

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

DURING ITS SESSION

A. D. 1857.

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**PART FIRST.**  
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AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & BLAINE, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1857.

REPORTS

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL.

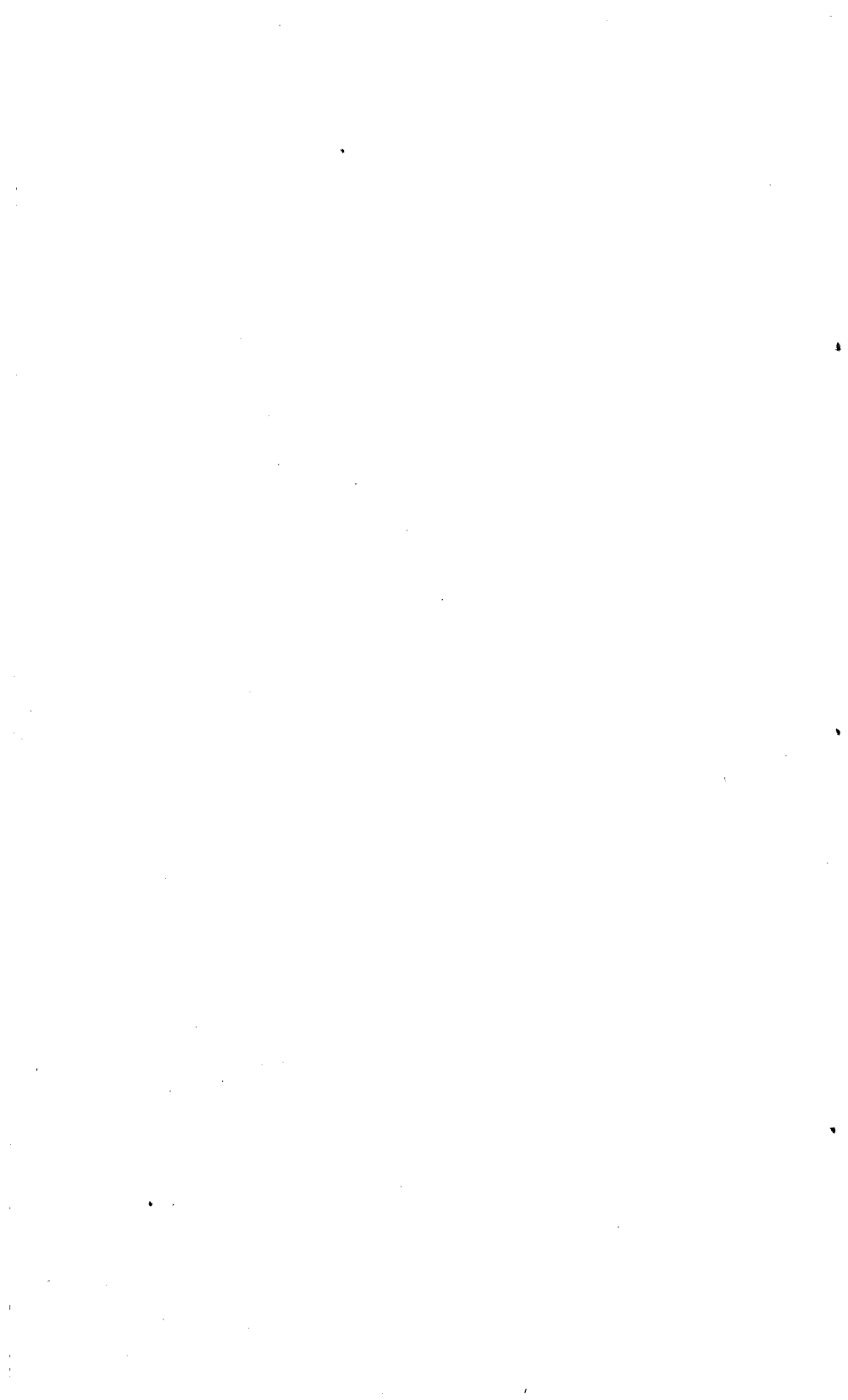
DECEMBER, 1856.

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Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.  
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Augusta:

FULLER & FULLER, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1856.



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

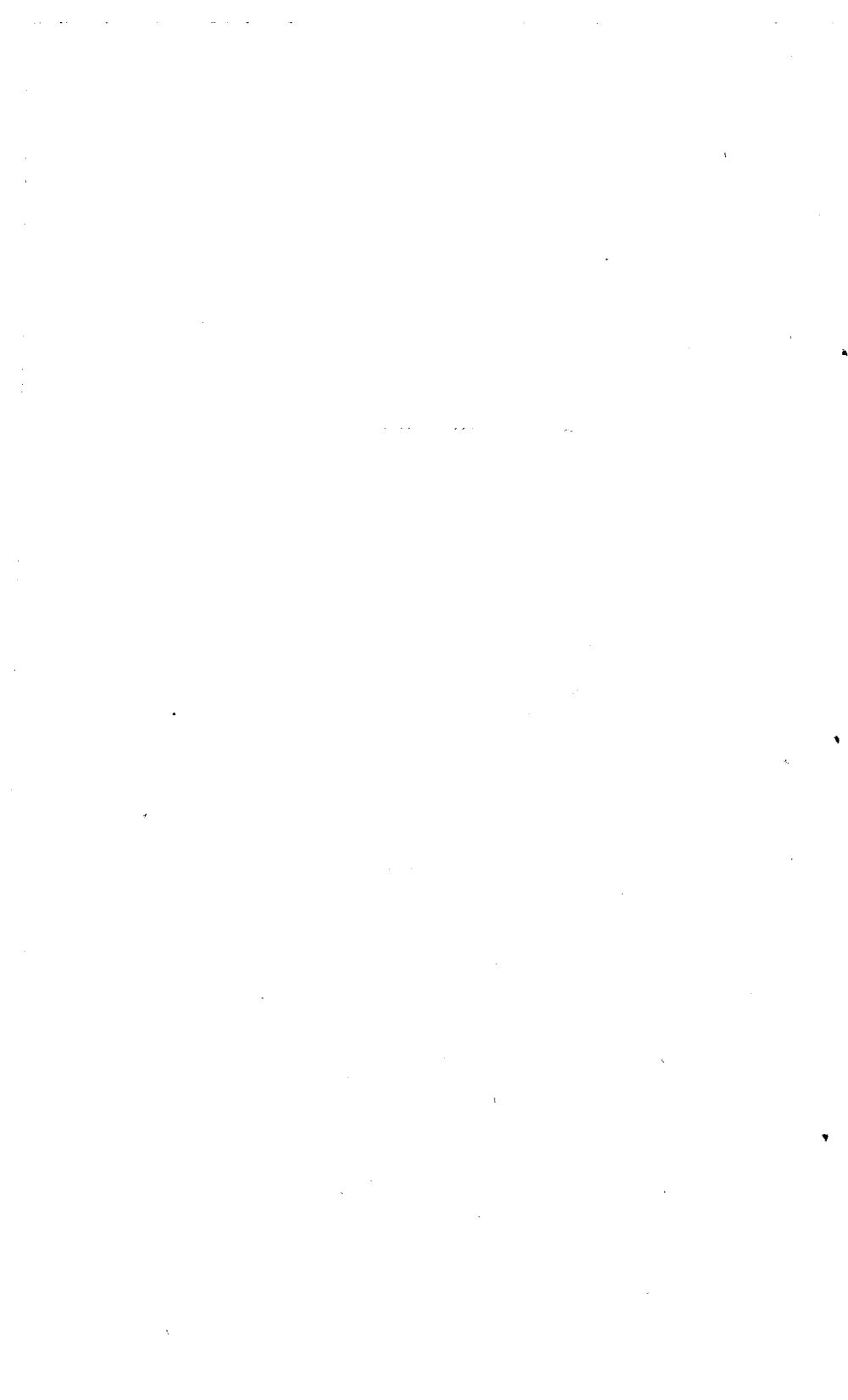
R. H. GARDINER, GARDINER;
REUEL WILLIAMS, AUGUSTA;
GILMAN L. BENNETT, PARSONSFIELD;
RICHARD WOODHULL, BANGOR;
GEORGE DOWNES, CALAIS;
JOSEPH BARRETT, CANAAN.

