

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

OF THE

State Asylum for the Insane,

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

OCTOBER 31st, 1876.



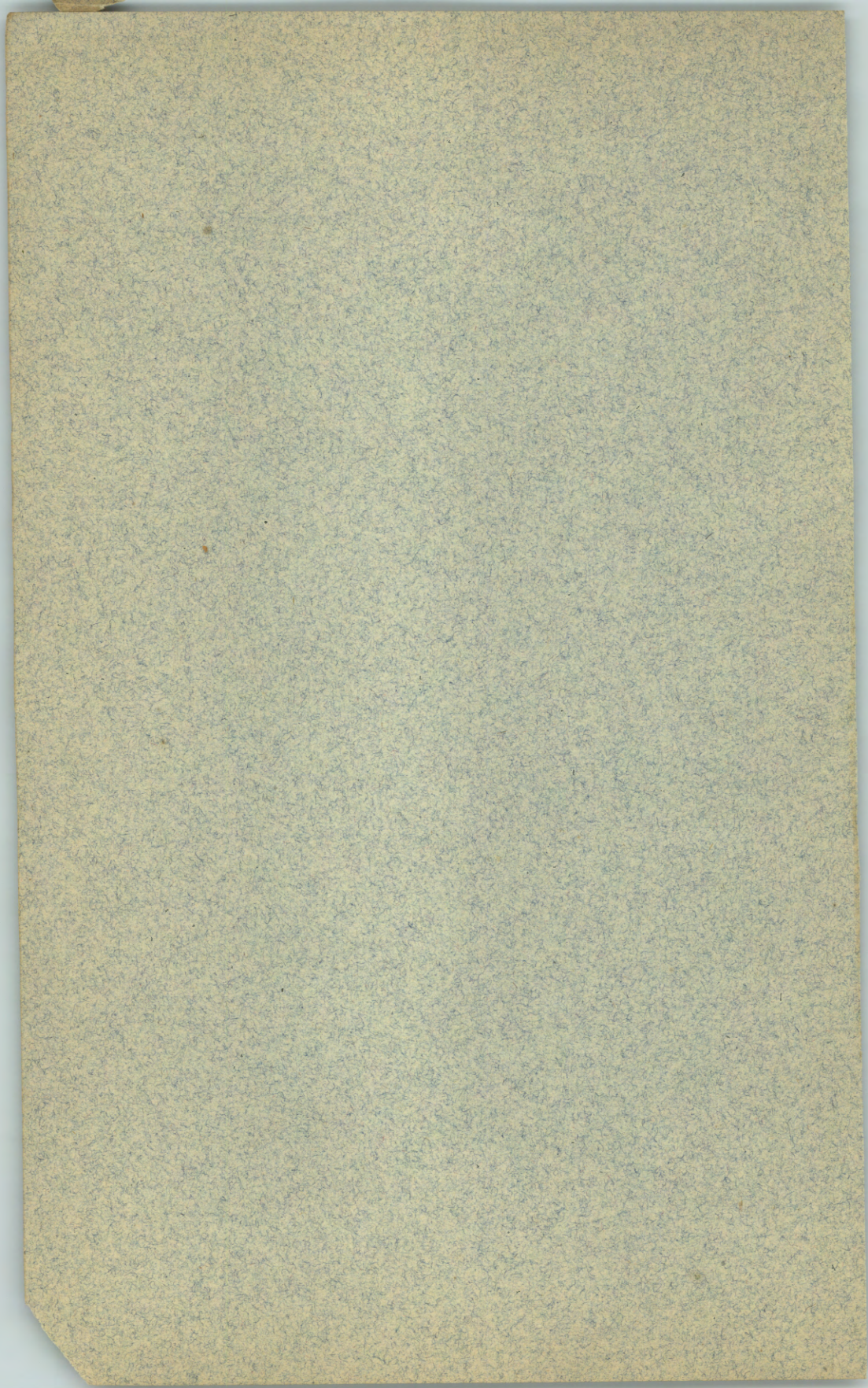
TRENTON, N. J.:

JOHN E. MURPHY, STATE GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE.

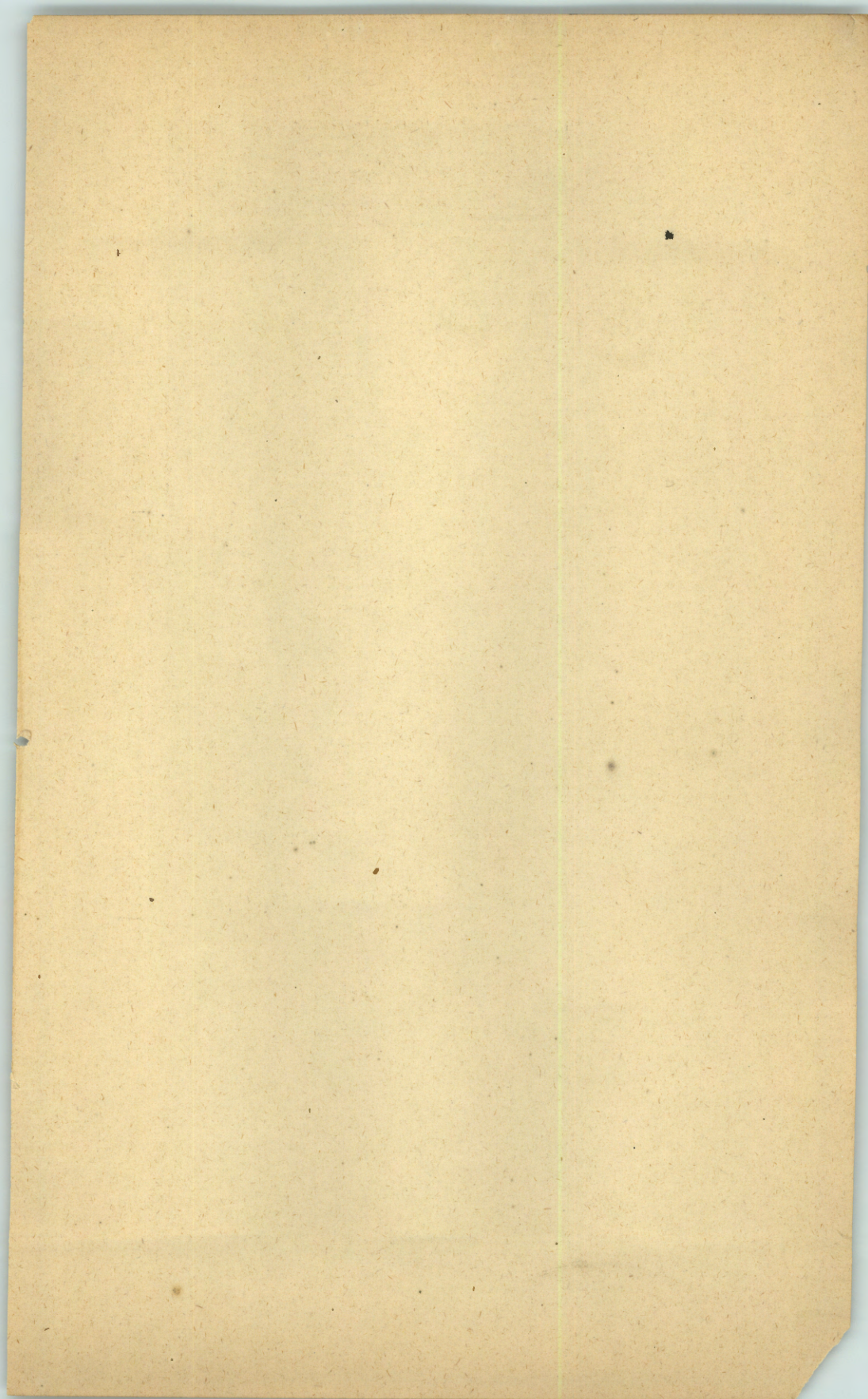
1876.

