

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSIONS

A. D. 1842.

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TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.

NO. 14.]

[HOUSE.

REPORT

IN RELATION TO

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

[Wm. R. Smith & Co.....Printers to the State.]

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
February 7, 1842. }

The select committee of the House to whom were referred the order in Council of April 2, 1841, directing an investigation into the affairs of the Insane Hospital by the directors thereof, the report of the directors, under date of April 7, 1841, with the statements taken in writing by them, and accompanying the same, and the report made by a special committee of the Council, on the 13th day of April, 1841, and accepted by the Council, on that day; have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The House, in calling for copies of the papers referred to, and in submitting them to the consideration of a select committee, is supposed to have had in view an investigation of the causes of the removal of Doctor Knapp, from the office of superintendent of the Insane Hospital. Such an investigation, by a committee raised under its authority, it probably believed to be due to the interest felt by the public, in whatever concerns an institution, established and maintained at so large a cost to the treasury of the State; and perhaps, if the investigation should prove the removal in question, to have

been improper, unjust to the individual affected by it, and injurious to the Hospital, the House may have contemplated some additional legislation, by which the tenure of offices, connected with that establishment, might be put upon a more secure basis. Under this impression as to the wishes and intentions of the House, the committee proceeded to examine the causes of the removal of Doctor Knapp, which are alleged in the report of the special committee of the Council, of April 13, 1841, and adjudged them to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, for reasons hereafter to be stated.

At this stage of their proceedings, it was suggested in committee, that there might have been other causes for the removal than those stated in the report to the Council, and that the committee ought to investigate the existence and sufficiency of such other causes, by an examination of witnesses, under the authority given to them by an order passed in the House, on the 27th ult.

The suggestion did not seem to be entitled to much weight. The report of Council places the removal of Doctor Knapp exclusively upon matters developed in the report of the directors. This last report contains the statements in full, of all the persons who could make statements, as to the official conduct of Doctor Knapp, and from the dispositions manifested by them, it is not to be believed, that they kept back anything which could possibly avail to his injury. And finally, the suggestion that there is anything of consequence, beyond what is found in those statements, is not made upon any authority entitled to respect. On the contrary, the committee believe it to be groundless, malicious and slanderous.

Nevertheless, in order that there may be no ground for believing the examination of the committee to have been imperfect ; and also to comply with the wishes of the minority

of the committee, they have determined to use the authority vested in them by the order of January 27. But for the present, they have thought it proper to report (in part,) upon the statements taken by the directors.

Upon all the mass of statements taken before the directors, they express no opinion, adverse to the correct management of Doctor Knapp, except so far as relates to his conduct in reference to one Harriman. And even in regard to that, they cast no censure upon the purity of his intentions. What the conduct of Doctor Knapp, in relation to that affair was, may be seen from the statements of the witnesses. The explanation of his reasons for that conduct, may be seen from his own statement.

The whole case, the conduct and the reasons for it, have not been viewed by the committee in the same light, in which they appear to have struck the directors. On the contrary, they are of opinion, that Doctor Knapp's management exhibits due precaution against the commission of improprieties within the Hospital, accompanied with a judicious care for its reputation; and they believe, it would have been justified by its success, had he not been thwarted, by the conspiracy existing against him, among his subordinates.

In regard to the other portions of the statements, the directors are of opinion that they "tend to prove that Doctor Knapp has conducted in some instances indiscreetly and perhaps culpably," but from the possible misapprehension of the witnesses, and from other considerations stated by them, they decline to express a definite opinion to this effect. The committee, on the contrary, see nothing in the other portions of the statements, which either proves or tends to prove indiscretion, and much less, culpability on the part of Doctor Knapp, and to maintain this their opinion, they beg leave to

refer briefly to the substance of the statements given, aside from the case of Harriman.

The statements of the assistant physician, Doctor Booth, bears upon the three cases of one Dudley, Miss Cutts and one Robinson. The charge apparently intended to be made in the case of Dudley, is that of a failure on the part of Doctor Knapp, to prescribe medicine for him, when as it would seem he required medicine, in the opinion of Doctor Booth. It is observable that this is the only case in which Booth finds fault with the medical practice of Doctor Knapp, and that in this case, the patient improved and recovered his health. The natural inference is, that when brought to the Hospital, he needed not medicine, but nursing; and that Doctor Knapp judged correctly in the case, and that Doctor Booth judged incorrectly. This is the only inference to be drawn from the facts as they are stated; and if any one should be prejudiced by it, it would seem to be Doctor Booth.

In reference to the case of Miss Cutts, Doctor Booth seems to be ignorant of the established principle in the management of Insane Hospitals, that all the restraints upon the patients should *appear* to come (as far as possible) from the subordinate officers, in order that the physician, appearing to them rather as a protector and dispenser of favors, may preserve an influence over them, which he can exert for their benefit and recovery.

The records of the Insane Hospital show that Robinson was cured of his insanity; one of the exhibitions of which when at the Hospital, is understood to have been a delusion, that he was infected with a poison which would destroy his life. This was the "*disease*" to which Doctor Booth refers, and which Doctor Knapp, as a part of the treatment of the

case, promised to remove. Such promises the committee suppose are often found necessary in combating the chimeras and fancies of insane patients, and they cannot imagine that any weight should be attached to this part of the evidence given by Doctor Booth.

