

Ida Eubank was admitted to Friends Hospital at 3 pm on December 5, 1918.¹ From December 6, 1918 until January 10, 1919, Ida was kept in restraints 24 hours a day.² This pattern of extreme restraint continued throughout Ida's time at the hospital, with Ida also being kept in restraints 24/7 for a period of 23 days between February and March 1919. From April until August 1919, Ida usually spent 10-15 hours a day in restraints, though this number was sometimes as high as 24 or as low as 6. While Friends Hospital was known for its emphasis on "moral treatment," which usually did not include restraining patients, Ida's case represents a larger trend within Friends Hospital for restraining patients around 1920.

When not in restraints, Ida took part in a number of activities at the asylum, including reading and writing, art classes, going on walks with an attendant and needlework classes. Needlework classes were particularly popular among women at the Hospital, including Ida's fellow Sec A patient, Lena Jent.

Lena Jent was born Lena Baznhoff in Germany on November 15, 1877.³ She immigrated to the United States in 1891⁴ and settled in Philadelphia, where she met her two husbands — Anton Stein, who she married in 1896, and Julius Jent, who Ida married in 1906⁵ after Anton's death in 1904. Ida gave birth to 4 children, two with each of her husbands. She was admitted to the Hospital on August 6, 1919, possibly for "manic depressive psychosis,"⁶ where she was secluded for 12 hours a day while also taking part in needlework classes.

¹ Unless otherwise noted, all following citations are from Daily Record Book, 1919-1921, MC-1261, Item 116, Friends Hospital Records, Haverford College Quaker & Special Collections, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

² Two exceptions: December 26th and 27th restrained 23 hours a day

³ "Pennsylvania, U.S., Federal Naturalization Records, 1795-1931," digital image s.v. "Julius Charles Jent" (born 23 Dec. 1876), *Ancestry.com*.

⁴ 1900 United States Census, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, digital image s.v. "Lena Stirn (Stein)" (born November 1876), *Ancestry.com*.

⁵ "Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S., Marriage Index, 1885-1951," digital image s.v. "Lena Stein" (marrying Julius Jent), *Ancestry.com*.

⁶ This is listed as a contributing cause of death on Lena's 1950 death certificate. "Pennsylvania, U.S., Death Certificates, 1906-1969," digital image s.v. "Lena Jent" (died 7 Apr. 1950), *Ancestry.com*.

On August 10, 1919, both Ida and Lena ran away from the asylum. First, Ida escaped the nurse who was watching her on the Hospital's lawn.⁷ Then, later that day, Lena "removed [the] screen from [her] window" and "climbed out and ran away."⁸ Lena is recorded as having been "brought back" at 2:30 AM on August 11, while Ida "went home." While it is unclear whether this was a coordinated plan between the two, or if one was inspired by the other, it is likely that there was some connection between their escapes.

After being returned to the asylum, Lena bounced between wards until September 13, when she was transferred to Norristown State Hospital. Lena remained at Norristown until her death on April 7, 1950 at the age of 76.⁹ It is unclear what happened to Ida after her escape from the Hospital.

Ida Eubank, is in Ward Sec A as early as January 1, 1919. Could possibly be Ida Eubank/Ewbank (nee Hotz) but this is unconfirmed. If Ida indeed "went home" after running away, she should have lived somewhere close enough to run away to and successfully make it home with little money or resources. Ida Hotz Eubank simply lived in Philadelphia during the right time period and has the right name.

- January 1919
 - January 1-10 sick in bed and restrained 24 hours a day, taking medicine
 - January 11-19 out of restraints, receives visits from Friends on the 13th and 16th. Takes medicine.
 - Restrained 24 hours a day again from January 18-28. Receives Friends visit on January 25. Takes medicine.
 - Takes medicine January 28-31.
- February 1919
 - On and off restrained throughout February. Needlework classes.
- March 1919
 - Restrained 24 hours a day almost the entire time
 - March 20-24 hours in restraints decreases slowly, goes on walks with an attendant. March 25 Ida is not restrained, goes on walk w attendant. March 26

⁷ Daily Reports Women, 10/22/1918-3/23/1920, MC-1261, Item 121, Friends Hospital Records, Haverford College Quaker & Special Collections, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

⁸ Daily Reports Women, 10/22/1918-3/23/1920, MC-1261, Item 121, Friends Hospital Records, Haverford College Quaker & Special Collections, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

⁹ "Pennsylvania, U.S., Death Certificates, 1906-1969," digital image s.v. "Lena Jent" (died 7 Apr. 1950), *Ancestry.com*.

Ida is restrained 18 hours and goes on a walk with attendant. March 27 restrained 24 hours a day again.

- April 1919
 - Restrained at least 10 hours a day every day of April
- May 1919 records
 - Restrained 10-12 hours a day
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- June 1919
 - Restrained 10 hours a day for the entire month
 - Goes on lots of walks with attendant, art class
- July 1919
 - Across the month of July, restrained for 10 hours daily
 - Takes part in multiple activities at the hospital — reading and writing, needlework, art classes, walks with the attendant
 - Takes medicine from July 11th through rest of July (will find more)
- August 1919
 - Restrained 10 hours a day, taking medicine daily. Regularly attends needlework class
 - “Went home run away 8-10-19” then disappears from records
 - A woman named Lena Jent was admitted to Sec A of the hospital on August 6, 1919. On August 10, 1919 she ran away as well, but was “brought back” at 2:30 AM on August 11 (presumably). Did Ida and Lena run away together????
 - Between August 6 and 10, Lena is secluded 12 hours a day, but also takes part in needlework classes
 - Lena is transferred to Sec B at the end of August, but then back to Sec A on September 3.
 - Remains there until September 13 when transferred to Norristown Asylum where she spent the rest of her life.
 - Lena Jent (nee Banzhof) was born in Germany in 1876, and immigrated to the United States in 1891 (maybe?). She was married twice, had four children total. She was diagnosed with manic depressive psychosis (death certificate). Died April 7, 1950.