

THIRD ANNUAL

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

OF THE

STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,

AT

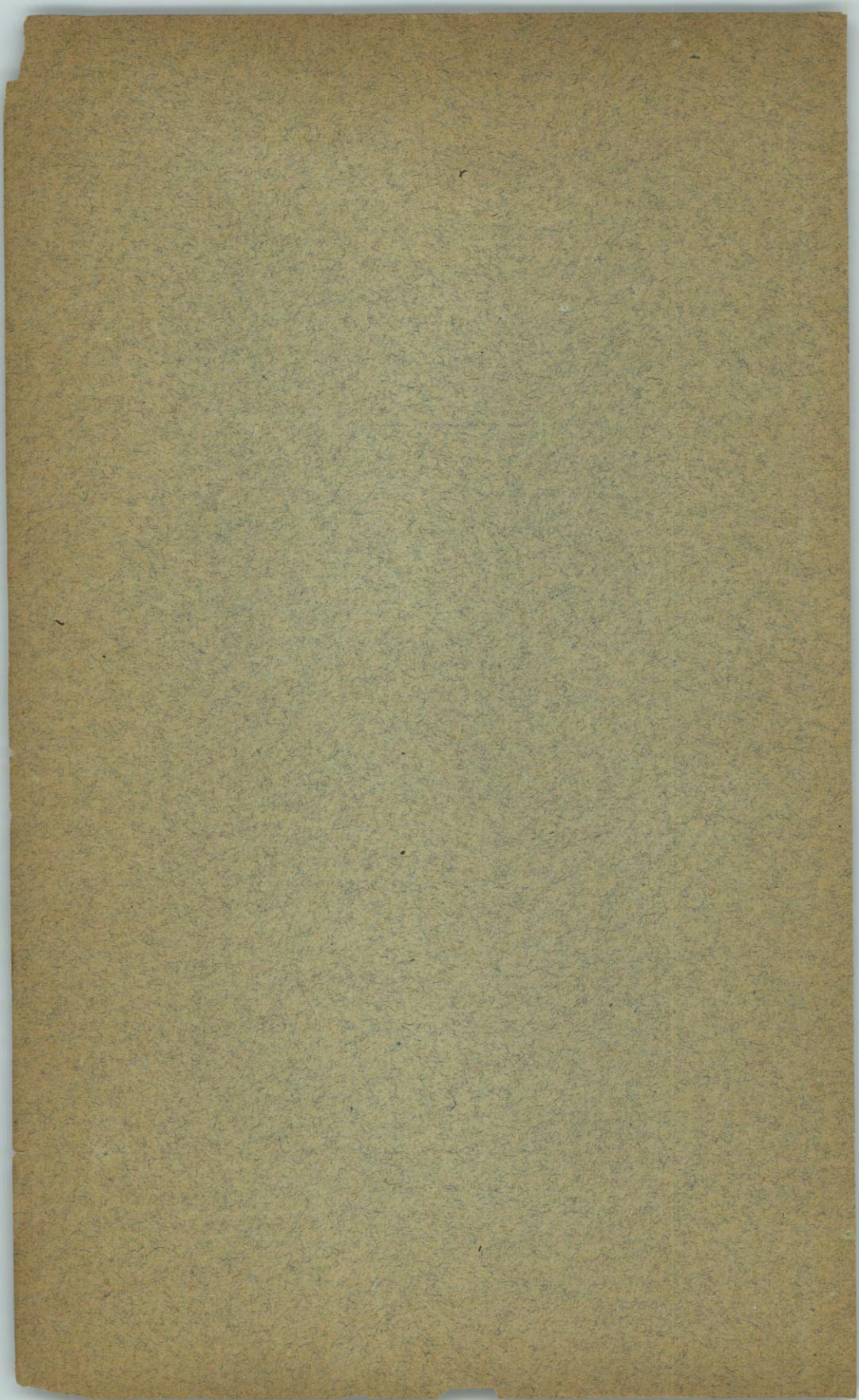
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

OCTOBER 31, 1878.



TRENTON, N. J.:  
NAAB, DAY & NAAB, PRINTERS,  
1878.