New Jersey State Library

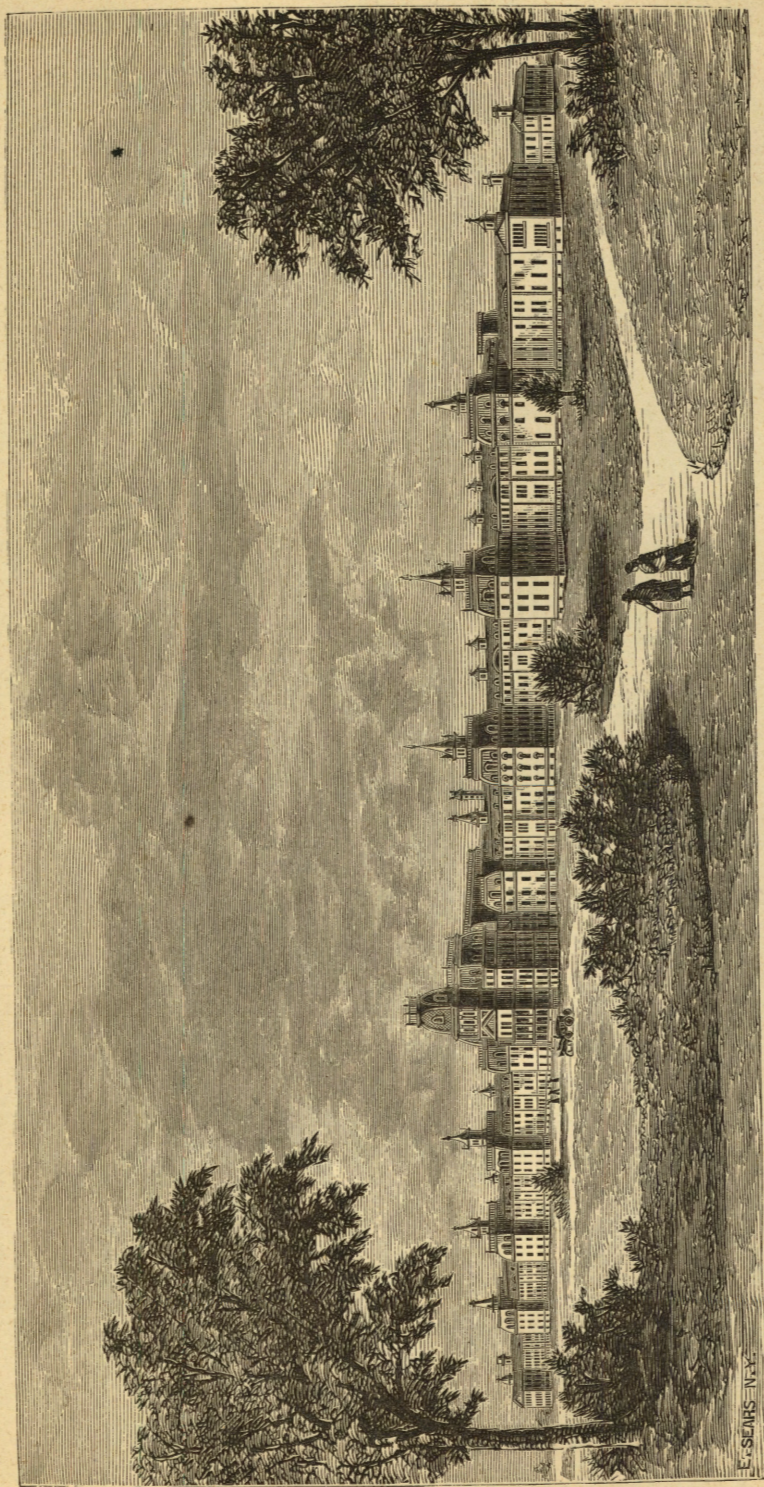












STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.  
(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)

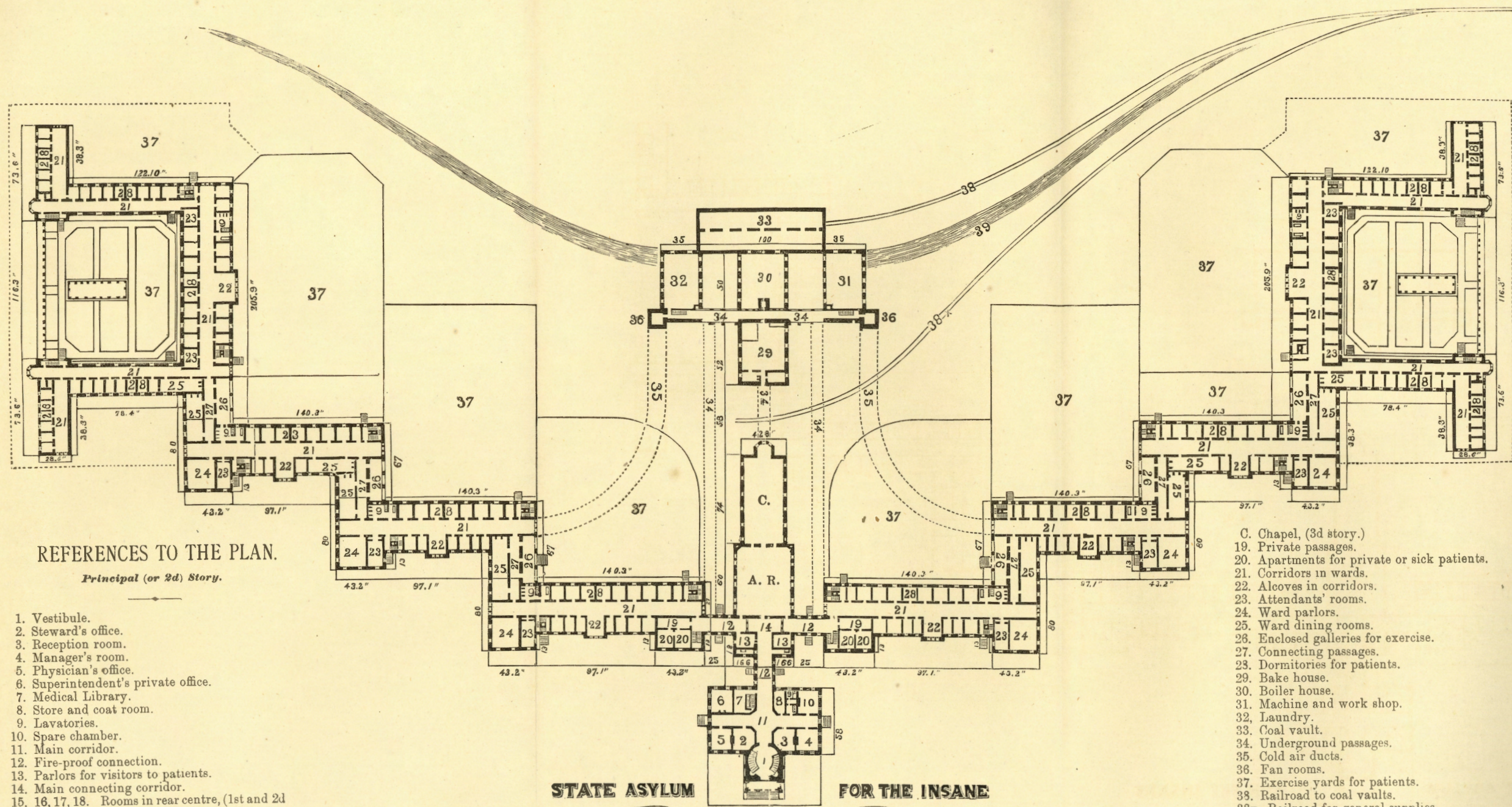




STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

(BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.)





# REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

Principal (or 2d) Story.

1. Vestibule.
2. Steward's office.
3. Reception room.
4. Manager's room.
5. Physician's office.
6. Superintendent's private office.
7. Medical Library.
8. Store and coat room.
9. Lavatories.
10. Spare chamber.
11. Main corridor.
12. Fire-proof connection.
13. Parlors for visitors to patients.
14. Main connecting corridor.
- 15, 16, 17, 18. Rooms in rear centre, (1st and 2d stories.)
- A. R. Amusement room, (3d story.)

- C. Chapel, (3d story.)
19. Private passages.
20. Apartments for private or sick patients.
21. Corridors in wards.
22. Alcoves in corridors.
23. Attendants' rooms.
24. Ward parlors.
25. Ward dining rooms.
26. Enclosed galleries for exercise.
27. Connecting passages.
28. Dormitories for patients.
29. Bake house.
30. Boiler house.
31. Machine and work shop.
32. Laundry.
33. Coal vault.
34. Underground passages.
35. Cold air ducts.
36. Fan rooms.
37. Exercise yards for patients.
38. Railroad to coal vaults.
- 38x. Railroad for general supplies.
39. Terrace.

