ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE OFFICERS OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FORTHETEAR1858.
$\qquad$
OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.
$\qquad$
MANAGERS.
Alexander Wurts, Esq., Flemington, President. Thomas J. Stryker, Esq., Trenton, Secretary.
Rev. E. F. Cooley, Trenton.
Hon. George F. Fort, New Egypt.
Hon. Charles C. Stratton, Swedesboro'.
James S. Green, Esq., Princeton.
Henry A. Ford, Esq., Morristown.
Richard T. Haines, Esq., Elizabeth.
John H. Phillips, M. D., Pennington.
Charles S. Olden, Esq., Princeton.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

superintendent and physictan.
H. A. BUTTOLPH, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

## HENRY F. CARRIEL, M. D.

STEWARD.
CALEB SAGER.
matron.
MISS MARY TABER,

## treasurer.

JASPER S. SCUDDER, Trenton,

The Joint Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Lunatic Asylum, beg leave to report, in part:

That they have visited the Asylum, and have made a careful examination of the buildings, furniture, and general condition of the patients.

The different apartments were scrupulously clean, and your committee take pleasure in stating, that, as far as they could judge, all the means, both moral and medical, which human zeal or scientific skill can devise, are brought into requisition by the physician and other officers of the institution, for beto tering the condition and restoring the health of the unfortunate persons committed to their charge.

It will be seen, by the Superintendent's Report, that a part of the steam boilers for warming the hospital buildings, have been so long in use as to be considered unsafe, and we have had the testimony of scientific gentlemen, who concur in this opinion. We therefore recommend an appropriation of $\$ 3,500$, for the purpose of replacing them with new ones, and saggest that they be of a larger size than the old ones, large boilers being found to produce a much greater amount of steam from the same quantity of fuel.

JOHN L. SHARP, WM. F. BROWN,
J. P. TRIMBLE,

ELLIS B. FREEMAN,
JOHN H. HORN,
ZEBEDEE NICHOLSON,
ISAAC LEIDA.

## MANAGERS' REPORT.

## To His Excellency, William A. Newbli, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

The Managers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum beg leave to present their Annual Report:
This institution has been established for ten years and upwards, during which period thirteen hundred and seventy-seven patients have been under treatment, of whom eight hnndred and sixty-three have been discharged either recovered or improved in their health.

By its adaptation to the purposes for which it was erected, and the admirable manner in which its internal management has been conducted, it has permanently established itself in the confidence of the citizens of our State.
In the quarterly and other visitations made by the Managers, they have uniformly found the same order and neatness in all its departments maintained as formerly. The patients have averaged during the past year above two hundred and eighty iu number, and from the inspections made, they have appeared to receive due attention to their several conditions; and from the kindness with which they are treated, to be as comfortable as the nature of their malady would admit.

During the year, improvements have been made by the Superitendent, to facilitate and cheapen the expense of washing;
also, to enlarge the apparatus for making gas for the institution.

Alterations and additions have also been made in several parts of the building, by which the comfort and health of the patients have been promoted-all of which the Managers approved.

The Managers have realized, by a loan, the appropriation made by the Legislature of 1857, with which they have liquidated the debts which were outstanding at the commencement of the year, and no new debts have been incurred, beyond the ability of the institution to pay. The improvements which were to be made from the appropriation will be fully completed, when the interest due thereon and provided for by act of 1858, shall be paid.
The Superintendent and other officers of the institution have performed the duties of their respective stations with a promptness, fidelity and success which demands and receives our hearty approval.
The alterations and improvements alluded to above, with the health of the inmates and other internal affairs of the institution, will be fully stated in the report of the Superintendent.
The state of the finances will also appear from the reports of the Treasurer and Steward.
The annual inventory of the personal property of the institation was made, agreeably to law, and amounts to twenty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars and twelve cents, showing an inrease of two thousand one hundred and seven dollars and eighty-seven cents over that of the preceding year, and is, with the reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer, herewith submitted.
The Managers beg leave to call the attention of the Legislature to two important subjects, referred to in the Superintendent's Report, viz. the renewal of the steam boilers used for warming the building and other purposes, and the improved
method suggested, for ventilating the building by mechanical means.
The Managers, through your Excellency, would again commend the institution to the benevolent sympathy of their fellow citizens.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { ALEXANDER WURTS, JAMES S. GREEN, } \\
\text { THOMAS J. STRYKER, } & \text { HENRY A. FORD, } \\
\text { ELI F. COOLEY, } & \text { RICHARD T. HAINES, } \\
\text { GEORGE F. FORT, } & \text { JOHN H. PHILIPS, } \\
\text { CHAS. C. STRATTON, } & \text { CHARLES S. OLDEN. }
\end{array}
$$

New Jersef State Lunatic Asylum, $\}$ January 3d, 1859.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following statement of the fiscal concerns of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, for the year commencing December the thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and ending December the thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fiftyeight, is respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers:

An abstract of the receipts and payments for the year ending December 31st, 1858.

