

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

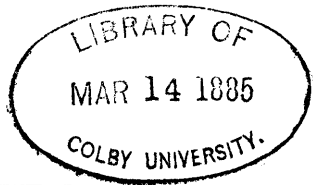
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# Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE



## ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

## PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

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VOLUME II.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1883.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Maine Industrial School for Girls,

AT

HALLOWELL,

For the Year Ending December 8, 1882;

WITH LISTS OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES, OFFICERS AND LADY VISITORS.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1882.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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SIDNEY PERHAM, Paris, *President.*

CHARLES E. NASH, Augusta, *Secretary.*

ELIPHALET ROWELL, Hallowell, *Treasurer.*

The GOVERNOR,  
The SECRETARY OF STATE,  
The SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, } *Ex-officio on  
part of the  
State.*

### TRUSTEES :

BENJ. KINGSBURY, Portland.	Term expires Dec., 1884.
Mrs. SARAH F. HAMILTON, Saco.	“ “ 1884.
HENRY K. BAKER, Hallowell.	“ “ 1883.
EDWIN R. FRENCH, Chesterville.	“ “ 1883.
Rev. H. W. TILDEN, Augusta.	“ “ 1885.
Mrs. C. A. L. SAMPSON, Bath.	“ “ 1885.

HENRY K. BAKER,  
ELIPHALET ROWELL, } *Executive  
Committee.*  
CHARLES E. NASH, }

## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

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E. ROWELL,  
*Manager.*

MISS CHARLOTTE M. BROWN,  
*Matron.*

MISS LAURA E. EATON,  
*Assistant Matron.*

MISS ELIZA F. BROWN,  
*Housekeeper.*

## BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

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Mrs. MARGARET T. W. MERRILL, Portland.

Mrs. A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.

Mrs. ORREN WILLIAMSON, Augusta.

Mrs. I. D. STURGIS, Augusta.

Miss CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland.

Mrs. GEO. W. QUINBY, Augusta.

Mrs. JAMES D. WHITE, Gardiner.

Mrs. J. G. DICKERSON, Belfast.

Mrs. H. K. BAKER, Hallowell.

Mrs. MOSES GIDDINGS, Bangor.

Mrs. S. G. SARGENT, Augusta.

Mrs. J. R. BODWELL, Hallowell.

## STATEMENT.

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The Maine Industrial School for Girls is designed as a refuge for girls between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who by force of circumstances or associations are in manifest danger of becoming outcasts of society. It is not a place of punishment, to which its inmates are sent as criminals by criminal process—but a home for the friendless, neglected and vagrant children of the State, where, under the genial influences of kind treatment, and physical and moral training, they may be won back to ways of virtue and respectability, and fitted for positions of honorable self-support, and lives of usefulness.

The Institution is a corporation, composed of the original corporators and associate subscribers. By them its affairs are committed to a Board of Managers. The State is represented on the Board by the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools. It has provided by statute law for the custody and education of wayward and exposed girls therein, and aids in their material support.

## NOTICES.

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Regular meetings of the Board of Managers will be held during the year 1883, at the office of the Institution, on the second Wednesdays of March, June, September and December. The meeting in December is the annual meeting for the choice of officers.

The Lady Visitors will constitute six committees, and officially visit the school in the following order :

December, 1882, and June, 1883,	{ Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Augusta. Mrs. O. Williamson, Augusta.
January, 1883, and July, 1883,	{ Mrs. G. W. Quinby, Augusta. Mrs. J. D. White, Gardiner,
February, 1883, and August, 1883,	{ Mrs. H. K. Baker, Hallowell Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, Hallowell.
March, 1883, and September, 1883,	{ Mrs. Moses Giddings, Bangor. Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Augusta.
April, 1883, and October, 1883,	{ Mrs. A. D. Knight, Hallowell. Mrs. J. G. Dickerson, Belfast.
May, 1883, and November, 1883.	{ Mrs. M. T. W. Merrill, Portland. Miss C. M. Farwell, Rockland.

The time in the month for the visits may be fixed by the Committee.

The Institution is open for visitors every Wednesday, from two till five o'clock, P. M. No visitors are admitted to any part of the premises on the Sabbath day.



## REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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*To the Honorable Governor and Council  
of the State of Maine:*

In submitting our eighth annual report, together with reports of the Manager, Treasurer, Matron and Lady Visitors, we are confidently assured that the interests of this benevolent and reformatory institution will receive such favorable consideration and aid from your honorable body, the Legislature, and the people of the State, as its merits may demand.

It will be seen that the officers of the school continue to carry on their appropriate work with a good degree of success; and that the management generally demonstrates that the utmost care and prudence have been observed in all that pertains to the material interests of the institution.

During the past year the school has been over-crowded to an unusual extent, and applications for admission continue greatly in excess of possible means for accommodation. As will be seen by the report of the Manager, a new school building is imperatively requisite in order to secure the best interests of those unfortunate girls from all parts of the State who so much need the discipline and watchful care afforded here. An effort has been made, promising favorable results, to raise a fund by private donation, which, with well deserved aid from the State, shall enable us to erect another school building at an early day.

A resolve was unanimously reported by a committee of the last Legislature, for the appropriation of five thousand dollars, by the State, to aid in the erection of a new Industrial School building; said sum to be paid to the Board of Managers when a like sum shall be raised by private donation.

After brief and favorable discussion the resolve was referred to "the next session of the Legislature," and it is confidently hoped that this resolve may pass, with, perhaps, liberal addition to meet the necessities of the case. For the erection and equipment of such a building as is needed, it will require an expenditure of about fifteen thousand dollars.

For what better purpose can money be donated by the philanthropist, or granted by the Legislature, than in aiding to rescue the multitude of girls in our State "who are in danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality?"

SIDNEY PERHAM, *President.*

CHAS. E. NASH, *Secretary.*

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

H. K. BAKER, *Trustee.*

E. R. FRENCH, " "

H. W. TILDEN, " "

MRS. C. A. L. SAMPSON, " "

BENJ. KINGSBURY, " "

MRS. SARAH F. HAMILTON, " "

## REPORT OF MANAGER.

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*To Board of Managers Maine Industrial School:*

In submitting my annual report for your consideration at the close of the eighth year of the existence of the school, I have the satisfaction of stating that during the year work in all departments has been going on with accustomed regularity and success; and fully an average advancement has been manifest in the moral, intellectual and physical condition of the girls committed to the care of this most beneficent Institution. The utmost harmony of plan and action has prevailed among the officers, lady visitors, and all connected with the management of the school.

It should be borne in mind that most of the girls sent here are from localities and families where opportunities are specially unfavorable for the development of correct moral principles and habits of life; and the effort to eradicate these early formed vicious tendencies, and establish in their stead an entire reformation in thought and life, is the great and all important work to be performed by those entrusted with the care and management of these unfortunate girls who have been gathered from various parts of the State, and mostly from abodes of intemperance, ignorance, poverty, and perhaps crime.