HENRY M. HARLOW, M. D.,
SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.
PAUL MERRILL, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

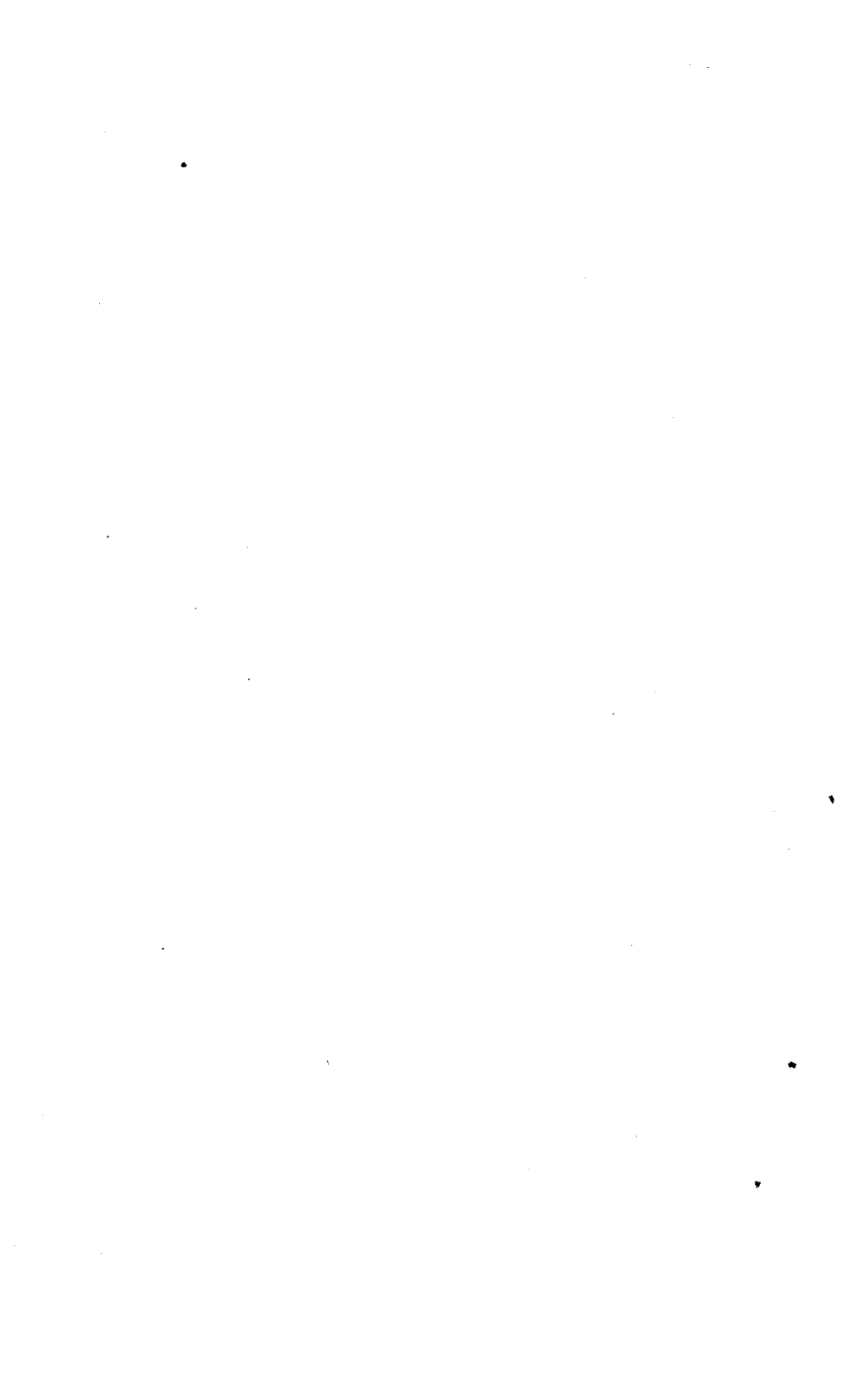
THEODORE C. ALLAN, STEWARD AND TREASURER.

MARIA JOHNSON, MATRON.

REV. JOHN H. INGRAHAM, CHAPLAIN.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.



REPORT.

*To the Honorable the Governor and
Council of the State of Maine:*

The Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital, in presenting their annual report, as required by law, have great pleasure in stating, that the establishment is in a perfectly satisfactory state. In all their monthly visits, they have found every part of the building neat, clean, and in good order, and the patients as comfortable as their condition would permit, and all the officers attentive to their respective duties.