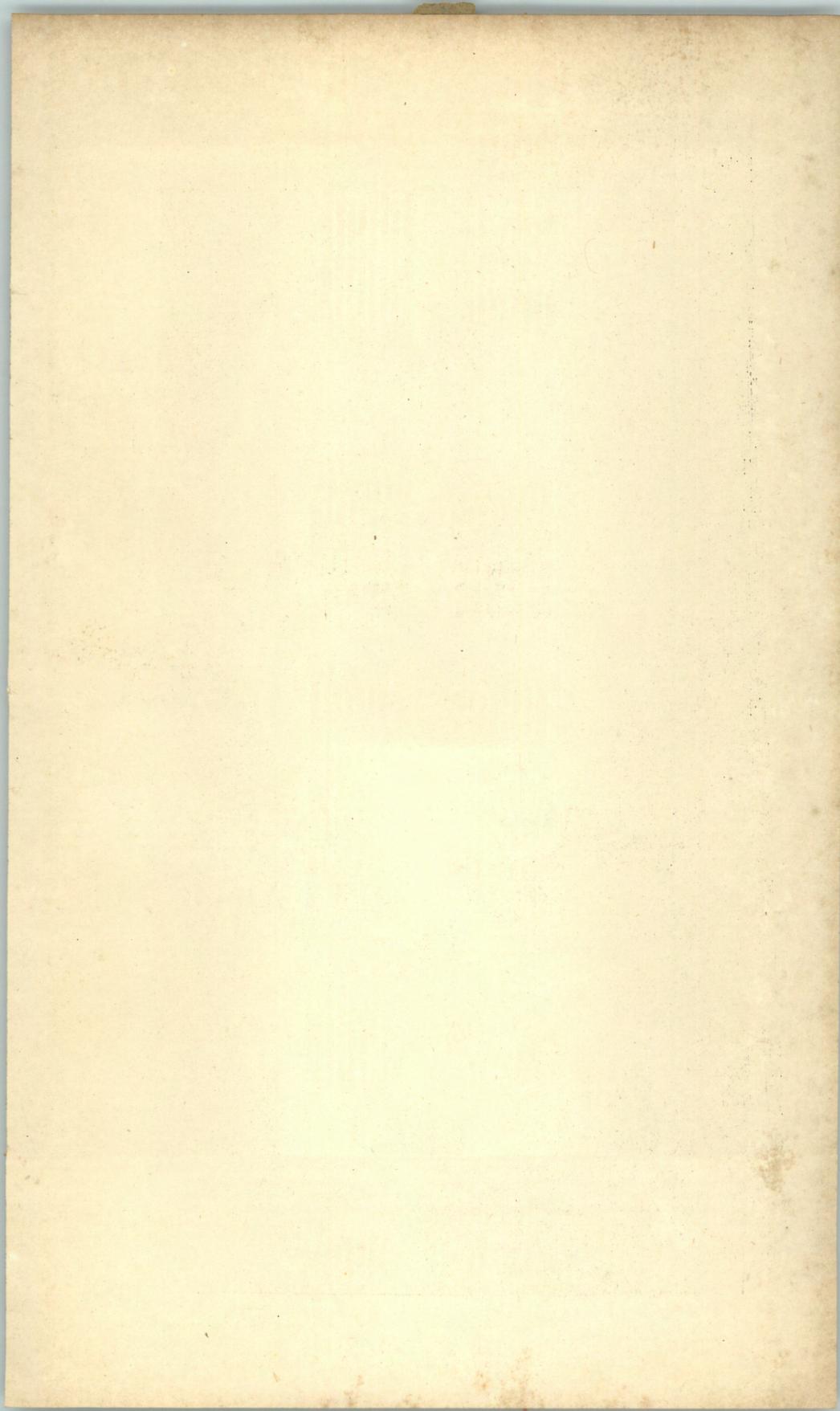
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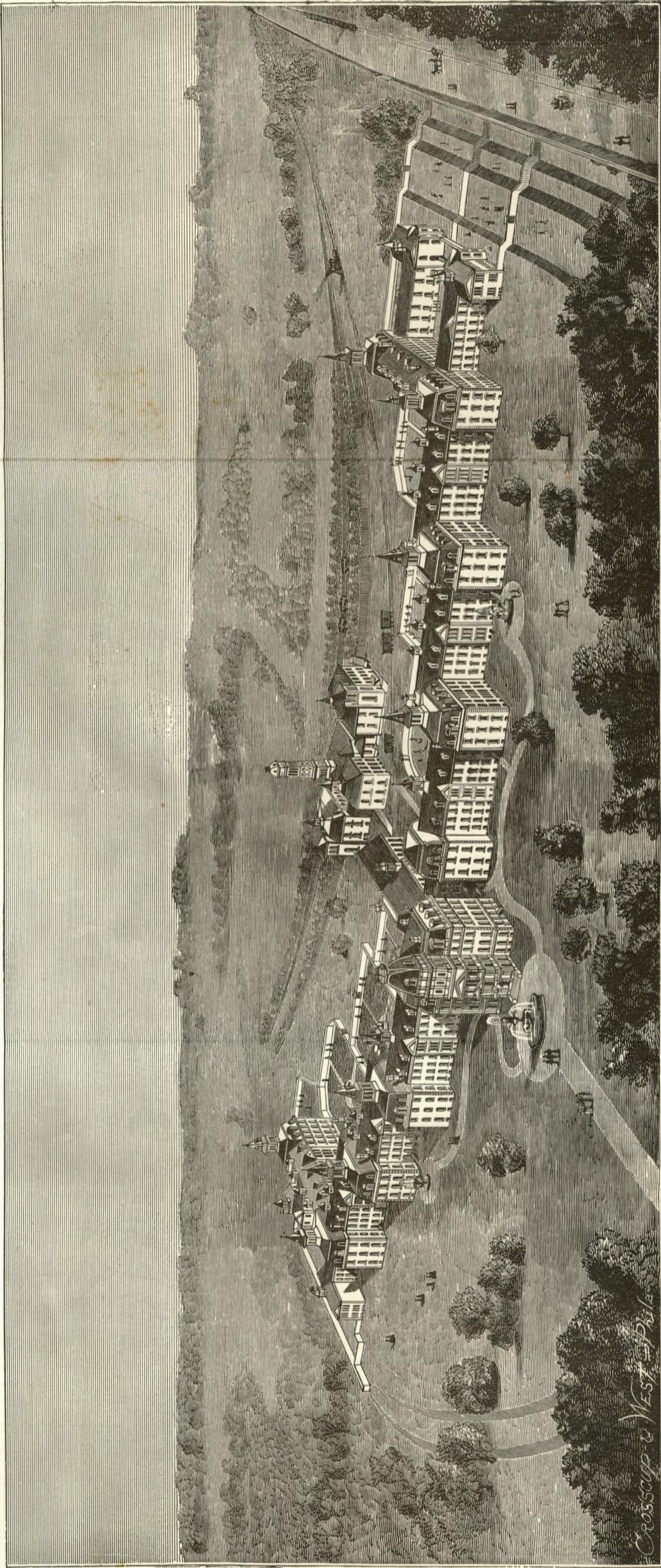




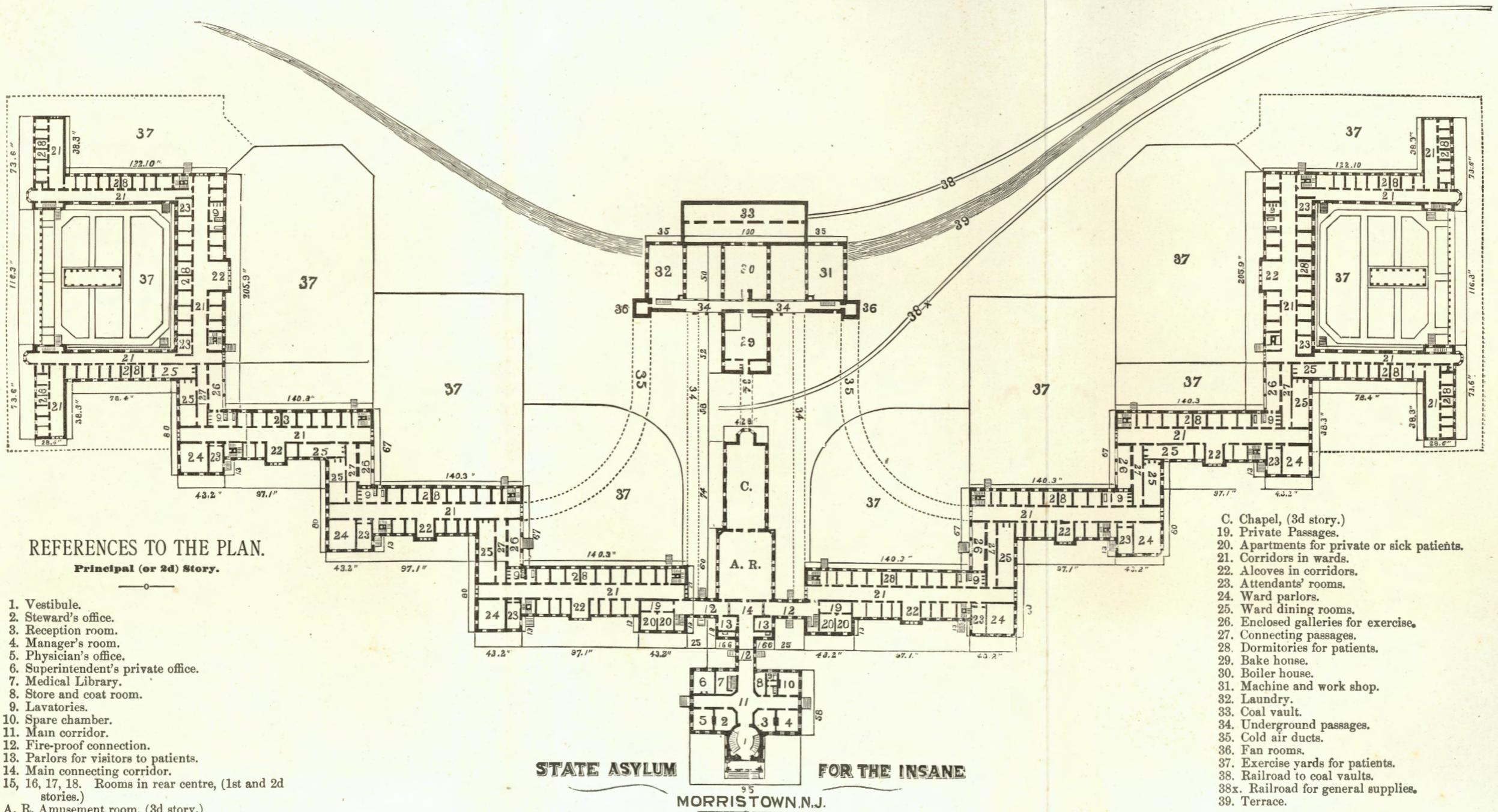
STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.

