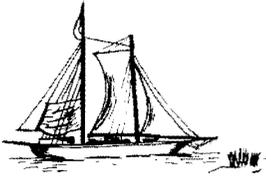
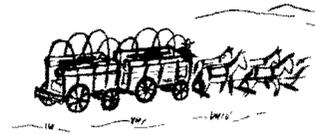


SAN JOAQUIN HISTORIAN



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



VOLUME XII

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1976

NUMBER 4

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL A CENTURY AND A QUARTER OF SERVICE

By Neal L. Starr

[Continued from the July-September 1976 Issue]



EDITOR'S NOTE:

This concludes Neal Starr's two-part history of Stockton State Hospital. Beginning with a review of the establishment of the Stockton General Hospital in April of 1851 in Volume XII, Number 3 (July-September, 1976), Mr. Starr's narrative account is concluded in this issue with a review of the programs and activities that now mark the operation of the Stockton Residential Facility.

The continued overcrowding led to a renewed concern for the building of further accommodations to care for the influx of patients. By November, 1875, the resident population had increased to 1,500. This was approximately 500 more than the capacity of the institution.

LEGISLATURE AUTHORIZES ADDITIONAL HOSPITALS

On November 15, 1875, the Napa Asylum¹⁵ was opened to relieve the overcrowding problem, but in a few years the situation returned to its previous critical condition, and the building of yet more asylums was necessitated. In 1888 Agnews State Hospital was opened; in August 1893, Patton State Hospital; and in December, 1893, Mendocino State Hospital.¹⁶ Around 1905, 1,000 acres of farm land was obtained just north of Stockton, and the State Farm was established with housing facilities for men. Metropolitan State Hospital was opened in Los Angeles in 1916 and in 1936 Camarillo State Hospital was opened; and yet, in 1938, Stockton State Hospital Superintendent, Dr. Margaret H. Smyth, reported as follows:

Normal capacity 2,866, present population 3,782.

Excess 916. The State Farm 2½ miles from the city, 1,000 acres, cares for 850 men patients. Will have accommodations for 600 more at the end of this year when buildings in course of erection are finished.

The patient population throughout the State continued to rise, so to relieve the overcrowding all State Hospitals were experiencing, two hospitals were obtained from the U.S. Army shortly after World War II and opened in 1947 as Modesto State Hospital and DeWitt State Hospital. By 1956, there were 36,000 patients classified as mentally ill (½ of whom were over 60 years of age) and 12,000 mentally retarded residents in California's state hospitals,



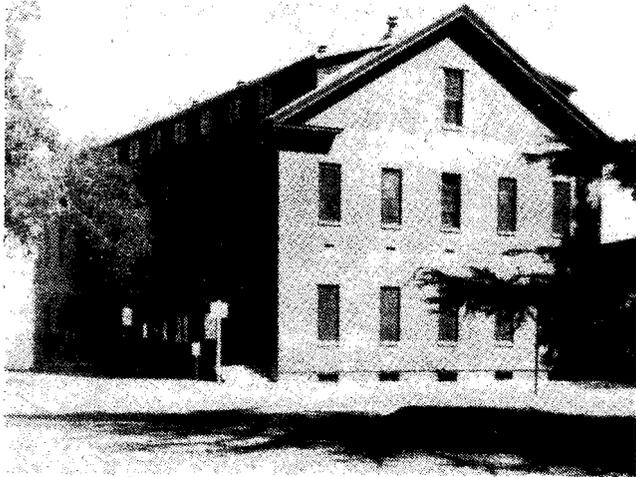
MARGARET H. SMYTH was born in Santa Rosa on May 10, 1873. She received her M.D. from Stanford University's Cooper Medical School and interned in Children's Hospital, San Francisco. Dr. Smyth entered the service of the Stockton State Hospital immediately after receiving her degree and was appointed Surgeon and Physician on February 1, 1900. On December 6, 1929, she was appointed Superintendent. She attained national recognition for her work here as a psychiatrist as well as a surgeon. The technique for sterilization surgery was perfected by Dr. Smyth.

In 1940 she was placed on the list of most eminent California-born daughters. She was an internationally-known psychiatrist and the only woman to head a state hospital for the mentally ill.

It is generally recognized that the hospital made great strides in its field during the years she was in charge, as well as in the preceding years when she served as the Assistant Physician.

