

Sixth annual report of the trustees and superintendent of the Ohio State Asylum for the Education of Idiotic and Imbecile Youth, to the governor of the state of Ohio : for the year 1862.

Contributors

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

OHIO STATE ASYLUM

FOR THE EDUCATION OF

IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE YOUTH,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1862.



COLUMBUS:

RICHARD NEVINS, STATE PRINTER.

1863.

OHIO STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS,
November 11th, 1862.

To DAVID TOD, *Governor of Ohio*:

SIR:—The Trustees of the Ohio State Asylum for Idiots herewith transmit to you their Sixth Annual Report, with the request that it be laid before the General Assembly.

N. S. TOWNSHEND,
President of Board of Trustees.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES,

HON. N. S. TOWNSHEND, M.D.,	-	-	AVON, O.
J. A. LUTZ, Esq.,	-	-	CIRCLEVILLE, O.
HON. P. HITCHCOCK,	-	-	BURTON, O.

SUPERINTENDENT,

G. A. DOREN, M.D.

MATRON.

MISS HARRIET F. PURPLE.

TEACHERS,

MISS EMILY C. WHITMAN,
MISS SARAH WILSON.



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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio :

The Sixth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Ohio State Asylum for Idiots, is respectfully submitted to your honorable body.

Since the presentation of the last Annual Report, the Hon. Herman Canfield, one of the Trustees of this Institution, and Lieut. Colonel of the 72d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, has been taken from us by death—the result of a wound received in the service of his country at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the death of Mr. Canfield, this Institution has lost one of its earliest and most devoted friends, the State has lost a truly good and useful citizen, and the Union a genuine patriot. In benevolent labors for the unfortunate, as in the councils of the State and on the field of battle, he strove conscientiously to do his whole duty. The name of a good, a true and a brave man, is worthy to be held in affectionate remembrance.

For the past year the Trustees have had the same reasons as heretofore to be satisfied with the zeal and ability exhibited by the officers and teachers of the Institution. It is no easy task to control and instruct such children as are here collected ; and an amount of patience and skillful labor are required to insure their progress, that those who have taught only children in the normal condition would scarcely imagine. That the difficulty of communicating instruction would be in proportion to the dullness of the learner, might be expected ; but the labor is greatly increased by the wide differences of mental condition which these children present, and which necessarily makes each one a special study, and requires special and appropriate management. The general routine of the common school, by which fifty or more children are taught by a single teacher, is wholly inapplicable in this Institution.

A large proportion of the pupils are making gratifying progress, in many instances, far beyond the fondest expectation of parents and friends. Systematic efforts for the education of Idiotic youth, are of such recent date, comparatively, that few persons are aware of what can be accomplished in their behalf, and consequently there is less general interest felt in this humane endeavor than its importance demands.

The officers of the Institution are at all times happy to receive visits of inspection and inquiry from members of the General Assembly, and also from other

citizens or strangers. The stimulus and encouragement afforded to the pupils by such visits, are especially valuable, and contribute in no small degree to their improvement.

By the United States census, recently published, it appears that 1,788 Idiots were found in Ohio, or one to 1,308 of the population. From the unwillingness of parents to speak freely of children thus afflicted, or even to report them to the marshals, there is reason to believe the number considerably under-stated. Besides those who are usually classed as Idiotic, there is probably an equal number of feeble-minded persons, who might have been, or may be, benefited by special methods of training. How sadly inadequate to the wants of these unfortunate classes, is our existing Institution, which can accommodate only fifty pupils. When the condition of the State's finances will justify, it is hoped that more ample provision will be made.

Within a few months some of the officers of this Institution have visited (at their own expense) the sister institutions of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, all of which are more extensive than ours. The results obtained in all of them are highly encouraging, and the practicability and value of education, for a class heretofore neglected, will soon, we trust, be fully recognized throughout the country. It may not be improper to say that the profit and pleasure of these visits were greatly enhanced by the cordial reception given us by the officers of those institutions.

The following summary will show the financial condition of the Institution, and the estimates for the coming year. For details see exhibit accompanying the report of the Superintendent.

Income from all sources	\$8,684 21
Total expenditures.....	8,434 21

ESTIMATES FOR COMING YEAR.

Rent of buildings	\$525 00
Salaries of superintendent, matron and teachers.....	1,900 00
Wages	1,356 00
Fuel and lights	420 00
Feed for stock	325 00
Provisions, necessary repairs, etc.....	3,785 00
Total	<u>\$8,311 00</u>

N. S. TOWNSHEND,

J. A. LUTZ,

P. HITCHCOCK,

Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

OHIO STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS,
Columbus, November 5, 1862.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN : I respectfully submit the sixth annual report of the condition of this Institution.

I again avail myself of the opportunity to express the obligation which I feel to the officers and employees of the Institution for the zeal with which they have performed their various duties, and the devotion they have all exhibited to the progress and comfort of our pupils. They have their reward, not only in the consciousness of having faithfully performed their separate duties, but also in the gratifying reflection that their labors have not been ineffectual in contributing to the improvement and happiness of that helpless and hitherto neglected class with whose welfare they were intrusted.

The Institution has not the past year enjoyed its usual immunity from sickness. During the first part of the year diseases of a severe character attacked a number of our pupils and employees, and we are even now suffering from the effects of scarlet fever. Three deaths have occurred since the date of our last report : one from cerebral apoplexy, one from pulmonary consumption, the third from scarlet fever.

Fifty-seven children have been under instruction during the year ; marked improvement has been observed in all. Aimless and involuntary movements have been replaced by those in response to the will, while the preliminary cultivation of habits of attention, order and obedience, in the school room and gymnasium, has resulted in productive labor in the garden, shop and sewing-room, as well as in the efficient performance of regular domestic duties.

Of the whole number under instruction, twenty-eight read and write ; twenty-four appreciate, in some degree, the relation and significance of numbers ; eleven boys have learned to work in the garden and shop ; fifteen girls sew neatly—ten of this number being able to make a garment. They have also been taught to perform appropriate domestic duties.

