

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,  
AT  
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

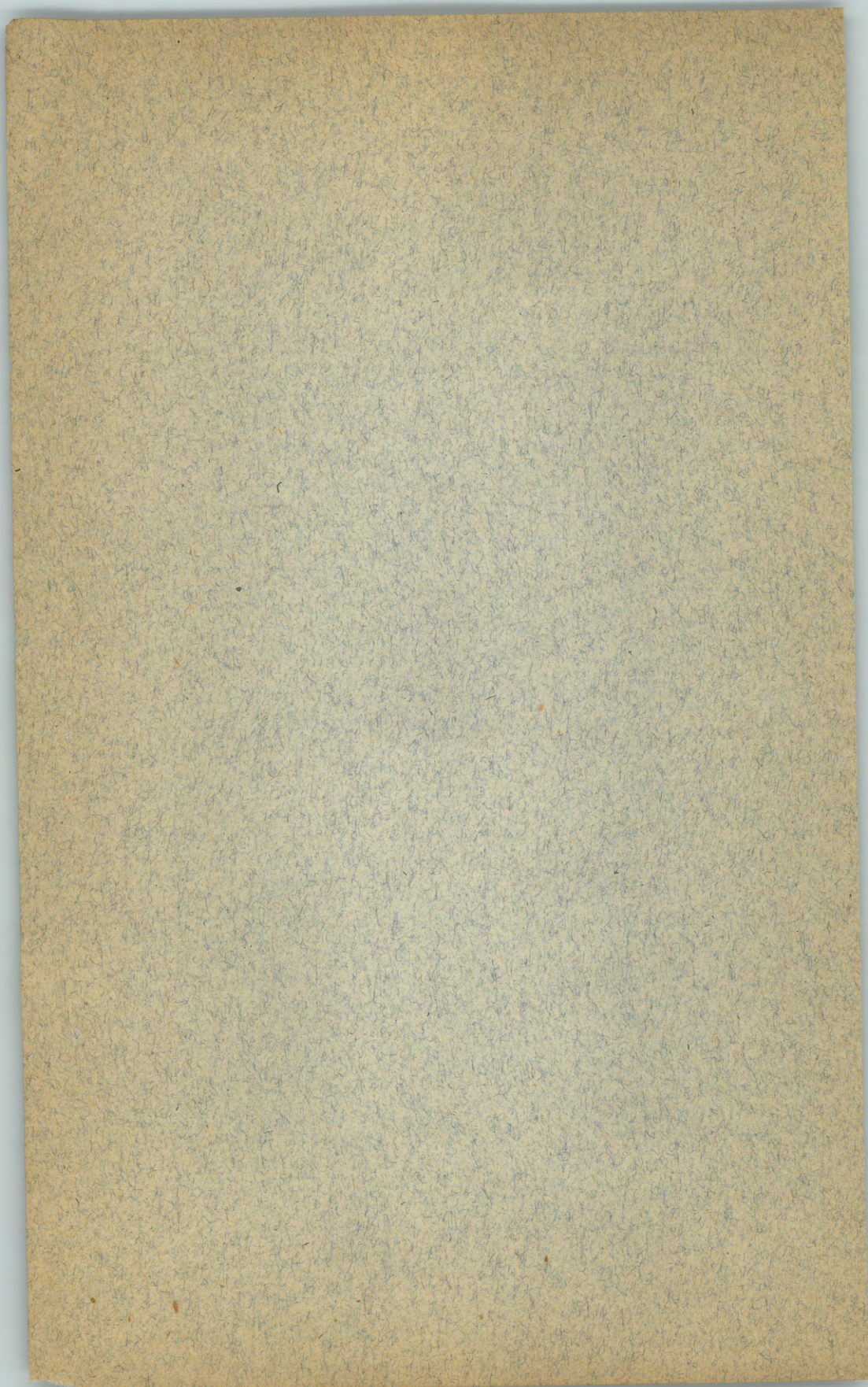
OCTOBER 31, 1879.



