

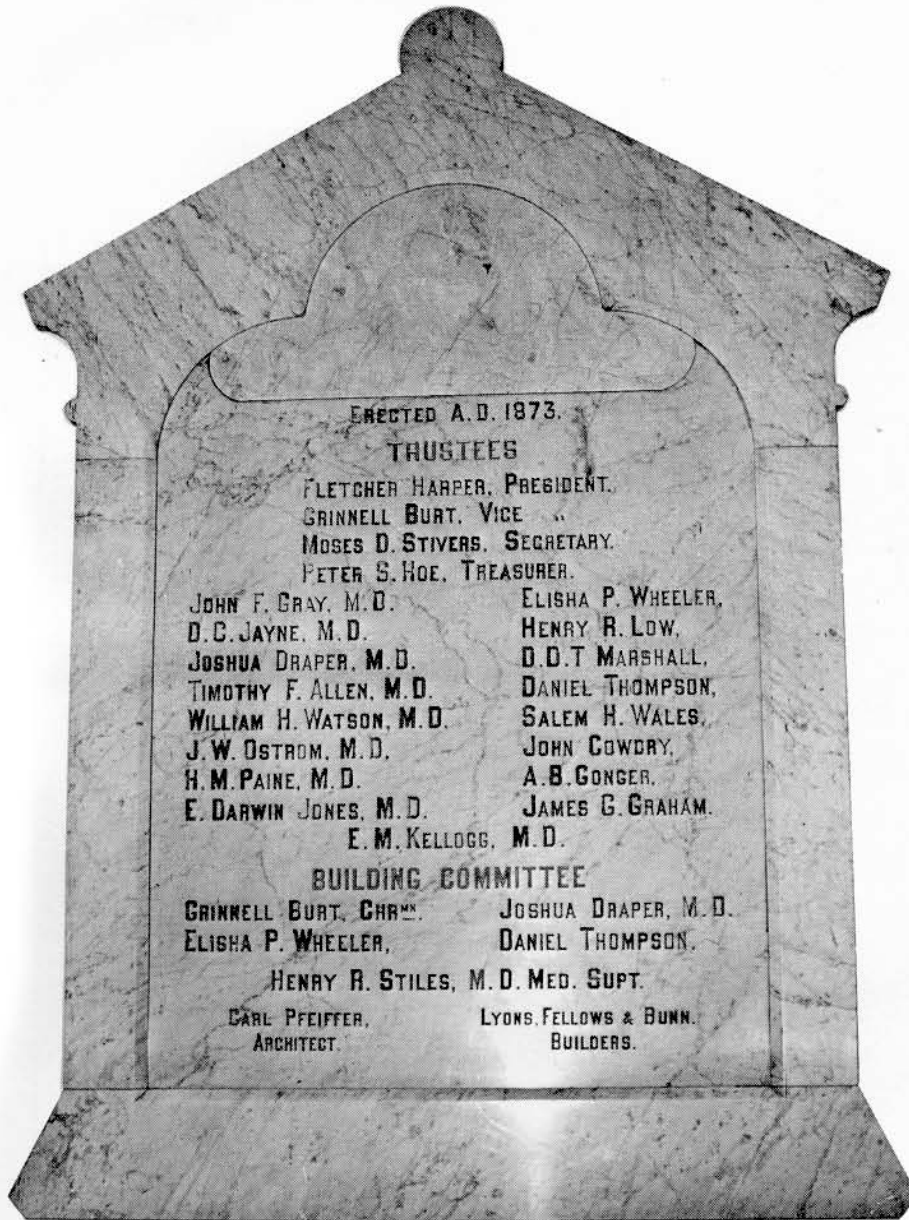
Centennial Chronicle

1874



1974

Middletown State Hospital
A Century of Mental Health Services



ERECTED A. D. 1873.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM

FOR THE

INSANE,

AT

MIDDLETOWN N. Y.

For the Year ending November 30, 1874.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 14, 1875.

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1875.

1874 - Middletown State Hospital - 1974

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CENTENNIAL CHRONICAL

The Story of
100 Years of the Middletown State Hospital

With
HISTORICAL SKETCH
and
PICTORIAL REVIEW

1874 - 1974

Edited by
NICHOLAS T. REDEYE
JULIUS H. REINEWALD

History by
EDWARD P. DOUGHERTY

TRUMBULL PRINTING
Middletown, New York

GEORGE R. FOOTE, M. D.
1869-1874

HENRY R. STILES, M. D.
1874-1877



SELDON H. TALCOTT, M. D.
1877- 1902



MAURICE C. ASHLEY, M. D.
1902-1923



ROBERT WOODMAN, M. D.
1923-1940



WALTER A. SCHMITZ, M. D.
1940-1955



HYMAN PLEASURE, M. D.
1955-1966



AMORE DEL GIUDICE, M. D.
1966-

Middletown State Hospital One Hundred Years As Major Factor in Village and City

Just twenty years after John W. Hasbrouck started the Whig Press, his newspaper, then called the Orange County Press, brought news to the people of Middletown that their village had been chosen as the site for a new State Homeopathic Hospital.

In the One Hundred years that have passed since then the institution has grown from a single structure on a farm site, one mile west of the village, to a city within a city. Virtually self-sufficient in its operation, the hospital has been a major factor in the growth of the community.

As the hospital moved on toward its centennial, the expansion program continued. Tuckerman Hall, Building #119, was completed in 1952, a four-million dollar building for disturbed patients. The five story building has four wings and provides space for 500 patients. Other buildings completed included: Power House #120 - 1952; Storehouse #117 - 1955; Schmitz Building #132 (Geriatrics) - 1958; Solomon Kleiner Rehabilitation Center #25 - 1968; Administration Building - 1972.

Where sixty-nine patients received treatment in the first year of operation, there are now 1398 men and women housed and cared for by 1,115 employees at Middletown State Hospital. And in the place of the single structure that was an administration building, office, chapel, nurses rooms and patients quarters there are now a core of modern buildings to carry on the work of the great institution. The hospital has long since reached the goal which was the dream of Dr. Selden Haines Talcott, third superintendent, when he wrote to the Legislature in 1878:

“We look forward to coming years, when we reach the goal toward which we have set our face. The work already done under disadvantages is but a dim foreshadowing of that which will be accomplished when we shall be provided with sufficient room for our patients and the necessary items for the care and treatment of the insane.”

It was in 1869 that the State Homeopathic Medical Society requested Dr. George Foote of Buffalo to select a site for a private institution for the insane and to solicit and collect subscriptions for it. At that time Dr. Foote was working with Dr. Horace Marshfield Paine who was an early leader in the Homeopathic Hospital movement in New York and who later played a big part in the establishment of three in the state: The Albany City Dispensary, now Memorial Hospital; the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, now the Middletown State Hospital; and Collins State Homeopathic Hospital, now Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital.

Dr. Paine had been interested in a proposed site at Margaretville, N. Y. but it was the work of Dr. Frederick W. Seward, Sr., of Middletown, father of Dr. Frederick W. Seward, head physician at Interpine Sanitarium in Goshen, which brought about the eventual selection of Middletown for construction of the hospital. Taking note of the newspaper accounts which had announced Dr. Foote's appointment to the State Society, Dr. Seward wrote the Buffalo physician, describing the advantages of Middletown as a site for the institution.

The Margaretville proposal was abandoned in 1869 and through the efforts of Dr. Seward, Dr. Foote was invited to a public meeting at Empire Hall in Middletown. During the session an association to support the hospital construction program was organized and Dr. Seward carried on the campaign with newspaper appeals for contributions to build the institution.

January fourteenth, 1870, Dr. Foote wrote to Elisha P. Wheeler who had acted as chairman of the public meeting held the year before, announcing that a site had been selected comprising about 250 acres and that the asylum "therefore will be located upon this farm, provided your citizens contribute \$50,000 to the construction fund."

First efforts were discouraging. During the same month Senator William M. Graham introduced a bill in the Legislature to incorporate the institution but this was overwhelmingly defeated when it was seen that the bill proposed to appropriate \$150,000 of public funds for a private hospital, as the institution was projected, on the grounds that it was unconstitutional.

ENABLING ACT

ADOPTED IN 1870

However, Senator Graham introduced a revised bill the next month. It was adopted by the Assembly April twenty-eighth. It provided: "Section One: There shall be established at Middletown in County of Orange a State Lunatic Asylum for the care and treatment of the insane and inebriate, upon the principles of medicine known as homeopathic; and it shall be known by the name of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown.

"Section Two: There shall be twenty trustees to manage said institution and George F. Foote, M.D., Thomas Hitchcock, Frederick A. Conkling, John David Wolfe, Peter S. Hoe, John K. Hackett, James P. Wallace, Phineas P. Wells, Henry R. Low, Elisha P. Wheeler, Oliver B. Vail, Robert H. Berdell, Richard B. Connolly, D. D. T. Marshall, Carroll Dunham, John F. Gray, Homer Ramsdell, Abraham B. Conger, J. Stanton Gould, Alonzo R. Morgan, William M. Graham shall be the first trustees of the asylum."

But the proposition was not as easy as it sounded in the first section, however. For section eleven provided that \$150,000 would be appropriated "when it is proven to the satisfaction of the Comptroller that \$150,000 have been subscribed by persons and actually paid in cash, to be applied to the purchase of a site, for construction and maintenance of said asylum. . ."

The Board of Trustees organized and elected Dr. Burdell as first president with Frederick A. Conkling as vice president, Dr. Dunham as secretary and Mr. Hoe as treasurer. Dr. Dunham at that time was a distinguished physician in New York.

CITIZENS SUBSCRIBED

\$41,000 FUND

Backed by the organized Board, Dr. Foote circulated a subscription paper and in a remarkably short time had collected more than \$41,000 from private donations. The amount was used to purchase the farm site on what is now Monhagen Avenue. Many of these contributions were received from citizens of Middletown and the surrounding country while homeopathic physicians from all parts of New York and other states contributed gener-

ously to the fund. A charity ball was held January eleventh, 1871 at the Academy of Music in New York, to raise more funds. But the goal was still far away.

About a year later, March twenty-first, 1871, an amendment to section eleven of the act of establishment was passed, after further endeavors to obtain the required subscriptions had failed. By the amendment the gift of land by Middletown was accepted as satisfying the previous requirement and the treasurer was authorized to pay the trustees "a sum equal" to twice the amount for the land aforesaid" and in addition to that the state donated \$20,000 for each \$10,000 subscribed over and above the cost of the land.

Four years had been spent in planning and struggling. Now the first State Homeopathic Hospital for the insane in the world was a reality.

In his first annual report to the State Legislature on March twenty-second, 1872, Dr. Foote wrote:

"A farm of 200 acres of good arable land (including twenty acres of timber) has been purchased and paid for by private donations. The land is well watered and contains an abundant supply of stone, sand and clay for building purposes. The location of the asylum at Middletown in Orange County is 600 feet above tide water and is remarkably free from dampness and miasmatic influences. It is contiguous to the lines of the Erie and Midland Railway and within two and one half hours of the City of New York. A switch of more than a half mile in length connecting the building site with the Erie Railway has been constructed and is in good working order. This is an important improvement, as by means of it, all the building material, coal and other supplies coming by railway can be delivered at the building without additional cost of cartage from the village depot distant one mile.

"An abundant supply of water has been secured by connection with the Monhagen water main through which the Village of Middletown is supplied. . ."

BUILDING BEGUN BY MARCH OF 1872

Dr. Foote reported to the Legislature that the cellar of the central and executive building which was to be 172 feet long and sixty-two feet wide, had been started and that the earth removed for the excavation was being used for grading the grounds. At that time a "good substantial stone wall laid up with the hydraulic cement and sand for the superstructure to rest upon" was nearly completed.

A Store-house and depot, blacksmith shop and shed had been built and already were in use by 1872. Grounds had been prepared for a garden and a fruit orchard and a new road, "known as Monhagen avenue, passing along one side of the hospital grounds and meeting with the village of Middletown" had been opened that year. A large amount of money had been expended in clearing up, improving and stocking the farm with teams, wagons, carts, plows, and other implements.

The entire program, Dr. Foote informed the Legislature, with exception of actual cost of the farm site, had cost but \$21,000. The land had

required expenditure of \$34,616. Other items listed were labor and improvement, \$2,051; construction of railway switch, \$1,770, construction of water mains, \$2,155; for opening and grading of Monhagen avenue, \$338; for masonry and stone work, \$3,481; for excavating and grading grounds, \$1,-643; for building account which included cost of tools and other supplies, \$2,572; general expenditures, \$2,664; architect fee, \$175; salaries, \$600; and salary of superintendent, \$1,457. The total expended for the year including cost of land was \$56,346.

There had been collected from contributions \$40,713.73 and the State had contributed \$44,000. The balance at the end of the year was \$28,713.73. However, there was still \$40,000 available from the comptroller and uncollected private subscriptions amounted to more than \$14,000.

October twenty-sixth, 1872 the cornerstone of the administration building was laid with elaborate ceremonies and the building was completed and occupied April twentieth, 1874. It was opened for public inspection before the first patient from Kingston was admitted. Meanwhile it had been decided that women patients as well as men should be treated even though the original plan provided for men only.

Before completion of the first structure, work had begun on a second and larger building known as Pavilion One, designed entirely for the reception of patients. The architectural plans called for a 204 foot frontage for the three-story building with a wing on the southerly end seventy feet deep and another at the northerly end 100 feet deep. It was to be constructed half of brick and half of timber. Pavilion One was opened for the reception of patients in 1876 and construction was begun immediately on a sister building on the opposite side of the central structure.

SIXTY-NINE PATIENTS TREATED FIRST YEAR

His work of organizing the hospital completed, Dr. Foote resigned as superintendent in 1874. His report for that year showed that sixty-nine patients had been treated. The institution had received only paid patients at the time.

During the few years he spent here, Dr. Foote had become an intimate friend of Dr. Seward. The latter had built himself a large practice in Middletown. He had opened an office on Orchard Street. Two months after Dr. Foote left Middletown, Dr. Seward was forced to give up his practice because of ill health. He spent three years in the West and returned to New York State fully recovered. He began practicing in Goshen and remained active for many years. One of his last public appearances here was at a meeting of State Hospital nurses in 1924 when he reviewed the history of the institution. He died in 1925.

Henry R. Stiles, M.D., was appointed to succeed Dr. Foote as hospital superintendent. To Dr. Stiles is credited introduction of a dietary system and according to trustee reports, "the establishment of a home-like atmosphere and the fostering of the co-operation of the people of Middletown."

During his short term as superintendent the Legislature by act of June twenty-first, 1875 reduced the number of trustees to thirteen. The Board then comprised Joshua Draper, Fletcher Harper, Jr., Egbert Guernsey, Grin-

nell Burt, Nathaniel W. Vail, Uzal T. Hayes, James B. Hulse, James H. Norton, Moses D. Stivers, James G. Graham, Daniel Thompson, H. M. Paine and William H. Watson.

Dr. Talcott replaced Dr. Stiles as head of the institution in April, 1877. At that time there were 228 patients. Dr. Talcott had fought in the Civil War and later studied at Hamilton College. When he arrived here he found Pavilion Two, a structure one story higher than Pavilion One well under way, but in his first report he noted the need for additional buildings. Dr. Talcott was responsible for addition of gas lights and for introduction of the well water system. During his first years at the institution a "handsome carriage house" and an infirmary were constructed and an extensive landscaping program undertaken.

In 1879 all land surrounding the building was seeded and 1,200 loads of muck were hauled from the southeast corner of the farm. The excavation was converted into an ice pond. Dr. Talcott reported that year:

"The pond is filled with spring water. In the future we shall probably have an abundance of ice of the best quality." He reported also that the hospital fields had produced 1,053 bushels of potatoes and enough vegetables "for wants of over 200 people." A dairy of twenty cows supplied all milk needed.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BEGUN IN 1877

A few months earlier three-eighths of a mile of gravel road had been constructed in what was known as the park section of the grounds, now the space between the administration building and the superintendent's residence. The same year, 1877, a day school for patients was started and was the beginning of the Occupational Therapy system developed to a great extent later in the history of the institution.

Dr. Talcott remained a superintendent until his death in 1902. At that time the institution had grown to a population of more than 1200.

Pavilion Two, two annexes, the building known as Talcott Hall for men, Grinnel and Pierson cottages, two buildings for employees and the superintendent's residence were among the additions to the mechanical plant during those years.

In the first years of the institution's activities the patients were supported either from their own estates or that of their friends or by the counties in which they had legal settlement. Under this arrangement many private patients were admitted who were able to pay substantial amounts of money for their maintenance and thus provide funds for the more liberal care of the patients supported at public expense.

With passage of the State Care Act of 1890 it became no longer possible to give private care to individual patients and this source of income was cut off and the character of the institution which until that time had operated as a private hospital was changed to that of a public institution. In 1889 a State Lunacy Commission was created to assume duties of trustees of the several state hospitals and the name of the institution was changed to the Middletown Homeopathic Hospital as it has been known since. From that time a Board of Managers, later termed a Board of Visitors, has kept watch over the hospital.

After the death of Dr. Talcott, Dr. Maurice C. Ashley who had come to the hospital in 1883 succeeded him as superintendent and remained in that until his retirement May first, 1923.

During the twenty years of his incumbency the growth of the hospital continued. The West Group was constructed and occupied in 1909; Ashley Hall, a building designed for the admission service and equipped for the care of the acute and newly admitted cases, was built and occupied; a boiler house, nurses' home, staff house, comfort farm, a wing on the East Group and a new laboratory were constructed. The institution grew to 2,250 patients. Dr. Ashley stressed treatment of patients looking to their recovery and a new means for occupation and industry were introduced.

A school for training nurses had been started by the physician in 1908, four years before the twenty-five year retirement law went into effect. There was little building during the World War period. Physicians from the institution who entered military services were Dr. Arthur S. Moore, major of the Medical Corps and Dr. Ray W. Moody, first lieutenant in the Medical Corps.

ADMINISTRATION

BUILDING BURNED

October eighteenth, 1921, is a memorable date in the annals of the hospital. At one a.m. on that day fire was discovered in the attic of the administration building. The origin of the blaze which destroyed the huge structure will forever remain a mystery.

A watchman who had heard an automatic sprinkler in operation discovered the roof burning. There were no known electric wires in the attic and no one was known to have visited the upstairs during the previous day. Fire alarms were sounded and patients marched out of the building as they had been taught in fire drills and all were saved without a scratch. Competent nurses kept patients orderly as they found shelter in other buildings some distance away. The blaze was beyond control when firemen arrived. All Middletown companies responded to a series of alarms and two companies were summoned from Goshen. However, firemen were hampered by lack of water and the loss was heavy.

The main section of the East Group had just been completed when the main building was destroyed. A new fire-proof building was constructed in its place and was occupied in 1927.

Before Dr. Ashley's retirement the water situation had been partly corrected by installation of a twelve-inch water main to the Monhagen water supply and by erection of a standpipe 150 feet high along with a new system of water mains and hydrants extending throughout the grounds.

There had been two other fires in the history of the institution. December seventeenth, 1905, a blaze was discovered in Ward Nineteen but only a couch and a piano belonging to a patient were destroyed. Loss was less than \$50. The second fire occurred June twenty-fifth, 1909, when an alcohol burner exploded in one of the laboratories. Loss was slight on that occasion also.

The year 1924 marked completion of fifty years work. During those years 12,957 patients had been admitted, 3,949 were discharged recovered,

249 were reported improved, 1,559 showed no improvement; and 3,546 died. There remained at the hospital on June thirtieth, 1934, 2,487 patients of whom 147 were absent on parole. The parole system had been instituted under Dr. Talcott.

During those fifty years the hospital had been served by more than fifty physicians. However, only two stewards served during that time. John Cochran filled the position from the opening of the hospital until 1896 when he was succeeded by Henry J. Leonard who had joined the hospital forces in 1879.

April thirtieth, 1923 Dr. Robert C. Woodman became superintendent. He had come to the hospital in 1886. Soon after he became superintendent, 113 acres of land were added and a house which was included was turned over to the steward. July first, 1926 a post office substation was established. Two years later Dr. Moore, first assistant physician, retired after twenty-five years of service to become head of Horton Memorial Hospital. Dr. Moody was appointed assistant physician.

INFIRMARY CONTRACT

LET IN 1929

In 1929 contract was let for construction of an infirmary. Two years later contracts were let for rebuilding of Annex One and Pavilion Two and for a kitchen and underground passage from Ashley Hall to the infirmary.

There was another building boom at the hospital in 1936 and 1937. Work was started on five staff cottages in January 1936 and completed in February 1937; electric lines were laid by the hospital to connect them; New York Avenue which had previously been paved for a short distance, was improved by extension of the concrete pavement in each direction reaching to the West Main street gate in one direction and to the gate opening toward Comfort farm in the other; Grinnel cottage was reroofed by hospital carpenters and Pierson cottage and the women employees' home were reroofed later in the year by men paid by the Federal Government.

All three of the buildings reroofed had been weakened while being moved in 1909 to make way for the construction of Ashley Hall.

The Amusement Hall was repaired in 1937 under a WPA project and new floors were laid in the basement under Pavilion One and Talcott Hall. Many other improvements were made to other buildings.

One improvement was the transfer of Bolles Memorial Library to the south wing of the Administration building. The Hospital Library was set up in 1889 when the hospital received a \$3,000 bequest from Miss Lenora S. Bolles.

In a review of the hospital's work compiled by Dr. N. E. Paine, son of the leader in Homeopathic work in the state and a former staff member, the physician wrote (1931);

"As Middletown was the first of the State Homeopathic hospitals it was natural that efforts should be made to prove the superiority of medicines prescribed homeopathically in the treatment of mental diseases. Many of the homeopaths of that time believed that a cure would result if they should

skillful in selecting a medicate that produced similar symptoms in a well person. Such expectations were realized to a considerable extent but not so generally as was hoped by enthusiastic Hahnemannians. (Dr. Samuel Hahnemann founded the Homeopathy system). It was a fact that the percentage of cures at Middletown was higher than in the other state hospitals; and this superiority led to the establishment of the homeopathic state hospitals subsequently in New York and other states. Its influence became nation-wide."

The biographical sketches and achievements of the last three Directors would fill volumes but space permits only a mention of their activities.

W. A. Schmitz, M.D., Director - December 1, 1940-April 27, 1955. Under his able Directorship this growing institution survived the strife and hardships of World War II and the postwar years.

Hyman Pleasure, M.D., Director - August 1, 1955-April 27, 1966. During this period this hospital reached a maximum average of 3,686 patients in 1957, the Geriatrics Building #132 was opened in 1958, a Drug Addiction Unit was opened in 1963, a Halfway House was opened in Kingston, and Intensive Treatment units were opened in the hospital. Dr. Pleasure went to the Department of Mental Hygiene as a Deputy Commissioner of Local Services and subsequently went to Rockland State Hospital as the Director to date.

Amore Del Giudice, M.D., became the Director of Middletown State Hospital May 18, 1966. Organizational changes include a radical departure from the traditional staffing system to the post staffing concept to provide additional personal services to patients. A Geriatric Screening team has aided in expediting appropriate admissions. Professional and para-professional disciplines were decentralized to units according to the geographic residence of the patients. This unit provides more direct treatment and care on a team approach and provides greater continuity of hospitalization, discharge planning and post-hospitalization services.

June 15, 1972 some residents from Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y. were transferred to Middletown State Hospital to establish the Middletown Mental Retardation Unit. This facility is under the leadership of Isabelle P. Liviccori, R.N. Chief, Adult Habilitation Services.

