

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

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THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1861.



AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1861.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

NOVEMBER, 1860.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1860.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES:

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JOHN F. ANDERSON.	

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ELLIOT WESCOTT, <i>Carpenter.</i>	
JOHN PATTERSON, <i>Man of all Work.</i>	

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The Trustees of the State Reform School present to the Governor and Council their

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

with the remark, that whenever the attention of the philanthropist is directed for a considerable time to any one form of evil, that particular form of it assumes, in his estimation, a fearful importance; and perhaps it is owing to this cause that your Trustees have come to feel that the work with which they are charged, the prevention and correction of juvenile destitution and crime, is second to none of the benevolent enterprises of the day. Our work well done, and the work of other reformers is done to their hand. Dry up the fountain, and the streams of pollution will cease to flow. It has been said by an intelligent writer that the germ of all morality is self-respect, and if this lesson were early and faithfully impressed upon by our boys, we should have little fear of them when they grow into men.

It is useful to notice how strongly men become wedded to their established opinions, and how slow they are to yield them. In early times, the rack and the faggot wrung from their victim the unwilling confession of the crime which perhaps had never been committed, and those of us who have passed our three score years, can recollect when the stocks and the whipping post were made the stern avenger of crime, when corporal suffering constituted a necessary atonement for guilt. In due time, these gave place to the penitentiary, and a great advance was made, but amendment of life seems to have been hardly thought of; and even at this day, the reformatory idea does not enter at all into our criminal code.

Reform Schools, or Houses of Refuge, as they are there called, originated in Germany. One was established in 1820, and their

success seems to be more marked there than elsewhere. In Germany, however, they are not governmental institutions, but are sustained by voluntary church associations.

In 1828, an institution was opened in the city of New York, under the auspices of the Society for the Suppression of Pauperism. Its object was not well defined, and it met with the opposition which scepticism attaches to every new enterprise. For a while, it was not successful, but it gradually worked its way into public favor, and now we find there The Childrens' Aid Society, The New York Juvenile Asylum, and The House of Refuge, all harmoniously engaged in training destitute and depraved children, each having its own appropriate work.

None of these institutions are sustained exclusively by the State. Voluntary associations unite with the city corporation, contribute to their support, enter into their management, and do much to secure their success.

Our Reform School was established by the Legislature in 1850. Liberal appropriations were made from time to time, for the erection of buildings for its accommodation, and they have since been annually renewed, for its support and use. It has provided for a code of by-laws and a corps of officers, who are supposed to be competent to, and interested in its management, and this is all it can do. It is now in the seventh year of its existence, and since its opening, five hundred and seventy-eight boys have been received and instructed in all the branches of a good common school education, together with such other moral instruction as those to whose care they were entrusted knew how to impart, and such as could be derived from a well conducted Sabbath School. They have all been clothed and fed, and of their number, four hundred and six have again been sent out to battle with the temptations and evil influences which were the cause of their first being sent there. We have taken some pains to inform ourselves on this subject, and we are satisfied that a very large proportion of those who have gone out from us, say not less than seventy per cent., have been very much awakened to a better life and higher purposes, and have entered upon their new probation resolved to lead useful and honorable lives. But we are compelled to admit that in quite a large number of instances, they have failed to realize our expectations. The truth is, that from its nature, our

work is in most cases but half done when the boys leave the school. The injunction, "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall," is full of meaning. Men, old men, fall, and how can we expect that these boys shall return to their old associations, and come again under the evil influences which beset them, and not fall. Many have done so and have again become vagrants or convicts. Nor is this strange, when we consider the destitute, neglected condition to which they have returned.

It is hard to conceive of the entire destitution of the juvenile delinquent, when he is first sent to the School, of all moral perceptions. He is there by kind treatment, first awakened to a sense of the law of kindness, and is taught to feel that there are those who are mindful of his good and interested in his welfare, and he goes out again with the buoyant feelings of an awakened self-respect. They look for kindness and encouragement from those among whom they are thrown; but they are disappointed; as Carlyle has it, they expect to find heroes, and they find mean men. They ask for sympathy, and they meet reviling. They ask for employment, and they receive reproach. They ask for bread and stones are given them. The traveller passes by on the other side, and no good Samaritan comes over to bind up their wounds and send them where their wants will be cared for. Said one of them to one of our number a short time after his discharge, "where shall I go, I cannot stay here. Mother is dead—father is in jail—my sisters are on the street, and my brother is at the poor house sick and probably dying of delirium tremens." Why should not humanity itself be crushed out under such circumstances and nothing be left of it but its form.

Now to the complete success of the school, there is another element needed. We find not more than two Schools in the Union which have been sustained exclusively by the State. There has been in Portland a band of noble hearted christian men and women, who have from the opening of the institution, labored assiduously and successfully as teachers of the Sabbath School, and we thank them for it. Isaac Sandford, of Manchester, a farmer in only moderate circumstances, left by a will a legacy of seven hundred dollars for the purchase of a library. The proprietors of the American Sentinel, Bangor Courier, Republican Clarion, Machias Union, Eastport Sentinel, Northern Home Journal, Rockland Gazette, Ox-

ford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Aroostook Pioneer, Aroostook Herald and Maine Teacher, have furnished the School with gratuitous copies of their papers. Mr. Samuel Munson has been unwearied in his labors for its good, and for the reformation of the boys, in every way by which he felt that good was to be done them; but beyond this, we have failed to secure for the institution any considerable personal interest. While in other States, large bequests have been made to institutions of this class, Mr. Sanford is the only individual who has thought of us in that way.

