

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER

OF THE

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

TRENTON, N. J.:

PRINTED BY DAVID NAAR, "TRUE AMERICAN" OFFICE.

1863.

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.

J. J. SPENCER, M. D., Moorestown.

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.

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.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN, *Governor of the State of New Jersey:*

The managers of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum beg leave to present their annual report for the year 1862.

The operations of the asylum have been conducted during the year with their accustomed regularity and success.

At the various visitations made by the managers and their committees, from time to time during the year, everything has been found in complete order, indicating constant and uniform care on the part of the resident officers of the institution. Their duties have been greater, as the number of patients has exceeded that of any previous year. It affords us pleasure to report that these duties have been faithfully performed.

The remarkable exemption of the inmates of the institution from pestilence and epidemic disease is cause for gratulation and for devout thankfulness to that kind Providence which has always so signally guarded its interests, shielded it from contagion, and made it the almoner of blessing to so large a number of persons.

On the 1st day of January, 1862, there were 334 patients in the asylum; 161 were admitted during the year, making the whole number under treatment during the last twelve months 495. Of these, 88 were discharged recovered, 49 improved, 16 unimproved, 17 died—leaving 325 patients in the asylum on the 1st of January, 1863.

As comparatively few of the incurable cases are removed from the institution, there is a steady increase of this class of patients.

There is a consequent gradual decrease of the private patients.

This fact, together with the large advance in the price of articles of provisions and furniture (especially articles of bedding, which must be frequently renewed), will render necessary some such change as will make the income of the institution equal to its necessarily increased expenditures. For this practical difficulty, it is desirable that some provision should at once be made.

It is proposed by the superintendent to require each county to pay twenty-five cents additional per week for every patient sent by said county. This small addition will probably meet the contingency, and we respectfully recommend the suggestion to your favorable consideration. It is not only important, but essential in this emergency. It

must be considered reasonable, too, as the price hitherto charged has been low for ordinary times.

The extension of the central building, authorized by the Legislature of 1861, which was nearly finished twelve months ago, has since been completed. The rooms thus obtained have proved of value in increasing the conveniences of the institution. The new and tasteful chapel, which was occupied for the first time in April last, affords full accommodation for the religious services of the Sabbath. It is also gratifying to know that the opportunity is afforded by our excellent superintendent, to all who desire or are able to do so, to attend daily evening prayer in the chapel. The influence thus exerted is at once healthful and happy.

The annual inventory, just taken, shows the value of the personal property of the asylum to be thirty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-six cents (\$31,599 56), being an increase over last year of three thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$3,322 87).

The reports of the superintendent, steward and treasurer, carefully prepared, are herewith forwarded and submitted for your examination.

The appropriation of eight hundred dollars, made by the last Legislature, for completing the extension of the main building, and of twenty-five hundred dollars for improvements and repairs, has been chiefly expended—the former for the object named, and the latter in re-roofing the central part of the main building, in painting the wood-work outside, and in other repairs important and necessary for the preservation of the property.

We congratulate the State on the amplitude and completeness of the arrangements here made for the comfort and happiness of this most afflicted class of our fellow citizens; on the skill and devotion to his arduous and peculiar work of the superintendent; the fitness and ability of his assistant and the matron; and the faithful and efficient services of the steward and other officers of the institution.

There is here a noble monument to the Christian philanthropy and benevolence of the State. No man can walk through its extended halls and well-appointed wards without feeling a sentiment of gratitude to the Father of Mercies, that under his guidance wise and liberal legislation has provided such a home for the insane of New Jersey.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER WURTS,
THOMAS J. STRYKER,
SAMUEL M. HAMILL,
GEORGE F. FORT,
J. J. SPENCER,

PHINEAS B. KENNEDY,
RICHARD T. HAINES,
JOHN H. PHILLIPS,
CALEB S. GREEN,
GARRET S. CANNON,

Managers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TRENTON, January 3, 1863.