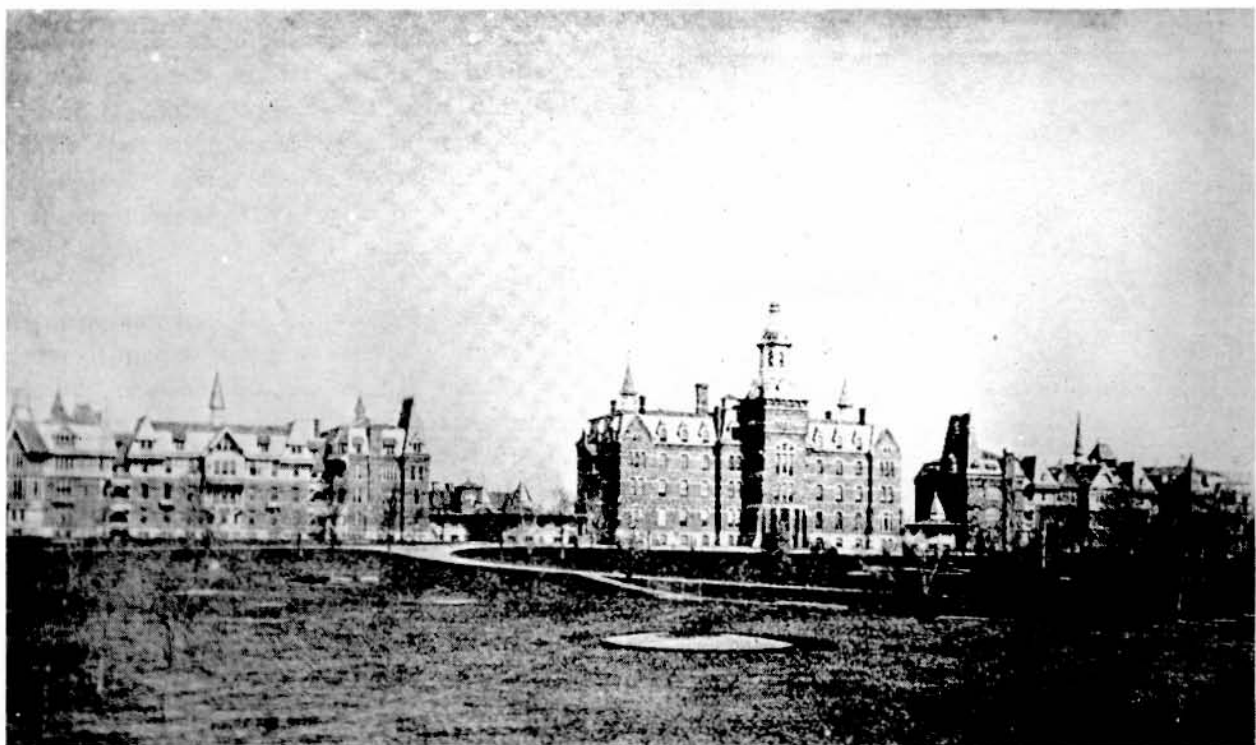
The Mental Hygiene Law was recodified effective January 1, 1973. This updated and amended many provisions of the old laws and regulations. Unified Services between the counties and the State of New York is an option that has encouraged county participation in all Mental Hygiene planning and operations.

The detailed chronicle of this hospital would fill several volumes. The changing treatment programs, the building programs, the memorable anecdotes and incidents that are unwritten, will fade with the memories of the passing retirees.

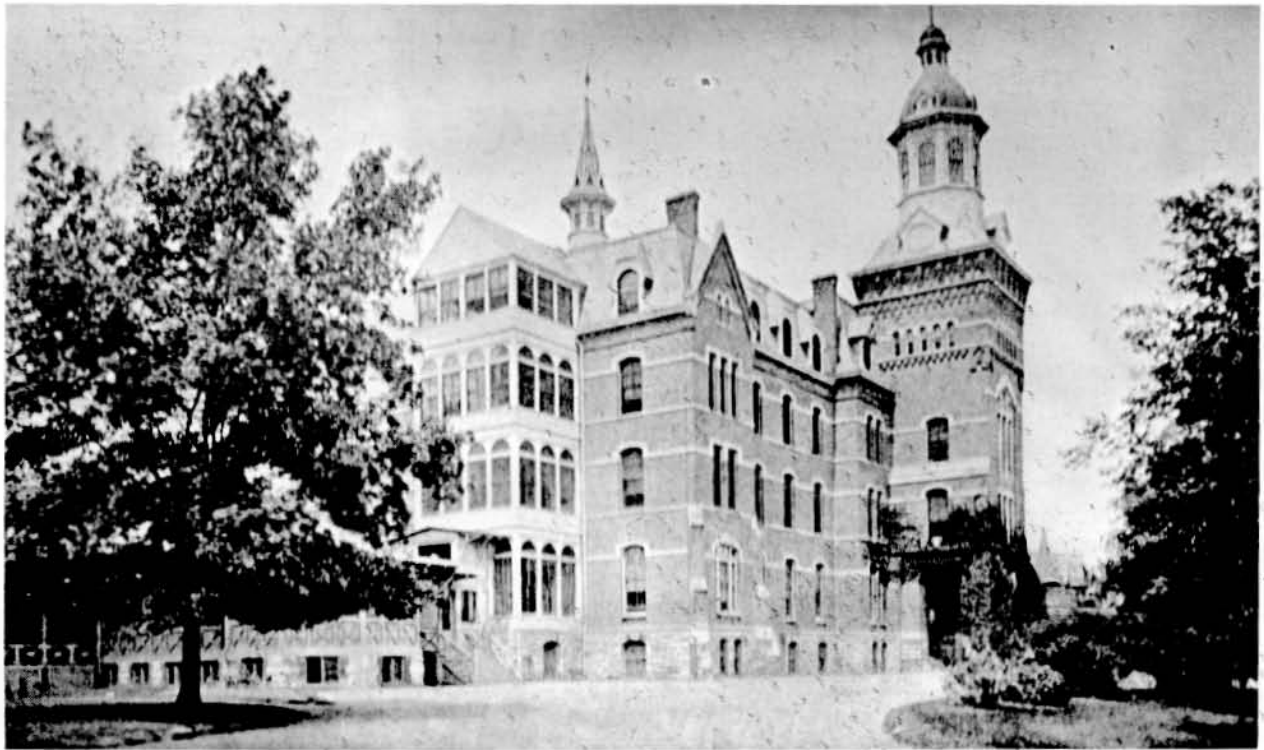
It is the conceit of every generation that its age is the most complicated time of history, turned upside down by the bewildering onslaught of change. So time, history and change continue, and today becomes the good old days of tomorrow.



Main Building Officers Hall, April 20, 1874



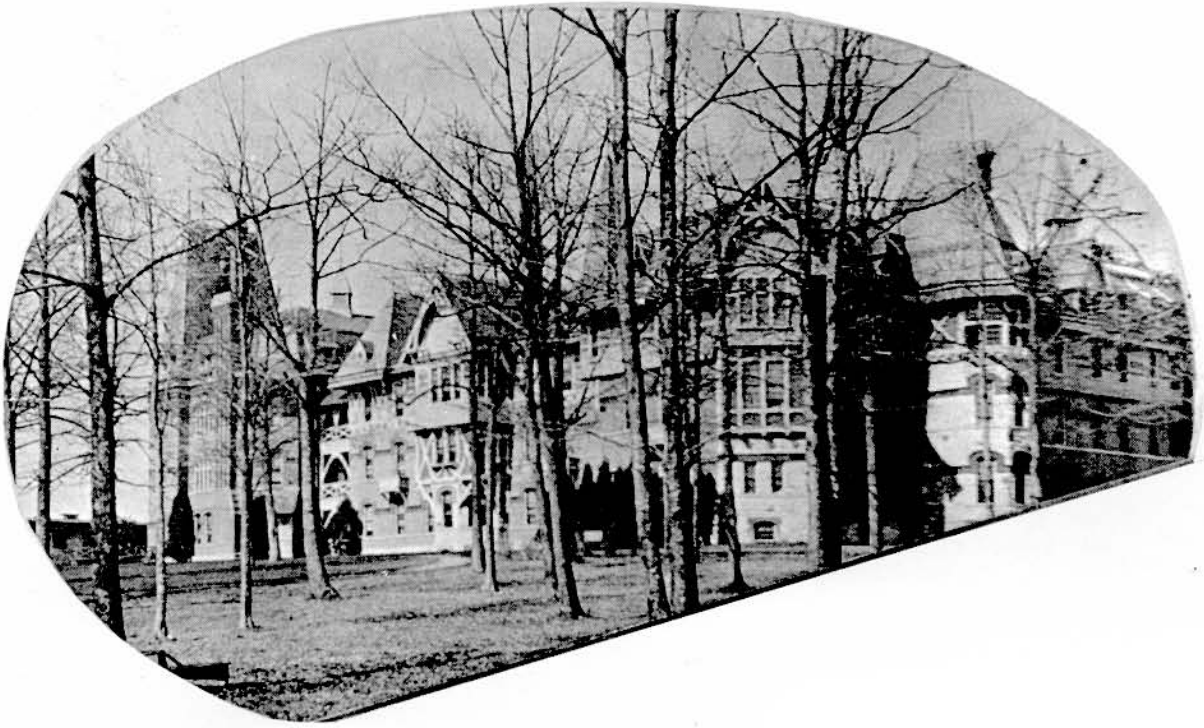
Main Building Group 1881



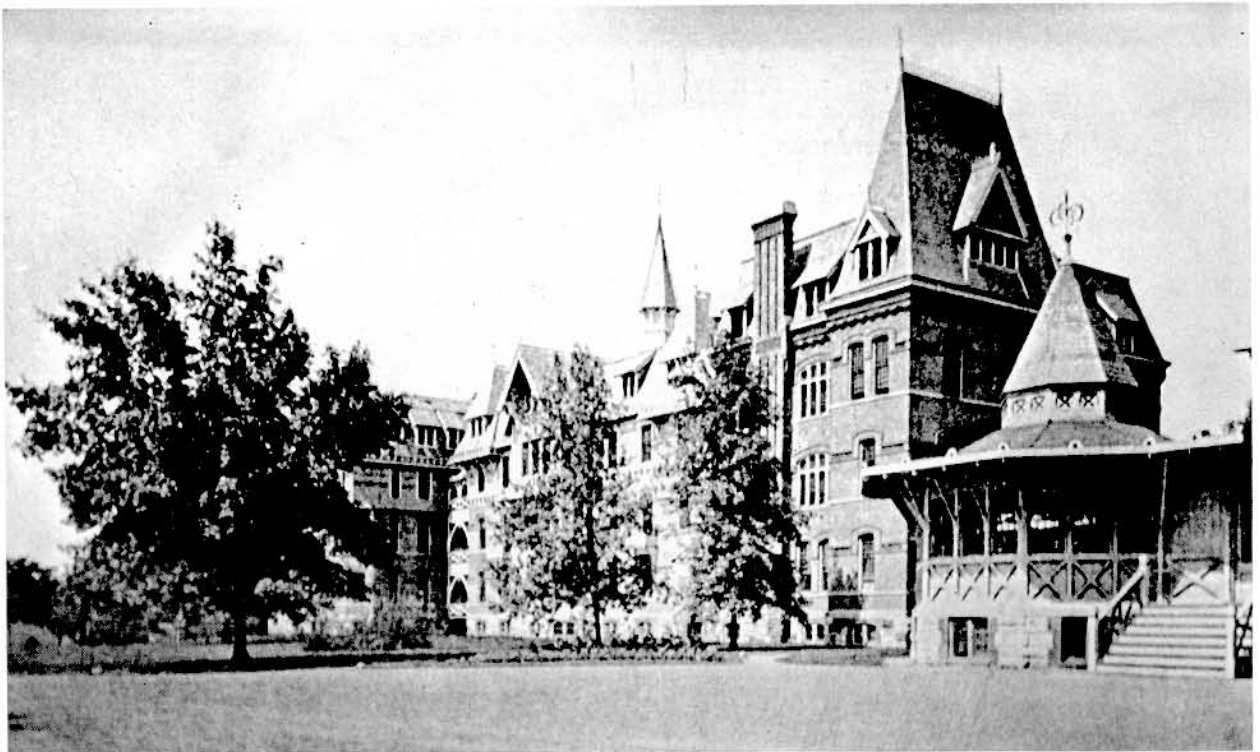
Main Building Before Fire 1921



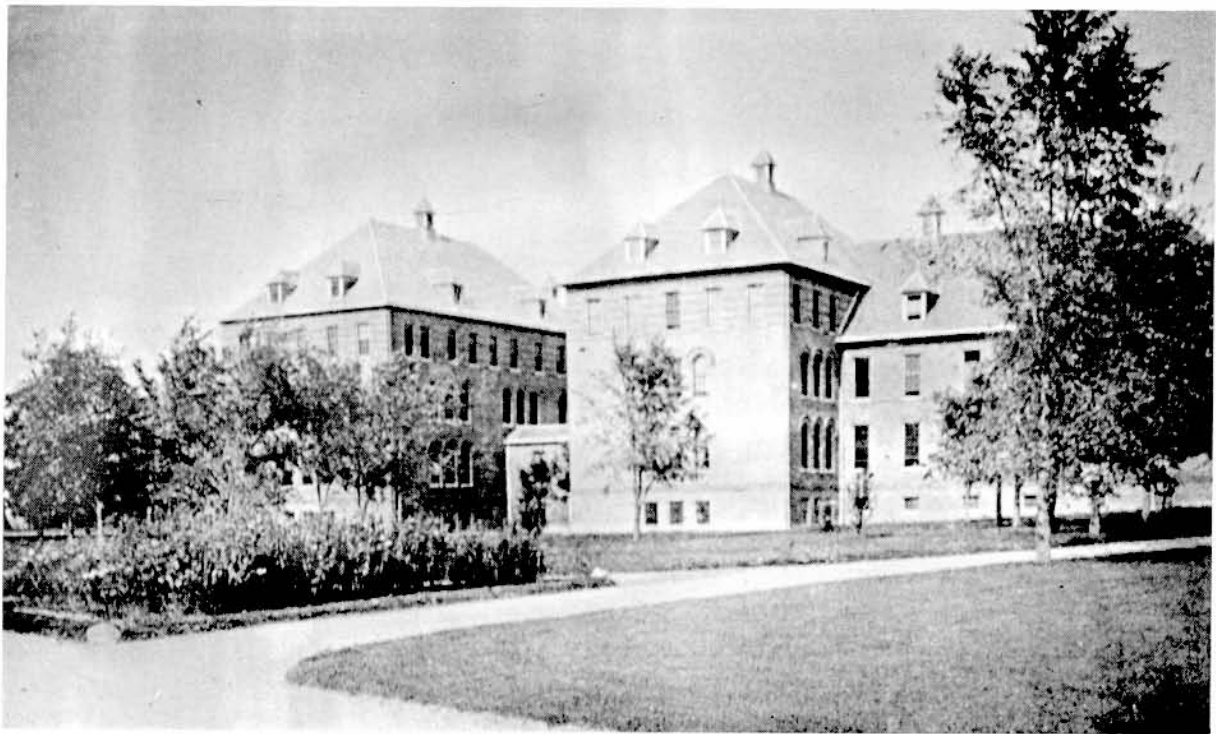
Main Building After Fire 1921



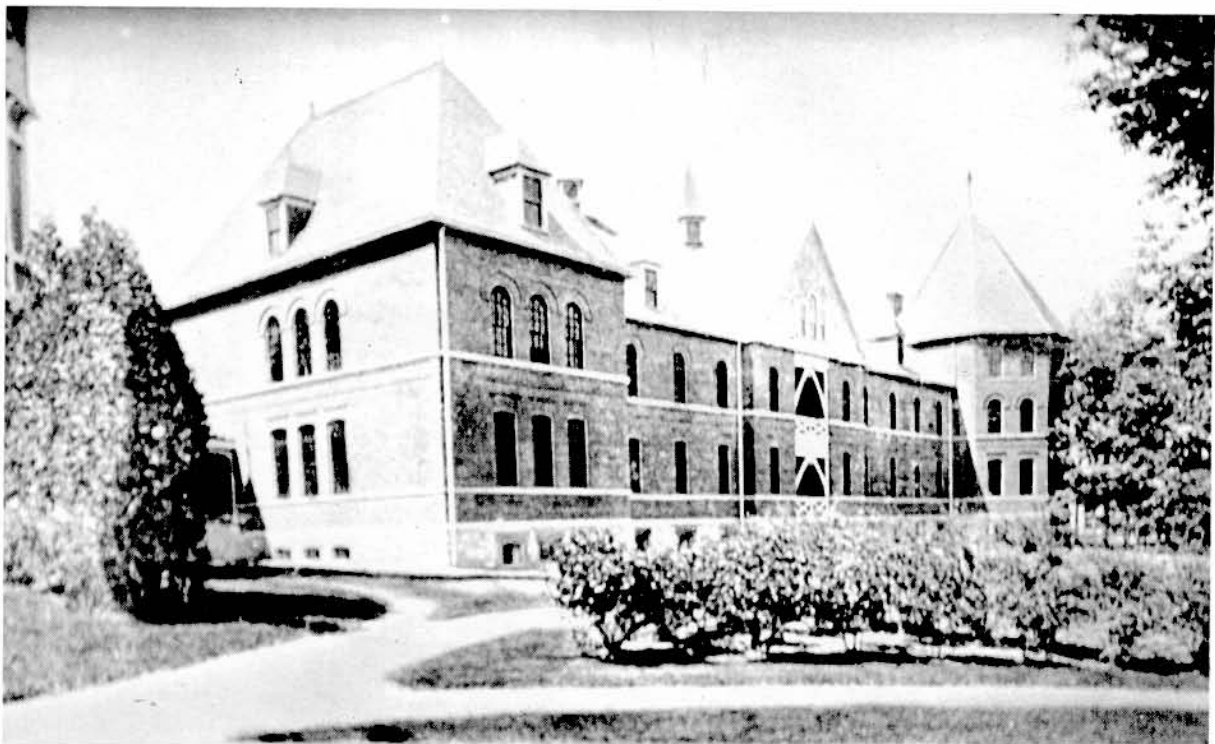
Pavilion One 1876



Pavilion Two 1881



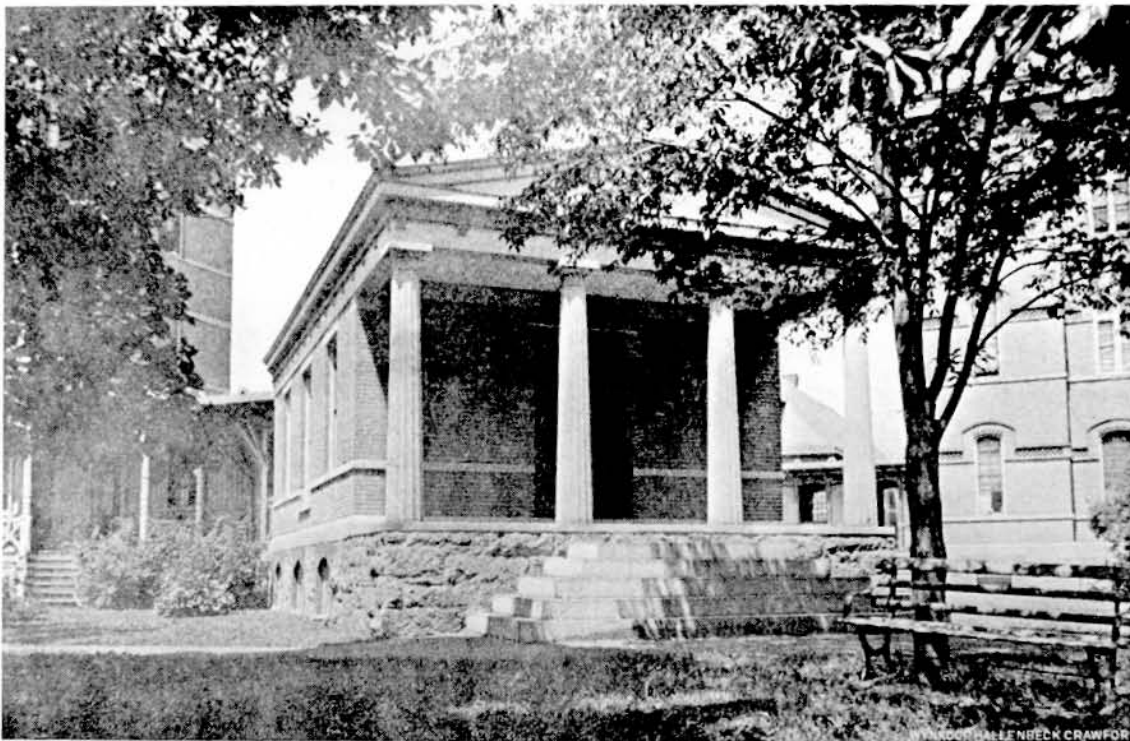
Annexes One and Two 1890



Talcott Hall 1890



Bakery and Main Kitchen 1882



Bolles Memorial Library 1890



Superintendent's Residence 1874



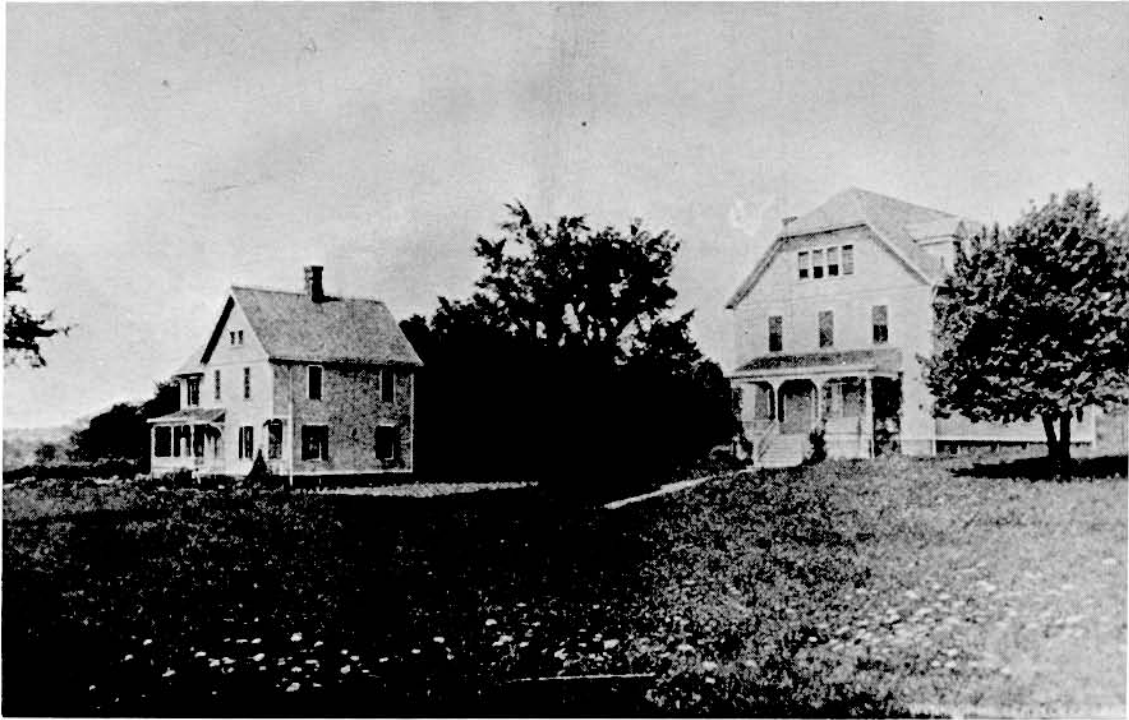
Staff House 1913



Grennell and Pierson Cottages 1891



Nurses and Attendants' Home (Female) 1891



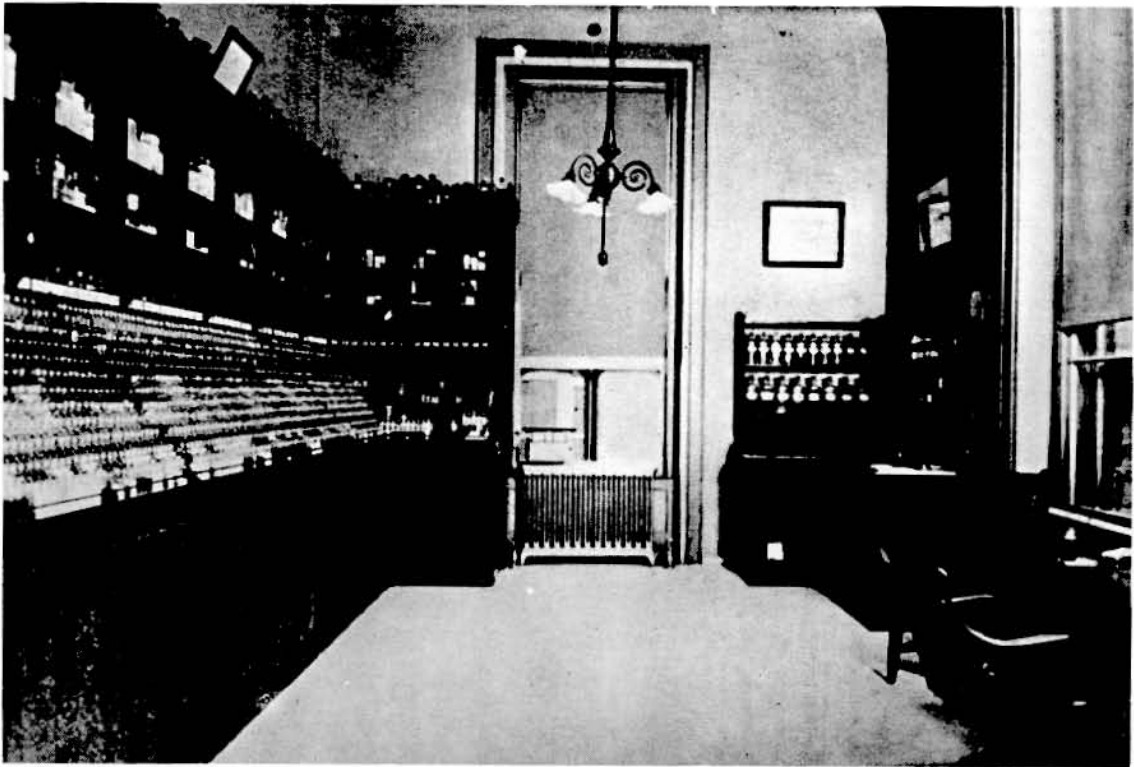
Farmer's Cottage 1887 - Nurses and Attendants' Home 1891



