State of the Asylum for the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason.

Contributors

Asylum for the Relief of Persons Deprived of the Use of Their Reason.

Publication/Creation

Philadelphia : Printed by Solomon W. Conrad ..., 1826.

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STATE

OF

THE ASYLUM

FOR

THE RELIEF OF PERSONS

DEPRIVED OF THE

USE OF THEIR REASON.

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE CONTRIBUTORS,
THIRD MONTH, 1826.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTED BY SOLOMON W. CONRAD, NO. 32, CHURCH ALLEY.

1826.

349124

STATE

OF

THE ASYLUM.

The following account of the present state of the Asylum, being the substance of the annual report laid before the Contributors at their late meeting, is published by their direction.

At the period of the last annual report there were in the Asylum 35 patients; since which time, there have been 31 admissions, 26 discharges, and 1 patient has deceased: The number, at present, under the care of the institution is 39; of whom 17 are men, and 22 women.

Of those discharged 15 were recovered, 7 much improved, and 4 improved. The person noticed as deceased died of bilious remittent fever.

Of those remaining in the house, 4 are considered restored, 7 much improved, 6 improved, 22 not improved.

Most of those "not improved" are cases of long confirmed insanity, many of which were deemed incurable at the period of admission; 5 of this number have been patients of the house since the year 1817, 1 since 1818, 4 since 1820, and 3 since 1821.

Among those reported as not improved are, also, some, the propriety of whose reception into an asylum for the insane has been much doubted, yet coming under the general appellation of "persons deprived of the use of their reason," the managers having no directions from the contributors on the subject, have not felt themselves at liberty to draw a line of discrimination, by which their admission would be prevented. We allude to those whose complaint partakes more of mental imbecility and idiocy, than of positive insanity.

The institution remains under the superintendence of Edward Taylor and Sarah his wife, and under the same

medical direction as reported last year. The attending physician's statement accompanies this report.

By the bequest of James Wills, noticed in our last publication, an accession to our funds of 5000 dollars was obtained, by which means 4733 dollars and 33 cents of the debt owing by the contributors, with interest, has been paid. There remains a debt of 4000 dollars yet to be discharged, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

Objections having at times been expressed to that part of the bond, given on the admission of patients, which engages to make compensation for damages done to the glass, bedding, or furniture, it was agreed, that, where persons becoming securites shall so prefer, the visiting managers may accept in lieu thereof, a compensation of 25 cents per week, in addition to the board agreed upon. The rule has existed for nearly a year, but no persons have yet availed themselves of it.

The yards allotted to the patients requiring shade, it was believed that much benefit would result from the erection of a shed, or summer-house in each yard. These were built in the early part of last summer; and being much resorted to, afforded a comfortable retreat to the patients during the warm season.

The propriety of using coal, as fuel, in reference to a supposed economy, and especially in regard to its safety, having claimed attention, it was concluded to warm a portion of the asylum with that description of fuel. Accordingly, coal has been used for warming the day-rooms and managers room during the whole of the past winter, and more recently for warming four rooms in the men's wing.

The good effects, which under the Divine blessing, have resulted from this institution to a large number of those who have been the subjects of its care, are evidences of the efficacy of the plan of treatment adopted as the leading principle of the institution, and afford much encouragement to future exertion.

In the annexed extract of a letter from the present Superintendent of the lunatic Asylum at Lexington, Kentucky, will be perceived a further incentive to perseverance in the good work in which the contributors have embarked. This

individual, who has under his care 55 insane patients, and appears to be ardently engaged in introducing what he terms "the gentle, mild plan of treating lunatics and maniacs," thus writes to his son:

"When I first entered on my charge, several wore chains, and some straps with lock-buckles, &c. At present the same are now freed from those manacles, and are peaceable. The only model presented to me for the internal government of this institution, is a small pamphlet published by the trustees of the Friends' Asylum near Frankford."

The following extracts are taken from an account of the Asylum published in one of the Medical Journals of this city during the last year.* They are the results of the observation of an eye-witness, who was for many months a resident in the family.

"MADNESS, in all its complicated forms, is one of the most afflicting dispensations that can befal human nature. To mitigate the miseries of so deplorable a malady, and cooperate in the restoration of those who were lost to civil and religious society, was impressed as a duty on the minds of many members of the Society of Friends, more particularly as it regarded those who professed the tenets of their church. It was believed that a mild and appropriate system of treatment, in which, during lucid intervals, or a state of convalescence, the patient might enjoy the society of those who were of similar habits and opinions, would be productive of peculiar advantages. They justly thought, that the indiscriminate mixture of persons of opposite religious sentiments and practices; of the profligate and the virtuous; the profane and the serious; would very probably check the progress of returning reason.

* It has since been published in a pamphlet form by B. & T. Kite, No. 20 North 3d Street, and is entitled "An account of the Asylum for the Insane, established by the society of Friends, near Frankford, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, by Robert Waln, Jr. from the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical & Physical Sciences for August, 1825."

On the 14th of April, 1813, the first meeting of the contributors was held in Philadelphia; and at the succeeding meeting, in June, a Constitution was adopted. The association was designated by the name and title of "The Contributors to the Asylum for the Relief of persons deprived of the use of their Reason." This institution was intended, not only to provide for the suitable accommodation of that afflicted portion of the society who were insane, but to furnish, besides the requisite medical aid, such tender sympathetic attention, and religious oversight, as might soothe their agitated minds, and facilitate their restoration to sanity.

It was a paramount object to establish the site of the proposed institution in a retired situation, which, with the intervention of prohibitory rules, might protect the patients from the gaze of idle curiority, and the conversation of unfeeling inquirers; and afford a privacy calculated to inspire their troubled minds, on every dawn of intellect, and in every moment of calmness, with consoling evidence, that they were indeed regarded *as men and brethren.* A tract of land, containing fifty-two acres, of good quality, in a high and healthy situation with a large proportion of wood, and well supplied with water, was accordingly purchased: it is situate about five miles from Philadelphia, and one mile westward of Frankford.

