


NINETY-SECOND  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATE HOSPITAL  
FOR THE INSANE

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FOR THE YEAR 1915

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COLUMBIA, S. C.  
GONZALES AND BRYAN, STATE PRINTERS  
1915-1916

Superintendent Williams, as shown in his report, has introduced this feature in our hospital, with splendid results. You will understand, of course, that while diversional occupation may be of some advantage to the Institution, the main idea is the benefit that comes to the patients. After all, this is the aim and end of hospital work—restoration where possible, and in all cases the amelioration of the unhappy and pitiful condition of those bereft of reason.

Under the law, it is the duty of the Superintendent to name the various staff officers, physicians and employees of the Institution; the salaries of his appointees are to be fixed by this Board.

Embodied elsewhere in this report will be found a list of the appointees and the salary fixed by the Board for such appointees.

Dr. J. L. Thompson, who had been a faithful member of the medical staff for more than thirty-five years, as physician in charge of the white male department, was relieved of his position at his own request by the present Superintendent, as the work is too heavy for one of his age, and he was assigned to the position of clerk, in charge of medical records, and his salary fixed by the Board at fifteen hundred (\$1,500.00) dollars per year.

Shortly after the organization of the Board, the rules, regulations and by-laws adopted by the preceding Board of Regents for the government of the Institution, and regularly reported to the General Assembly, were approved and adopted by the present Board, and continued of force, hence, no separate report of said rules and regulations will be incorporated herein.

At the regular meeting of the Board, on the 11th day of May, Mr. Geo. E. Lafaye was selected as architect. Mr. Lafaye has made a special study of the changes necessary to be made in hospital buildings and equipment. The report made by him and filed with our predecessors and incorporated in the report of the Board a year ago, has been of great service to us, and is practically our guide in remodeling the main building and making other improvements. We made a physical inspection of the Hospital property, with a view to determine just what should be done; had Mr. Lafaye with us from time to time, and, after full consideration, we had him prepare plans, which are on file, for the work which we have undertaken.

The end sought to be accomplished was to provide: 1st, for the safety; 2d, the health and comfort, and 3d, proper facilities for administering to the mental and physical needs of the patients in every way. What is being done to accomplish this is fully set forth

### MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department includes the power plant, laundry and the plumbing, carpentry, paint and blacksmith shops. It is under the direction of Mr. W. H. Wylie, assisted by a timekeeper and the foreman in the laundry, carpenter and paint shops, respectively.

### ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

The work of this department has been under the direct supervision of Mr. T. Q. Boozer, State Electrician, who has always responded promptly to any requests made for his services.

### CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

From many points of view, this is one of the most important departments in the Hospital. Much of the health and state of mind depends upon the quantity, kind and quality of the food furnished. As can be readily understood, this department, if not properly supervised, may be a source of great waste and financial loss. Recognizing these facts, and in order that he may become familiar with every detail of this department, the Superintendent has assumed personal supervision of this service, and has devoted considerable time and thought to working out a satisfactory system. Diets for patients and employees have been formulated for the guidance of the cooks, and with the assistance of the Medical Director, Physicians and Supervisors, an inspection of the meals has been carried on. With the present equipment already mentioned, *i. e.*, inadequate kitchen facilities, numerous small dining rooms necessitating carrying the food long distances, and so forth, it has been impossible as yet to prepare and serve food as well as it should be. When the new kitchen and congregate dining rooms are completed, it is felt that the service in this department will equal that of any other hospital.

### DAIRY.

From both the health and economic points of view the Dairy is one of the most important parts of the Hospital. Dairy products are essential in the treatment of patients and the Dairy, if well equipped and conducted properly, should be a real asset for health.

The old dairy is inadequate in equipment, and the sanitary features so bad it has been impossible to meet the requirements of the health authorities. The stock is inferior in quality, making it impos-

sible to secure adequate equipment. It is now nearing completion, and will insure a

The dairy has been under the direction of Mr. J. H. Wylie.

On May 11th, 1911, the Secretary and Superintendent were relieved as matters were appointed, assumed, relieved, and Mr. W. H. Wylie assuming his duties of the upper floor of the Park. It is expected to be produced, and marketed. It is a farm a canned product it being demonstrated to be laid in store and acknowledged us last summer.

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## ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The first floor: Numerous store rooms for plunder, male attendants' sitting room, dining room and pantry. Main kitchen and store rooms and the morgue. Toilets for attendants.

