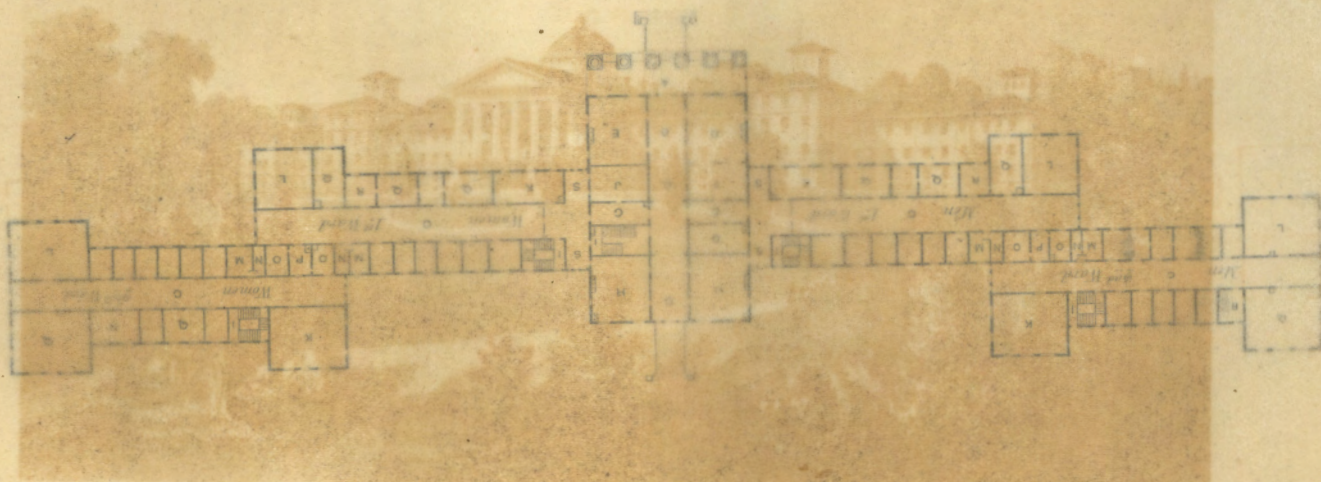


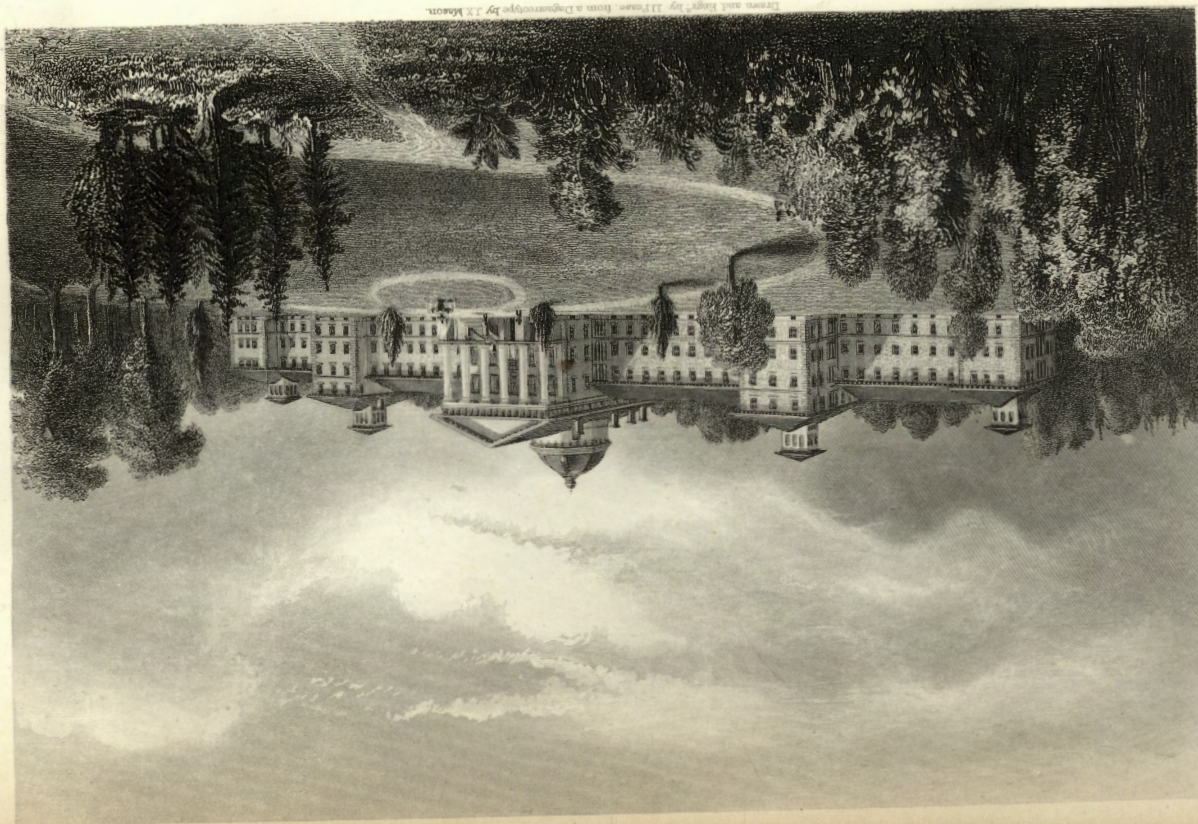
TRENTON, N.J.  
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.  
PLAN OF THE PRINCIPAL STORY.



NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, TRENTON.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, TRENTON.