At length, under the superintendence of a committee, appointed for that purpose, a large and beautiful stone building was erected, fronting, and at some distance from, the public road. The centre building is sixty feet square, and three stories high, having two wings, each one hundred feet long, and twenty-four wide; the whole being roofed with slate. The wings are two stories in height, each containing twenty chambers for patients, about ten feet square, with a gallery or passage ten feet wide. In the basement of the centre building, are the refectory, kitchen, ironing-room, store-room, and pantry, with rooms adjoining, under the wings, for cooking, washing, &c. The remainder of the basement of the wings is divided by arches, serving as repositories for fuel, store-rooms, smoke-house, &c The first story of the centre building has four large rooms, two of

which are appropriated as day-rooms for the patients, and the others, one for the accomodation of the superintendent and his family, and the other as an office for the Visiting Managers to meet in, also for a library, and a case containing the necessary medicines. The second story consists of two large rooms, also employed as day-rooms, for the least noisy and convalescent patients, and of four smaller ones, used for the accommodation of the superintendent's family. There are four large and three small rooms in the third story, for the reception of patients; and four comfortable lodging rooms, with two windows to each, in the garret, besides five large and convenient closets.

In the arrangements of the building, economy, and convenience have been studied with equal success. The great extension of the front to the length of two hundred and sixty feet, arose from the desire of affording every comfort to the patients, derivable from that important auxiliary in convalescence, the free admission of light and air. On one side of the long galleries are situated the chambers; on the other a corresponding number of windows: over each door, there is a stationary cast-iron sash, fixed in an oblong ventilator, thirty-two by twenty inches, outside of which is a corresponding moveable sash, of wood, containing ten panes of glass. Small doors, about seven inches square, are fixed in the pannel of every door, secured as well as the latter, by mortise locks, so constructed, that they cannot be opened from within: these serve for the purpose of conveying food, &c. to violent patients, and of frequently examining their situation, without the trouble and disturbance of entering their chambers. The same contrivance exists in the third story of the centre building. The windows of the galleries, as well as of the seven rooms in the third story, are also provided with stationary cast iron frames. The lower sashes have panes of glass in them, six by eight inches in size; the upper are without glass, outside of which are wooden frames corresponding in size, which are glazed, and hung so as to be raised or lowered at pleasure: this admirable plan unites the advantages of security, neatness, and durability, and removes the aspect of a place of con-

finement, which iron bars would necessarily occasion. There is a similar window in each chamber, fifty-four by thirty-four inches in dimension, communicating directly with the external air. Thus a free current of air may not only be made to circulate in the very recesses of the Asylum, but, when necessary, its admission may be regulated by circumstances. The bottoms of the floors, and the sides of the joists, from the first story to the garret inclusive, are plastered with two coats of mortar, and then cieled in the usual way: this renders the building more wholesome and comfortable than if it were arched with brick or stone, and almost, if not altogether, as secure from fire. The whole of the basements of the wings, in which are situated the stoves for warming the chambers, is paved with brick: of the same material are the floors of the wash-house, scullery, and about one-third of the kitchen adjoining the fire-place and oven. A close stove in the dining-room, is heated during the time of meals, and after the hour of supper, the fire is suffered to expire, and becomes extinguished before the family retires for the night. The stoves in the day-rooms are guarded with preventives, which renders it impossible for the patients to have access to the fire they contain; transverse pieces of iron secure the apertures intended for the admission of air, and the larger doors can only be opened by instruments in the possession of the keepers. To all these precautions is added the careful inspection of the superintendent, after the other members of the family have retired to rest.

A majority of the insane require warmth, although there are many who can bear cold with great impunity, and others are insensible to, although they suffer by it. Hence a safe, certain, and effectual mode of warming the interior of the wings, has been adopted, by means of large stoves, or ovens, fixed in the arches of the basement of each wing, the heated air from which is conducted by flues into the galleries, and issues at two separate apertures in each, well secured with marble. Separate from this general plan, there is also a warming apparatus, on the same principle, under several of the rooms in each wing, which conducts the warm air directly into the chambers.

At the north-western extremity of the passage in the basement, is an ice-house, for preserving provisions during the summer season, filled from without, but having a communication with the interior. A full supply of water from a never-failing spring, is obtained by means of a forcing pump, placed in a stone building, two stories in height, and situated at a short distance from the main house: in this building are the seed-room, and a work-shop for the patients, provided with all the necessary tools. The water is introduced through leaden pipes, into a large reservoir in the garret of the south-east wing, whence it is conveyed to the kitchen and scullery, and to the warm, cold, and shower baths, fitted up, for the benefit of the patients, in the second story of the same wing. At each extremity of the wings are enclosed passages and stairs, eight feet broad, leading to the yards. A neat vestibule, in the rear, surrounded with seats, and sixteen feet in length, hangs over the area, and leads to the flower garden. It is completely enclosed with Venetian shutters, and affords a cool and delightful retreat, where the summer's sun cannot penetrate, and a constant current of air flows refreshingly through the spacious hall which leads into the interior of the building. In the rear, or south-west side, of the centre building, there is an area, fifteen feet wide, connected with one of ten feet in width along the north-western wing, and paved with brick. These areas are surrounded with a luxuriant grass bank, rising regularly to a level with the vestibule, and surmounted with a beautiful range of low junipers. In the rear of the wings are situated the yards or airing grounds, for the use of the male and female patients, separated by the space in the rear of the centre building, and each containing about five-ninths of an acre of ground, in grass, surrounded by walks. These are enclosed by board fences, ten feet in height, on the top of which is a simple, but effectual apparatus for preventing the escape of the patients. Boards about eight feet long and eight inches broad, and apparently forming part of the stationary fence, but detached from it, are placed around the whole circuit of the enclosure: these are connected to the fence beneath by hinges. Blocks of wood, about two

feet long, are attached to these boards on the outside, at the lower part of which, are rings through which a strong wire is conducted: at the extremities of these wires alarm bells are attached. When the patient, in attempting to escape, seizes one of these moveable boards, it turns inwards on its hinges, the adventurer falls back into the yard, and the appendant blocks of wood, protruding, stretch the wire, and sound the alarm, which is distinctly heard through the building. Sheds, surrounded with seats, are about to be erected in each yard, for the accommodation of the patients.