(PERSPECTIVE VIEW.)





STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.  
(BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.)



REFERENCES TO THE PLAN.  
Principal (or 2d) Story.

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

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

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MORRISTOWN, N. J.

OCTOBER 31, 1878.

TRENTON, N. J.  
JAMES D. W. & CO. PRINTERS

New Jersey State Library

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### MANAGERS.

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

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### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

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

TREASURER,  
EUGENE VANDERPOOL, Newark.

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ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,  
EDWIN E. SMITH, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN,  
THOMAS M. LLOYD, M. D.

STEWARD,  
MARTIN B. MONROE.

MATRON,  
MISS MARY TABOR.

Officers of the Asylum

MANAGERS

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BEACH VAN DYKE, Newark  
SAMUEL J. LEE, M. D., Landoverville  
ANTHONY J. RICE, R. I. Bank  
GEORGE A. HALEY, Newark  
WILLIAM L. LATHROP, Boston  
JOHN S. READ, Camden

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

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SAMUEL J. LEE, M. D., Landoverville

TREASURER

BEACH VAN DYKE, Newark

RESIDENT OFFICERS

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN

R. A. BOSTON, M. D., LL. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

BOWEN H. SMITH, M. D.

SECOND ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN

THOMAS M. LEE, M. D.

STEWARD

MARTIN H. MOZKOW

MATRONS

MISS MARY FABER

## MANAGERS' REPORT.

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

The Managers of the State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, in obedience to the tenth section of the supplement to the act to provide additional accommodations for the insane of this State, respectfully submit their third annual report.

The full and interesting statement of the Superintendent, Dr. Buttolph, annexed hereto as a part of this report, gives complete details of the changes among the patients during the past year, caused by admissions, deaths and removals, with his observations on the causes of insanity, its prevention and cure, or mitigation when actively manifested, or its amelioration when incurable.

The report of the Treasurer, Eugene Vanderpool, Esq., gives a full and clear account of the financial condition of the Asylum, its income and expenses, and is also made a part of this report.

The inventory of the personal property belonging to the Asylum, made in detail by Mr. M. B. Monroe, the Steward of the Asylum, with the appraisal under oath by Hon. A. M. Tredwell, of Madison, and Mr. G. W. Esten, of Boonton, appointed by the Managers for that purpose in obedience to the provision of the fifteenth section of the act mentioned, shows the total valuation of such personal property to be ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty and one hundredth dollars (\$97,850.01). The main increase over last year's inventory is accounted for by the new furniture for the third and fourth floors, supplied by the Commissioners under the last appropriation made in part for that purpose.

The Steward's report of the results from the farm and garden for the past year indicates clearly how important a part they perform in ministering to the comfort of the inmates of the Asylum and to economy in its support.

Realizing how important are pleasant surroundings in the cure or amelioration of cases of insanity, the Managers regret that their means do not admit of a more rapid improvement of the grounds around the Asylum by covering the waste places with grass, trees and flowers.

There has been no change in the officers of the Asylum during the past year, and all unite harmoniously and heartily in successfully carrying on the great work committed to their charge.

Regular weekly visits have been made to the Asylum by the Managers. The universal good order and cleanliness found throughout, with the kindly yet firm control maintained by the attendants over their afflicted charges, and the entire absence of any manifestations of fear or embittered feelings on the part of the patients toward their attendants, has been a constant source of pleasure to the visitors.

To the resident officers of the institution, Dr. Buttolph, Superintendent; Drs. Smith and Lloyd, Assistant Physicians; Miss Tabor, the Matron; and Mr. Monroe, the Steward, for their untiring watchfulness and care, and their unwearied industry and self-denial in the performance of their important duties, the Managers can only express themselves in words of commendation and encouragement. To the Comptroller and the State Treasurer, for their promptness and courtesy in all the transactions of the institution which passed through their offices, the Managers desire to express their thanks.

The Governor of the State and the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Assembly on the Asylums, have visited the institution during the past year, and by their words of encouragement have lightened the cares of the Managers.

The Managers have also been gratified by receiving visits of observation and comparison from the official members of Boards of Managers of other institutions for the insane and of Boards of State Charities in general.

Respectfully submitted,

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

*Managers.*

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

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

—

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

GENTLEMEN:—The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following abstract of his receipts and expenditures from November 1st, 1877, to October 31st, 1878, inclusive.

### DR.

Balance on hand, November 1st, 1877.....	\$7,099 53
To amount received from the State Treasurer for officers salaries.....	\$8,920 83
To amount received from the State Treasurer for county patients.....	20,636 71
To amount received from sundry counties for support of county patients.....	86,781 48
To amount received from the Steward of the Asylum for support of private patients.....	22,403 95
To amount received from the Steward of the Asylum for hides, fat, old iron, &c.....	3,091 46
	141,834 43
	\$148,933 96

### CR.

By amount paid M. B. Monroe, Steward's orders.....	\$136,437 17
By amount paid officers salaries.....	8,920 83
By balance in Treasurer's hands.....	3,575 96
	\$148,933 96

EUGENE VANDERPOOL,  
*Treasurer.*

Dated State Asylum for the Insane, Morristown, New Jersey,  
November 1st, 1878.

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

WM. G. LATHROP,  
JOHN S. READ,  
GEO. A. HALSEY,  
*Committee.*

## STEWARD'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to the requirements of the act providing for the organization of this Asylum, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying "Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures" of the Institution for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1878. The balance of cash on hand at the close of the year being fully covered by the liabilities at that date. The expenditures for "improvements of buildings" is mainly the cost of necessary improvements upon outbuildings and dwellings which were upon the premises at the time the site was selected by the Commissioners, such alterations and improvements being required to make the buildings available for the purposes of the Asylum.

The improvement of the Farm and Garden has been continued and new fields prepared for cultivation, requiring increased expenditures for labor, implements and fertilizers, all of which have served to increase the expenses above the previous year. The entire expenditures to this account amounting to five thousand one hundred and six and eighty-nine one-hundredths (\$5,106.89) dollars, in return for which we have the products, which amount to six thousand three hundred and eighty-two and forty-nine one-hundredths (\$6,382.49) dollars, showing a gain of one thousand two hundred and seventy-five and sixty one-hundredths (\$1,275.60) dollars above the expenses. Herewith is also submitted my third annual inventory and appraisement of the personal property in and about the premises for the year ending October 31st, 1878. In the performance of this duty I have been ably and intelligently assisted by Hon. A. M. Tredwell and Mr. George W. Esten, the two gentlemen appointed by your board to act with me in making the appraisement, their previous experience in making the former inventories having fitted them to render valuable services for the State.

REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM. 9

*Steward's Annual Abstract of Accounts for the year ending October 28th, 1878.*

DR.		CR.	
To balance October 31st, 1877,	\$7,099 53	Amusements.....	\$988 99
To amount received for board,		Books and stationery.....	434 93
clothing and incidental ex-		Clothing.....	5,634 63
penses of private patients...	22,403 95	Farm and garden .....	5,106 89
To amount received for board,		Fixtures .....	3,699 74
clothing and incidental ex-		Flour. ....	4,034 40
penses of county patients...	86,781 48	Feed .....	1,214 31
To amount received from State		Fencing.....	621 59
Treasurer for county pa-		Fruit .....	2,173 52
tients.....	20,636 71	Freight.....	2,729 15
To amount received for sun-		Furniture.....	2,314 34
dries, rags, &c.....	86 07	Fuel.....	13,398 27
To amount received for post-		Funeral expenses .....	373 90
age stamps.....	54 19	Grounds and grading.....	4,241 35
To amount received for hides		Harness, wagons, &c.....	721 68
and tallow.....	2,951 20	Improvement of buildings....	2,282 98
		Incidentals, including brooms,	
		brushes, pails, waste, soap,	
		combs and brushes, razors	
		and strops, telegrams and	
		battery, boiler house sup-	
		plies, &c., &c .....	2,325 90
		Insurance.....	250 00
		Light. ....	2,046 73
		Laundry.....	3,372 99
		Medical supplies .....	958 24
		Newspapers .....	163 67
		Provisions and groceries.....	40,327 84
		Postage .....	360 00
		Petty current expenses, includ-	
		ing Chaplain's salary.....	1,000 00
		Refunding.....	656 10
		Repairs .....	4,305 45
		Smith and wheelwright.....	663 00
		Stock .....	1,239 50
		Wages.....	28,297 08
		Balance .....	3,575 96
	\$140,013 13		\$140,013 13

Respectfully submitted,

M. B. MONROE,  
*Steward.*

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

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, MORRIS COUNTY, ss.

Martin B. Monroe, Steward of the "State Asylum for the Insane," being duly sworn, upon his oath saith: That the foregoing is a correct and true abstract of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending October 28th, 1878, and that all the



October 31st 1877 was one hundred and forty-nine; seventy-one men and seventy-eight women. The number of cases under treatment during the year was five hundred and ninety-four; two hundred and eighty-seven men and three hundred and seven women.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Managers of the Asylum :*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the law for organizing the Asylum, the Superintendent submits his annual report :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum October 31, 1877.....	216	229	445
Received since to November 1, 1878.....	71	78	149
	287	307	594
Discharged recovered.....	12	16	28
Discharged improved.....	24	23	47
Discharged unimproved.....	7	4	11
Died.....	17	11	28
	60	54	114
Discharged and died .....	60	54	114
Remaining October 31, 1878.....	227	253	480

	County.	Private.	Total.
Of this number there were.....	409	71	480

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Whole number received from opening of Asylum Aug. 17, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1878.....	328	347	675
Discharged recovered.....	32	25	57
Discharged improved.....	33	36	69
Discharged unimproved.....	8	4	12
Died.....	28	29	57
	101	94	195
Whole number discharged and died.....	101	94	195
Whole number remaining.....	227	253	480
	328	347	675
Total discharged and remaining.....	328	347	675

The number of patients at the close of the last year, October 31st, 1877, was four hundred and forty-five; two hundred and sixteen men and two hundred and twenty-nine women.

The number received since, viz.: from November 1st, 1877, to

October 31st, 1878, was one hundred and forty-nine; seventy-one men and seventy-eight women.

The number of cases under treatment during the year was five hundred and ninety-four; two hundred and eighty-seven men and three hundred and seven women.

Of the one hundred and fourteen discharged during the year, twenty-eight were considered as recovered, forty-seven as improved, eleven as unimproved, and twenty-eight died.

Death occurred in two cases from consumption; in twelve from general exhaustion of the bodily powers; in seven from epilepsy; in three from general paresis; in two from congestion of the brain; in one from suicide, and in one from exhaustion of acute mania.

By reference to the table showing duration of disease in the cases received and treated this year, as well as to those of the two preceding, and to the above statement of the causes of death, it will be perceived that the number or proportion of chronic, and therefore incurable, cases thus far received, will serve to diminish the percentage of recoveries and increase that of deaths for a series of years to come.

It should be remembered, however, that while the first and highest office of an institution of this kind may be to promote the recovery of its inmates, to health and reason, yet that its special adaptation, through arrangement of buildings and the organized methods of management adopted to secure the comfort and safety of its inmates, as well as to relieve families and communities from disturbance, even danger from their presence, is an office scarcely inferior, in importance, to that first named.

The institution has been entirely free from epidemic or contagious disease during the past year, and the general health of its inmates was good at its close.

It may be added, in this connection, that the situation of the building about six hundred feet above tide-water, with no local causes of ill-health in the vicinity, and with the dry, pure air incident to such locality, renders it a highly desirable resort for persons living in low and marshy districts and especially, during the Summer months; indeed, at all seasons, for those residing in cities and who are so much benefited by change of air.

The general working of the institution, including buildings, fixtures, machinery, &c., has been highly successful and satisfactory, during the past year.

Work on the farm and in the garden has also been attended by fair results, as will be perceived by the lists of products from these sources, and shown in another place. Very substantial improvements have been made in the grounds, in clearing away the accumulated debris of building, in the rear, and in grading grounds in front of the building, excavating for, and filling roads, sodding terraces, &c., &c. This important work should

be pressed forward at a steady and still more vigorous pace in future, by such aid from the State, as its great importance demands.

The institution cannot, of course, be rendered attractive and useful in the highest degree, until the grounds in its vicinity are, by cultivation, brought into constant use by the inmates, for the purpose of healthful and pleasurable exercise.

The design proposed for laying out grounds, in addition to carriage drives, approaching all the doorways of the centre building and the three front wings, on either side, embraces a central avenue of approach, in front, fifty feet wide, finished in a substantial manner with stone paved gutters, also with double rows of trees on either side and walks between.

By this arrangement, the front grounds will be divided for free use by both sexes at the same hours, a point of great practical importance.

In addition to the central avenue, carriage roads with walks on one side, will be laid from the centre, right and left, about one mile in extent, to encircle the grounds and meet at the central avenue, within the general enclosure, about one-third of a mile distant from the main building.

The Gate Lodge for controlling the entrance to and exit from the grounds, will be located beyond the junction of the side roads with the centre avenue. The extent of walks and carriage drives thus formed within the grounds, will greatly lessen the motive for going beyond them, for those who walk for exercise, and even, for many who drive, for the benefit of temporary change from the wards of the house.

These roads, particularly the central avenue, should be excavated and filled with stone and all of them finished with a coating of gravel or broken stone, to insure a dry and permanent surface.

To finish these and to grade the grounds generally, and to lay the necessary walks in a substantial manner, will, of course, involve considerable expense, but when completed, they will seldom require repairs of any great extent.

The top soil obtained in making the needful excavation for roads, supplies what is required for surface dressing for grass plots, borders to roadways, terraces, &c., and for which purpose, there is now and will in future be a large demand.

Hitherto we have not been prepared to plant shade and ornamental trees and shrubs, nor can this be done in future, until the surfaces on which they are to be planted are brought to the proper grade.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water to the institution is from springs on the

hill in the rear of the building, to which it is supplied by gravity, under a head of one hundred and ten feet.