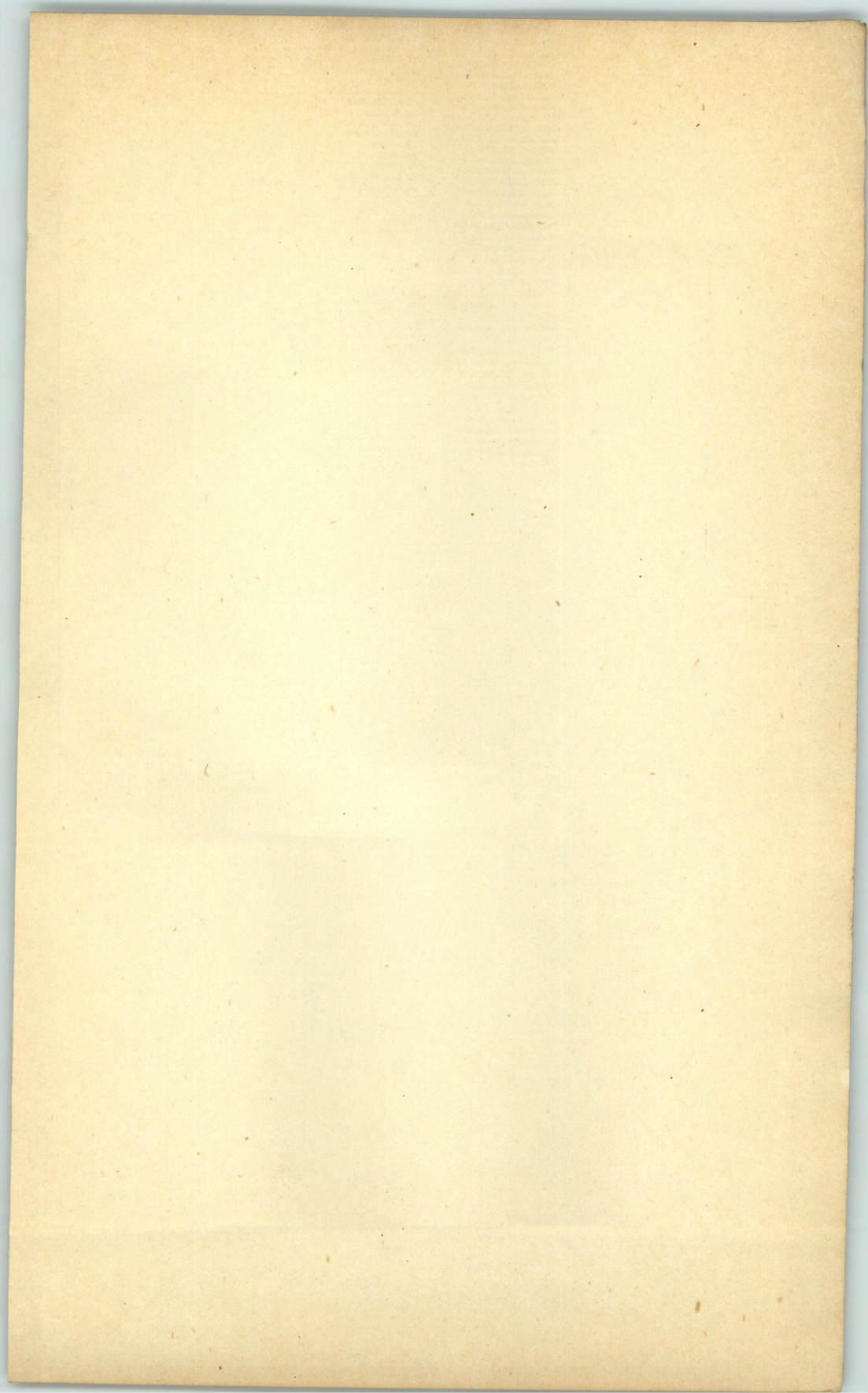
TRENTON, N. J.:  
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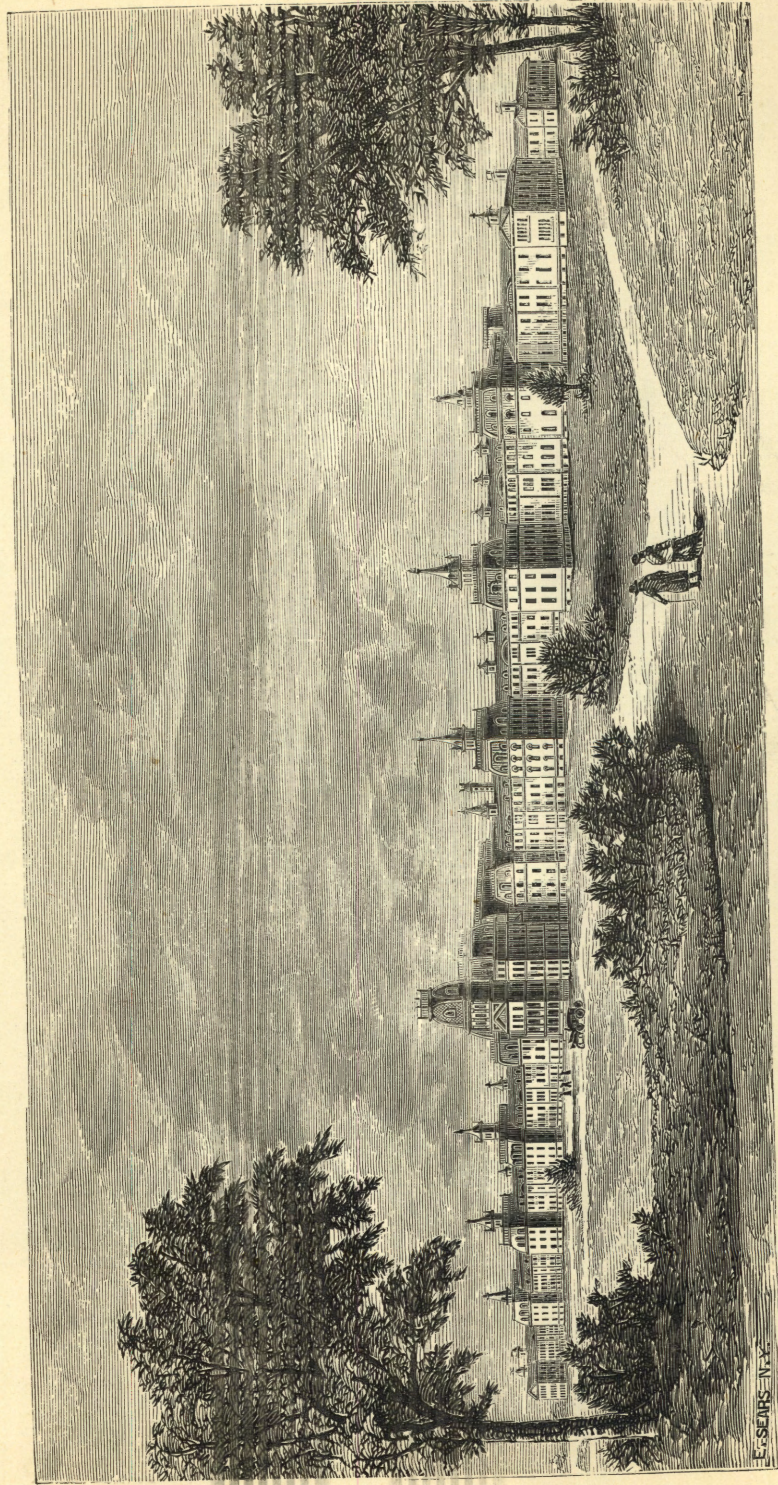












STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.  
(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)





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

(BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.)



# REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.

Principal (or 2d) Story.

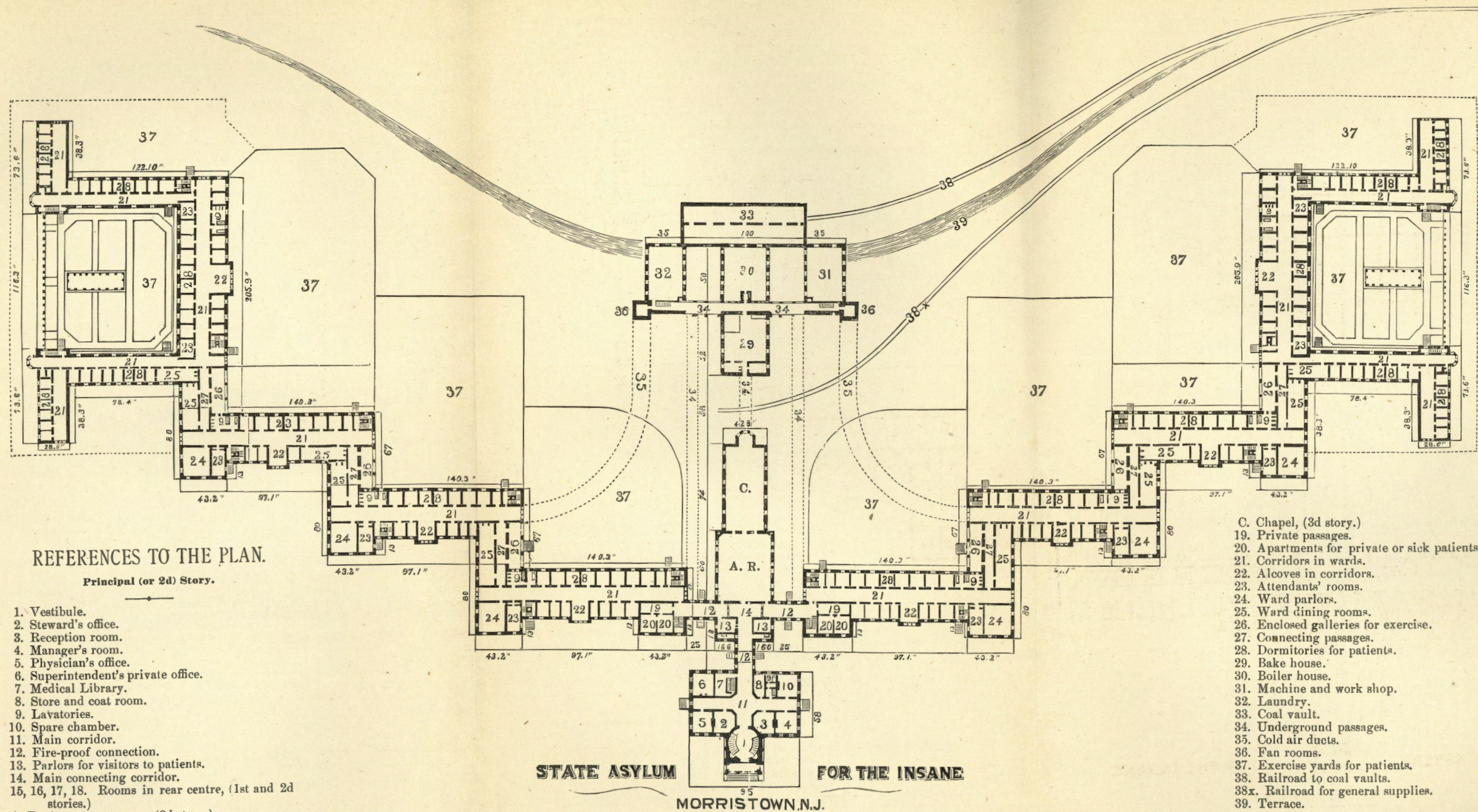
1. Vestibule.
2. Steward's office.
3. Reception room.
4. Manager's room.
5. Physician's office.
6. Superintendent's private office.
7. Medical Library.
8. Store and coat room.
9. Lavatories.
10. Spare chamber.
11. Main corridor.
12. Fire-proof connection.
13. Parlors for visitors to patients.
14. Main 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.