Of the above twenty-eight children, but two knew words as expressed by their signs or letters when admitted ; not one could write ; five could not talk, and one other very imperfectly, his friends regarding his organs of speech as defective. Sixteen were reported by their friends as passionate, uncontrollable, and frequently violent ; of the whole number but three were reported as quiet and obedient. Sixteen could not dress themselves, and but four could tie their shoes ;

not one could count. Seven had received no regular instruction, the others having been the subjects of efforts, varying in degree, both at home and in common schools. Nineteen were pronounced incapable of any useful occupation by their friends; those of two others expressed doubt upon the subject, while the parents of seven were hopeful if their children could enjoy the proper advantages.

The point gained by others has not been so high, yet the condition of all has been materially improved. The testimony of parents and friends upon this subject, in addition to our own observation, gives us great encouragement, the good results of their training being apparent to every one. The public are respectfully invited to visit the Institution, and witness the effect of patient and persistent efforts for the elevation of this class of persons.

If we bear in mind the helpless condition of this class without the advantages of these or similar efforts for their cultivation, such results must be highly satisfactory. As a class they are beyond the reach of *ordinary* means of instruction, and are even regarded by some as totally incapable of improvement under any circumstances. The result of such opinion is, that they have been entirely neglected, not even taught to perform the ordinary offices required by nature. Thus the task of developing their minds is made doubly difficult by neglect or otherwise, and a merely feeble mind rendered completely fatuous from long disuse of faculties, or a failure to stimulate and develop the sluggish physical organs through which the mind must act. The fact is disregarded that there are latent qualities of mind that may be seized upon, and which will respond intelligently if the instrument is taught to convey the requisite impressions. Opposite opinions cannot prevail in the minds of those who will give the subject a moment's thought, for it will be apparent that the mind, in itself, cannot be subject to the accidents and diseases of this life, for such a belief would be at variance with that which is prized by man above all else, the hope of the immortality of the soul. The perishable part may be so imperfectly developed, or become so diseased, that it will fail to perform, in any degree, its offices, yet all will agree that the mind is intact, and that the idiot whose mind is incased, as it were, possesses an immortal part as precious in the sight of Him who noteth even the fall of a sparrow, as that of one who wields a nation's power by the force of a mighty intellect. The subject has been regarded in this light by the State, which, in providing for this feeble portion of her children, is but following the lesson of the "one talent," and fulfilling the provision in our Constitution that all within our borders shall be educated, including special means for those who are beyond ordinary methods.

It will not be found an unwise provision even in the case of these, the humblest recipients of her bounty, if the subject is viewed materially. The existence of a large number of this helpless class in our midst being recognized as an evil, this Institution was organized upon an experimental basis, to see how far the same might be relieved by judicious training. It has already demonstrated, as institutions of a similar character have done in other communities, that the evil may be greatly mitigated, that there is nothing so low in the scale of human intelligence but will

reward an earnest effort for its elevation ; and that a large proportion of those who have been helpless burdens on their friends, or the public, may be so improved as to become useful, sustaining themselves wholly or in part. The downward course of all may be arrested unless complicated with disease of the nervous centres, and those who are incapable of attaining the point of self-management may be rendered controllable, and the result is the increased happiness of the subject, and the great relief of friends.

On the other hand, experience shows clearly, that the idiotic, if left to themselves, victims to their own pernicious habits, and of the thoughtless cruelty of many of those with whom they are brought in contact, rapidly deteriorate, and steadily sink to the level of the mere animal ; becoming uncontrollable by those who have them in charge, intolerable to others, and an unbearable burden to their friends, they are thrown upon the public a charge during their lives. The instances are not few (several in the mind of the Superintendent at this moment) where the ill judged although affectionate and unremitting care of a child of this class has sent the mother to an early grave, without benefiting, even in a remote degree, her unfortunate offspring. The difficulty of properly caring for, and training them in families, however, was adverted to in my last annual report, to which, in this connection, I respectfully beg leave to refer, not only in behalf of families thus afflicted, but also to show how great would be the advantage of enlarging the capacity of this Institution to a degree more commensurate with the number and wants of these pitiable objects.

The presence of idiots in a community may be regarded with indifference for a time, but the neighborhood of such individuals most surely feels the consequences of the neglect of timely efforts for their improvement. Property will be destroyed, or personal violence will result from their fits of ungovernable passion, or freaks of mischief. The whole number of this class in the State is very large, and the burden correspondingly great. The fact of their present dependence upon friends, to a great extent, does not change the question materially. A large proportion at some period of their lives, are sustained at public expense, even if they never come directly upon the State, and the weight of their custody and sustenance should always be borne by parents or friends ; it will operate upon them deleteriously, impairing their usefulness as individuals to the disadvantage of community as a whole. The State, however, does not contemplate the entire relief of those bearing these oppressive loads—that is impossible, they will, under any circumstances, fall heavily upon the families so afflicted. It is not intended, therefore, that the Institution, as the representative of her bounty, shall assume the guardianship or custody of any of this class during their whole life, but by admitting them at a teachable age, fit some for self-sustenance under intelligent direction, and elevate others to a degree of self-control and good habits, and thus prepare them for further improvement at home, and render them tolerable and even a comfort to their friends. The families of, and the afflicted, are thus aided, and the timely assistance thus rendered will ultimately relieve the State of an oppres-

sive burden. So long as such results are attained by efforts for their improvement, a wise political economy would recommend their continuance even for the material effects ; or abandoning such considerations, cannot their claims rest with safety upon humanity, assured that they will not be denied their just portion of a common fund because of their condition ?

There is a pressing need of facilities for the instruction of our pupils to manual labor. It is essential to the attainment of the most satisfactory results in their training, and should be supplied, not only for the purpose of securing those results, but that it also may be accomplished at the least expense. It should be ample, that those who have made sufficient improvement may be profitably employed during their training, and that others, less advanced, may have the discipline and exercise that labor affords so advantageously. Agriculture offers many advantages over the labor of the shop, provided only one occupation should be chosen. The Institution, however, should have the advantage of both, to secure the greatest success, as it would afford an opportunity to test the capacity of individuals in that class of labor to which they are best adapted ; it is important that it be located upon a farm, as it would facilitate an economical management, and afford a judicious distribution of labor to both sexes, insuring the diffusion of a true domestic spirit throughout the Institution. It would also give to the pupils that large liberty during exercise and recreation, with the proper seclusion which is so necessary to enjoyment ; thus obviating an evil this Institution is now contending with, from its limited grounds and exposed position, being almost entirely surrounded by public highways, requiring a restraint and supervision that is very injurious, inasmuch as its pupils are deprived of recreation and healthful walks, without intruding upon the premises of the neighborhood.