STATE ASYLUM

FOR THE INSANE

MORRISTOWN, N.J.



REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

OF THE

State Asylum for the Insane,

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

---

OCTOBER 31st, 1876.

---

TRENTON, N. J.:  
JOHN L. MURPHY, FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.  
1876.

New Jersey State Library



REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

OF THE

State Asylum for the Insane

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

OCTOBER 1870

TRENTON, N. J.  
J. H. BROWN, PRINTER

New Jersey State Library



# OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

---

## MANAGERS.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP.....Madison  
BEACH VANDERPOOL.....Newark  
SAMUEL LILLY, M. D.....Lambertville  
ANTHONY RECKLESS.....Red Bank  
GEORGE A. HALSEY.....Newark  
WILLIAM G. LATHROP.....Boonton  
JOHN S. READ.....Camden

---

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

### PRESIDENT.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP.....Madison

### SECRETARY.

SAMUEL LILLY, M. D.....Lambertville

### TREASURER.

EUGENE VANDERPOOL.....Newark

---

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.....H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D., LL. D.  
ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.....EDWARD E. SMITH, M. D.  
SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.....A. K. MACDONALD, M. D.  
STEWARD.....MARTIN B. MONROE  
MATRON.....Miss MARY TABOR



# OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM

## MANAGERS

FRANK S. LATHROP ..... Chairman  
GEORGE A. HENRY ..... Secretary  
WILLIAM C. LATHROP ..... Treasurer  
JOHN S. REED ..... Auditor  
SAMUEL JULIA M. D. ..... Librarian  
FRANK S. LATHROP ..... Steward  
FRANK S. LATHROP ..... Steward

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

FRANK S. LATHROP ..... Chairman  
GEORGE A. HENRY ..... Secretary  
WILLIAM C. LATHROP ..... Treasurer  
JOHN S. REED ..... Auditor  
SAMUEL JULIA M. D. ..... Librarian  
FRANK S. LATHROP ..... Steward  
FRANK S. LATHROP ..... Steward

## RESIDENT OFFICERS

FRANK S. LATHROP ..... Superintendent  
GEORGE A. HENRY ..... Assistant Superintendent  
WILLIAM C. LATHROP ..... Assistant Superintendent  
JOHN S. REED ..... Assistant Superintendent  
SAMUEL JULIA M. D. ..... Assistant Superintendent  
FRANK S. LATHROP ..... Assistant Superintendent  
FRANK S. LATHROP ..... Assistant Superintendent



## REPORT.

---

*To His Excellency, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of the State of New Jersey :*

The Managers of the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.," in conformity with the tenth section of the act for organizing the same, respectfully submit their first annual report, as follows :

On the eighth day of June, the Board of Managers was organized by the election of Mr. Francis S. Lathrop, President, and Samuel Lilly, M. D., Secretary; and, subsequently, viz. : on the twenty-seventh day of July, Mr. Eugene Vanderpool, of Newark, was elected Treasurer, and filed his official bond, which was approved by the Managers and placed in the custody of the President.

The first matter which demanded the attention of the Board was in compliance with the first and second sections of the above named act, viz. : to unite with the Managers of the "New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum," and by and with the consent of the Governor of this State, "to make, adopt and enforce rules and regulations for the apportionment and distribution to and between the said Asylums," (i. e., "The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum" and the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.,") "of such insane persons as are now or may hereafter be sent to an Asylum of this State, by virtue of any law thereof, and for the removal of insane patients from either of the said Asylums to the other."

This duty was performed, and the following rules and regulations were adopted and received the approval of Your Excellency :

"Rules and regulations for the distribution of patients, now in 'New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum.'"

All insane patients now in the "New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum," who have been sent to said Asylum from the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, Mercer, Ocean, Monmouth, Hunterdon, Somerset and Middlesex, shall remain in said Asylum; and all patients now in said "New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum," who have been sent to said Asylum from all the remaining parts of



## 6 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

the State, shall be removed from said Asylum to the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown;" *provided, however*, that the foregoing regulation shall apply only to insane persons who are supported or to be supported in said Asylums at the public expense, and not to insane persons admitted or to be admitted therein, under the special agreements authorized by law.

All insane persons to be removed hereunder shall be delivered by the Superintendent of the "New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum," into the custody of the Superintendent of the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown," for the purpose of such removal at such railway stations near the Asylum, as may from time to time be agreed upon between the committees from the respective Boards of Managers of said Asylums appointed for that purpose, and shall be thence transported to the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown," at the charge and expense of the Board of Managers thereof.

Rules and regulations for the division and apportionment of patients hereafter to be sent to the "New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum" and the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J."

All insane persons who may hereafter be sent to an Asylum of this State, by virtue of any law thereof, from the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Camden, Burlington, Mercer, Ocean, Monmouth, Hunterdon, Somerset and Middlesex, shall be sent to and received into the "New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum;" and all such persons so sent from all other parts of the State, shall be sent to and received into the "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown;" *provided, however*, that the foregoing regulation shall apply only to insane persons who are supported or to be supported in said Asylums at the public expense, and not to insane persons admitted, or to be admitted therein, under the special agreements authorized by law.

The Managers have also, in conformity to section sixth of the act, "established a code of by-laws for regulating the appointment and duties of officers for the Asylum; for the conditions of admission, support and discharge of patients, and for conducting in a proper manner the affairs and business of the institution."

These by-laws, together with the organic law and references to all the acts now in force and referred to in the act for organizing the Asylum, together with proper forms and directions for the admission of patients, have been printed in pamphlet form and distributed agreeably to the requirements of the sixteenth section of the act. Copies of these documents are herewith submitted.

The Managers proceeded to organize the official staff of the Asylum, and appointed the following officers, "the salaries of whom were fixed, by and with the consent of the Governor," in accordance with section six of the organic act: Superintendent, Horace A. Buttolph, M. D., LL. D.; Assistant Physician, Edward E. Smith, M. D.; Second



## REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE. 7.

Assistant Physician, A. K. MacDonald, M. D.; Steward, M. B. Monroe; Matron, Miss Mary Tabor, who, together with a proper number of attendants, nurses, &c., have entered on their duties.

The Managers having been notified by the commissioners, that the institution would be ready for the reception of patients on and after the fifteenth day of August last; arrangements were made for the removal of patients from the "New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum" to this institution.

This removal was commenced on the seventeenth day of August, and completed on the twenty-fifth day of the same month, under the supervision of a committee of the Managers and the Assistant Physicians, and attendants of this Asylum. During this time, two hundred and ninety-two (292) patients were removed without the slightest accident, escape or other difficulty.

In making and carrying out these arrangements, the Managers were ably and efficiently assisted by Dr. Ward, the Superintendent, and Drs. Kirby and Britton, Assistant Physicians of the "New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum," to whom, as well as to the officials of the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for the facilities afforded in making the removal, the Managers feel indebted, and gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to express their obligations for the same.

As soon as the Asylum was ready for the admission of patients, in compliance with the sixteenth section of the organic act, notices were inserted in newspapers published in, and also sent to the clerk of, every county from which lunatics are entitled to be admitted under the rules and regulations governing the same, accompanied by a sufficient number of copies of such notices, together with a circular from the Superintendent for transmission by such clerks to each overseer of the poor. Since the publication of these notices, fifty-four (54) patients have been received into the Asylum. The places from whence they came and other particulars relative thereto are detailed in the report of the Superintendent, herewith submitted. From the above it will be seen, that, from the date of opening the Asylum for the admission of patients on the seventeenth of August, until the close of the fiscal year, on the thirty-first day of October, 1876, a period of two and a half months, there were received the large number of three hundred and forty-six (346) patients, nearly all of whom were of the most unfavorable class for recovery or substantial amendment, on account of the chronic and confirmed character of their disease; while many of them were of the most difficult and dangerous classes to manage successfully and safely in a new institution.

For the general working of the various parts of the Asylum and its appendages and other interesting information relative thereto, reference is directed to the report of the Superintendent and the appendix annexed hereto.