Trolley Car Station 1895



Coach House 1878



First Homeopathic Drug Store 1874



Solarium, Main Building



Parlor, Main Building



Nurses' Room, Pavilion One



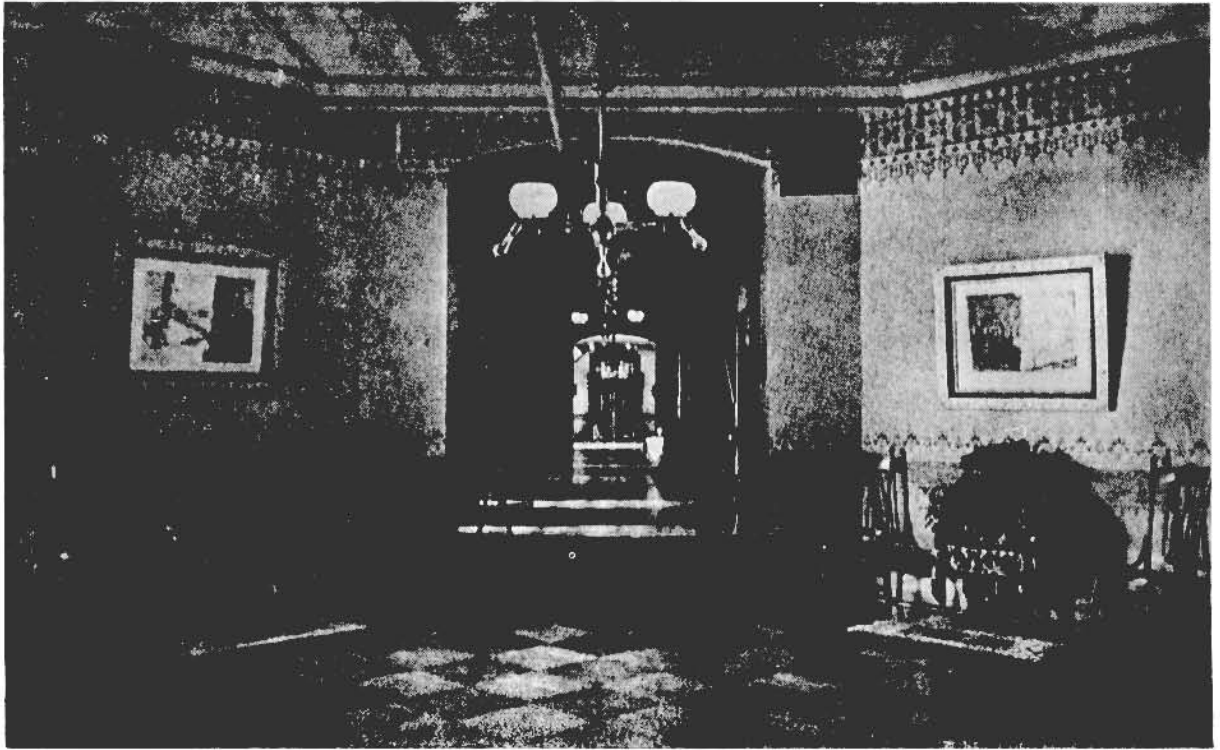
Hospital Section, Pavilion One



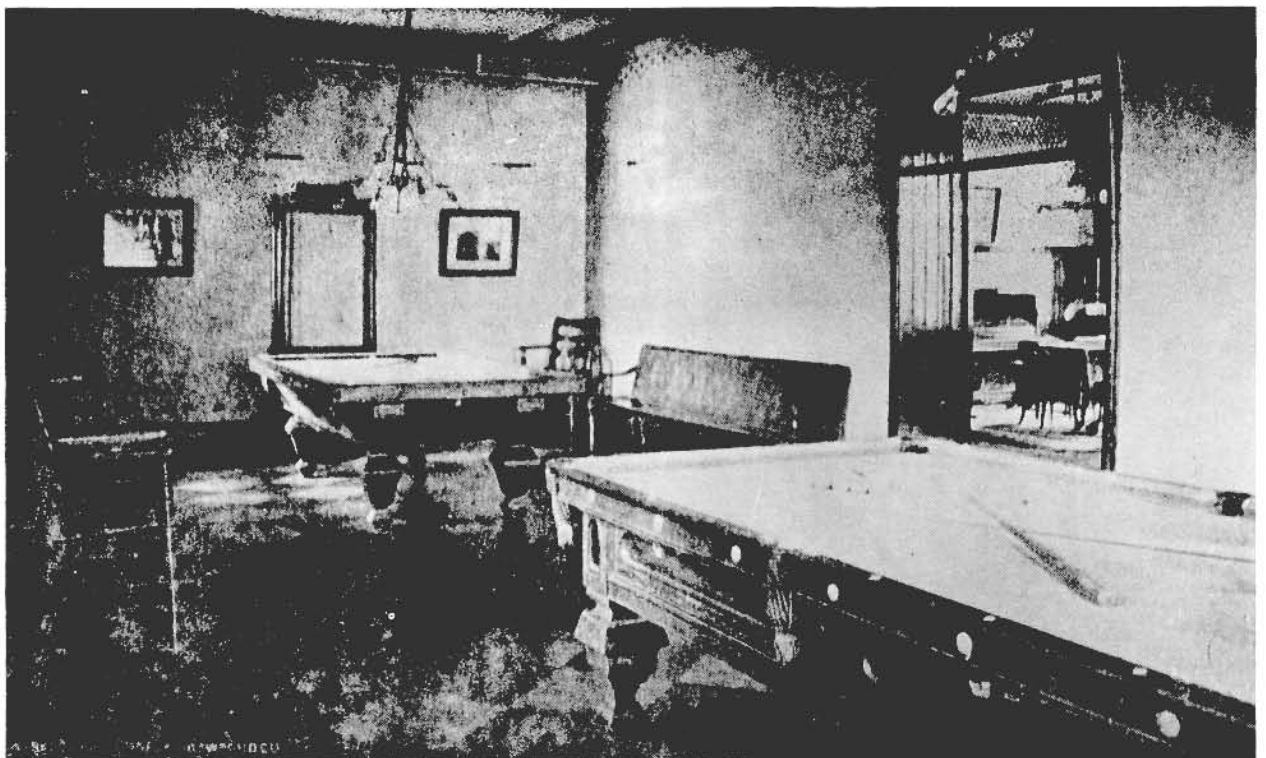
Day Room, Talcott Hall



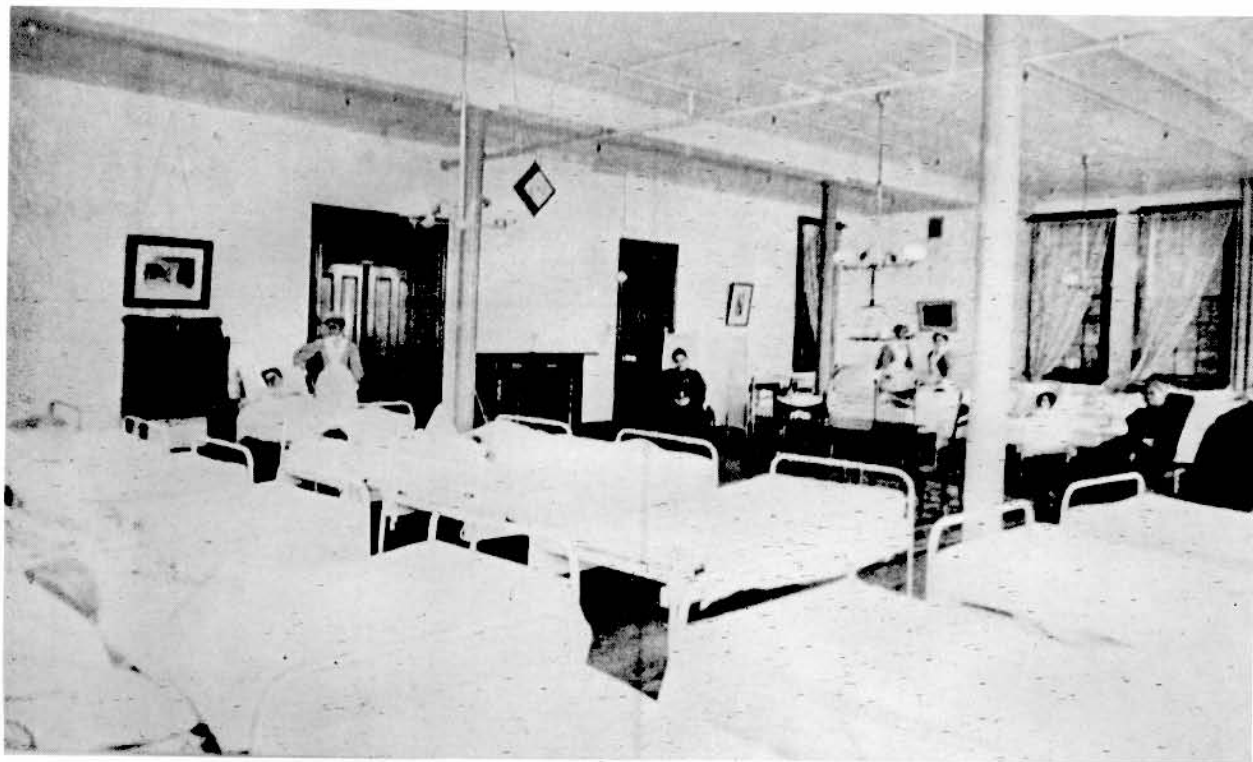
Setting Room, Pavilion #2



Main Hall, Pavilion #2



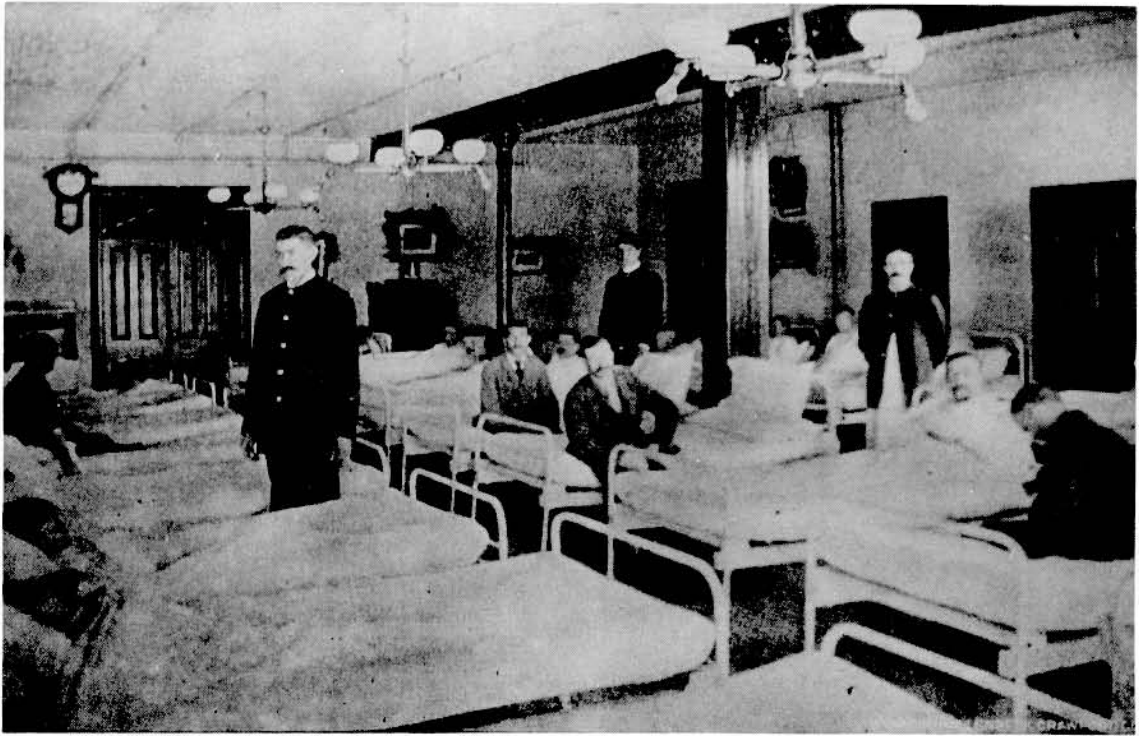
Pool Room, Pavilion #2



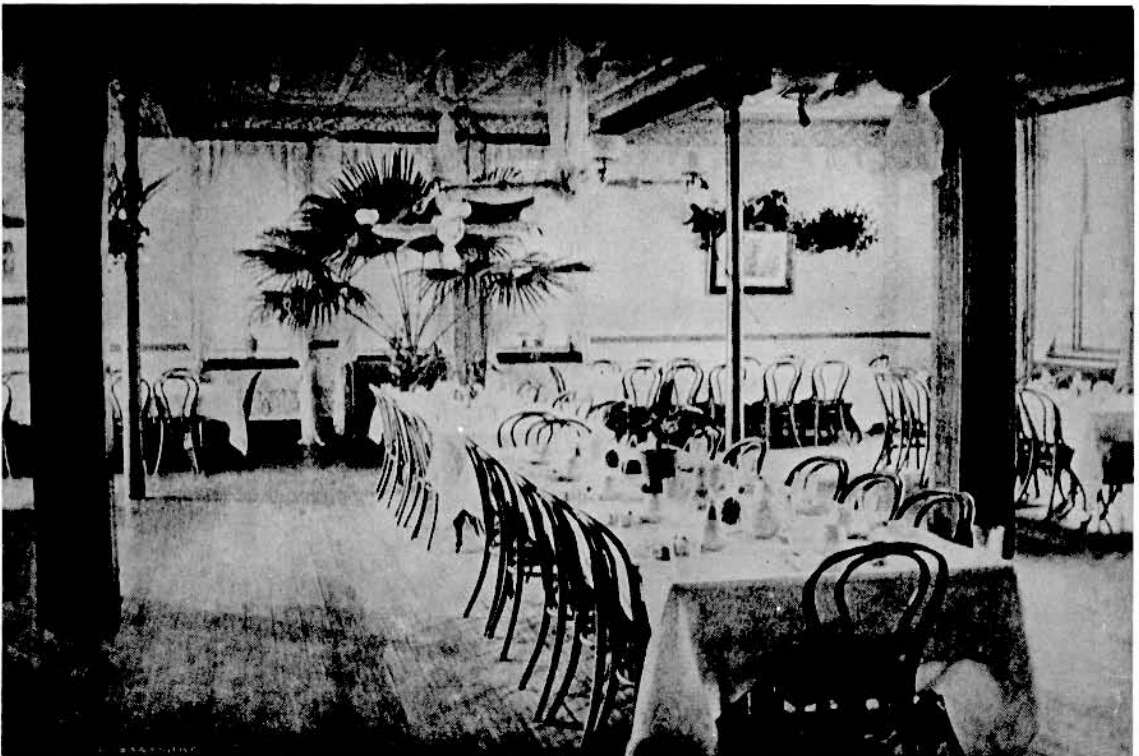
Infirmary Section, Talcott Hall



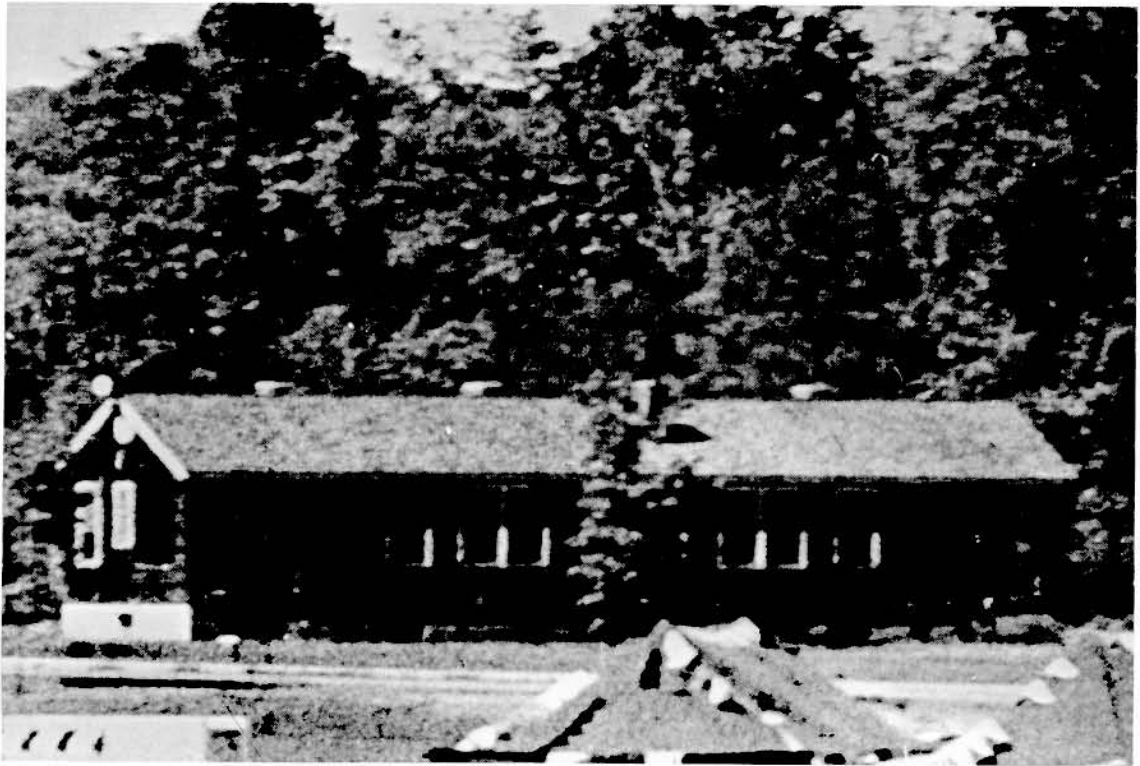
Main Hall, Ashley Hall



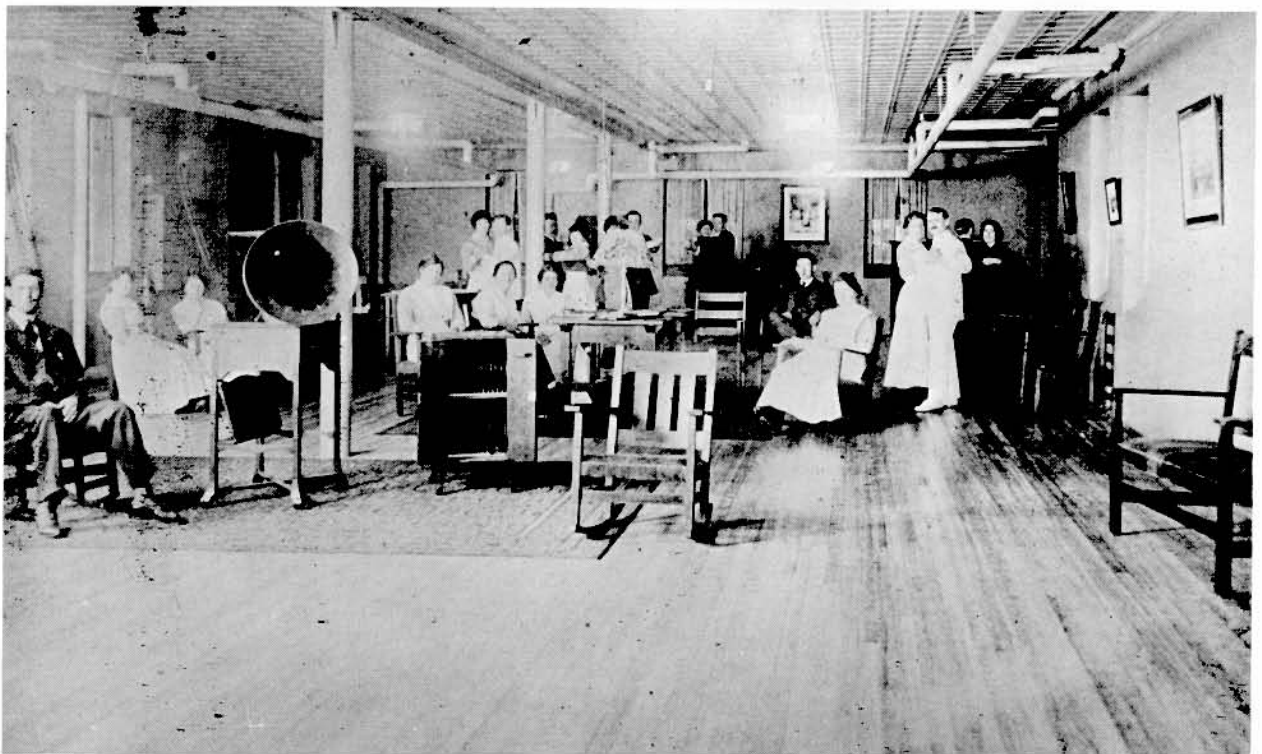
Hospital For Epileptics, Annex #2



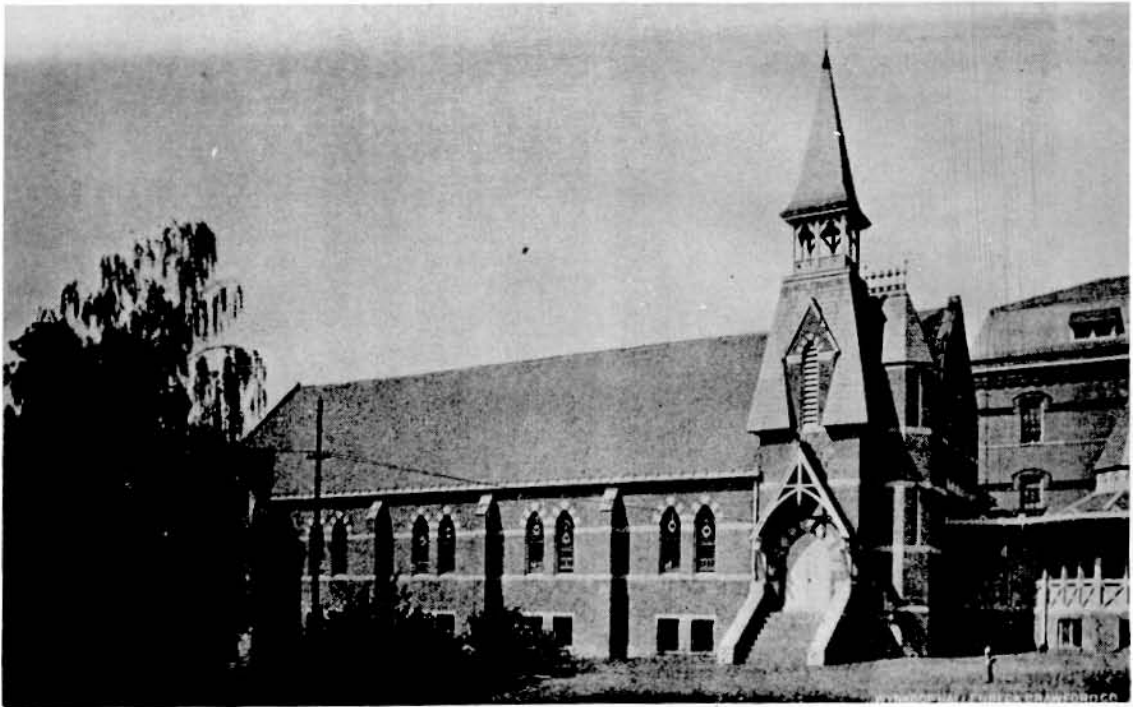
Dining Room Annex #1



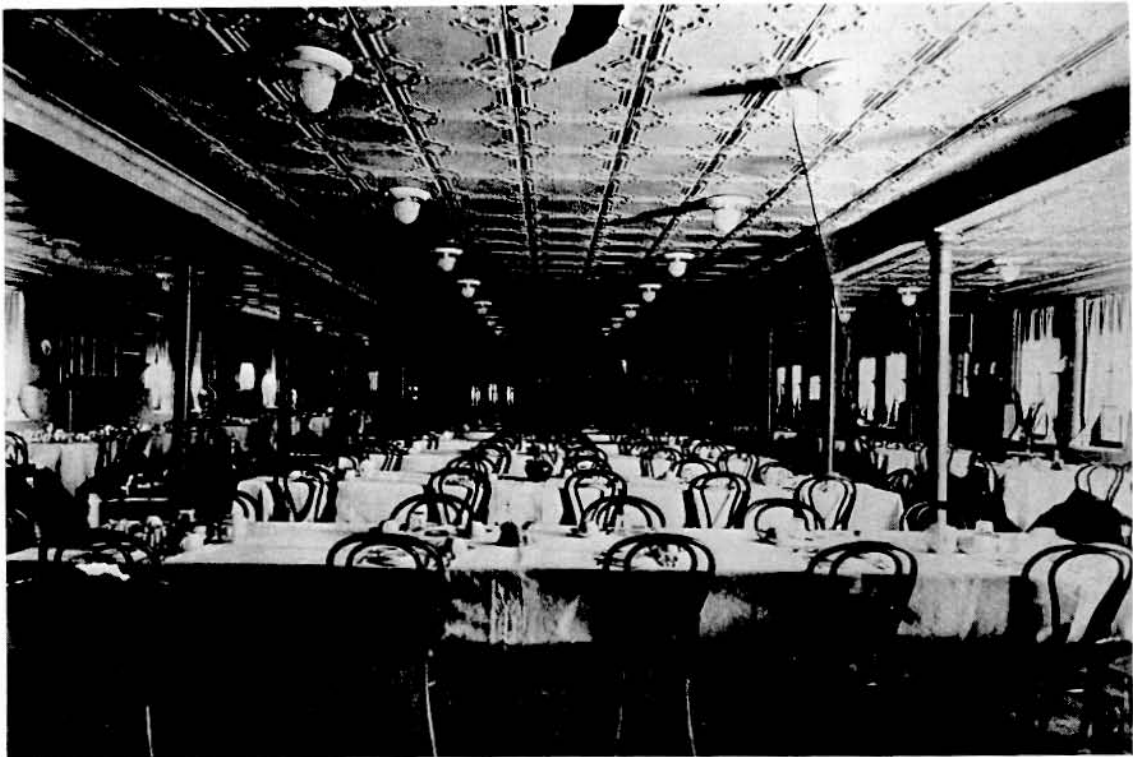
Contagious Building 188?