The pupils have been kept employed during the year, so far as the means at our command would permit ; a few more acres of ground were rented than during the preceding year, and with their labor we have been able to keep the same in a good state of cultivation, furnishing the Institution with an abundant supply and variety of vegetables during the season, and for the coming winter. At a high rent for the ground, the experiment has proved profitable.

A small out-building has been used as a shop, where a number of the pupils have been instructed in mat-making ; the success of the experiment convinces us more firmly of the necessity of providing for them permanent means of employment at this or some similar occupation.

The female pupils have been instructed in needle-work. The following has been accomplished by them, in the time allotted to their sewing class :

Sheets	49
Towels	54
Handkerchiefs	108
Drawers	5
Aprons	10
Night-dresses	1

Shirts	9
Pillow-cases	38
Bed-spreads	58
Bedquilts pieced	2

This work was furnished by the wants of the Institution, and had they been greater, more would have been accomplished.

Industrial pursuits of this character, and even mechanical trades, have been introduced into all the institutions of this kind, both in Europe and America, of which we have any knowledge. The Superintendent, during a late visit to several of the institutions in the eastern States, observed with great satisfaction the entire success of all the efforts that had been made, thus to develop even the feeble powers of idiots into some degree of usefulness. At the New York State Asylum, a large farm is successfully worked by the pupils; while at the Massachusetts State Asylum, at South Boston, they manufacture mats, brooms, and even shoes, with a very creditable degree of skill. Massachusetts also boasts of a *private* institution for the care of imbecile children, and one of the material results of devotion to their industrial training here observed, was a farm in a high state of cultivation, as at the New York Asylum. The States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Kentucky have also provided for similar efforts to improve this class in their institutions.

The great progress made in the same direction in Europe, cannot be better stated than as follows, in the words of that eminent physician and accurate observer, Prof. Chas. A. Lee,* after a recent visit to an English institution:

“One of the pleasant excursions which I made was to ‘Earleswood,’ near Riegate, Sussex, to visit the asylum for idiots. * * *

“The edifice is very large and handsome, highly ornamented, and extremely well adapted to the object for which it was erected. It is situated in a very picturesque and undulating region, under the highest cultivation, and adorned with the most tasteful mansions, villas, gardens, parks and cottages. An extensive and beautiful lawn slopes gently away from the front entrance, interspersed with beds of flowers in full bloom, and large shade-trees, while the grounds and farm lie on the right hand, laid out with excellent taste, and with real simplicity of style. Great and successful efforts have been made to throw an air of cheerfulness around this beautiful home of the poor imbecile—this model English asylum—which cannot fail to exert a most favorable influence in meliorating the condition of the weak-minded and idiotic, and stimulating his feeble powers both of mind and body.

“No finer situation for a building could perhaps have been found, and art has done as much as nature to beautify the place. Even its proximity to the railroad, and the frequent passing of the trains, tends much to enliven the scene and give a degree of animation to the place, which is not without its effect on the inmates.

* American Medical Times, Sept. 13, 1862.

The main building stands apparently on a terrace, raised considerably above the adjacent grounds, having a fine imposing entrance, with an extensive wing for the males on one side and for females on the other, and commanding an extensive and beautiful view. On entering we pass at once into a large, lofty and well-ventilated hall, kept with the utmost neatness.

“ On the left is the large reception room, its walls ornamented with drawings, the work of the pupils, many of them displaying a very cultivated taste and practiced hand. It has been truly said that the repositories of the work of the blind and idiotic, manifest greater advance of our age than galleries of the highest art and most gifted ingenuity. Under the guidance of Dr. Down, the able and gentlemanly resident physician and superintendent, we were conducted throughout the building, taking on our way the spacious and airy dining-hall, and the play-rooms for the various classes, all of which were well furnished for their respective purposes, which were fully, and in detail, pointed out. The inmates are carefully classified, each individual being assigned to one of this series of rooms, according to apparent mental power. Amusements are provided also for all according to capacity, and with special suitability to awakening the dormant faculties. In this way companionship is cultivated and cheerfulness promoted. There were six classes in all, being graduated according to mental development. Here various games are constantly going on, in which a lively interest seems to be taken, thus stimulating the latent powers into activity. There was an air of comfort, and even happiness in the inmates, which was quite unexpected, while the features were often lighted up by intelligence and feeling. The games and amusements pursued in these rooms are of a quiet kind; while in the basement there is a large play-room, for wet days, where foot-ball and nine-pins are played. Out of doors I noticed abundant provisions for cricket, skittles, and swings, as well as all kinds of healthy gymnastics. Experience has fully established the fact, that the true way to develop the intellect of an idiot is to begin with the bodily faculties; for as soon as these are quickened and improved the long latent mind gradually appears, and the obvious reason is that these regulated bodily exercises, imply the exercise of will and attention, of memory and judgment, which, by frequent acts of repetition, become gradually developed and strengthened. The mind of an imbecile seems to be veiled by an imperfect, defective organization, and a consequent feeble and deranged nervous system; and as soon as these are improved, the mind proportionately beams forth.

“ It is unnecessary here to point out the different lessons and modes of instructing the idiotic, as they are generally sufficiently well known.

“ Object-lessons are those generally employed, and a museum of natural curiosities serves as a most important and valuable aid. The great desideratum is to create an interest, to awaken attention, and that is successfully attained by lectures, with illuminated figures of animals, and astronomical and other diagrams, and objects of natural history shown by powerful lanterns.

