

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

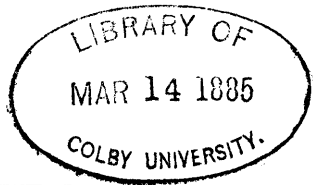
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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1883.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

Military and Naval Orphan Asylum,

AT

BATH, ME.

1882.



AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1883.

OFFICERS — 1882.

F. B. TORREY, *President.*

E. W. PREBLE, *Secretary.* CHAS. A. COOMBS, *Treasurer.*

TRUSTEES :

HON. F. B. TORREY, Bath. REV. E. W. PREBLE, Bath.

MRS. C. A. L. SAMPSON, Bath. A. D. STETSON, Bath.

CHARLES A. COOMBS, Bath. MRS. SARAH F. HAMILTON, Saco.

WILLIAM G. HASKELL, Lewiston.

OFFICERS — 1883.

WILLIAM G. HASKELL, *President.*

WM. H. WATSON, *Secretary.* HORATIO A. DUNCAN, *Treasurer.*

TRUSTEES :

WM. G. HASKELL, Lewiston. HON. JOHN G. RICHARDSON, Bath.

WM. H. WATSON, Bath. S. T. SNIPE, Bath.

HORATIO A. DUNCAN, Bath. MRS. SARAH F. HAMILTON, Saco.

MRS. A. STETSON, *Matron.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor of
Maine, and the Honorable Council:*

The Trustees of the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum would respectfully submit herewith a statement of the condition and needs of the institution. The statistical information covers the year ending with December 31, 1882. The delay in the transmission of the report is explained by the resignation in December of the former President of the Board, and the absence of another of its members, to whom the asylum owes its origin, and whose entire familiarity with the smallest detail of its management has made possible in former years the easy preparation of the annual report. The Trustees referred to are the Hon. F. B. Torrey and Mrs. C. A. L. Sampson, and we desire to express our sense of gratitude for the unremitting yet unrecompensed labors of these Trustees, in the interest of the children of our deceased soldiers and sailors, who are and have been inmates of the asylum.

During the year ending December 31, 1882, sixty-nine such children, "orphans and half orphans of persons engaged in the service of the United States during the recent rebellion," have been inmates of the asylum. A list of their names, places of residence, ages, and relationship to soldiers, is given with this report. From this it will appear that the ages range from two years to (in one instance) nineteen years. It is the intention of the Trustees to find good homes for the children as early as practicable, where they will be treated, not as mere servants, but as members of the family, and in no case to retain them in the asylum after they have attained the age of fourteen, (save in the case of cripples or

for special cause) if employment can be obtained for them. The asylum is not an institution for maintaining children in idleness.

More than passing mention should be made of the fact that the city of Bath has from the time of opening of the institution furnished free tuition to all its children of suitable age to attend the public schools. The city furnishes text-books for the free use of all its school children. It will be readily understood that this involves no small expense. In the words of a former President of our Board, Hon. J. W. Spaulding of Richmond, "The burden thus voluntarily assumed by the people of Bath, involving in the aggregate no less than the expenses of at least one full school, building, instructors, books and all other expenditures of a city school, is by no means inconsiderable, and is indicative of the interest felt for the beneficiaries of the asylum on the part of those who see them often, and know their wants and needs. How well these privileges are improved by the children is attested by finding inmates of the home in all the various grades of these schools, from the primary to the high, by the side of children of the same ages resident in the city." And we may add that we have yet to hear complaint from the people of the city because of this continued tax upon their benevolence, in fulfillment of solemn pledges made the fathers of these children by the several towns from which they entered the service. It is no small thing, in these days when it is so easy to forget what the country owes to its defenders, for towns to redeem the promises made to *their own* volunteers; it is a noble thing for a city to take upon itself the burden of at least partially redeeming the pledges made by *other* towns and cities, as Bath has done for the past sixteen years.

The general health of the children has been good. Scarlet fever prevailed to some extent during last autumn; but, thanks to the excellent treatment of the Physician of the home, and the unwearrying attendance and care of the Matron, there were no fatal cases. In view of one fact, the health of

the inmates has been especially good. The water closets are situated at one end of the L part of the building, with no intervening air space. The stench arising therefrom, especially in the warm months, when a moderate breeze suffices to carry it through the whole house, is almost overpowering. A partial remedy for this has been found by introducing flues which rise above the roof, but as a sanitary precaution there can be no question that the closets should be entirely separated from the building itself. This matter should receive immediate attention.