## RECEIPTS.

| Balance in the treasurer's hands, | 433 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Received from the State of New Jersey, | 8,18549 |
| Revenue account from Asylum, | 38,90771 |
|  | $\$ 47,09753$ |

## PAYMENTS.

Paid Caleb Sager, Steward's orders, $\$ 4709746$
Balance in treasurer's hands,

The following is the account rendered by the Steward to the Treasurer, showing in detail the different receipts, and mode of expenditures for the above amount:

The N. J. State Lunatic Asylum in account with J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from December 30, 1857, to December 30, 1858.

| Amount paid for Fruit account, |  |  |  | $\$ 28601$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | * | Fixture " |  | 1,358 34 |
| " | \% | Provision account, |  | 11,290 40 |
| " | " | Incidental " |  | 47779 |
| 6 | ، | Gas Works, (remova largement) account, | and en- | 2,229 64 |
| " | \% | Wash House, (new buil fixtures) account, | gs and | $\text { 1,191 } 74$ |
| 6 7 Has | 6 | Repairs |  | 1,185 63 |
| " | " | Feed " |  | 69724 |
| " 6 | " | Clothing |  | 2,790 97 |
| ${ }^{\prime}$ | " | Postage |  | 14440 |
| 6 | 6 | Flour |  | 2,932 93 |
| " | 6 | Petty current expens | count, | 54390 |
| * | 6 | Groceries | + | 3,538 64 |
| \% | 6 | Farm and Garden | " | 59316 |
| * | " | Furniture | " | 1,196 99 |
| " | " | Straw | " | 22304 |
| 6 | " | Wages | " | 9,946 44 |
| 6 | 6 | Medical | " | 34098 |
| \% | " | Funeral expense | " | 16973 |
| " | 6 | Refunding | " | 21487 |
| 6 | " | Books and stationery | \% | 5963 |
| 6 | 6 | Newspaper | " | 1500 |
| \% | " | Harness | " | 4828 |
| \% | " | Freight | /6 | 8988 |
| " | 6 | Laundry | ، | 28988 |
| 6 | " | Smith and wheel-wrigh | account, | 15239 |
| 8 | 6 | Light | " | 44498 |



The N. J. State Lunatic Asylum in account with J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from December 30, 1857, to December 30, 1858

| Balance from last year, |  | \$433 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Received from 6 | Provision account, | 2263 |  |
|  | Incidental " | 4114 |  |
| 6 | Repairs " | 5000 |  |
| " | Postage . " | 9304 |  |
| " | Traveling expense acc't | 2286 |  |
| " | Funeral expense " | 16875 |  |
| B | Board and clothing of private patients, | $13,233 \quad 45$ |  |
|  | Board and clothing of county patients, | $25,27584$ |  |
| 6 | State of New Jersey, |  | $\$ 38,91204$ 8,18549 |
|  |  |  | \$47,097 53 |
| 1858, Decembe | 30th. Balance, |  | 07 |

Respectfully submitted to J. S. Scudder, Treasurer. CALEB SAGER,

Steward.
All of which is reepectfully submitted by
JASPER S. SCUDDER,
Treasurer.
Dated, Trenton, December 21st, 1858.

We certify that the above statement has been examined by the subscribers, and the several amounts paid compared with the vouchers, and that the same are correctly stated and balanced.

JAMES S. GREEN,
THOMAS J. STRYKER, Auditing Committee of the Board of Managers.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

## To the Managers of the Asylum :

Gentlemen:-In compliance with the law organizing the Asylum, the Superintendent submits his annual report:
Patients in the Asylum Dec. 31st, 1857,
Received since, to January 1st, 1859,
Under treatment during the jear,
Discharged recovered during the year,
" improved " " "
" unimproved "

| Men. | Women. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 135 | 144 | 279 |
| 72 | 75 | 147 |
| 207 | 219 | 426 |
| 30 | 32 | 62 |
| 17 | 34 | 51 |
| 1 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 59 | 74 | 133 |
| 147 | 145 | 293 |
|  | Patents. $30$ | ato. |

Whole number of cases received from opening of Asylum, May 15, 1848, to January 1, 1859,

Men, Women. Motal. $660 \quad 7171377$

| Of this number there have bee charged recovered, | 248 | 281 | 529 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Discharged, improved, | 151 | 183 | 334 |
| " unimproved, | 16 | 19 | 35 |
| Escaped, | 5 | 0 |  |
| Not insane, | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Died, | 91 | 89 | 180 |
| Total discharged and died, | 512 | 572 | 1084 |
| Remaining December 31, 1858 , | 148 | 145 | 293 |
| Total discharged and remaining, | 660 | 717 | 1377 |

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS.
The number of cases received and treated during the year, as shown by the foregoing table, was four hundred and twentysix; discharged recovered, sixty-two; improved, fifty-one; unimproved, two ; not insane, one ; died, sixteen.
The causes of death were as follows: four from exhaustion of acute mania; one from softening of the brain; one from erysipelas; three from general or chronic exhaustion of syst tem ; three from consumption; and four from epilepsy.

Of the first four deaths it should be remarked, that they occurred, as deaths from acute exhaustive mania usually do, soon after admission, the disease having nearly run its course and exhausted the powers of life before the arrival of the patient at the institution.
In the preliminary treatment of such cases, it should always be kept in mind, that the high mental excitement, attended by extreme watchfulness and desire for muscular exertion, depends on a highly irritable, rather than on an inflammatory condition of the system.
Hence direct depletion, drastic purgatives, blisters, etc., tend rather to increase than to allay the effect of the primary injury.