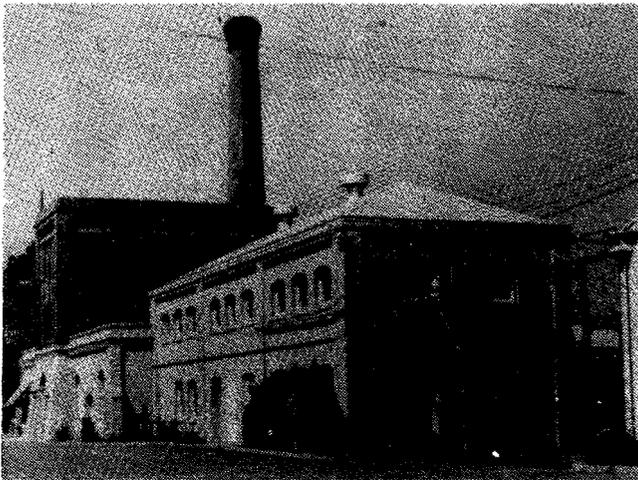
She retired in March, 1946, and moved to Saratoga, California. On December 31, 1957, at the age of 84, Dr. Smyth died in a Sunnyvale hospital after a short illness.

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL (con't)



PRESENT HEADQUARTERS, SAN JOAQUIN ASSOCIATION FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED. Now a two-story green building, this old three-story brick structure served the hospital for many years. It is located on the south side of Flora Street, across (south) from the 1883-85 Men's Building. The top floor served as employee living quarters until its removal. The hospital and the SJAMR now share the building.

and the population at the Stockton facility, one of the smallest hospitals, reached its peak of 4,878 that year.



AUXILIARY BUILDINGS, STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL. The tallest structure in the background (with the chimney) was the incinerator building. The top floor and chimney stack have been removed and the remaining bottom floor is used for offices as well as an upholstery shop. The top floor of the two-story brick structure in the foreground was removed and the lower floor is now in use as a maintenance shop. These buildings are located on the east side of North Aurora Street and south of East Acacia Street.

The population of state hospitals then began to decline. This decline was brought about by a number of factors: (1) the introduction of Social Security benefits to a major segment of the working force and old-age assistance programs which financed the aged in their reentry into the community; (2) the introduction of new psychotropic drugs; (3) the return in the state hospitals to the concepts of moral individualized treatment programs and improved

staffing; and (4) the increased emphasis on community responsibility for early, prompt local treatment of mental illness and the willingness of the State to subsidize the locally-owned and operated county mental health programs up to 90% of cost. In Stockton all agricultural operations at the State Farm were closed out in 1959, and it was used as a 1,465-bed annex for men and women until it was no longer needed and completely closed in 1968.

By 1970 the State was in a position where it could close Modesto State Hospital and the patients at that facility who were not placed in the community or returned to Southern California were transferred to Stockton. DeWitt State Hospital was closed in early 1972 and approximately 350 mentally retarded patients were moved into vacant wards at Stockton, which up until this time, had been a facility exclusively for the mentally ill. An additional 26 mentally retarded were transferred from Mendocino State



PRESENT BOILER ROOM. Originally constructed to serve as a cannery for hospital-grown produce, the structure was converted to patient housing and was then known as "Ward W." This photo shows the building when it was in use as a ward. It is located directly behind (east of) Cottage C, between E. Vine and E. Magnolia streets.

Hospital in June of 1972 when that facility was also closed. By October of 1973, the population of mentally-ill patients had declined to the point where it was no longer economically feasible to operate treatment programs for the mentally ill at Stockton other than the In-Patient Service for San Joaquin County's Mental Health Services. Consequently the hospital was converted to a residential facility for the mentally retarded, and since that time the mentally retarded population (technically referred to as the developmentally disabled) has increased to approximately 650 patients while the number classified as "mentally disordered" has dropped to approximately 70. With the change in the type of patients the name of the facility was changed to "Stockton Residential Facility" in order to better reflect the type of services provided.

STOCKTON RESIDENTIAL FACILITY SERVICES

At the present time, the treatment facilities at Stockton State Hospital are divided into 8 separate Treatment Programs, each designed to meet the specific needs of a particular group of patients. The Programs for the retarded are: Physical Development; Child Development; Social Development -- Profoundly and Severely Retarded; Social Development -- Mildly and Moderately Retarded; Physical and Social Development; and Behavior Adjustment. The Treatment Programs for the mentally ill are

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL (con't)

the San Joaquin County Intensive Treatment and Geropsychiatric.

Stockton State Hospital is like a small separate



ORIGINAL RECEIVING HOSPITAL. The first receiving hospital (shown above) was built in 1908 between Grant and American streets. The main entrance faced Acacia Street. The west side of the building was the female unit and the east side was the male unit. Each unit had its own octagonal dayroom.

A psychopathic hospital was added to the back of this building in 1923 and opened the following year. The original receiving hospital also had its own surgical department until the surgical or "hospital building" was completed in 1932. While the structure (above) was demolished, the psychopathic hospital and surgical buildings were remodeled. The new receiving and treatment units were built in place of the old receiving hospital and the new Admitting Office was completed in 1954. The entire complex is now known as the Receiving and Treatment Center. Later the surgical building was remodeled in order to add a dental office and an X-ray room.

community within the City of Stockton. Available for the patients are schools, churches, library,¹⁷ medical clinics, barber and beauty shops, vocational training, and a variety of recreational activities: movies, athletic fields, campgrounds, gymnasium, swimming pool, and field trips.