During the year quite a number of girls have been committed whose previous associations had been peculiarly unfortunate, but whose record since they have been at the school has been, on the whole, far better than could reasonably have been expected; and they give fair promise of taking rank above the average, and becoming respectable and useful members of society. Kind and firm discipline, with accompanying moral and religious instruction and true home-

like associations, have wrought changes the most marked, and especially significant for future advancement. Self respect once attained, and a desire to gain the confidence of instructors and associates, soon manifest the most marked and happy results in the lives and conduct of even the most unpromising girls.

There have been but few cases of insubordination, or disposition to run away from the school during the past year; and these have been controlled without resort to other than ordinary mild discipline, such as confinement to their rooms for a time of the refractory ones, or depriving them of certain privileges of participating with their associates in the hours of play, or leaving the grounds for any purpose, especially for the attendance at church on the Sabbath — one of the severest forms of discipline to most of the girls. In no case are they deprived of their regular food, or treated in any way otherwise than a judicious parent would deal with an erring child. Such modes of discipline are found to be efficacious; resulting in bringing delinquents to realize that the true way to gain the confidence and respect of teachers and associates lies in the direction of yielding obedience to wholesome rules, accompanied by an honest purpose to do right. Any punishment, arbitrarily administered, or for any other purpose than the manifest good and proper restraint of the child, will almost inevitably react unfavorably, and engender in the mind of the delinquent a sense of injustice, or a spirit of resentment that will develop itself on the slightest provocation. Firmness and kindness in discipline will seldom fail of the accomplishment of the best results; while at the same time the child will not be slow to recognize the necessity and justice of subordination to prescribed regulations and yield graceful obedience to wholesome law. It has been the purpose of all connected with the management or instruction of the school to carry out the design of its founders to render this "a home for the friendless, neglected and vagrant children of the State, where, under the genial influence of kind treatment and physical and moral training, they

may be won back to ways of virtue and respectability, and fitted for positions of honorable self-support, and lives of usefulness."

Eighteen girls have been committed to the school during the year, from nine different cities and towns. Eighteen have been sent to homes, where, with one exception, they still remain, and are doing well.

In placing out girls, after they have earned a fair record, special reference is had to securing homes where moral, religious and educational influences and all the home surroundings shall be most favorable for their improvement; and a constant watch-care is observed, by visiting and correspondence, to ascertain whether or not the terms of agreement are faithfully carried out by those in whose charge the girls have been placed. For various causes girls are sometimes returned to the school, but on succeeding trials find permanent homes and deport themselves with the utmost propriety. It is not always the case that the girls are at fault when success is not achieved at the first trial. They are, however, always stimulated to secure the confidence of those receiving them into their families, and make themselves serviceable and agreeable even under adverse circumstances. In a few instances it has been found that the best interests of the girls returned require the constant care and watchfulness of the officers of the school, at least until confidence shall be restored, and trustworthiness assured.

Good results at the home have been manifest in the educational progress of the children, as well as in the sewing room and kitchen departments. By regular attendance upon work prescribed, each girl has the opportunity for acquiring a fair common school education, and for becoming proficient in the discharge of household duties; thus preparing them for a respectable and useful future. The demand for girls to work in families is much greater than can be filled, as only those who attain a fair degree of proficiency, and whose conduct will warrant exemption from the discipline of the school, can be recommended to applicants, however persistent their

entreaties. As there is a constant pressure for admission to the school, it sometimes seems imperative that those measurably prepared for earning their own support should give place to others who so much need to be rescued from the temptations and vices of their home surroundings. The constant changes thus occurring, as will at once be apparent, limit the advancement of girls while at the school beyond the point of a good preparation for obtaining a respectable livelihood by their own well directed exertions. It is of vastly more importance to the girl that a good home be provided for her rather than that she should be allowed to go where mere money compensation would be the prime object.

During the year four girls from the school have been married; and so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, they have all married respectably, and with good promise of future prosperity and domestic happiness. These were all employed in good families, where their interests were strictly cared for, and their associations with others of their own and the opposite sex properly guarded.

With the exception of about twenty cases of scarlet fever last winter, the girls have enjoyed remarkable immunity from sickness of any kind. The disease, as was supposed, was introduced by the committal of a girl to the school from a distant part of the State; and although so many cases of sickness at an inclement season of the year caused unusual labor, care and anxiety, they were all successfully treated, and prompt recoveries attained. No death has occurred at the school or among the number placed in homes, so far as we are informed, during the entire year.

I cannot forbear alluding once more to the crowded condition of the school for want of adequate accommodation for girls who so much need the instruction and discipline here afforded. The necessity for a new school building has become imperative, if the best results are to be obtained in the future. Mrs. Mary Erskine of South China, has contributed another thousand dollars to the building fund, in addition to the same sum donated by her last year—a most generous

and timely charity which cannot fail of universal appreciation. Five hundred dollars have generously been contributed by Captain John Patten of Bath, and twenty-five dollars by Maynard Sumner, Esq., of Rockland, with other smaller amounts, making an aggregate, with accrued interest on deposits, of about twenty-six hundred dollars. A gentleman in Hallowell will give an additional thousand, and others have indicated a purpose to render aid whenever the work of building shall be decided upon. It is to be hoped, also, that the State Legislature will make a suitable appropriation to warrant success in this important benevolent and reformatory enterprise.

## STATISTICS.

During the past year eighteen girls have been committed to the school; making the entire number received since organization, one hundred and forty-eight.

Number in School December 8, 1881.....	39
“ “ “ 1882.....	44
Average number during the year .....	40
Number committed during the year.....	18
“ returned to school during the year .....	5
“ sent to homes during the year.....	18
“ married during the year .....	4
Whole number received since January, 1875.....	148
“ “ sent to homes .....	112
“ “ returned to school.....	32
“ “ now in homes.....	81
Number returned to friends.....	8
“ sent to Orphans' Home.....	2
“ dismissed as incorrigible.....	4
“ dismissed as unsuitable.....	2
“ escaped from school .....	1
“ escaped from homes .....	2
“ married.....	11
“ deceased .....	4
Present number at the school .....	44

The girls committed to the school since its organization, are from the following places :

Hallowell.....	7	Belfast.....	1
Augusta.....	16	Farmington.....	1
Gardiner.....	2	Leeds.....	1
Richmond.....	4	North Vassalboro.....	1
Dresden.....	1	Rockland.....	16
Bath.....	9	Vinal Haven.....	1
West Waterville.....	4	Deer Isle.....	2
Sidney.....	2	Windham.....	1
Bowdoinham.....	2	Saco.....	18
Windsor.....	1	North Berwick.....	1
Calais.....	2	Lincolntonville.....	1
Camden.....	1	Bangor.....	7
South Thomaston.....	2	East Corinth.....	1
Ellsworth.....	5	Boothbay.....	4
Mt. Desert.....	1	Gouldsboro'.....	2
Bucksport.....	2	Portland.....	13
Cape Elizabeth.....	2	Auburn.....	1
Manchester.....	1	Canaan.....	1
Appleton.....	1	Winslow.....	1
Winn.....	1	Brooks.....	1
Hope.....	1	St. George.....	1
Lewiston.....	1	Chelsea.....	1
Montville.....	1		
Maysville.....	1	Total.....	148
Waldoboro'.....	1		

#### PARENTAGE.

English, 1; Irish, 11; French Canadian, 3; New Brunswick, 3; Nova Scotia, 2; Mulatto, 1; American, 127.  
Total, 148.