In their last report, they stated, that they had ascertained, that the want of an adequate supply of water at the Hospital, did not arise from any deficiency in the fountain, but from the smallness of the pipe by which it was conducted; and that it would be necessary, that the aqueduct should be re-laid with pipe of a larger bore. They also stated, that the cottage was no longer wanted for patients, and that it might be converted into a very convenient laundry; and that it was very desirable, that a fire engine should be kept upon the premises. The Legislature very liberally made appropriations for all these objects. A very good second hand fire engine was purchased, and a building erected to keep it in for less than the estimate. There are two good reservoirs in front of the building; another is wanted in the rear, as in case of the engine being wanted in the rear of the building, it would be difficult to convey water to it from the reservoirs in front. Such a reservoir would cost about \$250. A very convenient laundry has been made out of the cottage, where the washing and ironing are done much better, and with less labor than heretofore. All the steam needed in the kitchen is supplied by the boiler in the laundry; by which, there is a great saving in

the consumption of fuel. The sum granted for the laundry would have been ample, if it had not been found, that the hot air was not sufficient to dry the clothes; but that it was requisite to add a quantity of steam pipe for the purpose; for which a further appropriation is needed. See Appendix A.

The Trustees have very great pleasure in stating, the want of sufficient water, so often mentioned in former reports, no longer exists; but there is an abundant supply for as many patients, as the Hospital is capable of holding. As the patients have largely increased* in number within the last year, they could not have been properly provided for, without this enlarged supply of water. The expense has exceeded the appropriation from two causes; first, from being advised by persons, experienced in the business, to use a heavier pipe, than was at first proposed; and secondly, from bringing the water of a newly discovered fountain to the Hospital. A fountain was discovered on the grounds belonging to the Hospital, and but a short distance from the course of the pipe, which yields nearly as much water as the main fountain, and is high enough to bring the water to the floor of the third story. Although we believe the aqueduct to be laid in the very best manner, and as little likely to be out of order, as any other work of the kind, yet as derangements will occasionally take place, and we have known the covering of a fountain to be broken open, for the sake of stealing the copper strainer, it seemed desirable to secure the water of this new fountain. It now supplies all the water used in the laundry. The expense of the work was less than a hundred dollars, and the old pipe, which was kept for the purpose in the ground, was worth probably about \$300. Before commencing work upon the aqueduct, the Trustees found, that it could not be relaid with a three inch iron pipe, as required by the resolve, and of the weight recommended, within the appropriation. The object was, however, of too pressing a necessity to be longer delayed; and they made a contract with a gentleman, who was willing to do the work and to give bonds for its faithful performance, without subjecting the Hospital to any responsibility. The Trustees had no right to stipulate, that he should be paid beyond the amount of the appropriation; but as the work could not be delayed till the Legislature could be

consulted, without serious evil, as it has been well done, and at a reasonable price, they have no doubt, but that the balance due the contractor will be paid. See Appendix A.

The heat produced by the apparatus for warming the new north wing is sufficient to make every part of it comfortable; but the patients in the older portions of the building make great complaints of the cold. In cold weather it is impossible in several of the galleries to raise the thermometer above fifty-six degrees, and it is generally much lower. To increase the heat, a quantity of additional hot water pipe was added the last season; but though the heat was somewhat increased, the rooms cannot be kept sufficiently warm for health or comfort. To take out the old boilers and put in such as are in the new north wing, would require a large expenditure, which the Trustees feel reluctance in asking; but it seems necessary. If it was allowable to use stoves in rooms occupied by insane persons, a single stove in each gallery, in addition to the present apparatus, would make them comfortable; but stoves can hardly be considered suitable for rooms occupied by any class of insane persons.

The stone work of the Hospital needs to be re-pointed. Unless it is done the coming season, the building will be seriously injured. For this, an appropriation will be wanted. The Steward has shown great judgment and economy in the finishing and alterations in the buildings, and in providing satisfactorily for the maintenance of such a large number of persons. Under his superintendence, the farm has been constantly becoming more productive, and its produce contributes largely to the support of the patients. It is desirable that a reservoir should be built to save the sewage of the Hospital, which would be of great value as manure. A lot of land of eight acres, lying within the lands of the Hospital and bounded by those lands on three sides, was recently offered for sale for \$800. It is so situated that its occupation might be made annoying to the Hospital. To prevent it from falling into the possession of persons, who would so employ it, the Steward purchased it upon his own account, and now offers it to the State at the same price, that he gave for it. It is desirable that the Hos-

pital should own it. For produce of farm, see Steward's account, Appendix B.

The price of two dollars and a half a week, to which board was raised the last year, has been found sufficient to cover the expense; but till the prices of labor and provisions are lower, the price of board cannot be reduced. To enable the Steward to make all his purchases for cash, without resorting to loans, it is very desirable that the bills of all patients should be considered due at the end of the quarter, instead of being due half yearly, as at present. The Trustees therefore request, that you would order the Treasurer to pay quarterly, the bills against all patients, whose support is by law chargeable to the State. The report of the Steward and Treasurer is subjoined, see Appendix B.

The number of patients at the date of our last report was 151; the number is now 197, being an increase of 53, or 35 per cent. during the year. This may be considered a strong proof of the increasing estimation in which the institution is held by the public, and of their confidence in its management.

A meteorological journal has been kept at the Hospital for some years—the instruments for making the observations having been loaned by Capt. Isaac Gage of Augusta. These instruments he has now generously given to the Hospital, for which the Trustees have tendered to him their thanks. Increasing attention is paid by the scientific world to the subject of meteorology; and as reliable conclusions can only be formed by a comparison of numerous journals kept at places remote from each other, the observations made here, may become of importance.

The late Col. John Black of Ellsworth, after making ample provision for all the members of his family, has bequeathed large sums for various benevolent objects; among them is the Insane Hospital of this State, to which he has left three thousand dollars, for the purpose of a library. The reading of interesting books, judiciously selected, has a powerful influence in allaying the nervous excitement to which insane persons are so subject. The Trustees therefore feel very grateful to the memory of Col. Black, for this valuable legacy. For extract

from Col. Black's will, see Appendix C. For a schedule of the personal property belonging to the Hospital, see Appendix D.