Water thus derived from deep springs is free from the impurities incident to that obtained largely from the surface of the ground, and the supply is, of course, more uniform and permanent.

The original reservoir consists of mason-work of stone and surmounted by a framed wooden structure. This, however, is of small capacity, too small to enable us to utilize the flow of water at all hours of the day and night, and, particularly, for storing the quantity needful in case of any occasion calling for large use and for ensuring a full supply, during periods of protracted drought in Summer and Autumn. For these purposes a reservoir adjoining, or in the immediate vicinity of the original, at the highest elevation practicable, is very important, and should be made to contain not less than three million gallons.

A plan for this, with estimate of cost, has been obtained from a competent engineer, who reports that the work can be done for from \$3,000 to \$5,000, according to capacity.

The arrangements already provided and in use for filtering the water in reservoir and for drawing it therefrom to the house, would need but little modification or expense to adapt them to the requirements of the enlarged plan proposed.

Beyond a certain capacity, however, it would not seem expedient to go, as, if too large, the amount of daily flow from the springs in comparison with the amount on hand, would be so small that it would inevitably become disagreeably warm, at times, if not positively stagnant and unwholesome. Judging from the use of water and the amount supplied by springs since the institution was opened, it is believed that a provision for storing three, or three and a half million gallons, would be ample for all emergencies, whether arising from dry seasons, or extra large use. To shorten the time within which such a reservoir could be made, during the next year, the ground where it should be located, can be cleared of trees, shrubs, &c., during the coming Winter, when other work would not be pressing.

Considerable progress has been made, during the last year, in the work of improving the farm for more profitable use in the future, but there yet remains much to be done in this department.

Among the larger expenditures yet required, is the construction of the necessary outbuildings for storing farm products, including hay, grain, vegetables, &c.; also, stables and sheds for the protection of stock of all kinds usually raised and kept on a farm.

During the last year eight of the enclosed exercise courts or grounds have been supplied with simple but tasteful summer-houses, eighteen by thirty-six feet in extent. They consist of a floor of yellow pine boards, on a proper foundation with roofs supported on octagon columns, with open railings between and

so situated, in regard to the board walks in the yards, as to have the latter intersect at the ends and sides of each. They are all supplied with stationary tables and seats placed near each corner, for the convenience of those who may wish to engage in light work, playing games, &c., and out of the way of those who may walk up and down, or across the floors in either direction. Seats are also provided at other places in these grounds, for the accommodation of those passing near them while walking. The enclosed courts, five in number, for each sex, are of liberal size, and are regarded as very valuable aids in securing daily exercise in the open air, for a large number or proportion of the inmates; particularly those who cannot safely and properly be allowed to walk at large, at greater distances from the house. In most instances, where an attempt is made to dispense with the use of such grounds for this class of patients, they are kept within their wards or rooms with few exceptions and suffer much in consequence.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sexes .....	328	347	675

II.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ages between 5 and 10 .....	1	1	2
" " 10 and 15 .....	2	.....	2
" " 15 and 20 .....	16	10	26
" " 20 and 30 .....	68	71	139
" " 30 and 40 .....	83	100	183
" " 40 and 50 .....	85	77	162
" " 50 and 60 .....	40	51	91
" " 60 and 70 .....	25	24	49
" " 70 and 80 .....	6	10	16
" " 80 and 90 .....	2	3	5
	328	347	675

III.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Domestic state, married .....	141	155	296
" " unmarried .....	165	137	302
" " widowers .....	20	.....	20
" " widows .....	.....	48	48
" " divorced .....	.....	2	2
" " unknown .....	2	5	7
	328	347	675

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IV.

Nativity.	Men.	Women.	Total
New Jersey.....	132	100	232
New York.....	50	52	102
Pennsylvania.....	2	10	12
Massachusetts.....	3	7	10
Ohio.....	3	3	6
Maine.....	2	.....	2
New Hampshire.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	.....	1	1
Virginia.....	.....	1	1
Georgia.....	2	.....	2
Louisiana.....	.....	1	1
Iowa.....	.....	1	1
Michigan.....	.....	1	1
Connecticut.....	1	2	3
Illinois.....	.....	1	1
Maryland.....	.....	1	1
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
Ireland.....	59	75	134
Germany.....	37	41	78
England.....	13	21	34
Wales.....	2	1	3
Scotland.....	2	3	5
Canada.....	1	.....	1
Prussia.....	1	2	3
France.....	3	1	4
Holland.....	1	.....	1
Sweden.....	.....	2	2
Norway.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	.....	1	1
Poland.....	1	.....	1
Austria.....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	1
West Indies.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	7	18	25
	328	347	675

V.

How sent.	Private.	Indigent.	Pauper.	Criminal.	Total.
Bergen.....	7	48	2	1	58
Essex.....	28	77	7	2	114
Hudson.....	20	73	5	.....	98
Morris.....	13	45	6	10	74
Passaic.....	5	64	2	1	72
Sussex.....	3	21	4	1	29

REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM. 17

How sent.	Private.	Indigent.	Pauper.	Criminal.	Total.
Union.....	15	88	5	1	109
Warren.....	5	55	.....	1	61
Middlesex.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Monmouth.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Camden.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mercer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hunterdon.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ocean.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
New York.....	46	.....	.....	.....	46
Louisiana.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Georgia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	<u>156</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>675</u>

VI.

Duration of Disease previous to admission.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Less than 1 year.....	86	91	177
More than 1 year.....	38	35	73
"    "    2 years.....	40	25	65
"    "    3    ".....	25	19	44
"    "    4    ".....	18	16	34
"    "    5    ".....	18	23	41
"    "    6    ".....	12	13	25
"    "    7    ".....	18	10	28
"    "    8    ".....	11	10	21
"    "    9    ".....	7	8	15
"    "   10    ".....	7	16	23
"    "   11    ".....	5	6	11
"    "   12    ".....	8	8	16
"    "   13    ".....	4	5	9
"    "   14    ".....	1	4	5
"    "   15    ".....	2	10	12
"    "   16    ".....	5	3	8
"    "   17    ".....	4	2	6
"    "   18    ".....	1	1	2
"    "   19    ".....	2	4	6
"    "   20    ".....	5	5	10
"    "   21    ".....	1	3	4
"    "   22    ".....	1	3	4
"    "   23    ".....	2	3	5
"    "   24    ".....	1	1	2
"    "   25    ".....	1	1	2
"    "   27    ".....	1	1	2
"    "   28    ".....	.....	2	2
"    "   30    ".....	1	1	2

## 18 REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM.

Duration of Disease previous to admission.	Men.	Women.	Total.
More than 31 years.....	.....	1	1
“ “ 33 “ .....	.....	1	1
“ “ 34 “ .....	.....	1	1
“ “ 35 “ .....	1	1	2
“ “ 36 “ .....	.....	1	1
“ “ 40 “ .....	1	.....	1
Unknown years.....	2	13	15
	328	347	675

## GENERAL STATEMENTS IN REGARD TO INSANITY—ITS SEAT, NATURE, CAUSES, FORMS AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT.