“ We next visited the workshops, into which the inmates are introduced as soon as is deemed expedient, and in which they soon find great gratification. Some of

the younger and least advanced were picking fibres from the cocoa for mats, all of which covering the floors were made in the institution. This is an excellent discipline, as it teaches them to sit still, while they, at the same time, employ their hands in useful work ; thus awakening attention, eliciting regulated bodily movements, and gradually evolving the mental and bodily powers. Considering that all their motions have heretofore been involuntary, it is by no means strange that their will is dormant, as well as all their other faculties, and that such simple means as picking cocoa-fibre should prove such an excellent discipline and means of improvement. The only wonder is, that teachers can be found having sufficient patience to instruct such dull and slow learners. Plaiting the cocoa-fibre is the next step in discipline after picking it, and this requires a higher cultivation of the physical and intellectual powers. The fingers have by this time acquired the habit of obeying the will, and so we have figured hearth rugs of pretty patterns turned out, and strong and good mats made, which have no marks of inferior workmanship. Regular and well-directed diligence marks the conduct of the more advanced classes, while their features assume more the expression of intelligent beings.

“ In other rooms I saw tailoring and shoemaking being carried on with a very creditable degree of skill ; also, basket-making, carpenters, etc. There is a large and beautiful model of a man-of-war, with all its masts, rigging, port-holes, etc., made by one of the inmates ; every part being arranged and completed with consummate skill and accuracy. The pupils are placed in the different shops, according to the trade for which they manifest the greatest inclination, after being allowed for a time to be lookers-on. They are thus led on, step by step, every success leading to further improvement. What can be more delightful to a human mind than to see a poor idiot showing, with apparent pride, the fruits of his own industry, while he is comforted and encouraged by its being inspected and by a few words of judicious praise ?

“ Although I did not notice, what a recent French writer speaks of having witnessed in a similar institution in France, viz : a little vehicle containing two paralytics, drawn by two imbecile children, and pushed from behind by two that are blind ; yet I saw many hand-carriages for cripples unable to walk, and drawn about the grounds by their companions.

“ The dormitories appeared well-ventilated and very neatly kept ; the sheets and counterpanes were white and clean, and every thing bore the marks of the utmost neatness and cleanliness. The present number of pupils is 320—227 males and 93 females—and their general appearance, health, cheerfulness and activity gave the most satisfactory evidence of the bodily and mental care taken of them. I do not see how the sanitary arrangements of the establishment could be improved ; nor is it easy to perceive how any better expedients could be adopted for eliciting observation, or training to habits of order and usefulness. The methods employed to teach by cabinets of objects in common use—their form, color, taste, smell, size, weight and use—were extremely happy and judicious. Nothing, in fact, seems wanting for the instruction and comfort of the inmates.

The corridors are decorated with plates, paintings and engravings, with singing birds in ornamental cages; glass globes containing gold fish are suspended, and the windows enlivened by baskets of flowers and ferns. Scrap-books filled with prints lie on the table, and numerous toys are always at hand. I should have stated that, as we approached the building, the male and female pupils in separate columns, each holding a handsome flag, were marching down the lawn in the highest glee, to the music of a splendid instrumental band, composed of the officers and attendants of the institution; it was a beautiful and impressive sight.

“There were numerous hopeless cases in an upper portion of the building; but it is a question whether such asylums as these should not be entirely appropriated to such as promise more or less hope of amelioration. Christian benevolence should provide homes for the hopeless insane and idiotic, apart from institutions designed for their cure or relief, as the presence of such exerts an unfavorable influence upon the others.

“There are many admirable expedients resorted to here for the development of the faculties which are worthy of special commendation: such as playing at shop-keeping, the pretended shop being furnished with rice, nuts, marbles, etc.; some of the pupils acting as customers, and some as venders. The customer being supplied with coins of different value, makes his purchases, and receives his change; thus becoming acquainted with the value and use of money, while the memory, faculty of speech, attention, etc., are all strengthened. Improvement in speech is also aided by the cabinet of objects, the utterance of the names of which includes all the sounds of the English language. The exercises of drill are varied, lively, and arranged so as to induce care and rapidity of movement, ready obedience to the word of command, and attention to time and tune. There are also classes for teaching the process of dressing, and initiating the pupils into all of the processes of tying, buttoning, putting on and off the different garments, etc. The girls are taught needle-work, some use the sewing machine, and others are employed in household work. Several boys taught in this establishment now support themselves as mechanics. The garden and farm of over one hundred acres offer very excellent and varied employment, adapted to different intellectual grades, and affording a sphere of occupation for many whose health would be incompatible with in-door work. A farm seems essential to a school like this, inasmuch as it affords healthful employment, recreation, and country walks, without intruding on the notice of the neighborhood. A large stock of cows are kept; many of the pupils have been taught to milk, while others prepare the fodder and attend to the cleanliness of the animals. Perfect order and system prevail throughout the entire establishment, which is furnished with all the conveniences and appliances to promote the health, comfort, and improvement and happiness of the inmates.”

The Superintendent considers it unnecessary to add anything to such valuable testimony as that of Prof. Lee on this subject, further than to say that the same is corroborated by experience in this institution, so far as our facilities have enabled us to adopt a like system of training. We may be allowed to respectfully adduce

it, however, in support of the suggestion already made, that the provision of some means of steady and regular employment for the pupils, either by the addition of a farm or work shops, would greatly extend the usefulness of the institution, by enabling us to return them to their friends not only improved in personal habits and elevated in the scale of intelligence, but many of them able to secure their own livelihood by successful competition in some of the ordinary branches of productive industry.

The following is a general statement of receipts and disbursements :

RECEIPTS.

General Expenses—

Appropriation, April 26, 1861	\$1,500 00
“ May 1, 1862	3,500 00
Received from pupils	1,059 21—\$6,059 21

Rent—

Appropriation, May 1, 1862	525 00
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Salaries—

Appropriation, April 26, 1861	\$600 00
“ May 1, 1862.....	1,500 00— 2,100 00

\$8,684 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Expenses—

Cash paid for.....	\$6,059 21
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Rent—

Cash paid for.....	275 00
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Salaries—

Cash paid for.....	2,100 00
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\$8,434 21

Estimates for the year 1863.

Rent and insurance	\$525 00
Salaries of officers	1,900 00
Wages.....	1,356 00
Fuel and lights	420 00
Feed for stock.....	325 00
Provisions, necessary repairs, &c.....	3,785 00

Total..... \$8,311 00

In conclusion, we humbly express our gratitude to Divine Providence for the blessings that have thus far attended our labors, and commending our charge to His watchful care, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. DOREN, *Superintendent.*

APPENDIX.

Ohio State Asylum for Idiots—Payments of General Expenses.