The religious services of the Hospital continue to have a beneficial effect upon the patients. The Chaplain's report is added, Appendix E.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. H. GARDINER,
REUEL WILLIAMS,
G. L. BENNETT,
R. WOODHULL,
GEORGE DOWNES,
JOSEPH BARRETT.

MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL, Dec. 18, 1856.



SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor of Maine,
and to the Honorable Council:*

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another fiscal year brings with it the duty of submitting to you the annual report of the Maine Insane Hospital, which duty we now perform with no little pleasure and satisfaction.

It well becomes us in the outset to recognize and acknowledge the hand of an all-wise God, which is so clearly marked in all the affairs of men. His same benignant smiles have spread their sweet influence around us the past year, as in other days gone by, to cheer us on in the good cause we have chosen.

The operations of the institution have been highly prosperous and successful. A number of patients considerably larger than ever before has enjoyed its benefits. No unusual sickness has visited the inmates to aggravate their malady; and no case of suicide or homicide has occurred to mar or disturb the even tenor of our course.

A good proportion of those who have left the Hospital the past year appeared to be recovered; some were quite perceptibly improved, and some were not improved in mind to any observable degree, but received benefit in physical health, while others closed their earthly existence in the institution and entered on the untried realities of that world where reason's feeble ray, unclogged by earth, shines clear and bright.

We commenced the year with one hundred and fifty-five patients—eighty-six males and sixty-nine females. There have been admitted, during the year, one hundred and forty-nine—eighty-five males and sixty-four females, making a sum total of

three hundred and four cases under treatment—one hundred and seventy-one males and one hundred and thirty three females.

One hundred and fourteen have been discharged from the Hospital during the year—sixty seven males and forty-seven females, leaving in the institution on the 30th of November, 1856, one hundred and ninety patients—one hundred and five males and eighty-five females.

The condition of those discharged was, according to our best judgment, as follows:—Fifty-four were *recovered*—twenty-nine males and twenty-five females; twenty-two were *improved*—eleven males and eleven females; nineteen were *unimproved*—thirteen males and six females; and nineteen *died*—fourteen males and five females.

The deaths were, from general paralysis, *six*; tubercular consumption, *four*; maniacal exhaustion, *three*; marasmus, *two*; pneumonia, *one*; diarrhœa, *one*; Serus apoplexy, *one*; and epilepsy, *one*.

The majority of those who died had been insane many years and were classed with the chronic and incurable cases; some of them had been inmates of the Hospital six and seven years in succession—only two or three were recent cases that terminated fatally. The mortal remains of eleven of those who died were, after appropriate funeral obsequies in our little chapel by our chaplain, deposited in the burying ground belonging to the institution. The remains of the others were removed home for interment by their friends.

Our aim is always to take as good care of those placed under our charge as we know how. When any of the patients are taken sick especial attention is paid to them by night as well as by day; and when death comes and relieves the poor sufferers of their earthly sorrows, we honor and respect their remains as we would wish to be honored and respected were we in their place. If they are not called for by friends, we treat them the same—we give them a decent burial. But there is a feature about the ground—the sacred spot where our dead are deposited—which we long to have otherwise. We should like to see a plain marble stone erected at each hallowed mound, with simply the name of the person engraved upon it to mark the spot where his ashes repose. Nothing but the

want of means has prevented this being done. Would this not be a holy object for some affluent man on which to bestow his charity?

The religious exercises in our little Chapel have been regularly kept up every evening during the week, and on Sunday evening we have a practical and entertaining sermon from our excellent and very judicious Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Ingraham. To this retired and hallowed place a good proportion of our household love to gather, where the noise and bustle of the world may be forgotten, and the soul's secret aspirations ascend to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift." For the privilege of attending these meetings, many of the patients often manifest marked gratitude. They feel disappointed if for some unavoidable circumstance the exercises are omitted for an evening; and if for misdemeanor they are detained in their wards during the sacred hour, they feel it keenly, and will subsequently put forth every effort to restrain themselves, that they may not suffer the privation again. There are several of the patients among the discharged the past year, put down as *improved* and *unimproved*, who would have left us as *recovered*, had they been permitted to remain in the institution a few weeks or months longer. We continue to meet with individuals who manifest great impatience and uneasiness about their friends whom they have placed under our care; and it is not strange that it should be so—indeed it is right that they should feel anxious and wish to do every thing which can be done to restore them to health; but when they come and find them in an improved condition, and evidently advancing towards a favorable issue, we are grieved to see the hazard which they often run, by an untimely and premature removal.

This class of individuals cannot seem to understand how a little more time spent in the Hospital will further benefit their friends when they come and find them calm and quiet—more especially when they come to see how very uneasy and anxious to go home the patient is. They cannot comprehend what there is about the Hospital which gives it peculiar advantages over the peaceful and quiet home, with a kind and loving family and sympathizing friends about him, to administer to every want and desire which may arise in his mind, but on the other

hand they think if he is allowed to remain any longer where there are so many insane together—where there is so much noise and confusion, he will certainly become worse instead of better. They admit that the unfortunate one has received benefit by the treatment thus far; and the patient himself from the horizon of whose mental vision the dark cloud has just begun to lift, and only a few flickering rays have as yet dawned upon the soul, says he was not just right when he came here, but it was nothing which he should not have got rid of in a few days, if his friends had only kept him at home and taken proper care of him. If the minds of the friends are not fully made up at this point, to remove the patient, it requires but a word more from the latter—a hint, perhaps, that he has not been treated just as he ought to have been, since he came, to fix the decision so firmly that no argument or opinion of the most experienced, can shake it.

The civil condition of the patients admitted last year, is as follows: Forty-four males and thirty-seven females were married—thirty-eight males and eighteen females were single—four were widowers and eight were widows.

Their extreme ages were twelve and eighty-six—eleven were over ten and under twenty, thirty-one were over twenty and under thirty, forty were over thirty and under forty, twenty-seven were over forty and under fifty, sixteen were over fifty and under sixty, fifteen were over sixty and under seventy, eight were over seventy and under eighty, and one was between eighty and ninety, when admitted.

The supposed causes of insanity in the cases admitted last year, are: ill health, twenty-one; intemperance, seventeen; puerperal, nine; domestic trouble, six; religious excitement, six; old age, six; embarrassment in business, five; disappointed affection, four; exposure, four; loss of property, four; masturbation, four; overexertion, three; epilepsy three; death of friends, two; political excitement, two; loss of sleep, one; turn of life, one; spiritualism, one; jealousy, one; Millerism, one; unknown, forty-eight.