## 8 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

In compliance with the fifteenth section of the organic act, the Managers, on the nineteenth day of October, appointed Hon. Alfred M. Treadwell, of Madison, and Hon. William H. Howell, of Hanover, appraisers, who with the Steward "made out a true and perfect inventory, verified by oath, of all the personal property belonging to the Asylum in and about the premises, with an appraisal thereof, made under oath" by the Steward and the appraisers. The amount of said personal property is seventy-three thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-four cents (\$73,319.94).

In consequence of the late period of the year before the building was prepared to receive patients, the Treasurer of the Asylum was unable to make out and collect bills against the several counties for the support of patients before the close of the fiscal year, and therefore makes no report at this time.

For a full description of the building and grounds, the progress made in fencing and grading, the large amount of the latter yet to done, the improvement of the lawns, grounds, &c., with trees, shrubbery, &c., &c., you are respectfully referred to the reports of the Commissioners, the Superintendent of the Asylum, and the appendix hereto annexed.

Visits have been made by one or more of the Managers to the Asylum as often as once in each week, and an effective inspection of all its parts maintained. The Managers here bear testimony to the faithful and humane manner in which the various attendants have performed their duties, and the perfect order and cleanliness in which the various wards, dormitories and other apartments are kept. The Managers have observed and are gratified with the evident improvement in the condition of the patients.

This Asylum is now available for the admission, treatment and care of five hundred (500) patients, in addition to those now within its walls. And it remains for the authorities of the several counties (where, from information received by the Managers, there are a large number of insane persons) to avail themselves of the provisions so liberally made by the State for the better accommodation of these unfortunate people.

From the observations of the Managers of the practical working of the institution for the brief period since it was opened for the admission of patients, they feel justified in expressing the opinion, that it will in future fully meet the reasonable expectations of its friends in the attainment of good and useful results; and that it will ever remain as a monument to the enlightened liberality of the age and the State that gave it existence.

To the Superintendent, for his untiring exertions for the success of the work committed to his care, to the Assistant Physicians, the Steward and Matron, for the efficient manner in which they have performed the duties assigned them, the Managers desire to express



REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE. 9

their satisfaction and approval. The successful working of the Asylum during the short time it has been in use is largely due to these able and accomplished officials.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP,  
BEACH VANDERPOOL,  
SAMUEL LILLY,  
ANTHONY RECKLESS,  
GEORGE A. HALSEY,  
WILLIAM G. LATHROP,  
JOHN S. READ,

*Managers.*

Dated, "State Asylum for the Insane at Morristown, N.J.," October 31st, 1876.



REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR THE YEAR 1878

The institution was opened in 1854. During the short time it has been in use it has largely been a success. The success is due to the fact that the inmates are all of which is especially noteworthy.

FRANCIS S. LATHROP  
BEACH VANDERBILT  
SAMUEL LILLY  
ANTHONY BARKER  
GEORGE A. HARRIS  
WILLIAM G. LATHROP  
JOHN S. READ

Managers

Dated at State Asylum for the Insane at Morristown, N. J., Oct. 31st, 1878



FIRST  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE  
STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

FROM THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION,

AUGUST 17, TO CLOSE OF YEAR, OCTOBER 31, 1876.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law for organizing this Asylum the Superintendent submits to your board, his

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The Asylum was opened for the admission of patients on the 17th of August, 1876. From that date until the 31st of October, inclusive, the close of the fiscal and statistical year, there have been admitted three hundred and forty-six patients.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Received To Nov. 1st, 1876.....	161	185	346
Discharged recovered.....	1	1	2
Discharged improved.....	.....	1	1
Died.....	1	.....	1
	2	2	4
Remaining Oct. 31st, 1876.....	159	183	342



# 12 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.				Men.	Women.	Total.
Sexes.....				161	185	346

II.				Men.	Women.	Total.
Ages, between 10 and 15.....				1	.....	1
" " 15 " 20.....				6	2	8
" " 20 " 30.....				29	34	63
" " 30 " 40.....				49	59	108
" " 40 " 50.....				49	43	92
" " 50 " 60.....				20	32	52
" " 60 " 70.....				6	12	18
" " 70 " 80.....				.....	3	3
" " 80 " 90.....				1	.....	1
				161	185	346

III.				Men.	Women.	Total.
Domestic state, married.....				63	85	148
" " unmarried.....				90	72	162
" " widowers.....				6	.....	6
" " widows.....				.....	23	23
" " divorced.....				.....	1	1
" " unknown.....				2	4	6
				161	185	346

IV.				Men.	Women.	Total.
Nativity.....						
New Jersey.....				59	45	104
Ireland.....				39	45	84
Germany.....				25	30	55
New York.....				16	20	36
England.....				6	11	17
France.....				3	1	4
Scotland.....				2	2	4
Massachusetts.....				1	2	3
Holland.....				1	.....	1
Canada.....				1	.....	1
Pennsylvania.....				1	5	6
Prussia.....				.....	2	2
Louisiana.....				.....	1	1
Iowa.....				.....	1	1
Michigan.....				.....	1	1
Sweden.....				.....	1	1
Wales.....				.....	1	1
Unknown.....				7	17	24
				161	185	346

V.					
How sent.	Private.	Indigent.	Pauper.	Criminal.	Total.
Bergen.....	.....	28	.....	.....	28
Essex.....	3	72	7	2	84
Hudson.....	1	46	5	.....	52
Morris.....	4	27	4	6	41
Passaic.....	.....	38	2	1	41
Sussex.....	.....	12	2	.....	14
Union.....	5	43	4	.....	52
Warren.....	2	31	.....	1	34
	15	297	24	10	346



## REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE. 13

## DURATION OF DISEASE.

## VI.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 1 year.....	10	19	29
More than 1 year.....	10	14	24
" 2 years.....	23	16	39
" 3 ".....	15	8	23
" 4 ".....	10	9	19
" 5 ".....	14	19	33
" 6 ".....	11	7	18
" 7 ".....	12	7	19
" 8 ".....	10	7	17
" 9 ".....	6	7	13
" 10 ".....	2	11	13
" 11 ".....	5	6	11
" 12 ".....	6	6	12
" 13 ".....	3	3	6
" 14 ".....	1	4	5
" 15 ".....	2	7	9
" 16 ".....	5	3	8
" 17 ".....	4	2	6
" 18 ".....	1	.....	1
" 19 ".....	1	3	4
" 20 ".....	3	2	5
" 21 ".....	1	2	3
" 22 ".....	1	3	4
" 23 ".....	1	2	3
" 24 ".....	1	.....	1
" 27 ".....	1	.....	1
" 28 ".....	.....	1	1
" 30 ".....	1	1	2
" 31 ".....	.....	1	1
" 33 ".....	.....	1	1
" 34 ".....	.....	1	1
" 35 ".....	1	.....	1
" 36 ".....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	.....	12	12
	161	185	346

In explanation of the fact that so many were received in so short a period, about two and a half months, it may be stated that of the whole number, three hundred and forty-six, two hundred and ninety-two were received directly from the State Lunatic Asylum, near Trenton, within the period of eight days. They were brought from one institution to the very door of the other, under an arrangement made by Judges Lilly and Lathrop of the Board of Managers, with the Belvidere and Delaware and Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroads, without delay or accident of any kind. The direct supervision of the removal of patients was assigned to Drs. Smith and MacDonald of the medical staff, assisted by attendants, male and female, sent to receive and accompany them on the way. It may be added, also, that the ease and success of the removal was much favored by the co-operation and aid of the Superintendent and other officers of the institution from which they came.

A very large proportion of the cases, as will be seen by table number six, showing the duration of the disease, had been insane for



## 14 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

many years, a circumstance sure to influence unfavorably, not only the statistics of recoveries but also to add largely to the mortality within the institution during the next few years. One death occurred from consumption, the patient having been deranged continuously for seventeen years.

---

### FORMS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

#### PRIVATE PATIENTS.

For the admission of this class, three forms are used—a certificate of insanity by a regular physician, a written request from some friend and a bond for support, removal, &c., signed by two responsible persons.