The water supply is also inadequate to the needs of the asylum. The cisterns are not sufficiently large. The water for drinking and cooking purposes has been brought by buckets from a considerable distance, during a good part of the year. Snow has been melted, and every device resorted to, during the present winter, to secure the absolutely necessary quantity for laundry and other work. It is true, the rainfall has for several months been much lighter than usual; but the supply of water is not sufficient even for the purposes of the institution in ordinary seasons.

In an institution of this character, it will be readily understood that its condition depends very much upon the person in charge. But for the services of the Trustees, given freely to this work, a superintendent would be an absolute necessity. We think there should be such an officer, and should the Legislature authorize the reception of other orphan children than those of soldiers and sailors, we believe this will be a necessity. At present, the chief charge of the asylum devolves upon the Matron. Of prime importance is it, therefore, that she be a person worthy and well qualified for her responsible position. Such an one we believe we have in Mrs. A. Stetson. After some experiments in the early part of the year, not justifying our expectations and hopes, engagement was made with the lady named, in the early autumn. She came with high recommendations, having just then voluntarily relinquished a position in the Insane Asylum at Danvers, Mass. She appears to thoroughly understand

children, and to combine with gentle discipline, the tenderness for which the little ones yearn. During the prevalence of scarlet fever in the home, she hardly allowed herself rest, night or day ; and to her careful nursing must be in good part attributed the immunity from fatal results which was secured. The children love her—that is saying a great deal. She is a musician, and, seated at the piano, with forty or more of these fatherless or motherless little ones about her, joining in some beautiful song of childhood, she will surely impress one with the feeling that she is one whose heart is in her work. May the asylum have her valuable services for many years. The Housekeeper also, Miss Baker, merits our thankful recognition. Careful, prudent, honest—these are no weak words of commendation. We doubt if ever in the history of this home, it has been favored with two more competent persons in their respective stations, than those named.

At the December meeting of the Trustees (these meetings are held on the first Monday evening of each month), the following memorial was presented, and ordered to be sent to the Governor and the Legislature :

“To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, assembled in Legislative Session :

“Your memorialists, Trustees of the institution bearing the title of the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, located at Bath, and incorporated by act of the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, which act was approved February 23, 1866, respectfully represent that the sixth section of said act of incorporation is in the following language :

“Upon the final execution of the purposes herein specified as the object of this incorporation, viz : the support and education of the orphans and half orphans of persons engaged in the service of the United States during the recent rebellion, said asylum shall continue the exercise of its corporate powers as an institution for the education and support of such orphans and half orphans of this State as the Trustees, under the

direction of the Legislature, may deem eligible to admission therein.'

"Your memorialists further represent that in accordance with foregoing sections of said act of incorporation, provision was made for the necessary lodgment and care of one hundred orphan children, by the purchase, enlargement and improvement of dwelling house and customary outbuildings, with land thereto appertaining; that from natural causes the number of orphan children of persons engaged in the armed land or naval service of the United States for the suppression of rebellion has so decreased that less than fifty such children are now inmates of the institution, and that the number of such applicants for admission must decrease, rather than increase, while the provision for the care of a larger number of orphans, as to dwelling and lands, remains as formerly;

"And they believe that although the purposes of the act of incorporation are not finally executed, as they cannot be while the orphaned child of one officer, soldier, seaman or marine remains within the walls of the asylum, the time has come when other orphan children may be received as within the intent and scope of the aforesaid act, and they therefore ask of your Honorable Bodies such direction as may enable them to receive to the asylum, and its care and education, the orphans and half orphans of the State.

"And as in duty bound will always pray:

(Signed)

"F. B. Torrey, E. W. Preble, C. A. Coombs, A. D. Stetson, Sarah S. Sampson, William G. Haskell, Sarah F. Hamilton,

"Trustees of the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, located at Bath, Maine."