The girls now in the school are from the following places :

Bath.....	3	Belfast.....	1
Augusta.....	6	Calais.....	1
West Waterville.....	1	Hallowell.....	1
Rockland.....	3	Bowdoinham.....	2
Boothbay.....	2	Winn.....	1
Appleton.....	1	St. George.....	1
Bangor.....	2	Lewiston.....	1
Saco.....	3	Cape Elizabeth.....	1
Deer Isle.....	1	Waldoboro'.....	1
Camden.....	1	Montville.....	1
Portland.....	5		
Richmond.....	4	Total.....	44
Leeds.....	1		



Operations on the farm have been limited to securing the hay and apple crops, and the cultivation of a vegetable garden, which, considering the remarkable dryness of the season, yielded remunerative results. Three cows have furnished sufficient milk for the use of the school, and all the butter required, of most excellent quality.

The flower garden was one of the attractive features of the "home surroundings," and elicited much praise and admiration from all visitors to the institution. The area will be enlarged another season, and the work of flower culture rendered still more pleasurable, healthful and elevating. The whole work was done by those connected with the school.

For the coming year our ordinary expenses will require an appropriation by the State equal to that of past years, while the unexpended balance on hand will be sufficient for needed expenditures until another State appropriation shall be made by the present Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

E. ROWELL,  
*Treasurer and Manager.*

HALLOWELL, Dec. 13, 1882.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT OF E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

1882.—Dec. 8.	DR.		
To balance on hand, Dec. 8, 1881.....	-		\$2,420 11
received from cities and towns.....	-		1,134 00
rent of farm house.....	-		100 00
apples sold Jones & Co.....	-		33 38
hay, veal, and sundries sold.....	-		38 79
interest on deposit.....	-		53 33
State appropriation for the year.....	-		4,000 00
			\$7,779 61
1882.—Dec. 8.	CR.		
By paid for repairs, material and furniture.....	\$483 31		
“ “ provisions and supplies.....	1,342 23		
“ “ clothing, shoes and bedding.....	434 73		
“ “ fuel and lights.....	395 07		
“ “ farm, fences and labor.....	313 12		
“ “ Matron, \$400.00 }.....			
“ “ Assistant Matron, 350.00 }.....		1,000 00	
“ “ Housekeeper, 250.00 }.....			
“ “ Manager for Board and Treasurer.....	800 00		
“ “ book, stationery and postage.....	127 26		
“ “ medicines and doctor's bills.....	47 38		
“ “ conveyance and travel.....	184 75		
“ “ incidentals.....	117 59		
“ “ insurance, for five years, on buildings, furniture, &c.....	212 00		
			5,457 44
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	-		2,322 17
			\$7,779 61

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

HALLOWELL, Dec. 13, 1882.

The above account has been examined, and found to be correct and properly vouched.

BENJ. KINGSBURY, } *Auditing*  
 HORACE W. TILDEN, } *Committee.*

## REPORT OF MATRON.

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Again it becomes my duty to give you a brief history of our every day life during the past year.

The general health of the children has been good. In the early part of last winter twenty-one of the girls had the scarlet fever; since then we have not had any sickness of note. Each child has been in her accustomed place at the table three times a day. We do not believe in depriving them of their food as a punishment, nor do we have any faith in the bread and water system. Think the laws of health require that the children should have their food with regularity, and also that it should not be of a quality to indicate that the eating of it is designed as a punishment.

Running away has become a thing of the past. No locks interfere to prevent anything of the kind. Our wardrobes where the children's clothing is kept are unlocked a large part of the time. I still firmly believe in giving the girls as much freedom from restraint as is possible in so large a family. I have no faith in a purely compulsory obedience. But little good is attained unless the child sees and feels that we are seeking its own welfare. See no lessening of dignity by explaining to the little ones at the proper time why we wish them to do a certain thing, or why we do not. No lasting influence can be thrown over them unless we find a way into their hearts. Rely more upon this than upon bolts and bars. There are times when these may be necessary, but we think the cases rare.

The children have been able to attend church regularly during the year in pleasant weather; and we still resort to depriving them of attending as a means of discipline. The

Sabbath is looked forward to during the week with a great deal of pleasure, and forty bright faces make their appearance at the breakfast table on that morning without a frown. All the trials and troubles of the week are then forgotten. One of our older girls, who has been with us but a few months, was asked what she considered the severest punishment she had received. Her reply was: "Not being allowed to attend church." Their attention to the Sunday service would do credit to older people.

The girls are very much interested in their studies, and have tried to do their best, with a few exceptions. We have three hours for study every day. Those who wish it can usually have the additional time from half past five to eight to devote to books. A number have employed their leisure moments in this way. We can hardly expect as much of the girls in the home, for a time at least, as we would of children who have always been kept at school and trained to habits of thought and study. There is a vast difference in teaching the alphabet to a child of seven or seventeen. The younger will soon outstrip the older. I think the school-room has never been in a better condition than at the present time. Six have progressed as far as interest; two, denominate numbers; six to fractions; thirteen are in the simple rules, and six are in the primary arithmetic. Ten are in Cornell's intermediate geography; twenty-one in the primary. Five study Kerl's grammar. Twenty-one read in the Child's Book of Nature; sixteen in the Nursery, and four in the Primer. Thirty-five can write letters.

A large amount of sewing and knitting has been done during the year. Have had forty girls on an average, but have clothed more than that number, as we have sent out eighteen to homes and received eighteen by commitment. If we retained the same girls for years it would make a vast difference in the work. The older girls who are away have the privilege of coming to the home to make and repair their clothing; their schoolmates rendering them such assistance as they need.

We have had a plentiful supply of milk, of which the children are very fond; have made all the butter used in the home; children having it once a day.

A number of the girls have attained to considerable skill in the housekeeping department. Quite an ambition has shown itself among the girls in the laundry department, and their work has been deserving of much praise. We have all done the best we could to aid and improve the children in every department.

During the summer the grove was used for a play-ground, a reliable girl having the care of the children during the hours of recreation. We shall be obliged to allow them the freedom of the school-room through the winter, even at the risk of a few scratches and some finger marks. We do not consider the time wasted that is spent in mending broken dolls and helping on their childish amusements. House-keeping in all its varied departments is carried on by them in their plays with considerable success. The older girls amuse themselves with books, fancy work, games, etc.

The holidays were days of unalloyed pleasure and served for themes of conversation for a long time. Quite a number of the girls came home to spend a day or two, which added much to the happiness of their schoolmates. About one-half of our girls by good behavior earn the privilege of going down street to do errands.