Thirty-seven of our patients, who are foreigners and non-residents, have received their support entire from the State Treasury the past year, and there are five or six others now

in the house who will be added to the list as soon as their accounts have been allowed to the cities and towns by the Legislature.

The prompt and ready response of the Legislature to our suggestion in the report of last year to aid in the support at the Hospital of the indigent insane in the State, is not only a source of gratification to us, but of great benefit to the unfortunate. With a hearty willingness to do all for the insane in their power, the Legislature, at its last session, enacted a law by which the State assumes one dollar per week of the expense of all patients sent to the Hospital who are unable to pay their own bills, and have no relations of sufficient means liable by law for the same. Eighty-six unfortunate insane persons have enjoyed the comforts and blessings of the Hospital through the provisions of that law, who (many of them at least) would otherwise never have seen the institution,—or having seen and known its comforts, would have been returned to alms houses, and some, alas! to cages and chains. We are fully persuaded that this law is working the good which was anticipated at the commencement, and we hope it will be allowed to remain unmolested on the statute page. For provisions of the act see Appendix to this report.

Since the Hospital has been in operation, a period of some sixteen years, there have been 1708 patients admitted, and 1518 discharged. Of the latter 685 recovered, 298 improved, 323 unimproved, and 212 died.

It is very gratifying to see the growing interest which is manifested towards this institution. Every year it is becoming more and more extended and general throughout the State. The deep withering prejudice which, like an incubus, has so long hung over this noble charity is fast sinking into oblivion. Phoenix like, it has risen from its ashes, and now stands on a par with kindred institutions in other States. The misfortunes which have marked her history in the struggle for success have linked her more closely to the affections of the people. She is truly a child of which they may well feel proud.

The increasing favor of the institution in the hearts of the people is obvious from the prompt liberality of the Legislature in appropriating "material aid" to promote its great interests;

it is also obvious from the constantly increasing number of patients admitted every year.

It is worthy of note that the Legislature of the two last years, readily responded to the necessities of the Hospital, and granted every favor which was asked without a single dissenting voice. With the appropriations of last winter we have accomplished the objects we desired. The brick "Cottage" has been converted into a spacious wash house, drying room and laundry. In the south end of the building, a large steam boiler is placed, for generating steam with which to wash and dry the clothes; also, to do the necessary cooking in the kitchen, and to heat the water for the entire establishment. The boiler arrangement is simple, and economically put up by Mr. I. McClinch of Hallowell. No engine and pump are necessary to fill the boiler, even under a high steam pressure, as is the case with all other arrangements of the kind with which we have been acquainted. It is filled by a simple contrivance suggested by our worthy friend and predecessor, Dr. James Bates. A close iron tank is placed above and by the side of the boiler, and attached to a pipe of the aqueduct in the top of the tank, with a stop cock to shut off the cold water when the tank is full. The tank is connected with the boiler by two iron pipes with a stop cock in each; one of the pipes leads from the upper third of the boiler into the upper part of the tank; the other pipe leads from the lower part of the tank into the middle third of the boiler. When it is necessary to fill the boiler under a full head of steam, we have only to open the stop cocks in the two pipes, and the steam rushes into the top of the tank and drives the cold water into the boiler through the lower pipe with great ease.

This mode of filling a steam boiler with cold water when steam is up is a novel one, and we consider it of considerable importance, inasmuch as it supersedes the use of the engine and pump, without which, it is generally believed, a boiler cannot be filled when in operation. The method may be applied to any steam boiler, and thereby save the expense of an engine and pump, which is considerable, to say nothing of the wear and tear of the same.

A good substantial and efficient fire engine has been pur-

chased with three hundred feet of hose. An Engine House has been built in the yard, south of the male wings, in which we keep the engine and fixtures ready for use. We now need one or two good reservoirs of water in the rear of the buildings; then all will have been done that can reasonably be, to avert the sad calamity with which we have once been visited.

But the most important and valuable improvement which has been made about the Institution the past year, is that by which the establishment is abundantly supplied with good pure water. This we think has been effectually done—the obstacle which has so long deprived us of a sufficient quantity of this important element of nature, has at last been removed. The one and one-fourth inch lead pipe has been taken up, and a three-inch cast-iron pipe laid down in its place, in a thorough workman-like manner, by Thomas Lambard, Esq., of Augusta. It was completed on the 12th of September last. Since that time we have not suffered in the least for want of a sufficient quantity of water to make our house pure and wholesome. All of our cisterns in the attic, seven in number, with an aggregate capacity of seventy-five hogsheads, are full every morning, and have not been empty since the aqueduct was finished. We can now get nearly all the water which the fountain affords. About six gallons per minute, are discharged into the cisterns constantly. This is a convenience, yea, a luxury which the Institution has never enjoyed before for so long a time. It is an era of which we feel proud; and well we may, after so many defeats as we have met with in procuring an adequate supply of water. We feel quite confident in the present fixtures, and do not see any chance for a failure. The expense has exceeded what was anticipated at first; but we trust the friends of the Hospital will not complain, as the work has been thoroughly done, and will probably need no further outlay for at least one generation to come.

In our report for 1853 we gave a description of the mode of warming by a hot water apparatus, which was adopted by us that season. It was stated that in putting up the apparatus a calculation was made upon the following basis, that one foot of radiating surface would warm seventy-five cubic feet of space, and we supposed at the time that it would be ample to warm

the building throughout. But experience has proved that the amount of pipe, the radiating surface now in use, is inadequate to warm all of the apartments as they should be. The deficiency of pipe exists in the apparatus used for warming the south wings and the old north wing, while the apparatus for warming the new north wing is all we could desire, there having been a larger boiler and a third more pipe used for this than for either of the others. It is desirable that the efficiency of the defective apparatus be increased as soon as practicable. We know of no mode of warming so good, so well adapted to warm a Hospital for the insane as the hot water arrangement, it is so simple, and requires so little attention, compared with other modes, (steam, for instance,) to manage it. Then the outlay for repairs is nothing, and it is perfectly safe from explosion.