The great importance of correct views, on the part of the community, in regard to the topics embraced under the above heading, is ample justification for frequent allusion to them in the annual reports of institutions for the insane, even although the authors may be liable to the remark or criticism of frequently repeating the same or similar views and illustrations. It will be remembered, however, that each recurring year brings, through interest and sympathy with unfortunate friends, a new set of readers of these documents, and that the more clearly they can be made to understand the subjects in question, the more fully will they appreciate the importance of well-adapted measures for their relief, and the more readily will they co-operate with the officers of institutions in carrying them out.

The primary and ever to be remembered starting point in all considerations of disordered faculties, as of their natural and healthy manifestation, is that they depend, in this life, directly on the brain. While the statement may by some be regarded as the veriest truism which, to the writer, it really is, yet, by others, it is, in some of its important aspects, so far doubted or, at least, disregarded in practical life, as to make it needful to frequently call attention to the fact, and dwell with earnestness upon its importance.

In discussing this branch of the subject, we quote repeatedly from an eminent author, who states that the first condition required for the healthy action of the brain is a sound original constitution.

In this respect the brain is like every other part of the body. If it possesses from birth a freedom from all hereditary taint and imperfection, and has acquired no unusual susceptibility from injudicious treatment in infancy, it will withstand a great deal in after life before its health will give way.

But if, on the other hand, it either inherit deficiencies, or early mismanagement have entailed upon it an unusual proneness to morbid action, it will give way under circumstances

which would otherwise have been perfectly innocuous; and accordingly, in conformity with this physiological view, it may truly be said that the most powerful of all causes which predispose to cerebral disease and mental derangement, is the transmission of an hereditary tendency, from parents to children, producing in the latter an unusual susceptibility to the same maladies under which the parents have labored; and the existence of great irritability of the nervous system, as a permanent quality acquired in early life, or from the accidental occurrence of other diseases, which leave behind them an unusual susceptibility to external impressions.

By the hereditary transmission of insanity it is not meant that the actual malady is conveyed from parent to child, and that, after lying latent for some years, it will inevitably appear in the child, in whatever circumstances it may be placed.

The meaning is, simply, that some quality of brain is communicated to the offspring, rendering them more prone than other people to undergo cerebral disease, and thereby to become insane; and in consequence of which, causes will produce mental derangement in them, which in any one not so predisposed, would have proved perfectly harmless.

The next condition of health is a well balanced proportion of all parts of the brain, so that none shall possess an undue ascendancy over the rest. When it is recollected that organic size increases functional energy, and that the most prominently developed regions and parts of the brain are relatively most prone to habitual over-activity, we cannot fail to attach much importance to a just proportion, in the development of the different parts of the brain, and to believe that excess of endowment in some regions or parts, with corresponding excess of functional activity, is a very common predisposing cause of mental derangement.

The effect of exercise is to increase the action of the blood vessels and nerves of the part, and to augment its power of function.

A large supply of blood and a greater amount of nervous influence, are furnished to the part, and its whole condition is that of excitement. If the stimulus be withdrawn in time, and an interval of repose be allowed, strength and nutrition are improved, and the superfluous excitement gradually subsides. But if the intervals of action be either too short to admit of this subsidence, or the activity and excitement be too long kept up, or too frequently repeated, the vascular and nervous excitement go beyond the limits of health and the control of the will, and the part continues to act with disproportionate violence, till either by proper medical treatment, aided by the recuperative power of nature the excitement is subdued, or by its very continuance it brings on morbid changes of structure, which nothing can remedy, and which, of course, causes permanent derangement of the mind.

It should be added, however, that disproportionate development of one or more of the cerebral organs, is not invariably characteristic of the insane, for every part of the brain may become diseased, whatever may be its form, size or proportion, to other organs or parts.

Thus a small organ may be in a state of morbid activity, when a large one is sound; and a large organ may be in a state of atony and its functions be altogether in abeyance, as happens constantly with the brain, considered as a whole, in the opposite states of delirium and dementia.

Another, but less frequently predisposing cause of disease of the brain and of consequent mental disorder, is insufficient exercise of the brain and nervous system. Examples of this are frequently found in individuals who have no call to exertion to gain the means of subsistence and no objects of interest on which to expend and exercise their mental faculties, and who consequently, sink into a state of mental sloth and nervous weakness, which not only deprives them of every enjoyment, but exposes them to suffering of mind and body from the slightest causes. Many examples of nervous weakness and debility of this kind are noticeable in society, the subjects being, generally, persons of fair capacity, who are confined for a length of time to an unvarying round of employment, which affords neither scope nor stimulus for one-half of their faculties. An illustration of this may be found in the case of persons of mature age and of active habits, who have devoted themselves closely to the details of business, and who retire suddenly from it in search of mental repose. In such cases, there being no literary, scientific or other pursuit to engage their attention and keep up the active exercise of the brain,—the latter will lose its health and vigor, and be attended by a premature decline of all the mental faculties.

Undue mental activity, in degree or duration, is also an infringement of the laws of health, and as such, predisposes and often excites cerebral and nervous disease.

Another and an important predisposing cause of cerebral disease and mental derangement, is the want of the due supply of properly oxygenated blood. When sent to the brain in this imperfect condition, it does not excite or support the action of that organ; its functions become impaired and there results great heaviness of the head, ringing in the ears, disturbed vision and inclination to sleep, with diminished or total loss of strength, and, in extreme cases, death itself. On the other hand, if the blood is too highly oxygenated, and consequently over-stimulating, an action bordering on inflammation may occur, which may speedily terminate in delirium or death.

Again, as the centre of sensation, the brain is constantly stimulated and acted upon by whatever is passing in every part of the body; hence disease in any of the numerous organs and tissues

of the body has an influence upon some part, and particularly that part of the brain with which, physiologically, it is in most intimate relation and sympathy.

As a predisposing cause, therefore, bodily ailments, especially those in which the nervous system is much involved, exercise a powerful influence in developing cerebral disease and mental derangement. In addition to this, they frequently become serious complications in the treatment of the latter, serving to prolong the duration of an attack.

#### EXCITING CAUSES.

The exciting causes of mental derangement are much more numerous and varied than those of the class just considered. These may properly be divided into *Local* and *Functional*. Prominent among the former, is external violence to the brain. This may, from fracture of the skull and in inflammation of the brain, be attended with violent delirium, while, in other cases, they may result in a chronic change, attended by dementia, or an extreme loss of mental power.

Cold or a very low temperature exerts a powerful and depressing influence on the mind and brain. Intense cold stupifies and induces many of the effects of intoxication.

Baron Larrey, who had a very wide field of observation, states that during the disastrous retreat from Moscow, numerous cases of insanity, in every variety of form, and even a great many deaths, were produced by the continued action of intense cold upon the brain.

Captain Parry also states of two men who had been exposed to a temperature much below zero, without any adequate protection; that they looked wild, spoke thick and indistinctly, and that it was impossible to draw from them a natural answer to any question. After a time the mental faculties appeared to return with the returning reaction.

Excessive heat, and especially exposure of the uncovered head to the direct rays of the sun, is a frequent cause of injury to the brain, and consequently of mental derangement in an aggravated form.

Other instances might be named of causes acting locally or directly on the brain, as tumors, bony projections into the substance of the brain, as the result of external injuries, the extravasation of blood in apoplectic attacks, &c.