The statements of the steward and matron do not seem to involve any charge worthy of comment, except the charge that Doctor Knapp, after having directed the transfer of a Miss Folsom from the care of a gallery to the occupation of sewing, subsequently denied to Miss Folsom that he was aware of the transfer. The committee do not see any proof of the fact. Neither the steward nor matron affirm that they themselves heard Doctor Knapp make the alleged denial to Miss Folsom, and she herself in her own testimony says nothing about it. The charge rests entirely in hearsay, and has doubtless originated in some misunderstanding or perversion; and it is absurd, on the face of it, as implying a direct falsehood by Doctor Knapp, without object or motive.

The statements, that Doctor Knapp did not prescribe medicine for a Miss Young, who needed it, in the opinion of the matron, and that although he had directed the discontinuance of luncheons, he did, nevertheless, at one time, countenance Mrs. Knapp in giving some gingerbread to the patients between meals, do not deserve notice; and, in the opinion of the committee, ought not to have been admitted in an investigation claiming to be serious.

In the statement of Charles Freeman it is evident that the charge attempted to be made, in reference to the case of Thompson, rests upon a misunderstanding or perversion of what was said to Thompson by Doctor Knapp. Thompson was informed that no more physic would be prescribed for him; but the superintendent continued to direct such other

medicine as he thought the case required. It is to be noticed that this Freeman had been discharged from the Hospital by Doctor Knapp; and that he is the individual to whom, as appears from the statement of Booth, Doctor Knapp had felt justified in applying the epithet of "vagabond."

The statements of Ira H. Brown, Harrison G. Clark, B. E. Delano, and Joshua Yeaton, do not seem to contain any matter of accusation against Doctor Knapp.

The statements of Isaac Brown, Almira Douglass, and Jane C. Dyer, relate to the case of Harriman.

The statements of Mary Fogg, and Caroline S. Folsom, are manifestly made by ignorant and prejudiced persons, who were incapable of appreciating the necessity Doctor Knapp was under of resorting to practices of finesse to combat the delusions of his patients, and to maintain a control and ascendancy over them.

The removal, by the Governor and Council, (as appears by the report of the committee of Council) was based entirely upon the report of the directors, and the statements of individuals therewith submitted;—and two of the directors, Reuel Williams and Benjamin Brown, in their Card of May 15, 1841, published in the Age, entirely exonerated Doctor Knapp from any charge of any immoral conduct by saying, that "*upon examination and investigation we did not find that Doctor Knapp had done, or ought to be supposed to have done, any immoral act; and if any suspicion be entertained that his conduct was other than what is required of a faithful husband, it is without foundation, as far as we know or believe.*" Your committee are, therefore compelled to the conclusion that even if these statements were strictly true, Doctor Knapp was removed upon charges most frivolous and contemptible, and such as can in no degree be con-

sidered as a justification of that act on the part of the Governor and Council ; and your committee cannot withhold an expression of astonishment that such action should have been had upon such charges and statements, when they consider that those charges and statements were made by persons not under the solemnities of an *oath*.

And that they are partial, prejudiced, and exaggerated, is evident upon their face ; and that improper motives operated upon the witnesses may be gathered beyond mistake, both from their own language and from known and public facts, to which the committee will not hesitate to refer.

The advent of the year 1841 brought with it a change in the political character of the Executive of the State ; and with it numerous eager and active applicants for the offices of superintendent and steward of the Insane Hospital.

The removal of the superintendent, avowedly upon political grounds, would have been an outrage upon public sentiment, so gross that the new incumbents of power must have hesitated to commit it.

The removal of the steward upon such grounds, on the other hand, does not seem to involve any other or greater difficulties, than attaches to such changes in other offices. The superintendent seemed to occupy a secure position, while that of the steward was insecure.

There was one expedient by which the attitude of parties could be changed—and that expedient the committee believe was resorted to. The steward might save himself by destroying the superintendent. By furnishing charges sufficient to form a pretext for the removal of his superior, he might so far ingratiate himself with the appointing power, as to secure a continuance in his own office. To this expedient the steward, as the committee believe, resorted—and, as the result shows, with success.

Doctor Knapp was ostracised by evidence given, furnished, and incited by Mr. Winslow; and Mr. Winslow reaped the benefit of it by the retention of his place. An Executive which spared no office, however small, within its reach, would never have spared Mr. Winslow without receiving a consideration. That consideration the committee believe may be found in the testimony upon which the late Council affect to place Doctor Knapp's removal.

The assistant physician was benefitted by Doctor Knapp's removal, by receiving the pay and emoluments of his place, for a long period. And he might have been prompted to co-operate in effecting that removal by the hope of a permanent promotion to the place vacated by it; or he might have been prompted to it by his political sympathies, which were adverse to the superintendent.

The assistant physician, the steward and matron, who was the wife of the steward, acting in concert, could easily fill the mind of the attendants and help with ideas hostile to Doctor Knapp. By producing an impression that he was about to be removed, as it is notorious they did, and that the control of the establishment was about to fall into their hands, as it actually did—they operated directly upon the hopes and fears of the attendants and subordinates. And they had other means of making them hostile to Doctor Knapp, by misrepresenting his acts, and rendering obnoxious the necessary exercise of his authority.

The result shows that they improved their opportunities—combined the attendants and help against him; and even caused a petition for his removal to be signed by them.

Harrison G. Clark, a fireman at the Hospital, as appears by his statement, signed such a petition "*in consequence,*" to use his own language, "*of what he had understood from others that Doctor Knapp had said of and about him.*"

Caroline S. Folsom, as appears from her statement, wrote and signed such a petition; and it further appears from her statement, that another petition, to the same effect, was signed by "*others.*" Mahala Hamlin states, that there were "*complaints and hard feelings among some of the officers towards Doctor Knapp.*"

Who, then, were the witnesses who testified to this extraordinary investigation? Doctor Booth, who obtained the pay and power of the office of superintendent, by the removal of Doctor Knapp; Henry Winslow and his wife, who retained the valuable places of steward and matron, by aiding in the sacrifice of Doctor Knapp; Charles Freeman, an attendant discharged by Doctor Knapp; a number of attendants and domestics, operated upon by the arts of the steward and assistant physician—and hoping to retain their posts by subserving the purposes of those who were about to wield the power and patronage of the institution.