The kitchen garden comprises about one and an half acres of ground, and under the care of a skilful horticulturist, affords abundance of vegetables for the use of the patients. From this source alone, they are plentifully supplied, at the proper seasons, with a great variety of wholesome vegetables.

About thirty acres of the farm are in a state of cultivation; the rest is woodland. It is separated from the road which passes in front of it, by a flourishing thorn hedge.

A shaded, serpentine walk, now skirting the edge of the wood, now plunging into its dark and dependent foliage, and embracing, in its windings, more than a mile, leads over a neat and lightly constructed bridge, to a pleasure house, which might justly be termed the Temple of Solitude. It is securely founded on a rock, which juts abruptly forth from the declivity of a steep hill, three sides of which are almost perpendicular, and of considerable height. A chasm, formed by nature, in the rock, to the left of the entrance, affords, with the assistance of stones transversely arranged, a descent to the small valley beneath. The straight and towering tulip-tree, the sturdy oak, the chesnut, and the beech, cast their cool shadows around this wood-embosomed abode of contemplation. A rapid stream ripples over the rocks, at a few yards distance, producing the melancholy, but pleasing, sounds of a distant waterfall.

Although the use of drugs and medicaments is allowed, in almost every case, to be indispensable, less weight is attached to it in the Friends' Asylum, than to moral treatment. A full conviction of the propriety of mild, but regular treatment, of attention to the dispositions and wants of

the patients, of providing suitable employment and recreations, and, above all, of cherishing every ray of returning reason, is the settled principle of action at the Asylum.

Towards every description of cases, whether the disease be of long, or more recent duration, or whether the symptoms are mild or severe, the most soothing and gentle treatment is uniformly extended. The superintendent and matron, with the visiting physician and assistants, are thus enabled, in general, to obtain the confidence, and to produce a degree of discipline amongst the subjects of their care, the accomplishment of which, by such means, is considered an object of primary importance. Having acquired this desirable control, an opportunity is afforded for minute investigation of the peculiar character of each case, showing the medical remedies necessary to be employed, as well as pointing out those essential moral auxiliaries, which sympathetic feeling and an attentive observation of mental disorders, are calculated to suggest. Steadily pursuing these modes of management, those concerned in the application, are, in general, not long without satisfactory evidence of their efficacy; and their benefits cannot be better substantiated than in the cure of a great number, and the melioration of ALL, of the patients, who have been admitted into the Asylum.

A most important part of the moral treatment of patients, is the proper *Classification* of them. It is obviously disadvantageous to mingle the furious and the melancholy, the imperious and the fearful, the vociferous and the peaceful, the villainous and the religious, the clean and unclean, the curable, convalescent, and incurable together. But the form of the building at the Asylum will not admit of this; nor, taking into consideration the number of patients, is it now a matter of particular importance. That a building erected at some distance from the present fabric, for the purpose of separating the violent and noisy patients, from those who, in a convalescent or more quiet state, are annoyed, and injured by the sound, would be of great advantage, is indisputable: but according to the existing arrangement, this evil is avoided as much as it can be, until the funds of the institution will admit of further improvement,

by providing a separate receptacle for the violent and incurable. The patients are divided into two classes: the upper stories of the wings are appropriated to the harmless, the quiet, and the convalescent; the lower stories, to the violent, the noisy, and incurable. Each class, both in the male and female department, has a distinct day-room, twenty-two by twenty feet in dimension. When a patient, which seldom happens, is incessantly vociferous, he is removed to an apartment in the fourth story of the centre building, where his cries are less distinctly heard.

The personal comforts of the patients, in a curative point of view, are of great importance; among these *cleanliness* holds a conspicuous rank, because it is absolutely necessary to health. In the Friends' Asylum, there is no suffocating effluvium, to excite nausea and vomiting. The frequent, and in some cases daily use of baths, a strict attention to the apparel and persons of the patients, and the care which is taken to cleanse and purify the beds, chambers, and galleries, give to the sufferers every advantage, both as to health and bodily comfort, that cleanliness can impart.

The *diet* of the patients is of course regulated by their peculiar smyptoms. Those who can be entrusted with the management of their own appetite, being about two-thirds of the whole number, assemble at meal-time in the refectory, and eat together. It is then only that the male and female patients meet, and are seated on different sides of the tables. Their food is of the most wholesome and substantial kind, and such as may be found on the tables of the middle class of society, and of respectable boarding houses.

No spirituous, or fermented liquors are allowed. Soon after dark all the patients are secured in their respective chambers excepting those convalescents who enjoy the liberty of the grounds, and who remain with the family until their usual hour of retiring to rest, which is nine o'clock. The superintendent and his family, and during a part of the year, the managers who weekly inspect the institution, eat at the same table. There is no distinct table for any part of the family whatever. This course is highly gratifying to the feelings of the patients: they find themselves, in a degree, placed upon an equality, with those who are labour-

ing for their restoration, and whom, if rarely seen, and then only in the character of superiors, they would fear, but not love. Their almost uniformly exemplary and quiet conduct during meals, is the best pledge of the respect and affection which violent means can never impress on the maniac, and which kindness, sympathy, and benevolence only can excite.