Our want, then, is the active co-operation of voluntary associations, or of good christian men and women in our cities and larger towns who shall *take up* the boys when they leave the School and return to their homes, *if they have any*, watch over and sustain them until they become strong enough to go alone; and this, we think, can best be done by bringing them into a participation in the management of the School itself—contributing to its support, and directing its operations, they will become too much interested in the boys while they are inmates of the School, to leave them out in the cold, after they are discharged.

Our experience has taught us that the reformatory theory is the true one, but it needs to be worked properly; it has already well repaid its outlay in restoring to society a very large number of boys, who, without its aid, would be paupers or convicts, and we feel encouraged by past success to renewed effort for its usefulness and for the welfare of the immortal beings who, in the budding of their lives, are providentially entrusted to our care.

In one respect, we suspect, and we say it with all deference to the magistracy, that the true design of the institution is not understood by them. They seem to view it as a merely penal institution. Its true idea, as we understand it, is reformation and not punishment, and so understood, we feel that its objects would be essentially promoted if commitments were in all cases made during minority. The discretionary power of discharge with which the trustees are clothed, would then enable them to carry out its purposes much more perfectly, by retaining or discharging each inmate according to his deserts.

By the existing law the benefits of the school are withheld from

boys under ten years of age. Few persons are aware how early character is formed. There is, perhaps, no period when more is done toward moulding the man, than between the ages of eight and eleven years. We believe that the most promising period for their instruction and reformation is allowed to pass by shutting out boys of nine years of age. An amendment of the law so as to admit boys of that age is respectfully suggested.

Our buildings were unfaithfully constructed and inconveniently planned. Within the last two years, a large out-lay has been required for their repair and improvement. They are now, we believe, commodiously arranged, in good repair and will require but a small expenditure for some years to come. During the year ending April 1, 1860, there was expended for repairs and improvements about twenty-six hundred dollars, and for the present year about eighteen hundred dollars. The work shops and the school rooms have all been re-arranged; a very commodious room has been fitted up for a library, and it constitutes one of the most valuable and attractive features of the institution, the boys finding there a constant source of instruction and pleasure. A wood house has been built, and water, which has hitherto been scarce, is now abundantly furnished by a very fine well which has been sunk near the house. A small annual expenditure will, we believe, suffice for the purposes of repair and improvement for a long time to come.

At the opening of the institution, great difficulty was experienced in finding employment which, while it was remunerative, should at the same time provide the boys with trades or occupations which should afterwards aid them in procuring a livelihood. We have now in successful operation, in addition to the farm, a brick-yard where, during the year, 512,000 bricks have been manufactured, and employing, during the summer, fifteen boys, a shoe shop employing twenty boys, a shop for cane seating chairs employing thirty-three boys, and a shop for the manufacture of clothing, both for use and on contract, employing forty-six boys. These are all valuable auxiliaries, both in supporting the institution and in training the boys to habits of industry while they are in the institution and for usefulness afterwards.

We are very proud of our farm. For many years before it came into the possession of the State, the exhausting process had been

going on. All its products had been carried from it and nothing returned, until it had become an unsightly, unfenced waste, producing a very light crop of grass. Now it presents to the view a highly cultivated farm, made so almost wholly by the boy's labor, contributing to the support of the institution and furnishing the boys useful employment.

Your Superintendent, who is very much at home on the farm, is bestowing much attention to his compost heap, and there is now on hand not less than three hundred loads of compost mature; means have been devised for saving the wash of the institution. During the year new fields have been brought under cultivation, and surface drained; about seventy rods under-drain have been laid, and seventy-five rods of substantial iron posted picket fence have been built.

All melioration of land must of necessity be of slow development, and the farm has thus far been operated more with a view to its improvement, than to its immediate returns, but we trust it is now in a condition which permits us to expect that we may look to it in future as a source of material aid in supporting the institution.

The reports of the Superintendent, and of the Treasurer, which we submit herewith, give a detailed view of the operations of the school during the year, and its condition at the close of it. It is due to its officers to say that its success is the result of their efficient and harmonious co-operation in their several departments of its management.

The expenses and resources of the School from April 1, 1861, to April 1, 1862, are exhibited as follows :

Provisions and groceries for 140 boys at \$35 each,	\$4,900 00	
Clothing for same, at \$15,	2,100 00	
Furniture, bedding, fuel and lights,	2,000 00	
Buildings, improvements, farm and labor,	3,200 00	
Salaries,	3,500 00	
Miscellaneous,	2,000 00	
		\$17,700 00
LESS		
Estimated balance on hand, Mar. 31, 1861,	1,475 73	
Estimated amount from cities and towns,	2,500 00	
Estimated amount of bricks in yard, \$2,700		
Less expense of brick yard for 1861, 1500	1,200 00	
Estimated amount from boys' labor,	1,000 00	
Estimated amount from other sources,	300 00	
		\$6,475 73
		\$11,224 27

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH C. NOYES,
 PRESERVED B. MILLS,
 WILLIAM A. RUST,
 JOHN F. ANDERSON,
 ELIAS CRAIG.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
OF THE STATE OF MAINE:

The Treasurer charges himself from April 1, 1859, to March 31, 1860:

Cash on hand April 1, 1859,	.	.	.	\$248 53
Amount received from State Treasurer,	.	.	.	13,000 00
from cities and towns,	.	.	.	4,071 78
for bricks, .	.	.	.	1,437 57
boys' labor,	.	.	.	1,092 02
from farm, .	.	.	.	268 79
all other sources,	.	.	.	238 08
				\$20,356 77

He credits himself with the following payments:

For provisions,	.	.	.	.	\$4,788 79
farm, .	.	.	.	.	1,762 55
miscellaneous, .	.	.	.	.	1,829 64
improvements and repairs,	.	.	.	.	2,669 14
boys' labor, .	.	.	.	.	6 90
Trustees' expenses,	.	.	.	.	604 10
brick yard, .	.	.	.	.	793 41
clothing, .	.	.	.	.	2,465 07
furniture, fuel and lights,	.	.	.	.	1,224 04
officers' salaries,	.	.	.	.	3,883 81
balance carried to new account, .	.	.	.	.	329 42
				\$20,356 87	

JOSEPH C. NOYES, *Treasurer.*

PORTLAND, March 31, 1861.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Trustees
of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with law, I herewith submit to you the

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of this Institution, with important statistics during its existence.