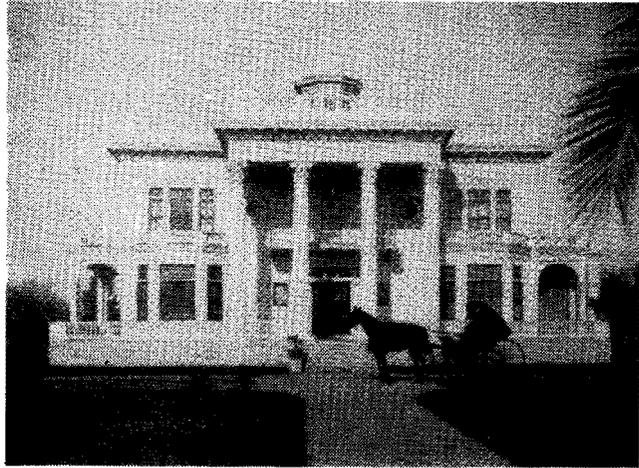
A large central kitchen prepares over 16,000 meals per week which are served in six dining rooms located around the grounds. Many special diets are prepared, and arrangements are also frequently made to accommodate special functions which may require sack lunches, picnic or barbeque menus, or decorated cakes and party food for ward parties.

The hospital bank, or Trust Department as it is known, administers over \$450,000 in individual patient accounts from various sources, such as Social Security, insurance payments, and family deposits. Patients utilize these funds to purchase items for themselves which are not furnished by the State. Many departments of the facility, such as landscaping, upholstery, housekeeping, plant maintenance, transportation, and the sewing center cooperate with the Vocational Training Programs to provide paid vocational training assignments for a large number of the patients.

A history of the hospital would not be complete without a mention of the size and scope of the over-all operation in terms of the economic impact which it has had upon Stockton in particular and San Joaquin County in general. Not only has it continued to draw almost all of its employees from the immediate area, but most of the

expenditures for its daily operation find their way into the local economy. Approximately 840 persons are presently employed at the facility, and the budget for the 1976-77 fiscal year is \$14,500,000 for personnel services and another \$3,376,000 for operating expenses.

After 125 years of continuous operation, and several shifts in program emphasis (from serving as a general hospital to providing for the care of the mentally ill and then finally to its reorganization as a residential facility for the developmentally disabled), the hospital's main concern remains today the same as it always has been -- service to the people of California. Pride in a job well done is as evident among its staff members today as it has always been since its opening in 1851.



TWO VIEWS -- SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE. This sixteen-room colonial-style home was built in 1900 at a cost of \$5,800. This architectural style is reputedly due to the influence that a woman member of the Board of Trustees (and a native of the South) wielded over her fellow trustees. In 1971 the Stockton Cultural Heritage Board declared the home an historical landmark, and since April, 1976, it has housed the **Allen Short Center -- Arts for the Handicapped**, a private non-profit organization.

EDITOR'S NOTES

15. It is interesting to note that the first superintendent of the Napa facility was Dr. Shurtleff's brother, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff. Like George of Stockton, Benjamin led an interesting and active life in California. He served as the first alcalde of Shasta City, served as a state senator,

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL (con't)