#### POOR AND INDIGENT PATIENTS.

For the admission of poor or pauper patients, application should be made by the overseer of the poor of the township or ward of the city where they reside, to a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and for one of the indigent class (a person of some but small means) by a friend to the same officer. If satisfied on inquiry that the person for whom application is made is insane and that he is entitled, under the law for such cases (section twentieth and twenty-first of the act to organize the Asylum), to receive support at the county's expense in the Asylum, the judge issues an order to that effect. This order is to be signed, approved by the Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the township or ward of the city of his residence, and then deposited in the office of the County Clerk who files the same as notice to county authorities that an expense has been incurred.

The clerk sends a copy of order, duly authenticated by his signature and official seal, to the Superintendent of the Asylum, with the patient, as a voucher for his admission and support at the county expense.

Copies of all these "forms" are given in the appendix to this report, and printed blanks for use will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Asylum.

#### NOTICE TO PATIENTS OF THE PURPOSE OF FRIENDS.

Insane persons should generally be informed of the decision of friends to place them in the institution before leaving home for that purpose. Should this, however, be omitted from motives of expediency of any kind, it is important for the welfare of patients and for



## REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE. 15

the success of their treatment after admission, that great care be taken that no false or exaggerated statements be made to them in regard to the nature and objects of the institution or the ability of the medical officers to give them certain and speedy relief.

When persons find in this preliminary stage of the proceedings that they have been treated with frankness and truth by their family and friends, it is not difficult for the officers and employes of the Asylum to secure and maintain their confidence, which is always an important element of success in treatment.

### TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AFTER REACHING THE ASYLUM.

Having arrived at the institution, its name and objects are distinctly stated and the purpose of friends in placing them in its care explained if they are in condition to receive it.

After the separation from friends at the institution, they are left in charge of the supervisor of a department who gives them, in a kindly manner, such information of the mode of life in the Asylum as will enable them to conform, as far as they are able, to the rules and regulations, spending as much time with them as is necessary to attain this object. They are then introduced to the hall or ward where they are to remain, and to the attendants who are to have them under special charge. Exceptions to this mode will of course occur from the inability of patients to appreciate the information usually given, or when too much excited and deranged to receive it with composure and kindly feeling.

After removing patients from the presence of friends the latter are expected to give to the physician, as far as possible, a connected account of the cause or causes of the attack; the rise, progress and peculiarities of the mental disorder up to the time of their admission to the Asylum; together with the medical and other treatment previously adopted. This being done and an agreement made as to the person with whom correspondence is to be held about the patient, the friends leave the Asylum with the assurance that the patient will be carefully and well treated. That all letters of enquiry about them from the proposed correspondent will be promptly answered, and farther, that they will receive notice without writing, of all changes deemed by the physicians as specially important.

When the friends accept these assurances and statements and act upon them in good faith, having confidence in the institution and its officers, they will endeavor to overcome and lay aside all undue or morbid anxiety about the proceeding and its results and confidently hope that the arrangement made is the best that is possible, to secure the recovery of the patient, if curable, or his welfare and comfort if otherwise.

At an early date after admission a careful examination is made by the physicians of the bodily health of the patient, also of the char-



## 16 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

acter of his mental disorder, and the facts obtained are compared with the history received from friends.

If urgent symptoms, calling for immediate treatment, are discovered, medicine is prescribed at once, but if otherwise, time is taken to observe the patient more fully and a decision made of the required treatment at a later period.

### INCREASED PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

The provision here made for the care and cure of the insane is most ample in extent and excellent in character, and is fitting evidence of the humanity and liberality of the State towards its insane citizens, who are, in an especial sense from their helpless condition, its own proper wards.

The building will easily accommodate eight hundred patients, with the necessary officers and attendants, and is arranged architecturally to admit of the most thorough classification of the inmates.

The facilities of such an establishment when well organized and in working condition are *immeasurably* superior to any that can be supplied by friends or by city or county authorities, and therefore should be availed of in behalf of all those who, through the loss of reason, are entitled to its benefits.

### COST OF SUPPORTING INSANE PATIENTS.

In estimating the advantages and cost of a State system for the care and treatment of the insane, we bring into view not only the extensive and perfect architectural arrangements made available for the purpose and provided without charge, for the use of individuals, but the current cost for the support of all classes of insane, which is, through its agency, so much lessened that there can be no question as to the expediency on the part of friends and local authorities of adopting and using it, to the full extent that it is offered.

It should be understood, however, by all parties who have occasion to provide for the support of patients in the institution, that a liberal system, avoiding alike extravagance and waste, is not only more humane because more comfortable, but is even the most economical, because more likely to result in the recovery of reason, thereby ensuring against the necessity for a life long support.

At this point arises the practical question, of interest to all parties, as to what is the correct principle or standard for keeping insane people of all classes. To this enquiry I would answer, that within reasonable limits they should be supplied with any and all agencies and means best calculated to secure their recovery to reason, if curable, and their welfare and comfort, if otherwise. This principle or standard is the only one that comports with the enlightened liberality



## REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE. 17

of the State in furnishing the building, and that is consistent with the claims of the insane for the best treatment, as based upon it.

To the officers concerned in the organization and working of the institution, and particularly to the medical officers, should be assigned the duty of devising and carrying out in detail the system that, judging from experience, is best adapted to secure with the greatest certainty the objects intended.

### PAUPER AND INDIGENT PATIENTS.

The law authorizing the support of pauper and indigent patients in the Asylums of this State, by the several counties, may be found in sections twenty and twenty-one of the acts for organizing these institutions.

In regard to the latter or indigent class, and provided for in section twenty-one, it may be remarked that it is most humane in its purpose and provisions. It provides, to quote the language of the act, that "when a person in indigent circumstances, not a pauper, becomes insane, application may be made in his behalf to any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county where he resides, whose duty it shall be to investigate the facts of the insanity and indigence; and if the said judge make 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 such certificate duly authenticated as the law provides, he shall be admitted into said Asylum and supported there at the expense of said county, until he shall be restored to soundness of mind, if effected within three years."

It should perhaps be stated that under the operation of this law, more than nine-tenths of those supported at the public charge, are sent to the institution as indigent, and are received, and should be treated as such, and not as paupers in the usual sense. In the meaning of the law, they are persons of small or moderate means, but they represent nearly all grades in society, as laborers, mechanics, farmers, merchants and professional men. They are, however, persons who have never claimed or received assistance in their support from the public. Indeed, many of them belong to families that have been reduced by misfortune from a state of competency, or even affluence, and the best social positions; hence, if it be proposed to substitute a lower or less perfect system of means in their treatment than was contemplated by the State in erecting its buildings, the humane policy of the law is thwarted and the best attainable results in their behalf cannot be secured. Such persons when admitted to the Asylum should be treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, that their self-respect may be preserved and their hopes encouraged to the greatest extent. Indeed, on no other principle



## 18 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

than this can they be rendered comfortable and their recovery the most certainly assured.

To enable all to judge somewhat in regard to the necessary cost of supporting the inmates of an institution where the primary principles of correct management are kept in view, the following enumeration is made of the leading things that should be considered as useful and necessary:

Buildings for the care of the insane, as a matter of both health and comfort, should be thoroughly warmed in cold and cool weather and ventilated at all seasons and hours of day and night. This of course involves a liberal, indeed, a large amount of fuel, as no building with an efficient system of ventilation can be well warmed without it. Such buildings should be well lighted with gas to render the rooms and extended corridors cheerful. They should be freely supplied with water, hot and cold, for frequent bathing of the inmates, and for all other purposes. They should also be kept constantly in a state of good repair, the fixtures, machinery and furniture should be repaired and renewed as often as demanded by constant use.

The number of nurses or attendants should be sufficient for all usual or special purposes. The supply of medicine should correspond fully to the wants of individual cases. The food should be abundant in quantity, nutritious and well prepared and served. Clothes and bed-clothes should be regularly washed and kept in good repair; employment and amusements of various kinds, including arrangements for daily exercise in the open air in walking and riding, according to season and the circumstances of individual cases. The supply of proper apparel, or such as to meet the necessities and preserve the self-respect of individuals, which includes both the quality of the fabrics of which the articles are made and the manner in which they are fitted. All these and many other details of management and supplies become important in the medical, mental or moral treatment of individual cases, and should receive such attention from the medical officers as their relative importance demand. When it is considered that the cost of supporting the indigent in the various State institutions of the country is quite similar in amount, and the rate of weekly charge, including the various items of expense named, seldom exceeds the cost of board at respectable boarding houses in the country for sane people, (who of course require and receive much less personal attention than insane boarders). The amount received at the two institutions of this State, \$3.50 from the counties and \$1 from the State, making \$4.50 per week from both sources, the sum will appear moderate or certainly not excessive.

