be ventilated downward through their several waste pipes in that direction. This process is however assisted by two other chimneys, to avoid the effect of admitting too great a volume of cold air



to the stack, above its connection with the boilers, and thus impair the draft of the fires.

The expense of the several fixtures and arrangements for securing a forced ventilation, assumed by Dr. Buttolph, and to be refunded by the Institution, was about four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) a comparatively small sum, in view of the character, utility and extent of the work.

By reference to the Steward's abstract of accounts, it will be perceived that the income of the Institution from all sources has been equal to the current expenses.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are under obligations to the clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity for their kindness in conducting religious exercises in the chapel of the Institution on every Sabbath of the past year.

To the Hon. G. R. Robbins, in the past as in previous years, we are under obligations for volumes of public documents.

From Miss D. L. Dix, we have received books, engravings, and many other things for occupying and amusing the patients.

We have also received through Miss Dix, the following sums of money from various persons resident in and near Newark, to be expended for pictures, maps, &c., to give pleasure to the household.

From A. Lemassena, Esq., \$70; from Miss Rutherford, \$50; Miss W. Rutherford, \$5; Mrs. Stuyvesant, \$50; Mr. John Condit, \$5; Mrs. Condit, \$5; Miss Townsend, \$25; Mr. Vermilyea, \$25; from a friend, of the same place, \$5; Mrs. J. G. King, of Hoboken, \$20.

From George McLaughlin, Esq., of Jersey City, we have received \$50, to be applied toward the extinguishment of a debt on the billiard tables, a portion of which still remains in the hands of C. Sager, Steward of the Asylum, who ad-

vanced the amount of purchase money from private means. This is found to be one of the best games in use for many residents here, giving considerable bodily exercise, and a highly useful concentration of the mental faculties in those engaged in it.

From a "Friend" in St. Thomas, W. I., we have received \$30, to be applied for such purposes in regard to the interest and pleasure of patients as the Superintendent may judge proper.

We are under obligation to Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, for his last annual report.

From Dr. Gray, Superintendent of the New York State Asylum, we have received an improved "crib bedstead," made at that Institution, in a very neat and substantial manner, and which answers its purpose exceedingly well.

To Dr. Gray and to Joseph Graham, resident engineer of that establishment, I am also under obligations for many practical suggestions, as well as other assistance in procuring fixtures of various kinds.

To Dr. Kirkbride, Superintendent of the Hospital for insane, Philadelphia; Dr. Nichols, of the Government Hospital for insane of the Army and Navy, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Ray, of the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Bemis, of the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass., and to the resident physician of the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., I am indebted for valuable practicable information in relation to the fixtures and arrangements of their several establishments.

From the publishers of the following daily and weekly papers, we have received gratuitous copies, viz: Daily True American, Trenton; Daily State Gazette and Republican, Trenton; Mount Holly Herald, Mount Holly; Princeton Press, Princeton; Monmouth Inquirer, Freehold; Monmouth Democrat, Freehold; Ocean Emblem, Tom's River; Somerset Messenger, Somerville; Sussex Democrat, Newton; Democratic Banner, Morristown; Daily True Democrat, Trenton;



Perth Amboy Journal, Perth Amboy; the New York Commercial Advertiser at half price. From Fowler & Wells, the Phrenological Journal, Water Cure Journal and Life Illustrated.

To the Rev. Dr. Wiley, Principal of Pennington Seminary, we are under obligation for an interesting lecture on China and the Chinese.

In closing my eleventh annual report I would renew the expression of my thanks for the considerate kindness of your board, and state how largely my personal comfort, as well as usefulness in the Institution has been promoted in all these years by the unvarying exercise of a generous confidence on your part.

In the other resident officers, and in many faithful attendants and assistants, I have witnessed the most unflagging zeal in the performance of the arduous duties devolving upon them, and for which they receive my unqualified commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }  
January 1st, 1860.

## JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Joint Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the Lunatic Asylum, ask leave to report:

That they have visited the Asylum and inspected carefully the buildings and furniture, and the food and clothing of the inmates, and found everything in the most satisfactory condition, excepting the crowded condition of the inmates. They believe there is no institution in this country where the physical wants of the inmates are better provided for, and, so far as they can judge, they believe the means, both medical and moral, used to restore the unhappy inmates, are equally deserving of praise.

Aware of the necessity of practicing the strictest economy in our expenditures, we examined the books and vouchers and found everything correctly stated, and the institution in a prosperous condition—almost self-sustaining; and we have reason to believe that a continuation of the same economy that has heretofore governed the management of the institution will soon relieve the State from further appropriations.

Although the last Legislature failed to make an appropriation for the enlargement of the buildings or other improvements, leaving the managers without any means excepting the resources of the institution, acting under the necessity of the case, they saw fit, and through the course of last year have made some valuable improvements—such as the enlarge-



ment of the boiler house; the substitution of one large steam boiler, set in the most improved manner, for two smaller ones which had been in use eleven years; the enlargement of the underground passage way from the boiler house to the basement of the main building, for the admission of air; the arrangement for distributing the heated air; the introduction of a fan driven by steam power for the purpose of a forced ventilation of the house; the arrangement for using the exhausted steam for heating the water used for bathing and other purposes, are of great importance, as well in point of economy as to the health and welfare of the household.

The crowded condition of the house demands more room. There might be some additional room added by carrying up a portion of the rear one story higher, making it the same height as the front. This would add to the appearance of the building, and make room for twenty patients, at a cost of about twenty-five hundred dollars. We therefore recommend the passage of an act appropriating twenty-five hundred dollars, and submit a bill herewith.

DANIEL BUDD,  
BENJ. BUCKLEY,

*Committee of Senate.*

ENOCH BRINKERHOFF,  
WM. H. PECKHAM,  
JAMES WHEELER,  
ELLIS B. FREEMAN,  
CHARLES MACKERLY,

*Committee of the House of Assembly.*

## 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 price of board per week, for those supported at public charge, is two dollars; for those supported by friends three

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



dollars fifty cents and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay.

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

#### FORM OF REQUEST.

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

The undersigned, of the township of —, in the county of —, is desirous of placing in the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, and 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 .

#### 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 —, 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 —, 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 —, 18—.

Whereas, —, of the township of —, in the county of —, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton: Now therefore the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said treasurer, or his 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 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 of insanity.

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

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 \_\_\_\_\_ and county of \_\_\_\_\_, and that I am of opinion that — is insane.

A. B., *Physician*.

Sworn and subscribed before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_  
A. D. 18 .

A. B. JUDGE, &amp;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  
[ L. S. ]

A. B. *Clerk*.