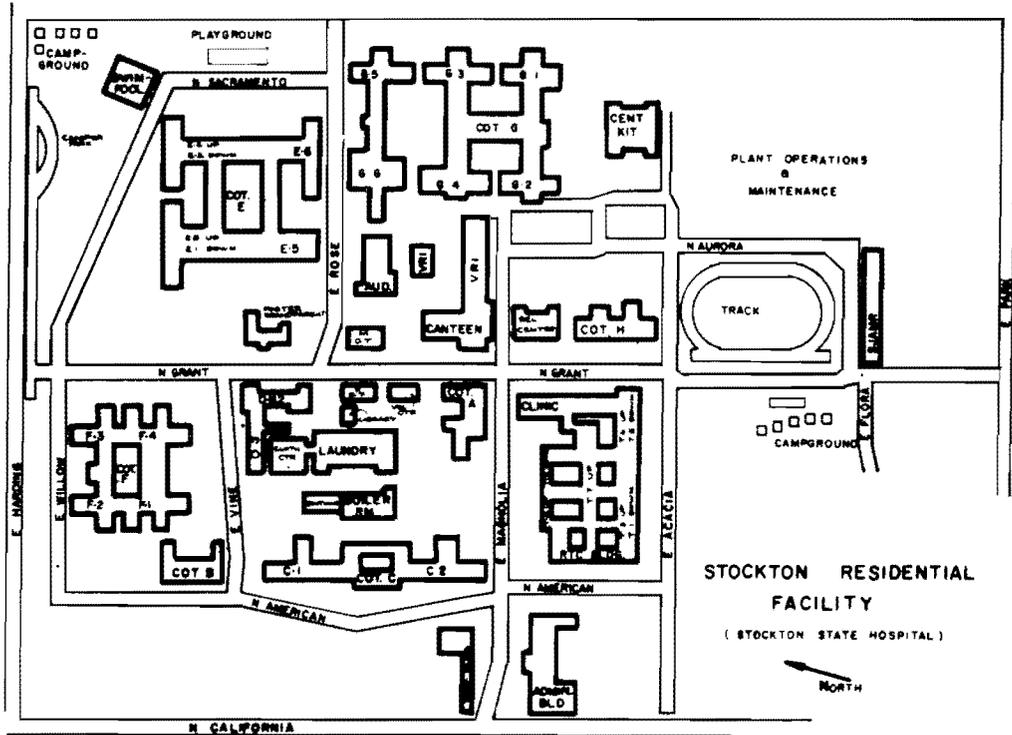
EDITOR'S NOTES

was a member of the second California constitutional convention, and practiced medicine in California over forty years in addition to serving a relatively long term as the Napa Asylum superintendent.

16. The opening of the Mendocino hospital brought to five the number of state facilities for the mentally ill that were operating throughout California. Up to this point the legislature and the governor were involved in local operations to the extent that funds were allocated through Sacramento and the superintendents were appointed to their posts by the governor. In addition annual, and later biennial, reports were sent to the governor's office by these superintendents. In order to prevent potential chaos, and to provide more uniformity in the operational procedures throughout the system, the legislature created the **State Commission on Lunacy** in 1897. Two dozen years later this commission was given the additional responsibilities of supervising the operation of the growing numbers of youth reformatories as well as the facilities for the blind, and its name was changed to the Department of Institutions. At the end of World War II the official title was changed to the Department of Mental Hygiene. Today it is known as the Department of Health.

17. Library facilities at the Stockton hospital go back to 1869 when the Asylum received donations of books and related materials from a certain John S. Pierson of New York and from the world-famous woman crusader for the humane treatment of the mentally ill, Miss Dorothea Dix. The annual report for 1869 notes that the Pierson gift "came free, through the kindness of Captain Bray, of the ship **Comet**" while the Dix donation was shipped free to San Francisco through the courtesy of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and from there to the hospital grounds through the courtesy of the California Steam Navigation Company and the Marsh, Pillsbury and Company of San Francisco. These two donations formed the nucleus of the Dix Library (for the women patients) and the Pierson Library for the males. Both libraries continued to function -- on a limited basis as both relied upon private donations -- until 1930 when they were incorporated into the public system. The hospital collection became County Branch No. 31. In 1932 a separate Spanish-style library building, 45 by 40 feet, was designed and constructed by the patients themselves. The book collection was then moved into the new facility, where it remains to this day. Materials are still being added through donations, but the state now provides limited funds through its annual hospital budget.

PLAT MAP OF THE STATE HOSPITAL grounds and location of the present buildings. The main entrance is now at E. Magnolia and California streets. Patient residence buildings are referred to as cottages.



LIST OF HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TERMS OF SERVICE:

Reid, Dr. Robert K.	April 1851-April 1856	Clark, Dr. Fred	1906-November 1929
Langdon, Dr. Samuel	April 1856-August 1857	Smyth, Dr. Margaret	December 1929-June 1945
Aylett, Dr. W. D.	August 1857-August 1861	Toller, Dr. Rudolph	July 1945- 1949
Tilden, Dr. W. P.	August 1861-August 1865	Hagerty, Dr. Thomas W.	1949- 1950
Shurtleff, Dr. G. A.	August 1865-October 1883	Adams, Dr. Freeman	1950- 1971
Browne, Dr. William Travis	October 1883-February 1886	Freeman, Dr. John	1971-June 1975
Mays, Dr. W. H.	February 1886- 1888	Keating, Dr. William C.	July 1975-September 1976
Rucker, Dr. Hiram	October 1888- 1892	Rogers, Santi	October 1976-December 1976 (Acting Executive Director)
Clark, Dr. Asa	1892- 1906	Rogers, Santi	January 1977 (appointment expected)

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL (con't)

INDEX TO VOLUME XII, NUMBERS 1 - 4

- Vol. XII, No. 1 JANUARY - MARCH, 1976 pp. 99-106 **History of St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church**
 Vol. XII, No. 2 APRIL - JUNE, 1976 pp. 107-114 **History of St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church**
 Vol. XII, No. 3 JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1976 pp. 115-122 **Stockton State Hospital: A Century and a Quarter of Service**
 Vol. XII, No. 4 OCTOBER - DECEMBER, 1976 pp. 123-128 **Stockton State Hospital: A Century and a Quarter of Service**