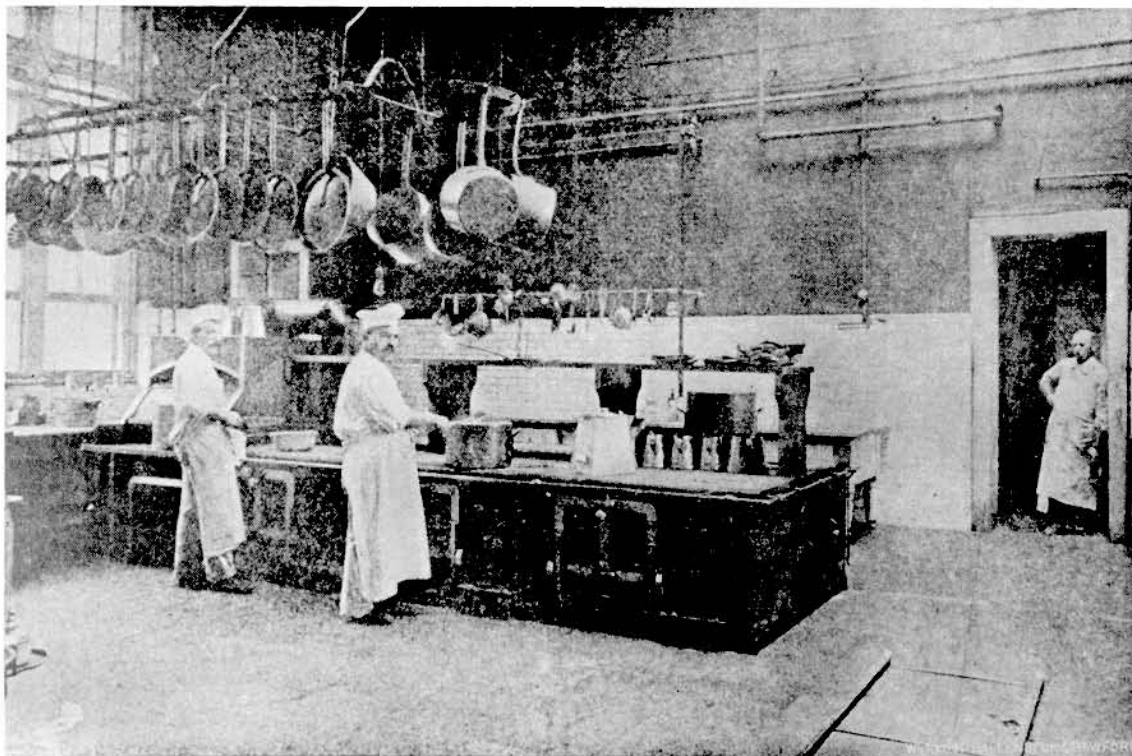
Recreation Room, Nurses Home Basement



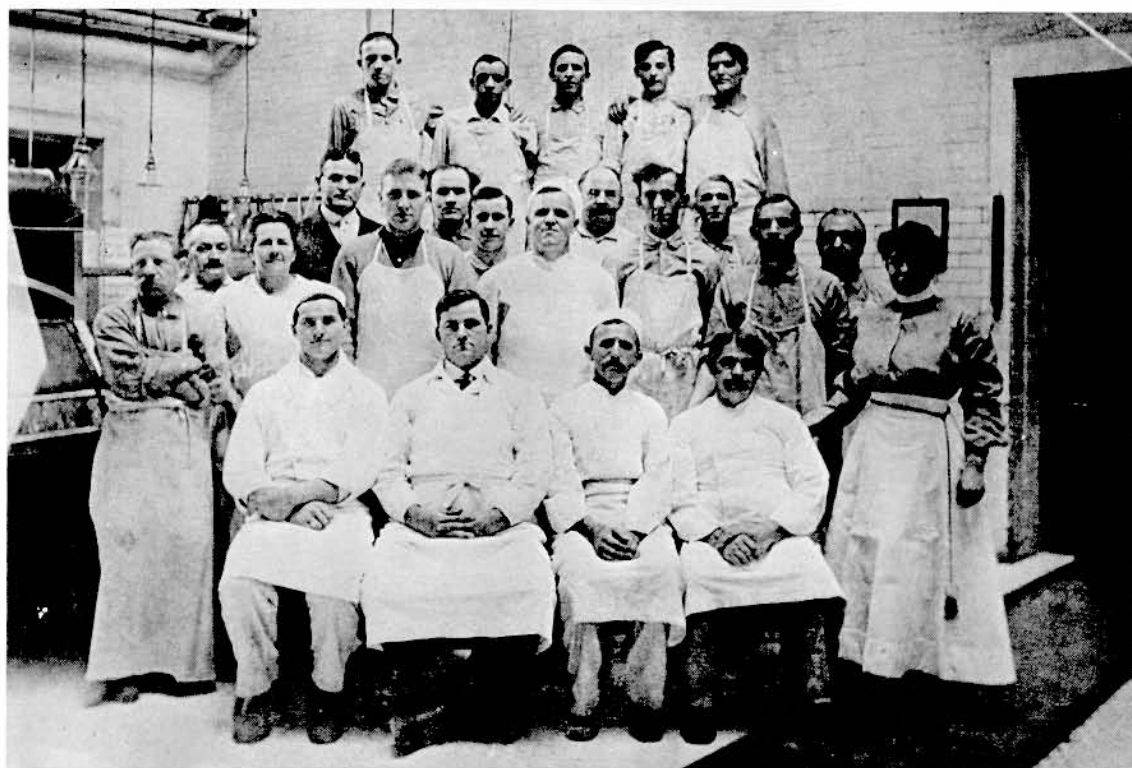
Entertainment Hall 1883



The Grill, Basement Entertainment Hall



Main Kitchen



Food Preparation Department Force



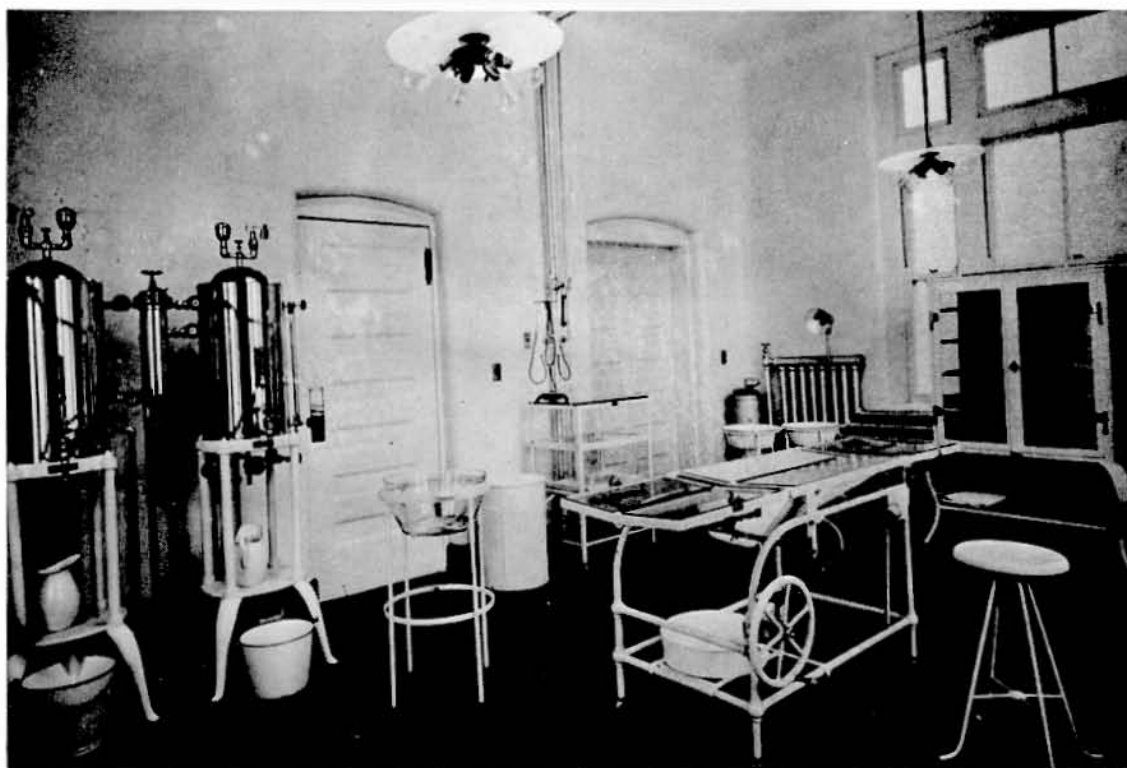
Bakery



Food Distribution System



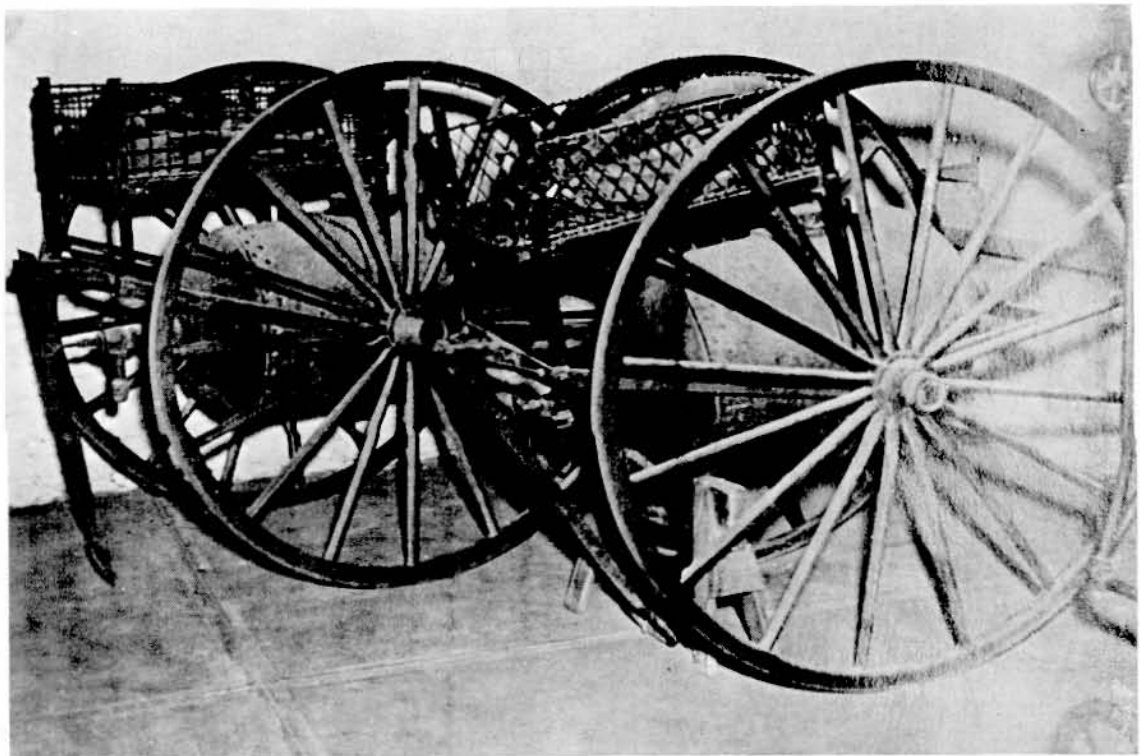
First Surgical and Clinical Building 1905