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OCTOBER 31, 1879

PRINTED BY

W. J. SHARP, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

1880

New Jersey State Library



## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

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### 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,  
JOSEPH D. BEDLE, Jersey City,  
SAMUEL S. CLARK, M. D., Belvidere,  
HIRAM C. CLARK, Newton.

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### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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TREASURER,

EUGENE VANDERPOOL, Newark.

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H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D., LL. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

EDWIN E. SMITH, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,

THOMAS M. LLOYD, M. D.

STEWARD,

MARTIN B. MONROE.

MATRON,

MISS MARY TABOR.



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1877-1878

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FRANCIS V. LATHROP, Secretary  
SAMUEL J. LATHROP, Treasurer  
GEORGE A. LATHROP, Librarian  
WILLIAM G. LATHROP, Steward  
JOHN S. LATHROP, Chaplain  
ROBERT D. LATHROP, Surgeon  
SAMUEL J. LATHROP, Physician  
HUBERT C. LATHROP, Nurse

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SAMUEL J. LATHROP, Physician  
HUBERT C. LATHROP, Nurse



## MANAGERS' REPORT.

*To His Excellency George B. McClellan, Governor of the State of New Jersey :*

The tenth section of the supplement to the "Act to provide additional accommodations for the insane of this State," approved April 13th, 1876, makes it the duty of the Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, to submit to your Excellency, annually, a report detailing the past year's operations and actual state of the Asylum.

In obedience thereto the Managers would respectfully submit the following

### ANNUAL REPORT.

Under the provisions of an act approved March 13th, 1879, the number of Managers was increased to ten.

In pursuance thereof, Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, of Hudson county; Samuel S. Clark, M. D., of Warren county, and Hon. Hiram C. Clark, of Sussex county, were appointed Managers.

In due time these gentlemen presented themselves, were cordially welcomed, and took their seats in the board.

Their colleagues desire to acknowledge the very material and valuable aid rendered by them in the performance of their duties.

The weekly visits of inspection have been made by the Managers, and the results, with such suggestions for improvements as were deemed proper, were at each visit recorded in the Managers' Visiting Record.

These suggestions (but few being, happily, called for) have been cheerfully carried out by the officers.

The uniform good order preserved, the scrupulous cleanliness found in all parts of the institution, the general good health and comfort enjoyed by the inmates, have been a constant subject of remark.

The reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Steward of the Asylum, hereto appended and submitted, give in general and in detail the operations of the institution for the past year.

The Superintendent's report will show the number of patients in the house at the commencement and close of the fiscal year, the num-



ber admitted and discharged, the number recovered, improved, unimproved, died, &c.

The report also makes valuable suggestions and recommendations for the future improvement of the Asylum grounds out-buildings, reservoirs, &c., &c.

The remarks of the Superintendent on the subject of the "Physiology of the Brain," and the practical lessons therefrom drawn as they are by Dr. Buttolph, who has made the study and treatment of insanity the work of his life, deserve the most careful consideration of all who are interested in the care and cure of the insane.

The Treasurer's report gives the state of the finances of the institution in a full and clear manner. It will be seen from this report that a small balance remained to the credit of the Asylum at the close of the fiscal year. This will be required and is available for the current expenses until the next quarterly payments from the several counties and the State are due.

It is believed that with close economy and the absence of any adverse legislation, that the current income will be sufficient to meet the current expenses.

The reports of the Superintendent and Steward embody a statement of the improvements made to the grounds, furniture, &c., of the Asylum.

That of the Steward gives a full account of the work done on the farm, the products derived from its operations, also the result in detail, which is also generalized, of the annual appraisement of the personal property belonging to the Asylum, made by the Steward and aided by George W. Esten, Esq., and Hon. George Dayton, appointed by the Managers, in pursuance of law for the purpose, and attested by their oaths.

The inventory shows the amount of the personal property to be ninety-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents (\$98,439.20), a slight increase over that of last year, it being for the furniture and other articles purchased.

The improvement of the grounds have progressed as fast as the means at the disposal of the officers will admit.

Much yet remains to be done to complete the grading of the grounds, the planting of trees, shrubbery, &c.

The construction of an additional storage reservoir for water, the building of a barn and other needed out-buildings are very desirable.

The Managers would simply suggest that an appropriation to the extent of at least twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) would advance the needed works.

The Managers, however, propose to leave the consideration of this subject to the wisdom of the proper legislative authority for such action as they may deem proper.

Our acknowledgments are due and hereby expressed to the Super-



REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM. 7

intendent, the First and Second Assistant Physicians, the Treasurer, the Steward, the Matron, to the attendants and other employees of the institution, for their uniform courtesy, and the zeal, industry and efficiency with which their several duties have been performed.

The intercourse of the Managers with one and all has been a source of pleasure and profit gratifying to mention.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS S. LATHROP,  
BEACH VANDERPOOL,  
SAMUEL LILLY,  
ANTHONY RECKLESS,  
GEORGE A. HALSEY,  
WILLIAM G. LATHROP,  
JOHN S. READ,  
JOSEPH D. BEDLE,  
SAMUEL S. CLARK,  
HIRAM C. CLARK,

*Managers.*

Dated "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.," November 1st, 1879.



REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INDIAN ANNUAL

members of the tribe and several Assistant Physicians of the  
in the United States to the effect that the Indians of the  
tribe are in a state of poverty and distress and  
that they are in need of assistance.  
The interest of the Government will be in the  
of the tribe and the people of the tribe.

Respectfully submitted

FRANK S. LATHROP

BEVERLY VANDEBROOK

SAMUEL DILLI

ANTHONY BEARER

GEORGE A. HAZEN

WILLIAM C. LATHROP

JOHN S. READ

JOSEPH D. BIDDLE

SAMUEL S. CLARK

HIRSH C. CLARK

Witness my hand

at the Indian Reservation for the Indians of Morristown, N. J., on  
the 12th day of May, 1894.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, New Jersey :*

GENTLEMEN :—The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and expenditures from November 1st, 1878, to October 31st, 1879, inclusive.

### DR.

Balance on hand, November 1st, 1878 .....	\$3,575 96
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients .....	21,489 57
To amount received from sundry counties for county patients .....	83,165 24
To amount received from Steward for private patients .....	32,733 95
To amount received from Steward for hides, fat, old iron, &c., .....	4,204 64
	<hr/> \$145,169 36

### CR.

By amount paid M. B. Monroe, Steward's orders .....	\$140,418 20
By balance in Treasurer's hands .....	4,751 16
	<hr/> \$145,169 36

EUGENE VANDERPOOL,  
*Treasurer.*

Dated, "State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, New Jersey,"  
November 1st, 1879.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts, and compared the same with his books and vouchers, and find them in accordance with the above statement, correctly stated and balanced.

