Chapter 20  Insane Insane Asylums of the 19th Century

The overall question is “Did the NWO take over Tartarian buildings and then use them to kill off the people of Tartary around the world after committing them to converted insane asylums. The evidence appears conclusively likely! Remember, that according to Mr. Fomenko, his-story does not begin until the beginnings of the elimination of Tartary in 1200 AD.

In London, England, the Priory of Saint Mary of Bethlehem, which later became known more notoriously as Bedlam, was founded in 1247. In Spain, other such institutions for the insane were established after the Christian Reconquista; facilities included hospitals in Valencia (1407), Zaragoza (1425), Seville (1436), Barcelona (1481) and Toledo (1483). In Britain at the beginning of the 19th century, there were, perhaps, a few thousand “lunatics” housed in a variety of disparate institutions; but, by the beginning of the 20th century, that figure had grown to about 100,000. This growth coincided with the development of alienism, now known as psychiatry, as a medical specialty.

By the end of the 19th century, national systems of regulated asylums for the mentally ill had been established in most industrialized countries. At the turn of the century, Britain and France combined had only a few hundred people in asylums, but by the end of the century this number had risen to the hundreds of thousands. The United States housed 150,000 patients in mental hospitals by 1904. Germany housed more than 400 public and private sector asylums. These asylums were critical to the evolution of psychiatry as they provided places of practice throughout the world.

Throughout the asylums worldwide we see familiar patterns of incredible Tartary architecture with many asylums having farms and livestock and cemeteries and crematories. Another main theme is most of these structures became “overcrowded” up through the beginnings of the 20th century, so more asylums were needed, yet the population numbers at the time do not justify the immense size of the buildings or number of people they claim were committed. In California, at the very onset of the California Gold Rus of 1849, we see several insane asylums said to be erected to house those deemed insane as early as 1851, even though California’s population in no way justified the immense size and scope of these structures.

The other blatantly obvious note is that these immense insane asylums nearly look identical all around the world in what they call “Gothic” and “Roman” architecture.

The Hospital de los Inocentes (Hospital of the Innocents) was the first asylum in Europe founded in Valencia, Spain in 1410 stands out due to its originality and there are historic and cultural reasons to recognize its primacy. Furthermore, the organization and functioning of this institution and the model, spread like wildfire through the entire Iberian Peninsula during the 15th Century and shortly after through American Spanish speaking countries. In 1512 the Council of the city of Valencia decided to unite all the hospitals of the city in one «Hospital General»and to extend the coverage to all kind of patients and all types of forsaken. The hospital was destroyed by a fire in 1545.
Bethlem Royal Hospital, also known as St Mary Bethlehem, Bethlehem Hospital and Bedlam, is a psychiatric hospital in London. Its famous history has inspired several horror books, films and TV series, most notably Bedlam, a 1946 film with Boris Karloff. The hospital is closely associated with King's College London and, in partnership with the Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, is a major centre for psychiatric research. Originally the hospital was near Bishopsgate just outside the walls of the City of London where the NWO bankers reside. Already in 1632 it was recorded that Bethlem Royal Hospital, London had “below stairs a parlor, a kitchen, two larders, a long entry throughout the house, and 21 rooms wherein the poor distracted people lie, and above the stairs eight rooms more for servants and the poor to lie in”.

St Luke’s Hospital for Lunatics was founded in London in 1751 for the treatment of incurable pauper lunatics by a group of philanthropic apothecaries and others. It was the second public institution in London created to look after mentally ill people, after the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem (Bedlam), founded in 1246.