The number of deaths has been small, considering the large proportion of persons under care, suffering either from acute physical and mental disorder, or worn and wasted by chronic disease of long standing.
The causes of death, also, indicate that we have had a complete exemption from any evidemic or other virulent disease, except what is incident to insanity.
It is proper to mention in this connection, however, that two valued female attendants have died during the year, though from causes quite dissimilar, and not indicating either the unhealthiness of the place or their vocation. These deaths were the first that have occurred amongst the attendants and assistants since the opening of the institution, a period of more than ten years.
We have been much gratified and encouraged by the recorery of several cases during the last year deemed well nigh hopeless, either from the duration and degree of the mental disorder, or from the great physical prostration that existed at the time of their admission. One case of the former appears worthy of special mention, as it illustrates so well the propriety of continued hope and effort in behalf of those who have been long insane.
Mrs. $\longrightarrow$, aged about forty-five, had an attack of derangement in early life, which continued seven years, but from which she recovered quite perfectly, and remained well a number of years, daring which she married. In February, 1848, she was admitted to this asylum, having recently had a second attack. She was then in a highly excitable state of mind, and so remained much of the time for nine years, having only short intervals of comparative quiet once in a few weeks. She constantly held the delusion that she was a queen, and that those about her were her subjects. Her speech and motions were rapid, and her habits generally filthy and destructive, especially in regard to clothing. She slept very little at night, and usually passed her time in re-arranging the straw in her bed, talking, or rather chattering, pounding, etc. Would aleep
or doze for brief periods during the day, often in the sitting posture, which seemed sufficient to prepare her for the labor of the next night.
During the early part of the year, and occasionally before, she had longer intervals of quiet and comparative rationality, which encouraged us that she might finally be restored, especially as, during all the previous years, her bodily and mental powers appeared strong, though the latter were so utterly disjointed and arranged.

In the month of March she had a severe illness, which lasted several weeks, and reduced her to the verge of the grave. This illness was characterized by a feverish state, loss of appetite, flesh and strength.

There finally appeared in various parts of her body and limbs, and about her head, a series of sloughing boils, which seemed the climax of her physical disease. From this state she slowly improved, having only now and then slight indications of her former mental disorder.

She remained with us several months after she appeared quite well, to make sure of a permanent restoration. She then left in full flesh, health and hope, having nearly completed her tenth year in the asylum.

Of the thirteen hundred and seventy-seven who have received care in the asylum since it was opened in 1848, eight hundred and sixty-three have been discharged as recovered or improved; showing how large a number of individuals, families and communities have been benefitted by the institution; and also how well and wisely the State has acted in founding and sustaining it.

The number of patients now under care is larger than at any former period, and about twenty-five more than is consistent with the easy accommodations of the house. So great has been the demand for room, however, for both recent and chronic cases, that we have felt obliged to permit its wards to be crowded to the extent now reached.
A serious question presents itself at this point, however, as
to what shall or can be done in future. If in the same liberal policy heretofore practiced by the counties, of keeping the chronic and incurable cases in the asylum, be continued, it will become necessary, at a very early day, to limit or prohibit the admissions of private and recent cases, or to provide further accommodation of both.
For the present, it is beleived that the managers have all the power needed to enable them to control and regulate the number of the respective classes of inmates, though they cannot allow a farther increase of numbers, without destroying or materially disturbing the proper classificatien of the patients, on which so much of the benefit of asylum treatment depends.
The usual employments on the farm, garden and grounds have been attended with their usual results as to crops and improvements, such as the extension of walks, planting of trees, sic., \&c.

The healthful occupation of many of the male patients in these pursuits, is a point constantly kept in mind, and from which much advantage of a curative or comforting character is gained.

We still desire and hope, at no distant day, to be able to extend our means for usefully employing convalescent as well as chronic cases, thus increasing the chances of restoration to the curable, and preventing, as far as practicable, all classes from sinking lower through lack of mental stimulus.
Two beautiful billiard tables, at a cost of $\$ 37690$, have been added to our means for furnishing amusing employment, and are found to answer well for some patients of both sexes. That used by the men is placed in a room in the main building, and the other, for women, in the Calistheneum, or exercise raom devoted to their use. I may add, also, that arrangements have been made for warming this building by exhaust steam, so as to make it available in cold weather.
This game is believed to be among the most useful for insane patients, by supplying healthful exercise to the body and limbs, and thoroughly arousing and concentrating the attention
of the mental faculties of many spectators, as well as those directly engaged in it.
One interesting circumstance in regard to these tables remains to be stated, and which is nothing less than the important fact, that they are not yet fully paid for. There is, therefore, yet an opportunity for a few of our friends to invest funds in a "stock" that is sure to pay good dividends, in happiness and health, to many of our household.
The experience of a year in the new laundry referred to in my last report, has fully justified the expectations then expressed in regard to the utility of that work.
Among other important fixtures introduced to economize and facilitate the labor therein, was an "Improved Shaker Washing Machine," driven by steam power, and which is found to answer the purpose of its construction in a most admirable manner, done its work rapidly, thoroughly, and with much less tendeney to injure clothing than even hand washing.

During the last year, the generating and containing fixtures of the gas works have been renewed, and so materially extended, that we are now able to make, in one day, a supply for a whole week in winter, instead of for a single night, as heretofore. This improvement, which has been accomplished without incurring debt, is found to add very much to the economy and convenience of the institution in supplying gas for lighting.
Considerable work has also been done in the way of substantial repairs, and some needful changes in and about the building, to protect it from decay and to extend its capacity to meet the increased and increasing demand for room in almost all parts. Much in this line remains to be done, though we hope to accomplish all that is most urgently needed within the next year or two. In the mean time we claim indulgence for deferring repairs that would be accomplished at onoe, were the requisite means at hand.
One of the most important and expensive items of prospective repairs, is the renewal and perhaps eplarged capaeity of
the steam boilers for warming the building and other purposes. These are five in number, and are of the tubular or locomotive form. One of them was procured at the time of the removal of the heating fixtures from the main building, and has consequently been in use but three years. The other four, which are of smaller size, have been in constant use between ten and eleven years, and can scarcely be considered safe much longer, if, in fact, the time has not already arrived when they should be replaced, to avoid the danger of accident or of inconvenience or suffering from the want of means for supplying the amount of heat required in so large a building. It is believed, also, that when this work is done, that a material reduction in the amount of fuel required, can be effected by using boilers of larger size, fewer in number, and somewhat different in construction.
It is feared, however, that a renewal of these important fixtures can scarcely be effected from current income, or without an appeal to the state treasury.