We learn that there are now in other and local institutions within our State, certain orphan or half orphan children of soldiers and sailors, who are cared for at the expense of the State. It has not been within our province to make particular inquiry as to the number of such children, nor as to the

character of the institutions of which they are now inmates. But we feel that while the asylum at Bath is the one Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home which has been provided by the State, and while its capacities and facilities are sufficient for the care of many more children than it now contains, all orphans of this class, at least, should be brought within it. The asylum receives children from any town or city in the State, and has now—or lately had them—from Biddeford on the west, to Machias on the east. We submit that in our belief it would be judicious, and equally to the interest of the State and the children, to require the transfer of all such orphans and half orphans of persons lately in the military or naval service as are now elsewhere maintained at the expense of the State, from local institutions to the asylum at Bath. It is probable that there would even then be room for other "orphans of the State." But the orphans of soldiers or sailors should have preference of admission.

We come now to the needs of the asylum, for which the State will be asked to provide the requisite amount of money. The sum asked for may seem large. But there are matters to be considered in connection with our request. Strict economy should be followed. Public institutions deal with the people's money, and those who are charged with disbursing it should be held to rigid account that they do so carefully and judiciously. We invite the closest and most critical scrutiny of the disposition of the trust committed to our hands, with confidence that the result of such scrutiny will show that the appropriations for the two years last past were not sufficiently large for the economic support of the asylum. These appropriations were \$5,500 per year. At the commencement of the present year, 1883, there were unpaid bills against the asylum, aggregating not far from \$1,300. That these accounts may be adjusted, and the expenses of the institution promptly met, we ask, for the years 1883 and 1884, an appropriation of \$14,000. With a smaller sum, we do not see how the affairs of the asylum can be properly administered.

We will institute no comparisons that are "odious." We will merely call attention to a fact, and leave comparisons to those who may desire to make them. One of the most worthy charities of the State of Maine is its "Industrial School for Girls." Its object, to provide "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," is one every way worthy of christian civilization. It deserves, and we are sure will receive, the heartiest encouragement of the people of Maine. The late preparation of our report makes it possible for us to examine the report of that institution, and especially upon its financial side. Let it be borne in mind that the girls for whom it provides are not necessarily the daughters of men who have ventured *anything* for the State or the nation. They are simply the unfortunates of society, to whom society certainly owes a sacred duty—that of endeavoring to reclaim them. They are of ages from seven to fifteen—the very period when most they need the care which is given them at the school, but the period also when they can at least begin to be self-helpful, and the older perhaps self-supporting. They can and they do attend to kitchen and laundry duties, to sewing, possibly also to nursing, and it may be to some of the out-door work like light gardening, milking, &c. For this school, so situated, the expenditures for 1882, or to December 8th of that year, are \$5,457.44, or \$1,457.44 beyond the State appropriation for the year. The number of girls in the school, at the time its report was prepared, was forty-four.

On the 31st of December, 1882, there were in the Bath asylum forty-one children. Three had died during the year, and twenty-five had been either furnished with good homes, in families where they would be received and treated as members thereof, and not as mere servants, or had been returned to parents. These children are all the orphans or half orphans of men who at the least imperilled their lives, some of them of men who actually laid down their lives while defending

the integrity and unity of the Republic—every one of these fathers men who were encouraged to become soldiers by the assurance that should evil befall them, their families should never know want. The children are the orphans of men who earned the right to our gratitude and our kindest consideration. Their ages are from *two* upward, by far the larger number *under twelve years*. They are taught to be self-helpful; they cannot be to any considerable extent self-supporting. *Nearly* everything must needs be done for them: cooking, washing, sewing, care in sickness. The pay-roll, for all these necessary services for them, is only about two hundred dollars larger than for the Industrial School, and many things which cannot here be mentioned in detail, but which are yet absolute necessities, conspire to make the expenses of such an institution larger than one of character so different as is the school referred to. We feel, therefore, from acquaintance with the facts, concerning which we court the fullest investigation, that the sum of \$14,000 is the smallest with which can be met the actual needs of the institution. There *was* a time when the State of Maine would not have debated such an appropriation, for such a purpose. We are unwilling to believe that time has "expired by limitation."

Nothing will afford the Trustees or the various persons in immediate charge of the asylum, greater pleasure than the inspection of the institution by any who are interested in it. And even the slightest suggestions tending to increase its efficiency, will be thankfully received.

