

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE, MANAGERS, TREASURER AND
SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

New Jersey State Library

TRENTON, N. J.:

PRINTED BY DAVID NAAR, "TRUE AMERICAN" OFFICE.

1864.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

MANAGERS.

ALEXANDER WURTS, Esq., Flemington, *President*.
THOMAS J. STRYKER, Esq., Trenton, *Secretary*.
Rev. S. M. HAMILL, Lawrenceville.
Hon. GEORGE F. FORT, New Egypt.
G. S. CANNON, Esq., Bordentown.
P. B. KENNEDY, Esq., Belvidere.
RICHARD T. HAINES, Esq., Elizabeth.
JOHN H. PHILLIPS, M. D., Pennington.
C. S. GREEN, Esq., Trenton.
CHARLES ELMER, M. D., Bridgeton.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,
HENRY F. CARRIEL, M. D.

STEWARD,
CALEB SAGER.

MATRON,
Miss MARY TABOR.

TREASURER,
JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

The Joint Committee on the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum beg leave to report that they have made the customary annual visit to the institution under their partial supervision, and examined into its condition and management. There is little in either demanding special comment. The accounts, already laid before the Legislature, appear to be correct; and there is no change in the former approved treatment of the patients. The domestic economy of the place is creditable to those entrusted with its control. Owing, however, to the inflation of the currency, and consequently of prices, it will be necessary, if the institution is to be self-sustaining, that the sum of money paid for the maintenance of the patients by the State or by the counties, should be slightly increased. The committee recommend that the State pay one dollar for each patient instead of the amount now fixed, and that the price charged to the counties remain unchanged. The committee also recommend an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of purchasing the requisite machinery for the manufacture of aerated bread, and the further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for repairing and refitting the billiard table for the use of patients; the former being demanded on the score of health and economy, and the use of the latter being an important part of modern remedial treatment for certain kinds of patients.

In regard to the proposition made to place the insane of the State Prison in the Lunatic Asylum, the committee are forced to disapprove of such a disposition of lunatic criminals. Beside the fact that it would induce a deal of feigned insanity by prisoners naturally desirous of a change from their present to a less irksome confinement, and that last, one from which they might more easily escape; there are other and more serious objections. A confinement in the Lunatic Asylum now carries with it nothing degrading. The institution is merely remedial, and is used because the results attained under a system so extensive and complete cannot be had by private treatment. But were it to receive as its inmates a number of convicted criminals, many perhaps guilty of heinous crimes, it would be regarded as penal in its character, or would have that associated with it in public estimation, calculated

to make a bad impression on the mind of the patient, and one in some cases unfavorable to the prospect of a restoration to reason. The proposition would also involve either a heavy expenditure in the erection of additional buildings, or the exclusion of a number of patients needing the treatment afforded within the walls of the asylum, as the buildings are already crowded to their utmost limit. Beside this, the building is not properly constructed for the safe-keeping of the class of patients proposed to be introduced, some of whom are likely to so simulate insanity as to deceive the most experienced expert; against the daring and ingenuity of those capable of such a deception, the present asylum affords no sure bar; and while lunatics may be safely kept there in custody, the false madmen referred to would, without a thorough change in the construction of the buildings, manage to effect an escape.

A preferable plan to that proposed is to retain the insane criminals in the prison, or place them in some attached building, under the care of the medical and other officers of that institution. This can be done with advantage to those patients, and without placing them in a benevolent institution, the character and management of which would be injuriously affected by the proposed change.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER SMITH,
J. F. LEAMING,

On part of the Senate.

THOS. DUNN ENGLISH,
B. RUSH BATEMAN,
WM. H. BELL,
JOHN BATES,
D. H. WYCKOFF,

Committee of the House of Assembly.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

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

In pursuance of the provisions of the act to provide for the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum, the managers respectfully present their seventeenth annual report:

The perfect order and system to which the business and operations of the institution have been reduced by the efficient labors of the superintendent and steward, while they do not lessen the responsibility of the managers to the inmates of the institution, their friends or the state, render their duties comparatively easy and pleasant. Of these duties, one of the most important is an effective inspection of the asylum, as well at the regular meetings of the board as by the visits of the different committees appointed for that purpose. Such inspection the managers have endeavored to maintain, and they take great pleasure in expressing to your excellency their entire satisfaction with the condition of the institution whenever visited by them, their approval of the mode in which its business and operations have been conducted during the year, and their perfect confidence in the ability, zeal and fidelity of the resident officers of the asylum.