To establish a lower rate would necessitate a reduction in the number and character of the attendants employed, the quality of the food furnished, and in other important respects would so impair the standard of the institution as to make it in its management and



## REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE. 19

results unworthy of the State that has shown such conspicuous liberality in its erection and progress thus far.

For the support of private or paying patients the arrangement and terms will be fixed with friends, and as far as possible adapted to the requirements for treatment and their pecuniary circumstances, when there are reasons for making the latter, as frequently occurs, a subject of special consideration.

It would be alike inexpedient and unjust, however, to the indigent insane and to the institution to have the standard and cost of keeping so reduced as to compare unfavorably with kindred institutions in other States, and as to render it necessary, by reason of such reduction in behalf of this class, to unduly advance the rate of charges for the support of private cases.

### CAUSES OF INSANITY OR MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

Much attention has been given to the subject of the causes of insanity, in regard to which there is often great uncertainty, particularly in reference to those usually designated as mental and moral. Of the local or physical causes, much more definite information is attainable, because these are more obvious to the senses, and more distinctly prominent in their effects.

### PREDISPOSING CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The first and perhaps the most frequent predisposing cause of disease in the brain, on which insanity is always based, is a hereditary constitutional defect, by which it is rendered more susceptible to the effect of disturbing influences. This susceptibility is also usually greater when the tendency to disease is inherited from both parents, and in families in which intermarriages have been frequent, the standard of physical vigor being rendered thereby much lower. It is not supposed in these cases that insanity is directly transmitted from parent to offspring, or that it will inevitably appear in the latter, in the most favorable circumstances for health. It is presumed, only, that on account of a peculiar quality of brain, or unfavorable combination in the strength of its parts, they are rendered more liable to attacks of cerebral disease, and hence become insane.

Another, and not infrequent predisposing cause of disease, is the susceptible or irritable state of the brain and nervous system that remains after some of the diseases of infancy or early childhood, that have appeared in a severe form. Neglect of, or imperfect physical training of young persons, by which the general tone of the nervous system has been impaired, too great an indulgence of the appetite in the use of stimulating or irritating articles of food or drink. Early and great efforts at developing the mental powers of precocious children, as well as the excessive gratification of their capricious feelings.



## 20 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

Injuries of the head from blows, falls, &c., in childhood and after life, even although they may be slight, are sometimes followed by an increased liability to disease. Finally, any cause, physical, mental, or moral, that in its effects materially impairs the tone and vigor of the brain and nervous system in general, may operate as a predisposing cause of disease of this organ, and to mental derangement.

In the list of predisposing causes none perhaps is more frequently injurious or fatally destructive to the native organ of the whole system, including the brain, than the precocious development and excessive indulgence of certain animal feelings, to which too many misguided youths are addicted, the tendency being in most instances, to a depraved, feeble state of the bodily health, and great mental lassitude and imbecility, rather than to active derangement.

It may be pertinent in this connection to state, also, that among the list of causes leading to the abuse of these feelings, is the reading of works of fiction, in some of which the attention and imagination of the young are so fixed and stimulated, that they become an easy prey to habits alike destructive to physical and mental strength, and to the loss of reason itself.

### EXCITING CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Dr. A. Combe, an eminent author on this subject, remarks that "Whatever disturbs the healthy action of the brain, may become an exciting cause of insanity, and of nervous disease. External violence, the application of intense cold, exposure to solar heat, irritation in a distant organ of the body, severe and unremitting study, mental affections, grief, fear, anxiety, inordinate ambition, and, in short, any feeling or faculty of the mind, roused to an inordinate degree, are all occasional causes of insanity, and of cerebral disease, because all of them tend to disturb the healthy action of the brain. But it must be observed that the same causes sometimes do not occasion any disorder in the manifestations of the mind, either of an acute kind with delirium, or of a chronic nature with insanity. This difference of result depends on the peculiar constitution to which the existing cause is applied. If a hereditary predisposition to insanity exists, then the consequence will most likely be an attack of mania; if there be no predisposition and the patient be young and vigorous, and the cause sudden and violent, then acute disease and delirium will most probably follow; and, lastly, if the individual be arrived at maturity and otherwise in good health, and be favorably situated in respect to resources, the effect may simply be a paroxysm of mental distress, which will subside before it go to the length of disease. To all these instances, however, the tendency and action of the cause, is to derange the health of the brain; and the manifestations of the mind never become morbid, unless the health of the brain be previously overset."



In estimating the deleterious consequences likely to ensue to the brain and the healthy balance of the mental faculties from the application of most of these causes, reference should be had as much to the peculiar physical and mental constitution of the individual as to the intrinsic nature of the cause itself or its usual mode of action.

This brings us to the consideration of the second or functional class of causes inducing disease of the brain, and which are of the greatest importance both in a philosophical and practical point of view. The same intelligent author before quoted, says, in speaking of this subject: "To understand the manner in which the functional class of causes act, we must keep in mind the two-fold function of the brain, and regard it not only as the seat of thought and feeling, but as the centre of sensation and nervous energy. This is necessary, because a distinct set of causes is related to each of these divisions. As the centre of sensation, the brain is constantly stimulated and acted upon, by whatever is passing in every part of the body. If a breath of wind strikes upon the face, it is the brain that feels it; or if a straw falls across the foot, it is again the brain that apprises us of the fact. In the healthy state, the intimations sent to the brain of the condition of other organs, as the stomach, the intestines, or the muscles, are scarcely attended with consciousness, because if they were acutely felt, our attention would be entirely and needlessly taken up by them. But if from disease, an altered action be set up in any part, that moment a disagreeable sensation is transmitted to the brain, compelling us to attend to it. Even a whitlow on the point of the finger is often so excruciatingly painful as to throw the brain into a state of excitement incompatible with sleep, thinking, or sound feeling, and sometimes into positive delirium. In like manner in inflammation of a large joint, the sensation transmitted to and perceived by the brain, will often over-stimulate the latter to such a degree as to induce violent delirium, which will immediately cease on removing the remote irritation. The brain being thus powerfully acted upon in the more external and unimportant parts of the body, is naturally still more influenced by sources of irritation occurring in internal organs." In speaking further of this subject, and in explanation of the fact, why disease of the internal organs often exists for years, without causing disturbance of the brain or mind, Dr. C. remarks, in substance, that the latter is more likely to occur when the nervous plexuses and tissue of internal organs are the parts more especially involved.

The next, and by far the most influential class of functional causes of disease in the brain, are those that have reference to it as the agent or seat of thought and feeling. This class has usually been termed moral, in keeping with the idea formerly entertained, but now quite obsolete, that they had reference to disease of the mind itself, which can never occur. The former term of functional causes has reference to diseased action of the brain as the organ of mind,



and is therefore more truly expressive of the seat and nature of the malady. The natural or healthy functional action of a region or part of the system, is that which its constitutional endowments of strength and activity enables it to endure without fatigue, exhaustion, or other material injury. If carried beyond this point, it becomes a cause of disease, which, of course, is augmented in proportion as it transcends the limits of healthy endurance in a given subject. Physiologically, this is easily understood. During the state of healthy functional action of a part, its vessels and nerves become active to the extent required for the purpose, and which they are constituted to bear without injury. Suppose, however, as constantly happens to individuals, that the part is exercised beyond its healthy limit, the consequence is that its nerves and blood vessels are over-wrought and a sense of fatigue and even pain is experienced. If the exertion is carried still farther, the blood vessels become distended and engorged, and the person is finally compelled, by the suffering of the part, to desist from further exertion. Gradually, under the influence of repose, all the distressing sensations disappear and the healthy state returns. Again the exercise is resumed, increased and continued to a point still beyond the former error, but again the part is apparently restored by rest. Finally, however, after many repetitions of the offence, the capability of the organ for healthy reaction is lost and settled irritation or disease of the brain and disorder of the mind is established. In this connection it should be fully understood that rest by sleep is the recuperating agency by or through which an attack of derangement is prevented or delayed for considerable periods. Whenever, therefore, through the disturbing influence of mental or moral causes the ability of the individual to take rest in this way is greatly impaired or lost, it should be regarded as a symptom of gravest importance. He should, if possible, instantly restrain the current of his thoughts or have them diverted to other and less disturbing channels. If, perchance, he has already lost the mastery of his mind in this particular, resort should then be had to remedial means, which may yet prevent an attack, by compelling rest, but, if unsuccessful, may moderate the intensity of the forming stage and shorten its duration. Back of the consideration of mental and moral causes, however, which may be in a given case, very important or extremely trivial in their character and influence, it should be known and admitted, in order to a right understanding of the subject and the expression of enlightened views in regard to insanity, that the brain is not only, in a general way, the organ of the mind, or the agent by or through which its faculties are manifested in this life, but that its regions and parts are related, through their functions, to classes and individual faculties of the mind, and that all attempts, while denying or ignoring this cardinal fact or relation between the two, to profit greatly by pathological inquiries into the condition of the brain, will be largely disappointing, or even futile and worthless,



as it regards an improved or better adapted system of medical, mental and moral treatment of the disease.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The religious services of our chapel on Sunday have been conducted by the clergymen of Morristown and the vicinity, to whom we would return grateful acknowledgements.