Girls living in families have nearly all been visited or heard from during the year. A large per cent. are doing much to brighten the homes which have given them shelter. Under date of Dec. 3, Mrs. F—— writes: "I look upon A—— as so entirely our own I am apt to forget that any one else has a claim upon her. I am pleased to say that I am able to send just as good a report as in the past. I dare not think of the time when we shall have to part with her. She is an excellent girl and well deserves all the good fortune that may come to her."

Three of our girls have been returned to us during the year for bad conduct. It causes us much sorrow, still we

are not in the least disheartened. Shall endeavor to fortify the weak places and send them out again. Some may say: "Why give them a second or third trial—why not keep them at the school until of age?" They will never know their own strength or weakness until tried. We all learn much from experience, though sometimes it may cost us dear. The young bird gets many a fall in learning the use of its limbs, but success crowns its persistent efforts. In support of the theory of giving a girl two or three chances to redeem herself, I will mention the case of a child sent from the home when about sixteen. She was returned from two places on account of neglect of work and rude conduct. She remained at the home a few months, when we concluded to give her one more chance. She has now been from us nearly two years, and has earned the reputation of being trustworthy and reliable, and an excellent housekeeper.

Our girls have generally been quite willing to yield to our wishes. Two or three have evinced a quarrelsome disposition among their companions. We have deprived them of their liberty by requiring them to remain in their rooms until they could control their hasty tempers. I am a firm believer in round corners and curved lines in the management of children. "Will you?" is often much better than "you must." The less children feel they are controlled, the easier it will be for those having the care of them. In the introductory chapter of our by-laws, I find this sentence: "The Industrial School is not to be considered a place of punishment, or its inmates criminals. The inmates are to be considered hopeful subjects for appropriate culture, to be watched over with care and kindness, on account of circumstances over which they can have no possible control." I am a strong believer in the preponderance of good in every human heart. It is oftentimes hard to awaken the better nature, but think it helps to develop it when we show the child we believe it is there. We are often deceived and our confidence abused, but we should trust them still. We do it away from the home; why not here? I not only trust them, but wish them to feel that

I do. Suspicion acts like a poison. We are often sorely tried with some wayward child, and are on the point of giving up the contest. In one of our days of discouragement, we were much impressed by remarks made by a visiting lady. She was speaking of her flowers; one in particular she had watched and tended with great care; but still it remained an unsightly shrub. Many times she had been tempted to remove it from its bright sunny window; but something would whisper: "Try a little while longer." In the course of a few months she was rewarded by seeing it covered with beautiful blossoms. We thought if the unsightly shrub could be thus transformed into a thing of beauty as a reward for the care bestowed upon it, might we not hope to see the dwarfed, distorted soul blossom forth into true womanhood? "It is only as we live in close communion with mankind that we can ever know how splendid they are in their possibilities. Christ had to take the human nature in order to know it. His body helped him to know the men he came to save. Its weakness and its strength made him conversant with human wants. He grew to love men because they were brethren. And so to-day the Saviors of men are the lovers of men. Men are lifted out of their debasements and out of their sorrows by taking them as you take children in your arms. You must carry a sinner, as God carries him, on your heart, if you are to save him."

“Great hearts have largest room to bless the small,  
 Strong natures give the weaker home and rest.  
 So Christ took little children to his breast,  
 And with a reverence more profound,  
 We fall in the majestic presence that can give  
 Truth's simplest message, 'Tis by love ye live.' ”

C. M. BROWN.

HALLOWELL, December, 1882.

## REPORTS OF LADY VISITORS.

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*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:*

My semi-annual visits to the school were as pleasant and satisfactory as usual. In looking through the various departments and finding everything so orderly and systematic, it seemed more like a well ordered home, than an Institution in any sense reformatory. The mutual confidence between teachers and taught is one of the most delightful features of the home, and is a perpetual illustration of the constraining power of love. During one of my visits, I witnessed the return of one of the girls after an absence of some months, and it was in every sense like the return of an older daughter to her ever cherished home. One of the results of the careful training she had received, manifested itself in the pleasure with which she brought a portion of her earnings for the careful investment of her, who had been a mother to her. In the younger children, to many of whom a home in any true sense is a thing unknown previous to entering this school, it is still more apparent and is a continual proof that these neglected little ones are as susceptible as children more highly favored to these healthy loving influences. In this connection I must refer to the great necessity for a building especially for these little ones that they may be kept apart from those older and more contaminated with evil associations. I wish I could report some progress in my own vicinity towards an endowment for that purpose. But am rejoiced to know that others are more successful.

Respectfully,

Mrs. MOSES GIDDINGS.

BANGOR, Dec. 6, 1882.

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*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:*

There can be only a slight difference in the annual reports of one who visits an institution where everything moves on as smoothly and with as little change as at the Industrial School. During the



past year I have made frequent visits to the school, with an increasing interest in all matters connected with the various departments.

The girls, (as is well known,) take turns in assisting the housekeeper in general work, and are learning many useful lessons for after years. In the sewing and school rooms, I have found faithful work being done. The sleeping rooms of the girls have a very tidy appearance, and many little decorations give evidence that they are allowed to express their individual tastes, thereby pleasing their own fancy, and developing a love for the beautiful things of life. I have invariably found the whole house, from the attic play-room to the cellar a pattern of neatness and order, and am more and more convinced that the Trustees are peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of officers so well adapted to fill the various positions each is called to occupy.

I sometimes think Miss Brown the personification of wisdom and patience in dealing with so many different temperaments, and one cannot help noticing her uniform kindness in addressing the children, always so tender and considerate. Doubtless such words of kindness and sympathy are strange sounds to some of them, and the treatment in some cases, very different from what was anticipated. A member of the school once said "if my *mother* had manifested one-half the interest in me, I shouldn't be where I am now." Listening a few days ago to the words of a homesick child, who had left the school for a little time, I thought no better proof could be given of the loving watchcare she had received than this same longing to be again with one, "who was as good to us as if she were our own mother."

It is my pleasure to speak in highest commendation of Miss Eliza Brown as a model housekeeper, and of Miss Eaton who is so entirely competent as assistant matron to discharge the duties of her department.

Again I would urge the necessity of enlarged accommodations that a greater number of girls may have the benefit of this home, which in many cases is but temporary, and a stepping stone to a permanent home and still greater advantages.

Very respectfully,

MRS. S. G. SARGENT.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 11, 1882.

*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls :*

I made my regular visit to the school in July, and can only reiterate what I have said on former visits. As to the condition of the school, it is such as to show that the matron as well as all others, the assistant, and housekeeper, who have the management of the school, have been untiring in their endeavors to advance the moral as well as physical condition of the girls under their charge. And it is with great pleasure that I learn of the donations that are being made from time to time, by the benevolent, for enlarging the accommodations, by the erection of other buildings in which to accommodate these girls, who, by some misfortune of circumstances, need the kind and watchful care in their early years that may restrain them from evil in their future lives, and make them useful members of society. The educational department and the school room show the same orderly conduct, as well as a constant improvement in the studies of the school. That the teachers are faithful, impartial and vigilant in the discharge of their duties, must be very evident to all.