The number of patients in the asylum on the first day of January, 1863 was three hundred and twenty-five. The number admitted during the year was one hundred and sixty-four, making the whole number under treatment during the last twelve months four hundred and eighty-nine. Of that number sixty-eight were discharged recovered, fifty-six improved, six unimproved, and thirty-one died, leaving three hundred and twenty-six patients in the institution on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. Of those remaining in the asylum seventy are private patients, supported at their own expense or that of their friends, and two hundred and fifty-six are county patients, supported by the public authorities.

The whole number of patients admitted into the asylum since it was opened in May, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, is two thousand two hundred and forty. Of that number nine hundred and nine have been restored to their right minds and returned to their families and friends, and six hundred and thirty-three have been discharged more or less improved.

The general health of the institution during the year has been remarkably good. Although more than the average number of deaths have occurred, they have not been occasioned by any epidemic disease or prevailing sickness, but have mostly been the result of chronic disease or exhaustion.

The annual inventory of the personal property belonging to the asylum has been taken as required by law. The appraisement amounts to the sum of thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-four cents (\$33,252 34), being an increase over that of last year of sixteen hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$1652 78).

The receipts from all sources during the year, including a balance of nine dollars and twenty-one cents remaining on the first of January, 1863, amount to the sum of sixty thousand and five hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirty-four cents (\$60,534 34). The payments for the same period amount to sixty thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-five cents (\$60,432 55), leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of one hundred and one dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$101 79).

Of the total receipts, fifteen thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty cents (\$15,247 80) were received from private patients. Thirty-five thousand two hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$35,212 89) from the several counties for the pauper and indigent insane, and ten thousand and sixty-four dollars and forty-four cents (\$10,064 44) from the state treasury for the same class of patients.

The reports of the superintendent, treasurer and steward, herewith submitted, will exhibit more in detail the business operations and present condition of the institution.

By consent of the managers the superintendent has used in the asylum for some time past unfermented or aerated bread, made by a patent process described in his report. The superior healthfulness and economy of this bread having been fully demonstrated by actual trial, the managers, early in the last year, authorized the procuring of the necessary apparatus and fixtures for making the bread upon the premises. The expense of the improvement, it was supposed, could be paid out of the ordinary income of the asylum, with the saving of freight and manufacturer's profits in the bread purchased in Philadelphia.

This was rendered impossible by the extraordinary increase in the prices of all our supplies, but the apparatus having been purchased, and the license to use the patented processes necessary in the manufacture having been granted by the patentees free of cost, it is deemed desirable that the improvements should be completed without delay. The managers therefore respectfully ask of the Legislature an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars to meet the expenses thus incurred, and the other extraordinary incidental expenses constantly incurring in an institution of this character and magnitude.

The Legislature, at its last session, in view of the advance in the price of provisions, furniture, &c., authorized an increase of thirty-five cents per week in the price of board for county patients. It was supposed at the time that this increase would be sufficient, but the steady and rapid advance during the past year in the cost of almost all the necessary supplies for the asylum has rendered it inadequate to the wants of the institution. The advance in the cost of the single article of coal has absorbed a very large part, if not the whole amount realized from the increased price of board. The rigid economy and good management of the officers of the asylum have enabled us to get through the year without incurring any debts, but an increase of revenue will be absolutely necessary for the ensuing year. An addition of twenty-five cents per week to the amount paid by the state for county patients would add about three thousand dollars to the income of the asylum. This small addition would probably meet the wants of the institution without adding perceptibly to the public burdens.