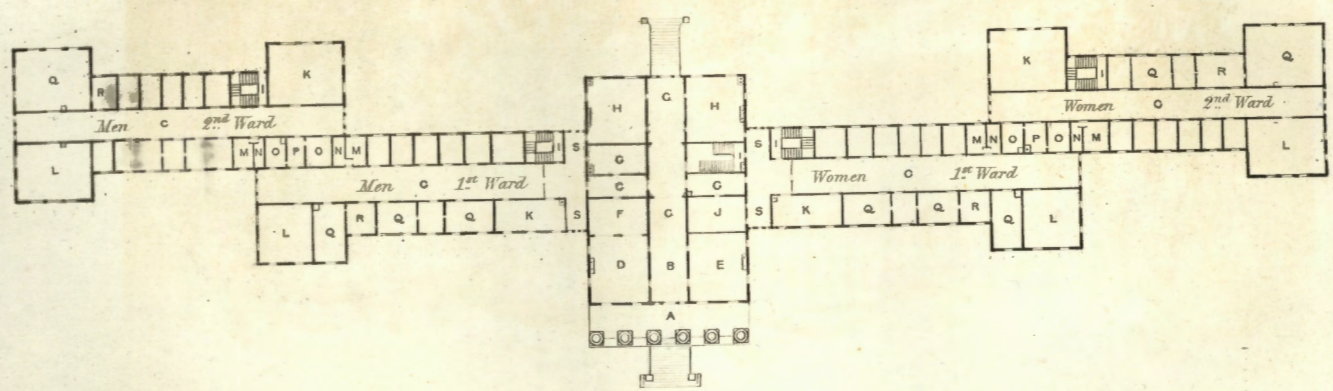
Drawn and Engraved by J. Mason, from a Perspective by J. Mason.







NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, TRENTON.  
NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, TRENTON.



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

Scale, 70 Feet to the Inch

Notman Arch<sup>ts</sup>



## REFERENCES TO PLAN.

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

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

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

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



ANNUAL

## REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

## STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AT TRENTON,

FOR THE YEAR MDCCCL.

TRENTON:

PRINTED AT THE "TRUE AMERICAN" OFFICE.

1851.



# OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM

## REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS

JOHN W. B. FORT, Esq., Governor.  
 ROBERT C. FORT, Esq., Treasurer.  
 JOHN C. FORT, Esq., Superintendent.  
 JOHN C. FORT, Esq., Secretary.  
 JOHN C. FORT, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

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ANNUAL

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STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM

AT TRENTON

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

TRENTON

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1861



# OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

## MANAGERS.

Hon. James Parker, Perth Amboy, *President*.  
 Thomas J. Stryker, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary*.  
 Lewis W. R. Phillips, Esq., Lawrence.  
 Rev. E. F. Cooley, Trenton.  
 Stacy G. Potts, Esq., Trenton.  
 Richard Stockton, Esq., Princeton.  
 Charles Ridgway, M. D., Jacksonville.  
 Isaac S. Mulford, M. D., Camden.  
 John S. Darcy, M. D., Newark.  
 Martin Ryerson, Esq., Newton.

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33	Commissary table for support of poor, &c.,
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35	Commissary table for support of poor, &c.,
36	Commissary table for support of poor, &c.,
37	Commissary table for support of poor, &c.,
38	Commissary table for support of poor, &c.,
39	Commissary table for support of poor, &c.,
40	Commissary table for support of poor, &c.,
41	Commissary table for support of poor, &c.,
42	Commissary table for support of poor, &c.,

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 John S. Darcy, M. D., Newark.  
 Martin Ryerson, Esq., Newton.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

### SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D.

### MATRON.

MRS. BUTTOLPH.

### ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

DR. J. B. ELLIOTT.

### STEWARD.

CALEB SAGER.

### TREASURER.

JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.



## STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

And we are happy also to say, that the increase in the number of our patients since the last report, shows that the institution is still advancing in public favor and confidence; and that the humane and benevolent ends proposed in its erection, have been attained to a larger extent than was generally anticipated, in so short a time, by its most sanguine friends.



The asylum was first opened for the reception of patients on the 15th day of May, 1848, and the number of patients at the institution on the 5th of January, 1849, the date of the second annual report, was eighty-three. On the 1st of January, 1850, the date of the third report, the number had increased to one hundred and ten, being about thirty-three per cent. The number at the date of this report is one hundred and sixty-two, being an increase of about forty-five per cent. during the past year.

Three patients were discharged cured, during the first year; fifty-eight were discharged cured or improved, during the second year; and forty-four have been discharged cured or improved, during the last year. The whole number of patients sent to the asylum, from the 15th of May, 1848, when it was first opened, to the date of this report, has been two hundred and ninety-two, of which one hundred and five have been restored to society, either entirely cured of their malady, or the disease so far mitigated as to warrant their return to their friends. These results, independent of the fact that the condition and sufferings of those who remain are greatly meliorated, furnish a subject for the most consoling reflection to all who rejoice in the welfare of the afflicted and unfortunate.

During the past year, we have made considerable progress in grading and improving the grounds around the asylum. About two hundred shade trees have been set out, a large quantity of shrubbery, plants and vines, have been planted; the main avenue leading from the public road, through the grove, to the entrance of the building, and about four acres of the grove have been grubbed and cleared out; the fences forming the entire enclosure have been covered with a wash to protect them from the action of the weather; and about three hundred choice fruit trees have been planted in the orchard. Two hundred loads of manure, made on the premises, have been placed on the farm, and a boat load has been purchased and appropriated to the purpose of enriching the garden. Several additional strong rooms have been constructed in the edifice, for the use of excited patients; an iron roof, and other improvements, have been added to the gas

house, in order to make it fire proof, a precaution of the necessity of which we were apprised by the accidental burning of part of the wood work; eight lightning rods have been put up on the asylum and adjacent buildings; and a highly important improvement has been made in the apparatus for warming the building, which will be found more particularly referred to in the accompanying report of the superintendent.

This last improvement has involved an expenditure of two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents. Its great advantage, as a measure of economy and safety, induced the managers to give their assent to it, in advance of an appropriation for the purpose by the legislature.

By this improvement, the institution is warmed perfectly, with a great saving in the article of fuel, and at the same time, it obviates the urgent necessity heretofore anticipated, of an expensive addition to the present means of supplying water from the spring; and, upon discovering that these results could be secured, at an expense so small compared with the benefits to be attained, we considered it our duty to proceed at once in its accomplishment.

It is estimated that the average number of pauper and indigent patients in the asylum, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, will not be less than one hundred and thirty; we are authorized by law to charge the counties two dollars a week for each of these; the actual cost will be two dollars and seventy-five cents per week; and it will be necessary, therefore, that an appropriation be made by the state, to meet this deficiency, of five thousand and seventy dollars.

Taking the increase of patients during the past year as the basis of increase for the present, it is to be anticipated that the asylum will be filled to its utmost capacity before the next annual report; and it will therefore be necessary to make provision for furnishing all the remaining apartments in the institution for the reception of inmates. This will require an appropriation of about twelve hundred dollars. About five hundred dollars will be required to complete the grading of the grounds, and laying



them out in walks for the use of the patients; and four hundred dollars ought to be expended on the farm and garden.