The situation of our barns and stable is far from being an eligible one. Many inconveniences arise from their present position, besides a considerable loss to the farm. They all stand by the side of a ravine through which flows a small stream, and a large quantity of the stable products is washed away every year and lost. These buildings should be moved from their present situation to a dry spot of ground more in the rear of the Hospital, and south from where they now stand. When this is done, which we hope will be soon, a large piggery should be built in connection with them. This would enable us to manufacture a much larger amount of manure than we are now able to do.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation, and growing in value every year. Its products have been quite bountiful, though not so large as last year. It is of inestimable value to the Hospital, not less as a means of employment for the patients, than for what it produces.

We have received, as in preceding years, kind tokens of remembrance from various benevolent individuals in the State. From Elias Bond, Esq., of Hallowell; Daniel Woodman, Esq., of Portland; R. H. Gardiner, Esq., of Gardiner, and Rev. J. H. Ingraham, we have received frequent packages of newspapers, pamphlets and other reading matter for the patients.

From Hon. S. P. Benson, of Winthrop, we received some

valuable garden seeds, which he forwarded from the Patent Office at Washington; also a variety of Public Documents for our library.

We again acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of the following newspapers, whose weekly visits are always met with *open hands*, if not with generous hearts. The Age, Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Gospel Banner and Rural Intelligencer, Augusta; Hallowell Gazette, Hallowell; Northern Home Journal, Gardiner; Christian Mirror, Portland; Saco Democrat, Saco; Republican Journal, Belfast; United States Democrat, Rockland; Democratic Advocate and Lewiston Falls Journal, Lewiston; Bangor Courier and Jeffersonian, Bangor; Machias Union, Machias; Glenwood Valley Times, Vienna; Morning Star, Dover, N. H., (by the kindness of Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton, Montville, Me.); Religious Magazine, Boston; Religious Enquirer, (by the kindness of Rev. G. L. Ware, Augusta,) and the Independent, (by the kindness of Edward Fenno, Esq., Augusta.)

From Perham's Opera Troupe, we received a fine musical entertainment, given to our patients during a visit to the Hospital, and a generous family ticket which admitted a good number to their performance in the evening, which caused many to forget themselves and yield to the enchantment of the music with delight and satisfaction. A Quartette Club from Bath entertained our patients for an hour with some of their choice music.

We spoke in our last report of some of the beneficial effects of adorning the apartments of the insane with pictures as a moral means of improving their condition. Our convictions on this point are equally as strong now as then. We believe there is no other one thing more potent in promoting healthy mental manifestations in the insane, than a variety of pictures hung upon the walls of their rooms; and it gives us pleasure to acknowledge a package of *prints* from Miss D. L. Dix, which we hope soon to have framed; also the receipt of a number of small pictures from several friends, which are now hanging in one of the wards of the female wing.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the many obligations we are under to the Board of Trustees for their marked kindness

repeatedly manifested in their wise counsels and cheering advice to us. They have visited the Hospital regularly as the law directs, and watched over the interests of the institution with laudable zeal.

Dr. J. C. Smith having received a more eligible appointment of Assistant Physician in another institution, resigned his office of the same with us on the 10th of April last, the duties of which he performed to the entire satisfaction of all. He carried with him the good wishes of our household. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Paul Merrill, a young man of intelligence and promise, who entered upon the duties of the office on the 5th of June last, and has thus far manifested a commendable zeal in the great work to which he has been called.

We should be false to our feelings, if we omitted in this annual exhibit to express our thanks to those of our associates who have aided and co-operated with us in conducting the ever increasing duties of our responsible trust. The indefatigable exertions of the Steward and Matron, the prompt and attentive Assistant Physician, the kind and faithful Supervisors, and the confiding and trusty Attendants, all claim our high commendation.

And now, as we commence another Hospital year, we would again commend the institution to the people of the State, with a firm but humble reliance on our Heavenly Father, who we believe will abundantly bless us in the various and arduous duties we may be called to perform.

HENRY M. HARLOW.

INSANE HOSPITAL, Nov. 30, 1856.

APPENDIX.

The following are the names of persons employed at the
Maine Insane Hospital:

HORATIO TUTHILL, *Supervisor.*
BENJAMIN NASON, *Attendant.*
FRANKLIN U. CHADWICK, *Attendant.*
HIRAM F. ROCKWOOD, "
ELIJAH BATES, "
STEPHEN GREELEY, "
JAMES H. MILLIKEN, "
JEFFERSON PARSONS, *Farmer.*
WILLARD LONGFELLOW, *Assistant Farmer.*
WILMOT I. HUSSEY, *Carpenter.*
GEORGE RAMSDELL, *Fireman.*
DANIEL HOLSWORTH, *Watchman.*
GEORGE CROSBY, *Baker.*
MRS. BETSEY PARSONS, *Supervisor.*
ELVIRA A. BARNETT, *Attendant.*
FANNY ROCKWOOD, "
ORINDA W. WILLIAMSON, "
JULIA M. CRESSEY, "
HARRIET A. YEATON, "
AVIS H. MATHEWS, "
ISABELLA SARGENT, "
MARY BURNS, *Cook.*
BETSEY K. STAIN, *Assistant Cook.*
ABBY H. MATHEWS, " "
HESTER A. K. SAWYER, *Seamstress.*
MARGARET E. JONES, *Assistant Seamstress.*
LYDIA T. HARDING, *Table Girl.*
AMANDA F. EMERY, *Chamber Girl.*
MARGARET N. MARTIN, *Wash Girl.*
ISABEL MARTIN, " "
MRS. AUGUSTA R. RAMSDELL, *Wash Girl.*
SARAH KENDALL, *Watch Woman.*

AN ACT ADDITIONAL TO AN ACT FOR THE SUPPORT OF CERTAIN INSANE PERSONS AT THE INSANE HOSPITAL, APPROVED APRIL SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever any person, unable to pay his or her board and expenses, shall be committed to the Maine Insane Hospital, the officers ordering such commitment may certify to the superintendent in writing, if such be the fact, that the person so ordered to be committed to the hospital, as insane, has not property or means sufficient to pay his or her board at the hospital, or relations liable by law for his or her support, of sufficient ability to pay the same; and in every such case, if the superintendent shall be satisfied that such certificate is true, the treasurer of the hospital may charge to the state, and the state shall pay one dollar per week of said patient's board while in the hospital, and deduct that sum weekly from the charge to the patient, city, town or plantation liable for his or her support.