By the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the managers were required to close their accounts for the past year on the thirtieth day of November, and within ten days thereafter to present their annual report to your excellency. Though desirous to comply with the requirements of the law, the managers found themselves unable to do so, as the provisions of the "act to provide for the organization of the asylum" directs the steward to make the inventory of the personal property during the third week in December, and the treasurer and superintendent to make up their accounts and reports at the close of the same month. The managers would respectfully suggest the expediency either of exempting them from the requirements of the act changing the termination of the fiscal year; or, if deemed by your excellency more advisable, of modifying the provisions of the "act to provide for the organization of the asylum," so that all the officers of the institution can make up their reports to the thirtieth day of November in each year.

ALEXANDER WURTS,
RICHARD T. HAINES,
GEORGE F. FORT,
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,
GARRET S. CANNON,

THOMAS J. STRYKER,
JOHN H. PHILLIPS,
PHINEAS B. KENNEDY,
CALEB S. GREEN,
WILLIAM ELMER,

Managers.

JANUARY 4th, 1864.

New Jersey State Library

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HON. JOEL PARKER:

Dear Sir:—Below please receive an abstract of my accounts as Treasurer of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, for the fiscal year ending December 30, 1863:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands January 1, 1863,	\$9 21
1863, Oct. 1, Amount received from State Treasurer for board of patients,	10,064 44
Revenue account from Asylum,	50,460 69
	<hr/>
	\$60,534 34

PAYMENTS.

1863, Dec. 29, By amount paid C. Sager, Steward, orders,	\$60,432 55
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	101 79
	<hr/>
	\$60,534 34

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JASPER S. SCUDDER,
Treasurer, &c.

We certify that the accounts of the Treasurer of the Asylum have been examined and are correct.

THOS. J. STRYKER,
CALEB S. GREEN,
Auditing Committee.

The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, in account with J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from December 29, 1862, to December 28, 1863.

DR.

CR.

Amount paid for clothing,	\$4,616 60	Balance from last year,	\$9 21
Books and stationery,	98 80	Received from	
Fruit,	783 56	board of pa-	
Farm and garden,	959 60	tients,	\$55.132 22
Fixtures,	1,641 22	Clothing,	4,836 27
Flour,	4,542 78	Funeral expen-	
Funeral expenses,	429 72	ses,	265 00
Fuel,	7,893 40	Postage,	93 36
Freight,	416 30	Incidentals,	198 28
Laundry,	231 77		60,525 13
Furniture,	1,075 47		
Feed,	1,064 79		
Groceries,	4,260 08		
Harness,	33 33		
Light and gas fixtures,	1,232 14		
Incidental,	776 03		
Medical,	370 01		
Newspapers,	41 50		
Provision,	14,879 64		
Petty current expenses,	374 89		
Postage,	157 62		
Refunding,	248 55		
Straw,	272 65		
Smith and wheelwright,	383 36		
Wages,	11,108 69		
Repairs,	2,540 05		
	\$60,432 55		
Balance,	101 79		
	\$60,534 34		\$60,534 34

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.

CALEB SAGER, *Steward.*

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum

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 December 31, 1862,	157	168	325
“ received since to January 1, 1864,	76	88	164

Under treatment during the year,

Patients discharged recovered during the year,	26	42	68
“ “ improved “ “	20	36	56
“ “ stationary, “ “	5	1	6
“ escaped “ “	1	1	2
“ died “ “	19	12	31

Total discharged and died,

Remaining December 31, 1863,

	County.	Private.	Total.
Of this number there are,	256	70	326

Whole number of cases received from opening of asylum, May 15, 1848, to December 31, 1863, inclusive,

	1082	1158	2240
Discharged recovered,	438	471	909
“ improved,	277	356	633
“ unimproved and stationary,	33	31	64
Escaped,	6	1	7
Not insane,	1		1
Died,	165	135	300

Total discharged and died,

Remaining December 31, 1863,

Total discharged and remaining,

1082 1158 2240

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of cases received and treated during the last year was four hundred and eighty-nine, of whom sixty-eight were discharged as recovered, fifty-six improved, six as stationary. Two escaped and thirty-one died.

Death occurred in one case from congestion of the brain; in one from apoplexy; in three from consumption; in two from erysipelas of the face and head; in four from general paralysis; in seven from exhaustion of acute mania, and in thirteen from general or chronic exhaustion of the vital forces.