Date.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1861			
Oct. 27	John Woolridge	1 load straw	\$6 00
Nov. 10	John Graham, P. M.	Postage and drawer-rent	4 36
-- 10	Bellows & Bro.	Improvements and repairs	220 61
D c. 4	R. Shneider	30½ bushels oats	6 71
-- 4	J. T. McCray	straw	4 00
-- 4	Thomas Kelsall	Desks for school-rooms	15 18
-- 6	Columbus Gas Co.	Gas consumed in Oct. and Nov	26 38
-- 6	W. E. Ide	66½ bushels coal	5 67
-- 6	John Clark	Shoes and repairs	45 27
-- 6	W. H. Restieaux	Groceries and provisions	40 23
-- 6	J. S. Abbott & Son	Hardware, paints, oils, &c.	92 55
-- 6	J. W. Young	4,910 lbs. hay	22 09
-- 6	G. W. Bellows & Bro.	Repairs	78 81
-- 6	M. McAlister	Flour, feed, &c.	99 64
-- 11	W. Brown	115 lbs butter	15 87
-- 12	J. C. Sigler	11 cords wood	23 65
-- 12	Z. McConnell	37½ lbs. butter	5 62
-- 13	Catharine Obetz	418 " "	57 87
-- 18	A. Leuckhaupt	4,438 lbs. hay	18 77
-- 18	"	24 sticks for gymnasium	3 00
-- 20	R. Coatswood	Lumber	98 82
-- 23	Z. McConnell	66½ lbs. butter	10 14
-- 25	W. M. Haggerty	7½ days mason work	14 00
-- 26	H. H. Chariton	Blacksmith work	9 64
-- 30	M. McAlister	Flour, feed, &c.	35 60
-- 30		Bills marketing, December	36 87
1862.			
Jan. 8	Z. McConnell	64 lbs. butter	9 92
-- 11	Columbus Gas Co.	Gas consumed in December	16 38
-- 11	B. E. Allen	Ice	20 00
-- 13	John Graham, P. M.	Postage and box rent	5 68
-- 15	Z. McConnell	25½ lbs. butter	4 41
-- 17	John Creighton	2,210 lbs. straw	6 61
-- 20	George Stelzer	4,500 brick	15 00
-- 22	A. Leuckhaupt	2,672 lbs. hay	12 02
-- 22	P. Bain	Dry goods	78 37
-- 22	D. & D. Asylum	Pasturage for cows	30 00
-- 23	J. P. Syler	Repairing blackboards	9 50

PAYMENTS OF GENERAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1862.			
Jan. 29	Z. McConnell	59½ lbs. butter	\$9 21
-- 29	Wm. Lindsey	Mason work	3 50
--		Bills marketing, January	28 35
Feb. 1	Plumb M. Park	Rent of lot	15 00
-- 4	Z. W. McConnell	32 lbs. butter	5 11
-- 8	Mrs. C. Neville	Rent of buildings	125 00
-- 8	Z. W. McConnell	32½ lbs. butter	5 04
-- 8	Columbus Gas Co.	Gas consumed in January	20 38
-- 15	T. G. Barr	1 ton hay	8 00
--		Bills marketing	17 87
March 5	E. G. Frankenberg	2,598 lbs. hay	11 69
-- 8	Z. W. McConnell	85½ lbs. butter	13 25
-- 8	D. Frazer	2 bbls. soap	4 60
-- 8	W. H. Restieaux	Groceries and provisions	25 07
-- 8	M. McAlister	Flour, feed, &c.	55 35
-- 8	G. McDonald	Groceries and provisions	577 71
-- 8	Columbus Gas Co.	Gas consumed in February	13 75
-- 11	Z. W. McConnell	30 lbs. butter	4 65
-- 20	John Creighton	13 loads gravel	8 45
-- 22	Z. W. McConnell	30 lbs. butter	4 65
-- 31	E. Hally	Pump, repairs of water closets, &c.	63 77
-- 31		Bills marketing, March	28 86
April 1	W. A. Gill	Garden seeds	5 70
-- 1	W. Connell	Carpenter work	28 00
-- 1	Mrs. Neville	Rent of buildings	125 00
-- 12	J. W. Osborn	2,520 lbs. hay	12 60
-- 19	John Woolridge	2,126 lbs. straw	5 83
-- 19	Z. McConnell	84 lbs butter	13 40
-- 24	John Graham, P. M.	Postage and box rent	8 04
-- 29		Bills marketing, April	27 36
May 13	Columbus Gas Co.	Gas, March and April	18 88
-- 13	Ohio Penitentiary	4 buckets	1 50
-- 15	C. C. Dill	31½ bushels corn	11 02
-- 15	W. Cummins	4,065 lbs. hay	20 57
-- 15	Randall & Aston	Books, stationery, &c.	23 39
-- 17	D. Frazer	Soap	5 00
-- 17	J. Knopp	Painting blackboards	1 50
-- 19	Z. W. McConnell	235 lbs. butter	36 43
-- 19	Shoedinger & Brown	Furniture	7 00
-- 23	St. Clair & Scott	Tinware and repairs	4 48
-- 23	J. Wygants	1 load sand	1 00
-- 24	W. Cox	Meat, 5 months	195 03
-- 27	W. Haggerty	Mason work	10 75
-- 28	Z. W. McConnell	53 lbs butter	8 21
-- 30	Glenn & Thrall	Printing	3 00
-- 30	R. J. Patterson	Horse and buggy	100 00
-- 30	John Creighton	4½ days plowing	10 75
-- 30		Bills marketing	28 01