In order to meet exigencies which cannot be foreseen, we would also respectfully ask an additional appropriation, of say six hundred dollars. In the management of so large an institution, experience has taught us that incidental circumstances often call for expenditures of small sums, which it is impossible to foresee, and unless such a fund is on hand, the unpleasant responsibility is always liable to be imposed on us of neglecting what is highly important to be done, or of contracting debts to be paid out of future appropriations, which it is our anxious desire to avoid.

The whole appropriations asked for the present year, therefore, is—

To meet the deficiency in the amount paid by the counties for one hundred and thirty patients,	\$5,070.00
To complete the furnishing of the institution for two hundred patients,	1,200.00
Grading and grounds, &c.,	500.00
Farm and garden,	400.00
Improvement in heating,	2,222.00
Incidental fund	600.00
Total,	<hr/> \$9,992.00

This amount, we trust, will not appear extravagant when it is recollected that the greater part of it is, in fact, a contribution for the relief of the people of the several counties, in the support and maintenance of their patients; and that the balance is for the completion of the arrangements in a new institution, for the accommodation of the greatest number of patients it is capable of containing, and the improvement of grounds which have been only three years occupied by the asylum.

We respectfully commend to your consideration, and that of the legislature, so much of the report of the superintendent as relates to the prospective necessity for enlarging the means we at present possess for the accommodation of the insane, or some

additional provision for the discharge of certain classes of patients. The organic law provides that "the managers may send back to the poor house of the county or township whence he came, any person admitted as dangerous, who has been two years in the asylum, upon the superintendent's certificate that he is harmless, and will probably continue so, and not likely to be improved by further treatment in the asylum; or when the asylum is full, upon a like certificate that he is manifestly incurable, and can probably be rendered comfortable at the poor house; they may also discharge and deliver any patient (except one under criminal charge) to his relatives or friends, who will undertake, with good and approved sureties, for his peaceable behavior, safe custody and comfortable maintenance, without further public charge." While the law imposes upon the managers the obligation to receive all patients who are legally sent to the asylum, it will be perceived that the power to discharge, even when it is full, is coupled with conditions out of our control, and the embarrassment may be seriously felt, whenever the institution has its full complement of inmates—a state of things that may possibly occur in the course of the present year.

The results of the farming and gardening operations for the year have realized our just anticipations.

From these two sources we have realized, the past year, a product amounting in value to one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, while the whole expenditure for wages, repairs, and keeping of stock, has only amounted to one thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars—showing a clear gain to the institution of eight hundred and nine dollars and thirty-seven cents. We have expended one hundred and seven dollars for manure, during the year, and about two hundred dollars in increase of stock; and we hope, as time progresses, to be able still greatly to improve the farm land, and increase its productiveness.

We herewith submit to your Excellency, a detailed report of the superintendent; the treasurer's annual report; and the annual inventory, taken according to law; which several documents



will show, with more particularity, the progress, condition, and financial operations of the institution for the year.

We have to renew our cordial testimony to the ability, and entire devotion to the interests of the institution, which has marked the conduct of the superintendent and his subordinates during the past year; and we beg leave, in closing this report, to invite the kind consideration and liberal regard of the executive and legislative departments of the state in behalf of an institution whose object appeals to the best feelings of the heart.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES PARKER,

ELI F. COOLEY,

THOMAS J. STRYKER,

LEWIS W. R. PHILLIPS,

RICHARD STOCKTON.

ISAAC S. MULFORD,

CHARLES RIDGWAY,

STACY G. POTTS,

MARTIN RYERSON,

*Managers.*

JANUARY 2d, 1851.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, for the year commencing December 27th, 1849, and ending December 30th, 1850, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers:

*An abstract of the receipts and payments for the year ending December 30th, 1850.*

### RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasurer's hands,	\$130.58
Received from the state of New Jersey,	8,687.00
Revenue account from the asylum,	18,743.12
	<hr/>
	\$27,560.70

### PAYMENTS.

Paid C. Sager, steward's account,	\$24,190.03
" Fixture " 1849 and 1850,	1,917.27
" Furniture " "	603.35
" Farm and garden " "	49.23
" Grounds and grading " "	716.96
" Books and stationery " "	35.25
Balance in treasurer's hands,	48.61
	<hr/>
	\$27,560.70



The amount drawn of the appropriation made by the last legislature was eight thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars, and was divided as follows:

To pay Managers' account of 1849,	\$1,128.06
" " Coal bill of 1849,	1,464.94
" " Steward's account of 1850,	3,900.00
" " Manager's account of 1850,	2,194.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,687.00

*The following is the account of the Managers' fund for the payment of bills due in 1849.*

#### RECEIPTS.

To balance due from last year,	\$23.60
" amount of appropriation as above,	1,128.06
	<hr/>
	\$1,151.66

#### PAYMENTS.

By amount paid fixture account,	\$1,128.06
There is yet due Edward Rogan,	23.60
	<hr/>
	\$1,151.66

*The following is the account of the Managers' fund for the payment of bills in 1850.*

#### RECEIPTS.

To amount of appropriation as above,	\$2,194.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,194.00

#### PAYMENTS.

Paid on Fixture account,	\$789.21
" " Furniture "	603.35
" " Farm and garden account,	49.23
" " Grounds and grading account,	716.96
" " Books and stationery "	35.25
	<hr/>
	\$2,194.00

*The following is the Treasurer's account with the Steward for the payment of coal bill of 1849 and the bills due in 1850.*

#### RECEIPTS.

To amount to pay coal bill of 1849,	\$1,464.94
" amount allowed for steward's account, 1850,	3,900.00
" amount of revenue account,	18,743.12
" balance in treasurer's hands from 1849,	106.98
	<hr/>
	\$24,215.04

#### PAYMENTS.

By amount paid sundry accounts, as per steward's account rendered to the managers, including coal bill of 1849,	\$24,190.03
Balance in hands of treasurer.	25.01
	<hr/>
	\$24,215.04

#### RECAPITULATION.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasurer's hands,	\$130.58
Received from state of New Jersey,	8,687.00
" " revenue account,	18,743.12
	<hr/>
	\$27,560.70



## PAYMENTS.

Paid on managers' account of 1849,	\$1,128.06
" " managers' account of 1850,	2,194.00
" " steward's account,	24,190.03
There is due managers' account,	23.60
" due steward's account,	25.01