Hon. CHARLES S. OLDEN :

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 31, 1862:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasurer's hands January 1, 1862,	\$220 94
Amount received from the State Treasurer for the board of patients,	10,366 38
Revenue account from asylum,	47,558 77
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	\$58,146 09

PAYMENTS.

By amount paid Caleb Sager, steward, orders,	\$58,136 88
Balance in the treasurer's hands,	9 21
	<hr/>
	\$58,146 09

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JASPER S. SCUDDER,
Treasurer, &c.

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

THOS. J. STRYKER,
Auditing Committee.

December 30, 1862.

Dr. *The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, in Account with*

To amount paid for incidentals,	\$774 22
" repairs,	3,604 06
" fruit,	648 66
" provisions,	14,762 96
" farm and garden,	847 11
" groceries,	4,814 20
" clothing,	5,048 21
" fixtures,	1,409 21
" flour,	3,635 36
" medicine,	296 09
" refunding,	201 47
" straw,	238 51
" petty current expenses,	475 64
" postage,	173 70
" wages,	11,572 24
" funeral expenses,	268 75
" books and stationery,	125 47
" newspapers,	27 00
" harness,	81 87
" laundry,	352 94
" smith and wheelwright,	251 90
" freight,	23 97
" grounds and grading,	282 01
" gasworks,	26 00
" furniture,	2,175 38
" feed,	840 51
" fuel,	4,888 88
" light,	425 56
" stock,	365 00
	<hr/>
	\$58,136 88
Balance,	9 21
	<hr/>
	\$58,146 09

J. S. Scudder, Treasurer, from Dec. 30, 1861, to Dec. 29, 1862. Cr.

Balance from last year,	\$220 94
Received for board, clothing, &c., of patients,	57,925 15

\$58,146 09

Balance Dec. 29. 1862,

\$9 21

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers.

CALEB SAGER, *Steward.*

December 29, 1862.

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, 1861,	165	169	334
Patients received since January 1, 1862,	82	79	161
Patients under treatment during the year,	247	248	495
Patients discharged recovered during the year,	48	40	88
Patients discharged improved during the year,	27	22	49
Patients discharged unimproved during the year,	8	8	16
Patients died during the year,	7	10	17
Total discharged,	90	80	170
Remaining January 1, 1863,	157	168	325
Of this number, there are,	County. 255	Private. 70	Total. 325
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number of cases received from opening of asylum, May 15, 1848, to January 1, 1863,	1,006	1,070	2,076
Discharged recovered,	412	429	841
Discharged improved,	257	320	577
Discharged unimproved,	28	30	58
Escaped,	5	—	5
Not insane,	1	—	1
Died,	146	123	269
Total discharged and died,	849	902	1,751
Remaining January 1, 1863,	157	168	325
Total discharged and remaining,	1,006	1,070	2,076

GENERAL RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.

The number of cases received and treated during the last year was four hundred and ninety-five, of whom eighty-eight were discharged recovered, fifty as improved, sixteen as unimproved, and seventeen died.

Death occurred in one case from general paralysis, in five from general exhaustion of system, in one from exhaustion of acute mania, in five from epilepsy, in one from apoplexy, in one from erysipelas of face and head, in two from consumption, and in one from abscess of the lungs.

These results—with those of former years, set forth in the foregoing table—are regarded as highly favorable indications of the usefulness of the institution to the class of persons here treated, and indirectly to the State at large.

During the past year much labor has been expended, and many valuable improvements and repairs to the building have been effected—in part from the current receipts of the institution, and in part also from the special appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars made by the Legislature for this object at its last session. A portion of this appropriation still remains, and will be applied in future for the objects intended.

On a general review of the experience of the past year, we find that in most, if not all respects, the results have been the most satisfactory and favorable of either of the fourteen that the institution has been in operation.

To make this view evident to others, I may state that, as usual—but by extreme watchfulness and care—the expenses of the institution have been kept within the amount of its current receipts, and that bills, whether against private individuals or the public authorities, have generally been promptly paid, notwithstanding the large demand for money arising from the disturbed state of the country.