PAYMENTS OF GENERAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom Paid.	On what Account.	Amount.
1862.			
June	9 Wm. Restieaux	Groceries and provisions	\$197 90
--	9 Wm. Harrison	Repairing wheelbarrows	1 00
--	9 Wm. McConnell	Repairing roof	3 00
--	10 Brotherlin, Halm & Co.	Furniture and repairs	21 20
--	10 A. Carlisle	Lumber	19 12
--	11 Columbus Gas Company	Gas	5 38
--	12 J. M. Hart	26 bushels of oats	6 50
--	12 " "	11½ bushels of corn	3 45
--	18 Z. McConnell	106 lbs. of butter	13 53
--	24 G. Gilbert	1000 brick	4 00
--	25 M. McAlister	Flour, feed, &c.	88 68
--	25 W. P. Sprague	46½ bushels of corn	13 02
--	26 C. Heggie	Wood	15 00
--	26 E. & H. F. Booth	Repairing buggies	31 75
--	26 R. J. Patterson	Horse and buggy	7 00
--	30	Bills marketing, June	19 47
July	8 C. Heggie	Wood on account	31 22
--	9 Wm. Burdell	Harness and repairs	28 50
--	10 John Graham, P. M.	Postage and box rent	5 17
--	10 Columbus Gas Company	Gas	4 25
--	11 Martin Krum	Repairing railing	6 87
--	11 H. H. Chariton	Blacksmith work	8 16
--	16 D. F. Suydam	3,533½ bushels of coal	291 50
--	17 Z. McConnell	92½ lbs. of butter	11 56
--	28 D. Morgan	White-w'ing, rep'ring plastering	20 00
--	31	Bills marketing, July	26 99
Aug.	2 Wm. Restieaux	Groceries and provisions	70 57
--	2 S. E. Samuels	Drugs, medicines, &c.	25 76
--	2 F. Halley	Plumbing	22 11
--	2 Gorton, Aston & Co.	Bake-oven, rep'ring furnace, &c.	157 74
--	2 Columbus Gas Company	Gas bill, July	2 63
--	2 C. Wol e	Repairs	26 32
--	2 Eliza Scott	16 days house cleaning	12 00
--	19 Hayden & Bake	Wire cloth	4 28
--	22 J. D. Osborn	Dry goods, bedding, &c.	166 73
--	22	Bills marketing, &c., August	30 75
Sept.	1 F. Fortmyer	Soap	16 28
--	1 W. Haggerty	Repairing sewer	2 00
--	2 Ohio Tool Company	Rings and balls for gymnasium	4 10
--	6 C. Quinn	57 bushels of oats	14 25
--	11 C. P. L. Butler, Adm	Harness and repairs	33 09
--	11 J. H. Riley	Stationery	3 60
--	11 Columbus Gas Company	Gas for August	3 25
--	11 Wm. A. Gill	Garden tools, seeds, &c.	8 33
--	18 J. & L. Zettler	Groceries	12 35
--	18 G. Beauman	2 barrels of Flour	9 50
--	29 J. M. & W. Westwater	House furnishing goods	112 44
--	30 W. Cox	Meat	159 90

PAYMENTS OF GENERAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom Paid.	On what Account.	Amount.
1862.			
Sept. 30	John Graham.....	Postage and box rent.....	\$8 44
-- 30	John Knopp.....	Oiling floors, &c.	15 45
-- 30		Bills marketing, &c., Sept.	32 18
Oct. 7	John Creighton.....	2 loads of straw.....	8 00
-- 7	R. J. Patterson.....	Horse and buggy.....	125 00
-- 13	Z. W. McConnell.....	57 lbs. of butter.....	9 12
-- 18	John O'Rourke.....	19 bushels of corn.....	6 65
-- 18	G. M. Reynolds.....	1,870 lbs. of hay.....	9 35
-- 21	J. W. Osborn.....	5,420 ".....	27 10
-- 23	Columbus Machine Co.....	Bed castings, &c.	92 39
-- 24	A. Sites.....	Rent of pasture.....	30 00
-- 24	M. McAlister.....	Flour, feed, &c.	40 98
-- 31	G. & Wm. McDonald.....	Groceries and provisions.....	422 81
Nov. 15	P. Bain & Son.....	Dry goods.....	90 19
-- 15	J. S. Abbott & Son.....	Hardware, paints, oils, &c.	75 72
-- 15	Brotherlin, Halm & Co.	Furniture and repairs.....	34 20
-- 15	Comstock & Co.	Flour and feed.....	83 55
-- 15	John Clark.....	Shoes and repairs.....	84 70
-- 15	Columbus Gas Company.....	Gas consumed in Oct. and Nov.	20 02
	Total.....		\$6,032 70

Payments of Wages.

Date.	To whom Paid.	On what Account.	Amount.
1861.			
Oct. 25	C. Knorr.....	10 days wages.....	\$ 5 00
-- 25	Norman Stone.....	1 months wages.....	15 00
-- 28	Margaretta Shlumborger.....	1 " ".....	8 00
Nov. 20	Kate Miller.....	1 " ".....	8 00
Dec. 5	Jane E. Hills.....	2½ " ".....	25 00
-- 6	C. Knorr.....	5 " ".....	75 00
-- 9	Catharine Brown.....	3 " ".....	24 00
-- 12	Ann Tivis.....	4 " ".....	32 00
-- 14	Norman Stone.....	1 " ".....	15 00
-- 16	C. Knorr.....	2½ " ".....	14 00
-- 16	Margaret Shlumbarger.....	2 " ".....	16 00
-- 26	Sarah E. Jones.....	2 " ".....	16 00
-- 29	N. Stone.....	1½ " ".....	20 00
-- 30	Catharine Miller.....	2½ " ".....	21 07
-- 30	Elizabeth Korrel.....	4 " ".....	32 00
Jan. 13	Jane Hills.....	1½ " ".....	15 00
-- 13	Rosa Eliot.....	2 weeks.....	4 00