Another improvement, and one believed to be of great importance in a sanitary point of view, is the introduction of means for securing a forced mechanical ventilation of the building at all times.

The importance of this measure can, perhaps, only be fully appreciated by persons having practical knowledge, from observation, of the wants of insane people in this respect.
Many who even appear in good bodily health, who are strong and active, are affected during some stage of their malady with a morbid state of the secretions of the skin, producing a very sensible effect upon the air in their vicinity, or at a still greater distances; while others suffer from the most degraded and disgusting tendencies to filthy habits, making the rapid and frequent change of air, in the room or department where they are situated, absolutely essential to the health and comfort of themselves and others.

When heating fixtures are in successful operation in air chambers beneath the building in winter, to rarify and move
the air, or when the external temperature and winds are such as to favor, and the state of the sick will allow of natural ventilation, but little comparative annoyance from impure air is experienced. There are, however, many days and nights during every year when these favorable conditions or influences do not exist ; that is, when the heating apparatus is not required or in use, and when from the state of the weather externally, it is impracticable to open doors and windows for natural ventilation; or if opened, there is no motion in the air without to effect change within.
To secure the presence of pure air at all times in all parts of a large house, occupied by insane or sick people, and in large assembly and concert rooms, resort has of late been had to the use of mechanical means, in the shape of revolving fans, and I am convinced, from considerable personal attention given to the subject, with the best results, in the improved health or increased comfort of those who reside in or resort to them.
The object is accomplished by placing a fan, to be driven by an engine, so as to force fresh air through the warm air chambers and flues into every part of the building, and foul air from thence through the ventilating openings and flues outwards.

Buildings are thus more surely and equably warmed in winter, and more perfectly supplied with fresh wholesome air at all sesons. With the addition of this improvement, this building will be quite perfect, and will compare very favorably in its appointments for comfort and health, with those of more recent construction.

As instances of the adoption of mechanical or forced ventilation, I may mention that fans are in use at the State Asylum at Utica, N. Y. ; at the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass. ; at the Northampton and Taunton Asylums in that State ; at the Butler Hospital for Insane at Providence, R. I. ; at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Booklyn, N. Y. ; at the Cooper Institute in, and at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb near the city of New York; also at the Capitol at Washing-
ton, D. C., where there are four in use in different sections of the building. One is also being provided for the new Penn Hospital for insane men near Philadelphia, and under the direction of Dr. T. S. Kirkbride.
By reference to the steward's abstract of accounts from De cember 29, 1857, to December 30, 1858, and herewith presented, it will be perceived that the receipts from all sources have been forty-seven thousand ninety-seven dollars and fiftythree cents, and the payments forty-seven thousand ninetyseven dollars and forty-six cents.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

As in the previous year, we have been laid under obligations to the clegymen of Trenton and the vicinity, for their kindness in conducting the exercises of our chapel on Sunday.
From the American Tract Society, through R. T. Haines, of Elizabeth, and one of your Board, we have received one hundred volumes for the patients' library, and for which we would express our thanks.
To the Hon. G. R. Robbins, member of Congress, we are indebted for public documents, and among them, eight quarto illustrated volumes, published under direction of the War Department, and comprising explorations and surveys for railroad route from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

These are valuable books of reference, as they give reliable and important information in regard to the geography, geology, botany, natural history, \&cc., \&cc., of the extensive region between the points mentioned.
From Dr. J. Taylor, of Burlington, one hundred and ninety shade trees, which added to former contributions from him, will materially assist in furnishing our grounds.
The following sums have been received and applied in part payment for the two billiard tables before alluded to, and for which we are duly grateful:

From A. Lemassena, of Newark, $\$ 100$; from James Ewing, Esq., of Trenton, \$20; from J. S. Scudder, Trenton, \$10; Thos. J. Stryker, $\$ 5$; J. Vanderveer, Somerville, $\$ 1$; from a friend, $\$ 10$.

From W. H. Hamlin, of Utica, New York, \$20, for ornamental fountain in one of the wards for female patients; and from a "friend" $\$ 20$, for the same object.

From a friend, $\$ 50$, towards the erection of a green house and vinery. From various persons, through Miss McCall of Trenton, $\$ 30$; through Miss A. Groff, of Swedesboro', $\$ 9$, for the same object. We hope to receive, at an early day, a sufficient amount to accomplish this most desirable object.

To S. C. Bowles, publisher, of Boston, we are under obligations for regular numbers of Monthly Religious Magazine.

From the publishers of the following daily and weekly papers, we have received gratuitous copies, viz.: Daily True American and State Gazette and Republican, Trenton; Press, Princeton; Herald and Mirror, Mount Holly; Dollar Newspaper, Burlington; Messenger, Somerville; Journal, Elizabeth; Inquirer and Herald, Freehold; Banner, Morristown; West Jerseyman, Camden ; New York Commercial Advertiser, at half price. From Fowler \& Wells, New York, Water Cure Journal. From Capt. John Roberts, a beautiful model of a ship, made of glass and presented to the Museum. From other friends of the institution we have received various articles for the same purpose.

