

*Document No. 5.*

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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum,

AT TRENTON,

*For the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.*

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# OFFICERS.

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## MANAGERS.

HON. ALEXANDER WURTS, Flemington, *President.*  
CALEB S. GREEN, Trenton, *Secretary.*  
HON. CHARLES HEWITT, Trenton.  
REV. S. M. HAMILL, D. D., Lawrenceville.  
JOHN VOUGHT, M. D., Freehold.  
GARRIT S. CANNON, Esq., Bordentown.  
HON. HENRY R. KENNEDY, Bloomsbury.  
HON. MOSES BIGELOW, Newark.  
JAMES B. COLEMAN, M. D., Trenton.  
WILLIAM ELMER, M. D., Bridgeton.

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## RESIDENT OFFICERS:

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

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,  
JOSEPH DRAPER, M. D.

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

STEWARD,  
CALEB SAGER.

MATRON,  
Miss MARY TABOR.

TREASURER,  
JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

## MANAGERS' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency Joel Parker, Governor of the State of New Jersey :*

In accordance with the law organizing the State Lunatic Asylum, the Managers of this institution submit their twenty-fifth annual report:

The number and kinds of patients treated in the Asylum during the past year, with all the details of number received, discharged and deaths, as also how many remain, and under what circumstances, will be found carefully recorded in the Superintendent's report herewith submitted. This report likewise refers to the crowded state of the Asylum, and the necessity that caused a resolution at a meeting of the Board of Managers in July last—convened for this express purpose—prohibiting the reception of any more patients. The Superintendent was directed by them to notify the county authorities that want of room made it impossible to receive any more, and that until the number of the patients under treatment was considerably reduced, they would be under the necessity of finding some other place of relief.

The action of the Managers with regard to no more admissions was the result of long and anxious waiting for some change that might reduce the number of inmates, or means at once taken to increase the accommodation of the Asylum. All plans that contemplated the removal of the milder cases, in exchange for others from their counties, more in need of the peculiar benefits of the institution, or sending away such as were harmless, although not restored fully to their reason, had failed entirely. From two to three years had passed without any relief, and the full capacity of the house for proper treatment, which is not more than six hundred at farthest, had increased, up to the time of the order for no more admissions, to seven hundred and sixty-two. Many of the sitting rooms had been filled with beds, with scarcely sufficient passage-ways between them; the proper discipline would have to be abandoned, or the Asylum relieved from further increase of patients.

It is well to call the attention of your Excellency, at this time, to the economy that has marked the progress of this extensive establishment. Built more than twenty-five years since, on what was con-

sidered, at that day, a most extravagant scale, and afterwards, from time to time, added to, as the necessity for more accommodations increased, until now, in magnitude and appointments, it ranks among the first in the country. This whole building, with its unrivaled appointments and machinery, grounds and out-works, capable of accommodating so well the thousands that have sought its relief for so many years, has cost the State, by legislative appropriations through all that time, but \$403,600.00.

With pleasure we refer to the Superintendent's report for a more particular exposition of these expenses.

From the Steward and Treasurer's reports it will be seen that a careful and accurate statement is rendered of all pertaining to their departments, and that the affairs of the Asylum are most satisfactorily conducted.

The Managers, in presenting the reports of the last year to your Excellency, cannot refrain from expressing their sorrow that two members long acquainted with the affairs of the Asylum, and so important in their councils, Dr. Fort and Thomas J. Stryker, should have been called away. The latter was but twice absent from the meetings of the Board in twenty-five years, was always appealed to for advice, and was ever ready to exert himself in the cause of the afflicted. The institution by their death has lost able advocates, and the Board of Managers, those in whose experience and judgment they could rely.

The Board renew their acknowledgments to the Superintendent, Physicians, Steward, and other officers of the Asylum, for the faithfulness and zeal with which they have discharged their duties, and their devotion to the interest of the institution.

ALEXANDER WURTS,  
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,  
GARRIT S. CANNON,  
CHARLES HEWITT,  
JOHN VOUGHT,  
HENRY R. KENNEDY,  
MOSES BIGELOW,  
JAMES B. COLEMAN,  
WILLIAM ELMER,  
CALEB S. GREEN,

*Managers.*

Dated November 13, 1872.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*An Abstract of the Accounts of the Treasurer for the financial year  
ending October 31, 1872.*

DR.

To balance in the Treasurer's hands, . . . . .	\$5,490 07
To amount received from the State Treasurer for board of patients, . . . . .	29,195 99
To amount received from the State Treasurer for board of convicts, . . . . .	3,593 12
To amount of revenue from county patients, . . . . .	130,280 26
To amount from pay patients and incidentals, . . . . .	33,283 53
	<hr/>
	\$201,842 97

CR.

By amount paid Caleb Sager, Steward's orders, . . . . .	\$192,950 01
Balance in the Treasurer's hands, . . . . .	8,892 96
	<hr/>
	\$201,842 97

All of which is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers  
by

JASPER S. SCUDDER,  
*Treasurer.*

Trenton, October 31, 1872.

I have examined the Treasurer's account, and compared the same  
with the vouchers, and find it correct as above stated.

CALEB S. GREEN,  
*Auditing Committee.*

November 12, 1872.