By such witnesses was Doctor Knapp tried,—witnesses not testifying under the solemnities of an oath, but interested in his destruction—witnesses animated by hostile feelings; and witnesses, finally, who had already committed themselves by applying for his removal. By such witnesses, endorsing invariably each others good conduct, while raking up or manufacturing every circumstance the most petty to his disadvantage, has he been condemned.

From such a tribunal he may well appeal, for the vindication of his character, to the recorded history of his management of the institution, from which he was ruthlessly and ignominiously expelled. During the six months of his administration of it, he received seventy one patients, of whom he discharged fourteen, nearly all of whom were cured. But a single death occurred among them, and that was the case of

one who was brought to the Hospital in a dying state, and who deceased within forty eight hours after his admission.

The public confidence in his capacity, manifested by the number of his patients, unprecedented in the history of any new establishment of the kind, as your committee believe, was justified by the skillfulness and success of his management. The peace and order of the Hospital, under his charge, the good health and contentment of the patients, the large number of cures, and the great improvement in those who were not cured, are all notorious, falling as they did, under the delighted observation of innumerable witnesses of all parties.

Desirous of bringing their report to a close, the committee will only add, that the removal of Doctor Knapp, from an office he had administered with such great and admitted success, upon charges so frivolous as those contained in the testimony taken by the directors, was an abuse of power calling for an extraordinary mark of public condemnation.

Which is respectfully submitted,

EBENEZER OTIS, *Chairman.*

REPORT

ON THE

INSANE HOSPITAL,

April, 1841.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
January 26, 1842. }

To the Speaker of the

House of Representatives :

In compliance with an Order of the House of Representatives, of the 22d January, and a subsequent Order passed on the 25th instant, I herewith transmit the following copies, to wit: An Order of Council of the 2d of April, 1841 ; Report of the Directors of the Insane Hospital, dated April 7, 1841, and a Report of Council of the 13th April, 1841.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. JOHNSON, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, April 2, 1841.

Ordered, That the Directors of the Insane Hospital be requested as soon as may be to visit the Hospital and make full investigation into all its affairs; to inquire into the transactions and conduct and mode of performing their duties of all the officers and others employed at the institution; to ascertain whether there is any just cause of complaint in relation to any of the proceedings, and to report whether in their opinion the best interests of the institution require any change in any of the *offices* or *officers* of the same, and to make such further enquiries, as may to them seem expedient, and report the result to the Governor and Council as soon as may be.

IN COUNCIL, April 2, 1841.

Read and passed.

Attest: SAM'L P. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*



SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Augusta, January 25, 1842. }

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, *Sec'y of State.*

REPORT.

The directors of the Insane Hospital have, in obedience to an order of Council, of 2d inst., visited the Hospital and made a thorough and full investigation into the affairs of the institution, and the mode of performing the duties by the several officers, and others employed in the institution, and herewith transmit the statements, in writing, of all the persons who were found likely or capable of giving information, in relation to the subjects of investigation, which were taken in the presence of all the officers, and given with great apparent fairness and intelligence.

The result of the investigation proves in our judgment that there is not that harmony, good feeling, and respect for each other, subsisting among the superintendent, assistant physician, steward, matron and attendants, which are indispensable to the prosperity and usefulness of the institution.

The superintendent does not feel right toward the other officers, and the steward, assistant physician, and some of the attendants, have lost confidence in the superintendent, and do not respect his character and qualifications.

The evidence in the case, in our opinion, establishes the fact that Doctor Knapp knew on Monday night and Tuesday morning, that one of the attendants, Harriman, was found in bed with some female, and in our opinion, it was the indispensable duty of the superintendent, to have discharged him

instantly—it was not done, and in consequence of it, another opportunity was afforded for a similar occurrence, which was embraced on the Wednesday night following.

However kind Doctor Knapp's feelings toward Harriman, for previous good conduct and services, might have been, and however much the Doctor might have desired or intended to save the reputation of the institution, and the permanency of Harriman's recovery from insanity, we cannot doubt that his paramount duty was, instantly to have discharged him, and thereby carry conviction to other officers, attendants, and to the public, that no impropriety of conduct, could, under any circumstances, be tolerated or left unpunished for a moment.

There are other facts and circumstances detailed in the statements of the several witnesses, which tend to prove that Doctor Knapp has conducted in some instances indiscreetly and perhaps culpably, but considering the condition in which he was placed, the difficulties of managing insane persons, the misconception or misapprehension of witnesses and the uncertainty of learning all the facts and circumstances of the several cases, we are not disposed to express any definite opinion upon them.

The investigation which we have made leaves no imputation upon the other officers, and we see no cause to censure any of them, or to recommend any change of them.

From any thing which we have seen or been able to learn, no change or diminution of the offices now established, is called for, or could be made, consistent with the prosperity and usefulness of the Hospital.

JAMES McKEEN,
BEN. BROWN,
R. WILLIAMS.

April 7, 1841.