As in all former years, we have been duly and kindly remembered by Miss Dix, who has presented books, prints, pamphlets, papers, patterns, articles for the Museum, \&c., \&c., \&c.; beside has given much cordial and encouraging sympathy and support in the arduous work of caring for a household of disordered minds.

May she have her reward.
From Mr. James S. Earle, Philadelphia, through Miss Dix, two large steel engravings.

To those, toward whom I have occupied the relation of phy-
sician and friend during periods of sickness and sorrow, and who, with their relatives, have expressed kindly confidence in the institution and myself, I beg to return my grateful thanks, and the assurance that their kindly offerings are most highly appreciated.

To the board of managers, I beg to renew the expression of my sense of obligation for their kindness and courtesy, and for their manifested interest in the welfare and progress of the institution.
From the other resident officers I have received cordial support, and from many faithful attendants and assistants, efficient aid in carrying out the benevolent and important purposes of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,
H. A. BUTTOLPH.

New Jersey State Lunatic Astlum, $\}$ January 1st, 1859.


## APPENDIX.

## ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

## private patients,*

Or those supported by themselves or their friends, are admitted to the asylum, when there are vacancies, on their complying with the directions and forms contained in chapters nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of the by-laws of the ${ }^{7}$ 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.

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

The price of board per week, for those supported at public charge, is two dollars; for those supported by friends, three dollars 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
$\qquad$ a re , who is aged $\qquad$ years, and has been [here state what the occupation, profession, or business of the person has been.] He (or she) is a native of $\qquad$ , in the state of —, and is [here state what the relationship or circumstances of connection may be] of the undersigned.
[Then should follow a written history of the case, stating the alleged cause of insanity, when it commenced, and all the particulars of the case.]

## Dated 185 .

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INSANITY.
I, A. B., physician of the township of $\longrightarrow$, in the county of $\qquad$ 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 $\qquad$ , in the county of $\qquad$ , and that he is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum.

[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 $\longrightarrow$, in the county of $\quad$, are held and firmly bound unto Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves firmly by these presents.

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

Whereas, ——, of the township of $\longrightarrow$, in tho 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 $\qquad$ dollars and $\qquad$ 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 $\qquad$ 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 $\qquad$ - by the steward of the asylum, and shall remove by
$\qquad$ - from the asylum whenever the room occupied preference by law, or in the opinion of the superintendent, to be received into said asylum ; and if $\longrightarrow$ should be removed at the request of ——before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then if such obligors shall pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless - should be sooner cured, and if they shall also pay not exceeding fifty dollars for all damages - may do to the furniture or other property of the asylum, and fur 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, \&C., 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 $\qquad$ has not sufficient estate or means to support -under said visitation of insanity.
Given under my hand at $\longrightarrow$, in the county and state aforesaid, this _ day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-
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 $\longrightarrow$, said county of $\longrightarrow$, and that I am of opinion that - is insane.
A. B., Physician.

Sworn and subscribed before the this _- day of A. D. 185 .
A. B. JUDGI, \&C.

Endorse on certificate-"Approved"-A. B., and C.D., chosen freeholders of the township of $\longrightarrow$, and county of

## Statr of New Jersex, $\}$

I, A. B., clerk of the county of $\qquad$ , 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 endorsemene 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 $\longrightarrow$, this $\_$day of $\longrightarrow$ A. D. 185.
[L. s.]
A. B., Clerk.

the State should either provide still further accommodation for its insane, or that a policy be adopted that shall limit the action of Judges in sending the indigent at the public expense to those of a recent and supposed curable character, and that shall favor the withdrawal, by the county authorities, of those who have for some time enjoyed its benefits, but who are not likely to be improved by remaining.

Presuming that the present will not be a favorable time, either for enlarging the building, or for establishing a second institution elsewhere, it is suggested by your committee, that the original law requiring the several counties to support the pauper and indigent classes, while in the asylum, be restored, and releasing the State treasury from the liability of an annual expenditure for this object.

While it would be hoped that this policy would not prevent the counties from sending to and retaining those individuals in the asylum who were probably curable, or who were manifestly too dangerous to go at large, the re-payment from the county treasuries of two dollars and seventy-five cents, the entire cost per week for their board and attendance, would operate as an inducement to the county officers to discriminate in regard to the character of cases (whether curable or otherwise,) to be kept in the asylum. It is believed that by the adoption of this course the total number of patients supported by the counties in the asylum, would be so far diminished that the annual expenditure for their benefit would not much exceed the amount now paid, and that thereby room would be gained for the better accommodation of recent cases, and the necessity for the extension of the present building, or the establishment of a second institution by aid of State appropriations, would be saved, or could at least be for some time deferred.