MRS. JAMES D. WHITE.

GARDINER, Dec. 10, 1882.

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*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School :*

I have the honor to report to you as having visited this school twice during the year, and that I found it on each occasion fully up to its usual standard.

I am satisfied that this Institution is doing a good work for our State, in the saving of neglected girls, and in doing this, the officers of the home should have the sympathy of all friends of humanity in their exceedingly trying and depressing work. In recognition of this need, it strikes me that a school of this peculiar character should be *more* under the management of ladies, with well defined limits of duties ; each being held strictly responsible for the results within such limits.

If our visiting committee of twelve ladies could be changed into a committee on work, a school committee, and a children's committee, with from two to six members on each committee, and each member of the various committees required to visit the school four times each year, or oftener if necessary, I am satisfied a great gain would be made in these several departments. It would not only

encourage the teachers in their good work, and stimulate the girls to strive for greater excellence in their various duties, but it would give each official visitor a definite, instead of as now a general work to do.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. J. G. DICKERSON.

BELFAST, Dec. 12, 1882.

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*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:*

I visited the school in August alone, as Mrs. Bodwell was not able to accompany me. I went in the morning when most people are least prepared for callers. I found each department of the Institution busy with the duties of the day. Miss Eaton, the assistant matron, was absent, taking a little vacation, and the older girls were assisting in the performance of her duties in the sewing room.

The health of the school was excellent. The rooms, bureau drawers and closets were in order, and as usual some of them were highly decorated with pictures, cards and trinkets, which are their treasures. There is an air of home about the place and all are treated as one family. Much credit is due to the lady managers of the school for the harmony and good feeling which is manifested in so large a family coming together from such sources and surroundings. It is a great blessing to poor neglected girls to be gathered into such a home, where they are taught to cook, wash, iron and sweep, cut, make and mend their own clothes, besides acquiring a good common school education. The State of Maine should be proud of such an Institution and take good care of it.

Respectfully,

Mrs. H. K. BAKER.

HALLOWELL, Dec. 10, 1882.

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*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:*

As I have visited the Industrial School several times the past year, I will send in my report previous to our regular December visit, so that you may have it early in the month, as has been suggested.

I feel more and more satisfied that this practical charity of our State is proving one of the most successful efforts ever made for the saving of youth. The order, neatness, and harmony which are

always so conspicuous about this Institution and its inmates, speak unmistakably for its good management; and while these girls are taught the first principles of home work, and from thence are carried through a course of training for work requiring more strength and skill, and thus fitting them for real usefulness, it is matter of rejoicing that their minds and hearts are so wisely cultivated. The attachment which they all so candidly express and manifest in many ways for those who have the care of them, show that kind words and deeds, and not severe measures is the policy pursued in their management; and the poor neglected child who apparently was without any fine sensibilities proves to have as warm and loving a heart as any of our own children.

In reading the accounts of the report of our "Reform School for Boys," how we are reminded that there is no tender mother heart in that Institution. I verily believe a wise Christian woman's influence is needed there, to find the heart that must be hidden away, many times beneath those hardened exteriors.

I have had one of the girls from the Industrial School in my own family for a few weeks this summer, as a temporary supply in my work. As I recognized in her so much ability and honesty of purpose, and a pleasant disposition, and such an aptitude for all kinds of work, I felt that the saving of this one dear child from such a life as might have fallen to her, if not for this school, was enough to insure to every thoughtful mind the wisdom and beneficence of this charity of our State.

MRS. I. D. STURGIS.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 6, 1882.

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*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:*

From the day of the opening of the Industrial School at Hallowell, I have watched its progress with ever increasing interest. And since for three years I have been one of the special visitors, I am ready to bear testimony, from personal observation, to its judicious management and consequent excellent condition.

My last visit (in May) with my associate, Miss Farwell, was entirely satisfactory. The well arranged house from the attic play-room to the cellar, seemed waiting in charming cleanliness the near approach of summer. The teachers, Misses Brown and Eaton, gave us a most friendly welcome. The girls were at their daily

work in sewing-room, dining-room and kitchen. Later, when released, the younger ones were eager to point out the little improvements that had been made, while some of the older ones out of doors were preparing, under careful directions, the beds for flower seeds and plants. One of the children drew me to a new picture in the hall—a portrait of our martyr President Garfield—and gave me the little story of its purchase. A friend much interested in the school consented, at my earnest solicitation, to make the November visit in my stead. On her return she wrote: "We found every department that came under our notice in perfect order. The children all appeared well, bright and happy, and much attached to their teachers. We were in no way reminded that we were in a reformatory institution. I saw nothing whatever to criticise unfavorably. Our special charges, the girls from Portland, appeared to good advantage, and have certainly made great progress since they were placed there. I do not see how any changes for the better could be made, and think you ought to feel glad your charges are in such good hands."

Another building has become an imperative necessity. There should be ample room for the admission of all applicants—unfortunate girls of eligible age—to this home, that they may become the recipients of its bountiful provisions for their temporal good, and above all we trust, for their affectional, moral and spiritual welfare.

Very respectfully,

MRS. M. T. W. MERRILL,

99 Winter St., Portland, Me.

Dec. 11, 1882.

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*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:*

Again, after another short year, I am reminded of the fact that "Our Girls" must be reported upon. With Mrs. Sturgis, I made my usual visit, and so far as the children and the immediate officers in charge are concerned, have nothing save merit to recommend. We both heartily endorsed all that was laid open for our inspection, which we tried to make thorough. We found marked improvement in the school, neatness and order in the home, and we judged the play-ground had not been forgotten; all combining to show that mental, moral and physical talents had been employed for the general good. We are one in the opinion that more room is absolutely needed.

The housekeeper and corps have added to their efficiency during the past year, and we trust that the "Great Friend" of the unfortunate may inspire their hearts to greater zeal, and that at life's close it may be said of each: "She hath done what she could."

Respectfully,

MRS. O. WILLIAMSON.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 12, 1882.

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*To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School:*

My visit to the Industrial School, lately made, afforded me much pleasure, as I was more deeply impressed with the moral and educational value of the work being accomplished there than at any previous visit. The home-like management of the institution is manifest in all its departments. Neatness and good order are apparent in the personal appearance of every girl, as well as in each one's tidy room, the care of which devolves upon herself.

The system of the matron and her methods of discipline, well supported as she is by Miss Laura E. Eaton, assistant matron, and Miss Eliza Brown, housekeeper, seems to be most efficient and successful. The ruling principle of government is plainly seen to be love. One of the most gratifying features of the school is the faithfulness with which they are taught the art of house and home keeping, and the excellent training they receive in industrial habits.