We are under great obligations to Messrs. Chickering & Sons, of New York, for the donation of a Concert and Grand Piano of their most approved make.

From John S. Pierson, Esq., of New York, we have received over one hundred volumes of useful reading matter for patients' library, and seventy-six large colored lithographic prints for embellishing the wards, for which we return our warmest thanks.

From Mrs. F. S. Lathrop, of Madison, we have received a large number of miscellaneous books, pamphlets, and papers, for the use of the patients.

From Mrs. Revere, of Morristown, a large contribution of reading matter including the numbers of seventeen volumes of "Littell's Living Age."

From the citizens of Morristown a large supply of periodicals and papers for daily reading for the patients, kindly collected at the post office and forwarded by Dr. J. S. Dodge.

We are indebted to the "Morris Republican" and the "Jerseyman," for gratuitous copies of their papers.

From the green house and grounds of Judge Lathrop have been received a very large collection of cut flowers, as well as a great number of plants in pots, including many valuable rose bushes for embellishing the halls and grounds.

From Mrs. and Miss Duryea, of Newark, two large and well filled hanging baskets of flowering plants.

From Miss D. L. Dix, a kaleidoscope and one hundred and fifty lithographic prints for the use of the patients and the embellishment of their wards and rooms. For contribution of bibles, including large pulpit bible for the chapel, we are indebted to the Morris County Bible Society, through the Hon. John Hill, of Boonton.

From various other parties we have also received contributions of books, pamphlets and illustrated papers for the use of patients.

Our household was greatly entertained by an instrumental and vocal concert by a musical company from Morristown, under the direction of Prof. Fussell of that place.

We were also much gratified by an evening serenade by the Boonton Brass Band, led by Mr. George Hessey.

To the Board of Managers I beg to express my sense of obligation for their considerate kindness and courtesy to myself and family, as



## 24 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

well as for their enlightened liberality and most efficient aid in conducting the affairs of the institution thus far.

From the resident officers I have received cordial sympathy and support, and by the attendants and assistants have been manifested an earnest desire and effort to do right and well in their several places of responsibility and trust.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, }  
MORRISTOWN, Nov. 1st, 1876. }



## APPENDIX A

TO THE MANAGERS' REPORT, CONTAINING A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF  
THE BUILDING, FIXTURES, &C.

---

As the building is of its kind one of the most recently finished and occupied in this country, the present is deemed a suitable occasion to allude to its form, size, arrangements, fixtures, facilities for the care of patients, &c.

Information in regard to many of the details can, however, be more satisfactorily obtained from the reference table, appended to the ground and other plans presented in the report.

The building is constructed of gneiss, quarried on the premises, of a light gray color, very hard, and resembling granite in solidity and texture. The walls are all laid on deep foundations of concrete, formed of coarse gravel and cement, and the outer walls are laid in broken range-work above the ground level.

Great pains was taken in this part of the work to prevent any yielding of the walls. The structure is formed to so large an extent of incombustible material, that it is practically fire-proof in nearly all its parts. This result is obtained by the use of stone and brick in the walls; of iron beams, filled between with brick arches; of slate roofing constructed almost entirely with ridges, hips, valleys, gutters and conductors of copper, and with cornices of stone, and by constructing the stairs of slate.

Considering the great size of the building, the durable character of the material of which it is composed, and the careful workmanship on the walls and interior finish, it may be truly said that it has scarcely an equal, certainly no superior in these respects, in the world.

To attain so great excellence in results, the Commissioners and the Architect have carefully followed the progress of the work from the beginning of the enterprise to the present time.

The central edifice is trimmed with Pictou or Nova Scotia stone, and the wings with free stone from the Newark quarries, the whole presenting a very substantial and imposing appearance.



The inner or lining walls, as well as the division and corridor walls, are of brick, throughout the entire building. The centre building consists of a front and rear division, united by a connecting corridor, an arrangement intended to secure light and air at points from which both would be excluded in a continuous line or block of buildings.

The plan shows that the third story of the rear centre is used as an amusement room and chapel. The former of these, fifty-nine by forty-seven feet, and twenty-four feet high, is well lighted, and is to be fitted up with stage and scenery for tableaux and minor theatrical representations on one side, and with arrangements for showing magic lantern views on the other. The spectators are furnished with seats with reversible backs.

The chapel is seventy-one by thirty-seven feet, and thirty-six feet high, and is lighted by stained glass windows. The arched wood ceiling is embellished with stencil work, and the sides, front end (a plain surface) and rear end (an arched recess) are tastefully frescoed.

Both of these rooms are exceedingly valuable for the purposes for which they are intended, and are now in frequent use.

The principal kitchen is situated in the basement story of the rear centre building, beneath the amusement room. It is eighteen by forty-seven feet in extent and twenty-two feet high; the second story being thrown in at the top with its tier of windows to insure an abundant supply of light and air.

The room is furnished with a large three-oven range, broiler and cake baker, and also in a recess at one end with four large iron jacketed steam kettles, which may be used for stewing meats, making soup, cooking vegetables, &c. These fixtures, together with two sets of large, copper coffee and tea boilers, an outfit of tea service, boxes for food, tin cans for distributing coffee and tea, and a variety of cooking utensils, are all of the most approved pattern and best finish.

The same room is also supplied with eight cast iron steam ovens made double throughout, except a small door with extra copper cover on the top in front.

These ovens are used for roasting joints of meat, poultry (about twenty-five pounds each), and may be employed for broiling beef steaks or other meats. Meats are cooked in these ovens in a highly satisfactory manner, with scarcely any waste, inasmuch as steam heat neither burns nor dries them unduly, leaving them very tender and juicy. The surface is also so well carbonized or browned, as to leave nothing to desire in this respect. Other steam fixtures have been provided to cook certain vegetables, such as potatoes, in a dry or baking heat.

The rooms, one on either side and near the kitchen, have been selected for use as auxiliary kitchens, in which tea and coffee are made, and the vegetables mainly prepared and cooked.

This arrangement of cooking fixtures and partial separation of cooks, serves to prevent the overcrowded condition of the main or



meat kitchen, and simplifies and facilitates the preparation and distribution of food, a point of much importance in a large institution.

In addition to the foregoing, there is, in immediate proximity to the main kitchen, a smaller one, fitted with a family range, to be used when required for the preparation of special or prescribed diet for the sick, and still another, in the first story of the front centre building, used for the officers and their families.

There are on both sides of the centre building, and united to it by connecting corridors, four principal sections or wings of the building, with four stories, for the use of patients. These wings are united by connecting returns of the same height, and terminated, at either extremity of the building, by wings at right angles with the fourth, arranged with rooms on one side of the corridor only, and two stories high. The latter form, with the fourth wings, hollow squares, and are used for the accommodation of the most excited and irregular patients of both sexes.

The open courts within the squares command cheerful views of scenery, are supplied with seats and shaded walks, and are properly considered as the most attractive of the enclosed grounds.

The air chambers beneath the wings occupy the space between the corridor walls at their base. In these are principally placed the cast iron radiators for warming the building; and to them the air is supplied by two fans through passages under ground. One of these passages terminates at the intersection of the first and second, and the other at that of the third and fourth wings on either side, while the centre building, front and rear, receives air from the same fans through cross trunk leading to the main passage in that direction.