---

\$27,560.70

*Steward's statement made to the Treasurer, per his account, from December 27th, 1849, to December 30th, 1850.*

## PAYMENTS.

Amount paid for provision account,	\$6,252.38
" Stock " "	309.00
" Refunding " "	62.43
" Farm and garden account,	558.11
" Groceries " "	1,148.41
" Fuel " last year,	1,715.78
" " " this " "	1,790.25
" Furniture " "	374.13
" Light " "	482.22
" Petty current expense account,	400.00
" Wages " "	5,844.36
" Incidental " "	296.88
" Grounds and grading " "	48.90
" Dress-maker's " "	44.00
" Straw " "	110.07
" Laundry " "	251.87
" Feed " "	222.20
" Flour " "	1,221.94
" Freight " "	82.27
" Repairs " "	275.32
" Fixture " "	410.86
" Ice " "	15.26
" Harness " "	23.56
" Newspaper " "	18.00

Amount paid for Books and stationery account,	22.49
" " Medical " "	185.56
" " Clothing " "	1,674.29
" " Fruit " "	107.49
" " Funeral expenses " "	242.00
To balance,	25.01

---

\$24,215.04

## RECEIPTS.

Cash in the hands of treasurer at the close of last year,	\$106.98
Amount appropriated by the legislature to pay coal bill of last year,	1,464.94
Amount appropriated by the legislature to make up deficiency in board,	3,900.00
Amount received from provision account,	62.82
" Traveling expense account,	2.99
" Stock " "	190.00
" Light " "	46.03
" Funeral expenses " "	162.43
" Incidental " "	13.96
" Dress-maker's " "	30.06
" Freight " "	78
" Postage " "	2.77
" Board of patients, " "	16,360.85
" Clothing " "	1,742.58
" Damages " "	127.85
	<hr/>
	\$24,215.04

1850.

Dec. 30th. Balance in hands of treasurer, \$25.01

All which is respectfully submitted.

JASPER S. SCUDDER, *Treasurer.*

Dated Trenton, December 30th, 1850.



19

Amount paid for Books and stationery account, 22.48

Medical " 185.50

Clothing " 1,071.29

Furnishings " 107.48

Funeral expenses " 212.00

To balance, 25.01

---

\$2,915.04

Cash in the hands of treasurer at the close of last year, \$108.98

Amount appropriated by the legislature to pay the annual bill of last year, 1,164.91

Amount appropriated by the legislature to make up deficiency in bond, 3,900.00

Amount received from provision account, 62.52

Traveling expense account, 2.90

Stock " 190.00

Light " 48.03

Funeral expenses " 182.43

Incidental " 13.96

Dress-making " 30.06

Freight " 75

Postage " 2.77

Board of patients " 10,380.25

Clothing " 1,742.28

Damages " 127.85

---

\$2,915.04

Balance in hands of treasurer, 30th Dec. 1850, 22.01

\$2,937.05

JASPER S. SCUDDER, Treasurer.

Dated Trenton, December 30th, 1850.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE  
NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*To the Managers of the Asylum:*

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

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the asylum Jan. 1st, 1850,	62	48	110
Received since, to January 1st, 1851,	52	58	110
Under treatment during the year,	114	106	220
Discharged recovered, during the year,	15	17	32
" improved, " " "	7	5	12
" unimproved, " " "	0	4	4
Died, " " "	6	4	10
	28	30	58
Remaining January 1st, 1851,	86	76	162



## STATISTICAL TABLES.

1....SEXES.	M	W.	Tot	5....FORM OF DISEASE.	M	W.	Tot.
2....AGES.	154	138	292	Affections of intellect.			
Between 10 and 15,.....	4	1	5	Idiocy,.....	4		4
" 15 " 20,.....	4	3	7	Imbecility,.....	28	23	50
" 20 " 30,.....	44	27	71	Fatuity,.....	1	2	3
" 30 " 40,.....	34	40	74	Mania with delusion,.....	12	8	20
" 40 " 50,.....	34	28	62	" general,.....	48	55	103
" 50 " 60,.....	16	20	36	Impaired volition,.....	3		3
" 60 " 70,.....	15	8	23	Affections of sentiments.			
" 70 " 80,.....	3	1	4	Melancholia,.....	21	21	42
3....DOMESTIC STATE.	154	138	292	Monomania of fear,.....	2	4	6
Married,.....	62	58	120	" of pride,.....	2		2
Unmarried,.....	85	66	151	" of suicide,.....	5	8	13
Widows,.....		14	14	" of suspicion,.....	10	10	20
Widowers,.....	7		7	" of superstition,.....	11	6	17
4....OCCUPATION.	154	138	292	Affections of propensities.			
Farmers,.....	41		41	Dipsomania,.....	3		3
Farming,.....	19		19	Monomania, furious, or de-			
Laborers,.....	11		11	structive,.....	4	2	6
Housekeepers,.....		67	67	6....ALLEGED CAUSES.			
Housework,.....	6	46	46	Ill health,.....	11	12	23
Shoemakers,.....	6		6	Loss of property,.....	8	3	11
Tailors,.....	9		9	Intemperance,.....	17	3	20
Merchants,.....	2		2	Religious excitement,.....	14	9	23
Masons,.....	1		1	Deafness and disease of			
Book-keeper,.....				brain,.....	1		1
Milliners,.....	1	3	3	Abuse of husband,.....		4	4
Weavers,.....	2	2	3	Domestic trouble,.....	3	9	12
Char makers,.....	1		1	Apoplexy,.....	1		1
Tin worker,.....	3		3	Epilepsy,.....	3	2	5
Carpenters,.....	7		7	Death of lover,.....		1	1
Clerks,.....	1		1	Injury of head,.....	6	1	7
Painters,.....	5		5	Congenital,.....	3		3
Teachers,.....	1		1	Stroke of sun,.....	1		1
Brick maker,.....	1	1	2	Mormonism,.....	1		1
Gold chain soldier,.....	1		1	Menigitis,.....	1	1	2
Piano forte manufacturer,.....	2		2	Hard study,.....	3		3
Cabinet makers,.....	1		1	Lawsuit,.....	1		1
Miller,.....	1		1	Suppression of menses,.....		1	1
Nurse,.....	1		1	False accusation,.....		1	1
Student,.....	1	1	2	Fright,.....		1	1
Cooper,.....	1		1	Sickness of child,.....		1	1
Artificial flower maker,.....	1		1	Disappointed affection,.....	2	4	6
Mantua makers,.....	1		1	Disappointment in business,.....	5		5
Factory work,.....	1	2	3	Puerperal,.....		7	7
Turner,.....	1	1	2	Pecuniary embarrassment,.....	1		1
Surveyor,.....	4		4	Anxiety about property,.....	1	1	2
Clergymen,.....	2		2	Death of kindred,.....	1	11	12
Blacksmiths,.....	1		1	Over exercise in heat,.....	1		1
Milkman,.....	1		1	Inflammation of brain fol-			
Writing master,.....	2		2	lowing mumps,.....	1		1
Ship carpenters,.....				Scarlatina,.....	1	1	2
Seamstress,.....	1		1	Desertion by friends,.....		1	1
Book binder,.....	1		1	Sub-acute inflammation of			
Barber,.....	1		1	brain,.....	1		1
Baker,.....	1		1	Over bodily exertion,.....		1	1
Carriage trimmer,.....				Insanity of kindred,.....	2	1	3
Tailor,.....	1	2	3	Professional anxiety,.....	1		1
Boatman,.....	1		1	Fever,.....		1	1
Wheelwright,.....	1		1	Abuse of father,.....		1	1
Paper maker,.....	1		1	Seduction,.....		1	1
No occupation,.....	12	6	18	Efforts at invention,.....	1		1
	154	138	292	Anxiety about business,.....	1		1
				Unknown,.....	62	60	122
					154	138	292