The second floor: Superintendent's office, parlor, medical office, pharmacy, dining room for head nurse, chapel and toilets for officers and stenographers.

The third floor: Office for dentist and pathologist, sleeping rooms for physicians.

The fourth floor: Rooms for nurses.

## SOUTH WING—MAIN BUILDING.

These are the wards in the Main building, south of the Administration building, and contain white male patients.

## NORTH WING—MAIN BUILDING.

These are the wards in the Main building north of the Administration building, and contain white female patients.

## TAYLOR BUILDING.

The Taylor building is adjacent to the male wards of the Main building and immediately in the rear of the south end and contains wards for the disturbed male patients.

## NORTH BUILDING.

This building is north of the female wards of the Main building and contains white female patients.

## TALLEY BUILDING.

The Talley building contains the more or less disturbed white female patients.

## DIX COTTAGE.

This is a two-story frame cottage, and contained infirm white female patients.

## PARKER BUILDING.

The Parker building is a four-story building and contains colored male patients.

## PARKER ANNEX.

The Parker annex is a two-story building and contains colored male patients.

## OLD ASYLUM BUILDING.

This building contained colored female patients.

## STORE ROOM BUILDING.

The Store Room building is immediately in the rear of the Administration building, and was used as a general store room for the supplies of the entire institution.

## MALE DINING ROOM.

The male dining room is immediately in the rear of the male wards south of Main building and was used as a congregate dining room for a portion of the male patients.

Other buildings are:

The Laundry and Boiler House.

Bakery and Milk House.

Carpenter Shop.

Three Cottages for Officers.

The institution maintains a dairy on the farm for supplying the milk that is used.

The slaughter house is located on the farm, as well as the necessary farm buildings.

At State Park there is a large new building recently erected, but contains only about one hundred colored female patients.

The above constitute the principal buildings and their uses comprising the institution.

The first and essential problem to decide before an intelligent reconstruction could begin, would be the question of race segregation. In my opinion, the subdivision of the institution on racial lines would be best, for the reason that the institution has already reached large proportions and is becoming unwieldy and, the State having already acquired land and erected buildings at State Park, it would in the future be more economical and to the betterment of each race to have them separated but administered by the same executive officers.

The buildings here, if rebuilt and equipped, could be made into a thoroughly modern hospital for the care and treatment of the white patients and will have capacity for a great many years.

State Park should, then, be developed into a separate institution for the colored patients.

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## MALE WARDS.

Remodel present male wards in the Main building and Taylor building, utilizing the Taylor building for the disturbed patients and epileptics.

## FEMALE WARDS.

Remodel present female wards in the Main building, North and Talley buildings, utilizing the North building for the epileptics and infirm and the Talley building for the disturbed patients.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Construct tuberculosis pavilions for these patients.

## CHILDREN.

Build a separate building for children of feeble minds.

## CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

Convert the present store room building into a new and modern kitchen building and build an extension between this building and the administration building, to be used as a part of the kitchen. Convert the present kitchen into the store room. Install in connection with the kitchen and store room an adequate refrigerating plant and coolers to manufacture ice and preserve the perishable stores.

## CONGREGATE DINING ROOM.

Build a congregate dining room for the female patients and attendants. Enlarge the present dining room building for the male patients, so as to care for all the male patients and their attendants.

By doing this, it would dispense with the numerous dining rooms in the wards and supplement the capacity of the wards by the space gained by removing these rooms. It would insure a more satisfactory and economical manner of serving the patients with food.

## NURSES' HOME.

Remodel and extend Dix Cottage for a temporary nurses' home and to build at some future time a permanent nurses' home.

## LAUNDRY.

Remodel and equip the present laundry with adequate and proper machinery.

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There was a small, poorly equipped toilet for these attendants, with no bathing facilities. The second floor, which is the main floor of the building, contained the reception room, office of the Superintendent, treasurer, medical office, pharmacy, dining room and pantry for head nurse, and the chapel. The third floor contained rooms for the head physicians, dental office, laboratory and amusement hall. The fourth floor contained rooms used for the women nurses.

The toilet facilities in this building were entirely inadequate and equipped with antiquated fixtures. All the floors were worn out and the plastering in very bad condition. The entire building needed repainting and renovating. The roof is decayed and needs to be recovered.