PAYMENTS OF WAGES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1862.			
Jan. 13	Frances Eloit	2 weeks' wages	\$4 00
13	A. W. Pinney	$3\frac{2}{3}$ months' wages	59 00
16	Margaret Shlumberger	1 "	8 00
21	Matilda Wolfel	4 "	32 00
Feb. 18	Rosa Bickner	1 "	8 00
18	Norman Stone	$1\frac{2}{3}$ "	25 00
18	A. W. Pinney	1 "	15 00
24	"	$1\frac{2}{3}$ "	6 00
March 8	Jane Hills	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	15 00
8	Margaret Shlumberger	1 "	8 00
8	David Jones	2 "	30 00
8	Norman Stone	$1\frac{0}{30}$ "	5 00
15	Bena Theadore	1 "	8 00
19	Stephen Edwards	$2\frac{0}{30}$ "	10 00
19	Elizabeth Antlitz	1 "	8 00
25	Jane Hills	1 "	10 00
25	Sarah Jones	3 "	24 00
April 1	Ann Tivis	$3\frac{22}{30}$ "	29 87
1	David Jones	1 "	15 00
14	Rebecca Milester	2 weeks' wages	4 00
17	Sarah Jones	$1\frac{5}{30}$ months' wages	9 33
May 2	Rosanna Bickner	2 "	16 00
2	Bena Theadore	2 "	16 00
2	Margaret Shlumberger	2 "	16 00
2	Catharine Brown	5 "	40 00
2	Matilda Wolfel	4 "	32 00
15	Lewis Rittinger	1 "	15 00
20	Margaret Shlumberger	1 "	8 00
22	John Evans	2 "	30 00
24	David Jones	2 "	30 00
29	Theresa Saile	1 "	8 00
29	Louisa Holsparger	1 "	8 00
30	Jane Hills	2 "	20 00
30	Lewis Rittinger	1 "	15 00
June 9	Matilda Wolfel	1 "	8 00
9	John Evans	$2\frac{1}{30}$ "	10 50
14	David Jones	1 "	15 00
26	Jane Hills	1 "	10 00
26	Margaret Shlumberger	1 "	8 00
26	Louisa Holsparger	1 "	8 00
27	David Jones	$1\frac{8}{30}$ "	9 00
27	Theresa Saile	1 "	8 00
July 3	Lewis Rittinger	1 "	15 00
7	Rosanna Bickner	$2\frac{3}{4}$ "	22 00
7	Louisa Holsparger	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	6 00
10	Elizabeth Antlitz	4 "	32 00
10	Lewis Evans	$2\frac{8}{30}$ "	10 00
17	Bena Theadore	1 "	8 00

PAYMENTS OF WAGES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1862.			
July 17	Margaret Shlumberger	1 month's wages	\$8 00
-- 17	Lewis Rittinger	$\frac{1}{3}$ "	5 00
-- 28	Lewis Evans	$\frac{1}{3}$ "	5 00
Aug. 2	Jane Hills	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 00
-- 6	Theresa Saile	$1\frac{2}{3}$ "	13 33
-- 19	Catharine Brown	3 "	24 00
-- 19	Bena Theadore	2 "	16 00
-- 21	Mary Tafferel	8 days' wages	2 28
Sept. 1	Margaret Shlumberger	1 month's wages	8 00
-- 1	Lewis Evans	$\frac{22}{80}$ "	11 00
-- 3	Bena Theadore	$1\frac{13}{30}$ "	11 47
-- 6	Jane Hills	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	15 00
-- 11	Lewis Evans	$\frac{1}{3}$ "	5 00
-- 16	Matilda Wolfel	2 "	16 00
-- 16	Elizabeth Antlitz	1 "	8 00
-- 22	Lewis Rittinger	$\frac{1}{3}$ "	5 00
-- 24	Lewis Evans	1 "	15 00
-- 30	Ivan Roberts	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' wages	10 25
Oct. 3	Sarah Michemore	2 weeks' wages	5 00
-- 3	Theresa Saile	1 month's wages	8 00
-- 7	Margaret Shlumberger	1 "	8 00
-- 16	Ann Myers	2 "	16 00
-- 16	Rosanna Bickner	1 "	8 00
-- 17	Lewis Evans	$\frac{1}{3}$ "	5 00
-- 23	Lewis Rittinger	1 "	15 00
-- 27	Theresa Saile	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 00
-- 27	L. Rittinger	1 "	15 00
-- 31	Sarah Michemore	2 weeks' wages	5 00
Nov. 1	L. Rittinger	$1\frac{2}{3}$ months' wages	25 00
-- 1	Matilda Wolfel	2 "	20 00
Total wages			\$1,427 10
Other current expenses			6,032 70
			<u>\$7,459 80</u>

Total revenue from appropriations for general expenses, for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1862 ----- \$5,000 00
 Received from pupils ----- 1,059 21
 Balance reported in treasury, November 1, 1861 ----- 1,402 15

 \$7,461 36
 Total disbursements ----- \$7,459 80

Salaries

221332

967372

Grand Total

PAYMENT OF RENT.

June 10.	Wm Jamison, agent, for insurance.....	\$25 00
" 30.	Mrs. C. M. Neville, for rent of buildings.....	125 00
Oct. 9.	" " ".....	125 00
		\$275 00
Appropriation, May 1, 1862.....		\$525 00
Paid for rent and insurance.....		275 00
Balance in treasury, to credit of rent.....		\$250 00

PAYMENTS OF SALARIES OF OFFICERS.

Date.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
1861.			
Nov. 9	Miss L. N. Hutchinson.....	For salary as Teacher.....	\$50 00
27	Miss H. F. Purple.....	" Matron.....	50 00
Dec. 4	G. A. Doren.....	" Superintendent.....	300 00
16	Miss E. C. Whitman.....	" Teacher.....	25 00
1862.			
Jan. 4	Miss H. F. Purple.....	" Matron.....	25 00
4	Miss E. C. Whitman.....	" Teacher.....	25 00
Feb. 8	Miss H. F. Purple.....	" Matron.....	25 00
April 1	G. A. Doren.....	" Superintendent.....	400 00
May 2	Miss E. C. Whitman.....	" Teacher.....	100 00
2	Miss H. F. Purple.....	" Matron.....	105 00
2	G. A. Doren.....	" Superintendent.....	100 00
June 30	Miss L. N. Hutchinson.....	" Teacher.....	250 00
30	Miss E. C. Whitman.....	" ".....	100 00
July 1	G. A. Doren.....	" Superintendent.....	166 66
Sept. 1	Miss H. F. Purple.....	" Matron.....	100 00
1	G. A. Doren.....	" Superintendent.....	166 66
Oct. 9	Miss H. F. Purple.....	" Matron.....	25 00
Nov. 1	Miss E. C. Whitman.....	" Teacher.....	50 00
1	Miss Sarah Wilson.....	" ".....	25 00
1	Miss H. F. Purple.....	" Matron.....	25 00
1	G. A. Doren.....	" Superintendent.....	100 00
Total.....			
			\$2 213 32