The number of deaths during the year was comparatively large, but it will be observed from the causes of death assigned, that the majority of them were from consumption, from general or chronic exhaustion, and from general paralysis, thus indicating that the feeble and worn out cases were the principal subjects.

The general health of the establishment has been good, as it is at this time.

Though the house has been in a crowded state during the entire year, yet, by the removal from time to time by the county authorities of cases deemed incurable and harmless, or manageable elsewhere, we have been enabled to receive all proper applicants from the state, but a number of applications from abroad have been from necessity declined.

Nothing of unusual or peculiar interest has occurred during the year in the character of the cases received and treated, or in the results obtained.

The usual medical, mental and moral means have been resorted to with an increasing confidence that insanity and nervous disorders may be cured or relieved very much in the ratio that other physical maladies are removed or modified by the use of appropriate treatment.

It should not be forgotten or overlooked, however, that in many cases of mental disorder, especially those caused or perpetuated by unfavorable circumstances and influences connected with home life, that the medical and other means resorted to here, are more effective than they would be if used in private or without some change in the place or associations of the patient. Indeed, in not a few instances, such change is all that is required to break the chain of morbid thought and feeling, with which the patient is affected, and to restore the accustomed balance in the mental faculties.

When this fact is ascertained therefore, or probable from the history and progress of the malady, or from the character of the prevailing symptoms, no time should be lost in removing the patient from the sphere of noxious influences that have caused or continued his disorder, and in such cases a well regulated institution for the insane is generally the most favorable for his comfort and restoration.

It is proper to state, however, that cases do occur in which change of place or occupation, a sea voyage or an excursion by land will

afford the needed diversion and relief, without resorting to an institution. When this course can be safely adopted, it should be tried for a limited period, but not so long as to endanger his ultimate recovery by other means should they be required.

The usual operations on the farm and in the garden have been attended by the accustomed results in supplying vegetables in their season for the use of the household. In these operations a pretty large number of the male patients engage as healthful and useful exercise.

On the female side of the house, as is usual, a large amount of useful work has been done, in making and repairing wearing apparel, and bed-clothes, and in fancy sewing and knitting. In addition to these also, much interest has been taken, and much effort expended, as was the case during the preceding year, in providing things necessary and convenient for the use of soldiers in the field; the results of this work being distributed mainly through Miss Dix and the Sanitary Commission.

Some valuable changes and additions have been made in the building and fixtures during the year, and among these may be mentioned the arrangement of the required machinery (now nearly completed,) for making aerated or unfermented bread. By this process the ingredients of bread, flour, water and salt are mixed by mechanical means, in a close globular iron vessel to the required extent. While this is being done, the air is removed from the vessel by a vacuum pump, and then the dough charged by force pump, up to a high pressure, with carbonic acid gas previously generated for the purpose. The dough being thus thoroughly infiltrated and distributed by the gas, is prepared for baking without the aid of the old or fermenting process. The general advantages claimed for this method are three, viz.: more wholesome and palatable bread, increased, if not absolute cleanliness in the preparation, and greater economy in the use of materials.

A careful inquiry in regard to the details of the process, and the use of bread made in this way by our household for a period of twelve months and upward, have convinced me that these claims are just, and that the improvement is one of very great practical value.

Another change of considerable importance which has been made, consists in the arrangements of fixtures for making gas for lighting the building from rock or coal oil. This material has been used to a certain extent for this purpose for some time, but not very successfully until within quite a recent period; the gas furnished being so rich in carbon as to make it difficult to secure combustion without smoke. By the addition of a certain portion of atmospheric air, however, to the gas before it is admitted to the burner, it is sufficiently diluted to secure the object perfectly. This is done by aid of Walton's patent "gas and air mixer." This machine is placed between the gas holder and the burners, and is so constructed as to supply a definite proportion of air, (forty parts in one hundred) to the strong gas, thus practically adding so much to the capacity of the containing fixtures, and

giving a mixed gas that burns with a clear white light quite free from smoke, and with double the illuminating power of coal gas.