Ipswich Hospital, Australia for the Insane 1878

Australia Originally built as a benevolent asylum, the Ipswich site never fulfilled this purpose. Chronic overcrowding at Woogaroo Lunatic Asylum dictated that the new facility at Ipswich could provide a solution to this problem.
USA Insane Asylums of the 19th Century

Many of the more prestigious private hospitals tried to implement some parts of moral treatment on the wards that held mentally ill patients. But the Friends Asylum, established by Philadelphia’s Quaker community in 1814, was the first institution specially built to implement the full program of moral treatment. Massachusetts General Hospital built the McLean Hospital outside of Boston in 1811; the New York Hospital built the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum in Morningside Heights in upper Manhattan in 1816; and the Pennsylvania Hospital established the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital across the river from the city in 1841. Thomas Kirkbride, the influential medical superintendent of the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, developed what quickly became known as the “Kirkbride Plan” for how hospitals devoted to moral treatment should be built and organized. By the 1890s, however, these institutions were all under siege. Economic considerations played a substantial role in this assault. Local governments could avoid the costs of caring for the elderly residents in almshouses or public hospitals by redefining what was then termed “senility” as a psychiatric problem and sending these men and women to state-supported asylums. Not surprisingly, the numbers of patients in the asylums grew exponentially. By the 1870s virtually all states had one or more such asylums funded by state tax dollars.

The McLean Asylum was founded in 1811 in a section of Charlestown, Massachusetts that is now a part of Somerville, Massachusetts. Originally named Asylum for the Insane, it was the first institution organized by a group of prominent Bostonians who were concerned about homeless mentally ill persons "abounding on the streets and by-ways in and about Boston". The effort was organized by Rev. John Bartlett, chaplain of the Boston Almshouse. The hospital was built around a Charles Bulfinch mansion, which became the hospital’s administrative building; most of the other hospital buildings were completed by 1818.

Bloomingdale Insane Asylum 1821
The Bloomingdale Insane Asylum (1821–1889) was a private hospital for the care of the mentally ill that was founded by New York Hospital. It occupied the land in the Morningside Heights neighborhood of Manhattan where Columbia University is now located. The road leading to the asylum from the thriving city of New York (at the time consisting only of lower Manhattan) was called Bloomingdale Road in the nineteenth century, and is now called Broadway.
Kirkbride Insane Asylums (1844)

The Kirkbride model was designed by Thomas Story Kirkbride, an asylum superintendent and one of the founders of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Asylums for the Insane, the precursor to the American Psychiatric Association. Kirkbride’s book, On the Construction, Organization and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane, published in 1854, became the standard resource on the design and management of asylums in the mid to late 19th century. The Kirkbride plan consisted of a linear design with a central administration building and long wings on either side that radiated off the center building.

This design allowed for “maximum separation of the wards, so that the undesirable mingling of the patients might be prevented.” The wings also allowed for separation of male and female patients, and for separation of patients based on the severity of their illnesses. Dr. Kirkbride was also heavily involved in civic affairs within the city of Philadelphia itself, as well as that of the commonwealth. He was a member of the College of Physicians, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Franklin Institute, the Historical Society of Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, and an honorary member of the British Medico-Psychological Association. In 1844, Dr. Kirkbride was one of the original thirteen members who founded the 'Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane' (AMSAII), serving as its secretary from 1848 to 1855, its vice-president from 1855 to 1862, and finally, as its president from 1862 to 1870.
Pennsylvania Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases, was a psychiatric hospital located at 48th and Haverford Streets in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. It operated from its founding in 1841 until 1997. In the winter of 1841, nearly 100 mentally ill patients of Pennsylvania Hospital were slowly transferred in carriages from the bustling city streets at 8th and Spruce Streets to a new, rural facility especially prepared for their care. The hospital awaiting them offered a treatment philosophy and level of comfort that would set a standard for its day. Known as The Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital, it stood west of Philadelphia, amidst 101 acres of woods and meadows.

Two large hospital structures and an elaborate pleasure ground were built on a campus that stretched along the north side of Market Street, from 45th to 49th Streets. Thomas Story Kirkbride, the hospital's first superintendent and physician-in-chief, developed a more humane method of treatment for the mentally ill there, that became widely influential. The hospital's plan became a prototype for a generation of institutions for the treatment of the mentally ill nationwide. The surviving 1859 building was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1965. Unlike other asylums where patients were often kept chained in crowded, unsanitary wards with little if any treatment, patients at the Pennsylvania Asylum resided in private rooms, received medical treatment, worked outdoors and enjoyed recreational activities including lectures and a use of the hospital library. The facility came to be called "Kirkbride's Hospital. Overcrowding had become a problem in the original Pennsylvania Asylum for the Insane by the 1850s, so Kirkbride lobbied the Pennsylvania Hospital managers for an additional building. But by the mid-20th century, the 1841 hospital building proved unusable for this purpose and was demolished in 1959.
California Insane Asylums  So the story goes…
The Insanity Law of 1897 created the State Commission on Lunacy which was given authority to see that all laws relating to care and treatment of patients were carried out and to make recommendations to the Legislature concerning the management of hospitals for the insane. The 1897 law provided that each hospital should be controlled by a board of managers of five members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. The Lunacy Law reforms passed allowed no insane persons to be associated with criminals, no open court hearings, judge not required to assess detainees Institutions named Hospitals instead of asylums.