DOCTOR BOOTH, *assistant physician*—Says that in the morning of Thursday last, 1st April, at breakfast table, Doctor Knapp observed, “it seems that Captain Harriman is going away.” Mr. Winslow remarked, “it is high time, or about time.” Doctor Knapp said, “you have not known of any improprieties.” Ladies were present, and no reply was made. Doctor Knapp said, “we had never a better attendant,” and that he had never known any improprieties—that Harriman was a million times better than that vagabond Freeman—that the patients liked him better than they did Freeman, and improved more under him.

When a man by the name of Dudley was brought to the Hospital, 15th March, Doctor Knapp pronounced him a very sick man, with a high fever, and he might not live but a short time, and advised his friend to come again in a day or two. No medicine was prescribed for or given to this man, till the evening of 18th, and the man has improved.

Some months ago, a Miss Cutts was brought to the Hospital, and was uneasy and importunate to get home—urged the Doctor to let her go. He replied, that he supposed she was perfectly contented, and wanted to be left here; he was willing she should go, and that he presumed Doctor Booth would be glad to go with her to the stage-house. I replied, that I had no horse and sleigh, but if Doctor Knapp would give me a written permission I would go. Miss Cutts frequently said, shortly after she first came here, that Doctor Knapp had no objections to her going, and that she did not see why she could not go, and was discontented.

At one time, Doctor Knapp told Robinson, a patient, that on a certain day (within a week or fortnight) his disease would all leave him, and he would be well: when the time fixed was passed, and he did not get well, Robinson was worse, and very discontented and anxious to get away.

So far as I know, the help in the Hospital have conducted well and been faithful, and as soon as Mrs. Frost was detected, she was discharged.

I know nothing to the contrary of Doctor Booth's being attentive and faithful, and never heard any complaint against him.

CATHERINE WINSLOW.

April 6, 1841.

CHARLES FREEMAN—was employed as attendant of gallery and staid 3 1-2 months, till 16th February, and was then discharged—was dissatisfied with moral treatment of superintendent toward the patients and attendants, as follows—by superintendent's telling one of the patients, Mr. Thompson, that he should not take any more medicine, and directing me in his presence not to give him any more medicine—I went for medicine for patients at 11 o'clock, and found medicine prepared for Thompson—I asked Doctor Booth if Doctor Knapp had not directed that medicine was not to be given to Thompson—he answered no. I then told him what Doctor Knapp had said to me, and thereupon I left Thompson's medicine. At night when I went for medicine for patients in my gallery, I again found medicine for Thompson, and it being my duty to give medicine as prepared, I made Thompson take it, although he objected, because Doctor Knapp had told him he need not take any more. I mentioned this to Doctor Knapp the same day, and he said he meant *physic*.

Robinson, a patient in my gallery, frequently said to Doctor Knapp, he wanted to go home—the Doctor replied, that if he wanted to go home, he might go—he had no authority to keep him—he came voluntarily.

DOCTOR BOOTH, *assistant physician*—Says that in the morning of Thursday last, 1st April, at breakfast table, Doctor Knapp observed, “it seems that Captain Harriman is going away.” Mr. Winslow remarked, “it is high time, or about time.” Doctor Knapp said, “you have not known of any improprieties.” Ladies were present, and no reply was made. Doctor Knapp said, “we had never a better attendant,” and that he had never known any improprieties—that Harriman was a million times better than that vagabond Freeman—that the patients liked him better than they did Freeman, and improved more under him.

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At one time, Doctor Knapp told Robinson, a patient, that on a certain day (within a week or fortnight) his disease would all leave him, and he would be well: when the time fixed was passed, and he did not get well, Robinson was worse, and very discontented and anxious to get away.

The steward, matron and attendants, now here, are faithful, prompt and kind in the performance of their respective duties. For ten days or a fortnight before Harriman's dismissal, he was absent a good deal from his gallery, and once his door was left open in the night, about one week before he was dismissed.

C. BOOTH, jr.

April 6, 1841.

MR. WINSLOW, *steward*—When a Miss Poland was admitted, as a patient, she was told by Doctor Knapp that she could spend her time with Mrs. Knapp, or the family, and I think take her meals with the family. She came to the table with Mrs. Knapp the day she was admitted, and ate with the family several days; then Doctor Knapp requested Mrs. Winslow to tell her to take her meals in the gallery. She was offended and refused to eat in the gallery, and took her meals in the kitchen and other places, as she could get them.

At one time, Doctor Knapp directed Mrs. Winslow to transfer Miss Folsom from the charge of a gallery to sewing, and to put Miss Dyer in her place; she did so, and the next day Doctor Knapp, on meeting Miss Folsom, asked her how her patients were? She answered, she had no patients; he asked how that was? She replied, she had been removed from her gallery, (as Mrs. Winslow said,) by his direction. He replied, he knew nothing of it, but as the change had been made it might remain so.

I never directed or invited Harriman to go into the galleries occupied by females;—once he came in while I was repairing something and assisted me a few minutes; there was then but one female patient in that gallery, viz. Miss ———. After Harriman was made assistant, I noticed

that he was often in bed earlier than he had been in habit of while a patient ; and on four occasions I found the doors of the dining room hall, leading to his room, open, and his light out. I told him it was against the rule, and shut the door. About a week before Harriman was detected, I watched one night till about 10 o'clock, and found nothing wrong and my suspicions ceased.

The attendants and help have been generally faithful, kind, and prompt. Mrs. Frost, who was found with Harriman, was first employed on 9th December, was recommended by persons with whom she had lived, and has conducted well, and no suspicion attached to her until she was found with Harriman.

Harriman was discharged on Wednesday, about three or four o'clock P. M., and paid to and including Wednesday.

HENRY WINSLOW.

April 6, 1841.