## STEWARD'S REPORT.

*The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, in account with Jasper S. Scudder, Treasurer, from Oct. 30, 1871, to Oct. 30, 1872.*

DR.	CR.
AMOUNTS PAID FOR SUNDRY ACCOUNTS.	
Provisions.....	Balance from last year, 1871
\$50,195 49	\$5,490 07
Wages .....	Received since for Board,
27,947 83	Clothing, &c.....
Fixtures .....	191,720 25
18,151 50	Received since for Hides,
Fuel.....	Tallow, &c.....
14,684 15	4,632 65
Clothing.....	
11,356 51	
Building.....	
10,653 55	
Groceries.....	
10,370 04	
Repairs.....	
9,259 70	
Furniture.....	
8,966 01	
Flour.....	
7,694 45	
Fruit.....	
3,013 07	
Fencing.....	
4,531 38	
Light.....	
2,072 87	
Medical.....	
1,468 52	
Smith and Wheelwright...	
1,612 12	
Laundry.....	
1,198 75	
Farm and Garden.....	
1,417 08	
Incidental.....	
1,051 16	
Feed.....	
1,140 85	
Grounds and Grading.....	
957 69	
Refunding.....	
798 52	
Funeral Expenses .....	
575 74	
Petty Current Expenses...	
555 21	
Freight.....	
716 68	
Straw.....	
335 22	
Insurance.....	
437 50	
Books and Stationery.....	
354 07	
Stock .....	
520 00	
Postage.....	
356 09	
Amusement.....	
203 95	
Harness.....	
251 17	
Newspapers.....	
103 14	
\$192,950 61	
Balance.....	
8,892 96	
\$201,842 97	
	1872.
	\$201,842 97
	Oct. 30—By Balance..... \$8,892 96

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.

CALEB SAGER,  
*Steward.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Asylum :

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

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum October 31, 1871 . . . . .	332	368	700
Received since to November 1, 1872, . . . . .	107	122	229
<hr/>			
Under treatment during the year, . . . . .	439	490	929
Discharged recovered during year, . . . . .	43	44	87
Discharged improved, . . . . .	38	50	88
Discharged unimproved, . . . . .	2	1	3
Escaped, . . . . .	1	0	1
Died, . . . . .	18	32	50
<hr/>			
Total discharged and died during year, . . . . .	102	127	229
<hr/>			
Remaining October 31, 1872, . . . . .	337	363	700
Of this number there are . . . . .	<small>State.</small>	<small>County.</small>	<small>Private.</small>
	11	600	89
			700
Whole number of cases received and treated from the opening of the Asylum, May 15, 1848, to November 1, 1872, . . . . .	<small>Men.</small>	<small>Women.</small>	<small>Total.</small>
	2032	2238	4270
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	746	837	1583
Discharged improved, . . . . .	495	630	1125
Discharged unimproved, . . . . .	69	77	146
Escaped, . . . . .	8	3	11
Not insane, . . . . .	4	1	5
Died, . . . . .	373	327	700
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Total discharged and died, . . . . .	1695	1875	3570
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Remaining October 31, 1872, . . . . .	337	363	700
<hr/>			
Total discharged and remaining, . . . . .	2032	2238	4270

## GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of patients under care at the close of the last year was seven hundred; three hundred and thirty-two men, and three hundred and sixty-eight women.

The number received since, viz: from November 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872, inclusive, was two hundred and twenty-nine; one hundred and seven men, and one hundred and twenty-two women.

The whole number of cases under treatment during the same period, was nine hundred and twenty-nine; four hundred and thirty-nine men, and four hundred and ninety women.

Of the number now in the Asylum, eleven are insane convicts from the State Prison, and supported wholly by the State; six hundred are supported by the several counties, as indigent and poor, assisted by the State to the extent of one dollar per week, paid from a standing appropriation for the purpose, and eighty-nine by friends, as private or paying patients.

Death occurred in eleven cases from exhaustion of acute mania; in five from epilepsy; in four from general paralysis; in seventeen from general chronic exhaustion; in nine from consumption; in one from apoplexy; in one from paralysis; in one from dysentery, and in one from cholera morbus.

The number of patients under the care of the Asylum has been largely in excess of its proper accommodation during the entire year, greatly impairing its ability to supply the most comfortable, useful and at times, even *safe* treatment, to many of its inmates.

On the eighth of May last, a resolution was passed by your board, and circular letters sent by the undersigned to the authorities of the several counties having surplus numbers of patients beyond their quotas, requesting the removal of so many of the supposed incurable and harmless cases, as would enable the institution to continue to receive such new cases of a necessitous character as might apply.

This proposal to county authorities to make removals, however, not meeting with a favorable response, and the number of inmates having largely increased during the months of May and June, making nearly eight hundred in the house, and a large number on temporary leave of absence, but liable to return, it was thought to be an imperative duty to adopt, without longer delay, some certain measure of relief.

At a meeting of the board on the second of July, specially called for the purpose of considering the subject, it was decided that the only means immediately available was to suspend the farther admission of new cases. This was accordingly done by resolution, and notice given of the fact in the papers and by printed circulars, sent to the directors of the boards of chosen freeholders of the several counties.

Since that time, a period of four months, but four of the many applicants have been received, and these were cases brought to the

door, from a distance, in conditions so critical as to fairly render them exceptions to the rule of non-admission.

One of the four died within five days of the date of admission, from the exhaustion of acute mania; two have recovered their reason, while one still remains, in a highly deranged but improving state of mind.

The number of cases received and treated, as well as the number of those discharged as recovered, has been materially lessened by the fact that the admission of patients was suspended for so long a period, about one-third of the year, as above described.

On this account, the operations of the institution do not fully indicate the extent of the demand for room for the insane of the State, nor do they show, by the number of recoveries reported, the best, or even the usual favorable results of treatment.

During the last four months, the period in which the admission of new cases has been suspended, the number of patients under care has gradually diminished; though it should be remembered, in this connection, in considering the prospective policy to be adopted on the subject of new admissions, or the exchange of old for new cases, that in nearly all instances the removals have been either of cases recovered, or those of so quiet and harmless a character as could easily be kept in the Asylum in association with many others. In point of fact, therefore, the institution has experienced little relief from the absence of a considerable number of quiet and orderly patients, as the great embarrassment was, and still is, in the rooms and wards of the house occupied by the excited and irregular classes. In these departments not a single vacancy exists, while many of the sitting rooms and passages, not intended as lodging apartments and places, are still overcrowded with beds; a state of things often attended by discomfort and confusion, but from which there can be no escape while the number of patients remains so largely in excess of the proper accommodation of the house.