7....INFLUENCE OF HEREDITARY DISPOSITION.	M.	W.	Tot	10....HOW SENT.	Pauper.	Indigent.	Criminal.	Private.	Total.
Hereditary tendency traced in	28	27	55	Atlantic,.....					
Not traced in,.....	126	111	237	Berg. n,.....		2			2
	154	138	292	Barlington,.....	5	14		13	32
8....CAUSES OF DEATH.				Camden,.....	2	4		3	9
Died of exhaustion,.....	2	5	7	Cape May,.....		1		1	1
" of consumption,.....	2	2	4	Camberland,.....	3	4		2	8
" of chronic diarrhœa,.....	4	1	5	Essex,.....	18	15		16	49
" of chronic mania,.....		1	1	Gloucester,.....		2		1	3
" of apoplexy,.....	2	1	3	Hudson,.....	7	2		2	11
	10	9	19	Hunterdon,.....	8	9		6	23
9....DURATION OF DISEASE.				Mercer,.....	14	9	1	18	42
Less than 1 year,.....	62	67	129	Middlesex,.....	1	17		3	21
More than 1 year,.....	23	20	43	Monmouth,.....	3	7		2	12
" " 2 ".....	13	5	18	Morris,.....	6	6		8	20
" " 3 ".....	9	2	11	Ocean,.....	1	1		2	2
" " 4 ".....	4	6	10	Passaic,.....	8	4		1	13
" " 5 ".....	5	3	8	Salem,.....	2	2		2	6
" " 6 ".....	8	5	13	Somerset,.....	3	6		3	12
" " 7 ".....	5	4	9	Sussex,.....	2	6		1	9
" " 8 ".....	3	5	8	Warren,.....	1	4		7	12
" " 9 ".....	1	1	2	Pennsylvania,.....				4	4
" " 10 ".....	10	11	21	New York,.....				1	1
" " 15 ".....	3	5	8		83	115	1	93	292
" " 20 ".....	8	4	12						
	154	138	292						

## GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The results of another year call for renewed expressions of gratitude to an Almighty protector for his goodness and paternal care. During the year, two hundred and twenty persons have been under the care of the institution, of whom thirty-two have been discharged as recovered, twelve improved, four unimproved, ten have died, and one hundred and sixty-two remain.

A remarkable degree of health has prevailed among all the residents of the establishment, no case of death having occurred from any epidemic or other acute disease originating here. The deaths have been few compared with the total number of persons treated, and were attributable to the following causes. In one instance to chronic mania, in two to general exhaustion, in two to chronic diarrhœa, in two to consumption, and in three to apoplexy.



The change made by the last legislature, from the township to the county system of supporting the poor and indigent, has appeared to be alike satisfactory to the public and useful to the insane; and by it a motive has been given to the officers of townships to extend the benefits of the institution to many cases long deemed incurable, and therefore retained at home.

It is proper to remark, however, that by the increased number of chronic cases admitted under the new law, the percentage of recoveries has been diminished, and the results of the year made to appear less favorable than those of the year before. It should not be presumed, however, that the usefulness of an asylum for the insane is to be estimated alone by the number of those who fully recover the use of reason. In nearly all the institutions of our country a large majority of the inmates at any one period, are cases of so long standing as to render the chances of cure but slight; and yet the amount of happiness and health secured to them by the adapted arrangements of a well ordered asylum, can scarcely be conceived by a person not familiar with the subject. In addition to this, the relief given to families, friends, and even entire communities, by the removal of this class of persons to places of safety, where they may receive the peculiar care demanded by their condition, is still another important item to be added to the sum of their usefulness.

I regret to have occasion to call the attention of township officers to that necessary regulation of the asylum that requires that at least one change of raiment be brought with each person, as it is not always convenient for us to supply, on the instant, all that may be needed, to secure the comfort and preserve the self-respect of the patient:—neither do we consider it just to charge the counties with the first outfit of patients sent from townships. In a few cases, we have been authorized by the township officers to furnish comfortable outfits at their expense.

During the year, as much progress has been made in grading and improving the grounds, and planting trees and shrubbery, as our means would permit; but we hope to make

still greater advances in this branch of improvement, within the next year.

The change in the position of the steam-boilers for warming the building, etc., authorized by a committee of your board, has been completed, and although the work was attended with greater difficulty and expense than was anticipated, yet the result has proved so entirely successful, in the saving of water and fuel, that I feel justified in referring to it in detail, for the benefit of those who may wish to adopt similar arrangements.