Mrs. WINSLOW, *matron*—When Miss Young came she was distressed in her stomach and complained a good deal, but no medicine was administered for several days, although I spoke of her wanting it, to Mrs. Knapp, and once in the presence of Doctor Knapp, but I cannot say that he heard it.

Doctor Knapp told me to transfer Miss Folsom from the gallery and to give Miss Dyer charge of it. I did so, and afterwards Doctor Knapp told Miss Folsom that he was not aware of it—there was not any blame attached to me from this circumstance.

Doctor Knapp directed that no luncheons should be given to patients—afterward Mrs. Knapp prepared gingerbread and gave to patients between meals, and at one time the Doctor ate with the patients.

So far as I know, the help in the Hospital have conducted well and been faithful, and as soon as Mrs. Frost was detected, she was discharged.

I know nothing to the contrary of Doctor Booth's being attentive and faithful, and never heard any complaint against him.

CATHERINE WINSLOW.

April 6, 1841.

CHARLES FREEMAN—was employed as attendant of gallery and staid 3 1-2 months, till 16th February, and was then discharged—was dissatisfied with moral treatment of superintendent toward the patients and attendants, as follows—by superintendent's telling one of the patients, Mr. Thompson, that he should not take any more medicine, and directing me in his presence not to give him any more medicine—I went for medicine for patients at 11 o'clock, and found medicine prepared for Thompson—I asked Doctor Booth if Doctor Knapp had not directed that medicine was not to be given to Thompson—he answered no. I then told him what Doctor Knapp had said to me, and thereupon I left Thompson's medicine. At night when I went for medicine for patients in my gallery, I again found medicine for Thompson, and it being my duty to give medicine as prepared, I made Thompson take it, although he objected, because Doctor Knapp had told him he need not take any more. I mentioned this to Doctor Knapp the same day, and he said he meant *physic*.

Robinson, a patient in my gallery, frequently said to Doctor Knapp, he wanted to go home—the Doctor replied, that if he wanted to go home, he might go—he had no authority to keep him—he came voluntarily.

The assistant physician, and steward, and matron, discharged their duties well and faithfully, so far as I know.

CHARLES FREEMAN.

April 6, 1841.

IRA BROWN—Came 3d March to attend male patients out of doors, and on 1st April took charge of the upper gallery. I found Thompson, a patient, complaining that nothing passed through him—did not want to eat because he was full ; nothing has passed him since I took the gallery, except twice, and then a little watery substance. I mentioned his case to Doctor Knapp, the second day after I took charge ; he directed me to go to Doctor Booth and get five pills—which I did, and gave them to Thompson, and that day he had a discharge as above stated. Soon after I mentioned to Doctor Booth that Thompson required some medicine ; he told me to speak to Doctor Knapp—I did so, and on Monday five more pills were given, and on that day he had the other operation.

Aside from this, as far as I know or have seen, all the officers and attendants have discharged their duties faithfully and well.

IRA H. BROWN.

April 7, 1841.

HARRISON G. CLARK, *fireman*—Has been here since 4th November. The officers and attendants, as far as I know, have performed their duties faithfully, promptly, and kindly, except that I have thought Doctor Knapp did not treat me so kindly as he did the others.

The first I knew of the petition to the Governor and Council was, that Miss Folsom shew it to me—I read it. She asked what I thought of it? I replied it came so near what

my feelings were that I would sign it, and did so. I was induced in part to sign the petition in consequence of what I had understood, from others, that Doctor Knapp had said of and about me, but nothing from Mr. Winslow.

HARRISON G. CLARK.

April 7, 1841.

BENJAMIN E. DELANO, *attendant upon lower male gallery*—Says that, so far as he knows, the officers of the institution have conducted faithfully and well, and he knows of no cause of complaint, except that the superintendent did not give me the place which he agreed to give me when I applied for a place.

I have been employed about five months at the Hospital.

B. E. DELANO.

April 6, 1841.

JOSHUA YEATON, *hostler*—Came 30th October, 1840—so far as I know, or have seen, all the officers and attendants have conducted faithfully, promptly and well, and I have no cause of complaint against any of them.

JOSHUA YEATON.

April 7, 1841.

ISAAC BROWN, *attendant of middle male gallery*—Two or three weeks ago, I became suspicious of Harriman, in consequence of seeing some familiarities with female help. A week ago last Sunday (28th March), about 1-2 past 9, Doctor Knapp came to me and told me his suspicions of Harriman, in consequence of information communicated to him by some of the patients, and wished me to assist him to watch, and I told him of my suspicions of him; we did watch till about

12 o'clock, and found nothing wrong. The next evening, Monday, Doctor Knapp came to me and wished me to watch again, he assisted me about an hour and then left me, telling me that the dining room door, leading to Harriman's room, was not bolted, and that I must continue the watch, and if I discovered anything, to come to his room and let him know it—a few minutes before 12 o'clock I heard some one moving, and looking out of the door, I saw a female pass through the dining room door to Harriman's room. I went to Doctor Knapp's room and informed him what I had seen—the Doctor got up, lighted a lamp, and we passed from his room by the doors of rooms occupied by female help, and found one open, where Mrs. Frost and Miss Douglass slept—we did not enter it, but went to the room opposite Harriman's, where I had been stationed to watch, when the Doctor stated, that as it was not the one which he supposed it was—he thought it not best for him to go in—I told him I wanted them to know that they were detected—he said I might go in, and asked if it would not be well to make some errand—the Doctor went up stairs, and I went into entry door with a lamp, and opened the door to the bed, and said to Harriman, have you a bed-fellow? he made no answer, but beckoned to me to go out, and had the clothes so that I could not see the face of the female—I saw her hand over her head, holding the clothes—finding I could not see the woman and fearing to alarm the patients in the contiguous gallery, I went back, bolting the doors leading from Harriman's room, and went to Doctor Knapp's room and told him that I had been in, and that the woman was just coming out, and that I would step along and see her when she came out, or whether she went to the door we had seen open. After the woman had gone to her room, I went into Doctor Knapp's room, where he requested me to