TABLE NO. 1,

*Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the
School for the year ending November 30, 1860.*

Boys in School December 1, 1859,		184
Since committed,	45	
Apprentices returned by masters,	2	
Voluntarily,	3	
		50
Whole number in School during the year,		234
Discharged or apprenticed,	54	
Pardoned by Governor,	1	
Remanded,	1	
Escaped,	3	
Died,	5	
		64
Remaining in School November 30, 1860,		170

TABLE No. 2,

Shows the admissions, discharges, and the number at the close of each month.

Months.	Admissions.	Discharges.	No. at close of month.
December, 1859,	2	3	181
January, 1860,	1	-	182
February, "	5	5	182
March, "	4	6	180
April, "	4	4	180
May, "	5	9	176
June, "	6	5	177
July, "	3	5	175
August, "	7	5	177
September, "	5	4	178
October, "	3	6	175
November, "	7	12	170

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

	1860.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court,	4	48	52
Potland Municipal "	15	85	100
Portland Police "	-	16	16
Bangor Police "	4	60	64
Bangor Municipal "	-	9	9
Brunswick Municipal "	3	5	8
Gardiner Police, "	1	27	28
Augusta Municipal "	2	18	20
Hallowell Municipal "	-	8	8
Bath Municipal "	5	24	29
Belfast Police "	-	1	1
Rockland Municipal "	-	16	16
Calais Municipal "	-	12	12
Biddeford Municipal "	1	19	20
Lewiston Municipal "	2	-	2
Justices of the Peace,	8	184	192
Total,	45	532	577

TABLE No. 4,

Shows the disposal of those discharged from December 1, 1859, to November 30, 1860, and previously.

	1860.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	32	111	143
by Trustees,	2	82	84
Indentured to Farmers,	14	121	135
Carpenters,	2	7	9
Shoemakers,	2	9	11
Machinist,	-	1	1
Plasterer,	-	1	1
Blacksmith,	-	1	1
Cabinet Maker,	-	1	1
Barbers,	1	2	3
Tallow Chandler,	-	1	1
Boarding Mistress,	-	1	1
Boiler Maker,	-	1	1
Sea Captains,	-	4	4
Tailor,	-	1	1
Cloth Manufacturers,	-	3	3
Lumbermen,	-	1	1
Merchants,	1	2	3
Miller,	-	1	1
Returned to masters,	-	2	2
Remanded,	1	5	6
Pardoned by Governor,	1	6	7
Escaped,	3	4	7
Sent to State Prison,	-	1	1
Died,	5	3	8
Total,	64	372	436

TABLE No. 5,

Shows the term of commitment in all cases since the School was opened.

	1860.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,	17	175	192
Until eighteen years old,	-	1	1
Twelve years,	-	1	1
Ten years,	1	4	5
Nine years,	-	1	1
Eight years,	-	6	6
Seven years,	1	13	14
Six years,	4	23	27
Five years,	3	72	75
Four years eight months,	-	1	1
Four years,	4	60	64
Three years eight months,	-	1	1
Three years six months,	-	2	2
Three years,	8	67	75
Two years six months,	-	1	1
Two years,	7	67	74
One year six months,	-	1	1
One year,	-	36	36
Total,	45	532	577

TABLE No. 6,
Shows the offences for which committed.

	1860.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny,	25	296	321
Breaking and entering with intent to com- mit a felony,	—	—	—
Common runaway,	3	3	6
Truants,	—	71	71
Assault,	13	19	32
Malicious mischief,	—	18	18
Malicious trespass,	3	13	16
Riot,	—	4	4
Cheating by false pretences,	—	1	1
Vagrancy,	—	5	5
Common drunkards,	1	55	56
Shop breaking,	—	3	3
Setting fire to a school house,	—	15	15
Sabbath breaking,	—	1	1
Idle and disorderly,	—	4	4
Disturbing the peace,	—	13	13
Threatening to burn,	—	2	2
Common night-walkers,	—	1	1
Common pilferers,	—	1	1
Robbery,	—	3	3
Embezzlement,	—	2	2
Assault with intent to kill,	—	1	1
Total,	45	532	577

TABLE No. 7,
Shows the alternative sentence of all committed.

	1860.	Previously.	Total.
Five years in State Prison,	—	2	2
Four years " "	—	2	2
Three years " "	—	4	4
Two years " "	—	6	6
One year " "	4	17	21
Two years in county jail,	—	5	5
One year " "	—	4	4
Nine months " "	—	1	1
Six months " "	—	8	8
Three years in Co. jail or house of correction,	—	15	15
Two years " " " "	—	39	39
One year " " " "	—	10	10
Ninety days " " " "	—	4	4
Sixty days " " " "	2	25	27
Fifty days " " " "	—	2	2
Forty days " " " "	1	—	1
Thirty days " " " "	22	288	310
Twenty-five days " " " "	—	2	2
Twenty days " " " "	1	31	32
Fifteen days " " " "	2	10	12
Ten days " " " "	1	24	25
Two days and less " " " "	—	13	13
Fine and cost,	3	19	22
Ten months in Co. jail or house of correction,	—	1	1
Six months " " " "	9	—	9
Total,	45	532	577

TABLE No. 8,

Shows the number of admissions from each county, and last residence.