Unfortunately, too, there can be no *early* relief from the difficulty, as neither the State nor county authorities can suddenly erect and furnish suitable buildings for their admission and care.

The affairs of the institution, internal and external, including the various employments and amusements of the patients, have been conducted much as in previous years.

The schools to be opened for both sexes, and referred to in the last annual report, embraced about seventy pupils, and were fairly successful. They are again open, and will be continued during the coming winter.

An important addition to the evening recreations, was a course of ten lectures on phrenology, by Prof. Sizer, of the house of Fowler & Wells, of New York.

These were illustrated by a large collection of charts, prints and casts of men noted for marked peculiarities of mind and character,

and were very entertaining and instructive to the members of the household.

The other evening entertainments of the winter season consisted of twenty-eight exhibitions of the magic lantern under the direction of Drs. Draper and Ward, the assistant physicians; a singing school under the direction of Prof. Brown, of Trenton; an organ concert, by the Asylum choir; a lecture on astronomy, by Prof. Long, of New York, illustrated by a tellurian, a most ingenious instrument of his own invention; one dramatic exhibition, and one of scenes in tableau, beside numerous dancing parties, on the women's side of the house.

The new farm barn and stables, boundary fences, &c., commenced during the year previous to the last, have been nearly completed, and the old barn raised, re-covered and thoroughly renovated.

Beneath and around the latter are stalls and yards for sheltering and feeding stock, beef cattle, sheep, &c., intended for the slaughter house, and which it was desirable to separate from the milch cows that are to be kept at the new barn in future.

The old piggery, a worn-out, unsightly and unwholesome arrangement, has been replaced by a new and commodious structure for the purpose, in which steam is introduced to assist in utilizing much waste material for food, from the slaughter house.

The hollow square on the western extension of the building has been properly enclosed on the open side, supplied with a tasteful summer-house, seats, board walks, &c., and will be freely used in future, by about one hundred and fifty patients from different halls, as an exercise and pleasure ground.

Many improvements and repairs of building and fixtures and renewals of furniture have been made during the year, but which it is not necessary or natural to specify in detail at this time.

It may be added, however, that it is the purpose to go through the whole house, as fast as practicable, or as the means in hand will permit, and make such thorough renovation and repairs of floors, walls, paint, &c., and such renewal and addition to the fixtures and furniture, as are called for by the wear and waste during the long period that has elapsed since the institution was opened for patients.

In this connection, and at this period of the institution, about twenty-five years from its opening, it is deemed a fitting occasion to make such reference to its general characteristics, cost to the State, and the results that have attended its use for the insane, as will enable all to judge of its utility as a benevolent enterprise. Before alluding to its cost, however, I should premise, what is apparent to those who have examined or seen the building, that, although it is a highly commodious and comfortable structure, yet that in its design and detail of finish, it is, architecturally, very plain, and hence less expensive than many or most of the newly projected buildings of its class.

In regard to its cost to the State, it has been ascertained by a

careful examination of the various acts of the Legislature, appropriating money for the object, from the beginning of the enterprise, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, to the present time, a period of twenty-seven years and upwards, that the total amount appropriated is four hundred and three thousand six hundred dollars, (\$403,600). For the farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres, which includes the original purchase of one hundred and eleven, on which the building stands, and the forty-five acres recently added, there was paid twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars, (\$23,500).

For all other purposes (exclusive of payments to building commissioners, salaries of the resident officers and Treasurer, and the sums advanced in aid of the several counties, in the support of poor and indigent patients,) viz: for buildings for five hundred patients, and the required number of attendants and other employees, and occupied lately by near eight hundred patients; for the various out-buildings, including the boiler house, stable and carriage house, shops, mechanical bakery and water works, fixtures for warming the house by steam, and ventilating by forced mechanical means, for lighting by gas, for distributing water, hot and cold, for batlis, closets, sinks and drainage, for grading and improving grounds, and for repairs and furniture for the whole house, *so far as derived from appropriations from the State Treasury*, the sum of three hundred and eighty thousand one hundred dollars (\$380,100).

But it should be stated in this connection, that the personal property now owned by the State, and in use by the institution, amounts in value, according to the late annual inventory, to one hundred and one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars. Also that the various buildings, fixtures, machinery, &c., procured for the use and convenience of the establishment, but without appropriations from the State Treasury, and not liable to appraisalment, may be properly valued at from thirty to forty thousand more; thus, in one sense, reducing by so much the amount of capital invested by the State for the institution and its objects at the present time, and clearly demonstrating the existence of a careful and economical system of administration in its affairs.

When it is considered that for this moderate outlay by the State, during the life of the institution, four thousand two hundred and seventy insane cases have received the care and treatment here furnished, and that of this number twenty-seven hundred and eight have been discharged as recovered or improved, while seven hundred remain under its protection, is it not obvious that the State has received a substantial return for its liberality, in the benefits and blessings enjoyed by its citizens?

By reference to the Steward's statement of accounts, it will be perceived that the current income of the institution has been equal to its current expenses, and that there remained, at the close of the year, a balance in favor of the Treasurer, of eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-six cents, (\$8,892.96).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS-

We have occasion to renew the expression of our thanks to the clergymen of Trenton and vicinity, for conducting the religious services of our chapel during another year.

From John S. Pierson, Esq. of New York, we have received eighty-two well selected volumes for the patients' libraries, forty-six large-sized colored lithographs and chromos for embellishing the walls of the building, and a quantity of material for fancy work for the women.

From Miss Dix, a large stereopticon and illuminated texts for the use of the patients.

From Mrs. Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., of Rahway; Mr. J. A. Beecher, of Trenton, and Miss E. Hand, of Cape May, we have received valuable magazines and pamphlets, as reading matter for the patients.

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

To the other resident officers who have been associated with me in the labor and responsibilities incident to the care of so large a household, and under circumstances peculiarly trying and difficult, on account of the over-crowded state of the building, and to many attendants and assistants who have faithfully performed the duties assigned them, I cheerfully accord the expression of my approval and thanks.