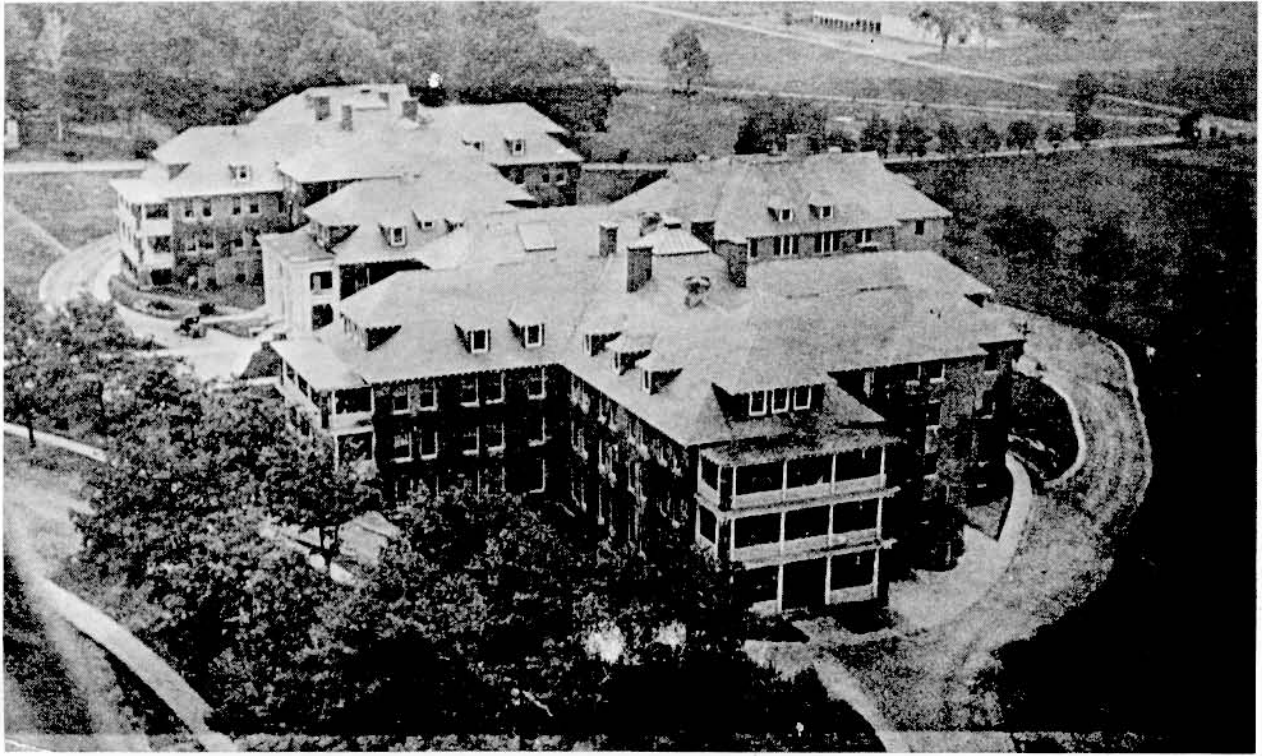
First Surgery



Firehouse 1876



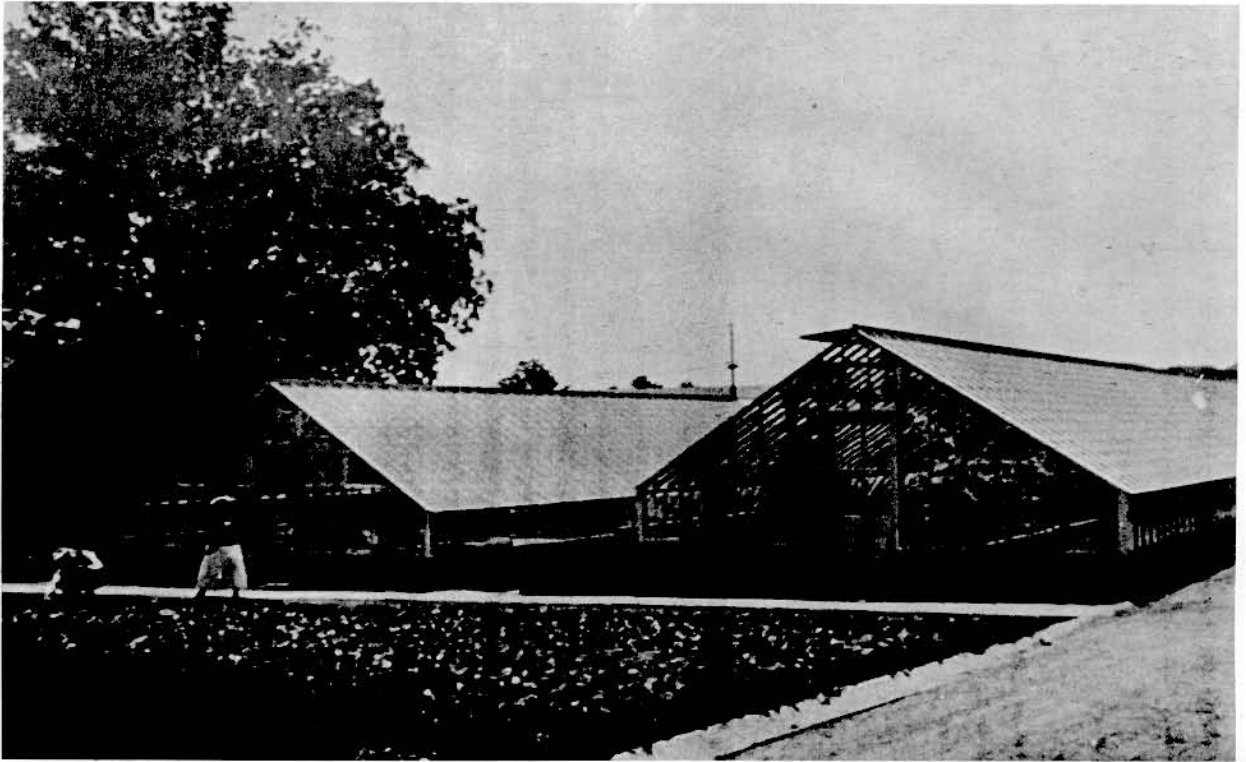
First Fire Equipment



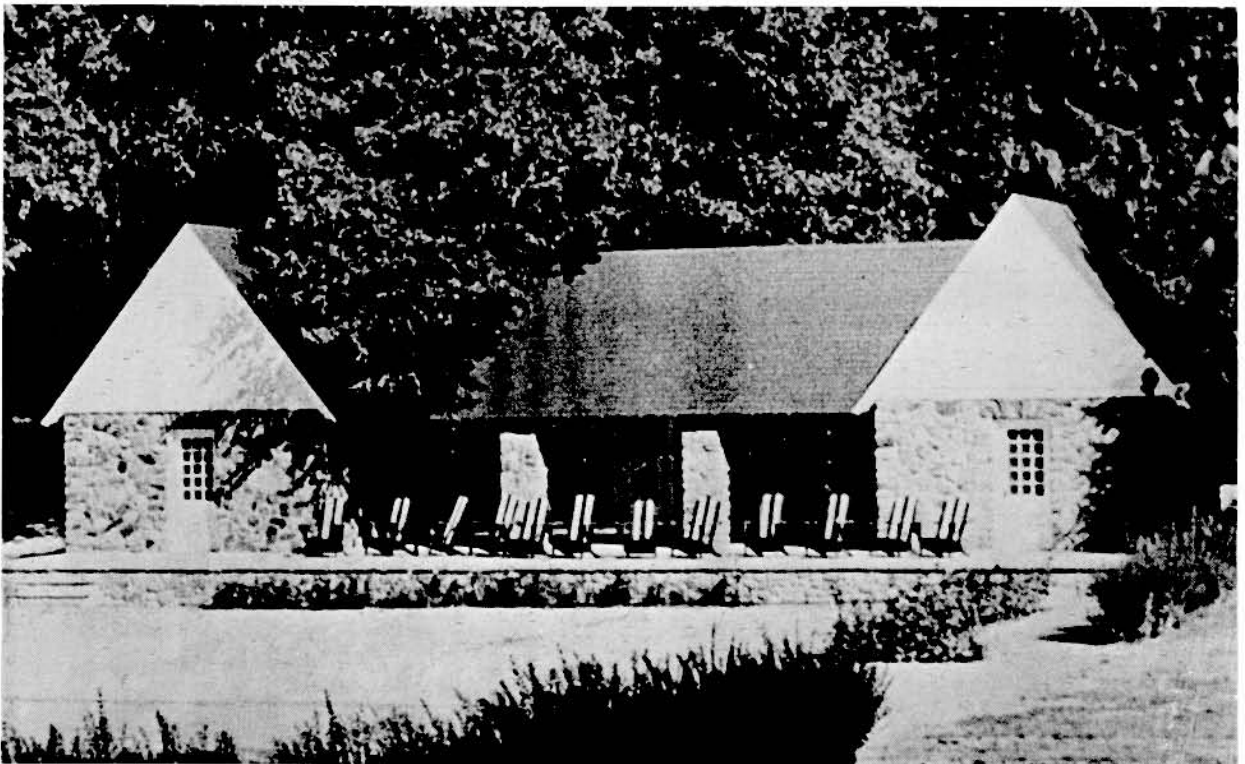
West Group Chronical Pavilion



Nurses Home 1912



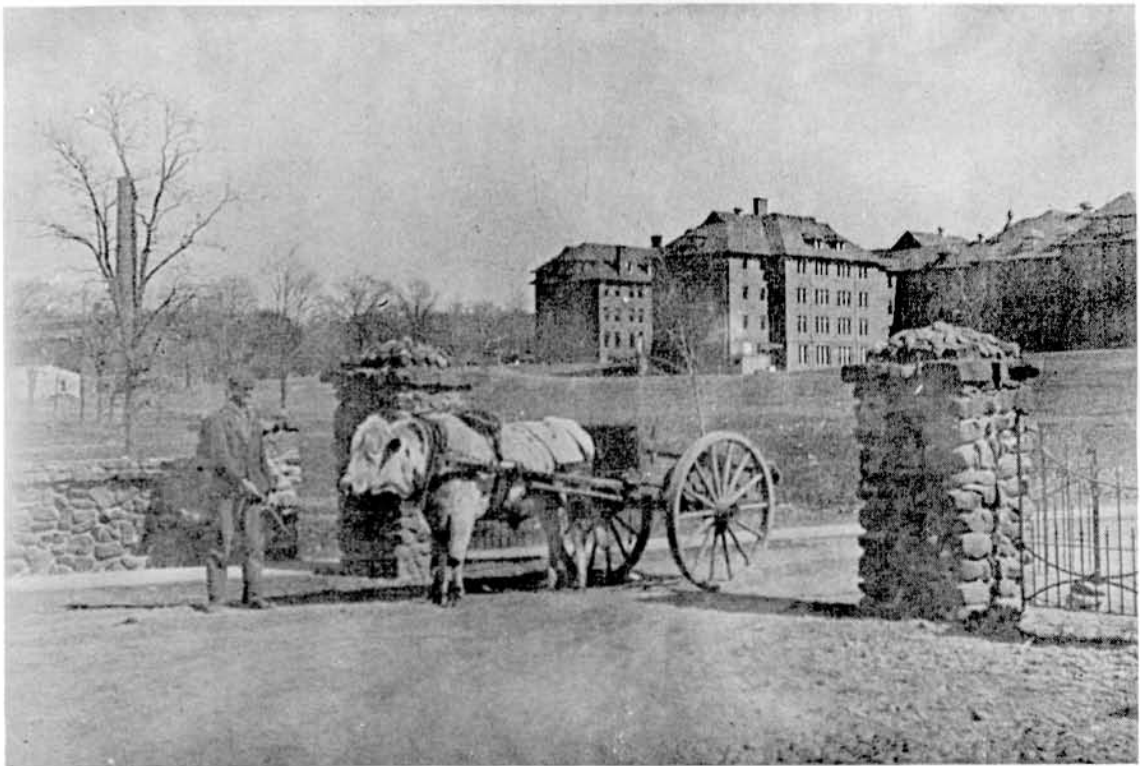
Twin Greenhouse For Flowers Only



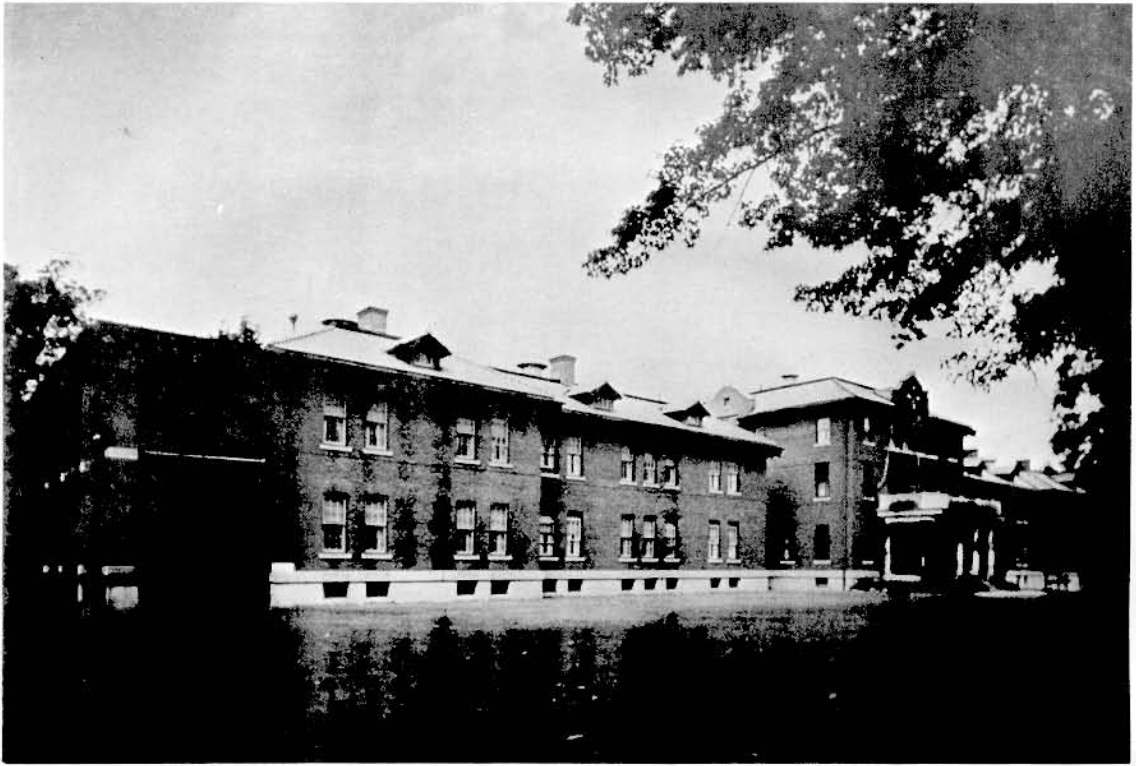
Rose Garden Pavilion 1946



Second Blacksmith Shop



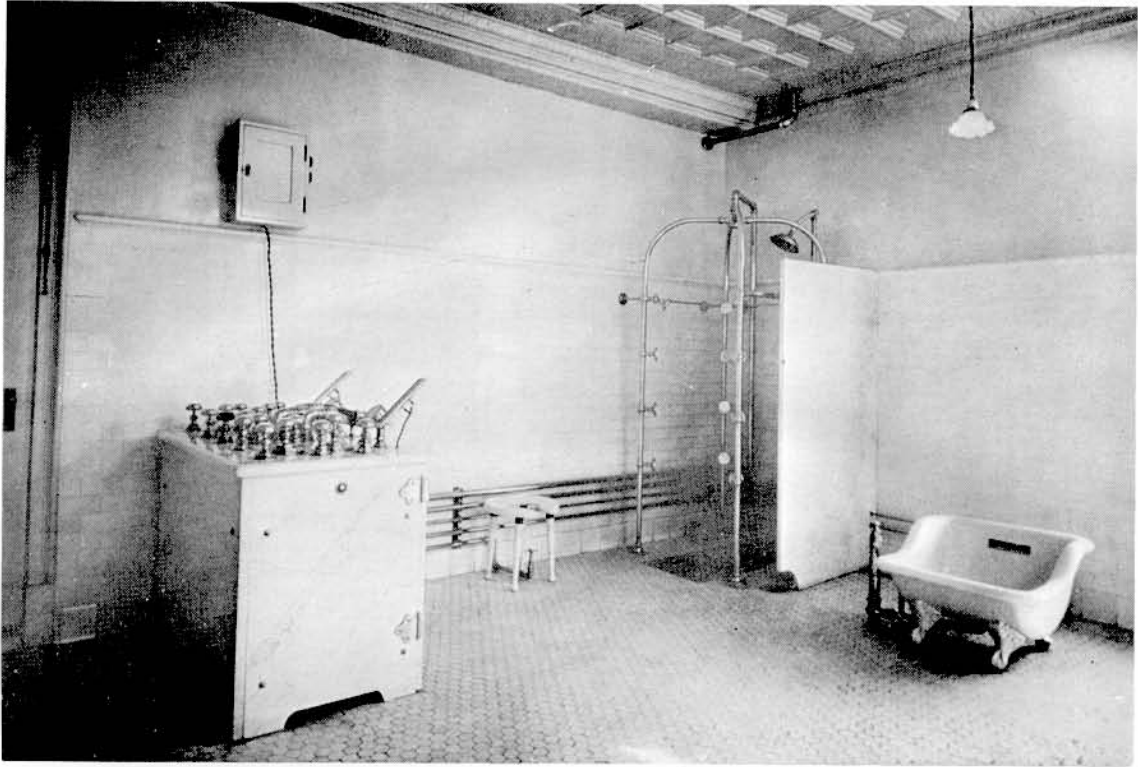
The West Group in Background, the Rear Gate Leads to Webber Avenue



Ashley Hall 1913



Continuous Flow Tubs in Ashley Hall



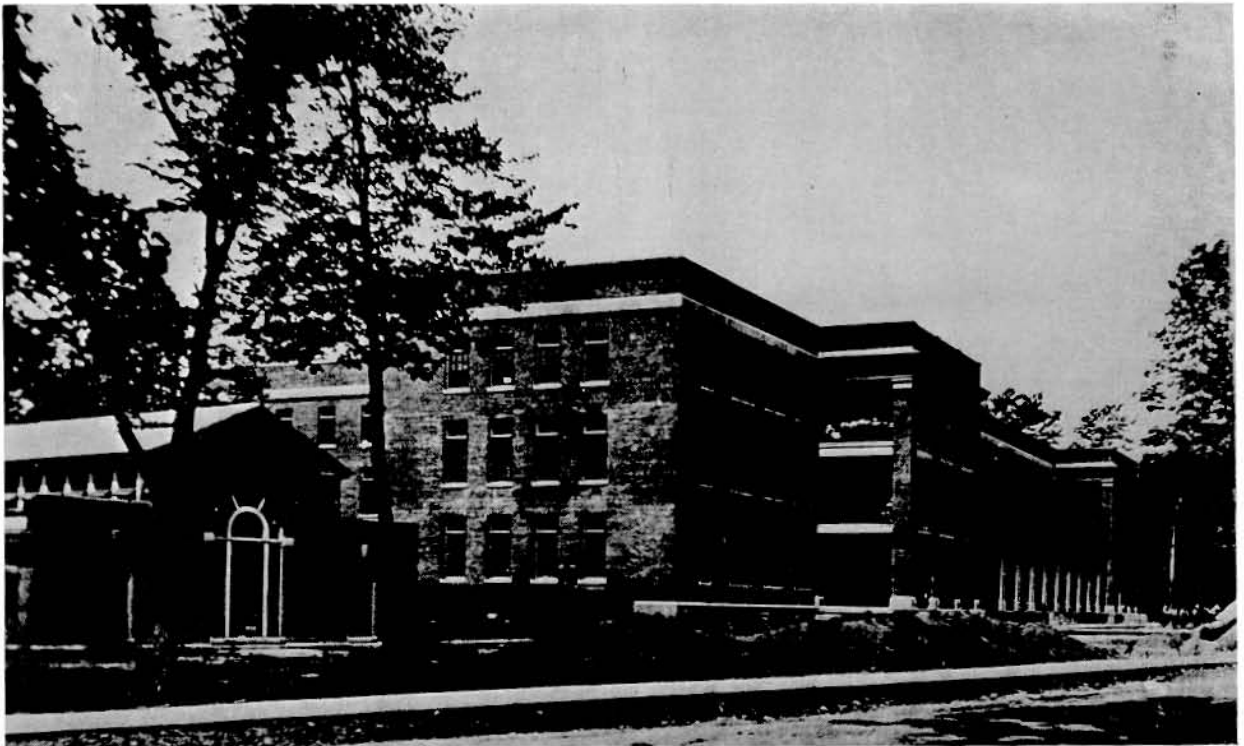
Hydrotherapeutic Treatment Equipment Ashley Hall