Counties.	Towns.	1860.	Previously.	Total.
ANDROSCOGGIN, .	Auburn, . . .	-	2	2
	Danville, . . .	-	1	1
	Lewiston, . . .	2	14	16
	Poland, . . .	-	3	3
				— 22
CUMBERLAND, .	Bridgton, . . .	-	2	2
	Cumberland, . . .	-	1	1
	Cape Elizabeth, . . .	-	3	3
	Gorham, . . .	1	3	4
	Gray, . . .	-	1	1
	Harpswell, . . .	-	2	2
	Portland, . . .	18	97	115
	Scarborough, . . .	-	3	3
	Sebago, . . .	-	1	1
	Standish, . . .	-	2	2
	Yarmouth, . . .	-	1	1
Westbrook, . . .	-	4	4	
Brunswick, . . .	3	3	6	
				— 145
FRANKLIN, . . .	Kingfield, . . .	-	3	3
	Phillips, . . .	-	3	3
	Rangely plantation, . . .	-	1	1
				— 7
HANCOCK, . . .	Bucksport, . . .	-	2	2
	Sedgwick, . . .	-	1	1
	Mount Desert, . . .	-	1	1
	Ellsworth, . . .	-	1	1
				— 5
KENNEBEC, . . .	Augusta, . . .	2	22	24
	Gardiner, . . .	1	19	20
	Chelsea, . . .	-	2	2
	Farmingdale, . . .	-	1	1
	Hallowell, . . .	-	7	7
	Litchfield, . . .	-	3	3
	Monmouth, . . .	-	2	2
	Manchester, . . .	-	3	3
	Pittston, . . .	-	2	2
	Readfield, . . .	-	1	1
	Waterville, . . .	-	6	6
	Winslow, . . .	-	1	1
	Winthrop, . . .	1	1	2
	Benton, . . .	-	2	2
	Sidney, . . .	-	1	1
Vassalborough, . . .	-	2	2	
China, . . .	-	1	1	
				— 80
LINCOLN, . . .	Muscle Ridge, . . .	-	1	1
	Jefferson, . . .	-	1	1
	Newcastle, . . .	-	1	1
	Rockland, . . .	-	15	15
	South Thomaston, . . .	-	1	1
	Thomaston, . . .	-	2	2
	Wiscasset, . . .	-	3	3
	St. George, . . .	-	1	1
	Waldoborough, . . .	-	3	3
	Whitefield, . . .	-	3	3
Nobleborough, . . .	1	1	2	
Arrowsic, . . .	1	-	1	
				— 34

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1860.	Previously.	Total.
OXFORD, . . .	Canton, . . .	-	1	1
	Greenwood, . . .	-	1	1
	Hiram, . . .	-	2	2
	Norway, . . .	-	1	1
	Waterford, . . .	-	1	1
	Brownfield, . . .	-	1	1
	Stoneham, . . .	-	1	1
				— 8
PENOBSCOT, . .	Bangor, . . .	4	67	71
	Brewer, . . .	-	5	5
	Corinth, . . .	-	2	2
	Corinna, . . .	-	1	1
	Carmel, . . .	-	1	1
	Dexter, . . .	-	1	1
	Holden, . . .	-	1	1
	Exeter, . . .	-	2	2
	Glenburn, . . .	-	3	3
	Levant, . . .	-	1	1
	Milford, . . .	-	1	1
Oldtown, . . .	1	3	4	
Orono, . . .	-	4	4	
Veazie, . . .	-	4	4	
				— 101
PISCATAQUIS, . .	Dover, . . .	-	1	1
	Foxcroft, . . .	-	1	1
	Guilford, . . .	1	-	1
				— 3
SAGADAHOC, . .	Bowdoin, . . .	-	1	1
	Bath, . . .	4	24	28
	Richmond, . . .	-	3	3
	Topsham, . . .	-	2	2
				— 34
SOMERSET, . . .	Bloomfield, . . .	-	4	4
	Cambridge, . . .	-	1	1
	Fairfield, . . .	1	3	4
	Hartland, . . .	-	1	1
	Mercer, . . .	-	1	1
	Ripley, . . .	-	1	1
	St. Albans, . . .	-	1	1
	Skowhegan, . . .	1	3	4
Smithfield, . . .	-	2	2	
				— 17
WALDO, . . .	Belfast, . . .	-	1	1
	Camden, . . .	-	2	2
	Frankfort, . . .	-	6	6
	Monroe, . . .	-	2	2
	Montville, . . .	-	1	1
	Searsport, . . .	-	2	2
	Searsmont, . . .	-	1	1
	Jackson, . . .	-	1	1
Hope, . . .	-	1	1	
				— 17
WASHINGTON, . .	Alexander, . . .	-	1	1
	Addison, . . .	-	1	1
	Calais, . . .	-	15	15
	Eastport, . . .	-	9	9
	Pembroke, . . .	-	4	4
	Machias, . . .	1	1	2
Steuben, . . .	-	1	1	
				— 33

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1860.	Previously.	Total.
YORK,	Acton,	—	1	1
	Biddeford,	1	30	31
	Cornish,	—	1	1
	Elliot,	—	1	1
	Kennebunkport,	—	4	4
	Kennebunk,	—	1	1
	Sanford,	—	1	1
	Saco,	1	25	26
	South Berwick,	—	2	2
	Wells,	—	1	1
	Total,	45	532	577

TABLE No. 9,

Shows the nativity of all committed.