SECT. 2. The superintendent shall apportion the number of patients he may be enabled to accommodate at the hospital, to the several cities and towns in the state, according to their population appearing by the next preceding census; and whenever the applications for admission shall exceed, or in his opinion shall be liable to exceed the accommodations of the hospital, he may reject the same, or shall discriminate in his admissions in favor of the commitment from such city or town as shall not have its full proportion of patients in the hospital.

SECT. 3. If at any time it shall appear to the superintendent that any person has been committed to the hospital without due form of law, he shall report the case to the board of trustees at their next monthly meeting, and the trustees may cause the removal of such person to the city, town or plantation from which such person was committed; and such person, city, town or plantation as would have been liable for the support of such insane person so illegally committed, shall be liable for the board, expenses, and expense of removal of such person so illegally committed, in like manner as such person, city, town

or plantation would have been liable if said person had been legally committed; *provided*, that the expense for removal of such person so illegally committed shall not exceed ten cents per mile travel from the hospital to the place from whence such person was committed.

SECT. 4. Any person committed under the provisions of the first section of the one hundred and seventy-third chapter of the revised statutes, shall be kept in prison or the Insane Hospital at his own expense if he have sufficient property; otherwise at the expense of the state.

[*Approved April 9, 1856.*]

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL.

Male patients admitted into the Institution, should come provided with at least two strong cotton shirts; coat, vest and pantaloons, of strong woollen cloth; two pairs of woollen socks or stockings; one neck cravat or stock; one hat or cap, and one pair of boots or shoes.

Females should have at least the same quantity of underclothes, including shoes and stockings, decent bonnet, and two substantial dresses. In both cases the articles should be new and in good condition. The woolens should be of dark color. It is quite desirable, also, that a Bible or Testament should not be forgotten in the outfit. The price of board, washing, medicine and attendance, is fixed at \$2.25 per week.

No person over twenty-one years of age can be received, without the certificates required by the Act of second August, 1847.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AND ORDER FOR ADMISSION.

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Superintendent of the Maine Insane Hospital :

WHEREAS, the undersigned, Selectmen (or Mayor and Aldermen) of —, in the county of —, this day, on complaint to

us made in writing, of —, of —, in said county — of —, of said —, who therein says that said — is insane, and is a proper subject for said Hospital, made due inquiry into the condition of said —, and called before us such testimony as was necessary to a full understanding of the case: whereupon it appeared to us that said — was insane, and we were of opinion that the safety and comfort of said — and others interested, would be promoted by a residence in said Hospital, and accordingly determined that said — be sent forthwith to said Institution.

We therefore certify that said — is insane, and that — was residing commorant and found in the town of —, aforesaid, at the time of arrest and examination aforesaid; and you, the said Superintendent, are hereby ordered and required to receive said — into said Hospital, and detain — in your care until — shall become of sound mind, or be otherwise discharged by order of law, or by the Superintendent or Trustees.

Given under our hands, at said — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty—.

} *Selectmen or*
} *Mayor and Aldermen.*

FORM OF BOND FOR SUPPORT.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, —, of —, the county of —, as principal, and —, of —, in the county of —, as surety, are held and bound unto — —, Steward of the Insane Hospital, at Augusta, or to his successor in said office, in the sum of two hundred dollars, to the payment of which sum well and truly to be made to him the said —, or to his executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated at —, this — day of —, A. D., 185—.

The condition of this obligation is such, That whereas —, of —, in the county of —, is about to be admitted as a boarder and patient, in the Institution aforesaid:

Now if the said ——— shall pay to said ———, or to his successor in office, ——— per week for board, washing, medicine, and attendance, and pay for such necessary articles of clothing as shall be furnished to the said ——— by the said ———, or his successor, and remove the said ———; and for reasonable charges that may be incurred in case of the elopement of said ———; payments to be made semi-annually, and at the time of removal, with interest on the amount after it becomes due, as aforesaid; then this obligation to be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

QUESTIONS

To be answered by the patient's family or physician.

-
1. Age?
 2. Married or single?
 3. Occupation?
 4. How old at first attack?
 5. Date of present attack? What appearances?
 6. What changes since?
 7. On what subjects?
 8. Any rational intervals?
 9. Any relations ever insane, and who were they?
 10. Ever attempted suicide or homicide, and in what manner?
 11. Destructive to clothes or property?
 12. Disposed to filthiness of person or habits?
 13. Any restraint or confinement been applied? If any, what?
 14. If former attacks, how many, and how long did they continue?
 15. What natural peculiarities? power of self control? temper? disposition? predominant passion? disappointments as to property, affections, wounded pride, loss of friends, family troubles, intemperance in use of ardent spirits, tobacco, &c?
 16. History of any bodily disease, especially suppressions of evacuations, eruptions, sores, &c.; injuries, epilepsy, palsy, &c.
 17. What cause or causes are supposed to have induced the attack?
 18. What curative means have been tried? State if blood-letting has been resorted to; if so, to what extent?

APPENDIX.



APPENDIX.

A.

Of the balance in hands of Trustees of former appropriations, as reported last year, \$886.73, the Trustees have expended \$409.45 in paying some outstanding bills, painting windows, &c., as per account submitted, leaving still in their hands \$447.28 to be expended for additional furniture in the new wing.

The \$5,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, for fire engines, \$1,000; for relaying aqueduct with iron pipe, \$2,000; and for making the cottage into a wash room and laundry and heating water necessary for the Hospital, \$2,000, have all been expended as follows:

For the engine and apparatus,	\$812 21
Relaying the aqueduct,	2,166 74
Making wash room, laundry, &c.,	2,021 05

\$5,000 00

As will appear by accompanying account; and there are yet outstanding bills unpaid as follows, viz:

Thomas Lambard, balance for iron pipe, &c.,	\$522 25
Same, for steam pipe for warming wings,	133 92
R. L. Clark, for work on same,	44 75
T. C. Allan, balance his account,	85 30
I. McClinch, for steam pipe for laundry,	168 23

\$954 45

For which an appropriation is required to enable them to pay just claims.

REUEL WILLIAMS, R. H. GARDINER,	}	Committee of Trustees to Superintend Expend- iture of Appropriation.
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B.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my statement of the annual expenditures and receipts of the Insane Hospital, for the year commencing Nov. 30, 1855, and ending Nov. 30, 1856, together with a statement of the products of the Hospital Farm, the past season:

DISBURSEMENTS.