WM. G. LATHROP,  
GEORGE A. HALSEY,  
JOHN S. READ,  
HIRAM C. CLARK.  
*Auditing Committee.*



# TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers of the State Prison for the Prison of New Jersey, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:—The Treasurer of the Prison respectfully submits the following statement of his receipts and expenditures from November 1st, 1878, to October 31st, 1879, inclusive.

DE

Balance on hand, November 1st, 1878	\$4,575 00
To amount received from State Prisoners for board	21,350 87
To amount received from outside sources for board	24,100 21
To amount received from the sale of prison produce	22,750 00
To amount received from interest on bonds for the Prison	4,304 64
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$77,020 72</b>

BY

By amount paid to the Prisoners for board, \$4,114 00 00  
By balance in Treasurer's hands, \$4,106 72 00  
**Total** \$85,230 72 00

EUGENE VAN DERPOOL

Treasurer,  
State Prison for the Prison, Morrisburg, New Jersey,  
November 1st, 1879.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Treasurer's accounts and compared the same with his books and vouchers, and find them in accordance with the above statement, correctly stated and balanced.

WM. C. LATHROP

CLARENCE A. HATSEY

JOHN S. REED

HIRSH C. CLARK

Jointly Committed



## STEWARD'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Managers :*

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Asylum for the official year closing October 27th, 1879.

It was considered necessary to continue the improvement of the "Farm and Garden" during the past season to such extent as our means would permit, in order to bring into use new fields and add to the extent of the farm, and to bring the fields now cultivated up to a proper standard, which has added to the expenses of that department.

Reference to the "appendix" will show the appraised value of the products of the farm, garden and stock raised during the past year, to be six thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-five cents (\$6,146.75), all of which is for the use of the institution.

The expenditures for the "Farm and Garden," aggregating the sum of four thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-three cents (\$4,514.73), show a decrease in the expenses as compared with the previous year, and a surplus of one thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars and two cents (\$1,632.02), above the expenses of the present year.

The disbursements for "Improvement of Buildings" include the cost of erection of temporary shelters for cows and other stock, the improvement of slaughter house and other out-buildings and dwellings, which work was only partially accomplished last year. The expenditures for improvement of grounds, grading, &c., were made this season entirely from the current funds of the institution, the commissioners having aided that work the previous year by an appropriation from the funds in their hands.

In compliance with the law, herewith is also submitted the fourth annual appraisal of personal property in and about the premises of the Asylum, the estimated value of which is ninety-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty cents (\$98,439.20), an increase over the appraisal of 1878, owing to additional purchases for this account, for the accommodation of the increased number of patients, as new halls were opened for their use.

In the performance of this very responsible and tedious work, I



12 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM.

was assisted by Mr. George W. Esten, of Morris county, and the Hon. George Dayton, of Bergen county, whom your board appointed to act with me; and I desire to express to them my appreciation of their valuable assistance, and to your board for the selection of competent appraisers.

To the members of the Board of Managers, and to Dr. H. A. Buttolph, the Superintendent, I am under many obligations for valuable suggestions and advice, and for much kindness received at their hands. .

Very respectfully,

M. B. MONROE,

*Steward.*

Dated, "State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, N. J.," October 31st, 1879.



# REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM. 13.

*Steward's Annual Abstract of Accounts for the year ending October 27th, 1879.*

DR.		CR.	
To balance October 28th, 1878,	\$3,575 96	Amusements.....	\$910 53
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of private patients...	32,733 95	Books and stationery... ..	415 30
To amount received for board, clothing and incidental expenses of county patients...	83,165 24	Clothing.....	4,210 41
To amount received from State Treasurer for county patients.....	21,489 57	Farm and garden.....	4,514 73
To amount received for sundries, rags, &c.....	115 08	Fixtures.....	3,090 50
To amount received for postage stamps.....	37 88	Flour.....	4,024 57
To amount received for fuel furnished employees.....	232 92	Feed.....	1,286 14
To amount received for hides and tallow.....	3,818 76	Fruit.....	2,173 37
To amount of voucher No. 79, not collected.....	4 91	Freight.....	1,710 99
		Furniture.....	4,985 86
		Fuel.....	14,228 64
		Funeral expenses.....	369 30
		Grounds and grading.....	5,410 52
		Harness, wagons, &c.....	292 41
		Improvement of buildings....	2,459 35
		Incidentals, including brooms, brushes, pails, waste, soap, combs and brushes, razors and strops, telegrams and battery, boiler-house supplies, &c., &c.....	2,309 61
		Insurance.....	250 00
		Light, including gas used as fuel in laundry and for cooking.....	2,910 63
		Laundry.....	3,293 26
		Medical supplies.....	1,263 01
		Newspapers.....	156 09
		Provisions and groceries.....	42,492 36
		Postage.....	363 48
		Petty current expenses.....	500 00
		Refunding.....	1,425 33
		Repairs.....	6,814 07
		Smith and wheelwright.....	583 00
		Stock.....	957 20
		Wages.....	27,022 45
			\$140,423 11
		Balance.....	4,751 16
	\$145,174 27		\$145,174 27

Respectfully submitted,

M. B. MONROE,  
*Steward.*

State of New Jersey, Morris county, ss.—Martin B. Monroe, Steward of the "State Asylum for the Insane," being duly sworn, upon his oath saith, that the foregoing is a correct and true abstract of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending October 27th, 1879, and



14 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM.

that all the purchases for said Asylum were made by him personally for cash and not on credit or time, and every voucher for money paid was duly filled up and signed by him and delivered to the person named therein at the date thereof, and that the accounts of employees and patients have been kept and settled by him as provided in the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide additional accommodations for the insane of this State," approved April 13th, 1876.

M. B. MONROE,  
*Steward.*

Sworn and subscribed before me this twelfth day of November, A. D. 1879.

GEO. WALKER JENKINS,  
*Notary Public of New Jersey.*



## 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 31st, 1878.....	227	253	480
Patients received since to November 1st, 1879.....	78	86	164
Under care during the year.....	305	339	644
Discharged recovered.....	19	14	33
Discharged improved.....	15	24	39
Discharged unimproved.....	1	6	7
Died.....	22	16	38
Discharged and died.....	57	60	117
Remaining October 31st, 1879.....	248	279	527
	County.	Private.	Total.
Of this number there were.....	441	86	527
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number received from opening of Asylum, August 17th, 1876, to November 1st, 1879.....	406	433	839
Discharged recovered.....	51	39	90
Discharged improved.....	48	60	108
Discharged unimproved.....	9	10	19
Died.....	50	45	95
Whole number discharged and died.....	158	154	312
Whole number remaining.....	248	279	527
Total discharged and remaining.....	406	433	839

The number of patients at the close of the year, October 31st, 1878, was four hundred and eighty—two hundred and twenty-seven men and two hundred and fifty-three women.



The number received during the year, viz., from November 1st, 1878, to October 31st, 1879, inclusive, was one hundred and sixty-four—seventy-eight men and eighty-six women.

The number of cases under treatment during the year was six hundred and forty-four—three hundred and five men and three hundred and thirty-nine women.