In acknowledging my obligation to the Board of Managers, from whom I have, as heretofore, received uniform kindness and support, in the duties of my station, I desire to make special reference to the very great loss sustained by the Asylum, in the removal by death of Thomas J. Stryker, Esq., Secretary of the Board from its opening, and the Hon. George F. Fort, who assisted, as a State Senator, in maturing the law for its organization, and who, for several years past, has participated in its management.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, )  
TRENTON, November 1, 1872. }

## ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

### PRIVATE PATIENTS,\*

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

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

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

#### FORM OF REQUEST.

*To the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum :*

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

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

Dated —, 18—.

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

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

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

Signed,

A. B.

Dated —, 18—.

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

## FORM OF BOND.

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

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

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

Signed and sealed in presence of —.

## FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGES.

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

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

A. B.

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

A. B., *Physician.*

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

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

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }  
— County. }

I, A. B., Clerk of the county of —, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of —, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the case of —, and also of the certificate of Dr. —, thereto appended, as filed in my office; that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that A. B. and C. D., whose names are signed to the said endorsement of approval, are members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said township, in said county, and that said signatures are in their proper handwriting.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at —, this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

A. B., *Clerk.*



NEW INSANE ASYLUM, AT MORRISTOWN.

*Document No. 6.*

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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

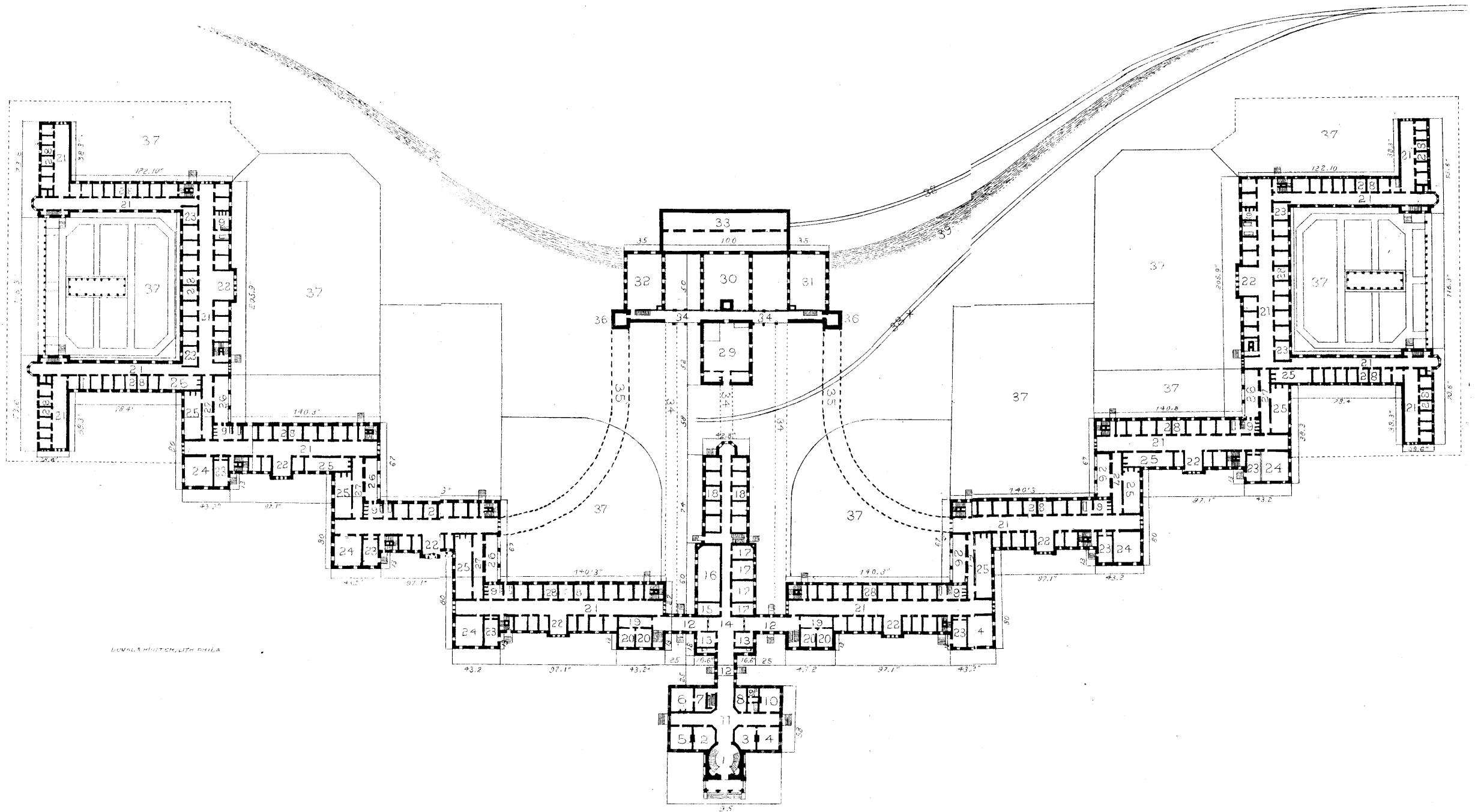
APPOINTED TO

Select a Site and Build an Asylum

FOR THE INSANE OF THIS STATE.

*NOVEMBER 1, 1872.*

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LOWELL HUNTER, LITH. PHILA.

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,  
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

SAM'L SLOAN, ARCHT. PHILA.

## REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

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1. Vestibule.
2. Housekeeper's room.
3. Waiting room.
4. Steward's office.
5. Officers' dining-room.
6. Officers' kitchen.
7. Pantry.
8. Stores.
9. Lavatories.
10. Steward's bed-room.
11. Main corridor.
12. Fire-proof connections.
13. Parlor for visitors to patients.
14. Main connecting corridor.
15. Trunk room.
16. Main kitchen.
17. Store rooms.
18. Bed-rooms for employees.
19. Private passage.
20. Private rooms for patients.
21. Corridors in wards.
22. Alcoves in corridors.
23. Attendants' rooms.
24. Ward parlors.
25. Ward dining-rooms.
26. Enclosed galleries.
27. Connecting passages.
28. Dormitories for patients.
29. Bake house.
30. Boiler house.
31. Workshop.
32. Laundry.
33. Coal vault.
34. Underground passages.
35. Cold air duct.
36. Fan rooms.
37. Yards for patients.
38. Railroad to coal vault.
- 38x. Railroad for the general supplies
39. Terrace.

## REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Legislature of the State of  
New Jersey.*

The undersigned, "Commissioners to select a site and build an Asylum for the insane of this State," respectfully submit the following report:

Shortly prior to the making of the last report, a vacancy had occurred in the commission by the resignation of Mr. Charles E. Elmer, of Bridgeton, which was supplied by the appointment of Mr. Franklin F. Westcott, of the same place, who took his seat in the board on the 19th day of January last. Since that time there has been no change in the membership of the commission.

Upon referring to the last report of the commissioners made to His Excellency, Governor Randolph, and the Legislature, on the 15th day of December, 1871, it will be seen that the commissioners had selected a site for the Asylum in the township of Hanover, Morris county, three miles from Morristown and one and a quarter miles from Morris Plains station, on the Morris and Essex railroad, consisting of seven tracts of land, containing in all three hundred and thirty-five and eighty-five hundredths, (335 85-100) acres—costing sixty-six thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents, (\$66,648 61).

To these it was deemed necessary to add certain other small tracts owned by Hon. A. W. Cutler, the heirs of Josiah H. Gregory, the Misses Eunice M. and Harriet N. Todd, Isaac Todd and Oliver Reeve, executor of Silas Todd, deceased, Charles Blanchard, and others, all which have been secured. The Cutler "Brush Factory" lot was purchased at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600). The Gregory tract being owned in part by minor children and by one or more persons who were absent from the State, the commissioners were obliged to proceed under the provisions of the eighth (8th) section of the supplement to the act constituting this commission, which supplement was approved February 28th, 1872. This was done, and the lands amounting to fifty-nine and fifty-eight hundredths (59 58-100) acres, appraised and taken at the sum of eight thousand Two hundred and thirty-four dollars and five cents, (\$8,234 05) including fifty-five dollars and seventy-five cents,

(\$55 75) costs incident to the proceedings, or a little over one hundred and thirty-eight dollars (\$138) per acre, a price considered advantageous to the State and entirely satisfactory to the owners.

The commissioners have also purchased additional adjoining tracts from the Misses Eunice M. and Harriet N. Todd, Isaac Todd and Oliver Reeve, executor of Silas Todd, deceased, containing ten and thirty-three one hundredths (10 33-100) acres at a cost of two thousand and ninety-nine dollars and seventy cents, (\$2,099 70)—also a small piece from Charles Blanchard, which was necessary for the proper location of the new road from Morris Plains station to the site of the asylum and the symmetry of the asylum grounds, at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

The titles of all these tracts have been perfected to the State, and the deeds thereof recorded in the clerk's office of Morris county.

Upon recapitulation it will be seen that the State now owns for the purposes of the asylum, about four hundred and eight (408) acres of land at an aggregate cost of seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-six cents, (\$78,732 36) or about one hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$195) per acre.

A small portion of these lands which may not be absolutely required for the purposes of the institution, having been necessarily purchased as parts of tracts which are really requisite for its wants, can be sold at a fair advance on their cost, should the State deem it proper to dispose of them.

The site selected, taking into view its geographical location, which is near the great centres of population of the State, and readily accessible, its fertility of soil, its healthful situation, the quarry of superior building stone, and the materials for manufacturing bricks, both of which, sufficient, it is believed, both in quantity and quality for the construction of the asylum, are found upon the property, and, above all, the superabundant supply of pure spring water, whose sources are within its limits—is one which cannot fail to commend it to all as being unsurpassed and probably unequalled in the State.

After securing suitable grounds, the next labor which occupied the commissioners was, to obtain proper plans for the building to be erected thereon.

Each of the architects employed at the date of the last report, viz: Messrs. Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia, R. M. Hunt, of New York, Thomas Stent, of Newark, and F. A. Peterson, of Orange, presented a competitive plan, to which was added a voluntary plan by Messrs. Godwin and Butterworth, of Morristown. All of these were then critically examined by the commissioners, and by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane at Philadelphia, and Dr. D. T. Brown, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale asylum of New York, who were called to their assistance as experts, the names of their designers remaining unknown. After careful examination, comparison and consideration, the commissioners and the experts, being unanimous in their opinions, adopted the

plans which, upon breaking the sealed envelope accompanying them, were found to be those of Samuel Sloan, of Philadelphia. They were then submitted to His Excellency, Governor Randolph, and approved by him.

It is also proper to state, that Dr. Buttolph, the accomplished Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, near Trenton, who had been consulted by, and assisted Mr. Sloan in the preparation of his plans, was not consulted as an expert until the selection had been made, after which time the commissioners availed themselves freely of his large experience in the consideration of certain suggested modifications of their details.

The plans as now adopted, have the additional sanction of his approval, and contemplate a building for the accommodation of six hundred patients. The following description, together with the accompanying cuts of a perspective elevation and ground plan, and the references thereto, which were made and furnished by the architect to the commissioners, will give a proper idea of the character, appearance and magnitude of the building.

The following is a general description of the plan of the building :

“ The whole length is 1243 feet, and the depth from the front of the main centre to the rear of the extreme wing is 542 feet.

“ The wings on the right and left from the centre building are all three stories high, except those at the extreme ends that have the rooms on but one side of the corridor, which are two stories, making a total of twenty separate wards for each sex, providing in all for 600 patients.