A larger number have been treated; and a larger number restored, than in any previous year.

But few deaths have occurred, and general good health and a large amount of tranquil comfort has been enjoyed by the inmates. By the recent enlargement of the centre building, and by the substantial, and, in some instances, tasteful repairs in various parts, the institution, as a whole, is now regarded as in better working order than at any previous period of its existence. We are thus enabled to commence the engagements of another year under the most favorable auspices of success.

As above stated, the expenses of the institution have been met from its current receipts; but it is quite certain, from the present and prospective high prices of many of the important supplies required that a small advance will be necessary in the price of board for those who are kept at public expense.

If the charge per week to the counties, which is two dollars, be in-

creased to two dollars and a quarter—the State paying seventy-five cents per week to aid the counties, as heretofore—the receipts of the institution will be increased about three thousand dollars per annum, which will probably enable us to meet the current expenses as heretofore, and prevent, to a great extent, the necessity for special appropriation.

By thus slightly increasing the charge against the counties instead of the State, the officers of the former will have increased motives for removing harmless chronic cases, enabling the institution, which is much crowded, to take care of the most necessitous classes without further enlargement at present. Although reference has been heretofore made in the annual reports of the institution to the causes, forms and treatment (medical and moral) of insanity, yet as new classes of readers, from year to year, are interested in the discussion of topics of this kind, it is deemed proper at this time to recall certain principles and observations that have been heretofore presented for their benefit.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The causes of insanity are as various as the physical causes that disturb the health, or the moral topics and discussions that interest and excite or depress communities, families or individuals.

Many persons inherit a predisposition or constitutional tendency to this disease. This may consist in a peculiar kind or degree of excitability of the brain and nervous system, or in an unfavorable combination or relative proportion of their various parts.

When either of these states are known to exist persons should be guarded in their mode of living, and, if possible, avoid the united or combined effect of unfavorable influences.

The occurrence of ill-health in persons thus predisposed, and especially if operating in connection with any disturbing moral causes—as the death of kindred, pecuniary losses or disappointments, unusual religious excitement or anxiety, &c.—is very likely to produce it.

The mental symptoms of this disorder are now universally regarded as arising from an excited, depressed or otherwise disordered state of the brain, with which all the manifestations of mind in health and disease are directly connected.

To preserve this member, therefore, in a healthy state, by equalizing the action of its various parts and by promoting a healthy relation between it and the organs of the body, is to use the most effectual means for maintaining the ascendancy of reason or for restoring it when lost, and is a subject alike interesting to the medical, the mental and the moral philosopher.

From this view of the subject the great importance of equal development and correct training of the faculties in early and later life appears evident, and should be attended to as the most efficient means of preventing this worst of human maladies.

Let the education of the young be conducted with special reference to the equal and harmonious development of all the powers of the individual, whether physical, mental or moral.

If this be done, the disturbing causes relating to these various powers will be deprived of much of their baneful influence.

The minds of men thus prepared will be invigorated and improved, rather than shattered and overwhelmed by the adverse circumstances of life.

FORMS OF INSANITY.

There are three principal forms of insanity, corresponding to the disturbed state of the three primary classes of the mental faculties, viz: the intellectual faculties, the moral feelings or sentiments, and the animal powers or propensities.

Based upon these three grand divisions, there is an almost infinite variety of *mixed* forms of mental disorder depending on the character of the morbid action—whether excited, depressed or perverted—and the number and combination of the faculties or organs implicated.

With this key to the morbid working of the mental faculties, it is not usually difficult to comprehend and explain the many anomalous forms of the disorder that occur to puzzle and perplex the ordinary observer.

TREATMENT OF INSANITY.

As each case of the disease presents an assemblage of phenomena somewhat peculiar, the first question to determine when insanity is found to exist is the best mode of treatment—whether seclusion in an asylum or elsewhere is necessary—and, in many cases, the proper settlement of this question is equally difficult and important.

It is not justifiable to deprive a man of his liberty and civil rights except for his own advantage or the welfare and safety of others.