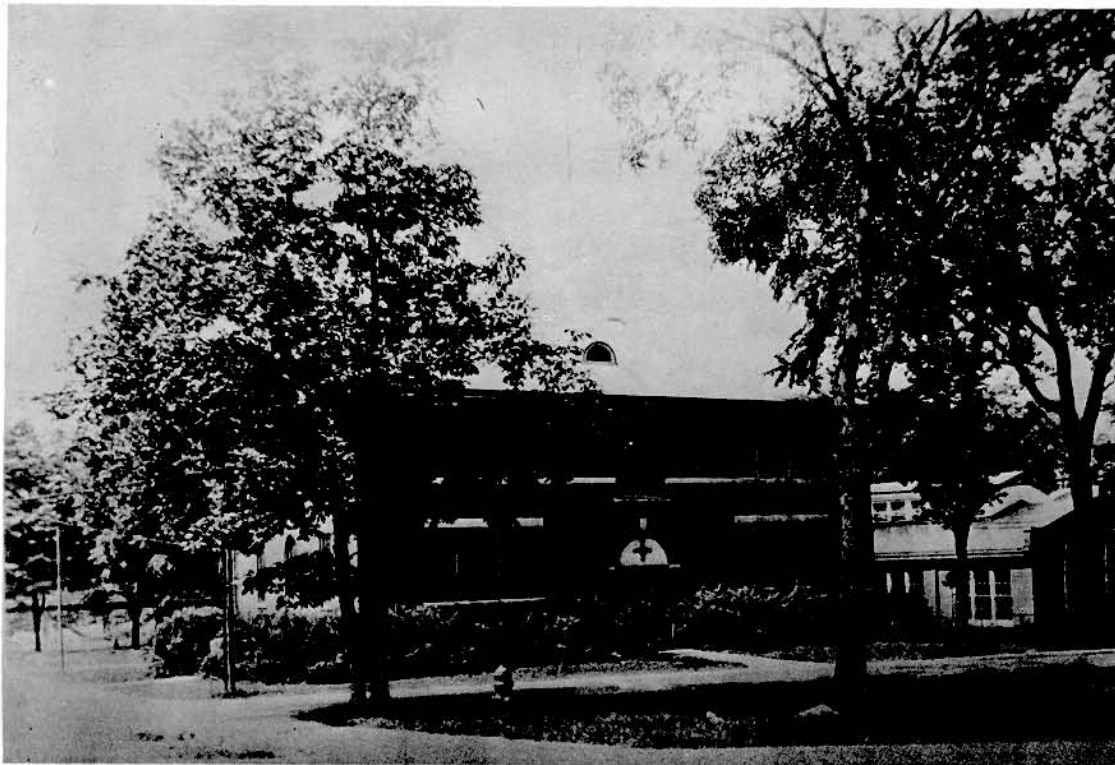
West Wood T. B. Pavilion 1918



East Group (70 Building) 1921



East Group (80 Building and Kitchen) 1925



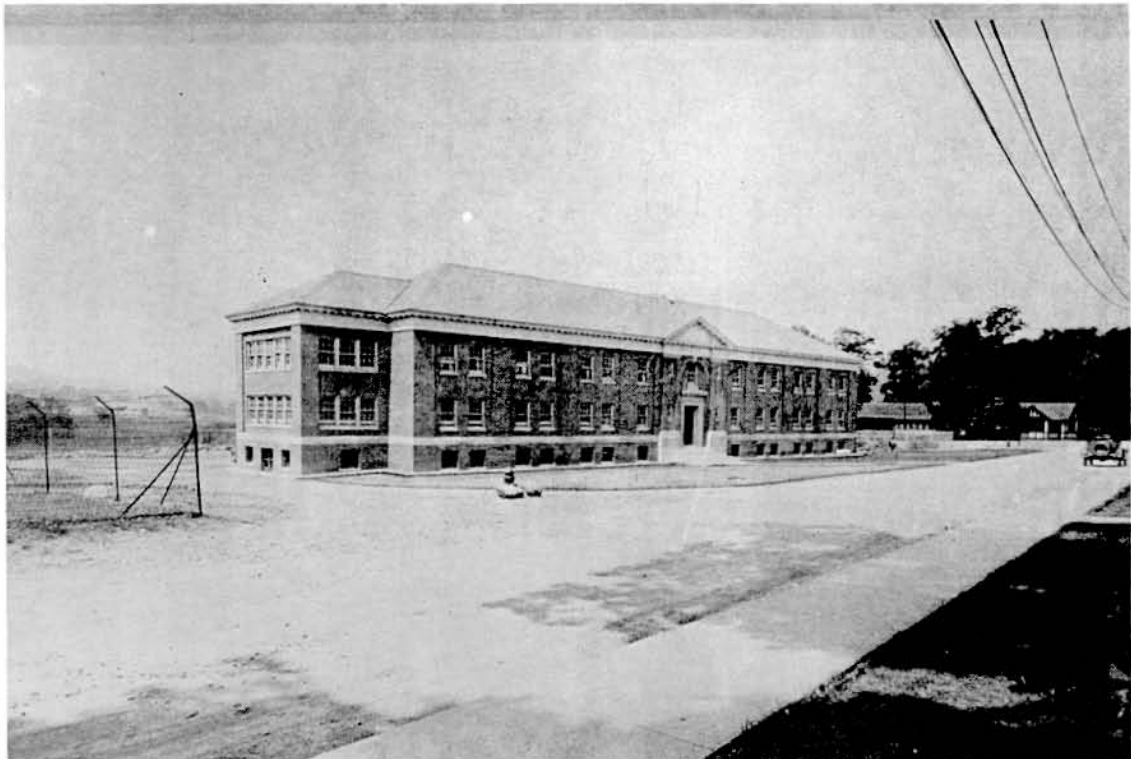
Laboratory Building 1921



Laboratory



New Infirmary 1932



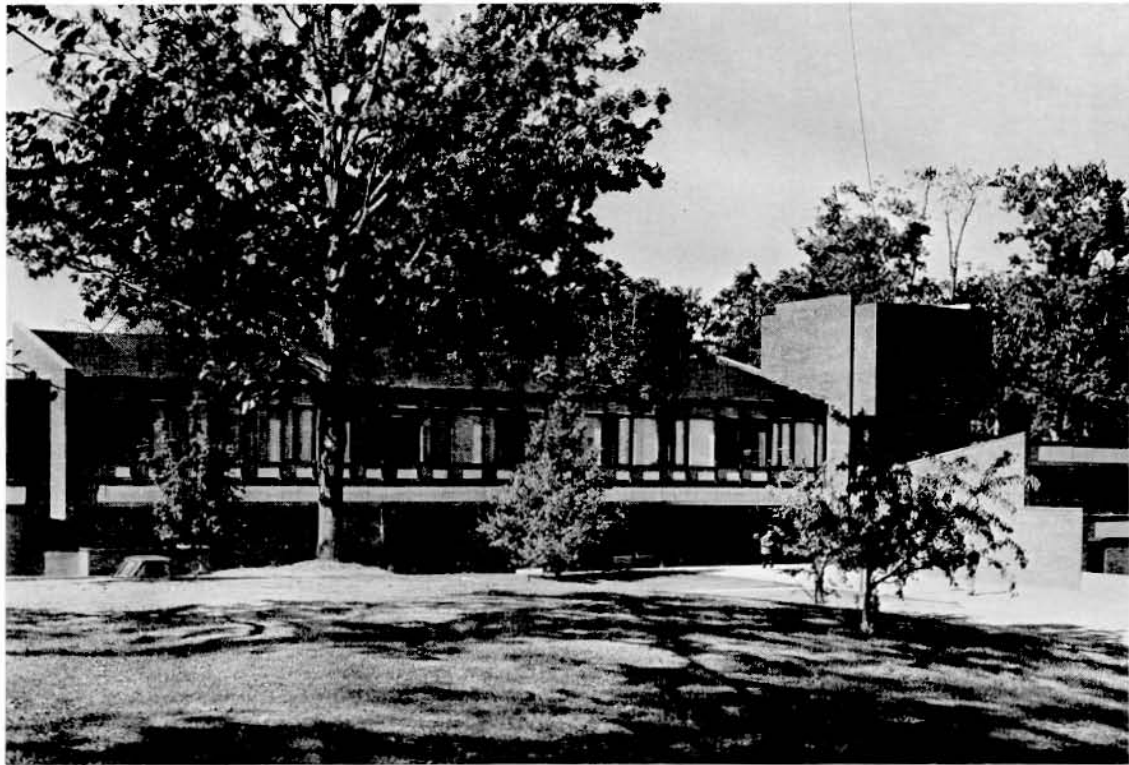
Valley Home 1932



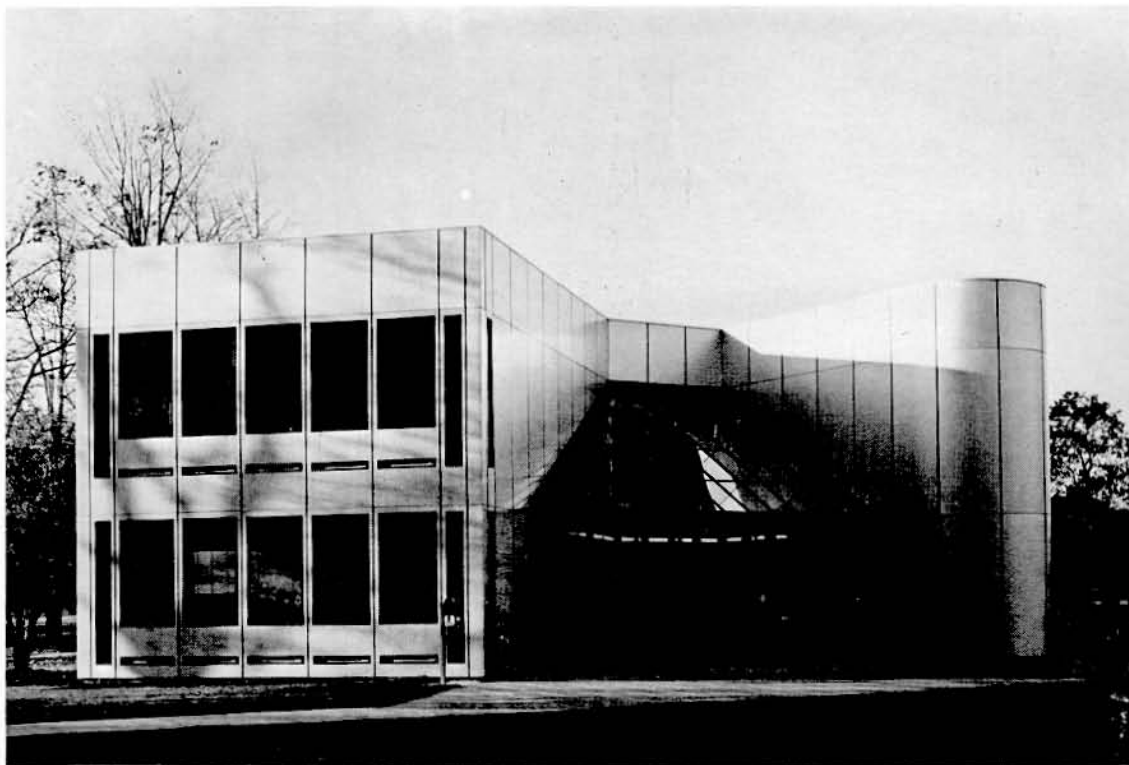
Tuckerman Hall 1952



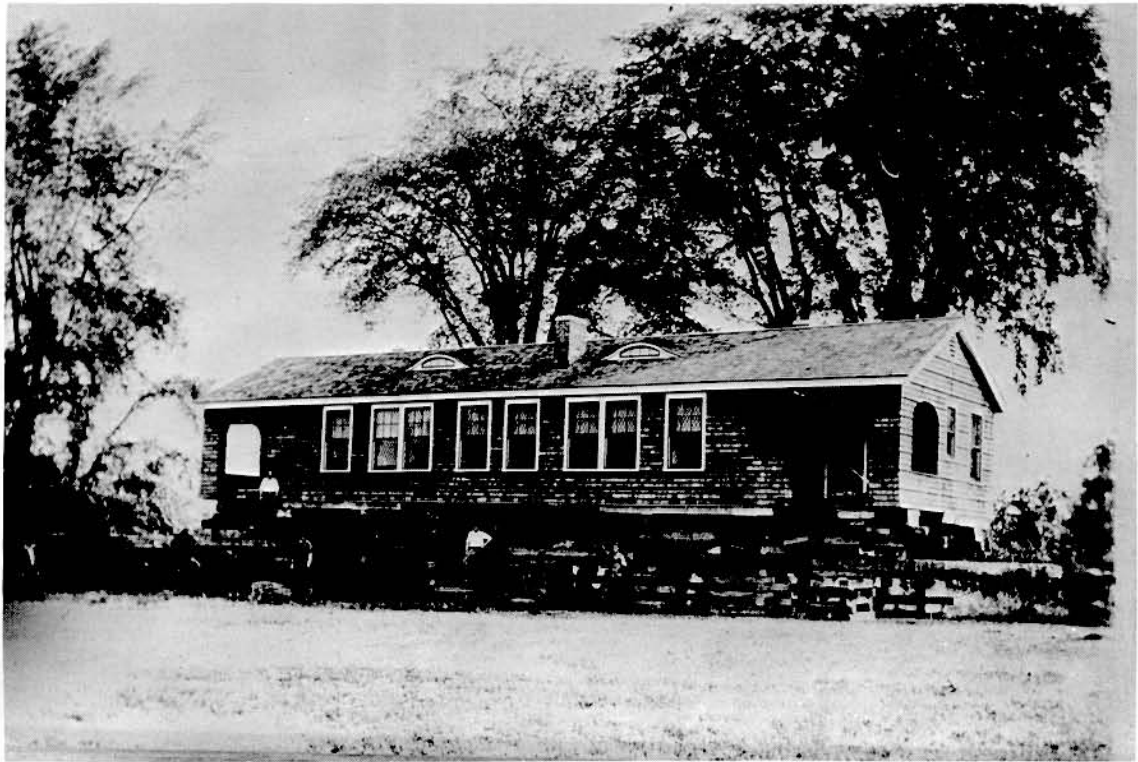
Walter A. Schmitz Building



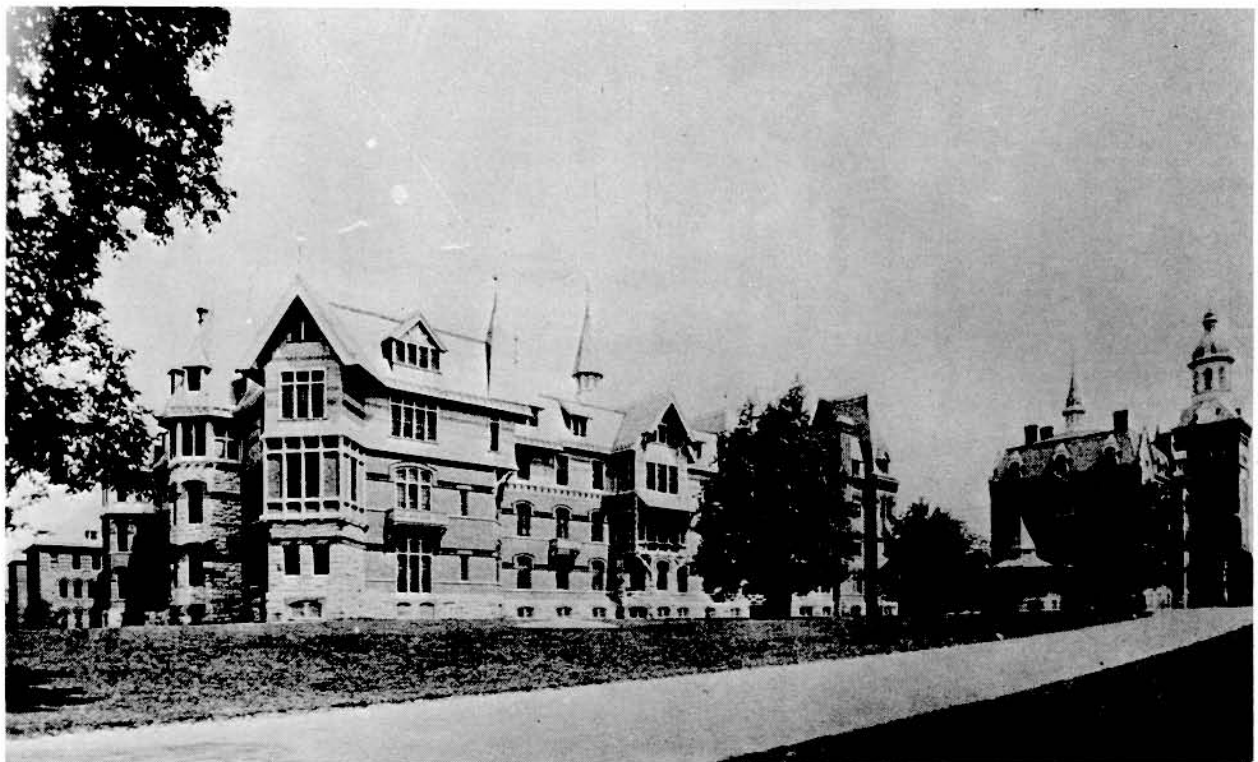
Solomon Kleiner Building 1968



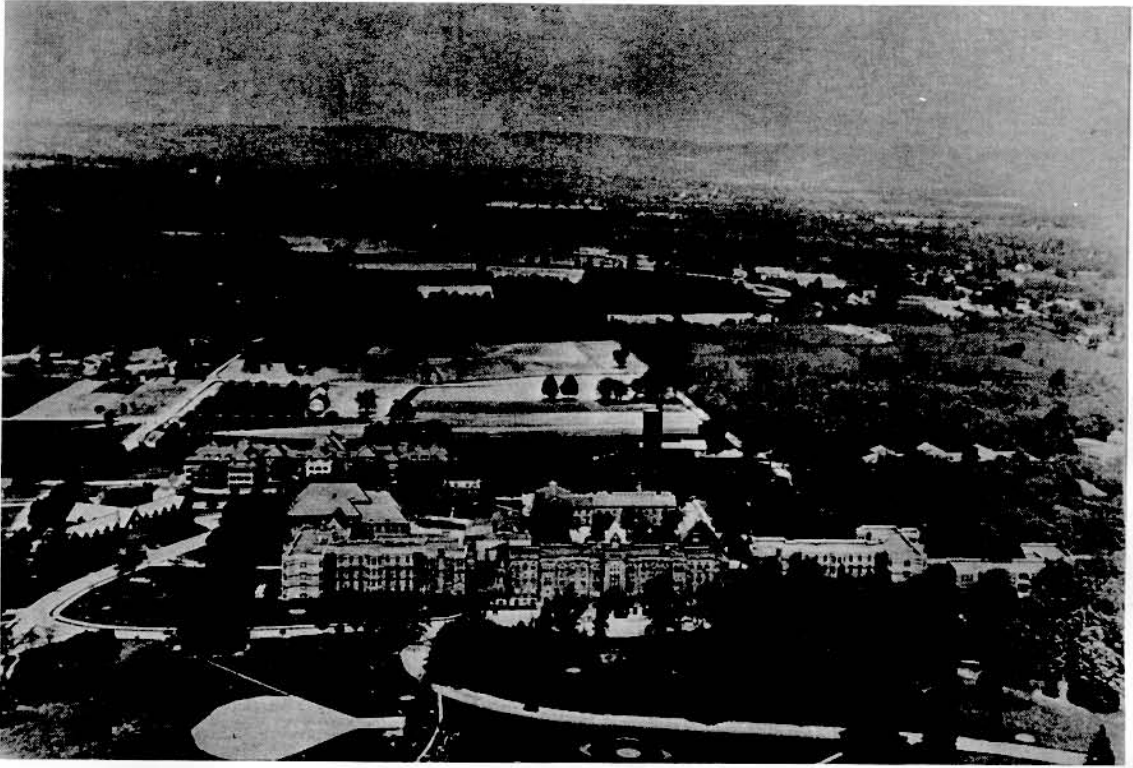
Administration Building 1972



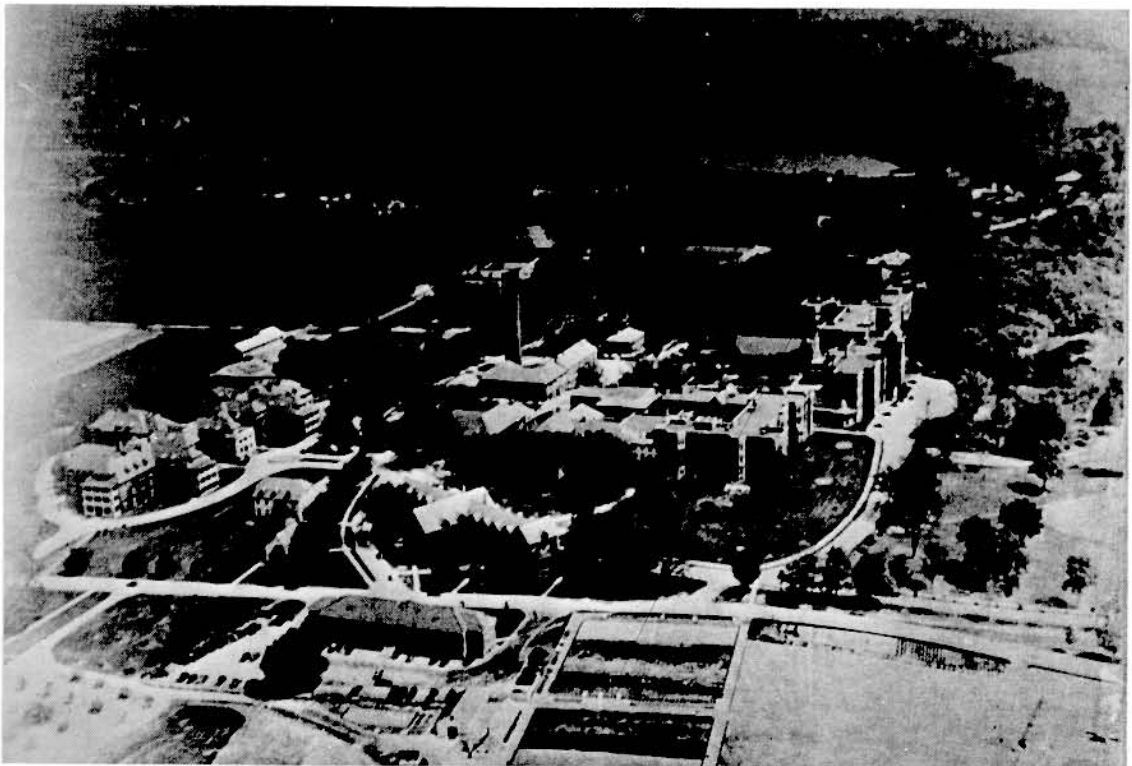
Relocating contagious building which was later destroyed by fire under the direction of the Middletown Fire Company.