To the Lady Visitors, who have discharged their duties, our thanks are due; also to the publishers of newspapers gratuitously furnished to the asylum; especially to Hon. F. B. Torrey, President; to Rev. E. W. Preble, Secretary; and to Charles A. Coombs, Esq., Treasurer of the retiring Board of Trustees. The latter gentleman has held the office of Treasurer for several years. It should be remembered that no small amount of time is required of the members of this Board, which is given at their own personal sacrifice, their

services being rendered without other compensation than the gratification which comes from the consciousness of having discharged a sacred trust. We should be ungrateful indeed, did we fail to record our appreciation of the labors of Mrs. C. A. L. Sampson, now absent in Washington, and our regret that her own personal interests demanded, in her opinion, that her resignation as a member of the Board should be forwarded to the Governor. With the same earnest zeal which prompted her to leave her home and go to the front in time of war, that there she might be of service to sick and wounded soldiers of Maine, she has devoted herself from the very beginning of our asylum to the interests of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors. Hundreds of our returned soldiers remember her with deepest gratitude. Hundreds of our dead soldiers and sailors, might they speak from beyond the tomb, would call down unnumbered blessings on her head for her care of those whom they left behind them as beneficiaries of the public charity. Widowed through the loss of her husband, a worthy soldier, who honorably seconded her every benevolent effort, she feels obliged to withdraw from our Board, on which she has rendered most faithful and untiring service.

With this report are forwarded copies of the act of incorporation, the by-laws of the Trustees and of the Association, for which we bespeak careful examination. The Treasurer's report for 1882 also accompanies this.

WILLIAM G. HASKELL, *President.*

LEWISTON, February 12, 1883.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Classified Receipts and Expenditures for 1882.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of account, 1881.....	\$39 44
Appropriation from State.....	5,500 00
Coupons from bonds, permanent fund.....	460 00
Cash for cow sold.....	25 00
Cash given by friends.....	2 00
Cash for calf sold.....	5 50
Cash advanced by Treasurer.....	58 29

\$6,090 23

EXPENDITURES.

Matron.....	\$310 28
Housekeeper.....	212 00
Sewing.....	278 71
Cooking.....	193 50
Washing and ironing.....	356 08
Nursing.....	28 50
House cleaning.....	10 50
Gardener, and extra labor.....	211 34
Medical attendance and medicines.....	71 00
Cow purchased, hay, feed and pasturing cows.....	184 42
Gas.....	67 85
Traveling expenses of children.....	8 73
Freight, express, trucking and hacking.....	86 35
Repairs to house and furniture.....	520 57
Burial expenses.....	24 00
Groceries and provisions.....	1,590 98
Postage, stationery and books.....	85 91
Range, plumbing and repairs of pipe.....	229 00
Boots and shoes and repairs.....	190 10
Traveling expenses of Trustees and Lady Visitors.....	8 75

TREASURER'S REPORT.

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Boys' clothing	189 75
Dry Goods.....	657 83
Girls' hats and millinery	54 46
Crockery, hardware, &c.....	62 37
Insurance	20 00
Wood and coal	227 50
Not classified.	210 75

\$6,090 23

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. COOMBS, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF LADY VISITORS.

To the Trustees of the Orphans' Home, Bath, Maine:

Thanking you for my appointment as one of the Visitors to the Home for the year 1882, I am glad in this my first report to condense a few impressions gathered from a somewhat limited observation and knowledge of facts relative to the Home.

At the time of my first visit, Miss Hooker of Rockland, was acting as Matron. She read to me an "order of exercises" she had prepared for the children. A duty was assigned to each hour and half hour of the day, and "recreation" being one of the duties, had its appropriate place upon the list. The system upon which Miss Hooker proposed to conduct her management of the children, was very favorable to the formation of habits of order, good manners, obedience, and other desirable qualities, but other interests calling Miss Hooker elsewhere, her stay at the Home was but two or three weeks.

Her successor, Miss Drew, has been at the Home but a little over a week, and has hardly had time to demonstrate her ability as a Matron, but from her well-established reputation as a superior teacher in the Normal schools of the State, and the satisfactory beginning she has made at the Home, her success seems but a question of time. One thing is greatly in her favor, the children like her.

At the time of my visits the Home was needing help in the kitchen and sewing department. I do not know upon whom rests the responsibility of supplying the various departments with suitable help, to supply the vacancies so frequently made by sickness or other causes, but whoever has assumed this herculean task, deserves applause for his or her constant vigilance in procuring the right sort of help for the Home.