In the rear was located the main kitchen, with several store rooms and ante rooms, thoroughly unsanitary and inadequate to properly cook and serve food for so large a number of patients and employees. The floor of the kitchen is on a level with the basement and is directly under the chapel. The fumes and steam from the kitchen permeated between the floor of the chapel and has rotted this floor away and causes the odors from the kitchen to permeate the offices and rooms above. The food from this kitchen is carried in pans and buckets to the various dining rooms scattered about the different buildings. The kitchen is poorly supplied with cooking equipment, which is worn out and obsolete.

#### MALE WARDS MAIN BUILDING.

The male wards, which are south of the Main building, are merely a series of small cell-like rooms, with a central dark corridor running between them. Now and then there was a larger room originally intended as a sitting room. In some of the wards these were used as dining rooms, but where not used as such were filled with beds. These wards were inadequately provided with toilets and bathing facilities, and those that were there were small and equipped with unsanitary fixtures. The floors of the majority of these toilets were of wood or very poor quality of cement. All the plastered walls and ceilings were in bad condition, the floors of corridors and rooms were of wood and badly worn out. A portion of the first story had a tile floor.

Each ward had a porch attached to it, latticed in with wooden lattice work. The only stairway to these wards was a narrow, dark

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Park, and have converted the discarded old hot water heating system into a steam heating system, which dispenses with the necessity of stoves. We are now reconstructing the toilet rooms, which, when completed, will be adequate and convenient. This building will not be utilized as a part of the general scheme of reconstructing the buildings for the white patients at present.

#### PARKER ANNEX.

This is a two-story building, used for colored men patients, and is designed and constructed as the other buildings. This building should be converted into industrial shops for the male patients.

#### MALE DINING ROOM.

The male dining room is a one-story building, and is not large enough or properly arranged and equipped for the purposes. The room has a low ceiling and is dark. The floor is of brick, which are uneven and rough and hard to keep clean.

#### LAUNDRY.

The laundry was very poorly equipped to handle the large amount of soiled clothes and linen. The washing facilities were insufficient and very inadequate, and poor means of mechanically drying and ironing the clothes were provided. Resort had to be made to drying the clothes in the yard and ironing by hand. In bad weather the laundry would not be able to keep up with the work. This condition resulted in poor and unsanitary washing and an unusual expense for help.

No means for sterilizing the clothes are provided. The mechanical arrangement of this laundry is very uneconomical, the machinery is driven by an old, inefficient engine, the washers are heated by live steam, both of which are not economical.

The laundry equipment and conditions surrounding this laundry have been improved, as further stated in this report.

The boiler room is located in this building and is equipped with two 125 horse power boilers. Steam is furnished from this plant to the radiators in Administration building, portions of female wards, kitchen, male dining room and to operate the engines in laundry and carpenter shop. There is provided in this room a feed water heater, which furnishes hot water to some sections of the building. The steam is carried in pipes under ground, some in a brick tunnel and others buried in the ground. This system of pip-



ing is in a very bad condition and not properly laid and is not provided with reducing valves.

#### STORE ROOM.

The store room is a three-story building and basement, located in the rear of the Administration building. This building was used as a general store house for the supplies for the entire institution. All goods had to be carted and handled from this point to the different kitchens and wards. The majority of the stores are used in the kitchen and wards and the situation this store room occupied was entirely inconvenient. This building was poorly arranged for its use.

In the scheme of reconstruction, we are using this building for the new kitchen and placing the store room adjacent to the kitchen and wards in the space now occupied by the present kitchen.

#### DAIRY BARN.

The present dairy buildings are old and dilapidated and thoroughly unsanitary. They are not properly arranged or built for a modern dairy, nor are they equipped with appliances to properly handle the cows and produce sanitary milk. These buildings could not very well be remodeled without their total destruction. The location is undesirable, so we have built, as later mentioned in this report, a new dairy barn, located on the brow of the adjoining hill. This old dairy barn can still be used for cattle, for the slaughter pen or for various other cattle, as may become necessary.

#### HEATING.

The present system of heating the different buildings is by a series of sundry kinds of heating units. Some by steam from the main boiler plant, the majority by hot air furnaces, some by hot water systems and others by grates and stoves.

The hot water is furnished by individual small hot water stoves and in some cases from the boiler house.

The fuel for all these fires are shoveled from the cars to the ground and from there transported in wheelbarrows or carts to the different buildings. No ventilation by mechanical means is provided in any of the buildings. Fresh air is admitted only through open windows or by chance.