Of the one hundred and seventeen discharged during the year, thirty-three were considered as recovered, thirty-nine as improved, seven as unimproved, and thirty-eight died.

Death occurred in fifteen cases from general chronic exhaustion of the system; in six from epilepsy; in seven from general paresis of the insane; in five from exhaustion of acute mania; in one from congestion of the lungs; in one from congestion of the lungs and brain; in one from chronic disease of the chest with empyema, or collection of matter; in one from consumption, and in one from enlargement of the liver and spleen.

By reference to the causes of death, it will be perceived that in a large number or proportion of cases, (indeed, in all but six or eight,) death occurred from chronic disease of long standing, in which the bodily powers gave way, from gradual decline in strength.

A considerable number of the cases discharged as improved, would perhaps, by some, have been regarded as recovered, and so reported.

The general health of the inmates of the institution was very good during the year, and at its close.

Work on the farm and in the garden has been carried forward successfully during the year, and with fair results, as the list of products from each will show.

Very good progress has also been made in the work of grading and improving the grounds, in view of the fact that no appropriation was made by the Legislature for that object. In addition to the work of completing several large plane or level plots of ground, by seeding and laying down, as lawn surfaces, about five hundred yards in length, by four feet high and two feet thick, of base wall for terraces has been laid and the same extent of terrace work, averaging twelve feet high, has been prepared and carefully finished by sodding. The base wall, and a large portion of the terrace work done, was in the rear of the building, which has greatly improved the general aspect of the grounds in that direction.

No progress has been made, during the year, toward the completion of the central avenue for approaching the building in front, which with the other work projected, in that direction from the building, is regarded as highly important.

Another subject of equal if not greater importance than the state of the grounds, is the construction of a large reservoir for storing water, which was spoken of, and urged upon the attention of the Legislature, in the report for the year 1878. My views in regard to that subject,



both as to the necessity for the work and the manner of doing it, remain unchanged. Indeed, the experience of the last season, several months of which have been unusually dry, has but confirmed the impression, that additional storage capacity for water is absolutely required for the increased safety of the building and comfort of the inmates. The amount of expenditure for the purpose would not exceed five thousand dollars, a small sum to be appropriated to secure an object so important. With a continuance of receipts for the board of patients in future, as heretofore, the institution can annually make some progress in laying out and improving the grounds about the building, though of course it would be a great advantage if the work could be accomplished more rapidly by aid of an appropriation from the State treasury.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF THE INSANE.

Much has been said and written in regard to the employment of the insane in institutions for their care and cure. For a considerable number, especially of those who have been accustomed to engage in manual labor, healthful employment is considered advantageous, indeed, in some instances, quite essential to the restoration of the physical health and the accustomed balance and tranquillity of the mental faculties. The difficulty to be overcome relates, very often, to the kind and degree of labor or exercise best adapted for the benefit of the individual, and that is least likely, from any cause, to do harm. During the earlier stages of the disorder, and while it is characterized by symptoms of high excitement, labor requiring considerable effort may prove injurious, by its tendency to increase rather than allay vascular and nervous excitement. The large class of persons who are or may be benefited by labor, are those in whom the disease has become more or less chronic, who are restless in the day and morbidly wakeful at night. In such cases the circulation is equalized by the muscular effort, thus diverting or drawing off the over supply of blood to the brain and restoring the healthy balance, in activity, between all the organs and functions of the body. In regard to the profit or advantage of such labor to an institution, it should be remembered that it is comparatively small, in consequence of the short time usually made, and also from the fact that such persons require the constant presence and oversight of hired attendants, to secure useful results. While on this subject, it may be natural to allude to the fact that no proper comparison can be made of the number of the insane who can be employed in American and foreign institutions, particularly in the State asylums of the former and the county or pauper asylums of the latter. This is accounted for by the difference in condition and customs of the mass of the people in these countries. While the inmates of American institutions are equally industrious, naturally, as those in foreign,



they are quite apt to associate the idea of wages or income with labor, and to refuse to perform it if payment is not made or promised. On the other hand, the poor or pauper insane in foreign asylums have, all their lives, been subordinate in their conduct and feelings to the superior classes with whom they have associated or lived, and hence they yield a ready obedience to the suggestions of officers of institutions, in regard to the employment provided for them.

Female patients engage in useful employment more largely than male, in part because women are naturally more industrious than men, and in part, also, because there are a greater number or variety of employments open for their acceptance in and about institutions for the insane.

#### OCCUPATION.

Under the general head of occupation may be embraced everything relating to the daily life and acts of an individual, except employment or labor. It includes, therefore, exercise taken in various ways, as in walking, riding, billiards, ninepins, croquet, base and foot ball among the more active games, while among the more passive or sedentary occupations, may be mentioned reading, writing, chess, checkers, cards, &c., &c.

In addition to these, and more properly classed as entertainments or amusements, may be mentioned musical concerts—instrumental and vocal, lectures, tableaux, dancing, theatrical representations, &c. All of the above named sources of bodily and mental occupation have been resorted to by the members of our household during the past year, and have been attended, as usual, with beneficial effects. It may be added, that we have been exceptionally fortunate in being able to provide musical entertainments by our own people—having a brass band of ten pieces, which often plays on the grounds near the building at evening, an orchestra numbering twelve pieces, including a portion of the band, and a very satisfactory choir for the chapel service, led by an organ and a cornet. Among the selections for the stage exercises, in the amusement room, no performance gives greater or even so much pleasure to a large majority of the audiences, as plays and music by negro minstrels. This kind of performance is an appeal to the sense of the mirthful or ludicrous, a primitive tendency, or more properly a faculty of the human mind, the activity of which does as much to secure the natural resiliency or elasticity of the feelings, and thus protect them against dullness and decline, as any other feeling or sentiment of the mental group. I regard the statement of this fact, so constantly verified by observation and even by personal experience, as one of great practical value to all who desire to become permanently connected with the care of disordered minds. By this I do not, of course, mean that persons thus engaged may, in any circumstances, wantonly amuse themselves by the eccentricities of the people under



# REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM. 19

their charge, but that a more elastic and tranquil state of feeling, on their part, as well as better health, will be maintained by them, if they are so mentally constituted as to be able to see and appreciate the humorous side of the little as well as the large occurrences observed in their daily and hourly duties. I may add, further, that persons of this mental balance or tendency are, even in life inside of asylum walls, more hopeful, cheerful and successful than those of an opposite character.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sexes.....	406	433	839

### II.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ages between 5 and 10.....	1	1	2
" " 10 and 15.....	4	1	5
" " 15 and 20.....	19	14	33
" " 20 and 30.....	83	93	176
" " 30 and 40.....	110	128	238
" " 40 and 50.....	103	87	190
" " 50 and 60.....	47	61	108
" " 60 and 70.....	30	32	62
" " 70 and 80.....	7	12	19
" " 80 and 90.....	2	4	6
	406	433	839

### III.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Domestic state, married.....	181	188	369
" " unmarried.....	197	176	373
" " widowers.....	26	.....	26
" " widows.....	.....	60	60
" " divorced.....	.....	4	4
" " unknown.....	2	5	7
	406	433	839

### IV.

Nativity.	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Jersey.....	160	127	287
New York.....	68	68	136
Pennsylvania .....	5	12	17
Massachusetts .....	4	8	12
Ohio.....	3	3	6
Maine.....	2	.....	2