The only want of the school at present, it seems to me, is room, and I trust that the economical management and successful restoring to useful womanhood of so many,—who, but for the blessing of this institution, would have been lost to all good influences and Christian culture as far as the present life is concerned,—will commend it to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. G. W. QUINBY.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 13, 1882.

## DONATIONS.

The board of managers return thanks for donations during the past year, as follows :

Mrs. Dummer, Hallowell, cash, \$10.00 ; H. C. Emery, Skowhegan, cash, \$1.00 ; Mrs. C. H. Wells, trunk of clothing ; Mrs. Geo. S. Fuller, dresses for girls.

Christmas contributions, Dec. 25, 1881, were made to the girls by friends of the school, as follows :

*Hallowell*—C. L. Spaulding, toys, &c. ; Mrs. H. K. Baker, dolls and handkerchiefs ; Mrs. C. H. Wells, confectionery ; John Church, 12 pairs scissors ; J. H. Leigh, 3 dozen handkerchiefs ; S. Currier, Jr., \$3.00 ; Mrs. C. L. Hill, toys, &c. ; Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, dolls and fancy articles ; H. Tobey & Co., nuts and candy ; J. E. Howe, Jr., confectionery ; Day & Co., nuts and candy, and others whose names were not reported with their gifts.

*Augusta*—Dr. Harlow, box fancy articles ; Mrs. Sturgis, dolls ; Miss Maxwell, large box of hats, ribbons, trimming, &c. ; Gannet & Morse, toys ; Mrs. S. G. Sargent, bibles ; Dr. Allen, bibles ; Fowler, Hamlin & Smith, scarfs, stockings, neckties, &c. ; Mrs. O. Williamson, dolls ; Mrs. W. H. Furbush, dolls ; Mrs. Randall, boxes, &c. ; F. A. & C. H. Brick, six pairs leggings, collars, scarfs, mittens, &c. ; Mr. J. A. Homan, handkerchiefs, mittens, &c. ; Mrs. Carpenter, print ; Mrs. Quinby, St. Nicholas, with other packages of toys, &c., with no names attached ; Mrs. Hannah Robinson, 15 quilted comforters.

The Hallowell Register, Portland Advertiser, Zion's Advocate, Gospel Banner, Rockland Gazette, Saco Times, Youth's Companion, and other papers and periodicals have been furnished by the publishers and friends of the school.

*New Building Fund.* Mrs. Mary Erskine of South China, has contributed another thousand dollars to this fund in addition to the same sum donated last year. John Patten, Esq., of Bath, has also donated to the fund five hundred dollars ; Maynard Sumner of Rockland, twenty-five dollars ; a friend in Saco ten dollars, and another in Bath five dollars, as will be seen by the report of the manager and treasurer.

## SPECIAL INFORMATION.

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The School has been full and crowded most of the time during the past year; yet vacancies are frequently occurring, as girls are sent to places provided for them elsewhere.

Persons interested in sending girls to the school, should promptly notify the officers, treasurer or matron, and they will be served in their turn.

In receiving girls "preference will be given to those towns or cities not represented, or but slightly represented in the school."

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL is not a *House of Correction*, but "a *refuge* for girls between the ages of seven and fifteen, who, by force of circumstances or associations, are in manifest danger of becoming outcasts of society." The object of the school is to train the girls under its care for useful and respectable situations in society.

Girls convicted of light crimes may be sent to the school as an "alternative;" but those who are confirmed in criminal habits, imbecile or idiotic, are not proper subjects for the school.

Blank forms of Complaint, Warrant and Mittimus, will be sent on application to the manager.

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### An act relating to the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:*

SECTION 1. A parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, or the municipal officers, or any three respectable inhabitants, of any city or town where she may be found, may complain in writing to the judge of probate, or any trial justice in the county, or to the judge of the municipal or police court for the city or town, alleging that she is leading an idle or vicious life, or has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, and request that she may be committed to the guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. The judge or justice shall appoint a time and place of hearing, and order notice thereof to any person entitled to be heard, and at such time and place may examine into the truth of the allegations of said complaint, and if satisfactory evidence thereof is adduced, and it appears that the welfare of such girl requires it,



he may order her to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

SECT. 2. The trustees of said school may bind to service or apprentice any girl committed to their charge, for a period not exceeding the term of her commitment, upon such conditions as they may deem reasonable and proper, to be set forth in the articles of service, and in said articles require the person to whom she is bound to report to them as often as once in six months her conduct and behavior, and whether she remains under his or her care, and if not, where she is. The trustees shall, as guardians of any girl so bound, take care that the terms of the contract are fulfilled, and the girl well treated; and the trustees, master or mistress and apprentice, shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and penalties provided by law in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor.

SECT. 3. A person receiving an apprentice under the provisions of this act, shall not assign or transfer the indenture of apprenticeship, nor let out the services of the apprentice, without the written consent of the trustees. The trustees, at the request of the master or mistress, may cancel the indenture and resume the charge of the girl, with the same powers as before the indenture was made. On the death of a person to whom a girl is bound, his executor or administrator, with the written assent of the trustees, and also of the girl, may assign the indenture to some other person, and the assignee shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities and duties of the original master or mistress.

SECT. 4. A parent or guardian, upon complaint and hearing as aforesaid, and certificate of any judge or justice named in the first section, that a girl of the age herein limited, is a proper subject to be committed to said school, may commit her to the custody and guardianship thereof, for a term to be agreed upon by the parent or guardian and the trustees, upon condition that the parent or guardian shall pay her expenses at a reasonable uniform rate to be fixed by said trustees; and the trustees shall have power to enforce such agreement.

SECT. 5. On complaint to any justice or court of competent jurisdiction, that any girl of the age herein limited has been guilty of an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such justice or court may so far examine into the case as to satisfy himself whether she is a suitable subject for commitment to said school, and if he so decides, he may thereupon suspend the case and certify accordingly, and order her to be committed to the guardianship of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. Any girl so committed, if she remains under the guardianship of said school during the term of her commitment, or is sooner discharged with a certificate of good behavior, shall not thereafter be examined or tried on the suspended complaint or for the offence therein charged. But if discharged for misbehavior, or if she escapes from said school, she may be tried therefor, and if found guilty punished according to law.

SECT. 6. If any girl of the age herein limited is found guilty of any offence punishable with fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced in the alternative to the aforesaid school, or if not received therein, or discharged therefrom for misbehavior, to such punishment as the law provides for like offences.

SECT. 7. The trustees of said school may refuse to receive therein any girl committed to said school under the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections, or may discharge from said school any girl whose continuance, by reason of her vicious example and influence, or other misconduct, is in their opinion prejudicial to the school, or who for any reason ought not to be retained therein. Their refusal to receive such girl may be certified on the warrant of commitment, and she shall remain in the custody of the officer having the warrant, to be disposed of as described in said fifth and sixth sections. If they discharge her, they are to set forth their reasons therefor in a warrant of discharge, and any proper officer may return her to the court which committed her, or commit her as provided in the alternative sentence.