The Administration building is heated by indirect radiators set up in the basement, with no housing about them. The consequence

out in this sitting room we have constructed fireproof porches which contain also large and easy stairways. The present stairways have still been retained as additional fire escapes.

New toilet rooms have been built. These rooms are of sufficient size to accommodate the proper number of fixtures. Each toilet room is provided with four water-closets, two shower baths, a urinal and siph sink and three lavatories. In each sitting room is a drinking fountain provided with cool water. Drinking water conveniently located and of even temperature furnished through sanitary fountains will encourage the patients to drink plentifully. Adjacent to the toilet room is a bath room with tiled in bath tub and lavatory.

The toilet and bath room floors are built of reinforced concrete thoroughly waterproof. The floors are tiled and the walls have a five-foot tiled wainscoting. The partitions between the showers are of marble. All the plumbing fixtures are of porcelain and thoroughly modern and sanitary and have been installed in such a manner as to conceal all pipes in pipe wells.

The toilets and baths as built and equipped will be permanent and sanitary and represent a good investment for the comfort and protection of the patients.

The interior of all the walls have been replastered and new trim and interior wood work have been put in. We have put down a subfloor, and have finished the floors with the best grade of rift sawed pine with deadening felt between the floors. All angles in the wood work and walls have cove angles so that they can be easily cleaned. All the walls and ceilings have been painted with a waterproof paint so that the entire interior can be washed and kept clean.

We have constructed fire walls between each tier of wards so as to divide this wing into three separate compartments. Each compartment has a fireproof porch with broad, easy fireproof stairs, and also the permanent stairs as exits.

These wards have been completely rewired in conduit and ample lighting under proper control has been provided. The old buildings were only lighted in corridors, stairs and the sitting and dining rooms.

Each ward is provided with a large linen room and room for patients' clothes.

#### KITCHEN BUILDING.

The old storeroom, which has been converted into a kitchen, was a three-story building with a basement, and was located directly fifty feet in the rear of the present kitchen. We tore out the second

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floor and reconstructed this building into a large kitchen with a twenty-foot ceiling. The upper floor of this building has been fixed up for rooms for the male attendants with a separate entrance through the tower.

The first floor was torn out and a new reinforced concrete floor built. We built a one-story connection between the old storehouse and the present kitchen, which is used as a part of the kitchen. In the basement of this extension we have installed a fifteen-ton refrigerating plant, and two large refrigerated rooms for the storage of vegetables and meats. The cooler for eggs and milk will be located in the basement of the new storeroom. In the kitchen a large cooler is provided for the use of the chef for storing perishable supplies requisitioned from the storeroom and food left over from meals.

A refrigerating plant is very essential to the economical management of the kitchen. With proper facilities for storing the management can purchase perishable supplies at low prices and store or care for home-grown products when harvested. This plant will also produce all the ice necessary for the use of the institution. At present large quantities of ice is purchased from local manufacturers, and the installation of this plant will not only save this money, but will furnish facilities for storing perishable supplies.

On the first floor of the extension is located the vegetable room, kitchen cooler and storeroom and toilet for the kitchen help.

The present kitchen when remodeled into storeroom will be adjacent to the kitchen storeroom and convenient to the wards.

The main kitchen will have a red quarry tile floor and will be wainscoted with white tiles to the sills of the windows.

The walls are smoothly plastered and enameled.

The kitchen will be equipped with an entire new equipment which has been especially planned to serve this institution. The large steam kettles are arranged in the center of the room so that they can be easily ventilated and cleaned. Over these kettles and the range is a large ventilating hood connected to a brick stack. All the tables and sinks are of polished steel.

#### WOMEN'S BUILDING DINING ROOM.

Immediately north of this kitchen and located about fifty feet away has been built the Congregate Dining Room for women. This building is connected to the kitchen by a covered passage and will also be connected to the different wards by covered passages. The main dining room is 50 feet by 125 feet with a high ceiling and

plenty of light and air and has a seating capacity of 600. All the women patients will be fed in this dining room, thus doing away with the numerous dining rooms about the wards. The food will be hauled from the kitchen on trucks containing special food cans that will keep the food warm and fresh. At present this food is transported into open pans through the basement of the wards and hauled up on dumb waiters three and four stories high.

This building is provided with a large pantry and scullery. In this room is provided cupboards to keep all the dishes and utensils for the dining room. A power dish washing machine has been installed in this room and necessary polished steel tables.

In this building is provided a large dining room for the women nurses.