keep it to myself, or keep it secret. I then went to my gallery, where I found Harriman. Next morning the Doctor again wished me to keep it secret, and not to say anything about it to Harriman, as he expected he would not stay or remain long, and it might have a bad effect on him and cause him to go into dissipation after he left—I did accordingly. The next morning my brother told me that Mrs. Frost had been to him, supposing him to be the man who went into Harriman's room, and told him all about it. Soon after, the same morning, I told Doctor Knapp what my brother had told me—he wished me to see my brother, and ask him not to mention it—I did so, and then my brother told me he had mentioned it to others. I went of my own accord to them and asked them to keep it secret. Tuesday night I went to bed and know nothing of what took place. Wednesday night I watched again, not by direction of any one, but because my brother told me he knew Mrs. Frost was in the ironing room, quite late, and some one, he supposed Harriman, had gone down—about 1-2 past 10 Harriman went to his room, leaving the doors to it not bolted. I went to my brother's room and told him I had been broke of my rest, and wished him to go into the parlor, opposite Harriman's room, and watch to see if any one went into Harriman's room. A quarter before 12 he came to me, saying he had seen nothing—I advised him to go again, and he did so till 1-2 past 1, when he came to me, and I told him to go down to the ironing room and see if Mrs. Frost was there, and I would go to Harriman's room, to see if she was there. I went to Harriman's room, and a little before 2 o'clock saw a woman come out, and saw that it was Mrs. Frost. The next Thursday morning, Doctor Knapp asked me if I had seen anything more—I told him yes, and all the circumstances—and in the

same forenoon Harriman went away, and Mrs. Frost was discharged and went off in the afternoon.

The other officers of the institution perform their duties faithfully and promptly, as far as I know.

ISAAC BROWN.

April 6, 1841.

MARY FOGG, came 17th January, *attendant in second female gallery*—At one time, Doctor Knapp directed me to tell Doctor Booth to put muff upon Mrs. Philbrick; it was done accordingly, and Mrs. Philbrick complained badly. Soon after, Doctor Knapp came into the gallery, and Mrs. Philbrick complained to him; the Doctor asked her how she came to have the muff on—that he knew nothing about it. She said Doctor Booth told her it was his, Doctor Knapp's, orders; he said he did not know—he must go and talk with Doctor Booth;—he went out, saying that he would see it was taken off, and I heard or saw nothing more of him, and the muff remained on through the day. Mrs. Philbrick complained of me, and said I lied about the muff. At another time, Doctor Knapp told Mrs. Philbrick she need not take any more medicine; and directed me, in her presence, not to give her any more—and said he would tell Doctor Booth not to give her any more. When medicine was brought for patients, a cup came for Mrs. Philbrick, as usual; I tried to give it to her; she was much enraged, and would not take it—it remained till morning, and I mentioned it to Doctor Booth; he said Doctor Knapp had not said anything to him about it. Medicine continued to come for Mrs. Philbrick, which she declined to take; I told Doctor Knapp, and he directed me to go to Doctor Booth and get him to give it to her—and I did so, and Doctor Booth came and gave it to

her, although she resisted. Mrs. Philbrick afterwards complained, and said she could not believe anything that Doctor Knapp said. While I have had charge of the gallery no males have attempted to come into it.

With these exceptions, the officers and attendants, as far as I know, have been faithful, attentive and kind in the discharge of their duties. About the muff, when Mrs. Philbrick complained to Doctor Knapp, she said to him, if it was not by his orders, why can not you take it off? He said he had not the key; Mrs. Philbrick told him I had the key; he said, no, Doctor Booth had it—when Doctor Knapp knew I had it. When I first came, I found Mrs. Philbrick's legs sore, and swollen from straps, which had been used to confine her. I went to Doctor Knapp's office and told him of it; he came and looked at them and said if they were sore he was glad of it, and repeated it three times, turned his back, and went out. Then I went and told Mrs. Winslow, and asked her what to do; she told me to go to Doctor Booth, and I did so, and he came and did them up.

MARY FOGG.

April 7, 1841.

MISS DOUGLASS—Has been at the Hospital about nine weeks, and has slept with Mrs. Frost; for a month past has perceived, repeatedly, that Mrs. Frost left her bed in the night, pretending that she was unwell, and had to go down stairs; being fatigued, and not suspecting anything wrong, Miss Douglass soon fell asleep, and cannot say how long Mrs. Frost was gone. On Wednesday night last, I found that there was watching, and in the morning asked Mrs. Winslow's permission to sleep with another girl. Mrs. Winslow asked why? and I hesitated about telling her; she insisted

upon knowing, and I told her, and she went immediately to Mr. Winslow. Mrs. Frost was dismissed that day, and I have no reason to think that Doctor Knapp, or any of the officers of the Hospital, had any knowledge of Mrs. Frost being absent from my bed. I often asked Mrs. Frost how she could be gone so, and she always said it was sickness.

her
ALMIRA † DOUGLASS.
mark

April 6, 1841.