SECT. 8. All precepts issued in pursuance of the provisions of this act may be executed by any officer who may execute criminal process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as are allowed by law for similar services in criminal cases, and shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

SECT. 9. The judge or justice before whom the girl is brought under the provisions of this act, shall make a brief record of his proceedings, and transmit it, with all the papers in the case, to the clerk of the court for the county, who shall file and preserve them in his office. Any girl ordered to be committed to the school may appeal from such order in the manner provided in case of appeals from trial justices, and the case shall be entered, tried and determined in the supreme judicial court.

SECT. 10. When any girl is committed to said school, the court or justice by whom she is committed shall certify on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birth-place, and the charge on which she is committed, and the city or town where she resided at the time of her arrest, so far as he can ascertain such particulars; and this certificate shall be evidence of her true age until otherwise proved, and shall be sufficient in the first instance to charge such city or town with her expenses at said school, at a sum not more than one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week; but if she has no residence within the State, then such expenses shall be paid by the State.

SECT. 11. The officers of said school, upon the commitment of any such girl, shall notify in writing, the municipal officers or overseers of the poor of the city or town so liable, by mail or otherwise, of the name of such girl, the charge on which she is committed, and the duration of her sentence. Such notice, addressed to such municipal officers or overseers, and deposited, post-paid, in the post office at Hallowell, shall be sufficient; and at any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the officers of said school may sue for and recover of such city or

town, a sum not exceeding one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week, for the expense of clothing and subsistence of such girl up to the time of suing therefor; and such city or town may recover the same of the parent or guardian of such girl, or of the city or town where she has her legal settlement.

SECT. 12. The officers of said school shall cause the girls under their charge to be instructed in the branches of useful knowledge adapted to their age and capacity, and in household employments, needle-work, and such other modes of industry as may be suited to their sex, age, strength and disposition, and as may be best adapted to secure their improvement and future welfare; and in binding them out, the trustees shall have regard to the character of those to whom they are bound, that they may secure to the girls the benefit of good example, wholesome instruction, improvement in virtue and knowledge, and the opportunity to become intelligent, moral and useful members of society.

SECT. 13. Any person who shall aid or abet any girl committed to said school to escape therefrom, shall upon conviction thereof pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or suffer imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Approved Feb. 26, 1873; and, as amended, Feb. 21, 1878.

[Complaint by Municipal Officers or three inhabitants.]

To Esq., The undersigned, of the of in the county of on oath, complain, that of said being a girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, at said on the day of instant, has been found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality. Wherefore, the said complainants request that she may be arrested, and, upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. Dated the day of 188 .

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ss. 188 . Then the above named made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint, by them subscribed. Before me. — —

[Warrant.] STATE OF MAINE.

ss. To the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, or any Constable, Marshal, or Police Officer of any City or Town in said County :

Whereas, the foregoing complaint, which is hereto annexed and made a part of this warrant, has been made upon oath before me, the undersigned,

County aforesaid: This is, therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, to require and command you forthwith to apprehend the said and bring her before me, the undersigned, at a court to be held at on the day of 188 , at of the clock in the noon, that she may be examined concerning the allegations of said complaint, and further

dealt with as law and justice may require. And have you there this precept with your doings thereon.

Witness my hand and seal this day of 188 . — — .

[Complaint of Parent or Guardian.]

To Esq., of on oath complains, that of said daughter of the said complainant, being a girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, at said on the day of instant has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality: Wherefore, the said complainant requests that she may be arrested, and, upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and care of the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

Dated the day of 188 . — — .

ss. 188 . Then the above named made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint by him subscribed.

Before me, — — .

[Mittimus.] STATE OF MAINE.

ss. To the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, or any Constable, Marshal, or Police Officer of any city or town in said County, and to the Managers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

Whereas, of in said County, a girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, has been brought before me, the undersigned, on complaint of representing that she, the said at on the day of now last past, was found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality. And whereas, upon examination into the allegations of said complaint, after notice to all persons entitled to be heard, and upon a full hearing before me, satisfactory evidence of the truth of said allegations is adduced, and it clearly appearing that the welfare of the said requires that she be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Managers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

This is, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to require you, the said Sheriff or other officer to whom this precept is directed, forthwith to take the said and convey her to said Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, and to deliver her to the officers of said School, together with this precept. And the officers of said School are requested to receive the said into their custody, and to keep her safely during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

Given under my hand and seal this day of 188 . — — .

## BY - LAWS.

## CHAPTER I.—MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. The government of the School shall be vested in a Board of twelve Managers, consisting of the following officers and officials, viz: A President, Secretary, Treasurer, and six Trustees of the School; and the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, who shall be members of the Board ex-officio.

SECT. 2. The term of office of the Managers chosen by the corporators shall be regulated by the election annually of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and two trustees for a term of three years. The Board may fill all vacancies occurring in the year, and the retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. No Manager shall receive compensation for his services as a Manager, but shall be allowed for his expenses incurred in the discharge of such services.

SECT. 3. The Managers shall exercise a general supervision over the officers and affairs of the Institution. They shall have power to make, alter or amend all By-laws. They shall frequently and carefully inspect the Institution in all its departments; appoint and regulate the duties and salaries of its officers, and remove them at their discretion. They shall be the guardians of the girls during the period of their commitment, unless otherwise provided for; shall procure for them suitable employment and instruction while at the School, and shall transfer them to suitable private families or other places of abode at the earliest proper period, and shall see that they receive equitable and kind treatment while at the School, and from those to whom they are committed on leaving it, and, in general, the Managers shall possess all powers needful in order to the discharge of their official duties. Three of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but five shall be required for the purchase or sale of the real estate of the Institution, for the filling of all vacancies in the Board of Managers, the choice of officers, and the change of By-laws.

SECT. 4. They shall hold an annual meeting the second Wednesday of December, and quarterly meetings the second Wednesday of March, June and September. At the annual meeting they shall make a full and verified report of their trust, to the Corporation, and choose an Executive Committee of three, and a Visiting Committee of twelve ladies; fill all vacancies in the Board, and transact such other business as the interests of the Institution shall demand. The election of all officers to the Institution shall be by ballot.

SECT. 5. At the quarterly meeting there shall be a careful review of the state and management of the Institution, and of the progress and condition of the inmates.

SECT. 6. The President shall call extra meetings at the request of any three of the Managers, and perform the duties usually pertaining to his office.

SECT. 7. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the meetings of the Institution and of the Board, prepare such papers as they shall direct, give notice to each Manager of the time and place of the meetings, make all communications required, and perform all other duties consistent with his office.

SECT. 8. The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the School, and give a full report thereof at the annual meeting, and at other meetings when required, and shall give bonds to such amount as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Managers, and receive such compensation as the Board of Managers shall elect.

SECT. 9. The Executive Committee shall act for the Board in the interval between its meetings, but shall make no change in its plans or discipline without the consent of a majority of the Managers. They shall be the special advisers of the Superintendent, performing his duties in his absence, and report their doings to the next meeting of the Board.