The rooms were in good order, and all the household matters progressing smoothly, so that the visitor who had *not* glanced at the weather-cracked paint upon the walls and doors, the fringe of

shreds and patches that answers for a "curtain" in the Matron's room, and the great need of paint and paper here and there about the house, might have retired from the Home in a most desirable state of satisfaction; but standing before that stained, blackened, and weather-worn front door, the thought arises: Is this an evidence of the fostering care and vaunted worth and beauty and comfort of our far-famed institution? If visitors at home mark the neglect of this otherwise handsome and well-built edifice, visitors from abroad must view with wonder and disdain the unchecked inroads of Time upon its walls.

Trusting my suggestions are well-timed and meriting your attention, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully yours,

MISS JANE H. SHAW,

Visitor to Orphans' Home for 1882.

BATH, Me., April 30, 1882.

To the Trustees of the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum:

I visited the Home May 24th and found everything in better condition than I expected. The children, as they went out to school with well cut hair, bright faces and tidy clothes, compared favorably with other children whom I met on the street; and the happy faces of the little ones who gathered around us in the "family" room as we passed through, impressed me with a pleasant homelikeness.

It is evident that a large amount of money could be well spent in repairs and furnishing, (especially does the Matron's chamber need some furniture) but it is still more evident that a small sum judiciously expended in papering, whitewashing, etc., and also in freshening up the room where the children wash and drink, is a necessity. I would suggest that all the water-soaked wood be removed from the room, and replaced by that least liable to be affected by the wet, and that the walls, &c., be painted so as to give it as light an appearance as possible. Everything looked very neat in and around the kitchen. I was well pleased with the appearance of the Matron, Miss Durgin, and should judge she was the "right woman in the right place."

I feel totally incapable of rendering a helpful report, as this was my first visit, and you well know it takes time and *continued* obser-

vation to understand the needs of an institution. As I noticed the empty rooms in the sleeping apartments, and realized that probably the number of soldiers' orphans needing homes here would never be any greater, I thought of the many little ones in our State (unprovided for) who might here find a blessed home, and felt sure that the thought to make the Asylum a more general one, is a good thought, and that the plan carried out must command the interest and help of philanthropic men and women throughout our State. Whether a change is made or not, it shall continually have my sympathy and prayers.

Respectfully submitted.

L. M. N. STEVENS.

STROUDWATER, Me., June 5, 1882.

According to previous appointment, Mrs. H. K. Baker, with myself, visited the Bath Home, the first day of August, encroaching one day upon the month to which we were *not* assigned.

In making a record of our visit, I can say for myself, it was a most enjoyable day. We found them without a Matron, and the place was being supplied, temporarily, by Mrs. Sampson, the efficient, indefatigable and tried friend of the Home. Under her supervision, the Home was undergoing a complete cleansing and renovation. Although it was dog days, when we all propose to take a vacation from active toil, if we can, this energetic woman, without regard to her care or comfort, was helping to make every thing pure and sweet, that all might be in readiness for the new Matron, soon expected, and so commend itself to her efficient care. Paint, paper (very cheap, but pretty,) and whitewash were being put on, some of it by her own hands, in closets, alley-ways and cellars, besides the living rooms.

We could but realize, very forcibly, the heart-interest this lady feels in this Orphans' Home: the orphans of the soldiers for whom she gave in the war so much time, labor and love. We were shown the house, from its cellar to its summit. Everything was comfortable, convenient, orderly, from the little white cots and numerous bath-rooms, to the large, clean kitchen and pantries. And then we walked into one of the largest and best gardens it has been my fortune to see this year.

The ample, pleasant rooms, halls and dormitories, are not occupied as they have been, by eighty and ninety children. But, about twenty-eight or thirty are accommodated at present.

So many pretty, attractive looking children, I have seldom seen together—not waifs from the dens of vice and intemperance, but lineal and royal descendants of our brave “boys in blue;” and as we saw the care and motherliness exercised over them, we thanked God, in our hearts, for the *Home*. But the question forces itself into our minds, why should not other orphans, homeless and friendless, have the use of this spare room, and these spare cots, and have a share in this tender, womanly care, so generously provided?