## 20 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM.

Nativity.	Men.	Women.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	1	1	2
Vermont.....	1	1	2
Virginia.....	.....	2	2
Georgia.....	2	.....	2
Louisiana.....	.....	1	1
Iowa.....	.....	1	1
Michigan.....	.....	1	1
Connecticut.....	.....	4	5
Illinois.....	.....	1	1
Maryland.....	.....	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
Ireland.....	68	89	157
Germany.....	45	56	101
England.....	19	24	43
Wales.....	2	2	4
Scotland.....	2	4	6
Canada.....	2	.....	2
Prussia.....	1	2	3
France.....	3	2	5
Holland.....	2	.....	2
Sweden.....	.....	2	2
Norway.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	.....	1	1
Poland.....	1	.....	1
Austria.....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	2	.....	2
British Honduras.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	7	18	25
	406	433	839

## V.

How sent.	Private.	Indigent.	Pauper.	Criminal.	Total
Bergen.....	8	59	4	1	72
Essex.....	45	77	7	2	131
Hudson.....	33	92	5	1	131
Morris.....	16	53	6	10	85
Passaic.....	8	74	3	1	86
Sussex.....	4	25	4	1	34
Union.....	19	108	9	1	137
Warren.....	7	62	.....	2	71
Middlesex.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Monmouth.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2



# REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM. 21

How sent.	Private.	Indigent.	Pauper.	Criminal.	Total.
Camden.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mercer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hunterdon.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Ocean.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
New York.....	74	.....	.....	.....	74
Louisiana.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Georgia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
British Honduras.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	232	550	38	19	839

## VI.

Duration of Disease previous to admission.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 year.....	120	127	247
More than 1 year.....	56	45	101
"    "    2 years.....	45	37	82
"    "    3 ".....	28	29	57
"    "    4 ".....	22	19	41
"    "    5 ".....	21	27	48
"    "    6 ".....	13	14	27
"    "    7 ".....	19	10	29
"    "    8 ".....	13	10	23
"    "    9 ".....	8	8	16
"    "    10 ".....	8	17	25
"    "    11 ".....	5	6	11
"    "    12 ".....	8	8	16
"    "    13 ".....	5	5	10
"    "    14 ".....	1	4	5
"    "    15 ".....	4	11	15
"    "    16 ".....	5	4	9
"    "    17 ".....	4	2	6
"    "    18 ".....	1	1	2
"    "    19 ".....	2	4	6
"    "    20 ".....	5	7	12
"    "    21 ".....	1	3	4
"    "    22 ".....	1	3	4
"    "    23 ".....	2	3	5
"    "    24 ".....	1	1	2
"    "    25 ".....	.....	2	2
"    "    27 ".....	1	1	2
"    "    28 ".....	.....	2	2
"    "    30 ".....	1	3	4
"    "    31 ".....	.....	1	1
"    "    33 ".....	.....	1	1



## 22 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM.

Duration of Disease previous to admission.	Men.	Women.	Total.
More than 34 years .....		1	1
" " 35 " .....	1	1	2
" " 36 " .....		1	1
" " 40 " .....	1	.....	1
" " 45 " .....		1	1
Unknown years .....	4	14	18
	<hr/> 410	<hr/> 447	<hr/> 857

### FORMS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

So important is it that the friends of patients and the public generally have correct information in regard to the preliminary forms for the admission of patients to the institution ; also, of the general mode of managing the insane before and after admission, together with suggestions in regard to their correct care and the cost of support in the Asylum, that I copy particulars on these points from a former report.

### PRIVATE PATIENTS.

For the admission of this class, three forms are used—a certificate of insanity, by a regular physician, made under oath before a magistrate ; a written request from some friend for their admission, and a bond for their 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 (sections twenty and twenty-one 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's expense.

Copies of all these "forms" are given in the appendix to this



## REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM. 23

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 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 employees of the Asylum to secure and maintain their confidence, which is always an important element of success in treatment.

### STATE 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 architecturally arranged 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 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 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 insuring 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 inquiry 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 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.

#### PHYSIOLOGY OF THE BRAIN.

Strange as it may seem, yet it is no more strange than true, that correct knowledge of the physiology of the brain, or knowledge derived from systematic observation of its healthy functional action, is, at best, and in the minds of a few persons only, in its infancy; while with a still larger number, including many teachers of anatomy, physiology and mental philosophy, a correct and proper idea of its use, as connected with the manifestation of the mental faculties, has not been admitted as a practical and important truth.

The reason for the seemingly incredible delay in ascertaining and acknowledging the true physiology or healthy function of the brain, has arisen, apparently, from two sources or causes: first, that in this, as in many other bodily organs, its function or physiological use, is not revealed by the minute anatomy of the tissues and parts of which it is composed; and, second, because the large proportion of eminent men in the departments of physiology and mental science, and who have influenced the belief and modes of thinking of the past and present generations, have, through the influence of prejudice against the only correct method of obtaining information of its functions during life, denied or ignored the results, which comparatively few others, but equally eminent observers, have reached.

Starting then with the assumption or statement which few will deny or question, that a full and correct knowledge of the physiology of the brain cannot be ascertained from the anatomy of its minute structure, by vivisection, or mutilation during life, nor even by pathological



inquiries after death, the question recurs, as to *how* a knowledge of the uses or functions of the different parts of the brain is to be obtained. The view taken by the writer (though not in any sense original with him) is, that the office of the brain is two-fold: first, that it is the centre of sensation and nervous energy to all parts of the body, and as such, is stimulated and acted upon by whatever is passing in or through it; and, second, that it is the seat of thought and feeling.

A knowledge of the former, or its connection with the body as the grand centre of sensation and energy, can be inferred and established by its anatomical connections with the body and its parts, and by the observation of symptoms in disease, acute and chronic.

A knowledge of the latter use of the brain, or as the seat of thought and feeling, it is claimed, can only be obtained by the method adopted by Gall, the eminent German physiologist. This system, developed by many years of the most careful observations and comparison, teaches that the office of the periphery or surface of the brain, to an unknown depth, is to develop and manifest the mental faculties, both of thought and feeling, and that the faculties are strong and active in proportion to the size and quality of the parts of the brain substance as influenced by health, and the temperament of the individual.

A more extended and definite statement of the doctrine of Gall, or Phrenology, is:

"1. That the mind is endowed with a plurality of innate faculties.

"2. Each of these faculties manifests itself through the medium of a particular organ.

"3. The organs of the mental faculties have their seat in the brain—the brain being a congeries of these organs.

"4. The power of manifesting each faculty bears a constant and uniform relation, other things being equal, to the size of the organ of each faculty.

"5. The outer surface of the skull and head corresponds so nearly with the form of the brain, that the seat and relative size of the several cerebral organs, can be ascertained from an examination of its outer surface."

The facts and inferences of this system as stated, being true, in regard to the physiology of the brain, the great importance of the discovery will be appreciated, as it furnishes the basis of a clear, full and intelligible system of mental science or philosophy.

By its aid we see most clearly that the disordered states of the mental faculties are only symptoms of disease of the organs or parts of the brain with which they are associated. While we judge of the nature or character of the disease, not only by the mental symptoms, but also by such physical symptoms as indicate the condition of the system in general, and of each of the bodily organs in particular, that may be in a state of suffering.

Here, then, is a rational and practical basis for the medical, mental



and moral treatment of each and every case of insanity that may occur.