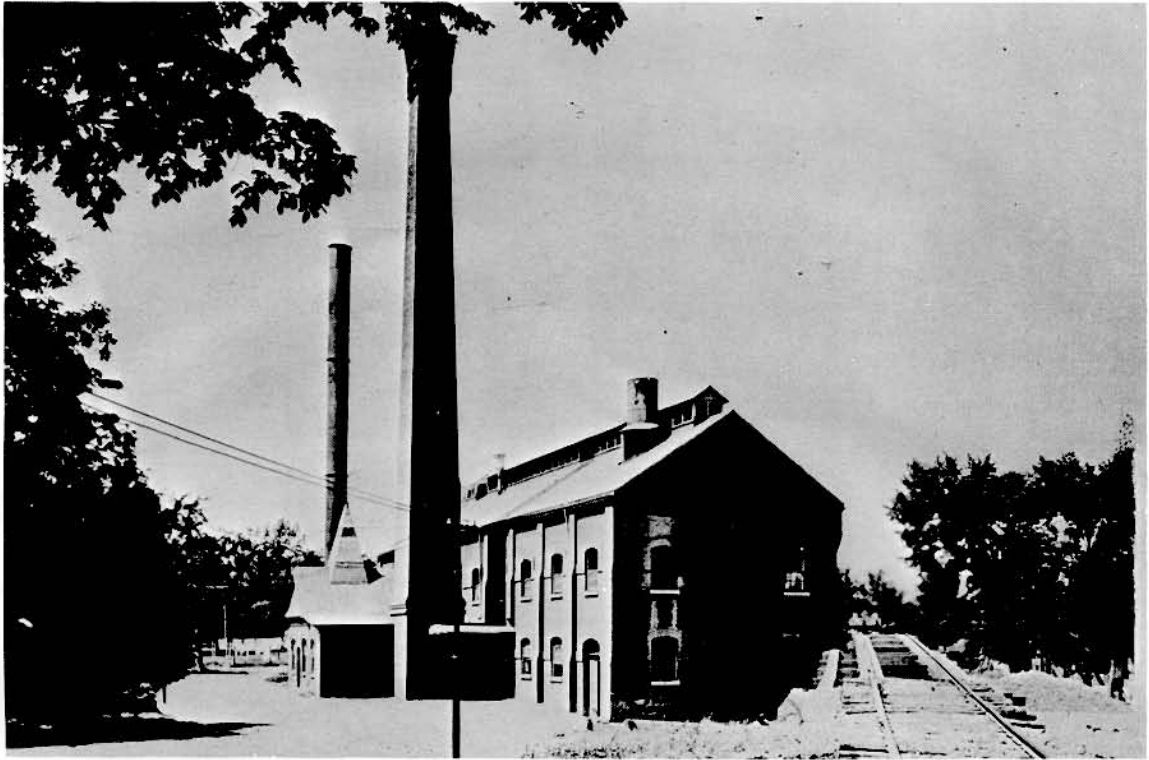
Pavilion Two 1881



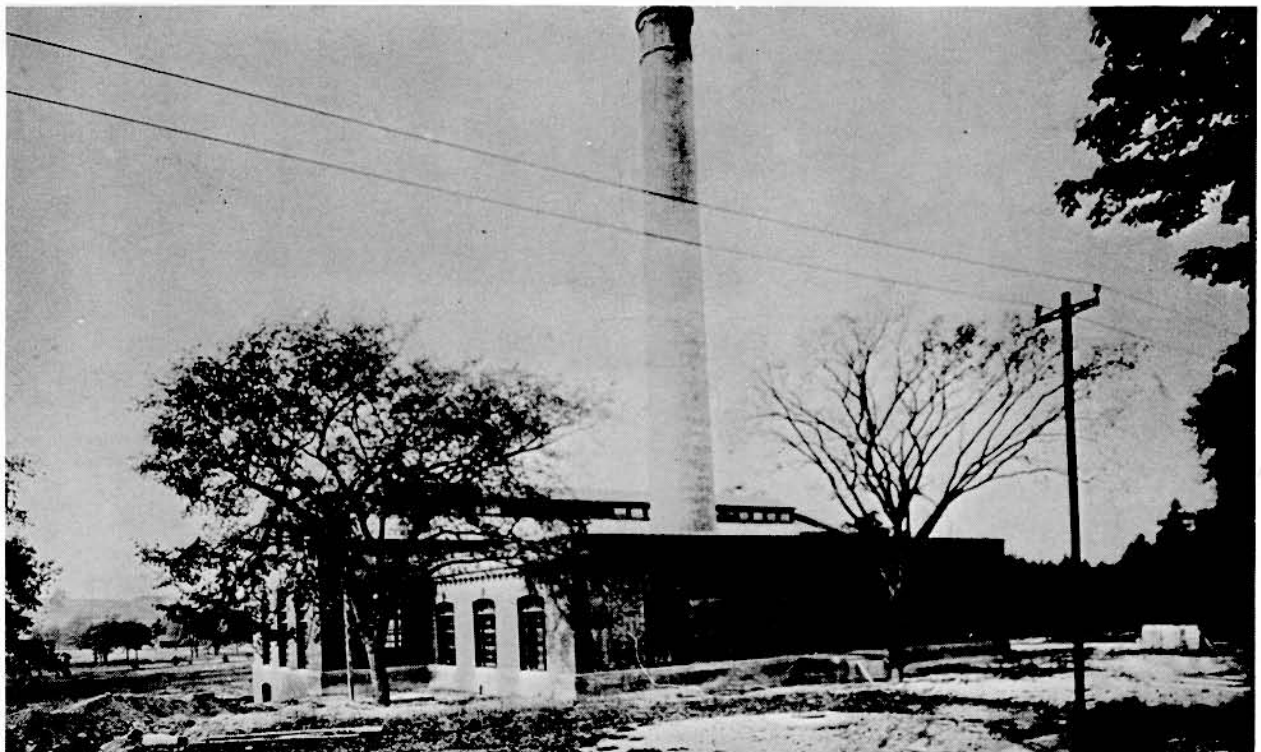
Aerial View Looking West



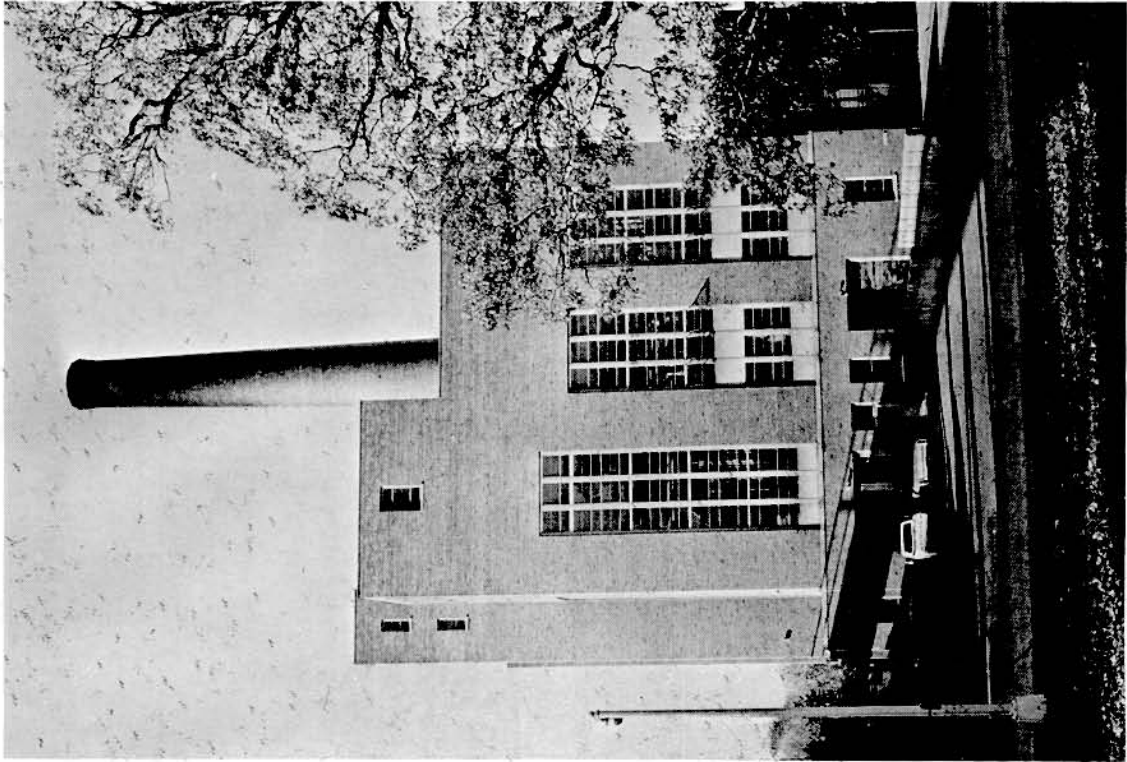
Aerial View Looking North



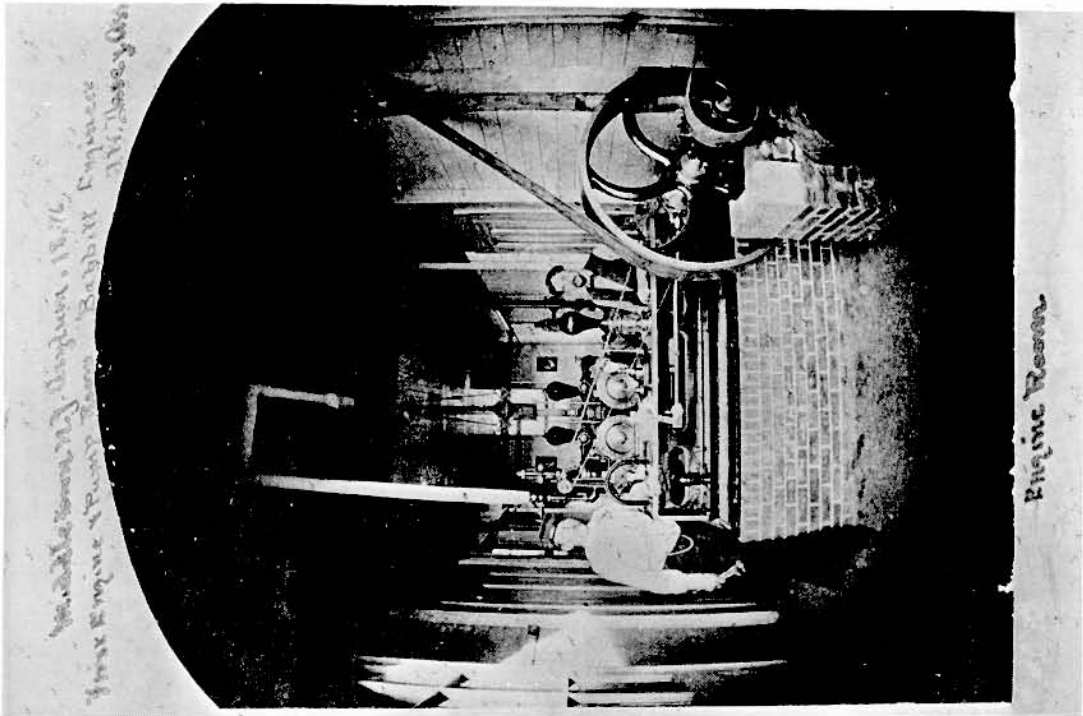
First Powerhouse 1876



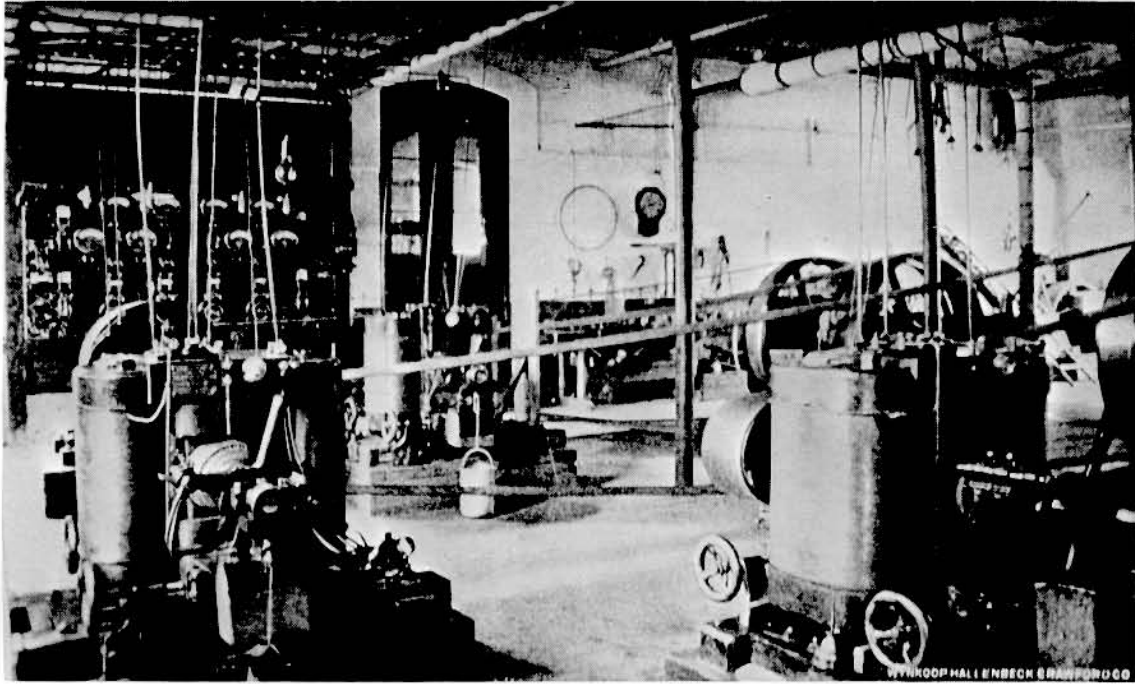
Second Powerhouse 1913



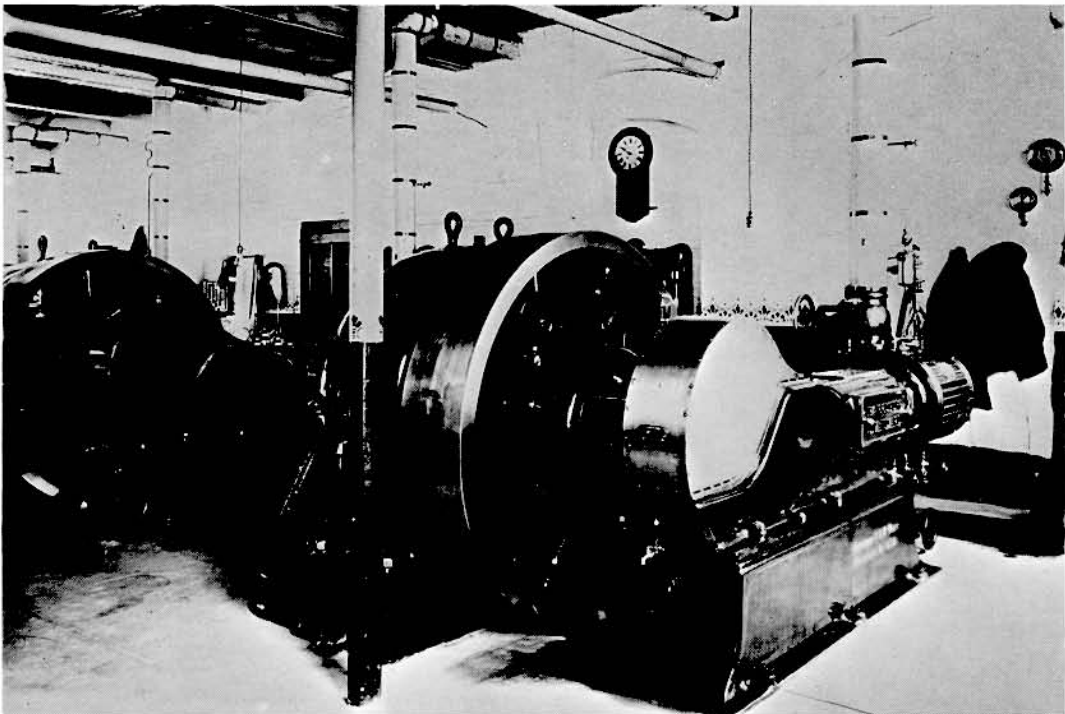
Third Powerhouse 1952



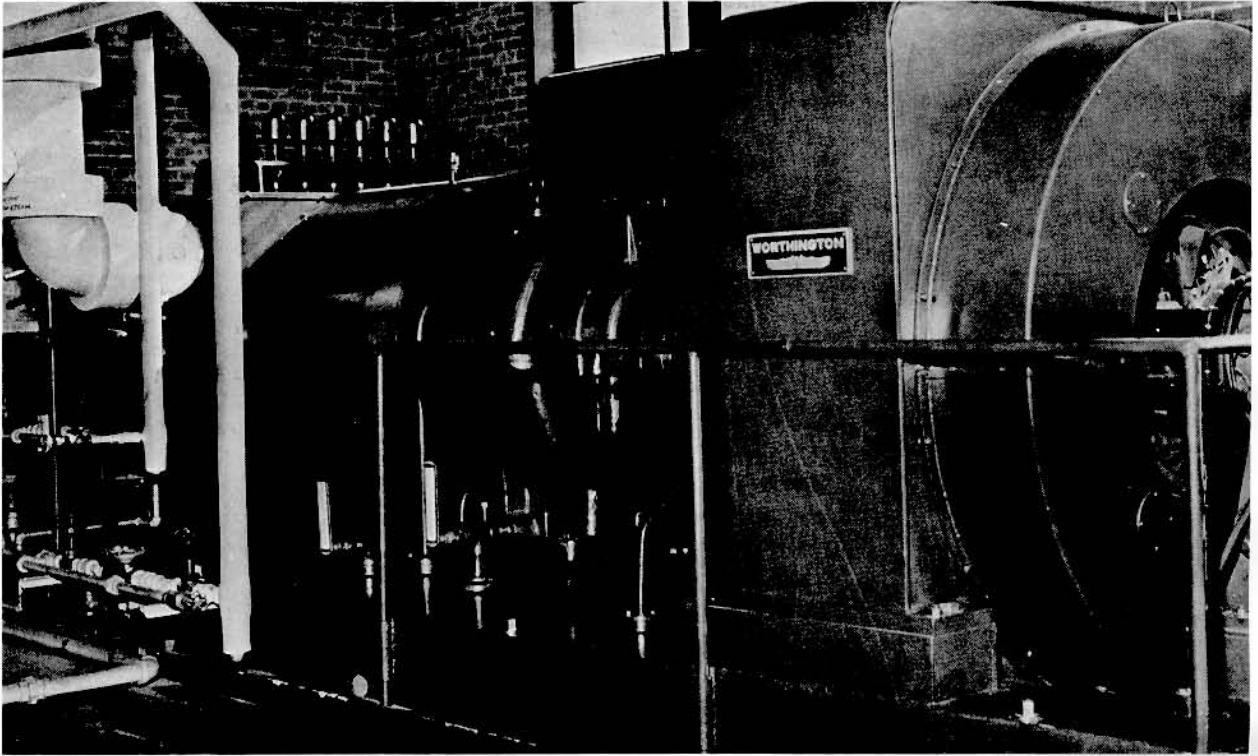
First Engine Room 1876



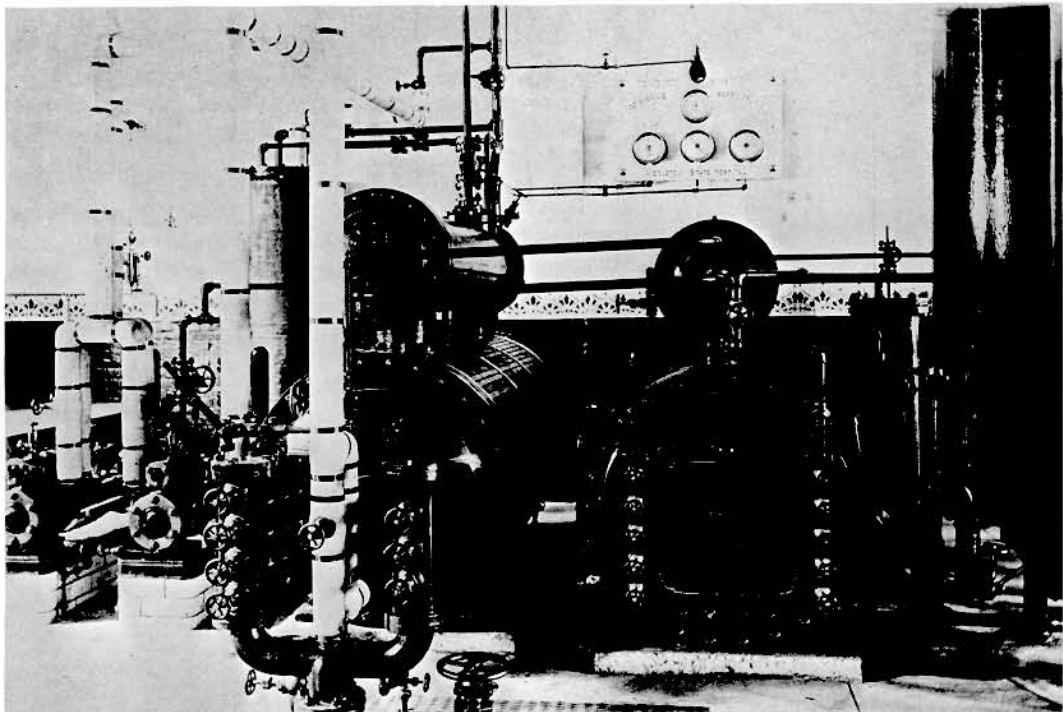
First Dynamo Room, Now Generator Room 1878



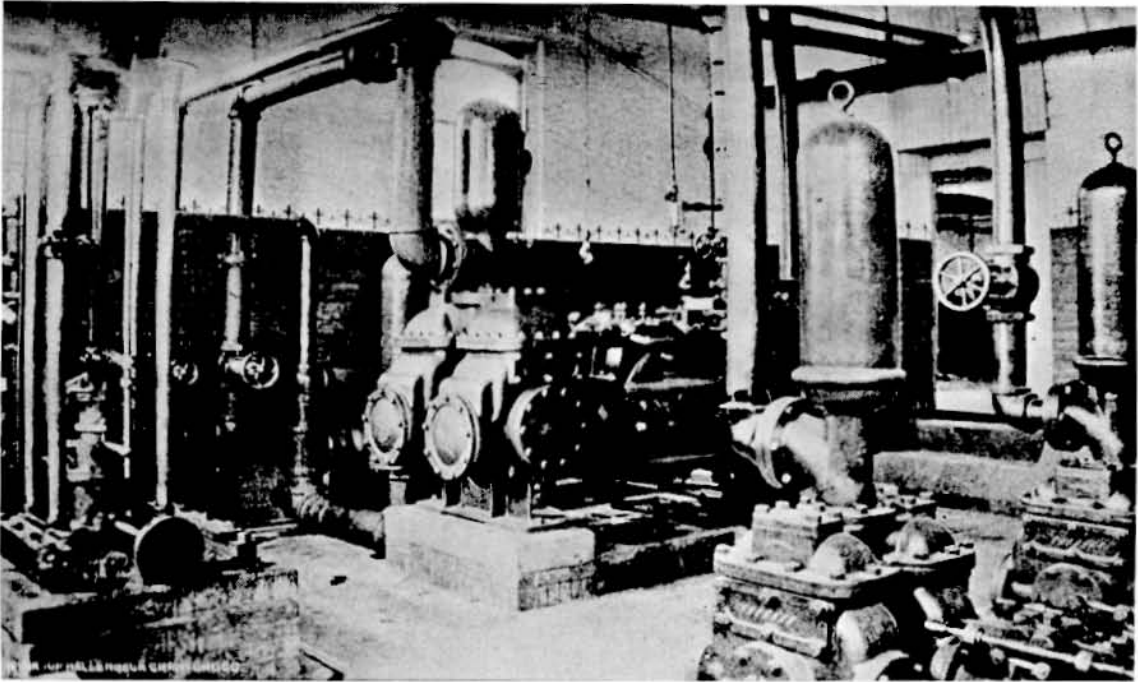
Second Generator Room 1913



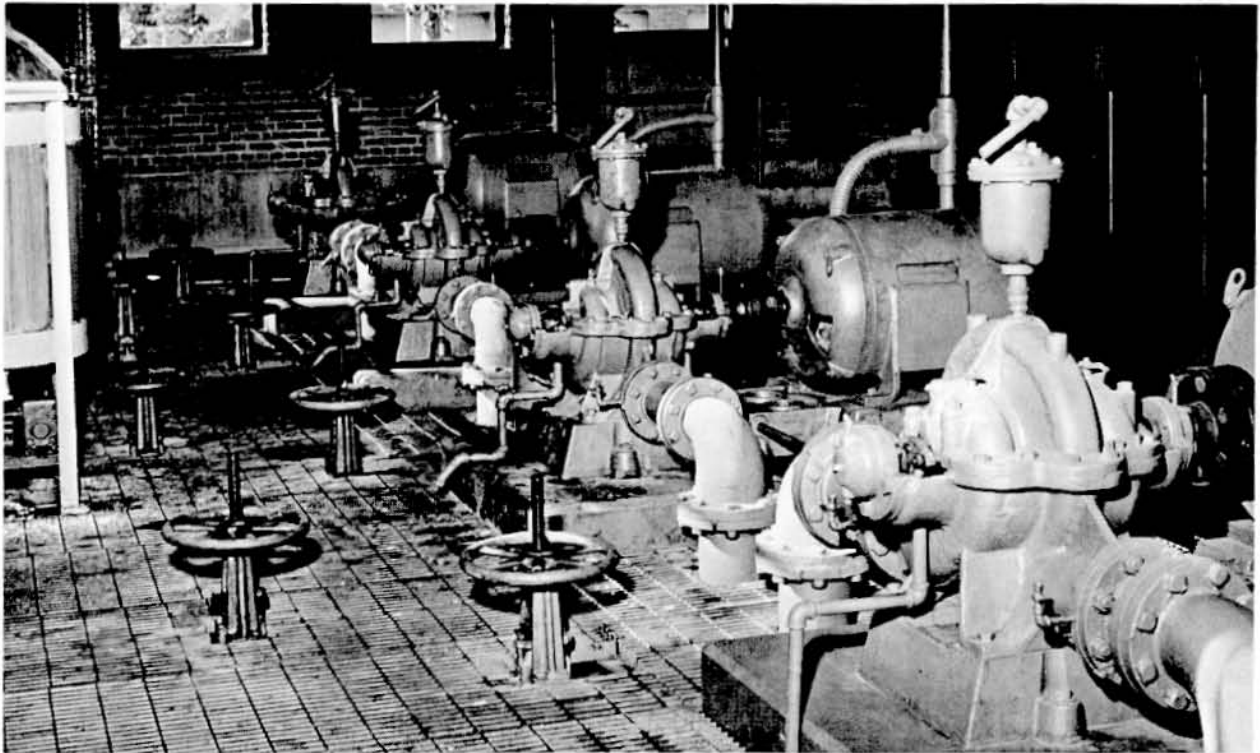
Third Generator Room 1952



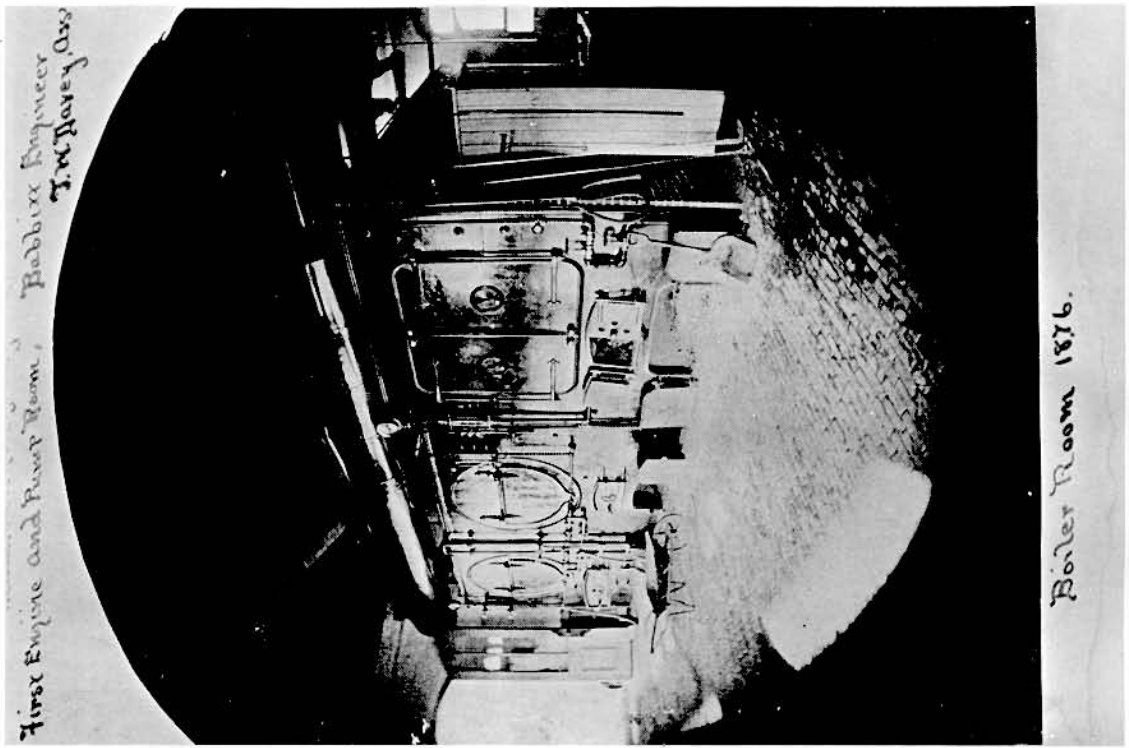
First Refrigerator Plant (Absorption System) 1913