- Adams, (Dr.) Freeman, 126
 Agnews State Hospital, 123
 Allan Short Center -- Arts
 for the Handicapped, 125
 Alverson, Margaret Blake, 109
 Ashe, (Dr.) R. Porter, 121
 Austin, Kate, 112
 Austin, W. B., 102
 Aylett, (Dr.) W.D., 118, 119, 126
 Barker, (Rev.) N.A., 112-114
 Benicia (Calif.), 101
 Bidwell, (Miss) Lena S., 104
 Bidwell (nee Gratton), Mary A., 108
 photo of, 109, 110
 Birsdall, (Rev.) Elias, 101, 102,
 105, 107
 Board of Medical Visitors, 119
 Booth, (Rev.) James T., 111, 114
 Bours, Allen Lee, 107
 Boyce, (Rev.) Charles W., 112
 Bray (Captain) 126
 Breck, (Rev. Dr.), 101
 Brown, Page, 102
 Browne, (Dr.) Wm. Travis, 126
 Brush, George, 121
 Bryan, (Rev.) John T., 104
 Calaveras River (Calif.), 117
 California (state), 115, 117
 Calif. Historical Society, 122
 Calif. Steam Navigation Co., 126
 California Youth Authority, 115
 Camarillo State Hospital, 123
 Chalmers, (Miss) Kittie, 102, 104
 Chase Chevrolet Co. (Stockton), 113
 Children's Hospital (S.F.), 123
 Chittenden, E. F., 107
 Church Divinity School of the
 Pacific (S.F.), 106
 Claiborne, Gilbert B., 107
 Clark, (Rev.) Alfred S., 104
 Clark, (Dr.) Asa, 120, 121, 126
 Clark, (Dr.) Fred, 121, 126
 Clark's Sanitarium (Stockton), 121
 Coates, S. B., 105
Comet (ship), 126
 Compton, H. T., 107
 Cooper Medical School (Stanford),
 123
 Corcoran, F. E., 121
 Corinthian Bldg. (Stockton), 109, 110
 Cornwall, (Rev.) George, 114
 Cowan, (Dr.) W. A., 116, 121
 Coxhead, E. A., 102
 Crabb, Henry A., 121
 Crocker, (Mrs.) Wm. H., 103
 Del Mar (Calif.), 112
 Department of Health (Calif.), 126
 Department of Institutions
 (Calif.), 126
 Department of Mental Hygiene
 (Calif.), 126
 DeWitt State Hospital, 123, 124
 Diocese of California
 (Episcopal), 114
 Diocese of San Francisco
 Convocation, 103, 104
 Dix, (Miss) Dorothea, 126
 Drake, (Rev.) Max L., 113
 Eastman, R. K., 100, 107
 Edison Sr. High School
 (Stockton), 121
 Edison Villa (Stockton), 112
 Ekstrom, F. A., 106
 Episcopal Church Provincial
 Synod (Stockton), 112
Euphemia (ship), 115, 116
 photo of, 115
 Ewing, Dorsey (author), 99, 100, 107
 Ewing, (Mrs.) P. B., 111
 Fay, (Mrs.) Ed, 113
 Foote (Rev.), H. L., 101
 Fowler, Richard, 107
 Fowler, W. M., 105
 Freeman, (Dr.) John, 126
 Fresno (Calif.), 114
 Gassman, (Rev.) J. G., 100, 101
 Greenly, Charles P., 107
 Hager, (Rev.) Elijah, 99, 100
 Hagerly, (Dr.) Thomas W., 126
 Hall, John B., 107
 Harry, (Dr.) Charles R., 105
 Hasson, (Mr. & Mrs.) Charles, 112
 Hawley, (Mrs.) David, 113
 Hawley, (Rev.) Seth C., 111, 112
 Hewlett, Henry H., 104, 107
 Hickman, L. M., 107
 Hoquiam (Washington), 112
 Hough, James H., 105
 Hough, (Mrs.) James H., 104, 106
 Howe, (Rev.) E. L., 104, 105
 Huxtable, (Mrs.) Elizabeth, 115
 Jackson, Charles M., 105, 106, 111
 Jefferson Medical College
 (Penn.), 117
 Johnson, (Gov.) J. N., 118
 Keating, (Dr.) Wm. C., 126
 Kip, (Rt. Rev.) Wm. L., 100, 104,
 109, 114
 Knight, (Mr.) 108
 Kroh, (Miss) Margaret, 109
 "Know-Nothing" Party, 118
 Lambier, (Mr. & Mrs.) 108
 Langdon, (Dr.) Samuel, 118, 120,
 121, 126
 Langdon, (Dr.) Walter R., 101
 Langpaap, (Rev.) Paul E., 112, 113
 Large, (Mrs.) J. S., 107
 Large, (Rev.) Joseph S., 99, 109
 Leachman, (Rev.) C. P., 111
 Lemon, (Rev.) W. J., 101-103
 Lincoln Village (Stockton), 112-114
 Little, J., 107
 Lodi (Calif.), 103
 Lower Sacramento Road
 (Stockton), 122
 Lyman, David B., 106
 MacKinnon (Rev.) Daniel G., 103,
 104
 Marsh, Pillsbury & Co., 126
 Marysville (Calif.), 99
 Masters, (Mrs.) Matilda, 116, 117
 Mays, (Dr.) W. H., 122, 126
 McDonald, (Rev.) David F., 100
 Medical Society of Calif., 122
 Medina County (Ohio), 117
 Mendocino State Hospital, 123,
 124, 126
 Metcafe, (Mrs.) Alice, 114
 Metropolitan State Hospital
 (L.A.), 123
 Mills, (Rev.) W. C., 101
 Modesto State Hospital, 115, 123,
 124
 Moffitt, (Rev.) D. L. V., 103
 Mokelumne City (S.J. Co.), 120
 Mokelumne River (Calif.), 117
 Monteagle, (Mrs.) 112
 Montgomery, (Rev.) H. E., 106,
 109, 111
 Moore, C. C., 102
 Morgan, (Rev.) 109, 110
 Mt. Vernon Association, 122
 Muller, F. W., 102
 Murphy, J. F., 121
 Napa State Asylum, 122, 123, 125,
 126