In this connection, I may add, that under this view of the anatomy and physiology, all the light gained in regard to the results of disease of the brain in cases of insanity, and shown by pathological or post mortem inquiries, can be as fully improved or utilized as by any other view of the physiology of that organ.

It should be remembered, however, in the same connection, that the light obtained by pathological inquiries, or the results of disease of the brain tissues, come to the knowledge of the physician in any given case after his patient is dead, and cannot, therefore, be utilized in his treatment. It is claimed, however, that by the aid of microscopic examinations of many diseased brains that valuable pathological results will be accumulated, which is undoubtedly true, at least, as a demonstration of the existence of morbid results in all cases of death from disease of the brain with which insanity has been associated, though this fact has for a long time remained unquestioned. Is it not possible and very probable, however, that the *practical or therapeutic* value of the knowledge of such morbid conditions of the brain, after insanity has run its course, is of minor importance compared with the knowledge of the location of the disease as derived from the mental symptoms in the early stages, and the nature or kind of morbid action prevailing in the brain at its commencement and during its progress toward recovery, or to the death of the subject? It may be said, also, that while the morbid action of the brain may be precisely similar in the beginning of two cases, the results, in the changed condition of the two brains may differ widely, according to the stage of the disease when death occurs; the latter, or period of death, being influenced by causes or complications differing in one case from the other.

In support of the views represented as to the physiology of the brain, as taught originally by Gall, and afterwards by Spurzheim, Combe, and others, in Europe, and by the Fowlers, Sizer, Caldwell, &c., in this country, I quote from several eminent physicians and scientific men in regard to its truth and wide application in practical life, and particularly in the care and treatment of the insane.

The quotations from these distinguished men and authors must necessarily be few and brief to be consistent with the limits of the present discussion.

As a beginning of such quotations, it seems fitting that the first should be from Francis Joseph Gall, M. D., author of "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in General, and of the Brain in Particular," 4 vols., with atlas of one thousand plates, and on the "Functions of the Brain and of Each of the Parts," 6 vols., &c. "I gathered," says Gall, "innumerable facts in schools and in the great establishments of education; in the asylums for orphans and foundlings; in the insane hospitals; in houses of correction and prisons;



in judicial interrogatories; and even in places of execution; the multiplied researches on suicide, idiots and madmen, have contributed greatly to correct and confirm my opinions. I have laid under contribution several anatomical and physiological cabinets; I have submitted antique statues and busts to examinations and have compared them with the works of history. After having used, for more than thirty years, such diversified means, I no longer feared the danger or reproach of having precipitated the publication of my great work," &c.

"The testimony of Dr. Spurzheim agrees, essentially with that of Dr. Gall, whose collaborator he was for several years. His numerous works bear testimony to his high capacity, great learning and untiring industry, and that he acted with the deep conviction of the truth of one of his oft-repeated maxims, namely, that one fact well observed is more decisive to us than a thousand opinions, and all the metaphysical reasonings of the schools."

The testimony of George Combe, Esq., author of a "System of Phrenology," "The Constitution of Man Considered in Relation to External Objects," "Moral Philosophy," &c., &c. He says, "When a young man, I paid much attention to the prevailing theories of mental philosophy, frequently meeting a number of friends for the purpose of discussing the opinions of various metaphysical authorities, hoping to obtain some practical views of human nature, which would be serviceable in my intercourse with society, and in the pursuit of my professional avocation. But all my labors proved fruitless of beneficial results, and I ceased to study the works of metaphysicians. Hoping to obtain some more satisfactory notions of the mental functions from the physiologists, I attended the lectures of Dr. Barclay. All parts of the body were beautifully described, and their uses clearly explained, till he came to the brain; there all was dark and confused. He took great pains in dissecting that most important organ, but by a wrong method; he cut it up into pieces like a ham, confessing his ignorance of its functions and intimate structure. The physiologists satisfied me no better than the metaphysicians."

"From the forty-ninth number of the *Edinburgh Review* I received my first information concerning the doctrines of phrenology. Led away by the boldness of that piece of criticism, I regarded its doctrines as absurd and its founders as charlatans. For twelve months ensuing I paid no attention to the subject; indeed, such was the unfavorable impression made on my mind by the review, that when Dr. Spurzheim came to Edinburgh, I neglected to attend his first course of lectures, and should probably not have attended them at all but for a fortunate circumstance. Coming out of the Supreme Court one day, my friend, Mr. Brownlee, invited me to attend a dissection of the brain to be performed at his house by Dr. Spurzheim. I availed myself of this opportunity of comparing the method of Gall and Spurzheim with that I had seen practiced by Dr. Barclay. Dr.



Spurzheim did not slice, but began at the *medulla oblongata*, gradually unfolding the brain by following its structure. In ten minutes he completely refuted the reviewers' assertions, and finally demonstrated his own anatomical views."

The author states further how his interest in the science was maintained and stimulated at that time and afterwards, and the world knows how important an advocate he became in favor of the then new views of the physiology of the brain, and of the philosophy of mind.

Dr. Robert Hunter, Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Andersonian University of Glasgow, states that, "For more than thirteen years I have paid attention to the subject of phrenology, and for ten years I have taught the science publicly, in connection with anatomy and physiology," &c.

Sir William Ellis, M. D., "Superintendent of the Middlesex County Asylum at Hanwell, England, and author of a Treatise on Insanity," says, "After many years of experience I am fully convinced that the dispositions of men are indicated by the form and size of the brain. I have been resident physician in this establishment for five years, where we have upwards of six hundred patients, and, for thirteen years previous, held a similar situation in Yorkshire, where we had two hundred and fifty. I could mention a variety of cases in the treatment of which I have found the knowledge I possess of this interesting science, of the greatest utility; and I am fully persuaded that when it is more known, and acted upon, very great advantages will result to society."

Dr. W. A. F. Brown, Medical Superintendent of Montrose and other institutions, author of "Lectures on Insanity," and afterwards Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. "I hereby certify that I have been acquainted with the principles of phrenology for upwards of ten years; that from proofs based upon physiology and observation, I believe these to be a true exposition of the laws and phenomena of the human mind; that during the whole of the period mentioned, I have acted on these principles and applied them in the ordinary concerns of life. For several years I have devoted myself to the study of mental diseases and the cure of the insane; and now that I am entrusted with the care of a large asylum, I am inclined to attribute the success that has attended my efforts to ameliorate the condition of those confided to my charge, to my knowledge of this science."

Dr. John Elliotson, "President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society," "Dean of the Faculty in the University of London," &c., &c., writes thus: "Dr. Elliotson feels convinced of the phrenological being the only sound view of the mind. Twenty years have elapsed since his attention was first directed to it, and during the whole period, a day has not passed without some portion being devoted to its consideration."



Dr. Andrew Combe, "Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh," &c., Author of the "Principles of Physiology applied to Health," "The Physiology of Digestion," "A Treatise on Mental Derangement," &c., writes: "Before expressing any opinion on the subject of phrenology, as the science of mind, I think it proper to confess that, for nearly two years after I had first heard of Dr. Gall's discovery of the physiology of the brain, I not only disbelieved its reality, but treated it with ridicule and contempt. Circumstances, however, then occurred, which induced me to examine the doctrines more seriously, and to verify the facts on which they were said to be based. In following this more rational course, the first result at which I arrived was the mortifying conviction of my having been previously entirely ignorant of their real nature and evidences, and employed in ridiculing fancies of my own, which I believed to be phrenology, but which had scarcely any resemblance to it. In proportion as my knowledge advanced, and my observations were extended, the impression became the stronger that the leading principles and facts of the science were not only demonstrably true, but, like all other great truths, fraught with the most important consequences to human improvement, and to the prevention and alleviation of human suffering. Sixteen years have now elapsed since the above conviction became deeply rooted in my mind; and it is worthy of remark, that it arose against the influence of prejudice and against what I then had believed to be my worldly interest.