It may be stated that the boilers were originally placed beneath the cross halls of the centre building, but on account of their proximity to four of the interior walls, they were not placed as much lower than the ranges of pipe in the air chambers as was at first desired, and as experience demonstrated to be necessary, to secure the return to them of the condensed water. After trying various expedients, with but partial success, it was determined to excavate the ground under the main hall of the centre building, in its whole extent, to the depth of nine feet, and place the boilers at the bottom. By this means a difference of eight feet was obtained between the most dependent portion of the ranges in the air chambers, and the water line of the boilers, and of ten feet from the former, to the point of attachment to the latter, of the condense pipes. The boilers are placed in two sets, twenty feet apart, air chambers being formed over each set, from which nearly the whole warming of the centre building is accomplished, and in a manner the most perfect, the heat of the boilers being continued at night, after the steam is down.

The boilers are all connected together by a system of cross pipes and valves, so that each can be used for all purposes in case of the temporary derangement of others. Again they are separated by the same system of valves and cross-pipes by which they are connected, so that each is made to supply steam to particular ranges of pipe in the air chambers, and the condensed water from each returned to the boiler from which it is supplied with steam.

This mode of supply and return is essential to the successful



working of an apparatus where the boilers are fed directly by the condensed water, without the intervention of a force-pump. Each boiler supplies two ranges of wrought iron pipe, one being three-fourths, and the other one inch in diameter, supported on brackets, and placed fifteen inches asunder; the steam going out through the upper and returning through the lower. The only difficulty met with in procuring a return of the water from the ranges to the boilers, where the difference in elevation between the former and latter is properly adjusted, is the presence of air in the pipes, which occurs at all times when a partial vacuum is formed by shutting off the steam from the apparatus, or even by the reduction of a few pounds in its pressure. To overcome this difficulty, the simplest expedient is resorted to, which is to allow the air to escape by a stop-cock placed at the extremity of the lower range next the boilers. This is done by the fireman in the morning, soon after the steam is applied to the ranges, and repeatedly during the day, when the presence of air is indicated by the low temperature of the condense pipes. By this means a circulation of steam through upwards of four thousand feet in length of pipe, connected with each boiler, is obtained in from ten to twenty minutes, the time varying with the degree of pressure within the boilers; and, if care is used, without the loss of even a single pint of water. In addition to the business of warming the whole house, the same boilers furnish steam for heating all the water required in the wings for bathing, etc., for heating coils in the ventilating flues, and for cooking purposes. To prevent the regurgitation of water and steam from the boilers into the ranges, on the occurrence of a partial vacuum in the latter, check valves are placed in the condense pipes, near to the former, which are so constructed as to allow of the return of water to the boilers, but to resist the escape of steam from them in this direction. To ensure the perfect working of an apparatus on the principles described, the boilers require to be made of ample size for the effect desired, so that the radiating pipes may be at all times fully charged with steam. This will favor the return of the water at a high temperature, will assist to secure an equable

pressure within the boilers, and thus give to the apparatus the highest degree of efficiency, with the least practicable amount of fuel.

As our fixtures were formerly arranged and used, we were compelled to waste all of the condensed water, which in severe weather amounted to from one to two thousand gallons per day, and this at or near the boiling temperature. With this waste, the boilers required replenishing from the cold water tanks once in thirty minutes, and of consequence, with fuel, in a very liberal manner.

Under the improved arrangement and management, not more than twenty-five gallons of water per day is necessarily wasted; and a clear saving of from twenty-five to forty per cent. in fuel effected.

In an economical point of view alone, these results are most satisfactory; but if it be considered that with our present mode of raising water, which is by steam power, we are constantly liable to the accident of a temporary failure of this necessary article, in our mode of warming, a still stronger reason than that of economy is added, in justification of the change, before the cold season sets in.

As now working, we may safely challenge the world to produce another apparatus so perfect in the arrangement of its details, and so satisfactory in its results. This degree of perfection, however, in the art of warming has been reached, as the best results in the arts ever are, by the most patient observation and perplexing experience.

While arranging the smoke-flues to the boilers in their new position, it was deemed a favorable time to execute a plan that has been for some time in contemplation—that of ventilating the closets downwards through their respective waste-pipes. This has been done at a small expense, by connecting the main sewer, composed of a ten inch cast iron pipe, with four of the principal chimneys, by means of six inch branch pieces—the closet funnels having been shortened so as to admit of the passage of air between them and the water in the traps beneath.

In view of the present number of patients in the institution,



and the probable increase within the next few months or year, the present is deemed a fit occasion to represent our prospective wants as to their accommodation. The house is considered capable of receiving and making comfortable two hundred persons, provided a certain proportion are of the quiet classes.

It is proper to remark, however, that under the operation of the new law for the support of the poor and indigent, the proportion of excited, noisy and violent have so much increased, that even now, we have much difficulty in making as thorough classification as is desirable for the welfare of all. With this state of things, one of three expedients will soon be presented for your consideration and choice:—either to refuse to receive, to discharge, or both, private patients, to give place to those sent by the public authorities: to discharge chronic and supposed incurable cases, to give place to those of recent and more hopeful character:—or lastly, to enlarge the house. A few suggestions upon each of these alternatives are ventured, with the hope of assisting the members of your board and of the legislature to decide the question in accordance with the best interests of the insane, and that enlightened and humane policy becoming to the state government.

By admitting a portion of private patients, the sympathy and influence of many respectable families and individuals is elicited in favor of the institution, which has the effect to popularize it with the people and secure for it that respectful confidence that is necessary to its greatest success. But aside from this, it would appear to be the privilege of all the citizens of the state to participate in the benefits of an institution they had contributed to establish, when through the misfortunes of disease they require its care.

The discharge of chronic cases to give place to those of a recent character, may be practiced when dictated by necessity, but the circumstances that required it are ever to be deprecated, as in too many instances, the only remaining chances for enjoyment to the unhappy subject of disease is cut off, by their removal from the asylum and return to the poor-house, jail, or what is still worse, in most cases, to some private family, whose only accommodation is some badly or

unwarmed out building, and whose only fitness for the delicate and responsible trust, that they do the work cheaply.

The last inquiry is whether the house should be enlarged, and if so, when should it be done? In considering the question of extending the building, it may be proper to allude to the fact that the original designer, Dr. T. S. Kirkbride, a man of great practical experience with the insane, anticipated that additional rooms would be required for the excited classes of either sex, when the house should be nearly filled with patients; as the number of these were less in proportion, than those designed and finished for the more quiet. The necessity for extending the building is therefore not unexpected, although the period for doing it appears to be approaching more rapidly than was at first anticipated. In view of all the facts, it is therefore believed, that the only question about which the legislature and people of the state will be disposed to hesitate, is that of time; and this it would appear should be determined by the necessities of the institution, arising out of the number and character of the patients requiring accommodation.