JANE C. DYER—About three weeks ago had charge of the upper female gallery—I saw Harriman in the kitchen, when he inquired of me how I cleaned the furnace in my gallery ; he said he had some very nice blacking. Soon after, some one came to the door of the gallery and rapped ; I opened the door, and Harriman came in with blacking, and blacked the furnace ; while doing it he conversed with Mrs. Reed, a patient,—part I heard, and part not ; in what I did hear there was nothing improper : he went out as soon as he had blacked the furnaces. A few days after there was another knocking at the door ; I opened it, and Harriman came in with a stock, and asked me to bind it ; I did it—he stayed a few moments, and went away as soon as I had done the stock—and had no conversation with the patients, except to ask about their health. Soon after, there was another rapping at the door ; I opened it, and Harriman came in, although I attempted to shut the door ; he made no errand—I went about my work—he went to Miss Myrick, asked about her health, took her hands and said they were very cold, he patted her head, and held her hands, when Doctor Booth came in with some gentlemen—Harriman went out soon after.

Soon after I told Mrs. Winslow, and asked her what I should do. She advised that I should tell Doctor Knapp; and I did so the first opportunity I had, which was the next day but one, and some days prior to my taking charge of the lower gallery, two weeks ago last Saturday. The Doctor asked me if I thought Harriman was sent there by any one; I told him I had thought so, but did not then, as I had made inquiry. He said he would see to it; and before I left the upper gallery Doctor Knapp asked me if Harriman had been there again; I told him no. The Doctor said that Harriman told him he was sent there every time he had been into the gallery; and I told the Doctor it could not be so, because I had made inquiries of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, and they had not sent him.

I came to the Hospital 18th January—while in the upper gallery Doctor Knapp told Mrs. Philbrick, a patient, that he had had a vision, and that she would get well that night at 12 o'clock precisely—that she would have very strange or remarkable feelings, and would not know what to make of it; the result would be that she would get well immediately. The next morning Mrs. Philbrick got up in a rage, because it did not prove so—had a crying spell; I mentioned it to the Doctor—he told me to tell Mrs. Philbrick it was because she told of it, when he told her not to tell of it, even to her sister—meaning me. For some days after Mrs. Philbrick appeared more melancholy, and complained that the Doctor had deceived her. Mrs. Philbrick is often melancholy, and more violent and excited at some times than others. Before Doctor Knapp told Mrs. Philbrick of his vision, I had understood that he had tried some stratagems upon Miss Bradford with a good effect, and said to him that I wished he would try it upon some one else. Doctor Knapp has been gener-

ally attentive and kind to the patients, but I think more so to some than to others.

Doctor Booth, Mrs. Winslow, and the other attendants, have been faithful, attentive and kind, as far as I know.

JANE C. DYER.

April 6, 1841.

SUSAN FOLSOM—Has been attendant at the upper female gallery, now seamstress, has been here ever since it was opened.

When Miss Cutts first came to the Hospital she was anxious to go home, and told Doctor Knapp she wished to go—to be released from this place. The Doctor told her she could go, if she wished to, and could get any one to carry her—that she could go any time when she could get Mrs. Winslow to carry her. She asked Mrs. Winslow to carry her to the Hallowell House; Mrs. Winslow told her that if the Doctor would discharge her she would do it, but at present she had no orders. Miss Cutts said the Doctor told her she might go any time she wanted to. Mrs. Winslow made some excuse, and put her off several days; and the Doctor then told her there was a bond sent, and she must stay a while longer. Miss Cutts was much excited, and refused to obey orders, and I had to use force to induce her to submit, and that set her against me. Sometime afterwards she wanted to go home; the Doctor asked her if she wanted to go to-day—she said yes; Doctor Knapp said she could go—she asked him who she could get to carry her. The Doctor said, here is Doctor Booth, perhaps he will go—you can ask him. She did ask him; he told her he had no horse and sleigh. Miss Cutts was very much enraged—more so than she had ever been since she came here—shut

herself in her room, and refused to admit any one. I had to force myself into the room, and put her out and lock the door; she was enraged against me, and has remained so ever since. Doctor Knapp often came into the gallery and asked the ladies if they wished to ride out to-day; they answered yes—he told them they should, and we see no more of him or hear of the ride. The petition to the Governor and Council, asking the removal of Doctor Knapp was written by me, without the advice of any one, and was in substance the same as the one which was signed by me and others.

In regard to Doctor Booth, Mrs. Winslow, and other attendants, they have been faithful, attentive and kind, so far as I know.

CAROLINE S. FOLSOM.

April 6, 1841.

MAHALA HAMLIN—In charge of upper female gallery, came January 27th—the first fortnight I had charge of lower gallery—then of the middle gallery, and now the upper gallery.

So far as I know, the officers and attendants have been faithful, vigilant and kind, in the discharge of their duties.

I have been engaged in all the galleries, and with nearly all the female patients, and have not heard any of them complain of Doctor Knapp's deceiving or injuring them; and as far as I have seen or know, Doctor Knapp has been kind, attentive and discreet, and I do not know of any cause of complaint.

I have understood that there are complaints and hard feelings, among some of the officers and attendants towards Doctor Knapp, but from what I have seen and know I think them imaginary and not real. MAHALA HAMLIN.

April 7, 1841.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1841.

The directors, Benja. Brown and Reuel Williams, met at the Hospital for the purpose of making the investigation and report required by the order of the Council of 2d inst., and in the afternoon Doctor McKeen attended.

DOCTOR KNAPP, being interrogated, states—That the assistant physician has generally performed his duties; and in a satisfactory manner, until within about six weeks past, when he has not appeared so social and cordial as before, but is not aware that he has disobeyed any order.

As to the steward, he does not know of any delinquencies or misconduct, unless it be that he was instrumental in producing dissatisfaction and complaint among the attendants, of which he has heard, but does not know its truth, except from some statements of Harriman and Freeman.