"My whole subsequent experience has confirmed the opinion I then formed of the truth of the new philosophy, and greatly increased my sense of its importance to mankind, as constituting, in fact, that science of mind, which has been so long, so ardently, and till now, so unsuccessfully sought after by the ablest men of every succeeding age."

#### CHAPEL SERVICE.

Religious services have been regularly held and well attended during the year, and were conducted, as heretofore, by clergymen of different denominations from Morristown and the vicinity.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

From Miss D. L. Dix, we have received seventeen volumes for the patients' library; from Mrs. Neubert, New York, Harpers' Monthly for the year; from Mrs. E. Peck, of Brooklyn, N. Y., three volumes; from other friends growing plants, reading matter, and other proofs of kindly interest.

Gratis copies of the following papers have been received: Jerseyman and Chronicle and Free Democratic Banner, Morristown;



30 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM.

Dover Index; Star of the Cape, Cape May; and Perth Amboy Gazette, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Many daily and weekly papers were taken by the institution and the officers, including about twenty weekly religious papers, which were used for Sunday reading.

To the resident officers associated with me, and others, who have faithfully performed the duties of their respective stations, I would cheerfully accord the merit due to such service.

To the Board of Managers I am under renewed obligations for the careful attention given by them to the affairs of the institution, and for the considerate kindness rendered to myself and family.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

*State Asylum for the Insane.*

Morristown, Nov. 1st, 1879.



## APPENDIX TO STEWARD'S REPORT.

### FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

#### GARDEN—1879.

40½	Bushels asparagus, \$1.00.....	\$40 50
180	" beets, estimated.....	60 00
58	" cucumbers, 45c.....	26 10
32	" spinach, 25c.....	8 00
26	" string beans, 50c.....	13 00
28	" squash, 30c.....	8 40
29½	" rhubarb, 25c.....	7 38
100	" peas, \$1.00.....	100 00
220	" early potatoes, 75c.....	165 00
437	" tomatoes, 35c.....	152 95
30	" carrots, 50c.....	15 00
25	" oyster plant, 25c.....	6 25
50	" parsnips, 50c.....	25 00
72	" lima beans, 50c.....	36 00
6	" peppers, 75c.....	4 50
1½	" okra.....	1 50
18,806	Ears sweet corn, ¼c.....	141 05
1,737	Heads lettuce, ¼c.....	4 34
6,000	" celery, estimated.....	120 00
21	" cauliflower.....	1 75
7,727	Egg plants, 3c.....	231 81
330	Bunches radishes, 2c.....	6 60
440	Bundles corn stalks, 2c.....	8 80
3,545	Musk melons, 3c.....	106 35
62	Watermelons, 20c.....	12 40
104	Baskets peaches, 50c.....	52 00
13½	Bushels pears, \$1.00.....	13 50
9	" currants, \$1.25.....	11 25
1,000	Pounds grapes, 7c.....	70 00
350	Pumpkins, 3c.....	10 50
626	Quarts strawberries, 10c.....	62 60
218	" raspberries, 10c.....	21 80
20	" blackberries, 10c.....	2 00
2,300	Heads cabbage, 5c.....	115 00
1¼	Acres turnips, estimated.....	125 00



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1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Acres ruta bagas.....	\$125 00	
5	Bushels seed corn.....	5 00	
8	" seed pears.....	9 00	
10	" seed lima beans.....	5 00	
			\$1,930 33

## FARM—1879.

7,992	Gallons milk, 12c.....	\$959 04	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dozen eggs, 25c.....	1 38	
6,054	Bundles corn fodder, 2c.....	121 08	
65	Tons hay, \$8.00.....	520 00	
7	" rye straw, \$9.00.....	63 00	
12	" oat straw, \$8.00.....	96 00	
822	Bushels corn, 30c.....	246 60	
1,159	" potatoes, 40c.....	463 60	
750	" oats, 30c.....	225 00	
100	" rye, 75c.....	75 00	
51	" buckwheat, 54c.....	27 54	
13	" apples, selected, 85c.....	11 05	
65	" apples, cider, 30c.....	19 50	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" white beans, \$3.00.....	4 50	
7	Wagon loads pumpkins, \$1.00.....	7 00	
11	Bushels peas, 75c.....	8 25	
200	" turnips, 20c.....	40 00	
			\$2,888 54

## STOCK—1879.

25	Calves, 3356 lbs., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	\$184 58	
56	Pigs, \$2.00.....	112 00	
3	Pigs consumed.....	5 00	
80	Hogs, 16,030 lbs., 6c.....	961 80	
1	Shoat.....	5 00	
100	Fowls, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	37 50	
22	Turkeys, \$1.00.....	22 00	
			\$1,327 88
			\$6,146 75

## ACCOUNT OF FRUIT, &amp;c., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

16	Gallons tomato catsup.	
7	" cherries, canned.	
5 $\frac{3}{4}$	" plums, "	
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	" raspberries, "	
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	" currants, "	
3 $\frac{1}{4}$	" pineapple, "	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" blackberries, "	
$\frac{1}{2}$	" watermelon, "	



REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM. 33

144	Gallons	pears,	canned.
286 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	peaches,	"
138	"	quinces,	"
830	"	tomatoes,	"
27 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	currant jelly.	
14 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	quince jelly.	
21	"	pears, pickled.	
44	"	peaches,	"
22	"	pears, preserved.	
2	"	quinces,	"
40	"	apple butter.	

C



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

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## EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

#### ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

1. Whenever a patient is sent to the asylum by the order of any court, justice, or judge, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent, shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

#### CLEANLINESS.

2. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean, and be free from vermin or any contagious or infectious disease.

#### CLOTHING FOR MEN.

3. Each male patient shall be provided with at least two shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, two pairs of socks, a black cravat, a good hat or cap, and a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

#### CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

4. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of under garments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other outside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on, that is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when they become better, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, that their self respect may be preserved.

In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent—it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned.

New Jersey State Library



JEWELRY, &C.

Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

HISTORY OF CASE.

A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with him should accompany him to the Asylum, from whom minute, but often essential particulars, may be learned.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

6. The price of board, including washing and attendance, for all who are supported at public charge is three dollars and fifty cents per week. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price varies from five to ten dollars, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. Higher prices are paid by a special agreement with the superintendent for extra attention and accommodations. Payments required to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission.

BOND, &C.

7. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged, of all persons excepting those sent at the expense of the counties.

Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond, and if *strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.*



## 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 Morristown, 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 AND AFFIDAVIT OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

I, —, physician of the township of —, in the county of —, do certify under oath, that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of —, of the township 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.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this — day of —, A. D. 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 severally, bind ourselves to —, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him, and his successors in office, the sum of — dollars and — cents per

\*Applications for admission of patients, if made by letter, should be addressed to the Superintendent, Post Office address, Morris Plains, N. J.



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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 attention ; 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 — 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.*

The Chosen Freeholder or Freeholders of the township, ward or borough, must then endorse the above order and certificate as follows:



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"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 — is in — 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.