If this course of reasoning be admitted, we feel confident that early action will be deemed advisable and especially when it is known that we have not had a vacant bed, in either of the wards for excited patients, during the last twelve months, and have constantly been obliged to associate during the day, and lodge at night, from ten to twenty excited patients in the wards intended for the quiet only. This evil of course increases with the increase of numbers, and will interfere with the cure of the curable and comfort of all, in proportion to its extent. It should be remembered also, that the relief to be obtained from additional rooms must be deferred for at least twelve months after they are commenced; and hence, to delay their commencement for one year, is practically to suffer for the want of them, for two years or more, according to the length of time required in their construction. With these statements of our condition and wants, the subject is submitted with the full conviction that it will receive that careful consideration that its importance demands.

Should it be deemed advisable to extend the building, it is



respectfully suggested that two additional wings, one on either extremity of the present structure, and each to accomodate thirty-eight patients, would effectually meet the necessities of the case, and enable us to receive as many patients as it would be proper to assemble in one institution. Such extension would likewise add so much to existing facilities for classification, that our present wards would be rendered thereby more comfortable and even curative, than they have heretofore been. A similar mode of extending the third, as was practiced in the second range of wings, would conveniently connect the interior of each story of the latter with the former structure, and present the greatest degree of architectural symmetry in the external outline.

As the whole of these additions would be used for the most excited and violent classes, I would recommend that they be constructed of the best material, in a plain but most substantial manner:—also, in view of the character of their intended occupants, as well as the lamentable occurrence that recently befel a neighboring institution, the destruction by fire of the State Asylum in Maine, that especial pains be taken and extra expense allowed, if required, to make them secure against fire, in any contingency that might arise.

I take pleasure in stating that the receipts of the institution for the board of patients, public and private, assisted by the appropriation made by the last legislature, and the income derived from the products of the farm and garden, have been equal to its current expenses.

Estimating the number of poor and indigent for the coming year to average one hundred and thirty, and presuming that no increase of charge for board will be authorized to be made against the counties, it is respectfully suggested that an appropriation of seventy-five cents per week for each, or five thousand and seventy dollars for the whole, be made from the state treasury, to make up the deficiency that will arise from the established rate, two dollars per week.

#### TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

So much space has been taken in referring to general topics, that it is not deemed advisable to lengthen this report by ex-

tended remarks upon the causes, nature and treatment of insanity. Nothing of especial interest has occurred in our experience as it respects the forms and course of disease in the persons under care, or in regard to the results of treatment.

In applying medical treatment, we rely on the same general principles that are admitted and practised upon by the profession at large, having no specifics for physical disease, as it appears in the insane. Indeed, we use medicine sparingly, being influenced somewhat by the opposition that many insane have to taking it, but more especially by the fact that a physiological treatment is frequently quite as salutary as medical, and vastly more agreeable to the patient.

Under the head of mental and moral treatment we include all those means and influences that can be brought to bear upon a person through the medium of the mind and feelings. Thus the removal of a person from home and the associations with which their excited, depressed or perverted feelings have arisen, is often nearly all that is required to restore the healthy balance of the faculties. But in addition to the effect of separation from irritating causes at home, the new scenes, regulations, employments, amusements, and, indeed, the petty inconveniences and even annoyances met with in an institution, often have the effect, insensibly, to withdraw the attention from subjects upon which the patient has dwelt to his injury.

Hence, treatment in an asylum is usually more successful than in private, and as a general rule is to be recommended. Occasionally, however, cases arise, in which the question of removal from home can only be properly settled by an experienced medical adviser, or by resort to the experiment of change. One thing may be added and impressed upon the friends of the insane, that early resort to the appropriate treatment, is as important a condition to the cure of insanity, as it is to the cure of other diseases.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have been greatly encouraged during the past year by the liberality and kindness towards the institution and inmates, of many benevolent individuals.



By the Hon. D. S. Gregory, of Jersey City, we have been authorized to erect a fountain in front of the centre building at his expense, and at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The work has been commenced and will be completed as soon as practicable in the coming season, according to a beautiful design by Mr. T. W. Dufrene, of Philadelphia, who is also engaged to execute the plan. This, when done, will add greatly to the furnished appearance of our grounds, and be a source of un-failing pleasure to the inmates of our house, from all parts of which it can be distinctly seen.

From the Hon. James G. King, we have received a library of upwards of four hundred volumes, valued at four hundred dollars, and selected with rare good judgment and taste, by Miss D. L. Dix, at the request of the donor.

This library is placed in one of the convalescent wards for the men, and will furnish a most valuable auxiliary means, in conducting the mental and moral treatment of our patients.

We also gratefully acknowledge the gift, by Mrs. J. G. King, of games for the use of the female patients, and the offer of shrubbery and flowers for our grounds, at the season for transplanting.

To a Lady of Princeton, we are indebted for a most beautiful and fine toned musical instrument, a seraphine, for the chapel, and valued at three hundred dollars. No gift could have been more opportune than this, and certainly no other could have conduced so much to the pleasure of so many of our household, as this daily, indeed, almost hourly contributes.

The instrument was constructed by the Messrs. Lindermann, of Franklin Street, New York, and as it is particularly well suited to institutions of this kind and to small churches, as a substitute for organs, I take pleasure in recommending it to others.

From Caleb H. Shipman, Esq., of Newark, we have received an improved Magic or Dioptric Lantern, and set of painted slides to be used with it and valued at one hundred and sixty dollars.

This too is a valuable means for entertaining, amusing and instructing, the members of our household, and will contribute much to the happiness of many.

From Capt. Lavender, of Princeton, we have received twenty-five dollars to be expended for a sun dial, as a useful ornament to the grounds.

By the firm of Morris, Tasker and Morris of Philadelphia, who assisted in the improvement of our steam fixtures, we have been presented with two ornamental cast iron vases, to be placed in front of the main edifice, and valued at twenty dollars.

On New Year's eve we were favored with a musical entertainment from a Trenton band of instrumental performers, led by Mr. V. Mozzocchi, who kindly volunteered to attend.

From many other persons we have received books, engravings, tracts, shrubbery for the grounds, etc., etc., and for all of which we return our grateful thanks. The receipt from Mr. McKee, florist, of Trenton, of a fine specimen of the Night Blooming Ceres, in flower, is deserving of particular mention, from the great pleasure enjoyed by many, at viewing the gorgeous beauty of this rare flower.