#### DAIRY BARN.

The new dairy barn has been built on the brow of a hill just north of the present dairy.

This building has a capacity of one hundred cows, but can be easily extended. The building has a brick base about four feet high and above this is constructed of frame.

It has two cow barns, each with fifty stalls and connected to the feed barn. In the feed barn are box stalls for calves, sick cows and bulls. In this building is arranged the grain room, office and bed room for keeper, and toilet and bath rooms.

The upper floor of feed barn is used for a hay mow and grain bins. Between the two cow barns is located the milk house connected to the barns by covered passages.

On each side of the feed barn we have built concrete silos twenty feet in diameter and forty-five feet high with a capacity of 350 tons each.

The floors of the barns are all solid concrete thoroughly waterproofed. The cow barns are equipped with galvanized steel stanchions and a complete system of litter and feed carrier system. The hay is provided with a hay carrier system.

Hot water and steam are provided for toilets and washing and sterilizing milk cans and utensils.

#### CENTRAL HEATING AND VENTILATING PLANT.

As mentioned before all the present buildings are heated and the hot water furnished by numerous small systems scattered throughout the buildings. This necessitates the handling of fuel in an uneconomical and unsatisfactory manner, and divides the proper

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at some distance from the buildings and installing electric driven pumps to force the water into the gravity tank. The tank supplying the Women's building, which was an old wooden tank and tower, was badly decayed and unsafe. This tower was rebuilt and a metal tank installed. After this water supply was assured the majority of the colored women patients were removed from the Old Asylum building to the building at State Park. In doing this we were able to clean and refresh the Old Asylum building to house temporary the male patients from the wards in the Main building that were to undergo reconstruction.

Permanent shower baths were installed in the Women's building at State Park.

At the Women's building at State Park no provision was made for an adequate cold storage room to care for perishable foodstuffs. One of the rooms was converted into a well insulated cold storage room.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would recommend, in carrying out the general scheme of permanent improvements during the next year, that the following work be done:

Conversion of present kitchen into storeroom.

Remodel the south wing, male wards.

Convert Taylor and North buildings so they can be used for the present as Psychopathic wards and later as permanent wards.

Erect addition to Male Congregate Dining Room.

Erect new boiler plant and extend the heating and ventilation into the buildings above developed and into the Administration building.

A new roof over Administration building as this is in a very bad condition and has only been temporarily repaired.

In my estimation this would accomplish the development to the best advantage from an economical view.

The development of the women's wards (which are the best of the old wards) and the Talley building, could follow. The erection of a modern psychopathic building for male and female patients would complete the institution for the white people.

In conclusion, I wish to state that last May I was elected by your Board to carry out your instructions for the improvements contemplated by the Legislature.

Your instructions were to carry out this work promptly and have these improvements completed at as early a date as possible, but the undertaking was larger and more difficult task than I had at first

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anticipated. My previous studies of the institution was of great value to me in being able to promptly study out a general scheme of development, but I have had to go thoroughly into every phase of the work and study out the ultimate scheme in order to partially build a part of the general and ultimate scheme of the development of the entire institution.

I did not make haste slowly, but every move was carefully planned which necessarily took time before I could proceed rapidly with the work.

From the present condition of the work I would advise that all our work should be completed about February first, except possibly the general heating plant.

In order that the work may proceed promptly, if these improvements are to be continued, I would like to be advised as soon as possible just what work will be undertaken so that I can prepare my plans and specifications in advance.

During the past year materials have been cheaper than in some time, and labor has been plentiful and could be procured at lower rates than for sometime past. This condition was due to the general depression of building operations, and we have benefited considerably by this condition in executing this work.

Our Superintendent, Mr. J. W. Rutherford, has competently and conscientiously executed the construction and has built up a very competent organization which is executing the work in an economical manner.

I attach hereto a statement showing expenditures and amounts contracted for repairs and improvements with an estimate of cost to complete the work under construction.

The "items completed" represent the actual cost of those completed items. The items "under construction" include the amount expended and the amounts contracted for to complete same. "Estimate to complete" is the estimated cost to complete these items.

The cost of the kitchen and storeroom building includes the cost of refrigerating plant, coolers and kitchen equipment.

The above statement includes such work as I have done and does not include expenditures made through the administration office, nor salary of Superintendent of Construction nor architect's commissions.

Respectfully submitted,  
 GEORGE E. LAFAYE,  
 Architect.