3. DANVERS STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM
Location: Danvers, Massachusetts

5. WAVERLY HILLS SANATORIUM
Location: Louisville, Kentucky

Oregon State Hospital

2. ATHENS MENTAL HOSPITAL
Location: Athens, Ohio

PART ONE: The Rise of the Orillia Asylum — Thelma Wheatley
Stockton State Hospital or the Stockton Developmental Center was California's first psychiatric hospital. The Hospital opened in 1851 in Stockton, California and closed 1995-1996. The site is currently used as the Stockton campus of California State University, Stanislaus. It was on 100 acres (0.40 km2) of land donated by Captain Charles Maria Weber. The legislature at the time felt that existing hospitals were incapable of caring for the large numbers of people who suffered from mental and emotional conditions as a result of the California Gold Rush, and authorized the creation of the first public mental health hospital in California. On May 17, 1853 the Stockton General Hospital changed its name to the Insane Asylum of the State of California.

They even had created a female insane building! The "Female Department, Stockton State Hospital, Stockton." Stockton State Hospital was California's first state psychiatric hospital, established in 1853. It was closed in 1996 and has since been converted into a campus for California State University.

Sonoma Developmental Center 1891

It opened at its current location on November 24, 1891, though it had existed at previous locations in Vallejo and Santa Clara since 1884. The facility's current name dates from 1986 and was originally named The California Home for the Care and Training of Feeble Minded Children in 1883. The Home had primarily four types of residents: the mentally handicapped, the epileptic, the physically disabled, and the "psychopathic delinquent." From almost the start, the Home was overcrowded.
1889 Agnews State Hospital now Santa Clara University Jesuit School  Santa Clara, CA

Today known as the world famous Sun Microsystems Developmental Center. In 1885 the Agnews Residential Facility was established by the California State Legislature as a neuropsychiatric institution for the care and treatment of the mentally ill. Agnews, opened in 1889, was the third institution in the state established for the mentally ill. Twenty-one years later, the greatest tragedy of the 1906 earthquake in Santa Clara County took place at the old Agnews State Hospital. The multistory, unreinforced masonry building crumbled, killing over 100 patients. The Institution was then redesigned in, what was then, a revolutionary cottage plan spreading the low-rise buildings along tree-lined streets in a manner that resembled a college campus. Now at the center of the Sun Microsystems/Agnews complex is the Clock Tower Building (formerly the Treatment Building) with its massive symmetrical clock tower. In the 1906 earthquake, the main treatment building collapsed, crushing 112 residents and staff under a pile of rubble. The victims were buried in a mass grave on the asylum cemetery grounds. The Institution was then redesigned with low-rise buildings that resembled a college campus.

Patton State Hospital The hospital was first opened in August 1, 1893. In 1927 it was renamed Patton State Hospital after a member of the first Board of Managers, Harry Patton of Santa Barbara. In 1889 the California legislature approved the construction of Patton in order to provide care to those deemed mentally ill in southern California. The Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of California laid the cornerstone of the original building on December 15, 1890. At the time of its establishment, Patton was seen as a state-of-the-art mental healthcare facility designed along the Kirkbride plan; a popular plan for large asylums in the 19th century. The Kirkbride, as the main building was called, was an elaborate and grandiose structure with extensive grounds which was meant to promote a healthy environment in which to recover. There are approximately 2,022 former patients buried in a field with a dirt road that runs up to it. These were patients whose bodies were left unclaimed or whose families were unknown. Today it is well marked as cemetery ground and there is a mass grave marker.
dedicated to the patients which can be seen approximately 50 yards from the street. The grounds are located inside the property fence in the north-west corner. The cemetery was full by 1930. 500 Patients with Underground Railroad..What?