The reasons given in the report in favor of replacing a portion of the old steam boilers with new ones of larger size and improved construction, (viz: to give security against accidents from explosion and to economise the use of (uel,) are such it is believed as fully justified the committee in heretofore recom-
mending an appropriation for that objeot. Many of the hospitals of the country have introduced a system of forced ventilation, with great advantage to the comfort and health of the patients, and when crowded with inmates, as ours now is, the necessity is obvious. The new boilers asked for will, in addition to heating the building with steam, be able to produce all the power requisite, not only for the blowing apparatus forsuch ventilation, but can be applied to such other machinery as can be employed in furnishing useful accupation to many of the patients. Labor being the most useful adjunct in the curative treatment of insanity, every appliance shauld be resorted to to make it both attractive and useful.
The farm, garden, and out-door exercies are seldom avail able in winter. Reading, lectures, bowling alley, \&c., \&c., afford a partial resource; but substantial employment, even hard manual labor, are more likely to be effectual in curing these diseases.
The mind thus becomes diverted from its marbid conditionan interest is excited, and reality soon begins to take the place of hallucination. Men and women return to their homes and usefulness in life, who otherwise would have been burthens to themselves and society.
Before closing this report, your committee would call the particular attention of the members of the Legislature, to the statement in the last report of the Asylum, that the large number of thirteen hundred and seventy-seven cases have participated in the benefits of the institution, since is opening in 1848, and that of this number, eight hundred and sixtythree have been discharged as recovered or improved. Surely the knowledge that this institution has relieved so great an amount of physical suffering, of mental and moral distress, as is implied by this statement, should quicken the pulse and gladden the heart of every friend of humanity, and lead all to be devoutly thankful, that the state, through the influence of a christian sentiment and age, has made such wise and efficient provision for the relief of a class of her most afficted citizens.

If we look back to the period of half a century, we will find that the poor lunatics, as they were improperly called, were the objects of cruelty and neglect-chains, and fear and beating were then the ordinary treatment. And we are proud to know that the advancement in the care and treatment of the insane has kept pace with the boasted advancement in all other respects of our age of the world.
It may well become us all to remember, that the strongest and most favored amongst us, have no more immunity from diseases of the mind, than we have from the diseases of the body. And it is well here to remind our whole community, that this institution is equally open to all, and that every judio cious physician will say, that the earlier it is resorted to when such calamities do befall us, the more certain and speedy will be the cure.

Our Hospitals for the Insane contrast favorably with any in the country, and with the exception of the portion of the expense of the county patients, voluntarily paid by the State, it is self-sustaing.

But as it seldom receives legacies or contributions, like some of our neighboring instutions, if it is to be kept up to the position of equality of others in usefulness, the State will be obliged to render occasional aid.

In conclusion, the committee take pleasure in saying that they have reason to know, that the managers and superintendent have made the most judicious use of the funds entrusted to them by the State.

|  | JOHN L. SHARP, |
| :--- | :--- |
| WM. F. BROWN, |  |
|  | J. P. TRIMBLE, |
|  | ELIAS B. FREEMAN, |
|  | JOHN H. HORN, |
| MEBEDEE NICHOLSON, |  |
| March 1st, 1859. | ISSAC LEIDA. |

AN INVENTORY

OF ALL
PERSONAL PROPERTY

BELONGING TO THE
NEW JERSEY STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,
DECEMBER, 1858.




## GAS HOUSE.




| 12 counterpanes . | 900 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14 linen aprons | 868 |
| 9 calico aprons . | 225 |
| 38 yards gingham | 684 |
| 21 yards toweling | 210 |
| 75 yards bleached muslin | 750 |
| 44 yards unbleached muslin | 376 |
| 7 sheets | 350 |
| 64 roll towels | 1984 |
| 15 hand towels | 150 |
| 4 calico skirts | 200 |
| 86 yards Canton flannel | 989 |
| 7 yards strong drilling | 151 |
| 92 yards chintz | 552 |
| Lot of remnants | 300 |
| 5 woollen shawls | 1625 |
| 18 doz. spools cotton | 855 |
| 7 tooth brushes . | 45 |
| $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lb}$. sewing silk | 150 |
| 4 lbs . patent thread | 400 |
| 4 lbs. knitting yarn, | 200 |
| 24 pair shoes | 1800 |
| Lot of needles | 348 |
| 16 boxes hooks and eyes | 240 |
| 15 collars | 250 |
| 16 pocket handkerchiefs | 200 |
| 3 tidies | 150 |
| 18 yards cambric | 324 |
| 5 ivory combs | 25 |
| 10 twist " | 80 |
| $3 \frac{1}{2}$ yards lace | 131 |
| 8 dozen cord | 64 |
| 26 summer shawls | 1300 |
| 9 straw bonnets | 675 |
| 9 sun " | 450 |
| 12 matrass ticks . | 600 |
| 18 cushions | 180 |



## IRONING ROOM.





CARPENTER'S SHOP.














NO. 2 WEST.




NO. 6 WEST.


| 4 table covers | - | - | 300 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 " cloths |  |  | 225 |
| 20 hand towels |  |  | 250 |
| 11 dish " |  |  | 66 |
| 11 cupboard cloths |  | arims | 66 |
| 20 straw tioks |  | २ | 2000 |
| 8 matrasses |  |  | O9 00 |
| 1 double mattress |  | . | 1400 |
| 22 comfortables | . | . | 2200 |
| 20 blankets |  | . | 2000 |
| 39 sheets | . | . | 1950 |
| 1 counterpane |  |  | 150 |
| 11 feather pillows |  | - | 1650 |
| 10 straw " |  |  | 125 |
| 8 bedsteads |  |  | 3200 |
| 1 double bedstead |  |  | 500 |
| 1 bunk |  | - | 500 |
| 2 covered beds |  |  | 1400 |
| 1 shaving.chair | - | bota | 450 |
| 2 wooden pails | $\cdot$ | . . | 50 |
| 1 tin pail | . | . | 50 |
| 1 wash bowl |  |  | 25 |
| 1 dust pan | . | - | 25 |
| 5 scrub brushes |  | . | 10 |
| 1 map . | . | . | 25 |
| 15 vessels | ; | - | 270 |
| 1 spittoon | 6 | - | 25 |
| 1 bell |  |  | 25 |
| 1 stand. | - |  | 125 |
| 1 lamp . |  |  |  |
| 1 mirror | ; | -. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 5 |
| 1 whisk . | - | . . | 10 |
| 2 brooms |  | . $\quad$. | 20 |
| 23 pillow calses |  | exoli | 414 |
| 1 razor . |  | eriod | 25 |
| 1 atrop . | . | - Broes | 25 |