If his ability is not impaired in these respects it is proper that he should be allowed to enjoy his civil rights, notwithstanding, in some particulars, his reasoning powers may be impaired. When the mental derangement depends upon bodily disease of a temporary character, the patient should not be removed from home until a fair trial has been made for its cure; or, should it be severe and more protracted, he should not make the journey to an asylum under circumstances likely to increase it.

Persons of advanced age, who are insane from premature and irregular decline of the faculties—or who are partially paralytic, but who have no dislike to their friends, and are quiet and manageable—may be treated as well at home as at an asylum. Again: very delicate females, who are only partially insane, but who cherish a strong attachment to home, are sometimes unfavorably affected by the separation from them and by association only with strangers.

The propriety of the removal from home to the institution having been settled, some judicious person should inform him of the decision of his friends, and that the proposed removal is intended for his good; that he will there receive the appropriate medical and other treatment, and when restored will return home. If this information is communicated in a kind but decided manner most persons will go without compulsion, which it is generally desirable to avoid, but which is necessary (and even useful) in some cases. There are a few cases in which it is proper to defer the explanation until reaching the institution; but falsehood and deception about their intentions, or the nature and objects of the institution, are uniformly injurious, and tend to create doubts concerning the candor of their medical and other attendants, who it is very essential should possess their confidence.

On his arrival at the institution he is informed more particularly of the supposed necessity for a temporary separation from home and friends and the excitement of society and business, assured that he will be kindly treated, and enjoy as many privileges as are consistent with his welfare or the general rules of the establishment.

His friends then leave him, and after giving a history of his attack, the progress of his disorder, the kind and effect of the treatment adopted, they return home, relying on the kindness and skill of the physician and others, and the facilities afforded by the house for his recovery, or, if incurable, for his comfort and improvement.

The treatment of the insane in an asylum, as elsewhere, is properly divided into medical and moral; the former including the use of medicine, bathing (warm and cool), regulation of diet, &c.—the latter all those means and influences that may be brought to bear upon the person in his new situation, to change and regulate the current of his thoughts and feelings, as association with others, employment, amusements, regular habits of rising and retiring, of order and cleanliness, attendance on lectures, religious services, &c., &c. Of both the medical and moral treatment it may be remarked, generally, that the object in all cases is to restore the lost *balance* in the physical and mental condition, leaving each part and faculty to resume its accustomed influence and sympathy with other parts and faculties with which they are connected. Lastly, an important point in the treatment of insanity, is that appropriate curative means should be resorted to *early* after the attack, the statistical records in institutions for the insane in all countries show that a much larger per centage of recoveries occur of the persons treated within the first few months of the attack, or during the first year of the disease, than of those in whom it existed for longer periods.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the clergymen of Trenton and the vicinity we are under renewed obligations for conducting religious services in our chapel during the past year.

From Miss D. L. Dix we have received many tokens of sympathy and interest, notwithstanding the absorbing nature of her engagements in attending to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers of the National army.

From the Hon. J. L. N. Stratton we have received, as heretofore, valuable public documents for our congressional library.

From Mr. William Cooper, of Brooklyn, New York, we have received \$25, applied to aid in furnishing chapel.

From Richard T. Haines, Esq., of Elizabeth, and one of the Managers of the Asylum, \$25, to be applied toward paying for organ, on which a pretty large debt still remains, and to the extinguishment of which further contributions are respectfully solicited.

From a Friend, \$50 for organ.

From Samuel J. Hunt, Esq., of New York, \$10; and from S. P. Smith, Esq., of Newark, in this State, \$50 for the same object.

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, two copies; *Mount Holly Herald*, Mt. Holly, two copies; *Monmouth Democrat*, Freehold, two copies; *People's Beacon*, Lambertville; *Dollar Newspaper*, Burlington; *Democratic Banner*, Morristown; *Elizabeth Journal*, Elizabeth; *Mt. Holly Mirror*, Mt. Holly; *Ocean Emblem*, Toms' River; *Sussex Democrat*, Newton; *Weekly Messenger*, Camden; *New Jersey Leader*, Clinton, N. J. Acknowledgment omitted in last report by mistake.