So the Story goes…The Napa State Insane Asylum Hospital was housed primarily in the four-story, stone, castle-like, Gothic structure complete with seven towers. The towers were visible from rooftops in downtown Napa. According to the hospital’s website, the facility was built to ease overcrowding at the Stockton Asylum, the first state hospital. Construction started in 1872, and the first two patients, from San Francisco, were admitted in 1875, taking only 3 years to build this incredible complex of stone, iron and glass. The original design was for a 500-bed hospital! The population peaked in 1960 with more than 5,000 residents but has declined steadily over the years due to changes in treatment and admitting criteria. The towers were visible from rooftops in downtown Napa. The website advises that initially 192 acres were purchased from a land grant owned by General Mariano Vallejo. Eventually, through land acquisition, the acreage would total more than 2,000 acres. It stretched from the Napa River to the ridgeline east of today’s Skyline Park. In the beginning, it was the Napa Insane Asylum, and early maps marked its location with the words “Insane Asylum.” Later, the name was changed to Napa State Hospital, but, to local citizens, it was called Imola. The striking stone castle was razed in the early 1960s and replaced by ho-hum, unimpressive buildings of a design prevalent at that time.

So they are telling us the massive Gothic Structure aka Tartarian Moors building, with seven towers was designed to house just 500 mentally insane people because there was an overflow in Stockton’s Insane asylum 200 miles to the south of Napa! And that they had a fully functioning farm with a railroad system underneath!!!

The cremated remains of as many as 5,000 Napa State patients are buried in a mass grave at Inspiration Chapel on Napa-Vallejo Highway, McQueeney said. From the early to mid-1920s through the early 1960s, patients no longer were buried on hospital grounds, and no bodies were ever exhumed from Napa State grounds, he said. Because burial acreage was limited, an on-site crematorium was built at Napa State in the mid-1920s and was in use until sometime in the 1960s.
Judy Zervas was on a wild goose chase, one that led her to a seemingly empty field on the sprawling grounds of Napa State Hospital. Zervas, a Riverside resident who dabbles in genealogy research, began searching this summer for the grave site of Henry Shippey, a distant cousin who died in 1919. Zervas saw the initials “NSH” on the section of Shippey’s death certificate that indicated his burial site, but she wasn’t sure what the letters meant. “I asked a friend about it, who said, ‘What about the state hospital?’” she said. Zervas contacted Napa State Hospital to ask where her relative was buried, and said that her request initially was met with “a royal run-around.” Her search ended when Napa State staff gave her access to a death ledger started in 2002 by state hospital patient advocates.

The ledger, part of what’s known as the California Memorial Project, lists the names of some 45,000 people who lived and died on 10 hospital grounds around the state. Used as a cemetery for indigent patients from about 1875 through the early 1920s, an eastern portion of the campus holds 4,368 bodies, said Deborah Moore, Napa State’s public information officer. Live oaks grace the site — trees that were probably there when the last Napa State patient was buried there around 1924. Although it was once dotted with wooden grave markers, today an outbuilding and a calf barn that hasn’t been used for decades sit atop the seemingly empty field. So now we learn that the cemetery held 4,368 bodies, their 5,000 cremated and 45,000 died on State Hospital grounds in California, yet the peak of the occupancy rate of patients in 1960 was said to be only 5,000 from originally 500 people! As you will see below many of these massive buildings had cemeteries and crematories on site, as well as farms. These were likely used to house the Tartarians before killing them after they had been separated from their children well up until the 1930’s.

Mendocino State Asylum for the Insane, was established in 1889. On December 12 1893, the Hospital was finished and opened to patients, receiving 60 from Napa State Hospital this same day. Two days later, 60 more arrived from Stockton State Hospital and on March 25th, 30 came from Agnews State Hospital, bringing the population to 150. So, too much overcrowding in Napa & Stockton asylums so this was needed!!? The original main building, completed in 1893, was razed in 1952.