“ Every ward is provided with two flights of stairs placed at the extreme ends, front and back, and all of fire-proof construction. The lavatories of every ward are placed opposite to one of the stairs, and are separately confined to each ward; every ward within the first three wings has enclosed galleries, from which the patients overlook the yards, and are so located that there can be no communication between the occupants of the different wards.

“ All of the three first wings have parlors for patients in every ward, and with the alcoves and galleries, will provide ample sitting room, all of which are located to overlook the principal grounds as well as affording the most distant view.

“ The wings are placed twenty-five feet from the centre building, connected only by corridors, which are fire-proof; the same applies to the division between the main front and rear centre.

“ Fire-proof divisions are between all the wings, within these there is a flight of stairs, and a fire plug on each story of the section; this with the advantages of water supply by gravity, with a head of one hundred and four feet above the first floor of the building, partially secures the building against damage by fire, as it would not be likely to spread beyond a single section.

“ The boiler house, laundry, bakery and workshop, are located on

the rear of the centre, and at a distance of about sixty feet to the bakery, and 120 feet to the boilers.

“The communication with those buildings is by underground passages from the main cellar, in which are railways for cars, for conveying articles to and fro; all the machinery is within those buildings, including two fans for supplying fresh air to all parts of the buildings; the air is forced by the fans through underground ducts that connects with the ducts in the main cellars. The coal vault is on the rear of this group of buildings; the ground at this point rises and gives greater depth to the vault, which is capable of holding about 1500 tons, which will be deposited direct from the cars by a branch railway that crosses it.

“The stone used in the construction of the exterior walls of the building is granite of a light shade, taken from a quarry on the grounds, and will be faced with what is usually termed broken range, preserving the natural face of the stone; this is relieved by the introduction of brown stone corners, also heads and sills to doors and windows; all the interior walls are brick; there are no wood partitions in any part of the building.

“The main kitchen is in the centre, from which the food is conveyed by a railway and cars to all the sections of the buildings, and raised to the dining-rooms in the different wards by dumb-waiters.

“The same railway is also used for conveying clothing and other articles to and from the laundry and workshops.

“The heating is all done by steam, with indirect radiation and is generated at the boiler-house and conveyed to all parts of the cellar, with all the condense returned to the boilers. The ventilation is by the downward draught; the flues for this purpose are in the outer walls, with the openings at or near the floor, all of which are continued down and connect with a horizontal duct in the cellar, and will discharge into the vertical shafts within the stairways.

“The table of references apply to the first story of the building; the stories in the wings are all similar.

“The upper stories of the main centre on the front, are designed for the resident officers; the apartments are similar to the first floor, in the second story of the rear centre is the apothecary's room, store and bed rooms.

“On the third story in the front section is the amusement room, and on the rear is the chapel.”

After the plans, as specified in the foregoing description of Mr. Sloan had been adopted, the great fires in Chicago and other places, and the total destruction by fire of two asylums for the insane in Ohio, induced the commissioners to consider whether they should endeavor to guard the building more effectually against fire than said plans contemplate. They therefore advised with Mr. Sloan as to the practicability and cost of securing such an end; and as the result of this conference Mr. Sloan informed the commissioners that changes in the plans could be made, at an additional expense of forty-eight

thousand dollars, (\$48,000) which would make the building as near fire-proof as possible.

After the adoption of the successful plan, Mr. Samuel Sloan, its author, was employed as supervising architect, Gen. Fitz John Porter as general superintendent and engineer, and Mr. W. W. Pollard, a thorough and intelligent practical mason, as their assistant.

The commissioners are glad to be able to state that they have never seen any occasion to change the opinion they had formed of the special fitness of these gentlemen for their respective positions prior to their appointment. Each of them in his sphere has, in the judgment of the commissioners, shown marked industry, skill, capacity and devotion to the interests of the State.

The plans having been adopted and approved, and officers competent to supervise their execution appointed, the commissioners next opened and developed the stone quarry, and advertised for proposals for furnishing brick, the clay for them, which was found on the premises, having been tested for the purpose of demonstrating to bidders for the contract for the excavations, masonry and brick-work, the cost of the materials to be used. It was then found that the stone after being quarried could be conveniently and profitably delivered at the proposed site of the building by a gravity tram railway, which the commissioners thereupon constructed at a comparatively moderate cost, and that the bricks could be supplied at from three to five dollars per thousand less than they could be obtained elsewhere.

Advertisements for proposals for making the excavations and erecting the masonry and brick-work of the building were then fully and extensively published in the newspapers of the State, and were responded to by thirty-five bidders.

The offers, taking as a basis for calculation, thirty thousand cubic yards of masonry, thirty thousand cubic yards of excavations, and seven millions of bricks, (being a proximate estimate of the quantity of each required), varied from three hundred and five Thousand five hundred dollars, (\$305,500) to six hundred and sixty thousand five hundred dollars (\$660,500).

After due deliberation as to the price offered, and inquiry as to the competency of the bidders, the contract was awarded to and afterwards, under proper surety, executed with Robert S. Johnson of Trenton, N. J., who was the lowest bidder, at the rate of thirty (30) cents per cubic yard for the excavations, six dollars and fifty-cents (\$6 50) per cubic yard for the masonry, and fourteen dollars and fifty cents (\$14 50) per thousand for the brick-work, cement work to be extra, the contractor to furnish all the materials, but permitted to take the stone from the quarry, and the clay for the bricks from the excavations, and to have the use of the tram railway from the quarry, and the railroad from Morris Plains station to the building, without charge.

Mr. Johnson entered immediately on the performance of his contract. The progress he has made, which has not been sufficiently

rapid to satisfy the commissioners, who have had occasion to notify Mr. Johnson and the sureties on his bond accompanying the contract, to that effect, will be shown by the following extract from a report to the commissioners, made by Gen. Porter, the Superintendent.

“Excavation for the foundation walls was commenced in May, and concreting followed near the close of the month.