| 2 combs | - - | (17) - ootider |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 brushes |  | - 12 |
| 1 mach safe |  | - of limex |
| 1 pair scissors |  | - 15 |
| 7 window curtains |  | 175 |
| 1 map New Jersey | - $\quad$. | - 50 |
| - |  | \$296 45 |
|  |  | 2096. |
|  | NO. 2 EAST. |  |
|  |  | - 36 |
| 12 tea saps |  | 42 |
| 14 tea saucers |  |  |
| 2 sugar bowls |  | 150 |
| 17 tea plates |  | 102 |
| 3 bowls . |  | 30 |
| 16 dinner plates |  | 128 |
| 2 butter plates |  | 12 |
| 12 preserve plates |  | 36 |
| 4 veg. dishes |  | - 100 |
| 1 soup tureen |  | - 200 |
| 1 veg . tureen | . | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ \hline 12\end{array}$ |
| 1 pickle dish | . | - 12 |
| 4 platters | . | - 150 |
| 1 saucer bowl |  | 50 |
| 4 soup plates |  | 36 |
| 1 soup ladle |  | 10 10 |
| 3 water pitchers |  | - 100 |
| 24 tumblers |  | - 144 |
| 2 salt cups |  | - 9010 |
| 2 gravy boats |  | - 100 |
| 1 castor |  | 25 |
| 2 milk pitchers |  | 20 |
| 2 molasses pitchers |  | - 100 |
| 12 silver tea spoons |  | - 600 |
| 10 silver plated spoon |  | 100 |









| 2 veg. dishes | - . | 53. | 1 l (hand 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 bell | - . | 5r. | (1) 38 |
| 21 knives | . . | - de. | 168 |
| 17 forks . | - |  | 136 |
| 1 steel | - | - . | 12 |
| 2 vinegar bottles | . . | - . ailolo . | 12 |
| 1 bread box | - | - andole of. | 50 |
| 1 salt box | - |  | 10 |
| 1 sugar box | . | - | 12 |
| 1 knife board | - | . $\quad$ | 5 |
| 1 bread board | . | $\cdots$ | 5 |
| 1 drainer | : | . . | 75 |
| 1 water can | . | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | 75 |
| 2 coffee pots | - | . $\quad$ | 50 |
| 1 tea pot |  | - | 8 |
| 4 tin cups | - | . . | 20 |
| 1 whitening box | - | - $\quad$ | 5 |
| 1 soap cup | - | - $\quad$. | 2 |
| 1 broom | . | . $\quad$. | 15 |
| 1 mop | . | adjolo | 25 |
| 1 dust pan | - | Erumst | 25 |
| 1 dust brush | . | - | 25 |
| 2 pails . | . | - | 100 |
| 2 dish pans | . | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1.50 |
| 2 tea trays | - | - . | 25 |
| 1 scrub brush | - | - $\quad$ | 10 |
| 2 pictures | . | - $\quad$ - | 50 |
| 2 tin plates | . | . | 5 |
| 1 towel rack | - | . . | 20 |
| 1 molasses cup | - | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 50 |
| 15 bedsteads | - | . | 6000 |
| 12 mattresses, | - | - 1 | 9600 |
| 20 straw beds | . | - | 2000 |
| 80 sheets | - | - | 4000 |
| 20 pillows | - | . | 3000 |
| 23 blankets | . | . . | 2300 |
| 22 comfortables |  | - | 2500 |



NO. 5 EAST.



|  | NO. 1 EAST. | squo id |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 15 bedsteads | - - | - 6000 |
| 15 straw beds |  | - 1500 |
| 14 mattresses |  | - 11200 |
| 13 straw bolsters | - | 130 |
| 2 feather bolsters |  | 300 |
| 15 feather pillows |  | - 2250 |
| 24 sheets | - | - 2700 |
| 40 pillow cases | - $\quad$ | 720 |
| 15 blankets |  | - 1500 |
| 15 comfortables | - | - 1500 |
| 17 white spreads. | . | - 1700 |
| 10 window curtains |  | - 250 |
| 16 long towels | . | - 400 |
| 14 short towels | - | - 175 |
| 24 chairs. | - . | - 1440 |
| 2 rocking chairs | . . | 700 |
| 1 sick chair | - - | 400 |
| 7 foot-stools | . . | 175 |
| 1 book stand | . . | - 200 |
| 1 centre table | . . | (13) 450 |
| 4 stands | . | - 400 |
| 101 yards carpet | - . | 3030 |
| 2 stand covers | . - | - 50 |
| 4 window blinds | - . | - 1200 |
| 1 pair long curtains | . - | - 200 |
| 5 mirrors | . . | 200 |
| 4 tidies . | - | 100 |
| 1 clock. | - . | 100 |
| 1 lounge | - - | 400 |
| 1 settee . | - . | 450 |
| 5 pictures | - | 3.00 |
| 2 brooms | - . | 20 |
| 2 dust brushes |  | 50 |
| 1 dust pan | - - | 5 |









## BED ROOM 1 EAST.

Bedstead, bed and bedding
240
4 chairs
$\begin{array}{lll}2 \\ 2 \text { pieces carpet } \quad . & \quad . & 100 \\ 1 \text { stool }\end{array}$
2 stands, bowl and pitcher . . 350
1 mirror
2 window curtains
1 match safe
1 vessel 20
1 broom and dust pan
1 keeler

## WATCHMAN'S ROOM.

## 1 bedstead, bed and bedding

000
1 stand and fixtures . 150
1 rocking chair ! . . $\quad 350$
Carpet and matting .
1 match safe
1 mroom, dust pan, brush
2 window curtains . . . 50
1 mirror
50

2 lanterns
1 lounge
1 toilet .
2 stools .
1 vessel.