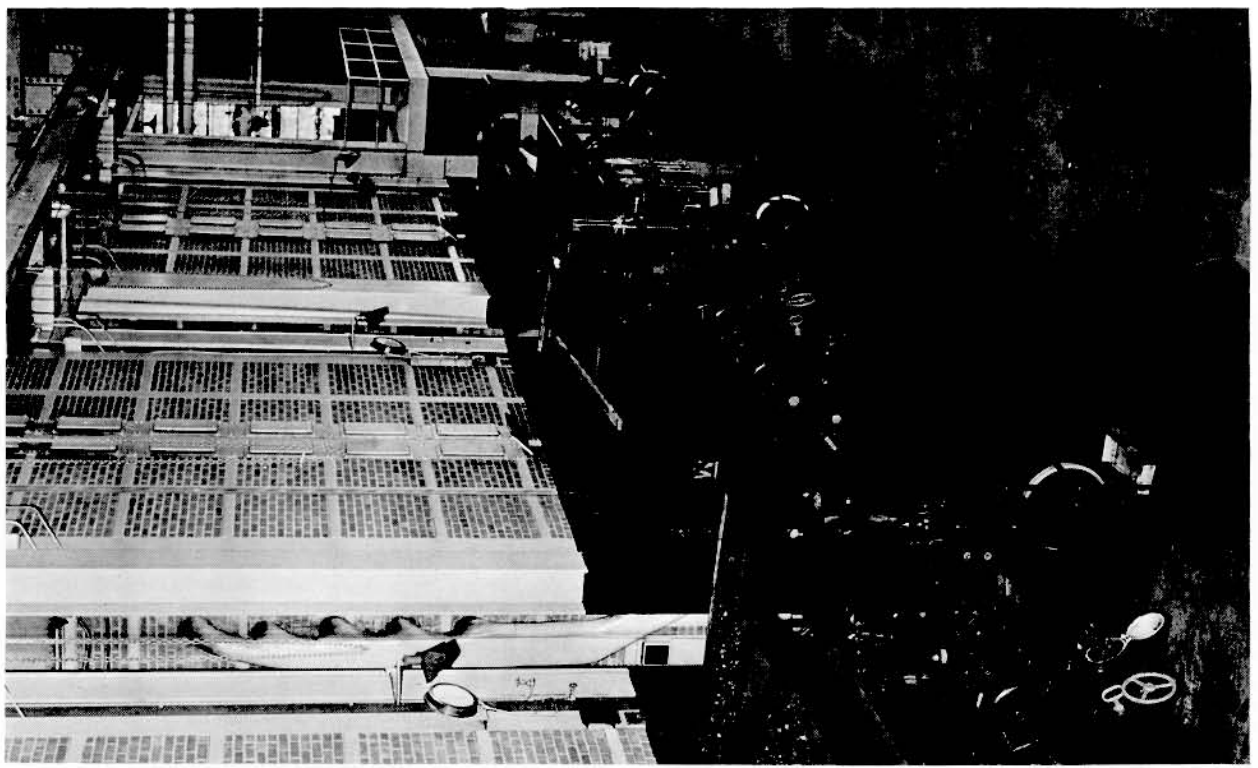
First Pump House 1876



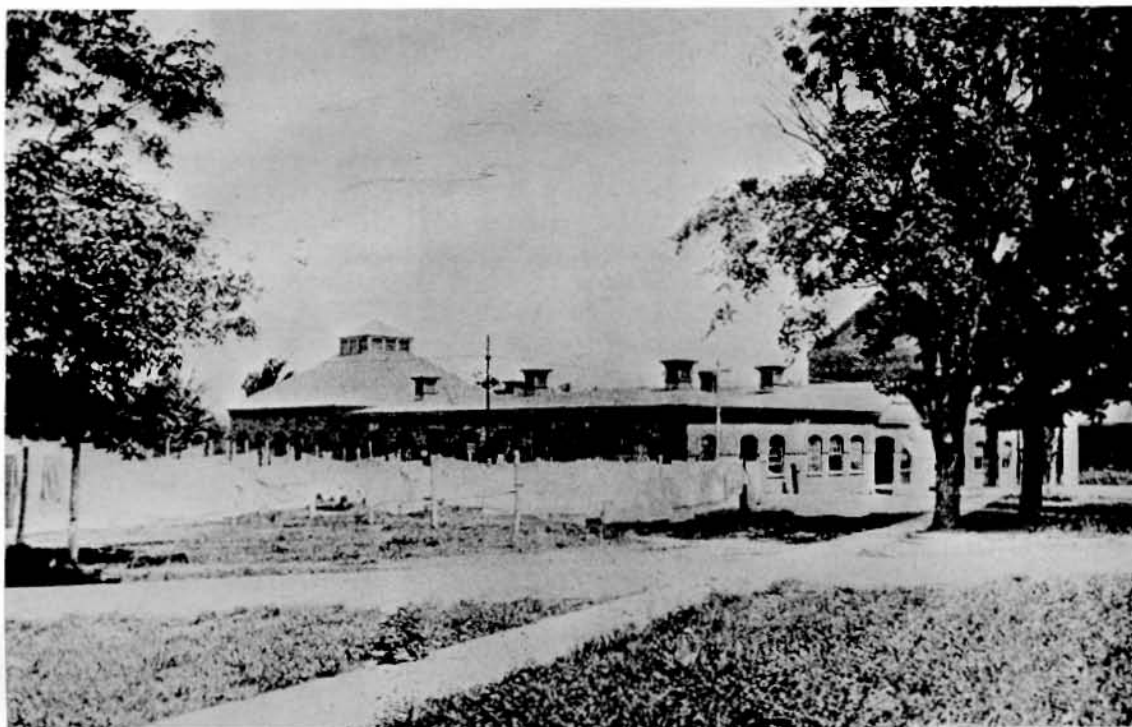
New Water Turbine Room 1952



First Boiler Room 1876



New Boiler Room 1952



First Laundry 1876



Laundry Cottage 1876



First Floor of Laundry 1876



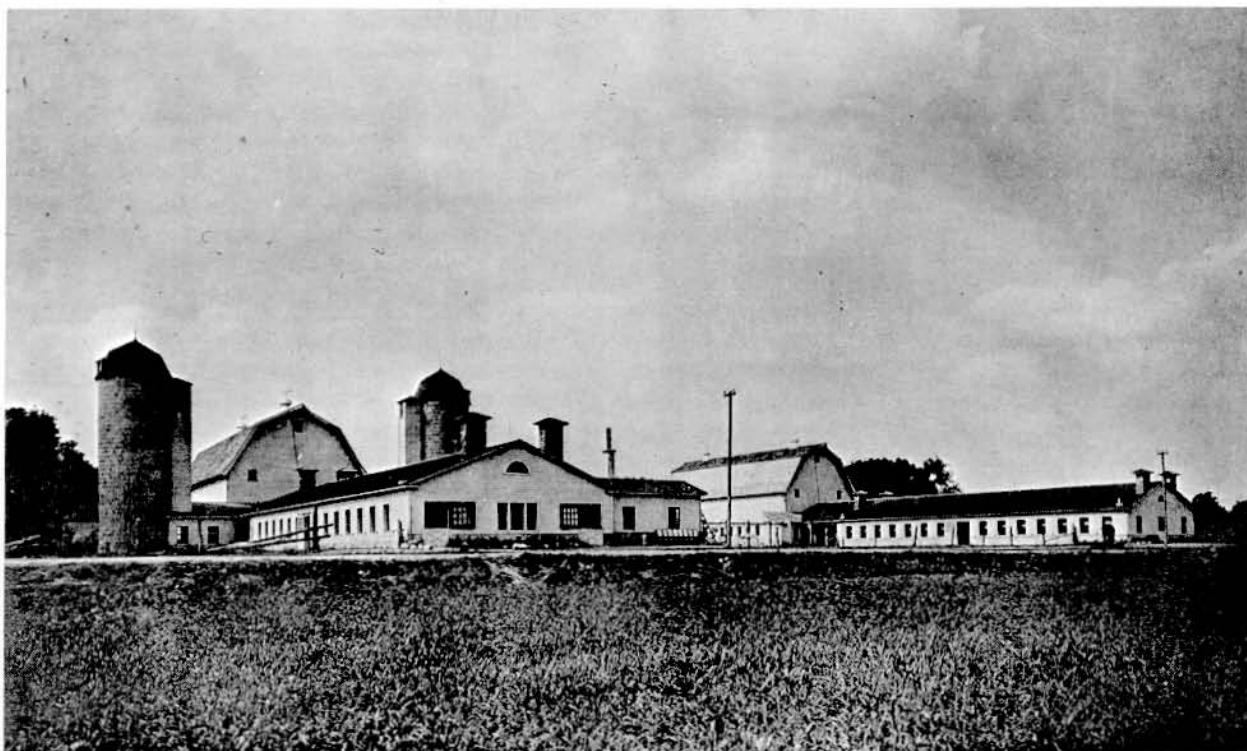
Second Floor of Laundry Built 1886



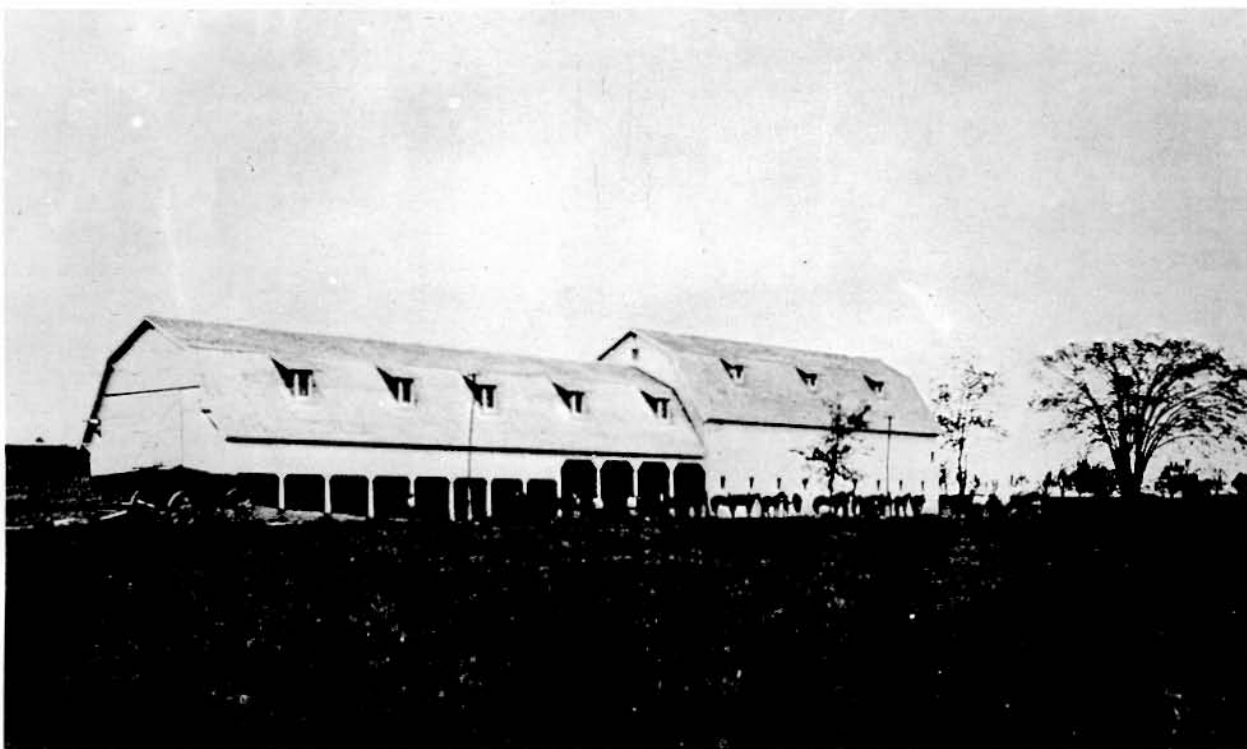
Old Comfort Farm Cottage 1910



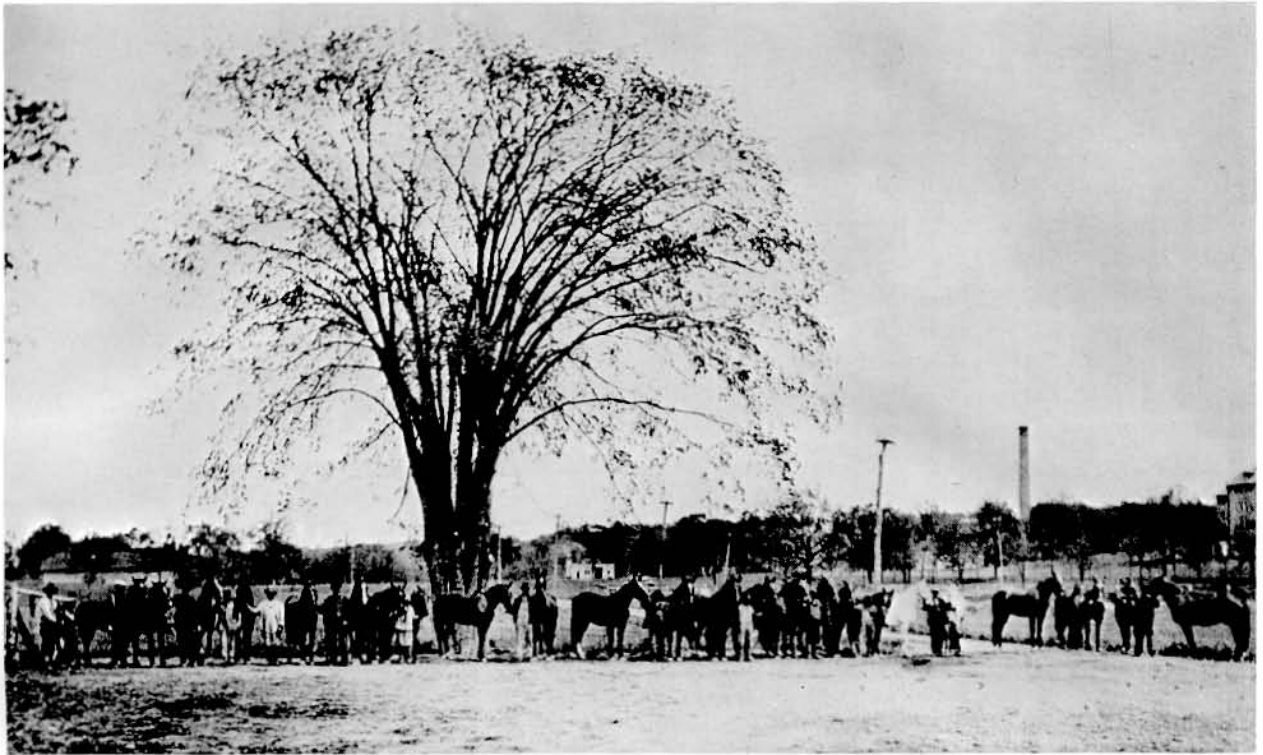
Old Farm Barn 1887



Comfort Farm Cow Barn 1913



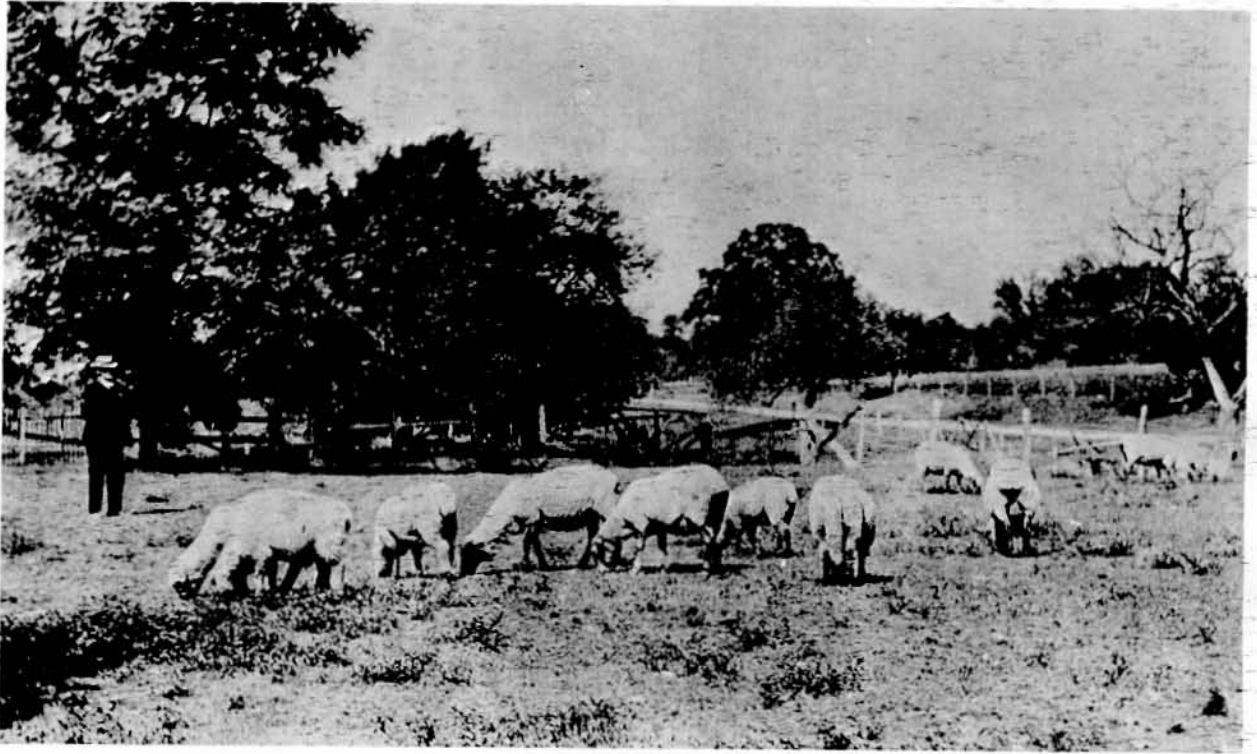
Comfort Farm Horse Barn 1912



Comfort Farm Horses 1912



Blacksmith and Blacksmith Shop 190?



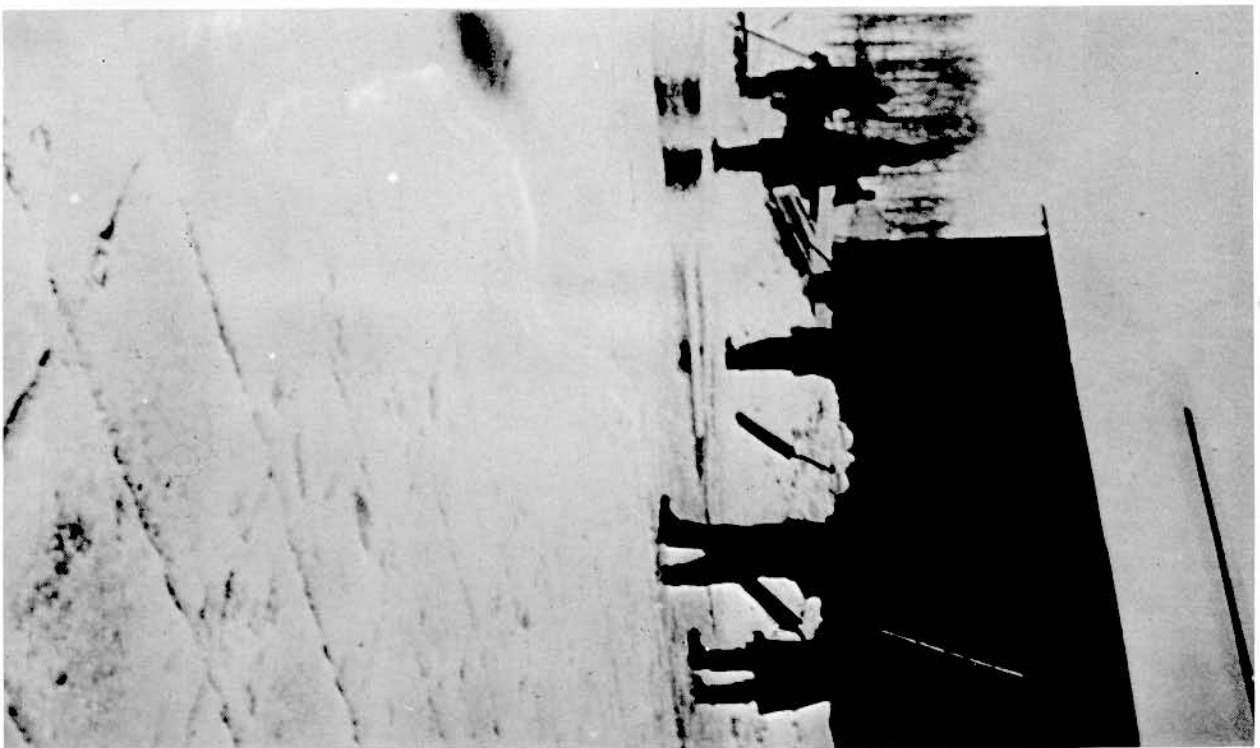
Sheep Herd



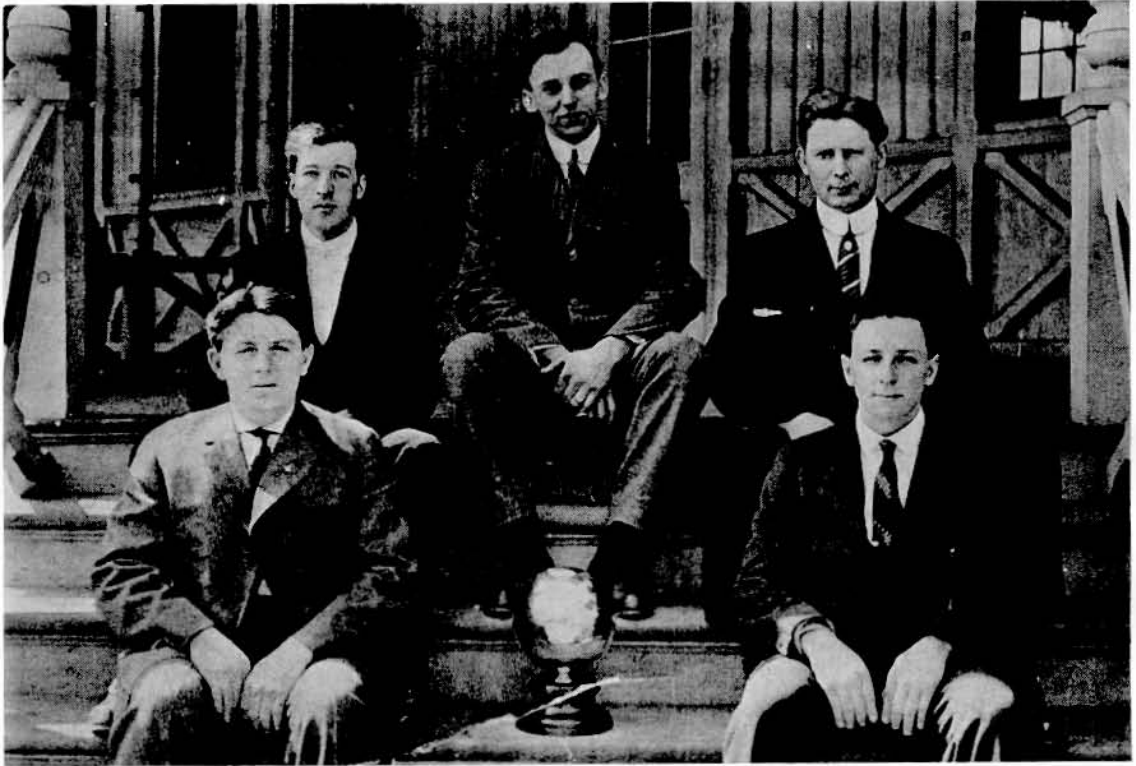
Pig and Piggery



Part of Cattle Herd



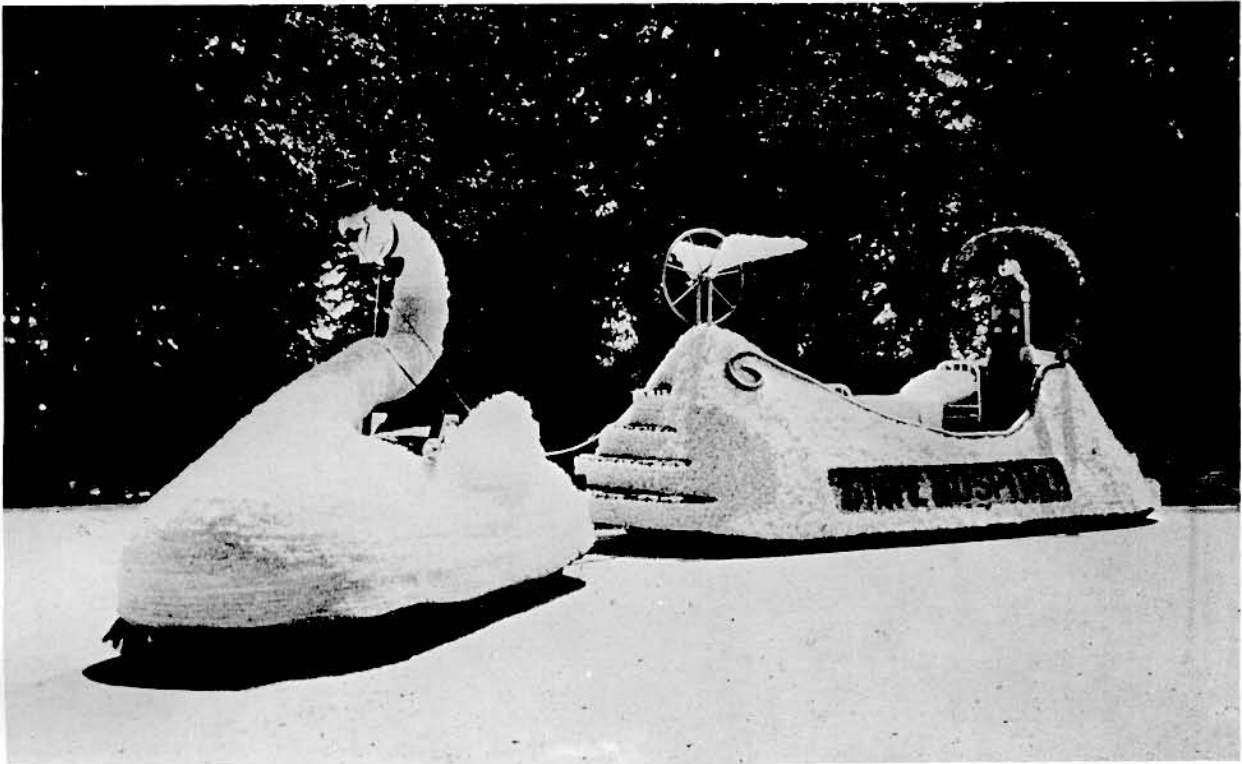
Harvesting Ice and Ice House



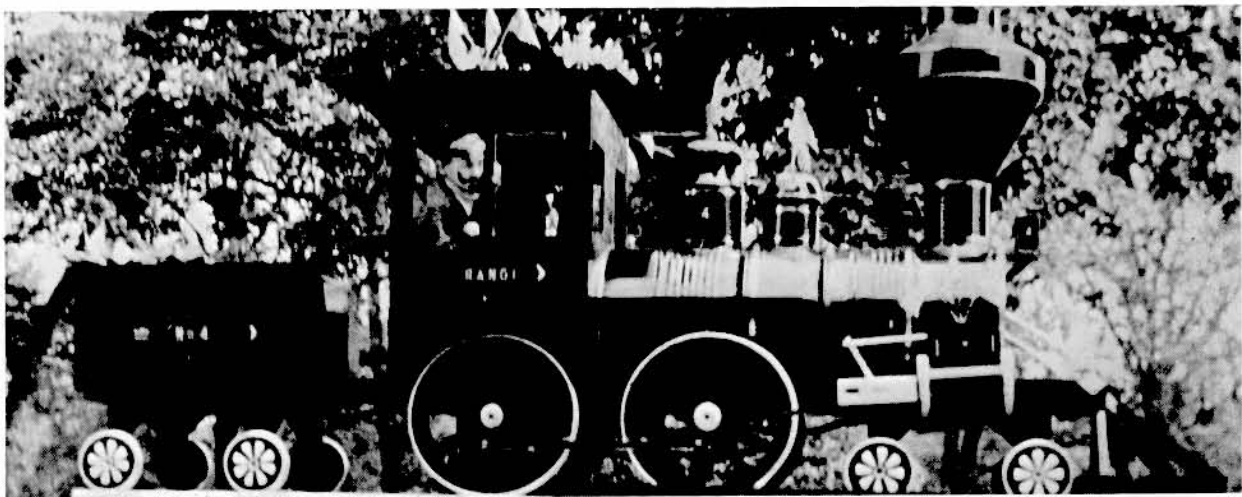
Bowling Team



Baseball Team



Hospital Float in 1938 Golden Jubilee Celebration in Middletown, N. Y.



Replica of old Erie locomotive "Orange #4" first engine to arrive in Middletown 1843, built for Boy Scouts by hospital mechanics for Middletown Golden Jubilee Celebration 1938.

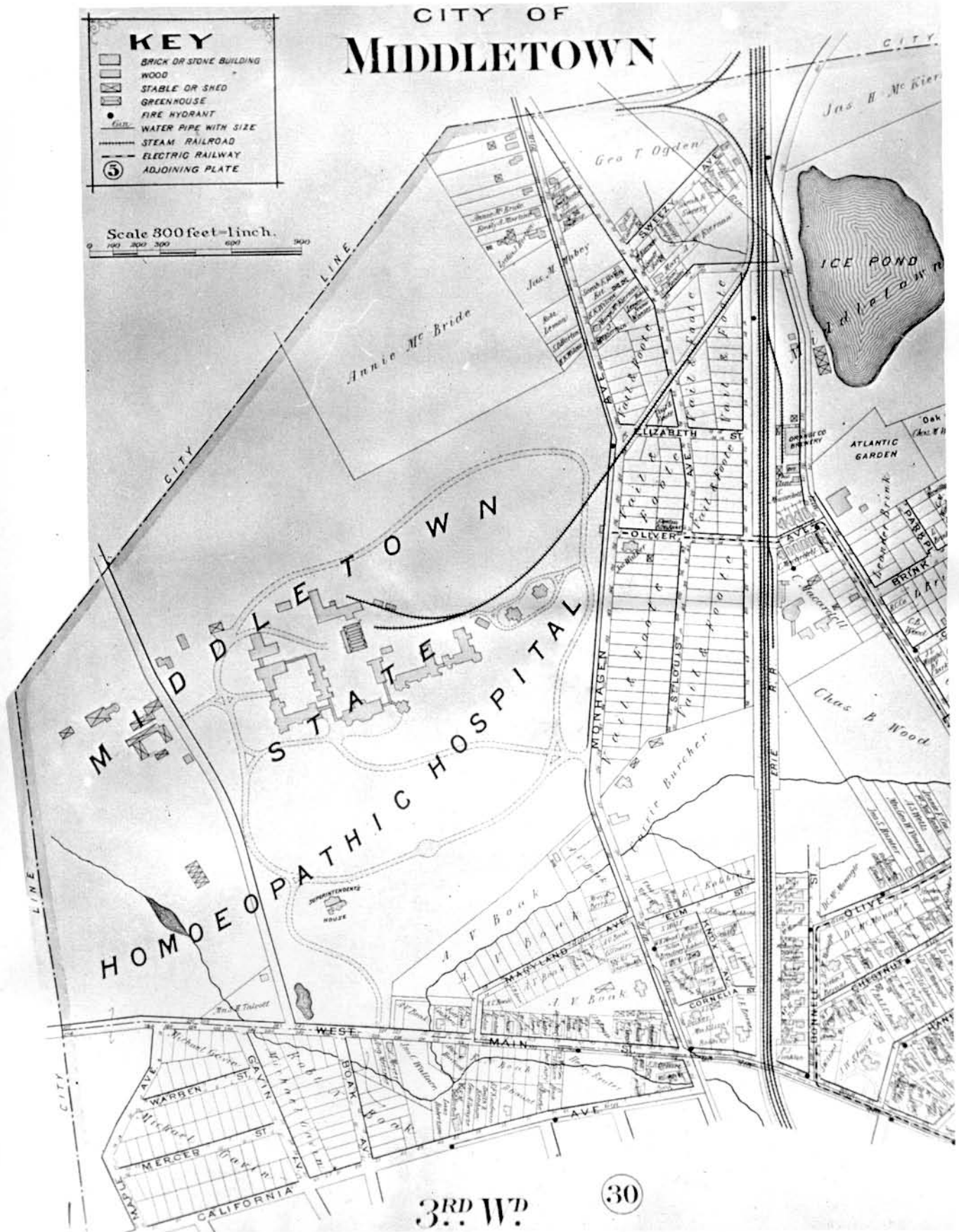
CITY OF MIDDLETOWN

KEY

-  BRICK OR STONE BUILDING
-  WOOD
-  STABLE OR SHED
-  GREENHOUSE
-  FIRE HYDRANT
-  WATER PIPE WITH SIZE
-  STEAM RAILROAD
-  ELECTRIC RAILWAY
-  ADJOINING PLATE

Scale 800 feet = 1 inch.

0 100 200 300 400 500



3RD W

30

From Lathrop's 1903 Atlas