The warm air is conveyed from the air chambers through flues in the corridor walls, and escapes through registers placed near the floor in the corridors and rooms above. The heating surfaces consist of cast iron radiators, suspended from the iron beams above, and are enclosed by hoods of sheet iron, with divisions by tin plates between those assigned to the warming of different stories.

The heating surfaces are so large as to secure the desired object by using steam at low pressure.

The ventilation of the building is effected through flues in the outer walls, opening from rooms near the floor, and passing downward to horizontal foul-air trunks or passages, situated at the base of these walls. These trunks discharge the foul air into the upright brick shafts, around which the flights of stairs are built, and which finally terminate as open chimneys, above the roof, the tops being covered with sheet iron caps to exclude the rain and snow, and to prevent a back or downward action of the air arising from eddying winds. Finally, to secure and maintain a reliable and steady upward motion of the foul air through these passages, two double cone coils of steam pipe are placed in each, one near the bottom, and the other near the top. When these are heated, they produce a regular exhaust force



for withdrawing the foul air from the building, and are made to operate in all of the rooms and at all points of the building where warmth and ventilation are required. As two of these heated shafts in each section or wing of the building are kept constantly in operation, day and night, there is little chance at any point for the accumulation of bad air from stagnation.

The arrangement of ventilating flues in the outer walls of the building has the additional advantage of warming and drying them in cold and wet weather, by the constant circulation through them of warm, dry air from the interior. As the upright shafts are made fire-proof, there is no danger that fire will be communicated from them to other parts of the building, as may be the case in any form of ridge ventilation.

The ventilation of closet-hoppers, of which there are about one hundred for day, and fifty for night use, is effected by the exhaust force of the stack, operating through the main sewers and the several waste pipes with which the closets are connected.

The apartments, passages, fixtures, &c., common to the various wings and wards, are as follows: Two flights of stairs in each wing, constructed of slate, situated on the front and rear near each end of the wings, as shown in the plan; a corridor twelve feet wide, in the centre of which, on the front side, is a large recess or alcove; a sitting room or parlor; the various bed rooms for patients and attendants; a dining room with china closets, dumb waiter and steam table for keeping food warm; an exercise room or gallery; and a general lavatory or wash room, fitted with marble slab and three basins each. Enclosed within the lavatory by partitions of wood work, are two closets with enameled iron hoppers, a sink at which to draw cold and hot water, and a stand pipe for attaching hose. There is also in each hall a clothes room and bath room, a soiled clothes passage leading to a basement room, and a dumb waiter for returning ironed clothes from the laundry to the several halls.

The wings are made fire-proof to a great extent by the use of iron beams with brick arches between them, which arrangement also proves an effective deafener between the stories.

The building furnishes arrangements for sixteen full and twenty partial subdivisions, and for eighteen dining rooms for each sex. In addition to these facilities, there are three small special wards in each of the three stories of the first wing for both sexes. These will furnish excellent accommodations for one or two patients each, with parlor and bedroom, dining room with dumb waiter, bath room, &c., and room for attendants in charge.

The block of buildings in the rear of the centre edifice, as shown in the plan, consists of a boiler house with eight boilers fitted and arranged in the most substantial manner. The engines, of which there are two, with cylinders eighteen by forty-two inches, and placed in rooms on each side of the boiler room, are intended to be a complete



## REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE. 29

duplicate of the power required for driving fans and machinery in the machine-shop, laundry and bakery.

The exhaust steam from the engines is used for heating water for bathing and all other purposes connected with the institution, including the use thereof in the laundry. Beyond the engine room on the North side is the carpenters-hop and machine-shops, for iron and wood work, and a large room for various other purposes on the third story.

The laundry building, which includes the fixtures and machinery for the washing, drying and ironing departments, with arrangements for assorting and distributing clothes, is situated at the corresponding point on the south side of the boiler house.

The laundry is supplied with four "Nonpareil" washing machines of the largest size, and with centrifugal and starch wringers; all of which have thus far proved very excellent.

The drying closet is in the wash room, and is heated by steam pipes near the floor. The clothes to be dried are placed on horses moved on rollers out and in the closet. The drying is done rapidly and in a very satisfactory manner.

The section of building on the front part of the block and shown on the plan is the bakery. This is furnished with a reel oven and the usual fixtures and machinery for making aerated bread.

These several departments contain fixtures and machinery of the greatest practical importance to the easy and perfect working of a large establishment, and have thus far proved in the highest degree successful. The house is lighted throughout by gas, made from coal, in works on the premises.

The work of making walks, enclosing and grading exercise grounds in the rear of wings on either side, thus fitting them for the use of the inmates next year, is progressing, and will be finished before the close of the season.

The house is supplied with water in every part, by gravity from reservoirs fed by springs in the high grounds above, with a capacity of about seven hundred thousand (700,000) gallons.

The work of forming an ice pond of about two acres in extent is now progressing. Also of building an ice house on its border, in which to store about fifteen hundred (1,500) tons of ice.

Buildings required for keeping stock, for slaughtering animals and preserving meats, are being rearranged, and will be brought into use at an early day.



REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE 29

importance of the rooms for the purpose of the asylum in the morning and evening.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.

The treatment of the patients is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner. The treatment is based on the principle of the asylum and all other patients are treated in the same manner.



FORMS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ADMISSION, &c., OF  
PRIVATE INSANE PATIENTS.\*

---

FORM OF REQUEST.

*To the Superintendent of the "State Asylum for the Insane at  
Morristown, N. J."*

The undersigned, of the — of —, in the county of —, is  
desirous of placing in the "State Asylum for the Insane at Morris-  
town, N. J.," and hereby requests the admission therein of — a  
resident of the — of — in the county of —, who is aged  
— years, and has been — is a native of — in the State of  
— and is — of the undersigned.

Dated —, 18—.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

I, —, Physician of the — of —, in the county of —, do  
certify that I have examined into the state of health and mental  
condition of — of the — of —, in the county of —, and  
that — is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to  
the "State Asylum for the Insane at Morristown, N. J."

Dated —, 18—.

FORM OF BOND.

Whereas, —, of —, in the county of —, an insane person,  
has been admitted as a patient into "The State Asylum for the  
Insane, at Morristown, N. J.;" now, therefore,

We, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, jointly and sever-  
ally, bind ourselves to —, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him,  
and his successors in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents  
per week, for the care and board of said insane person, as long as  
— shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may  
be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and atten-

\* Application for admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to the Superin-  
tendent, Post Office Address, Morris Plains, N. J.



## 32 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

tion; and also to provide — with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the Steward of the Asylum; and to remove — from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or whenever — shall be required to be removed by the Managers or Superintendent; and also to pay all expenses incurred by the Managers or Superintendent in sending said patient to — friends, in case one or either of us shall fail to remove said patient when required to do as aforesaid; and if — shall be removed, at the request of — friends, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — shall be sooner cured, and also to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages — he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments 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 it becomes due.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this — day of —, in the year 18—.

Name. —	Residence. —	P. O. Address. —
Name. —	Residence. —	P. O. Address. —

Signed and sealed in the presence of —.



FORMS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ADMISSION, &c., OF  
INDIGENT AND PAUPER INSANE PATIENTS

---

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

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 on behalf of C. D., a resident of the (township, ward or borough), 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 cases made and provided, I have called before me Dr. —, a respectable physician, and other credible witnesses, to wit: (state their names), and having examined them, and fully investigated the case, and not deeming it necessary to call a jury, I do hereby decide and certify that satisfactory proof has been adduced before me, showing the said C. D. to be an insane person and that — has not sufficient estate or means to support — under said visitation of insanity.

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

A. B.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

— 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, ward, or borough) of —, of said county of —, and that I am of opinion that — is insane.

A. B., *Physician.*

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

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



34 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM FOR INSANE.

The Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the township, ward, or borough, must then endorse the above order and certificate as follows: "Approved," and sign his or their names as the chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the (township, ward, or borough) of — and county of —.

CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }  
— County, ss. }

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 the certificate of Dr. —, thereunto 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 name — signed to the said endorsement of approval, — member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said (township, ward, or borough), in said county, and that said signature — in — proper handwriting.

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

[L. s.]

A. B., Clerk.