Lastly, a local cause, somewhat similar in its mode of operation, though vastly more frequent in occurrence, and therefore more disastrous in results, is the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants in their varied forms. That these articles disturb and weaken the mind, even when taken in moderate quantities, cannot be questioned; and when taken in excess will surely produce

such irregularity in the action of the brain as to indicate the presence of disease in that organ. This will be variously manifested by nervous tremors, headaches, fits of passionate excitement, delirium tremens, and, eventually, prolonged attacks of mental derangement.

#### FUNCTIONAL CAUSES OF INSANITY.

This is more correct than the term moral causes, heretofore, and even now, in common use, but which implies or supposes the existence of disease in the mind itself; which is wholly inadmissible. The term functional, has reference to disorder in the action of the organs of the brain, with which the faculties of the mind are connected, or through which they are manifested.

Physiologically it is easy to understand how functional exercise becomes an exciting cause of disease. To illustrate this by comparison with one of the organs of special sense. If the eye is used too long or too intensely in a bright light, its blood vessels and nerves are over excited and a sense of fatigue and pain results. With continued use, the excitement still increases, and the vessels become distended with blood, attended by all the painful symptoms incident to such a condition. If we now suspend the exercise the irritation gradually subsides and the healthy state returns; but if we continue to look intently, or resume the employment before the eye has regained its natural state by repose, the irritation becomes permanent, and disease, followed by weakness of sight, or even blindness, may ensue. In the same way, if there be a part of the brain, by means of which the mind feels the emotion of fear, it is easy to conceive how violent and long continued action of the part should first induce functional aberration, with unusual energy of the corresponding feeling, and ultimately give rise to permanent disease, or even such change of structure in the organs as to render its healthy action forever after impossible.

The mental condition attending such a process would, at first, be extreme anxiety, apprehension and terror, from inadequate causes, and corresponding to the excessive action in the physical part or organ.

But if the morbid change was so great as to impair the structure, a suppression of the feeling of fear, and consequent incapacity of acting with caution and prudence, would be the result.

Physiologically speaking, we would say that the *danger* is the natural object which stimulates the organ of cautiousness just as light is that which stimulates the eye; and that the over-excitement of function thus produced, has deranged the healthy action of the organ, or destroyed its functional influence or capacity.

This principle may be applied to any and all the cerebral

organs and their corresponding faculties, and thus explain, in brief terms, the mode of action of the large list of exciting causes through the single and combined agency of which the cerebral organs are induced to take on disease, and the corresponding faculties become deranged. With this view of the physiology of the brain, that is, that its regions and parts, hold uniform and definite relations to the several classes and individual faculties of the mind, and that these relations exist and are influential in disease as in health, the mode of operation of the causes of insanity become so much simplified as to be easily understood. It may be stated, however, in regard to many or most of the exciting causes of mental disorder, that they act with much greater force and effect, when, through their agency, rest by sleep is prevented, or materially disturbed, for considerable periods. Of course they are also rendered greatly more effective through the influence of a predisposition to the disease, from any of the causes heretofore named, as giving a tendency thereto.

#### FORMS OF INSANITY.

Insanity varies in its forms and symptoms according to the nature and number of the faculties involved, also, according to the nature of the morbid action in the physical part, whether characterized by increased, diminished or perverted action.

If the morbid action is located in and confined to the anterior region of the brain, or that devoted to the manifestation of the intellectual faculties, perceptive and reflective, with increased activity in the circulation, the derangement will be shown by increased activity and want of control of the observing and reflecting faculties.

If the disease affects the region of the feelings and higher sentiments, the faculties in this group, as hope, fear, pride, love of praise, firmness, conscientiousness, &c., will at once be disturbed and become preternaturally excited, depressed or perverted, according to the character of the morbid action in the physical part. If the region of the selfish feelings or animal propensities be primarily affected, the reason may be comparatively correct in regard to ordinary subjects and relations, but the animal appetites and passions will be greatly excited, and the unfortunate subject, however elevated in sentiment and feeling, he may have been, may become profane, noisy, violent and destructive, and a slave to habits of the grossest sensuality.

In some cases, as in general mania, the whole brain, or its various regions and parts are simultaneously affected and all the powers of the mind suffer alike.

"Natural feeling, moral restraint and sound judgment are all upset, and the patient raves violence, blasphemy and folly by

turns, or passes in the course of a few hours through all the phases of the highest passion and rage to the deepest dejection and melancholy; and it is in such circumstances that a remark of Esquirol is especially exemplified, that mania, monomania, melancholia and dementia succeed and alternate with each other, the disease itself remaining the same."

Melancholia is the designation given to a state of mental derangement, characterized by depression of feeling, but resulting from a peculiar combination of disordered faculties, rather than from any specific or peculiar form of diseased action, as is often supposed.

When the morbid affection is limited to one or two of the cerebral organs it is termed monomania, but in most cases the disease extends very soon and involves several organs, thus changing the character of the mental symptoms from disorder of one to embrace several faculties.

The mental weakness resulting from chronic disease of long standing, whatever may be its precise form, is known as dementia, regarded as incurable. Should it occur, however, as sometimes happens, during a period of temporary languor, after high or exhaustive excitement, the mental faculties will be restored, with the returning vigor of the brain and general system.

Lastly, it may be stated that by far the larger number or proportion of cases of insanity, particularly those of long standing, are so *mixed* and *modified* in form, on account of the peculiar combinations among the diseased organs and deranged faculties involved, that it is no more practicable to classify, in an intelligent manner, the inmates of an asylum for the insane, than to do so, with an equal number of sane people outside of it.

#### TREATMENT OF INSANITY.

The treatment of insanity is properly divided into medical and moral.

In regard to the first it may be said that there are no specific remedies or medicines in use, but a resort is had to all the usual remedies for correcting and allaying morbid action of whatever kind, and whether found in bodily organs in general or in connection with the brain and nervous system.

With a view to ascertain the real state of the patient, as a subject for treatment, careful inquiry is made of friends or those who bring them to the institution, in regard to their previous health and habits, also in regard to the attack of derangement—its duration, causes, symptoms and progress, and in reference to the treatment received before admission. In a pretty large number of cases, some alterative and laxative treatment is found necessary in the beginning, and after this, tranquilizing and tonic

remedies, to allay nervous irritability, improve digestion and secure sleep are indicated.

As nutrition and rest by sleep, in this, as in other morbid affections, are the most important agencies for recuperation, so the main purpose of medical treatment, is directly or indirectly, to secure these objects. Next in importance to the medical, is the moral treatment of the insane, and in not a few instances, the latter is of equal importance with the former.

By removal from home and the associations connected with the attack, to a well arranged and appointed institution, proper hours for exercise and rest are secured, regularity in the hours for taking meals, employment and amusements calculated to withdraw the attention from currents of thought and feeling that have been injurious are resorted to, and, in due time, if the disease is curable, the morbid excitement and irritation of the brain is allayed and the natural balance and power of the mind is restored to the individual.

In other cases, in which recovery is not expected, in consequence of the chronic character of the disease, the institution becomes a well adapted home for securing to the unfortunate subject, years, or a life of tranquil rest and enjoyment, denied to him in any and all other situations.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

We have paid as much attention as circumstances would permit, to the subject of amusements, for the members of the household during the last year. In addition to frequent musical entertainments, instrumental and vocal, including a brass band, formed of the employees of the institution, the large amusement room has been brought into frequent use in various ways, viz: for theatrical representations, for tableaux, for lectures, and for dancing, one evening in the week.