Certainly this grand enterprise should be doing its very best. It might be doing more. And may we not hope that it shall be made, before long, a “general asylum” for the orphans of our State.

MRS. I. D. STURGIS, AUGUSTA, Me.

Trustees Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home:

Gentlemen:—I visited the Home November 27th. It gives me pleasure to report that I found everything in good,—I may say in an improved condition, comparing with my visit in June. I noted, with intense satisfaction, that several things had been done to make the Home more bright and attractive. The reply of the Matron to my inquiry in regard to the obedience of the children, and the amount of punishing she was obliged to give them, made me very happy, inasmuch as it seemed to me much less than the same number of children would be likely to receive in their own homes; indicative of the good management of the Matron, and the good disposition of the children.

They seemed uniformly happy at the table in the “family room,” as they started from school, with bright and cheery faces, neatly and comfortably clothed.

The poor supply of water, of course, has already severely taxed your thought. I am not competent to suggest even, but it seemed to me that another cistern, well filtered, would, in a great measure, overcome the difficulty. I hope to see the sleeping apartments brightened up a little more in good time.

It is needless for me to mention to you, who must know even better than I, how much of all that speaks of improvement and success is traceable to the loving, untiring care of Mrs. Sampson. I am always glad to see "honor given to one to whom honor is due," else I would not allude to this, for her loyal heart-service in no way invites it.

I came away from the Home feeling renewedly grateful to the Great Giver of all good, for the thought which has come to you gentlemen, and through and by you has been so successfully and intelligently carried forward.

Very sincerely yours,

MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS.

To the Trustees of the Orphan Asylum in Bath, Me. :

My associate visitor—Miss Jane Shaw, has, I think, made returns for June. I was unable to be present at that time.

My visit, on the 28th of December, 1882, found the Home under the care of Mrs. Stetson, who is, I think, well fitted for the place.

The children seemed well cared for and well fed. Their behavior was that of a family of children who were as free in their home as would be for their best good.

My impressions were that the Asylum is a necessity to our State.

Allow me to express the hope that measures may be taken to make it a permanent institution.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. THOMAS HILL RICH.

AUBURN, Me., December 29, 1882.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

An act to incorporate the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum.

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

SECTION 1. John Patten, George F. Patten, Charles Davenport, Oliver Moses and J. P. Morse, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Trustees of Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, for the purpose of rearing and educating, gratuitously, in the common branches of learning and ordinary industrial pursuits, the orphans and half-orphans of officers, soldiers, seamen and marines who have entered the service of the government from Maine during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and have died while in said service, or subsequently from wounds received, or injuries or disease contracted while in said service; and shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of like corporations in this State.

SECT. 2. If the aforesaid corporators shall within two years raise the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and shall exhibit satisfactory evidence to the governor and council that the same is duly and permanently secured for the purposes named in this act, then the governor shall be authorized to draw his warrant on the state treasurer for the sum of six hundred dollars, annually, in favor of said corporation, to be by them applied in manner satisfactory to the executive, to carry out the objects herein named.

SECT. 3. Of the twenty thousand dollars to be raised by these corporators, not less than one-fourth part thereof shall be judiciously invested in productive and improved real estate, consisting of not less than twenty-five acres of land, with dwelling house and customary out-buildings, for the occupancy of said orphans and those having charge of them, and fifteen hundred dollars, at least, of said subscription shall be prudently invested in stock, farming utensils, and other personal property necessary for the profitable cultivation of said land, which investment shall be made prior to the reception of the donation from the State herein provided.

SECT. 4. There shall be chosen, annually, for the government of said asylum seven trustees from the members of said corporation, four of whom shall be selected by the governor and council.

SECT. 5. The trustees shall elect, annually, one of their number to be president of the board. They shall appoint a clerk and treasurer, both of whom shall be sworn, and shall hold their offices

at the pleasure of the trustees. The clerk shall record all proceedings of the board, and copies of their records certified by him shall be evidence in all cases in which the originals might be used. The treasurer shall be required to give suitable bond, and to renew the same whenever the trustees shall require.

SECT. 6. Upon the final execution of the purposes herein specified as the object of this incorporation, viz: the support and education of the orphans and half-orphans of persons engaged in the service of the United States during the recent rebellion, said asylum shall continue the exercise of its corporate powers as an institution for the education and support of such orphans and half-orphans of this State as the trustees, under the direction of the legislature, may deem eligible to admission therein.