Coercion forms a material part of the moral treatment of insanity. Some patients are perfectly unmanageable without bodily restraint; and the most material point is to discover the different means of coercion which different patients require. As the most tender method generally produces the best effect, the mildest possible means are adopted; all experience having shown the greater efficacy of mildness. Hence no stripes and blows, no resentment, no return of injury, are permitted. A keeper who, under any circumstances, might return a blow from, or strike, a patient, would be instantly dismissed. Here are no iron bands or collars —no handcuffs—no manacles—no fetters—nothing to convert the poor patients into felons, and their abode into what Pinel calls a "medical prison." The eye of the patient is not offended by the constant view of iron grates or bars, nor his ear burdened with the rattling and clanking of chains: the construction of the window frames prevents the former, and the substitution of leather for iron, the latter.

Confinement in a solitary chamber, is found, in most instances, to prove effectual. In certain violent cases, however, it is necessary to adopt more powerful means. The patient is then secluded in a gloomy, rather than a dark room, and when the extremity of coercion is found to be absolutely necessary, a case which seldom occurs, he is confined in a strait waistcoat, and in a recumbent posture, by means of broad leathern belts crossing his breast and legs, with straps affixed, which encircle his wrists and ankles.

Gentle manners, kindness, and the greatest mildness, form the ground-work of the system, by which the feelings of the patients in the Asylum are generally controlled and interested. Kind, but firm, authority, is used to keep others in subjection. Derision and deception, as extremely hurtful, are never employed. It has been found, that the less

notice that is taken of the fancies of the patients, the less disposed will they be to retain them. In the intercourse which the greater part enjoy with the family of the superintendent—in the constant and general inspection of the superintendent and matron—and in the management of the attendants—no practicable means are neglected, which may tend to change the train of thoughts, interest the affections, and remove or diminish the painful sensations of the sufferer. In a word, the Friends' Asylum presents rather the pleasing picture of a large family united in the bonds of love, than of a receptacle for lunatics.

Nothing can more strongly establish the usefulness of *Occupation* than the fact, that in those asylums for insane, where labour makes a part of the regimen, a greater number of patients recover. In many cases the disease is nourished from want of suitable occupation and recreation, and the health of the patients is injured by want of bodily exercise. Much attention, therefore, is given to devise means for employing their time, according to their several capacities. The whole business of the farm, under the regulation and with the aid of the farmer, is performed by such patients as from habit and health, are equal to the task. The gardener derives his sole aid in digging, planting, weeding, wheeling, and watering from them. All the wood, consumed in the establishment, is sawed, split, wheeled, and piled by the patients. All the water used in the house, is thrown into the reservoir by their labour at the forcing pump. Tools are provided in the work shops for those who can be entrusted with them. The walks, grass-plots, and grounds immediately around the house, are kept in order by them. The female patients are more steadily employed than the male, but with less bodily exercise. During the winter, their occupations are not impeded, while husbandry and horticulture, which at other seasons, employ the other sex, are stationary. The greater number of the women are regularly engaged, according to circumstances, in washing, ironing, house-work, chamber-work, kitchen-work, needle-work, knitting, spinning, &c. The important results arising from this system of occupation, are daily apparent.

Recreation, as well as occupation, is afforded to the pa-

tients; and various means are taken to withdraw their minds from injurious and melancholy musings: among these may be enumerated, long walks around the grounds, riding through the country, reading, writing, &c. One-fourth of the patients, five of whom are considered incurable, are, during the day, under no personal restraint; and have full liberty to employ and amuse themselves within the precincts of the farm; some of these associate altogether with, and are almost considered a part of, the superintendent's family. Others are daily invited into the parlour or office, where they enter into conversation, or peruse the newspapers. Many of the patients attend Friends' meeting at Frankford, twice in each week.

The immediate superintendence of the Asylum is conducted on principles which cannot fail of bringing forth good fruit, where the parent stalk is not irretrievably blighted. It is not guided merely by a sense of duty, as the agents of the contributors, but by the conscientious and religious feelings which ought to bind all the children of men together, in bonds of brotherly love. Authority and order are maintained rather by kindness, condescension, and indulgent attention, than by severity; the afflicted are treated as rational beings, not as brutes. The superintendent and matron never sit at table without being surrounded by lunatics;—one or more are constantly in the family parlour;—not an hour in the day are they separated from some among them;—and in return for the kindness shown towards them, and the feeling manner in which they are treated, the patients almost uniformly behave with propriety, and many of them cherish towards their benefactors the warmest gratitude, affection, and respect. A striking proof of the power obtained over the patients, almost exclusively by mild treatment, occurs on every Sabbath evening, when they are all, both male and female, with the exception of the one or two permanently secluded, collected together in their respective day-rooms, where a portion of the scriptures is read to them. It is seldom that any interruptions take place; on the contrary, the silence and quiet that reign around are really astonishing. The exemplary order and harmony which prevail among the different mem-

bers of the family, and the economy and neatness manifested in its domestic regulation, are worthy of peculiar notice; and a great share of the present prosperity of the institution must be attributed to the conscientious and judicious discharge of their duties, by the Friends who reside at, and have the immediate superintendence of, the Asylum."

RECAPITULATION.

There remained in the Asylum in the 3d Month 1825, 35 patients.

Admissions since, - - - -		31
		66
Discharges; restored,* - -	15	
Do. much improved, -	7	
Do. improved, - -	4	
Deceased, - - - -	1	
	— 27	
Remaining in the house,		
Restored,* - - - -	4	
Much improved, - - -	7	
Improved, - - - -	6	
Without improvement, - -	22	
	— 39	----66

The average number of patients during the year was 38.