Various games, such as are usual within doors, as billiards, cards, chess, dominoes, &c., have been resorted to in the different wards.

#### CHAPEL SERVICE.

Religious services have been held regularly in the Chapel during the past year, and have been highly appreciated by the members of the household.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

From the Hon. F. S. Lathrop, of Madison, N. J., President of the Board of Managers, we have received a billiard table, to be used in one of the wards of the institution.

From Miss D. L. Dix, thirty-six volumes of well-selected books for the patients' library.

From Mrs. Marsh, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Revere, of Morristown, N. J., various reading matter; and from Mrs. David Canfield, of Dover, N. J., plants and a large collection of papers. From Mrs. Neubert, New York, Harpers' Monthly for two years. We have also received gratuitous copies of the Jerseyman, Chronicle and True Democratic Banner, Morristown; Dover Index and Iron Era, of Dover; Star of the Cape, Cape May; and Perth Amboy Gazette, Perth Amboy, N. J.

In addition to the above, the institution takes about twenty copies of the leading religious weekly newspapers, also various other monthly and weekly publications; while the officers and employees take a large number of daily and weekly secular papers, which are circulated through the wards of the house.

To the resident officers and to many faithful and efficient employees, who have co-operated with me in conducting the affairs of the institution, I am under obligation, and would express due appreciation of their aid.

To the members of the Board of Managers of the Asylum I am under renewed obligation for their persevering interest in and attention to the welfare and progress of the institution, and for much courtesy and kindness received at their hands.

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUTTOLPH.

State Asylum for the Insane,  
Morristown, N. J., Nov. 1, 1878.

## Appendix to Steward's Report.

### FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

#### GARDEN—1878.

3888	Heads of cabbage, 4c.....	\$155 52
5100	Celery plants.....	100 00
998	Heads of lettuce.....	5 00
500	Bushels of turnips, 25c.....	125 00
377	“ tomatoes, 25c.....	94 25
125	“ beets, 40c.....	50 00
100	“ parsnips, 50c.....	50 00
14½	“ squash, 30c.....	4 35
150	“ sweet corn, 40c.....	60 00
38	“ cucumbers, 50c.....	19 00
24½	“ rhubarb, 25c.....	6 12
25	“ carrots, 50c.....	12 50
6	“ string beans, 50c.....	3 00
12	“ lima beans, 50c.....	6 00
6	“ peppers, 75c.....	4 50
5	“ onions, (soup,) 50c.....	2 50
90	“ potatoes, \$1.....	90 00
18½	“ asparagus, \$1.....	18 50
1724	Muskmelons, 3c.....	51 72
62	Watermelons, 25c.....	15 50
1061	Quarts strawberries, 10c.....	106 10
118	“ raspberries, 10c.....	11 80
100	“ blackberries, 10c.....	10 00
5½	Bushels currants, \$1.25.....	6 87
510	Pounds grapes, 8c.....	40 80
300	Bundles cornstalks, 2c.....	6 00
70	Bushels spinach.....	25 00
54	Heads cauliflowers, 5c.....	2 50
98	Bushels green peas, \$1.....	98 00
5100	Celery, (heads).....	100 00
400	Pumpkins, 3c.....	12 00
18	Bushels of Oyster plants.....	13 50
		\$1,306 03

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FARM.

637	Bushels selected apples, 40c.....	\$250 80
477	" cider apples, 10c.....	47 70
102	" wheat, 80c.....	81 60
40	" rye, 75c.....	30 00
565	" oats, 31c.....	175 15
1548	" potatoes, 80c.....	1238 40
1650	" corn, 45c.....	742 50
24	Tons straw, \$6.50.....	156 00
85	" hay, \$9.....	405 00
3300	Bundles cornstalks, 2c.....	66 00
137	Dozen eggs, 25c.....	34 25
3957	Gallons milk, 18c.....	712 26
		<hr/>
		\$3,939 66

STOCK.

25	Turkeys, 175 lbs., 18c.....	24 50
50	Chickens, 50c.....	25 00
118	Heads swine, \$914.20 } .....	1013 20
	Pork consumed, 99.00 } .....	
5	Calves consumed, 735 lbs.....	44 10
3	Calves raised, \$10.....	30 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,136 80
		<hr/>
		\$6,382 49

ACCOUNT OF FRUIT, &O., CANNED AND PRESERVED.

720	Gallons tomatos.	
44	" tomato catsup.	
157	" quinces preserved.	
54½	" jelly.	
3	" blackberries.	
8	" pears pickled.	
1	Barrel pickles.	
100	Gallons chow-chow.	
60	" tomato pickle.	
150	" cucumber pickle.	

## EXTRACT FROM THE BY-LAWS.

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### ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

#### ORDER OR WARRANT FILED.

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

#### CLEANLINESS.

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

#### CLOTHING FOR MEN.

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

#### CLOTHING FOR WOMEN.

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

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

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

JEWELRY, &C.

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

HISTORY OF CASE.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

BOND, &C.

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

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

REPORT OF MORRISTOWN ASYLUM

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

FORM OF REQUEST.

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

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

Dated \_\_\_\_\_, 18—.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT OF INSANITY BY A PHYSICIAN.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18—.  
I, \_\_\_\_\_, physician of the township of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, do certify under oath, that I have examined into the state of health and mental condition of \_\_\_\_\_, of the township of \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, and that \_\_\_\_\_ is, in my opinion, insane, and a fit subject to be sent to the State Asylum for the Insane.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 187—.

FORM OF BOND.

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

We, the undersigned, in consideration thereof, jointly and severally, bind ourselves to \_\_\_\_\_, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him, and his successors in office, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars and \_\_\_\_\_ cents per week, for the care and board of said insane

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

person, as long as — shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by — requiring more than ordinary care and attention; and also to provide — with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for — by the Steward of the Asylum; and to remove — from the Asylum whenever the room occupied by — shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, or whenever — shall be required to be removed by the Managers or Superintendent; and also to pay all expenses incurred by the Managers or Superintendent in sending said patient to — friends, in case one or either of us shall fail to remove said patient when required to do as aforesaid; and if — shall be removed, at the request of — friends, before the expiration of six calendar months after reception, then to pay board for twenty-six weeks, unless — shall be sooner cured, and also to pay, not exceeding fifty dollars, for all damages — may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance from date of admission, and at the time of removal, with interest on each bill from and after it becomes due.

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

Name. _____	Residence. _____	P. O. Address. _____
Name. _____	Residence. _____	P. O. Address. _____

Signed and sealed in the presence of ---.

REPORT OF MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM  
CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK  
FORMS AND DIRECTIONS FOR ADMISSION, &C., OF INDIGENT  
AND PAUPER INSANE PATIENTS.

FORM OF ORDER, ETC., FOR JUDGE.

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

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

A. B.

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIAN.

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

A. B., *Physician.*

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF THE COUNTY CLERK.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,  
— County, ss. }

I, A. B., clerk of the county of —, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report and certificate of —, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, in the case of —, and also the certificate of Dr. —, thereunto appended, as filed in my office; that the foregoing is a true copy of the endorsement thereon, and that (A. B. and C. D.,) whose name — signed to the said endorsement of approval, — member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said (township, ward or borough), in said county, and that said signature — in — proper handwriting.

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

A. B., Clerk.