For the continued sympathy and support of your Board, I am laid under renewed obligations, and beg to tender the renewal of my gratitude and thanks.

From the resident officers, and others engaged in various places of responsibility and trust, I have received, as heretofore, the most cordial coöperation and assistance in carrying out the objects of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, }
Trenton, January 1, 1863. }

ACCOUNT OF FUNDS RAISED AND WORK DONE IN BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL CAUSE BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

From the day the civil war was inaugurated, in April, 1861, much interest has been felt in behalf of the National cause throughout our household. The ladies in particular have shown great zeal and industry in providing garments for the sick, wounded, or well soldiers, according to the demands made for supplies of different kinds.

The amount of money contributed for various patriotic purposes, including bounty money for enlistments, the purchase of materials for work, and for assisting in the purchase of a flag for the First New Jersey Regiment, is about \$630.

Of the number of articles made and furnished by the ladies of the household, no full statement can be given, as memoranda have not been kept of all, but the following is given as a general indication of the results of their labor:

Havelocks, 222; knit socks, 147 pairs; knit mittens, 30 pairs; mittens made from woven woolen material, 300 pairs; double gowns, 48; cotton shirts, 118; flannel shirts, 86; drawers, 30 pairs; cloth shoes, 44 pairs; sheets, 25; muslin prepared in bandages, about 200 yards; two pieces of patent and about twenty pounds of scraped lint; ring pads for hospital use, 200; two boxes of oranges; pocket handkerchiefs, 24; crockery, waiters, &c., for hospitals.

Articles made from materials furnished by Sanitary Commission since September last, as follows:

Grey flannel shirts, 55; grey flannel drawers, 55 pairs; canton flannel drawers, 210 pairs; knit socks, 104 pairs.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Joint Committee on the Lunatic Asylum beg leave to report :
That, in discharge of their duty, they have visited the Lunatic Asylum, and made a careful examination of its condition. The treatment of the patients appears to be that approved by modern skill, and adopted in the better class of institutions of like nature in this country and Europe—a treatment eminently humane and judicious. Taking into consideration the nature of the cases, the result shows about the usual per centage of cures, and is therefore satisfactory. The physical comforts of the patients appear to be sufficiently cared for ; but the Committee regret to observe that some parts of the Institution are crowded beyond their capacity, there being at the present date fifty-five patients more than can be properly accommodated. This state of affairs is an evil only so far as sleeping arrangements are concerned, it having become necessary to convert some of the sitting-rooms in the female department into dormitories. Although not a very serious discomfort as yet—affecting convenience more than health—it calls for attention. The Committee also observed that in one of the halls there was a marked impurity of the atmosphere, caused possibly by some derangement of flues, as the system of ventilation in use is calculated to secure an adequate supply of fresh air. In regard to cleanliness, good order and general management, every thing seems to be admirably conducted, and reflects credit upon the attention of the managers, and the skill of the superintendent.

The annual reports of the officers and managers of the institution have been already transmitted, and are in the possession of both Houses. A suggestion in one of these merits consideration. It is proposed by the superintendent to increase the price of board paid by the counties, twenty-five cents per week for each pauper patient. The increased price of provisions and furniture render this a necessity, if the institution is to be self-sustaining; and it is possible that the proposed increase may tend to reduce the members of this class of patients to a standard better adapted to the capacity of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER SMITH,
EMMOR REEVE,

Committee of Senate.

THOS. DUNN ENGLISH,
AMZI DODD,
B. RUSH BATEMAN,
DAVID B. WYCKOFF,
SAMUEL L. MOORE,

Committee of House of Assembly.

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 follow:

That patients of all classes be made perfectly clean and free from any contagious and 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 follow:

FORM OF REQUEST.

To the Superintendent of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum:

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

[Then should follow a written history of the case, stating the al-

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

leged 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 obligors 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.