[Approved February 23, 1866.]

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ARTICLE 1. The Board of Trustees shall meet on the second Monday in May for the purpose of organization. Stated meetings of the Board shall occur monthly, on the first Monday of each month at 7.30 o'clock P. M.

ART. 2. At each monthly meeting, or oftener, the Lady Visitors may make a report or statement to the Trustees in reference to the Asylum, and such action may be taken thereon as seems best.

ART. 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys collected for the Association, pay orders drawn upon him under a resolution of the Board, or by the Committee of Finance. He shall give a bond which shall be satisfactory to the Trustees; shall invest or hold all funds under their direction; shall keep an accurate account of his receipts and payments in a book for that purpose, which shall be open to the inspection of the Trustees; and shall make an annual report to them, and also the Association at their annual meeting.

ART. 4. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, and report the same at its meetings. He shall give notice in writing of all stated and special meetings of the Board.

ART. 5. No alterations in these By-Laws shall be made, unless notice be given at a previous meeting of such alteration.

By-Laws of Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, the objects and designs of which are to afford a home, food, clothing and education for destitute orphan children of soldiers, sailors and marines in the late war of the rebellion, to put them in the way of learning some useful trade or occupation, or otherwise provide for them till they have attained a suitable age to take care of themselves.

ART. 2. Any person may become a member of this Association, during its pleasure, by a vote thereof, and on the payment of twenty-five dollars, any one shall become a member for life.

ART. 3. This Association shall meet annually on the first Monday in January, public notice of which shall be given at least three days in one or more daily newspapers, at which meeting there shall be elected *three* gentlemen as Trustees, and twelve Lady Visitors, not more than *three* (3) to be resident of the same town or city.

ART. 4. Special meetings of the Association shall be held at the request in writing of five members, to be called by the President, or in his absence by the Secretary, in the same manner as the annual meeting.

ART. 5. The Board of Trustees shall consist of seven gentlemen, four appointed by the Governor and three to be chosen by the Association at their annual meeting in January. They shall choose their own officers, fill vacancies that occur in their Board, and also in Board of Lady Visitors, during the remainder of the year, and make all needful by-laws and regulations, and three members shall constitute a quorum.

ART. 6. The Board of Trustees shall have the control and management of all real estate, investments, personal securities and other funds belonging to the Association, and shall exercise a general supervision over the Asylum, and do all which its best interests in their judgment require, and report their doings in detail to the Association at its annual meeting.

ART. 7. The Lady Visitors are expected to visit the Asylum from time to time, and carefully observe the condition and internal management thereof, reporting annually, in writing, to the Trustees, on or before the 15th of December, the result of their inspection, and at any other time when they shall deem it desirable for the interest of the institution.

ART. 8. These By-Laws shall not be altered or amended, except at an annual or special meeting of the Association, at which not less than ten members shall be present.

Record of Children who have been Inmates of the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum at Bath, during any part of the year 1882.