Life Contributor, this year.

Daniel B. Smith, *of Philadelphia.*

* Of the 19 patients reported as restored, 4 were twice under care at the institution during the year.

The account of the Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their Reason, for the Year ending 3d month 13th, 1826.

DEBITS.

	Dolls.	C.	Dolls.	C.
ASYLUM FARM----fruit trees	. .		4	12
ASYLUM BUILDING AND YARDS----additional improvements, ...	. .		510	61
FURNITURE----various articles, ...	. .		272	91
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT----medicine, and physician's salary, ...	. .		309	47
FARM AND FAMILY EXPENSES----				
Wages and salaries, ...	1695	30		
Supplies of various descriptions, ...	2547	52	4242	82
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES------printing, stationary, taxes, &c.	. .		67	32
PRINCIPAL OF DEBT----paid off this year, (leaving unpaid $ 4,000,)	. .		4733	33
INTEREST----paid on loans and annuities, (100 dolls. now due and unpaid.)	. .		318	03
BALANCE FOR THE USE OF THE INSTITUTION, THE SUCCEEDING YEAR, VIZ.--After payment of orders drawn, there will remain in the hands of the Treasurer, ...	254	47		
Amounts due from sureties of patients, . .	932	19	1186	66
			11645	27

CREDITS.

BALANCE as per account stated 3d mo. 14, 1825, viz. In Treasurer's hands, ...	375	47		
Due from sureties of patients, . . .	977	06	1352	53
BOARD OF PATIENTS, for the Year, ...			5186	43
PRODUCE OF FARM, sold by superintendent .			44	56
DAMAGES CHARGEABLE TO PATIENTS, VIZ.				
For Glass broken, ...	14	80		
Furniture injured, ...	21	95	36	75
LEGACY, of James Wills late of Philadelphia, deceased, received 3d month 1825, - - -			5000	
CONTRIBUTION, received since last report, viz. Within the district of Philadelphia Monthly meeting. Life subscription, ...			25	
			11645	27

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ASYLUM FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF THE USE OF THEIR REASON.

WE the subscribers, members of the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, desirous to provide for the suitable accommodation of that afflicted class of our fellow members and professors with us, who are or may be deprived of the use of their reason, have associated for the purpose of establishing an Asylum for their reception, which is intended to furnish, besides the requisite medical aid, such tender sympathetic attention and religious oversight, as may soothe their agitated minds, and thereby, under the Divine blessing, facilitate their restoration to the enjoyment of this inestimable gift. For which purpose the following articles of association have been agreed upon.

ARTICLE I.

The Association shall be known by the name and title of "the Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their Reason."

ARTICLE II.*

Any Monthly Meeting belonging to the Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia, contributing

* This article was altered and explained at a meeting of the Contributors 3d month 17th 1824, as follows viz.: "A Contributor who has been disunited from the Religious Society of Friends, and reinstated therein, may resume his rights of membership in this association."

two hundred dollars, and every individual subscribing six dollars per annum, or twenty five dollars at one time, and being and continuing members of the Religious Society of Friends, shall be considered members of this Association; and a Monthly Meeting so contributing, shall have the right to appoint an agent, who may appear and act at the meetings of the Association on their behalf.

ARTICLE III.

The Contributors shall meet annually, at Philadelphia, on the Fourth-day preceding the third Sixth day of the week in the Third Month, and choose from amongst themselves twenty Managers, a Treasurer and Clerk; who shall continue in office for one year, and until others shall be appointed. They shall also transact at this meeting such business of the Institution as may appear necessary.

ARTICLE IV.

The Managers shall meet at least once in every month, and eleven of them shall be a board to transact business. They shall appoint one of their number to act as Clerk. They shall choose and appoint the physicians: they shall also appoint the superintendent and matron of the Asylum, and prescribe their duties, and shall have the control of all other officers and assistants whom it may be necessary to employ in the service of the Institution. They shall fix the salaries of the persons employed, and the rates to be paid for patients; and all monies drawn from the Treasurer shall be by their order, and signed by the Clerk, which orders shall be his vouchers. They shall make such rules and regulations for the domestic, and general government of the establishment, as may from

time to time appear requisite. The minutes of their proceedings, with a summary statement thereof, shall be laid before the Contributors at their annual meeting in the Third Month. They may call special meetings of the association, whenever, in their judgment, it appears necessary.

ARTICLE V.

The Treasurer shall receive all the monies of the Institution, and pay them to the orders of the Board of Managers; who shall examine and settle his accounts, and produce the same to the annual meeting of the Association in the Third Month. He shall keep regular accounts, to be at all times subject to the inspection of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI.

Every Monthly Meeting which has contributed two hundred dollars, and every individual who has contributed twenty-five dollars in one payment, whilst continuing a member of the religious society of Friends, may recommend one poor patient at one time on the lowest terms of admission. Application for admission shall be made, first to one of the physicians for examination, and then to the Managers; or to such of them as they may appoint for that purpose, by whom all orders for admission shall be granted; and when they find it difficult to agree on the propriety of admitting the applicant, the case shall be referred to the decision of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VII.

The estate of the Contributors, acquired for the purposes of this Institution, shall be conveyed to twelve

of their number, to be held in trust, who shall be appointed at an annual or special meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VIII.

No alteration in these Articles shall be made except at a stated Annual Meeting of the Association. And no change shall at any time be made which shall infringe on the right hereby vested in Monthly Meetings, or individuals, to recommend patients on the lowest terms of admission.

LIST OF MONTHLY MEETINGS,

Which have become Contributors to the Asylum, and the Names of their AGENTS, *as reported to the Association, within the several Quarterly Meetings,* viz.—

PHILADELPHIA QUARTERLY MEETING.

Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.	Samuel Bettle.
Do. for Northern district,	Joseph R. Jenks.
Do. Southern do.	William Evans.
Do. Western do.	Daniel B. Smith.
Radnor, - -	Joseph George.
Exeter, - -	Joshua Starr.

ABINGTON.

Abington, - -	John L. Williams.
Byberry, - -	Jonathan Thomas.
Horsham, - -	Gove Mitchell.
Gwynned, - -	Jonathan Shoemaker.
Frankford, - -	Jonathan Robeson.

BUCKS.

Buckingham, -	- John Wilson.
Solebury, - .	Watson Fell.
Wrightstown, -	Isaac Chapman.
Middletown, -	- Joshua Knight.
Falls, - - -	Moses Comfort.

CONCORD.

Chester, - -	Francis Wisely.
Darby, - - -	Edward Garrigues.
Goshen, - - -	Walker Yarnall.
Concord, - -	William Trimble.
Wilmington, - -	Isaac Jackson.
Birmingham, -	- Benjamin Sharpless.

CALN.

Sadsbury, - -	Joseph Paxson.
Bradford, - -	William Dowdall.
Uwchlan, - -	Isaiah Kirk.

WESTERN.

Center, - - -	Caleb Kirk.
Kennet, - -	Edward Temple.
London Grove, -	Lea Pusey.
New Garden, -	Ezra Michener.
Fallowfield, - -	———
Little Britain, -	Jeremiah Brown.

SOUTHERN.

Duck Creek, - -	Daniel Cowgill.
Motherkiln, - -	Joseph G. Rowland.

BURLINGTON.

Chesterfield, - -	Samuel Middleton.

HADDONFIELD.

Evesham. - -	John Borton.
Upper Evesham, -	John Evans.
Haddonfield, - -	Joseph Kaighn.
Chester, (N. J.) -	William Roberts.

SALEM.

Woodbury, - -	Isaac Kay.
Pilesgrove, - -	Joseph Ogden.

Salem, - - - William F. Miller.
Maurice River, - Isaac Townsend.
SHREWSBURY AND RAHWAY.
Shrewsbury, - - Tylee Williams.
Kingwood, - - Henry Cilfton.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

ASYLUM FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF THE USE OF THEIR REASON.

Charles Allen*
Joshua Ash
William Abbott
Joel Atkinson
John B. Ackley
Benjamin Albertson.

Isaac Bonsall
Samuel Bettle
Clement Biddle
Titus Bennett
Philip S. Bunting
Joseph Bacon
William Brown (P)
Jacob Ballenger
Jeremiah Brown
David Breintnall
Jacob T. Bunting
Nathan Bunker
Henry Bowman, *Radnor*
John H. Bunting, *Darby*
Joseph Bassett, *Salem*
John Bishop, *Upper Springfield*
James Bunting, *Darby*
Edward H. Bonsall, *Germantown*
Grace Bassett, *Pilesgrove*

John Cooke
James Cresson
John H. Cresson
Joseph Cresson
Joseph Crukshank
Solomon W. Conrad
Sharon Carter

* Where names are given without residence, it is to be understood that the persons reside in Philadelphia; and where residence is given, it is usual to name the monthly meeting to which the contributor belongs.

Joseph Clark† *
John Cook (C)
Elliott Cresson
Angus Cameron, *Frankf'd*
Samuel Canby, *Wilmington*
Joseph Clemson, *London Grove*
Samuel Comfort, *Falls*
John Cox, *Burlington*
William Carpenter, *Salem*
James Cox, *Abington*
Ennion Cook, *Birmingham*

Benjamin Davis
Isaac Davis
Benedict Dorsey
Sally N. Dickinson
Josiah Dawson
Jonathan Dawes

Jonathan Evans
John Elliott
John C. Evans
William Evans
Thomas Evans
Jonas Eyre, *Chester*
Samuel Emlen, *Burlington*
Elias Ely, *Solebury*
Lewis Evans, *Chesterfield*

William Folwell
Jonathan Fell
Esther Fisher
James C Fisher
Coleman Fisher
Samuel Rhoads Fisher
Elizabeth Fisher
John Ferris, *Wilmington*
Daniel Fletcher, *Abington*

Elizabeth Guest
Anna Guest
Samuel P. Griffitts
Philip Garrett
William Garrigues
Samuel Griscom
Joseph Gatchell
Joseph Gillingham
Mahlon Gillingham
George W. Gibbons
Stacy Gillingham, *Frankford*
Edward Garrigues, *Darby*
William Gibbons, *Wilmington*
Yeamans Gillingham, *Frankford*
Caleb Gaskill, *Burlington*

John Hallowell
Samuel Haydock
Abraham Hilyard
John G. Hoskins
William Hallowell
Ephraim Haines
Joseph Hartshorne
John Hutchinson
Hannah Hollingsworth
Richard Humphreys†
Israel Howell†

* Those marked † are annual contributors.