We have also to acknowledge the regular receipt of gratuitous copies of the following daily and weekly papers and periodicals: Daily State Gazette and True American, Trenton, and Weekly Visitor of same place; Intelligencer, Paterson; Mirror and Herald, Mount Holly Jerseyman and Democratic Banner, Morristown; and the Princeton Magazine, Monthly. The New York Commercial Advertiser has been generously continued at half price.

Besides these, the Institution has received on subscription, the Newark Daily Advertiser, the West Jerseyman of Camden, and various monthly periodicals. Many other papers and periodicals are also taken by individuals of our household.

To our ever thoughtful friend Miss D. L. Dix, our obligations are constantly and rapidly accumulating. Her favors are so frequent, valuable and varied, and often of so delicate a character, as to render it alike impossible and improper, to specify them in a public way.

To the board of managers, I beg leave to acknowledge my increasing obligations for their continued kindness to myself and family, and for their anxious interest in the welfare of the patients, and success of the institution.



From the resident officers associated with me I have received the most cordial and untiring assistance. To many others who have filled places of responsibility and trust in and about the establishment, I feel under deep obligations; as by such aids alone can the multiplied details of a public institution receive timely and proper care.

Hoping that this well conceived and executed charity may continue increasingly useful to the afflicted, thus adding to its claims upon the fostering care of the government and people of the state; and again craving the aid of a watchful and guiding providence, this report is respectfully submitted.

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
Trenton, January 1st, 1851.

## APPENDIX.

### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.\*

#### PRIVATE PATIENTS,

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the asylum, when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters 19, 20, 21, and 22, of the by-laws of the institution, which are in substance as follows:

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

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

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

#### 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

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



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

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

Dated, —, 185 .

#### FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

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

Signed,

A. B.

Dated —, 185 .

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

#### FORM OF BOND.

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

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

Whereas, — —, of the township of —, in the county of —, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey state lunatic asylum, at Trenton: Now, therefore the

condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as — shall continue a boarder in said asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for — suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the steward of the asylum, and shall remove — from the asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the superintendent, to be received into said asylum; and if — should be removed at the request of — before the expiration of six calendar months after reception; then if such obligors shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — should be sooner cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages — may do to the furniture or other property of the asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death: such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, on the fifteenth of March, June, September and December, in each year, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in presence of,

#### INDIGENT PERSONS,

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

SEC. 21. *And be it enacted*, That when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to any two judges of the Court of Com-



mon Pleas in the county where he resides; and said judges shall call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses, and fully investigate the facts of the case, and, either with or without the verdict of a jury, at their discretion, shall decide the case as to his insanity and indigence; and if the said judges unite in a certificate that satisfactory proof has been adduced, showing him to be insane, and his estate insufficient to support him and his family, (or if he has no family himself,) under the visitation of insanity, on their certificate, authenticated by the county clerk, under the seal of the court, he shall be admitted into the asylum, and supported there, at the expense of the county, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected in three years; the said judges in such case shall have requisite power to compel the attendance of witnesses or jurors, and shall file the certificate of the physicians, taken under oath, and other papers relating thereto, with a report of their proceedings and decision, with the clerk of the county, and report the fact to the board of chosen freeholders, whose duty it shall be, at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expenses of support, and as soon thereafter as practicable, pay it to the treasurer of the asylum.

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

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

SEC. 22. *And be it enacted*, That when an insane person, in

indigent circumstances, shall have been sent to the asylum by his friends, who have paid his bills therein for six months, if the superintendent shall certify that he is a fit patient, and likely to be benefitted by remaining in the institution, the chosen freeholders of the county of his residence are authorized and required, upon an application, under oath, in his behalf, to raise a sum of money sufficient to defray the expenses of his remaining there a year, and pay the same to the treasurer of the asylum; and they shall repeat the same for two succeeding years, upon like application, and the production of a new certificate each year, of like import, from the superintendent.

#### PAUPER PATIENTS

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

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



SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That if the judge to whom application shall be made on behalf of any insane pauper, shall be satisfied, upon the examination of the case made in the manner prescribed in the twentieth section of the act to which this is a supplement, that such insane pauper cannot be provided for by the overseers of the poor of the township, or at the poorhouse of the township or county upon which he is chargeable, with comfort and without danger or prejudice to himself or others, the said judge shall order the said pauper to be removed to the lunatic asylum, to be kept and supported in the manner and for the time in the said twentieth section mentioned.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the board of chosen freeholders of the county upon which any insane person may be chargeable shall, at any regular or special meeting, request that such patient be continued at the lunatic asylum for a period of time beyond the three years mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, the said patient shall be kept and supported at the asylum for such period of time at the expense of the said county, to be raised and paid in the manner prescribed by the said act; *provided*, that the said board of chosen freeholders may at any time revoke the said request; and further, that such patient may be discharged or sent back to the overseers of the poor, or to the poorhouse of the township or county whence he came, in the manner and for the reasons mentioned in the thirty-sixth section of the said act.

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

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That in all such cases as are

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

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

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

#### CRIMINAL PATIENTS,

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

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

SEC. 28. *And be it enacted*, That if any person in confinement under indictment, (or under sentence of imprisonment,) or for want of bail for good behavior, or for keeping the peace, or appearing as a witness, or in consequence of any summary conviction, or by order of any justice, or under any other than civil process, shall appear to be insane, the judge of the Circuit Court of the county where he is confined shall



institute a careful investigation, call two respectable physicians and other credible witnesses, invite the prosecutor of the pleas to aid in the examination, and, if he shall deem it necessary, shall call a jury, and for that purpose is fully empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors; and if it be satisfactorily proved that he is insane, said judge may discharge him from imprisonment, and order his safe custody and removal to the asylum, where he shall remain until restored to his right mind; and then, if the said judge shall have so directed, the superintendent shall inform the said judge and the county clerk and the prosecutor of the pleas thereof, whereupon he shall be remanded to prison, and criminal proceedings be resumed, or otherwise discharged; the provisions of the last preceding section, requiring the county to defray the expenses of a patient sent to the asylum, shall be equally applicable to similar expenses arising under this section and the one next following.

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

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

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

#### COUNTIES LIABLE FOR SUPPORT OF POOR AND INDIGENT.

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