For provisions,	\$11,411 30
“ labor,	3,753 74
“ clothing,	479 09
“ fuel and lights,	3,788 56
“ medicine,	694 53
“ books and stationery,	177 14
“ furniture,	407 50
“ repairs,	352 03
“ soap,	156 50
“ coffins and fixtures,	135 16
“ miscellaneous,	553 25
	<hr/>
	\$21,908 80

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year's account,	\$1,472 26
Received of patients for board and sundry arti- cles of clothing,	20,167 85
Produce sold,	78 45
	<hr/>
	21,718 56
Balance due the Treasurer,	190 24
	<hr/>
	\$21,908 80

RESOURCES—Nov. 30, 1856.

Debts due the Hospital, for board of patients, . . .	\$11,808	32
Liabilities now standing against the Hospital, . . .	10,351	71
	<hr/>	
Balance in favor of the Hospital,	\$1,456	61

PRODUCTS OF FARM FOR 1856.

50 tons of hay, at \$12 per ton,	\$600	00
600 bushels of potatoes, at 60 cents per bushel,	360	00
265 bushels of oats, at 40 cents per bushel,	106	00
100 bushels of beets, at 50 cents per bushel,	50	00
406 bushels of carrots, at 33 cents per bushel,	133	98
112 bushels of turnips, at 25 cents per bushel,	28	00
56 bushels of corn, at 80 cents per bushel,	44	80
450 bushels of apples, at 75 cents per bushel,	337	50
2500 pounds of squash, at 1½ cents per pound,	37	50
1000 heads of cabbage, at 6 cents per head,	60	00
8 tons of straw, at \$6 per ton,	48	00
7650 pounds of pork, at 10 cents per pound,	765	00
	<hr/>	
	\$2,570	78

T. C. ALLAN, *Steward and Treasurer.*

INSANE HOSPITAL, DEC. 17, 1856.

C.

EXTRACT FROM THE WILL OF COL. JOHN BLACK, DECEASED.

“I give and bequeath to the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta, in said State of Maine, the sum of three thousand dollars.

“It is my will, that said sum of three thousand dollars shall be received by the Trustees of said Maine Hospital, for the sole and express purpose of forming a library for the benefit of the inmates of said institution. It is my wish that at least one-half part of said sum of \$3,000 shall be permanently invested by the said Trustees, and the yearly income thereof invested in the purchase of books and periodicals for the use of said institution; and the balance of said \$3,000 to be used for the immediate purchase of such books as said Trustees may think it most advisable to purchase.”

By a proviso in his will he directs his Executors to pay his legacies in one year from his decease.

D.

SCHEDULE OF PROVISIONS, &C., ON HAND DECEMBER 1, 1856.

25 cords of wood, at \$4.50 per cord, . . .		\$112 50
200 tons of coal, \$7.25 per ton, . . .		1,450 00
8500 lbs. beef, . . .		595 00
800 " tallow, 10 " lb., . . .		80 00
6000 " pork, 11 " " . . .		660 00
400 " lard, 14 " " . . .		560 00
800 " butter, 22 " " . . .		176 00
100 " coffee, 14 " " . . .		14 00
30 " tea, 33 " " . . .		9 90
1700 " sugar, 9½ " " . . .		161 50
6 bbls. flour, \$8.25 " bbl., . . .		49 50
20 bushels rye, \$1.06 " bushel, . . .		21 20
35 tons hay, \$13 " ton, . . .		455 00
210 bushels oats, 40 " bushel, . . .		84 00
50 " beets, 50 " " . . .		25 00
200 " carrots, 2s. " " . . .		66 66
100 " potatoes, 60 " " . . .		60 00
30 " turnips, 25 " " . . .		7 50
75 " apples, 75 " " . . .		56 25
4 bbls. soap, \$3.50 " bbl., . . .		14 00
173 galls. oil, \$1.00 " gall., . . .		173 00
4 horses, at \$150 each, . . .		600 00
1 yoke of oxen, . . .		125 00
10 cows, at \$35 each, . . .		350 00
24 pigs, at \$5 each, . . .		120 00
2 carts and racks, \$20 each, . . .		40 00
1 truck wagon, . . .		15 00
1 porter wagon, . . .		70 00
1 buggy wagon, . . .		50 00
1 chaise and harness, . . .		40 00
1 omnibus, . . .		75 00
1 carriage, . . .		150 00
1 set double harness, . . .		30 00
1 single harness, . . .		25 00
1 old harness, . . .		5 00
2 sleighs, . . .		90 00

SCHEDULE—(Continued.)

1 double sleigh,	\$75 00
2 sleds,	10 00
3 plows,	17 00
1 grind stone,	3 00
2 harrows,	10 00
4 chains,	5 00
12 rakes,	1 50
10 hoes,	2 00
4 hay forks,	1 50
3 dung forks,	1 50
1 cultivator,	3 00
1 seed sower,	6 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,920 50

SCHEDULE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE MAINE
INSANE HOSPITAL, NOVEMBER 30, 1856.

McLellan donation for library,	\$380 00
Vaughan do.,	350 00
McLellan fund for library,	500 00
Legacy for library from Col. Black,	3,000 00
Total Library,	<hr/> \$4,230 00
Some additions have been made to the furniture since last report. It is now valued at	5,499 20
Provisions on hand, farming tools, stock, carriages, &c., &c.,	6,751 51
Fire engine and apparatus,	812 00
	<hr/>
Total personal property,	\$17,292 71

The Hospital owns 115 acres of land, under good cultivation.

E.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Maine Insane Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:—In making my annual report as Chaplain of the institution, I would express my gratitude to God, that divine service has been conducted every Sabbath of the last year, with three exceptions, two of those occasioned by severe storms, and one by indisposition. The last year has been a time of comparative health in the Hospital. The number of deaths has been small; the most of those deceased have been removed by friends, so that the burials at the institution have been few. The number of patients that have attended at the chapel has been large, and their quiet and orderly deportment on these occasions has been exhibited in a manner that will compare favorably with religious meetings at other places.

I am more and more impressed with the fact, that religious services have a soothing influence upon the feelings of the unfortunate.

I would express my obligations for the kindness I have ever received from the Superintendent, Steward, and their Assistants; this has enabled me with confidence to go through the services at the chapel, and I hope that my labors have been conducive to the comfort and composure of at least some of the sorrowful and afflicted.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN H. INGRAHAM.

AUGUSTA, November 29, 1856.