Robert Haydock } sons of William Kinsey, *Frankford*
Geo. G. Haydock } Samuel

Asher M. Howell
Pattison Hartshorne
Isaiah Hacker
Isaac Harvey
Samuel E. Howell, *Frankford.*
Nathan Harper, *do.*
John Hunt, *Darby*
Abraham Hibbert, *Goshen*
Elizabeth Humpton, *Bradford*
Eli Hilles, *Wilmington*
Samuel Hilles, *do.*
Margaret H. Hilles, *do.*

Josiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Jacob Justice
Isaac C. Jones
Isaiah Jeanes
David Jones
Thomas C. James
Samuel W. Jones
Rowland Jones, *Burlington*
Martha Justice, *Falls*
William Jackson, Jun. *London Grove*
Mary Jones, *Uwchlan*

Thomas Kimber
Thomas Kite
Elizabeth Konigmacher
George Knorr, *Germantown*

Mahlon Kirkbride, *Falls*

Joshua Longstreth
Samuel Longstreth
Samuel N. Lewis
Mary Lisle
Margaret Lisle
Thomas Loyd
John Lancaster
Moses Lancaster
Jonathan Leedom
Mordecai Lewis
Abraham Lower
Susanna Longstreth, *Darby*
Thomas Lee, *Exeter*
Evan Lewis, *N. York*
Ann Latimer, *Wilmington*
Robert Lamborn, Jr. *Kennet*
Joseph Livezey, *Germantown*
Joseph J. Lewis, *New-Garden*

James Martin
Israel Maule
Gabriel Middleton
Stephen Maxfield
Isaac W. Morris
John Morton
Phebe Morris
Ann Mifflin
Richard M'Ilvain

Hugh M'Ilvain
Mary Moore
Daniel L. Miller
James Mott, Jr.
John Moore
Allen Middleton
Lloyd Mifflin
William Morrison
John Wilson Moore
Samuel B. Morris
Samuel Middleton, *Chesterfield*
Milcah Martha Moore, *Burlington*
William W. Moore, *Third Haven*
John Mann, Jr. *Friendsville*

Samuel Noble
Lindzey Nicholson
John Newbold, *Bristol*

Richard Oakford

Elliston Perot
John Paul
Hannah Paul
Joseph M. Paul
Abraham L. Pennock
Joseph Parrish
Joseph Price
Caleb Peirce
Thomas Parker
Joseph Parker
Edward Parker

Sarah Pennock
Abigail Physick
Henry Pemberton
Robert L. Pitfield
Jonas Preston
Thomas W. Pryor
Isaac Parry
Thomas Parke
Richard Price
Joseph K. Potts
Caspar W. Pennock
Jeremiah Parker†
William Paxson, *Middletown*
William Price, *Indiana*
Ann P. Paschall, *Darby*
Levis Passmore *do.*
Oliver Parry, *Solebury*
Mark Palmer, *Falls*
Joseph Paul, *Germantown*
Benjamin Parker, *Kennett*
Lea Pusey, *London Grove*
Abraham Pennel, Jr. *Chester*

Joseph Ridgway
Nathaniel Richardson
Joseph Richardson
Edward Randolph
George F. Randolph
Samuel Richards, s. s.
Richard Randolph
Edward Randolph, Jr.
John Richardson
Clement Remington

George Robinson†
William R. Rodman, *Byberry*
John Reynolds, *Wilmington*
Andrew C. Ridgway, *Upper Springfield*
Peter Robeson, *Germantown*

George R. Smith
Joseph Sansom
James Sellers
Stephen Simmons
James Starr
Leonard Snowden
Samuel Shinn
Nathan Shoemaker
Thomas Shipley
Townsend Sharpless
Charles W. Smith
Jacob R. Smith
Pearson Serrill
Thomas Stewardson
William Sansom
Thomas Smith
Blakey Sharpless
Charles W. Starr
Morris Smith
Daniel B. Smith
James Smith, *Burlington*
Abel Satterthwaite, *Abington*
Daniel Smith, *Mount Holly*

Joshua Sharpless, Jr. *Birmingham*
Abraham Sharpless, *Concord*
William Seal, *Wilmington*
Samuel Swayne, *London Grove*
Thomas Stapler, Jr. *Falls*
Jeffrey Smedley, *Goshen*
Samuel J. Smith, *Burlington*
Charles Shoemaker, *Abington*
Wm. Satterthwaite, Sen. *Falls*
Samuel Schofield,† *Abington*

Jonah Thompson
Benjamin Tucker
Charles Townsend
Joseph Thomas
Jonathan Thomas
Joseph Trotter
Nathan Trotter
John R. Thomas, *Uwchlan*
John P. Townsend, *Byberry*
James Thornton *do.*
Mahlon K. Taylor, *Falls*
Edward Tatnall, *Wilmington*
Jacob Taylor, *Kennet*
John Tyson, *Abington*
Jesse Thompson†

James Vaux
Roberts Vaux
George Vaux
Richard Vaux, (son of Roberts)

Thomas Wistar
Bartholomew Wistar
Edward Wilson
George Williams
Jonathan Willis
Joseph White
Joseph Warner
William Widdifield
Thomas Williams
George Woolley
Charles Wharton
William Wharton
Jacob S. Waln
Nicholas Waln, Jr.
Elizabeth Waln
Jesse Waterman
William Wayne
Elijah Weaver
John Warder
John H. Warder
Elizabeth Waln Wistar
Casper Wistar, Jr.
Joseph Wistar
Margaret Wharton
Sarah Wistar

William S. Warder
Benjamin H. Warder
Oliver Wilson
Samuel G. Wright†
Alexander Wilson, *Frankford*
Samuel West, *Chester*
William Wright, *Sadsbury*
Jesse Walton, *Frankford*
Joel Woolman, *do.*
Isaac Whitelock, *do.*
Isaac Williams, *Gwynnedd*
Thomas Wistar, Jr. *Abington*
Enoch Walker, *Friendsville*
Israel Walton, *Byberry*
Stephen Webb, *Kennet*
John Wister, *Germantown*
Francis Wisely, *Chester*
Alice Wilson, *Centre*
Phebe Waln, *Frankford*
Howard Williams

Ellis Yarnall
Benjamin H. Yarnall
William Yardley

Henry M. Zollickoffer
Thomas Zell

Extract from the "Rules instituted for the Management of the Asylum."

Previous to a patient being brought to the Asylum, application shall be made and the case stated to the Visiting Managers, to ascertain whether it will be proper to send him or her. If such application is by letter, it may be addressed to the care of the Clerk of the managers, or the Superintendent, at the Asylum.