“Since that time the outer as well as the partition walls of the right half of the building (except the first wing) have been raised to the first tier of beams, and excavation in the first wing has progressed sufficient to encourage me to hope that these walls may be raised in November to the finished grade of the ground. Drain-pipes have been laid where desirable, and ditches dug, and the base of the walls have been or will be otherwise protected from frost by proper banking of earth; all the walls, window-frames, etc., will be properly housed, covered, and securely protected during the winter.

“The earth from the cellars of the first, second and third wings, has been reserved for the manufacture of bricks, of which four hundred and thirty-four thousand (434,000) have been laid in the partition walls, and two hundred and eighty thousand (280,000) are on hand for use this fall and early next spring. The extra earth has been used in grading around and against the building.”

It has been a great care to the commissioners to assure for the asylum a plentiful supply of pure water.

The springs from which this supply is and will be obtained, and which, as before stated, rise on the property purchased, have been developed, dams and reservoirs built, and pipes, for the conveyance of the water to the buildings, laid, &c.

The following extracts from the same report of General Porter, according to whose able plans, and under whose supervision, the works have been constructed, will show the kind and amount of work done:

“*Water.*—The sources of the water supply are springs 3800 feet in the rear of the boiler house, and 154 feet above the first floor of the building. A well twenty feet deep and sixteen feet wide has been dug, walled, and arched at the main spring. Into it flows, underground, the water, which for three hundred feet on each side, sought outlet by numerous springs now drained dry. A six-inch iron pipe with a fall of thirty feet, conducts the water to a covered stone reservoir 48x12x8 in the clear, 660 feet distant. Thence for 1730 feet a ten-inch iron pipe is laid, from which by 1300 feet of three-inch iron pipe the water is conducted to the rear of the boiler house, and is now distributed for the accommodation of the masons and brick-makers. Branches, valves, fire hydrants, &c., are inserted along the line of the pipes. Thus arrangements are made for carrying any number of pipes in diameter to ten inches, into the building, so as promptly to extinguish any fire. A dam will soon be finished at the reservoir, making a basin to hold some 300,000 gallons, and capable of extensive enlargement by excavation.

“Arrangements are made in the case of fire or other emergency to turn this water promptly into the ten-inch iron pipe leading to the building. This supply is the surface water of the valley, the overflow from the reservoir, and is from springs not running into the filtering reservoir, and in a rainy time is fully 400,000 gallons per day. In case it should be required for drinking or culinary purposes, it can be let into the filtering reservoir, where it would pass through a gravel filter before going to the asylum. The water from the main spring is as pure as it can be, but from the construction of the reservoir it also passes through the filter.

“At a comparatively dry period, the main spring now furnishes 210,000 gallons per day. This supply can, when necessary, be increased at a small expense.”

It is thought that this system of water supply is well devised, and probably not surpassed by that of any public institution in this or any other country. It is also thought that the amount of the supply is more than abundantly ample. The quantity of water used per day at the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum is not more than 60,000 gallons, while that supplied by the springs and works just described is nearly or quite four times that amount, and may be increased to an indefinite quantity from other springs in the immediate vicinity, which can be purchased at a moderate cost if desired.

Under the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the supplement before referred to, and of the general laws of the State, the commissioners have caused a wagon road from Morris Plains station, on the Morris and Essex railroad, to be laid out and opened to and around the asylum grounds, a portion of which will supersede the old Dover road now and formerly passing through them, the vacation of which was absolutely necessary for the proper location of the buildings, &c. This new road has been made of sufficient width to permit a railroad to be laid along its margin. This railroad is about two miles in length, and is now used for the transportation of lime, lumber, and other materials needed and used for the erection of the buildings, and will afford a cheap and easy mode of transporting coal, provisions, and other supplies to the asylum. When it is considered that the institution will require more than 2,000 tons of coal per annum, the economy and utility of this railroad will become apparent. The saving over what the cost of transportation would be, if done by wagons upon a common road, will be more than the interest on the cost of the railroad, while as a matter of convenience its value will be incalculable.

It is proper in this connection to state that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, who are the lessees of the Morris and Essex Railroad, have agreed with the commissioners to transport over the latter road all the materials required for the erection of the buildings, at one-half their tariff rates.

The Tunis house, on the “Wayside Farm,” purchased from Hon. George Vail, and the house on the property purchased from Lewis

C. Benjamin, were found on taking possession of them to need repairs. They have both been put in good condition.

Both these houses will be valuable appurtenances to the Asylum, after it is finished, and may be used for the residence of the officers of the institution.

Some progress has been made in breaking up, reclaiming, fertilizing, and otherwise improving the land purchased, and also in procuring fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., with the intention to adorn the grounds, and establish a kitchen and small fruit garden for the use of the Asylum, at an early day.

The peach and apple crops raised on the lands during the last season, have been properly secured and disposed of to the best advantage. Crops of hay and oats were also raised on the farm, and carefully housed and preserved for the feeding of the stock owned by the State, and used for the purposes of the Asylum.

Under the authority conferred by the fourth section of the supplement heretofore quoted, the commissioners have appointed and commissioned John McGowan, who also has charge of the farm, special police officer, and he has been duly qualified and entered upon the duties of his office. The enactment and enforcement of this law have had a most salutary effect in preserving order, preventing trespassing on, and the sale of intoxicating drinks on and around the asylum grounds. The commissioners were seriously threatened with this latter calamity, but by the means just mentioned it has been averted.

It is already known to His Excellency, the Governor, and to some of the members of the Legislature, that soon after the Commissioners had entered into the heavy contract hereinbefore mentioned, upon the faith of the appropriations of funds to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, (\$300,000) made by the Legislature for the prosecution of the important work entrusted to them, and in the just expectation that those funds would be forthcoming upon their requisitions, that their drafts upon the comptroller were returned unpaid, after they had drawn upon these appropriations only to the amount of one hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-one cents (\$113,398.61); of which amount, sixty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-one cents (\$67,398.61) were drawn last year, and forty-six thousand (\$46,000) dollars this year. The commissioners, after having drawn as before stated, were informed by the Comptroller that there were, and probably would be, until the close of the present year, no moneys in the treasury available for their use. In this exigency it became apparent that the work must cease, almost as soon as begun, or else be prosecuted with funds raised upon their own individual credit.