As to the matron, she has performed her duties promptly, and in a satisfactory manner, as far as he knows.

As to attendants of galleries, they have generally been faithful and conducted properly. Sawtell was employed a short time, was found unsuitable and discharged. Freeman had the charge of a gallery about three months, and was found unsuitable and discharged. Harriman came as a patient in November, and in February had so far recovered that one of his bondsmen thought he ought to be discharged, and gave notice that he would not be responsible further for his board. The father in law of Harriman was anxious that he should not then be set at liberty, and engaged to be answerable for his support. Harriman insisted that he was not insane, and should have his liberty;—he had been useful in many respects, and appeared so well that I considered it safe and proper to give him the charge of the upper male gallery, and did so on the 16th February; and on the 25th

named the fact to Mr. Brown, a director, who approved it, and directed that he should have pay as an attendant of the gallery. He conducted well, until within about two weeks before he was discharged, when he begun to be absent from the gallery more than he ought; but, on being inquired of, he stated that he had been doing something necessary about the building. A week or ten days before he was dismissed, the attendant of a female gallery told me that Harriman had been to her door and knocked, and upon her opening the door he came in and staid a short time; that he had been in once before to black the furnace, and once to get a stock mended. She said she presumed that he, Doctor Knapp, did not know it; I told her no, and not to let him come in again. On seeing Harriman I told him not to go again into any female gallery, on any occasion; and he said he would not, and that he had never been in except when Mr. Winslow or Mrs. Winslow had told him to go. I never knew that he did go in afterwards. Several days, perhaps a week, before Harriman's dismissal, one of the patients in the gallery of which Harriman had charge, told me that he heard noise in the night, as if some one was with Harriman in his room, and he repeated it several times till I thought there might be something in it; and then I made arrangements to have him watched by Brown, another attendant, in the night; and he discovered that some one had gone into Harriman's room, and came to my room and informed me of the fact. I directed him to go and ascertain who it was; he went and returned to my room, saying that he could not tell certainly, but guessed it was Mrs. Frost. The next day Brown (a brother of the one who had watched) told his brother, who watched, that the same woman who had been with Harriman came to him, supposing him to be the one who had watched,

and told him she was ruined, and begged him not to tell of it. Brown told this to the one who watched, and he told me the same day; and next day Brown said he watched some but found nothing wrong. The next day I called upon Mr. Williams to ask him how it would be proper to settle Harriman's account; but said nothing about his conduct, intending to discharge Harriman without any noise being made about it. On returning to the Hospital I proposed to discharge Harriman; but he wished to remain over night to collect his clothes, &c., and I consented. The next morning, after breakfast, I was in Brown's room, when he told me that he had watched the preceding night, and caught them together—got his brother to go with him into Harriman's room, and there found Mrs. Frost in bed with Harriman, and one of them followed the woman to her room; thereupon I dismissed the woman, and Harriman was paid off, and both went away that day. I had never seen anything wrong of Mrs. Frost until this transaction with Harriman, and she was not suspected by any one that I know of.

In what was said at breakfast table, on Thursday morning, of which Doctor Booth gives a statement, I meant only to refer to Harriman's conduct towards patients, and his care of them; not knowing then that his conduct with Mrs. Frost was known to any except Brown and myself, and intending that he should leave the Hospital without that conduct being made public. I feared that if Harriman knew that his conduct was made public, and that he was dismissed for bad conduct, it might bring on a relapse and make him worse; and believing that the woman's character had been good, and that she appeared penitent, I wished to get rid of both without its being known what had happened.

When Harriman left, I gave him a certificate that in my opinion he was intellectually a sane man.

C. KNAPP.

April 7, 1841.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
AUGUSTA, January 25, 1842. }

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original report of the directors of the Insane Hospital, and of the written statements of C. Knapp, C. Booth, jr., Henry Winslow, Catherine Winslow, Charles Freeman, Ira H. Brown, Harrison G. Clark, B. E. Delano, Joshua Yeaton, Isaac Brown, Mary Fogg, Almira Douglass, Jane C. Dyer, Caroline S. Folsom, and Mahala Hamlin, transmitted to the Governor and Council.

Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, April 13, 1841.

The Special Committee to which was referred the report of the directors of the Insane Hospital, and the accompanying evidence, have duly considered the same, and Report :

That in view of the evidence, the opinions and suggestions of the directors, and the difficulties between the officers, and the best interests of the institution, it is expedient that a change be made in the office of superintendent. They, therefore, advise the Governor to remove Doctor Cyrus Knapp forthwith from the office of superintendent of the Insane Hospital, to which he was appointed on the twenty third day of June, 1840. They also recommend that the institution be placed under the care and charge of Doctor Chauncey Booth, jr., the assistant physician, with all the powers and rights of superintendent, until an appointment to fill the vacancy in that office shall be made, and the person appointed shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office. And that the said Doctor Booth be paid the salary of superintendent, so long as he shall act as such, but not his salary as assistant physician during the same time. And that he be authorized to call, as counsel, such of the several physicians, resident in the towns of Augusta and Hallowell, as he from time to time may deem expedient.

Respectfully submitted.

BENJA. BRADFORD, per order.

IN COUNCIL, April 13, 1841.

Read and accepted by the Council, and by the Governor approved.

Attest :

SAM'L P. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
AUGUSTA, January 25, 1842. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

Attest : P. C. JOHNSON, *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,)
February 8, 1842.)

Read, laid on the table, and, with the accompanying Documents, 500 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

(Extract from the Journal.)

WM. T. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*