The subjoined form of certificate, is to be signed by a Physician in the neighbourhood of the patient, if practicable, which, with a certificate of examination from the visiting or a consulting Physician, shall be submitted to the Visiting Managers, previous to such patient being admitted by them into the Asylum.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, from my own knowledge, that of aged years, is in a state of insanity, and proper to be received into an house provided for the relief of persons of that description.

I further certify, that the answers annexed to the following Queries are correct, as far as I can judge.

PHYSICIAN.

day of 18

QUERIES.

1. Has the patient had any other complaint, and how long has he or she been afflicted with insanity?

Answer.

2. What medical, or other means have been used?

Answer.

3. Has he or she shewn any disposition to injure him or herself or any other person?

Answer.

4. What other circumstances have occurred tending to throw light on the case?

Answer.

The following engagement is to be signed previous to the admission of Patients into the Asylum, by the applicant and surety, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

Application is hereby made for the admission of as a patient into the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason; upon whose admission, we severally engage to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for use whilst there; to pay to Superintendent of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office dollars per week, for board; to make compensation for all damages done by to the glass, bedding or furniture, and to cause

to be removed when discharged; and in the event of death whilst there, to pay the expenses of burial.*

Witness our hands and seals, this day of A. D. 18

WITNESS L. S.

L. S.

Of Visiters to the Asylum.

RULE 1. When near relations or particular friends of patients, desire to be admitted to see their connections, application must be made to the Superintendent; or, in his absence, to the attending Physician, who may allow such visits when circumstances will admit.

2. As the general admission of visiters would be improper and injurious to the patients; no persons, except as above, shall be admitted to the apartments occupied by patients, unless introduced by a Manager; but, on application to the Superintendent, they may be shown such parts of the building and appendages as are not so occupied.

ANNUITIES.

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in

* Objections having been made to that part of the bond which engages to make conpensation for damages done by patients to the glass, bedding and furniture, it was agreed, at a late meeting of the Board, that where persons becoming sureties shall so prefer, the visiting Managers have authority to accept in lieu thereof a small additional charge to the board agreed on.

England, has been agreed on by the Contributors. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest of six per cent. thereon, is annually to be paid to the annuitant; at whose decease, the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many, who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their life time.

FORMS OF LEGACY.

I. Form of a bequest of personal Estate.

"I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, the sum of
in trust for the use of an Institution near Philadelphia, known by the name of "The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason," and to be paid by the said trustees to the treasurer for the time being, of the said Institution."

II. Form of a Devise of real Estate.

"I give and devise to A. B. and C. D. and their heirs, all that (here describe the property) together with the appurtenances, to hold to them, the said A. B. and C. D. and the survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor forever; in trust nevertheless, for the sole use and benefit of an Institution near Philadelphia, known by the name of "The Contributors to the Asylum for the relief of persons deprived of the use of their reason," and upon this further trust, absolutely to dispose of, and convey the same, either in fee, or for such other estate, and in such way and manner, as the Contributors to the said Asylum shall, at any meeting or meetings, order, direct, and appoint."

WELLCOME LIBRARY INSTITUTE

MANAGERS OF THE ASYLUM

FOR THE YEAR, 1826.

Classed to visit the Asylum weekly on Seventh day—Officers, &c.

From 3d to 4th mo.	Joseph Warner,	No. 171 High street.
	Bartholomew Wistar,	No. 133 High St.
	John H. Warder,	No. 85, N. Seventh St.
4th to 5th mo.	Bartholomew Wistar,	
	Samuel P. Griffitts,	62, S. Front street.
	Jacob Justice,	149, High street.
5th to 6th mo.	Samuel P Griffitts,	
	Jacob Justice,	
	Jonathan Thomas,	above Holmesburg.
6th to 7th mo.	Jonathan Thomas,	
	Ellis Yarnall,	357, High street.
	Charles Townsend,	105, Chesnut st.
7th to 8th mo.	Ellis Yarnall,	
	Charles Townsend,	
	Charles Allen,	180, S. Second street.
8th to 9th mo.	Charles Allen,	
	Jonas Preston,	250, Mulberry street.
	Joseph M. Paul,	60, N. Fourth street.
9th to 10th mo.	Jonas Preston,	
	Joseph M. Paul,	
	Israel Maule,	14, John street.
10th to 11th mo.	Israel Maule,	
	Abraham L. Pennock,	122, N. Fifth st.
	Abel Satterthwaite,	Abington.
11th to 12th mo.	Abraham L. Pennock,	
	Abel Satterthwaite,	
	John Cooke,	147, Mulberry st.
12th to 1st mo.	John Cooke,	
	Joel Woolman,	Northern Liberties.
	William Kinsey,	Frankford.
1st to 2d mo.	Joel Woolman,	
	William Kinsey,	
	Josiah Dawson,	No. 101, N. Second St.
2d to 3d mo.	Josiah Dawson,	
	Daniel Fletcher,	Cheltenham.
	Joseph Warner.	

Clerk of the Contributors.

Clement Biddle, No. 27, Church Alley.

Treasurer.

George Vaux, No. 145, Mulberry Street.

Clerk of the Board of Managers.

Daniel B. Smith, N. E. corner of Sixth and Mulberry Streets.

Superintendents.

Edward and Sarah Taylor.

Attending Physician.

Samuel W. Pickering.

Consulting Physicians.

Joseph Parrish, No. 109, Mulberry street,
Nathan Shoemaker, No. 210, Chesnut street,
Samuel Emlen, Jr. Corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets.

☞ *THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Contributors for 1827, will be held on Fourth-day, the 14th of the Third month, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, in Mulberry Street Meeting-House.*

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