SECT. 10. One, at least, of the Visiting Committee of ladies, shall be requested to visit the Institution each month, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereon to the Secretary. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

#### CHAPTER II.—OFFICERS.

SECT. 1. The officers of the Institution shall be a Superintendent, a Matron, Assistant Matron and Housekeeper for each home, and such other assistants as shall be found necessary, all of whom shall hold their places at the pleasure of the Managers, but shall receive due notice before dismissal, and give the same before leaving their situations.

SECT. 2. They shall remain constantly at the Institution. None of the subordinates shall leave it without the permission of the Superintendent. All shall aid in maintaining the rules and discipline, and give such assistance as shall be necessary in order thereto, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the girls.

#### CHAPTER III.—SUPERINTENDENT.\*

SECT. 1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates and of the interests of the Institution; shall be the executive of the Managers and see that all their instructions and the rules of the School are carried out.

SECT. 2. He shall frequently inspect the Institution in all its departments, and see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

SECT. 3. He shall keep a journal, and make daily record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Board.

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\* The office of Superintendent was abolished in April, 1879. His duties are now performed by the Treasurer and Manager for the Board.

SECT. 4. He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent so far as of importance for reference. As Steward of the Institution, he shall keep in suitable books regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property entrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

SECT. 5. He shall make out and present to the Treasurer the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, according to law.

SECT. 6. He shall have the oversight and management of the farm, and superintend such improvements and laying out of the grounds as the Board shall direct.

SECT. 7. Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

SECT. 8. At the annual meeting, he shall make a full report to the Board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the School to the second Wednesday of December, and at each quarterly meeting such further information as the Managers shall require; and be ready at all times to perform whatever other duties may be required for the good of the Institution.

SECT. 9. He shall, after careful examination, and in accordance with the directions of the Executive Committee, allot to each new comer her position in the Institution; and in conjunction with the Matrons, shall make such changes of the pupils as may be advisable for purposes of discipline and the best interests of the School.

SECT. 10. In connection with the Executive Committee, he shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmates shall be permitted to perform services in a public house, or in a family in any way unfit to have the custody of children, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

SECT. 11. He shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the Institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life, including her birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause; when and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the Institution, and, as far as possible, after she shall have left it.

SECT. 12. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, he shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which she is employed. If he receives notice of the ill treatment of the girl, or of any circumstances unfavorable to her remaining longer at a place, it shall be his duty to examine into the case at once, and to take such measures in reference to it as the good of the girl requires.

SECT. 13. He shall be the chaplain of the Institution and, as such, hold religious services regularly each Sabbath, which all connected with the

School shall attend, and shall diligently care for the moral culture of the girls.

SECT. 14. He shall annually prepare and make to the Managers a report setting forth the condition and working of the Institution in all its departments; the progress and improvement of the girls at the School, and the situation of those away, together with such suggestions as experience shall advise.

SECT. 15. The Superintendent shall give bonds of not less than \$4,000 for the proper discharge of his trust.

#### CHAPTER IV.—MATRONS.

SECT. 1. Over each house a Matron shall be appointed, who shall have the general superintendence of the family within it. To her is intrusted the whole care of the inmates, under the advice and direction of the Managers and the counsel and assistance of the Superintendent. She is expected to manage the entire discipline, instruction, industry, domestic labor and recreation of the inmates of her house. She is to be the mother of the family, striving to win their affections and confidence, sympathizing with their trials, patiently enduring their weaknesses, kindly but decidedly holding the reins of government.

SECT. 2. In case of persistent obstinacy, where unusual punishment seems to be required, she shall submit the matter to the Superintendent for his advice and action; but no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without the approval of one or more of the Managers.

SECT. 3. She shall keep a record of the entrance and time of leaving of the inmates of her house, and a weekly record of their progress and conduct; which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Managers. At the quarterly meetings of the Board, she shall present a written report of her household, recording such changes as have occurred, and the cause for them; the nature and amount of labor performed by the girls; and make such general remarks as shall present a clear view of her system of government and instruction.

SECT. 4. Each Matron shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dresses and rooms of the inmates.

SECT. 5. She shall endeavor specially to impress upon her charge the duty and advantages of a moral and religious, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life; and inculcate all the practical virtues that adorn the life and beautify the character.

SECT. 6. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, discreet in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the Institution, conferring with the Executive Committee and Superintendent respecting such duties, and reporting to them all failures in their performance.

SECT. 7. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the physician be strictly observed; and shall have a maternal regard for the health of the girls.



## CHAPTER V.—ASSISTANT MATRONS.

In each family there shall be an Assistant Matron, who shall take charge of the school-room and its instructions. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the conduct and industry of the girls during school hours. She shall also, under the Matron, have charge of the work-room in the morning, and strive in every way to lighten her heavy responsibilities. She shall report quarterly, through the Superintendent, to the Managers, the condition of her school.

## CHAPTER VI.—HOUSEKEEPER.

There shall be a Housekeeper, who shall have charge of the kitchen and wash-rooms. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the cleanliness of the house and the good order of her department; for the cooking and washing; and the conduct, industry and instruction of the girls while employed with her.

## CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SECT. 1. The hours of labor, study, rest and recreation shall be arranged from time to time by the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the Superintendent and Matrons.

SECT. 2. Excepting the Matrons, Housekeeper, and the girls by law prescribed, no person shall lodge or reside in the Industrial School Building, or make a part of the family; provided, however, that a near female relative or friend of the Matron, Assistant Matron, or Housekeeper, may make an occasional visit to their respective rooms, such visit not to exceed the term of three days, unless by special permit of the Executive Committee.

SECT. 3. No person regularly employed in the Institution shall be absent from their duties, or leave the premises, without the permission of the Superintendent, or if absent, of his representative.

SECT. 4. All persons employed in the Institution in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their duties. Each officer shall see that the rules and regulations are fully observed.

SECT. 5. No spirituous liquors shall be introduced into any part of the premises, except by order of the physician. No person in the habit of using them shall be employed about the Institution.

SECT. 6. No games or plays having a tendency to gambling shall be permitted.

SECT. 7. No inmate shall be permitted to leave the premises, except by permission of the Superintendent on the application of the Matron.

SECT. 8. The Institution will be open for visitors upon the first Wednesday of every month, from two to five o'clock P. M.; but visitors cannot be admitted to any part of the premises, at this or other times, without express permission of the Superintendent. The parents, brothers and sisters of the girls may visit them once in two months, first obtaining a permit from the Superintendent.

SECT. 9. No inmate shall be allowed to receive presents, except by consent of the Superintendent or Matron, or Managers.

STATE OF MAINE.

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IN COUNCIL, December 27, 1882.

*Ordered*, That the usual number of copies of the annual report of the Managers of the Industrial School for Girls, be printed.

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IN COUNCIL, December 27, 1882.

Read and passed by the Council, and by the Governor approved.

JOSEPH O. SMITH, *Secretary of State*.

A true copy. Attest:

JOSEPH O. SMITH, *Secretary of State*.