NAME.	Residence.	Age	REMARKS.
*Bancroft, Augusta..	Monhegan	11	Child of Sam'l Bancroft; died in rebel prison.
Coughlin, Patsy	Portland	15	} Children of Dennis Coughlin, 7th Me.
*Coughlin, John.....	Portland	9	
Chatterly, Jessie....	Rockland	8	} Children of Henry B. Chatterly; regiment not given.
Chatterly, Susie....	Rockland	12	
Chatterly, Lucy.....	Rockland	10	
*Day, Lucinda	No. Monmouth..	10	} Children of William H. Day.
*Day, Nelly.....	No. Monmouth..	12	
*Dyer, Nelly.....	Lisbon	11	No record; left asylum March 21, 1882.
*Davis, Charlotte...	Howland	13	} Children of Charles Davis, 9th Me.
Davis, Inez	Howland	12	
*Davis, Addie	Howland	9	
Davis, Freddie	Howland	7	
Davis, Charlie.....	Howland	3	} Children of Geo. W. Douglas, 20th Me.
*Douglas, Willie	Readfield .....	..
*Douglas, Carrie	Readfield .....	..	} Child of David Duncan, 22d Me.
*Duncan, Jennie .....	..	..
Fletcher, Mabel.....	Lewiston .....	..	Child of David Fletcher, 13th N. H.
Gammon, Maud Inez	Lewiston .....	..	Child of Fairfield Gammon, 13th Me.
*George, Carrie.....	Machias	14	Child of John George, 6th Me.
Gordon, Ralph.....	Rockland	9	} Children of George H. Gordon, 13th Me.
Gordon, George H. . .	Rockland	2	
Griffiu, Mary	Readfield	11	No record; brought to asylum by Mrs. Hutch-
*Hall, Blanche	Burnham.....	12	Child of Simon W. Hall, 16th Me.
Hawes, Angie	Belgrade	13	} Children of Wilson Hawes, 19th Me.
Hawes, Ada.....	Belgrade	10	
Hawes, Stella.....	Belgrade ..	5	
*Jewell, Carrie.....	Wales.....	17	} Children of George W. Jewell, 5th N. H.
*Jewell, Cora	Wales.....	13	
Jewell, Grace	Wales.....	8	
*Maxwell, Charles H.	Winthrop	7	Child of C. N. Maxwell, 3d and 17th Me.
*McCorrison, Sarah ..	Kenduskeag ..	11	} Children of James McCorrison, 6th Me.
*McCorrison, Lydia ..	Kenduskeag ..	7	
*McCorrison, James ..	Kenduskeag ..	8	
McCorrison, Charlie..	Kenduskeag ..	5	
McCorrison, Willie..	Kenduskeag ..	3	} Children of James McGowen, 20th Me.
*McGowen, Willie....	Portland	12	
*McGowen, Cora.....	Portland	10	} Children of Hugh McKay, 32d Me.
*McKay, Katie.....	Bath	14	
McKay, Lizzie.....	Bath	10	} Children of John McKeague, 31st Me.
*McKay, Hugh.....	Bath	10	
McKay, Ada	Bath	8	
McKeague, Willie..	Gardiner	10	} Children of Charles Motley, 3d Vt.
McKeague, Wallace..	Gardiner	9	
*Motley, Hattie.....	Bath	12	} Child of Isaac Page, 19th Me.
Motley, Rufus.....	Bath	6	
Page, Harry.....	Chelsea	9	} Child of A. W. Pullen, 9th Me.
Pullen, Willie.....	Liberty	11	
*Quimby, Ira.....	Boothbay	8	Child of Harvey H. Quimby, 14th Me.
Reed, George.....	Gardiner	9	} No record.
Reed, Annie.....	Gardiner	8	
Reed, Maud.....	Gardiner	5	

Record of Children—Concluded.

NAME.	Residence.	Age	REMARKS.
Robinson, Lewis....	Rockland.....	7	} Children of S. N. Robinson, Co. B, Coast Guard, Me. infantry.
Robinson, Josephine	Rockland.....	4	
*Robbins, James	Biddeford.....	15	Child of A. F. Robbins, 5th Me.
*Ryan, Eugene.....	.....	12	No record; not now in asylum.
Sawtelle, Arthur....	Augusta.....	8	} Children of Charles E. Sawtelle.
Sawtelle, Frank.....	Augusta.....	6	
Simpson, Mary.....	Bath.....	13	} Children of I. Simpson, 1st Me. H. A.
Simpson, Willie....	Bath.....	10	
Smith, Percy.....	Belgrade.....	11	Child of Allen Smith, 15th Me.
Thompson, Harry....	Portland.....	10	} Children of Capt. Edw. W. Thompson.
Thompson, Frank....	Portland.....	8	
Thompson, Mary....	Portland.....	6	
Thompson, Sarah....	Portland.....	3	
*True, Harry.....	Yarmouth ..	16	} Children of William H. True, 5th Me.
*True, Arthur.....	Yarmouth ..	12	
Trott, Winnie.....	Woolwich.....	19	Child of James Trott, 3d Me.
Wakely, Agnes.....	Rockland.....	17	Child of James Wakely, 4th Me.

*Names marked thus were not in the Asylum December 31, 1882.

Since the preparation of the above list, six children have been received to the Asylum, making 47 in the institution February 13, 1883.

STATE OF MAINE.

In COUNCIL, February 20, 1882.

Received, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

Attest:

JOSEPH O. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*