The arrangement is altogether very simple in construction, and reliable in operation, and as it secures the perfect combustion of the gas by the admixture of air which costs nothing, it is of course much preferable to the method heretofore proposed of using hydrogen gas for the same object, and made by decomposing water or steam. The generating fixtures we have in use, were originally constructed for making gas from coal, and were thus used for a year or more.

The arrangement consists of two "D" retorts about seven feet long and twenty inches wide on the flat surface, and set in brick work in the usual way; the retorts resting in their whole under surface on tile made of fire clay, to protect them from the direct action of the fire, and made with moveable mouth pieces and stand pipes in front. Above is a hydraulic main to receive and condense the tar, and beyond this an arrangement with a jet of cold water for washing or rather cooling the gas.

From economical considerations we use the residuum of coal oil, or the thick tarry material that remains after the oil has been subjected to a process of distillation, with the view of extracting the finer illuminating and lubricating portions. This article when not too closely worked is of a greenish color, and so rich in carbon that it supplies almost as much gas and of a better quality than the crude oil itself. If the process is carried so far that the residuum appears black or quite dark its value for making gas is much impaired. We put several barrels of this material together in a wrought iron tank, situated in the ground within the gas house, over the bottom of which is distributed about fifty feet of one inch steam pipe, by which the proper temperature can always be secured for working, and without any danger of igniting the mass.

This reservoir is covered with plank on which is placed a small double acting force pump, which is connected by pipes with the oil cistern below, and the moveable head of the retort above, and used to supply the oil thereto. By contracting the extreme end of the force pipe which extends about twelve inches into the retort, and then using a short quick stroke of the pump the oil is distributed over the length of the retort, and the whole surface rendered efficient for generating gas, although the arrangement for escape is by the stand pipe in front.

By this method of supplying the oil, retorts of pretty large size can be advantageously used, and with far less danger of delay from the obstruction of pipes than occurs in the usual method of allowing it to move slowly in through a syphon from a tank situated above.

These practical details are, in the abstract, of slight general interest, but are thus particularly stated for the benefit of those who may desire to arrange fixtures for a similar object for a large institution. It may be added, that by one of these retorts we are able,

under favorable circumstances, to make from five to eight thousand feet of strong gas in a day and evening.

In anticipation of the increase in prices of nearly all the supplies required by the institution, a small advance in the price of board charged to the counties was asked for and authorized by the Legislature at its last session.

By the aid of this increase, and by a system of careful expenditure, the current income of the establishment has been made equal to its current expenses.

It has been ascertained, however, that a farther small advance for the board of this class of patients will be required in future.

That the charge against the counties for the support of the poor and indigent (now \$2 35 per week) may not become burdensome, it is suggested that the standing appropriation from the State treasury to assist the counties in the support of these classes, be increased from seventy-five cents to one dollar a week. Such change, with our present number of patients chargeable to the counties, would produce about \$3,000 per annum, and would materially assist the finances of the institution. To satisfy all enquiries of the justice and necessity of this or a similar measure for increasing the income of the establishment, it may be stated that the advance in the cost of the two items of fuel and labor will make a difference in current expenses of from four to five thousand dollars per annum, while the cost of some other necessary supplies and objects have increased in the same proportion, and to a certain extent for all.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

As heretofore, we have been favored by clergymen in the vicinity, who have conducted the religious services of our Chapel on Sunday.

These services are highly gratifying and useful to many of the patients and others who have attended, and lay us under renewed obligation to the benevolent men who have performed them.

From A. Lemassena, Esq., of Newark, we have received \$200 as a contribution toward the debt due for organ in the new Chapel.

From C. E. Gregory, Esq., of Jersey City, \$25, and from James Earl, Esq., of Elizabeth, \$5, for same object.

This instrument, as has been before stated, is of superior quality, and gives valuable aid in all the musical exercises of the Chapel.

I have the pleasure of stating that we have received notice that a legacy of \$2,000 has been left by Mrs. Commodore Reed, of Philadelphia, to be expended for the purposes of the institution under the advice and direction of Miss D. L. Dix.