BAKE ROOM.



BAKER'S ROOM.



MR. POWERS' ROOM.
1 double bedstead and bedding
2 stands, bowl and pitcher
1 bureau
1 rocking chair and cushion
1 dust brush and broom
6 window shades
8 yards carpet
2 foot-stools
1 bucket
2 rugs
1 towel rack
1 vessel.
1 screen.
1 vase

WEST DINING ROOM.
1 table
2 tamps
12 chairs .
11 table cloths
2 waiters
12 table spoons
14 tea
13 tumblers
2 castors
21 dining plates
21 breakfast "
5 pitchers
1 tea pot
3 sugar bowls
12 cups and saucers


## EAST RECEPTION ROOM.




| 1 daily and monthly register | 1200 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 ledgers, 1 journal . | 4000 |
| 2 case books | 2000 |
| 2 clothes hooks | 300 |
| 1 register weather | 300 |
| 1 map | 200 |
| 2 match safes | 56 |
| 1 diary | 25 |
| 13 chairs | 1300 |
| 3 tables, 1 stand | 3100 |
| 1 spittoon . | 25 |
| Lot of medicines and surgical instruments | 20500 |
| 5 dozen forks | 600 |
| 2 dozen table spoons . | 200 |
| 3 lamp lighters | 300 |
| 1 desk and contents | 1700 |
| 1 key board | 100 |

STEWARD'S WABDROBE.

| 2 winter coats |  | 2250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 pair summer pants . |  | 552 |
| 9 vests |  | 1125 |
| 4 fine shirt |  | 500 |
| 11 coarse shirts |  | 825 |
| 4 wrappers |  | 200 |
| 17 pair drawers |  | 850 |
| 40 pair woolen socks |  | 1600 |
| 16 cotten handkerchiefs |  | 225 |
| 5 cravats |  | 50 |
| 2 pair bpots |  | 500 |
| 3 pairs shoes |  | 450 |
| 32 pairs slips |  | 2880 |
| Lot of soap. |  | 500 |



BED ROOM NO. 1, 4th STORY.


BED ROOM NO. 2, 4th STORY.


BED ROOM NO. 3, 4th STORY.


BED ROOM NO. 4, 4th STORY.


LIBRARY, FOURTH STORY.


BED ROOM NO. 6, FOURTH STORY.

Lot of matting
3 yards carpet
1 bureau
2 stands, bowls and pitchers
1 sick chair
1 rocking chair
2 Bibles.
1 frame .
3 cushions


635


BED ROOM NO. 7, 4th STORY.

| 1 bureau |  |  | 600 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 bedstead and bedding | - |  | 2400 |
| 2 stands. |  |  | 300 |
| 2 mirrors | - |  | 100 |
| 5 chairs. | - |  | 250 |
| 1 table | - |  | 125 |
| 2 wash bowls and pitchers | - |  | 100 |
| 7 gas shades | - |  | 400 |

CHAPEL.



LIBRARY.

| 35 yds. carpet | - | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 table . | - | 2000 |
| 1 large venitian blind | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1000 |
| 2 mats | - | 200 |
| 4 chairs | - | 500 |
| 1 rocking chair | . | 125 |
| lot of matting | . | 3. 50 |
| 1 foot stool | . | 75 |
| 2 shades | - | 12 |
|  |  | \$62 62 |

BED ROOM NO. 1, 3d STORY.

| 42 yds carpet | - | 1000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 bureau | . | 2800 |
| 5 chairs |  | 500 |
| 1 wash stand bowl pitcher | . | 1000 |
| 1 spring mattress | - | 3000 |
| 1 bedstead | - | 1400 |
| 1 foot stool | - | 25 |
| 1 crib and matress | - | 700 |
| 1 work table | - | 300 |
| 1 picture | - | 100 |
| 8 pails | - | 400 |
| 1 towel rack | - | 100 |
| 2 gas shades | . | 100 |

## PARLOR, THIRD STORY.



BED ROOM NO. 2, 3d STORY.


## DRESSING ROOM.






Chapel . . . 46220
Dining room, 3d story *
Library, "
Bed room No. 1,"
Parlor,
Bed room No. 2,"
Dressing room, "
Bath room,
Hall,
Steward's room
Calistheneum
Musuem Paint shop
Add page 37, omitted

12531 6262
. 11425
20625
13275
5550
1981
4720
22684
27200
20450
997
8323
$\$ 25,57412$

State of New Jersex, Mercer County, ss.
Before me, Samuel Evans, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, personally appeared, Caleb Sager, John M. Vancleve, and Reuben Bechtel, the first named of whom being duly affirmed, and the two latter named being severally duly sworn, do, upon their respective affirmation and oaths, say that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of the personal property, and appraised valuation belonging to the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, on this firstiday of Dec. January, 1858, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of twenty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars and twelve cents.

CALEB SAGER, Steward, JOHN M. VANCLEVE, ! REUBEN BECHTEL.

Affirmed and sworn to, January first, 1859, before me.
SAMUEL EVANS,
Justice of the Peace.