 Needham, W. L. (organist), 107
 Nevada-California Insane Asylum,
 120
 New York (City), 117-118
 Nichols (Rt. Rev.) Wm. F., 100,
 103, 104, 109
 photo of, 100
 Nicholson, (Rev.) A. S., 101
 Norton, Fred O., 104
 Nutting, J. Marshall, 108, 111
 Owen, Charles E., 103, 105
 Pacific Avenue (Stockton), 122
 Pacific Hospital, 121
 Pacific Insane Asylum, 121
 Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 126
 Patton State Hospital, 123
 Pierson, John S., 126
 Pinto, (Mr. & Mrs.) 108
 Placerville (Hangtown) (Calif.), 117,
 120
 Post, Wm. H., 102, 104
 Pratt, (Rev.) George F., 112
 Purdy, Samuel, 121
 Reid, (Mrs.) 108
 Reid, (Dr.) R. K., 116-118, 121, 126
 Renison, (Mrs.) Clara Shepherd,
 111-113
 Renison, (Rev.) Wm. T., 104, 105
 photo of, 105
 Robey, Waddell, 112
 Rogers, Santie, 126
 Rotts, W. A., 121
 Rucker, (Dr.) Hiram, 126
 Rural Cemetery (Stockton), 120, 122
 Rush Medical College (Chicago), 120
 Ryer, (Dr.) William, 118
 Sacramento (Calif.), 115, 116,
 121-126
 General Hospital of, 116
 St. Anne's Chapel (Episcopal),
 Lincoln Village, 112-114
 St. Augustine's College (Benicia),
 101
 St. James Episcopal Cathedral
 (Fresno), 114
 St. John's Episcopal Church
 (Stockton), 99-114, 122
 Altar Guild of, 110
 Choir members of, 103, 108
 Choirmasters of, 108
 Church festivals of (1853), 110
 Church School of, 101
 Mission Sunday School of, 101,
 109, 110
 Organists of, 108
 photo of, 99, 102-104, 111-113
 Rectors of (list), 111
 Sewing Circle of, 110
 Stockton Seminary of, 101
 Women's Auxiliary of, 110
 Young People's Group of, 112
 St. John's Guild, 102, 103, 106, 110
 St. John's Guild Hall, 99, 102, 103,
 106, 112, 113
 photo of, 99, 103, 112, 113
 St. Margaret's Guild, 110
 St. Mary's Catholic Church
 (Stockton), 112, 113
 St. Stephen's Episcopal Church
 (Stockton), 113, 114
 Sanford, (Rt. Rev.) Louis C., 110,
 111
 photo of, 110
 San Francisco (Calif.), 115-118,
 121, 126
 San Francisco Marine Hospital, 115
 San Joaquin Association for the
 Mentally Retarded
 photo of, 124
 San Joaquin Co. (Calif.), 121, 122,
 125
 San Joaquin Co. Mental Health
 Services, 124
 San Joaquin Delta College, 122
 San Joaquin Medical Society, 122
San Joaquin Republican
 (newspaper), 100, 110
 San Joaquin Valley District
 (Episcopal Church), 104-106, 110
 Santa Clara (Calif.), 120
 Santa Rosa (Calif.), 123
 Saratoga (Calif.), 123
 Shasta City (Calif.), 125
 Shurtleff, (Dr.) Benjamin, 125-126
 Shurtleff, (Dr.) George A., 104, 107-
 109, 119, 122, 125, 126
 Simpson, (Mr. & Mrs.) Andrew, 112
 Sinnock, George, 114
 Smith, (Rev.) Charles, 113
 Smyth, (Dr.) Margaret, 122, 123, 126
 Society of Calif. Pioneers, 122
 Southern Pacific R. R., 121
 Sperry, (Mrs.) S. Willard, 103, 114
 Stanford University (Calif.), 123
 Starr, Neal L. (author), 115, 123
 Starr, (Rev.) R. H., 104
 State Commission on Lunacy, 126
 Stewart, (Rev.) G. B. D., 104
 Stockton (Calif.), 99-126
 General Hospital of, 115-117,
 121, 123
 Stockton Club House, 121
 Stockton Cultural Heritage Board,
 113, 125
 Stockton State Hospital, 115-126
 Admitting Office, 125
 Board of Trustees, 121, 122, 125
 "Cottage Ward," 119, 122
 farm, 117, 122-124
 Library 16, 125, 126
 Men's Building, 119-121
 Original Building, 116-118, 122
 photo of, 116-122
 Plat map of, 126
 Professional Building, 120
 Receiving and Treatment Center,
 125
 Receiving Hospital, photo of, 125
 Stockton Residential Facility,
 123, 124
 Superintendents' Residence,
 photo of, 125
 Treatment programs of, 124, 125
 Trust Department, 125
 Women's Building, 118, 119, 122
 Sunnyvale (Calif.), 123
Susanne (ship), 121
 Taylor, H. W., 102
 Taylor, (Dr.) Nelson, 121
 Terminus (Calif.), 111, 114
 Emmanuel Chapel (Episcopal)
 of, 111, 114
 Tilden, (Dr.) W. P., 119, 121, 126
 Toller, (Dr.) Rudolph, 126
 Tucker, (Rev.) Wm. P., 101
 Tuolumne Co. (Calif.), 122
 University of Pennsylvania, 117
 Vail, (Mrs.) F. N., 104
 Vermont Medical College, 122
 Vineyard School (Stockton), 109
 Walters, (Rt. Rev.) Sumner, 114
 Ward, (Rev.) E. H., 101
 Weber, (Capt.) Charles M., 99, 109,
 112, 116, 121
 Weber, Charles M., III, 112
 Welsh, James M., 104