Total revenue from appropriations for salaries, for fiscal year ending November 15, 1862.....	\$2,100 00
Balance reported in treasury, November 1, 1861.....	115 00
	\$2,215 00
Total disbursements.....	2,213 32
Balance in treasury, to credit of salaries.....	\$1 68

NAMES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE OHIO STATE ASYLUM
FOR IDIOTS, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

Name.	Occupation.	Compensation.
G. A. Doren	Superintendent.....	\$1,000 00 per annum.
Harriet F. Purple	Matron.....	300 00 "
Emily C. Whitman	Teacher.....	300 00 "
Sarah Wilson.....	".....	300 00 "
Henry Rittinger.....	Attendant.....	15 00 per month.
Lewis Evans	".....	15 00 "
Ivan Roberts	Laborer.....	15 00 "
Matilda Wolfel.....	Attendant.....	10 00 "
Elizabeth Antlitz.....	".....	8 00 "
Catharine Brown.....	Cook.....	8 00 "
Rosanna Bickner.....	".....	8 00 "
Anna Myers	Washer.....	8 00 "
Christina Theadore	".....	8 00 "
Mary Leach	Baker and laundress.....	8 00 "
Sarah Michemore	Seamstress.....	10 00 "

C I R C U L A R .

OHIO STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, }
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1, 1862. }

TRUSTEES.

HON. N. S. TOWNSHEND, M.D.....AVON, O.
J. A. LUTZ, Esq.....CIRCLEVILLE, O.
HON. P. HITCHCOCK.....BURTON, O.

SUPERINTENDENT.

G. A. D O R E N, M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION was established in the year 1857, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, and located near the city of Columbus.

Its object is, to furnish *special* means of improvement to that portion of our youth who are so deficient in mind, or have such marked peculiarities and eccentricities of intellect, as to deprive them of the benefits of other educational institutions and ordinary methods of instruction.

The education proposed will include not only the simple elements of instruction taught in common schools where that is practicable, but will embrace a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life, the cultivation of habits of cleanliness, propriety, self-management, self-reliance, and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation. As promotive of these objects, pupils will receive such physical education, and such medical, moral and hygienic treatment, as their peculiar and varied conditions demand.

Idiocy and mental imbecility depend upon some abnormal or imperfectly developed condition of the physical system—a condition which the nervous organization is especially, defective—preventing the harmonious and natural development of the mental and moral powers.

Idiots and imbeciles are feeble in body as well as mind. They are wanting in muscular and nervous power, the gait and voluntary movements are generally awkward and slow, and the special senses undeveloped or inactive. Physical training and physical development will, therefore, be essential to permanent mental improvement, and hence the importance of gymnastic and calisthenic exercises in treatment. The reciprocal influence of the body over the mind, and the mind over the body, must be carefully studied and applied. The dormant energies of the body must be aroused to action by every possible means. The wayward muscles are to be taught to move in obedience to the dim spark of will that may

exist, which will must be strengthened and developed. The very feeble power of attention must be cultivated and increased by the most attractive means. The affections must be nursed—the special senses trained and educated—vicious habits are to be corrected, and the idea of obedience and moral obligation must be planted and nourished.

Some feeble-minded youth give evidence of slight chronic irritation of the brain, obscure delusions, and other marks of partial insanity, or *mental derangement*, rather than of idiocy. Such cases cannot be properly treated by the family physician at home, and should, therefore, be removed to some institution where they can receive that treatment and training best adapted to their restoration.

Some who are merely backward, and remain undeveloped from being misunderstood, neglected, or abused, can, by special means, be brought out and reclaimed. Others can be arrested in their downward course, and made orderly, obedient, affectionate, docile and industrious; and nearly all can be materially improved in their general condition and habits. But, in order to secure the realization of these blessings to this afflicted class, they must have that special care, treatment and instruction which cannot be obtained in the family at home, or in private medical practice, or by any of the ordinary methods of instruction, but only in some well-directed institution, arranged, furnished and organized, for the accomplishment of these special objects.

Where there is partial insanity, or marks of existing nervous irritation, or other disease, medical and other appropriate treatment will be applied. Each individual case will be a study, and must be treated as its peculiarities demand.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS, ETC.

Children between the ages of six and fifteen, who are idiotic, or so peculiar or deficient in intellect as to be incapable of being educated at any ordinary school, may be admitted by the Superintendent, with the advice and counsel of the Executive Committee. Applications in behalf of others shall be referred to the action of the Board of Trustees.

The parents, or next friends of those in whose behalf applications are made for admission as pupils, are expected to make answers in writing to such questions as the Superintendent may prescribe.

Commodious buildings, in a healthy and accessible location, and a special system of instruction, training and management, render this Institution a desirable residence for all children deficient in mind, or with marked eccentricities and peculiarities of intellect.

The law provides that parents, guardians, &c., "shall, if of sufficient ability, engage to pay such reasonable sum for the education and support of pupils, and furnish them with such proper clothing, while in this Institution, as shall be stipulated by the Superintendent; and they shall, in all cases, be bound to receive them back, when required, free of expense to the Institution."

"As provided by the law, 'the directors of county and city infirmaries, or the township trustees in any county where there is no county infirmary, may remove to said asylum any idiotic and imbecile youth who may be properly admitted therein; and in such cases, said directors or township trustees shall support said youth, at said asylum, from any funds under their control applicable to the support of such infirmaries or township poor.'

"The State beneficiaries will be selected in equal numbers, as far as may be, from each judicial district; Provided, that no youth shall be admitted as a State

beneficiary as aforesaid, unless the probate judge, of the county where said youth shall reside, shall certify that he or she is in indigent circumstances, and has resided in the State at least one year previous to such application."

All pupils will be expected to come provided with a supply of neat and substantial clothing, adequate for the first six months. A bond will be required, in all cases, to insure the clothing and removal of the pupil, when required by the Superintendent, free of expense to the Institution.

There will be a vacation during the month of August, unless otherwise directed by the Board, at which period all pupils must be removed by the parents or guardians, unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent.

The law provides that "it shall be the duty of the Trustees of this Asylum to receive propositions for donations of land or money for the benefit of said Institution."

Applications for the admission of pupils, and all other general correspondence, should be directed to "Superintendent of State Asylum for Idiots," Columbus, Ohio.

G. A. D.