	1860.	Previously.	Total.
Born in England,	1	4	5
Ireland,	1	31	32
Scotland,	—	1	1
New Brunswick,	2	23	25
Nova Scotia,	2	7	9
Canada,	—	7	7
Chili,	—	1	1
on the Atlantic,	—	1	1
in Cuba,	—	1	1
in France,	—	1	1
Foreigners,	6	77	83
Born in Maine,	32	386	418
New Hampshire,	—	14	14
Massachusetts,	5	27	32
Vermont,	—	5	5
Rhode Island,	—	2	2
New York,	1	11	12
Pennsylvania,	—	1	1
Maryland,	—	1	1
Kentucky,	—	1	1
Virginia,	—	1	1
Florida,	—	1	1
North Carolina,	—	1	1
Connecticut,	—	3	3
Delaware,	—	1	1
Michigan,	1	—	1
Natives,	39	455	494

TABLE No. 10,

Shows the ages of all, when committed.

	1860.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age,	—	4	4
Eight “ “	—	6	6
Nine “ “	—	11	11
Ten “ “	11	47	58
Eleven “ “	4	57	61
Twelve “ “	5	77	82
Thirteen “ “	10	77	87
Fourteen “ “	11	92	103
Fifteen “ “	4	79	83
Sixteen “ “	—	59	59
Seventeen “ “	—	19	19
Eighteen “ “	—	3	3
Nineteen “ “	—	1	1
Total,	45	532	577

TABLE No. 11.

This Table is introduced to show some facts connected with the moral condition of boys when received, and the home influences under which they have lived.

	1860.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received,	45	532	577
Have intemperate parents,	12	230	242
Lost father,	12	189	201
Lost mother,	14	127	141
Relatives in prison,	8	153	161
Step-parents,	14	133	147
Idle,	25	400	425
Much indulged,	5	162	167
Much neglected,	9	213	222
Truants,	32	275	307
Sabbath-breakers,*	16	346	362
Untruthful,	32	446	478
Profane,	27	427	454
Slept from home in sheds, boxes, &c.,	20	235	255
Drunk ardent spirits,	3	128	131
Previously arrested,	10	206	216
Imprisoned for crime,	6	83	89
Never attended Sabbath school,	11	252	263
Never attended day school three months in succession,	4	87	91
Used tobacco,	9	285	294

TABLE No. 12,

Shows the number of months boys have been detained in the School.

	1860.	Previously.	Total.
One month and less,	—	7	7
Two months,	—	2	2
Three “	—	1	1
Four “	1	3	4
Five “	1	5	6
Six “	1	7	8
Seven “	—	5	5
Eight “	—	3	3
Nine “	—	4	4
Ten “	—	9	9
Eleven “	—	4	4
Twelve “	4	42	46
Thirteen “	—	10	10
Fourteen “	—	11	11
Fifteen “	—	5	5
Sixteen “	1	12	13
Seventeen “	—	10	10
Eighteen “	1	14	15
Nineteen “	—	17	17
Twenty “	1	14	15
Twenty-one “	—	5	5
Twenty-two “	—	6	6
Twenty-three “	—	5	5
Twenty-four “	4	34	38
Twenty-five “	—	7	7
Twenty-six “	3	7	10
Twenty-seven “	—	8	8
Twenty-eight “	—	9	9
Twenty-nine “	—	3	3
Thirty “	1	3	4
Thirty-one “	3	4	7
Thirty-two “	3	5	8
Thirty-three “	—	3	3
Thirty-four “	—	2	2
Thirty-five “	—	6	6
Thirty-six “	11	28	39
Thirty-seven “	1	5	6
Thirty-eight “	2	6	8
Thirty-nine “	2	1	3
Forty “	1	2	3
Forty-two “	—	2	2
Forty-three “	—	1	1
Forty-four “	1	1	2
Forty-five “	1	1	2
Forty-six “	1	1	2
Forty-seven “	—	3	3
Forty-eight “	7	9	16
Fifty-one “	—	2	2
Fifty-two “	1	1	2
Fifty-five “	1	—	1
Fifty-six “	—	2	2
Fifty-eight “	—	1	1
Fifty-nine “	—	1	1
Sixty “	5	8	13
Sixty-one “	—	1	1
Sixty-two “	1	1	2
Seventy-one “	2	—	2
Seventy-two “	2	—	2
Seventy-seven “	1	—	1

Inventory of Stock on hand, April 1, 1860.

Provisions,	\$396 63
Furniture, bedding, fuel and lights,	3,336 70
Farming tools and stock,	2,697 75
Clothes and clothing,	1,606 75
Bricks and fixtures in yard,	2,977 50
Miscellaneous,	941 37
	\$11,956 70

Cities and Towns that have sent boys to the School during the year, under the law of 1858, requiring cities and towns to pay in certain cases, are as follows :

Augusta,	1
Bath,	1
Bangor,	1
Gorham,	1
Oldtown,	2
Portland,	14
	20

The By-Laws of the Institution have been revised, approved, and printed.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

We have continued to make such improvements and repairs as the permanent prosperity of the Institution demanded.

The partition separating, No. 1 and 2 school rooms, has been removed, making them into one large, airy, pleasant room. The ceiling overhead has been re-lathed and plastered.

An entrance has been made to the bathing room from the play hall, so that the boys can pass to their ablutions without being compelled to go into the yard, which has been very inconvenient and uncomfortable in cold and stormy weather.

The ceiling in the Laundry has been newly plastered.

Good substantial partitions, lathed and plastered, have taken the place of the old rickety ones of plank separating the chair and shoe shops. A large door is hung on rollers, so as to make one shop if necessary.