This is a very gratifying occurrence, and the more so, that it is an act of kindly remembrance by a citizen of another State. To Miss Dix, we are under obligation for many favors, and among them for four backgammon and chess boards, for the use of the patients, and valued at \$20.

From Mrs. John S. Pierson, of New York, we have received a number of interesting volumes for the use of the patients; also, a beautiful specimen of dried flowers, inclosed by a tasteful frame and glass.

From T. W. Hill, Esq., of Ewing township, we have received a beautiful lemon tree of large size, which is a pleasing object in one of the halls for patients.

From the Hon. J. L. N. Stratton, we have received several volumes of public documents of value.

I take pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to Elisha Fitzgerald, Esq., of New York, one of the original patentees of the process for making aerated bread, for license to use the process for the purposes of the institution free of charge. Also for a similar privilege from Mr. Stephen F. Ambler, of Brooklyn, New York, through his agent, J. M. Town, for using his process for generating carbonic acid gas for the purposes of bread making.

Many thanks are also due to the firm of Messrs. Potter, Camp & Bower, of Philadelphia, who have supplied us with the aerated bread heretofore and now used, for valuable suggestions and assistance in getting the required machinery for the process into practical operation.

From the publishers of the following daily and weekly newspapers, we have received gratuitous copies, viz:—"Daily True American," and "Daily State Gazette and Republican," Trenton; "National Standard," Salem; "Somerset Messenger," Somerville; "Somerset Unionist," Somerville, two copies; "People's Beacon," Lambertville; "Herald and Inquirer," Freehold; "Monmouth Democrat," Freehold; "Dollar Newspaper," Burlington; "Jerseyman," Morristown; "New Jersey Herald," Newton; "Mount Holly Herald," Burlington, two copies; "Mount Holly Mirror," Burlington, two copies.

From your Board I have, as heretofore, received kindly sympathy and the most cordial support and coöperation, from all which I have derived encouragement and for which I am duly grateful.

From the other resident officers I have received that constant aid required in conducting the affairs of a large institution. They are all, from many years of experience in this peculiar work, well qualified for their respective stations, and to them and to many faithful attendants and assistants, I am deeply grateful for faithful and efficient service.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }
Trenton, January 1, 1864.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

PRIVATE PATIENTS,*

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

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

The price of board per week, for those supported at public charge, is two dollars; for those supported by friends, three dollars and fifty cents and upwards, according to the nature of the case and their ability to pay.

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

FORM OF REQUEST.

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

The undersigned, of the township of _____, in the county of _____, is desirous of placing in the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, and hereby requests the admission therein of _____, a resident of the township of _____, in the county of _____, who is aged _____ years, and has been [here state what the occupation, profession or

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

business of the person has been.] He (or she) is a native of ———, in the state of ———, and is [here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.

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

Dated ———, 18 .

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.

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

Signed,

A B.

Dated ———, 18 .

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

FORM OF BOND.

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

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

Whereas ———, of the township of ———, in the county of ———, a lunatic, has been admitted a boarder in the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton: Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is, that if the said obligators shall pay to the said treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of ——— dollars and ——— cents per week, for the board of said lunatic, so long as ——— shall continue a boarder in said asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by ——— requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for ——— suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for ——— by the steward of the asylum, and shall remove ——— from the asylum whenever the room occupied by ——— shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or in the opinion of the superintendent, to be received into said asylum; and if ——— should be removed at the request of ——— before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligators shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless ——— should sooner be cured, and if

they shall also pay, not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages ——— may do to the furniture or other property of the asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for board and clothing to be made quarterly, in advance, from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill, from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Signed and sealed in presence of,

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGES.

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

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

A. B.

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

A B, Physician.

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

A B, Judge, &c.

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
——— county.

I, A B, clerk of the county of ———, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of ———, one of the judges of the court of common pleas of said county, in the

case of ———, and also of the certificate of Dr. ———, thereto appended, as filed in my office, that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that A B and C D, whose names are signed to the said endorsement of approval, are members of the board of chosen freeholders of said township, in said county, and that said signatures are in their proper handwriting.

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

[L. S.]

A B, *Clerk.*