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL (con't)

INDEX TO VOLUME XII, NUMBERS 1-4 (con't)

White, Henry Kirke, Jr., 103	Wolf, Andrew, 105
Whitney, (Miss) (organist), 107	Woodbridge (Calif.), 120
Wilhoit, R. E., 103, 105	Woodbridge, Eldon, 114
photo of, 105, 106	Woods, (Rev.) James, 121
Williams, (Rev.) Richard, 114	Young, (Dr.) J. D., 105

The following is taken from the JANUARY, 1888, state publication entitled **RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM AT STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA**

The observance of the following rules is expected of all who engage in the service of the Asylum:

1. They shall consider their time and energies devoted to the interests of the institution; that they are under obligations to do every duty assigned them promptly and faithfully; that they will feel personally interested in the good care, safety, and welfare of the patients; and that they will exert their influence in support of good order and the regulations of the Asylum. To this end it is desirable that all should cultivate quiet, kind, and dignified manners, and exercise self-respect as to their own deportment and appearance.
2. In their intercourse with patients the attendants are to treat them with civility, address them mildly, and avoid rudeness and violence of every kind. As a general guide of conduct they should never forget the Golden Rule -- "Do to others as you would wish others to do to you." All civil questions are to be properly answered and reasonable requests attended to. They must avoid any exhibition of temper, and never scold or threaten.
3. In the care of the insane, sympathy, kindness, and tact should take the place of force and the display of authority. If at any time the use of force becomes a necessity, the manner of using it should take away its offensiveness. Force should never be resorted to unless a sufficient number of attendants are on hand to render a violent struggle unnecessary. Mechanical restraint must never be put on a patient without the authority of a medical officer. A blow or a kick is never to be inflicted on a patient by any employe, under any circumstances. Any violation of this rule will subject the offender to instant dismissal.
4. Attendants are forbidden the use of any intoxicating liquor in the Asylum or on the premises, unless for medical purposes. No person of intemperate habits or immoral character will be employed in the institution. Employes shall not smoke, nor allow any patient to smoke, in the Asylum buildings.
5. They are carefully to avoid talking to patients on the subject of their delusions. They must avoid undue familiarity and nicknames, and must never allow patients to be laughed at, ridiculed, or harshly spoken to on account of the peculiarities of their behavior. They must not write or report to any one unconnected with the Asylum the conduct, condition, conversation, or names of patients, always regarding the affairs of the Asylum as strictly confidential.
6. They shall not send away any letter or writing from a patient, nor convey to a patient any letter, parcel, or package, nor allow it to be done by others. They shall not take friends or visitors into the wards, nor shall they allow a patient to come into their rooms, without permission. They shall not accept any gratuity or present from a patient, or friend of a patient; nor shall they sell to, or buy anything from, a patient.
7. Attendants must rise promptly at the ringing of the morning bell and at once commence the labors of the day. They will open the bedroom doors, greet their patients kindly, and see that they are properly dressed, washed, and prepared for breakfast.
8. As soon as practicable after the patients have arisen, the attendants must see that the beds are thrown open for airing, and all sources of foul air removed. Soiled beds and clothing are to be immediately removed, and as soon as possible the wards and patients' rooms must be made clean and put in good order, and so kept at all times. Clean sheets and pillow cases are to be put on each bed every week, and oftener if necessary.
9. Every part of the Asylum is to be kept scrupulously clean at all times. Care must be given in the water-closets, which will need frequent inspection and cleaning, as also the wash-rooms, where a supply of clean towels must always be at hand. If any part of the ward is soiled it must be cleaned immediately. Wards and rooms are to be swept and scrubbed as often as may be required. The same rule will be followed in the care of the dining-rooms, corridors, windows, and stairways. The attendants will be watchful of the state of the atmosphere in the wards, and report to the office any evidence of impurity which is beyond their power to correct. Patients able and willing to assist in cleaning are to be encouraged to do so, but patients must never be compelled to work. No one shall employ a patient to do private work for them without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent.
11. No male employe shall be permitted to carry a key to wards or rooms occupied by female patients. No male employe is allowed to enter the female department except by special permission of the Physician or Steward.
12. The attendants will always take care that the clothing worn by patients is adapted to the season. When the cold weather approaches they must at once prepare to make the needed change in clothing.
13. It is expected of attendants to see that patients change their underclothing regularly, that they are cleanly in person, that their hair and nails are attended to, that any rent in clothing is properly mended, and that the garments worn are kept buttoned and properly adjusted. Patients shall be bathed in warm water once a week, unless otherwise directed, and oftener if required. Attendants must always be present at the bathing of a