A convenient room has been fitted up for the accommodation and safe keeping of the Library, for a recitation and reading room, and for the meetings of the Board.

It was found that the brick walls of the main building were separating, in consequence of the great pressure of the roof that was very defectively constructed, so that it became necessary to enlarge the pillars supporting it and the several floors from the basement story upwards, and secure the walls by iron rods and straps.

Particular attention has been given to a more thorough ventilation of the school rooms, shops, boys' sleeping rooms, dormitories and halls.

Lightning rods have been placed on all the buildings.

A building has been erected eighty-four feet by twenty-two, and twelve feet postage. Twenty-four feet being for a carpenters' shop, and sixty feet for a wood shed.

The brick yard has been considerably enlarged, under-drained, and raised up fifteen inches. The stone culvert under the yard has been repaired, and extended under the kiln ground. Two new machines have been purchased, the clay pits enlarged, and all built new.

FARM.

There has been a gradual progress about the farm. Thirteen acres have been seeded down to grass. Fifteen acres have been under cultivation. The unsightly old brick yard and surroundings no longer defies improvement, but quietly yields to the plow, the shovel, and the hoe, promising to add much to the appearance of our field. About ten acres of pasture land, mostly covered with small bushes, stumps and stones, have been cleared and plowed for another season. We have continued to surface drain where it was necessary, and under-drain what we could. The old rickety fences are disappearing and more substantial ones substituted.

For the year past we have had the manure from the stable of Mr. Sager, in Portland. This, with most of our manure from our stables and other sources, has been composted with muck and loam. Thus about four hundred ox cart loads have been made, applied to and incorporated with the soil during the year. Charles E. Emery and Octavus Milliken have been employed on the farm, having charge of as many boys as were necessary in doing farm work and making improvements, &c. Our crops have been good as the average, as may be seen by the following schedule of farm products :

50 tons English hay, at \$20 per ton,	\$1,000 00
3 " salt hay, \$8,	24 00
5 " corn fodder, \$6,	30 00
12 " straw, \$8,	96 00
300 bush. potatoes, 30 cts. per bushel,	90 00
200 " turnips, 25 "	50 00
175 " beets, 50 "	87 50
160 " carrots, 25 "	40 00
500 cabbage heads, 4 cents,	20 00
300 pumpkins, 2 "	6 00
100 lbs. squash, 2 "	2 00
175 boxes strawberries, 15 "	25 25
360 bush. oats, 40 "	144 00
103 " barley, 75 "	77 25
25 " peas, \$2	50 00
16 " beans, \$1.50,	24 00
6 " wheat, \$1.50,	9 00
26 tons green corn fodder, \$4 per ton,	104 00
150 bush. green peas, 50 cts. per bushel,	75 00
185 " ears corn, 40 cts. "	74 00
1591 lbs. pork, 10 cts. per pound,	159 10
3551 " beef, 5 "	177 55
420 " veal, 6 "	25 20
2782 galls. milk, 16 cts. per gallon,	445 12
3 veal calves sold,	12 50
80 doz. eggs, 15 cts. per dozen,	12 00
3 Pigs and shoats,	115 00
3 calves raised,	30 00
Fruit and vegetables from garden,	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,130 47

BRICK YARD.

An average of fifteen boys have been employed in the yard this season, under the direction of the foreman, Mr. William Twombly, assisted by Mr. S. B. Bailey, as second hand, nearly three months. The last of October, we finished burning a kiln of five hundred and twelve thousand, that are now ready for the market. Last year's kiln was sold to the Kerosene Oil Company. They were transported in our gondola to the company works, by Mr. Patterson, the man of all work, assisted by boys from the shops.

SHOE SHOP.

In June last, we commenced bottoming childrens' shoes for Mr. Thomas Wooldredge, Jr., of Lynn, Mass. We began with three

boys, increasing the number from time to time, as they could be introduced, until twenty boys are now busily at work in this shop, under the direction of Mr. F. Aborn, whose practical knowledge may render this shop a source of profit, while imparting a practical knowledge of shoe making to the boys. We have made ten thousand five hundred and twenty-three pairs. All our cobbling is done in this shop.

SEWING ROOM.

Heretofore two females were employed in this shop, one having charge of the mending, the other of the making new clothing. But a desire to curtail expenses led to the experiment of giving the whole charge to Miss M. C. Shaw. A less number of boys are employed here than formerly, but this shop was never better managed or more profitable to the institution. An average of forty-six boys has made and repaired the following articles.

Jackets, made,	.	.	.	320
Pants,	"	.	.	400 prs.
Shirts,	"	.	.	463
Caps,	"	.	.	182
Overalls,	"	.	.	1,685 prs.
Vests,	"	.	.	11
Suspenders,	"	.	.	94 prs.
Towels,	"	.	.	46
Sheets,	"	.	.	229
Bags,	"	.	.	37
Aprons,	"	.	.	56
Mittens,	"	.	.	135 prs.
HOLDERS,	"	.	.	13
Socks, knit,	.	.	.	123
Socks, heeled,	.	.	.	267½ prs.
Under clothes,	.	.	.	60½
Frocks,	.	.	.	182
Comfortables,	.	.	.	8
Curtains,	.	.	.	24
Rugs,	.	.	.	8

Jackets, repaired,	.	.	.	1,619
Pants,	"	.	.	2,916 prs.
Socks,	"	.	.	4,976 prs.
Bed Ticks,	"	.	.	318
Blankets,	"	.	.	44
Shirts,	"	.	.	5,124
Caps,	"	.	.	30
Towels,	"	.	.	9
Sheets,	"	.	.	313
Comfortables,	"	.	.	76
Under clothes,	"	.	.	96 prs.
Spreads,	"	.	.	48
Aprons,	"	.	.	262
Meal Bags,	"	.	.	21

CHAIR SHOP.