Believing that suspension of the work would prove a serious loss to the interests of the State, a calamity to the unfortunate class for whose benefit the institution is intended, by postponing the completion of the building so imperatively needed for their accommodation, the commissioners resolved to pledge their own names for such amounts

as might be needed to continue operations, they being assured that a just legislature would approve their act and reimburse their outlay.

An arrangement was therefore made with the National Newark Banking Company for the loan of one hundred thousand dollars, (\$100,000 or so much thereof as might be needed, on the individual notes of the commissioners, to be repaid as soon as the Treasurer of the State should be in funds to meet their requisitions under the appropriations already made as above mentioned. One-half of this amount has been drawn.

The commissioners desire further to state, that at their request and with the approval of your Excellency, the Comptroller and Treasurer of the State, Samuel Sloan, Esq., President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, kindly agreed to advance them a portion of the taxes which will be due from the Morris and Essex Railroad Company in January next, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000) to be paid to them from time to time as their needs should require, and for which interest was to be allowed from the time of the advance until the taxes should become due. Twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) of this amount has been drawn.

These arrangements have enabled the commissioners to continue their work without interruption, and all claims from contractors, employees and parties furnishing supplies, have thereby been promptly met, and better terms and lower prices secured than a credit system would have afforded, even if the prosecution of the work on credit had been possible.

The commissioners do not doubt that this course, which has been approved by your Excellency, will also be approved by the Legislature.

The commissioners, in this connection, desire to express their appreciation of the kind spirit, in which the Governor, the Comptroller and the Treasurer, have aided them in their efforts to raise money.

By the act constituting this commission, approved March 31, 1871, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) were appropriated.

	\$150,000 00
At the date of the last Report of the commissioners they had drawn,	67,398 61
Amount of appropriations unexpended.....	82,601 39
Amount appropriated February 28, 1872.....	150,000 00
Amount to credit of commissioners.....	232,601 39
Upon which the commissioners have drawn requisitions that have been paid.....	46,000 00
Leaving amount of appropriations unexpended.....	\$186,601 39
Against this last sum requisitions have been drawn as follows, viz.:	
One in favor of National Newark Banking Company to be presented after January 1, 1873.....	\$53,000 00
One in favor of Morris and Essex Railroad Company to be applied towards the payment of the taxes of that corporation.....	20,000 00
	73,000 00
Leaving amount of appropriation not drawn.....	\$113,601 39

The cash account of the commissioners from the date of their last report until this date, (October 31, 1872), will show the following exhibit :

## Dr.

To cash on hand.....	\$198 22
To cash from requisitions on Comptroller paid us.....	46,000 00
To cash from National Newark Banking Company.....	50,000 00
To cash from Morris and Essex Railroad Company, ad- vanced taxes, amount of requisition.....	\$20,000 00
Less interest.....	552 22
	<hr/>
	19,447 78
To cash from peaches, product of the farm, sold.....	200 00
To drawback on railroad freight.....	155 73
To cash returned from Hon. Geo. Vail.....	30 00
To cash returned, express charges.....	1 00
	<hr/>
Total amount of cash.....	\$116,032 73

## Cr.

By cash paid for lands:	
To A. W. Cutler.....	\$1,600 00
To E. M., H. N. and Isaac Todd and Oliver Reeve, ex- ecutor of Sillas Todd, deceased.....	2,099 70
To Chas. Blanchard.....	150 00
To Joseph H. Gregory (heirs of).....	8,178 30
Taken for public road, as per assessment of surveyors...	2,820 50
	<hr/>
	\$14,848 50
To Theo. Little, Esq., counsel of commissioners, for costs, fees and sundry expenses in 1871-2.....	1,005 70
To architects for competitive plans, and experts examining, prepar- ing and amending the same.....	4,200 00
For salaries and sundry expenses of the architect, superintendent and assistant secretary.....	5,338 36
For photographs of plans and drawings, portfolio for same, and for printing, stationery, &c.....	550 00
To cash paid commissioners for expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.....	434 40
For sundry bills for surveying, engineering, &c.....	269 70
Disbursements on account of building tramway, opening quarry, making reservoir and conveying water to building, constructing wagon railroad, and for account of excavations, masonry and brick-work, &c., &c.....	63,367 92
To cash on hand.....	26,018 15
	<hr/>
	\$116,032 73

## SO MUCH FOR THE PAST.

In the future the commissioners will prosecute their work as rapidly as the amount of the appropriations for it, and the promptitude with which those appropriations shall be made available, will allow. Drafts of bills intended to furnish means for the work will be presented to the Legislature for consideration in due time.

The commissioners cannot close this report without acknowledging the courtesies extended them by Samuel Sloan, Esq., President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company, at var-

ious times, but more especially in placing at their disposal, without expense to the State, a special train to convey your Excellency and other officers and gentlemen of the State, over the Morris and Essex railroad, and the asylum branch from the same, to the asylum grounds, on a recent visit of inspection.

The commissioners, by the terms of the act from which they derive their official existence, receive no compensation for the service they may render, but are repaid their actual expenses, the chief portion of which are expenses of travel.

The following railroad companies, to wit: the Pennsylvania railroad, the United Railroads of New Jersey division, and the several branches thereof; the West Jersey, Camden and Atlantic; the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington; the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Sussex, the Freehold and Jamesburg agricultural railroads, and the Northern railroad of New Jersey, have relieved the State of this item of expense, and added largely to the convenience of the commissioners, by furnishing them with free passes over their roads.

Their courtesy in this behalf is hereby acknowledged.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP,  
BEACH VANDERPOOL,  
A. RECKLESS,  
SAMUEL LILLY,  
FRANKLIN F. WESTCOTT,

*Commissioners.*

Dated November 1, 1872.