patient. Under no circumstances shall a patient be permitted in a bath tub until the bath is fully prepared, and both hot and cold water shut off. Shaving must be done by no one but the attendant.

14. The attendants shall report if the meals are not served properly at the hour appointed, and the food warm and in good order; and shall see that all patients who are able shall go to the dining-room, and that no patient is ever deprived of food at the usual hour for meals. When patients are sick or unable to attend the dining-room from any cause, the attendant must see that their food is properly served to them, and must not substitute patients to attend to this duty.

15. Patients are never to be forced to take food or medicine, except in the presence or by direction of a medical officer. When a patient refuses to take food or medicine, the fact should be immediately reported to the Physician.

16. No patient must be allowed to escape through neglect. Where this occurs the attendant or employe will be held responsible.

17. When the patients retire for the night, attendants must see that they are comfortably in bed, offering gentle assistance to the feeble and aged. They must do all in their power to soothe and quiet any who may be wakeful or timid. The clothing of patients is to be removed from their rooms and placed in the wards before retiring. All patients' rooms are to be carefully locked at night. When the patients have retired in any ward, the gas is to be turned off, except one light, which may be left burning low, to be used in emergency.

18. Attendants must be specially vigilant in the care of those inclined to suicide, homicide, or self-injury. Clothing, bedding, and rooms of suspected persons must be frequently examined. No patient shall have in his possession a knife, razor, rope, or any article which might be used as a dangerous weapon.

19. When a patient complains of being sick, or appears to be sick, the fact must be reported at once. Attendants should be especially watchful of the sick, must minister tenderly to their wants, carry out scrupulously the instructions in regard to them, and report to the Physician any unfavorable change in their condition.

20. Attendants shall assist in the burial of the dead, and be ready at all times to attend to any extraordinary service, as occasion may require.

The Quarterly of the
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
 Published Four Times Each Year
 P.O. Box 21, Lodi, California 95240

Editor: Robert Bonta

The San Joaquin County Historical Society, a non-profit corporation, meets the fourth Monday of each month except for July and August. Annual memberships are: Individual - \$5.00, Corporate - \$8.00, and Junior - \$1.00. and include a subscription to the **San Joaquin Historian**. Non-members may purchase individual copies from the Society's Secretary at \$1.00 per copy. The Society also operates the San Joaquin County Historical Museum at Micke Grove. Persons wishing to donate items should contact the Museum Director.

**Officers of the
 SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 [1976-77]**

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mrs. Vivian Hughes | President |
| Tod Ruse | 1st Vice-President |
| Robert Bonta | 2nd Vice-President |
| Mrs. Howard Linsley | Recording Secretary |
| Mrs. Elwood L. Myers | Corresponding Secretary |
| Hart Wilson | Treasurer |

DIRECTORS

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Robert Friedberger | Frank Nunes |
| Mrs. Glee Mason | Mrs. L. Dow Wakefield |

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
 Mrs. L. Phillip (Medora) Johnson **Director**
 Micke Grove Park
 11793 N. Micke Grove Road, Lodi, California
 Phone area 209 368-9154 P.O. Box 21, Lodi, Calif. 95240