This shop has been in successful operation during the year. An average of thirty-three boys, in charge of Miss Dorcas Pennel, have cane seated twelve thousand four hundred chairs for Walter Corey, Esq., of Portland. The knowledge acquired in this shop is of service to many boys after they leave the institution—several of them are now earning their living by their trade.

LAUNDRY.

Here boys are employed only a part of the time, washing and ironing for the entire establishment. Mrs. Ann M. Aiken continues to manage this department satisfactory to all.

COOK ROOM AND DINING HALL.

Mr. A. J. Newell has charge instructing boys in baking, cooking and other incidental work for the same.

DORMITORIES.

These are kept in order by boys constantly employed under the direction of the man of all work.

EXPENSES.		
There was expended during the year ending March 31, 1860, the sum of	\$20,027 35	
Resources during the same time,	20,356 77	
Leaving a balance in treasury of		\$329 42
Statement of resources and expenses for eight months of present financial year, April 1, to Nov. 30, 1860.		
RESOURCES.		
Balance from last year's ac.,	329 42	
Received from the State,	9,750 00	
" for sale of bricks,	2,637 56	
" from cities and towns,	1,833 00	
" for boy's labor,	292 00	
" from other sources,	115 41	
		\$14,957 39
Expenditure during same term,		12,820 00
		<hr/>
Balance,		2,137 39
Estimated resources for four months to March 31, 1861. Balance above and from State,		
	3,250 00	
Estimated and from cities and towns,	800 00	
" " boy's labor,	700 00	
" " all other sources,	100 00	
Amount,		6,987 39
Estimated expenses for same time,		5,500 00
		<hr/>
Balance, April 1, 1861,		\$1,487 39

SCHOOL.

The Rev. A. P. Hillman closed his connection with the school as teacher, Dec. 31st, 1859. Since that time number one and two divisions of the school have occupied the large room newly fitted up, under the immediate charge of Mr. S. T. Chase. A large class, studying grammar, is instructed by the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Berry. Two of the lower classes recite to the teacher in the primary department. This new arrangement of the school thus far has proved successful, although the services of one teacher has been dispensed with, yet the labor is so divided between the Assistant Superintendent and teachers as to secure attention to each boy and afford to all ample opportunities for instruction. For most of the year Miss Mary S. Towle has taught the primary depart-

ment, but now it is in charge of Mrs. Mary A. Chase, formerly its teacher. It is but just to say that a very commendable degree of interest has been manifested by those whose duty it has been to instruct our boys in their studies, as well as by the boys themselves.

Twice each week for nine months of the year, Mr. A. Ilsley has given lessons in music.

LIBRARY.

Forty-two dollars, the interest of the "Sanford Fund," ten dollars, a donation by C. W. Robinson, M. D., and the receipts of visitors, amounting in all to about ninety dollars, have been expended in new books for the boys' Library. Several of our old books have been re-bound. All have been classed, numbered, and methodically arranged in the new library room, for which, the Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. Edward Noyes, of Portland, are deserving of much credit. Reading, and a love of reading, is not only a source of amusement to the youthful mind, but of profit. The eagerness manifested for reading by our boys is an encouraging omen, and they should be provided with suitable books. A well selected library for an Institution like this, is of priceless value. If those who feel a lively interest in the education of youth, who earnestly desire to see every boy well qualified for the station he is to occupy in life, would remember that our means for replenishing the library are limited, doubtless their liberality would gladden the heart and instruct many a wayward youth. And if the editors in the State would take the trouble to look into our nice reading room, more of them might be induced to let our boys peruse their weekly sheets.

HEALTH.

Most of our boys are now enjoying good health. Although at some periods of the year there has been more sickness than heretofore, several cases of typhoid fever have occurred, mostly of a mild form; but in some cases severe; baffling the skill of the physician, and in three cases proving fatal. Two have wasted away in consumption. Thus five of our number have closed their mortal career and passed away whence no traveler returns.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Morning and evening devotions are observed in the school rooms,

and a religious service in the Chapel Sabbath morning, by the Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hillman. Boys unite in the singing, which is conducted by Mr. Newell. In the afternoon, Mr. Small, Superintendent of the Sabbath School, and several ladies and gentlemen from Portland, meet the boys in the Chapel for religious instruction and council.

RESULTS.

We are often interrogated respecting the character of boys after they have left the Institution. Are they benefitted permanently? In order to answer these inquiries intelligently, considerable pains have been taken to look up the history of all boys who have left. A circular has been sent to such persons as we judged might take interest enough to answer it with the following questions :

Where is the present residence of ——— who left this institution ?

Has he been imprisoned in jail, house of correction, or State Prison since he left this institution ?

Has his conduct been generally good ?

Does he manifest a disposition to improve ?

Is he now doing well ?

Please state any other facts in your possession in relation to him.

These circulars have met with a cordial response, and fully warrant the statement that seventy-five per cent. of the boys that spend any length of time here, have been permanently benefitted, and are doing well. Many of these responses are of a very pleasant nature, so far as they express the feelings of those who have received the benefits of the school. Several of which are appended to this report.

A large number of those who are not doing well were sentenced for short terms, or remained in the school but a limited time through the importunities of friends. I would remark in this connection, that the frequent visits of parents and friends, especially when boys are first committed, has a very bad effect—making them discontented and homesick.

The number of boys in the School has continued to decrease, in consequence of the reasons as stated in my last report. I would suggest the propriety of calling the attention of the Legislature to this whole subject, particularly the age at which boys are admitted.

We express our gratitude to the superintendent and teachers of the Sabbath school, for their weekly visits of love. We express our gratitude to them, and other ladies and gentlemen of Portland, who have supplied our boys weekly with Sabbath school publications, and for the rich festival given to them last Christmas eve.

Our kindly remembrances are due to the following editors for their weekly publications, viz : American Sentinel, Bangor Courier, Republican Clarion, Machias Union, Eastport Sentinel, Northern Home Journal, Rockland Gazette, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Maine Farmer, Aroostook Pioneer, Maine Teacher, and Aroostook Herald.

We acknowledge a donation of Bibles and Testaments from the Portland Bible Society. Also a donation of books and monthlies from Edward Fox, Esq., Portland. We acknowledge some beautiful engravings of the *barge of life*, from our warm and devoted friend Mr. Samuel Monson of Portland. Also a fine engraving of the Lord's Prayer, neatly set in a gilt frame, from Mr. Patch and Mr. Seavey, of Bangor. Also a donation of books by Miss Sarah Cummings, of Portland. And a donation of ten dollars in aid of the Boys' Library, by Dr. Robinson of Portland, and a lot in the Forest City Cemetery, by the city of Portland.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the kind feelings existing among those associated with me in care and responsibility, and for the faithfulness with which they have met their obligations.

Gentlemen, another year's care, and toil, and responsibility, are ended. If the deep interest you have ever manifested in the welfare of this Institution, the promptness with which you have acted for what seemed to be for its interest, has been met by a corresponding interest and promptness for improvement and for good, by the youth here assembled, your labor has not been in vain. It has been a pleasant one. Encouraged by the past, hopeful for the future, we will toil on. And by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, we will accomplish some good for our race.

Allow me, gentlemen, to renew my expressions of gratitude for your unwearied aid, and devoted confidence.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH SCAMMAN, *Superintendent.*

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, }
Cape Elizabeth, Nov. 30, 1860. }

APPENDIX.

The following are extracts from letters received from various individuals respecting boys that have left the institution. Many more might be added. The names of parties are purposely suppressed.

PORTLAND, June 2, 1860.

TO THE TRUSTEES. *Gentlemen*:—I now say as I have said in all my three reports, that J— B—, ever since he left your worthy school, where he acquired habits of industry in reading, writing, cyphering and daily manual labor, has ever since retained and cherished them with truthfulness.

Respectfully Yours

ALBANY, June 23, 1860.

MR. SCAMMAN. *Sir*:—I would also add that B. is stopping with me yet, and has put his fifteen dollars at interest. He has generally given good satisfaction. Showed the result of excellent training while at the Reform School, which will be a great blessing, a lasting benefit to him.

Your most Obedient Servant,

WHITEFIELD, Sept. 17, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find paper containing inquiries relating to S— P—, answered according to facts. It made a man of him being in the Reform School. He is in California at work on a farm for \$20 per month.

Respectfully Yours,

SACO, October, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiries in regard to my son, I will say he manifests a disposition to improve. He is at sea. The captain writes me he has no fault to find with him, that he is a good boy. Many thanks to you from myself, wife and family for the interest you have taken in him.

Yours with much Respect,

SOUTH LIMINGTON, October, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiries in regard to W— W—, I would say since his residence with us, he has kept good company, does not use profane language, to my knowledge, attends church most every Sabbath, the Sabbath School during its progress, and when it is suspended has never failed to recite his lessons at home. His health is good. He feels very anxious to meet his friends when his time with us shall expire. I hope to feel at that time that it may be for the better that he become a member of our family.

SOUTH THOMASTON, October, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—C. W. has done very well. He attends a religious meeting here, and has a good name in the neighborhood. He has been to school and his teacher gives him the name of being a good scholar. He has been greatly benefitted by the good instruction he received while at the Reform School. His moral character is good. He has no bad habits, such as smoking, chewing, drinking or any thing of the kind.

BROWNFIELD, October, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—In relation to W. H. S., the neighbors universally say he is a good boy, and has been since his return from your School. I visited your institution during Mr. Lincoln's stay there, and made up my mind as to its value.

Very Respectfully,

OCTOBER, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—I call A. D. V. a very good boy, yet he has quite a strong inclination to rove and mingle with idle boys; but is getting more and more out of the notion, as he grows older. I have used no punishment at all but reason and persuasion, which I always thought the best where it would answer the purpose. He likes well, and is very contented, and seems to enjoy himself finely, and we all like him much. He is a very promising boy.

Yours, with respect,

OCTOBER, 1860.

Extract from circular, respecting J. H. B.

Has his conduct been generally good? Very much better than before he went to the Reform School. Does he manifest a disposition to improve? He certainly does.

W. N.

Does he manifest a disposition to improve? Yes, he does, and has made great proficiency in learning since he has been here, and is very anxious of obtaining a better education than he can obtain in our town schools. Is an excellent scholar.

J. N. W.

Has his conduct been generally good? It has been very commendable. Is he now doing well? He is. Does he manifest a disposition to improve? He does, and become a useful member of society. With this information, and with a wish you may be as successful in training all put under your charge as you have him, I subscribe myself,
Yours, _____

OCTOBER, 1860.

J. K. has behaved in a gentleman like manner, ever since his return home, and I feel thankful that we have got so good an Institution in our State to reform those wild boys.

Yours, with Respect, _____

OCTOBER, 1860.

E. M.

Does he manifest a disposition to improve? He has shown that disposition, from the day of his return from your Institution. His friends all feel highly gratified at the influence you exerted over him for good, and its manifest effect on his mind, morals, and general conduct. He is learning a mechanic's trade and promises fair fortune.